

19th Nov,22

Daily News Juice



1. Takeaways from the G20 summit in Bali
2. Terror Funding Meet
3. Artemis 1 Mission Launched

THE  HINDU

 *The Indian* **EXPRESS**



Press Information Bureau
Government of India

To get this Daily News Juice PDF, **WhatsApp** on 88986-30000

Join **Telegram** channel-
<https://t.me/UpSCPrepMate>

Takeaways from the G20 summit in Bali

Relevance: Prelims & GS Mains II; International Organisations



The G20 summit took place in Bali, Indonesia in November, 2022. Here are important takeaways from the summit.

1. India's role in Russia -Ukraine war

G20 communique echoed Prime Minister Narendra Modi's message to Russian President Vladimir Putin, underlining that "Today's era must not be of war."

This, according to Indian officials, was an outcome of consensus-building approach adopted by India, which helped bridge the gap between Russia and the Western countries led by the US.

2. Biden -Xi Jinping Meet

US President Joe Biden met with Chinese President Xi Jinping on the sidelines of G20, their first face-to-face conversation as leaders of their two countries.

The presidents talked for about three hours at a time when the ties between their countries have been strained, and their post-meeting comments are seen as an incremental step towards rebuilding the fractured relationship.

3. Modi- Xi Meet

Modi and Xi met at dinner hosted by Indonesian President Joko Widodo. This was possibly one of the most stark images out of the summit, as the two leaders — who had met at least 18 times between 2014 and 2019 — met after a two-year hiatus.

The last time Modi and Xi had been seen interacting in public was in Brazil in November 2019, on the sidelines of the BRICS summit. In October 2019, Xi visited India for an informal summit in Mahabalipuram.

In September this year, the two leaders attended the SCO summit in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, but there were no photographs or statements about a meeting between them.

4. India has got the presidency of the G20

India has got the presidency of the G20, the first time the country will be holding an international summit of this scale.

Indonesia's President handed over the gavel to the Indian Prime Minister as the next chair of the grouping. New Delhi will host G20 leaders for the summit on September 9 and 10, 2023.

Terror Funding Meet

Relevance: Prelims & GS Mains II; International Organisations

Why in news?

- India hosted the **Third No Money for Terror (NMFT) Conference** on November 18-19.
- Delegates from 75 countries and international bodies attended the event, which took up the **ways to combat global terrorist financing**.
- **Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the conference, with Union Home Minister Amit Shah among the attendees.**

No Money for Terror conference

- The **NMFT started in 2018 as an initiative of the French government which had, in 1989, laid the foundation of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the international body at the forefront of combating money laundering and terrorist financing.**
- The Financial Action Task Force (**FATF**) is another multilateral body that **monitors terror financing and money laundering**. An official said that NMFT is complimentary to **FATF as the latter is membership based while NMFT is in nature of ministerial conference.**

NMFT Conferences

- **The 2018 conference:** The 2018 event was titled “**International conference on combating the financing of Daesh and Al-Qaeda** (Paris, 25-26 April 2018)”.
- **The 2019 conference :**The **2019** conference was hosted by **Australia**.
- **Agenda for 2022 terror conference (Third No Money for Terror conference):** India was **supposed to host the conference in 2020**, but it was postponed due to the **pandemic**.
- The **agenda for the NMFT 2022** includes **use of virtual assets and crowdfunding platforms by terrorist entities**, their use of the **dark web**, the **links between terror financing and legitimate economic activities**, and **payment intermediaries**.

Demands by India

- India has **proposed a permanent secretariat** for “No Money for Terror,” a ministerial body, to sustain the continued global focus on countering the financing of terrorism.
- The Minister in his capacity as the chair of NMFT, also reiterated India’s position that **all countries will have to agree on one common definition of ‘terrorism’ and ‘terror financing’**, adding that it “**should not become a political issue.**”
- **Given its experience of China blocking its push for sanctions against Pakistan-based terror groups and terrorists**, it called for **UN listings and FATF to not be politicised**.
- He also called for the **prevention of the use of Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs) to spread terror Ideology**.

Artemis 1 Mission Launched

Relevance: Prelims & GS Mains III; S&T

Why in news?

- NASA's giant Moon rocket lifted off on its debut flight on November 16.
- The Artemis 1 mission is unmanned mission to the Moon. The mission involves Orion space capsule, which carries three dummies that mimic astronauts — with the intention of carrying out tests ahead of future manned missions to the Moon and beyond.
- The Orion space capsule that sits atop the 32-storey Space Launch System (SLS) vehicle will complete a 25-day lunar Orbiter mission before splashing down in the Pacific Ocean on December 11.

Difference from Past Moon Missions

- The Mission is considered a new phase of deep space exploration a half century after the six Apollo human Moon landings between 1969 and 1972.
- Although the objective is to ensure the return of humans to the Moon, the Artemis missions — named after Apollo's mythological twin sister — are going to be qualitatively very different from the Apollo missions of 50 years ago.
- The Moon landings of the 1960s and 1970s were guided by Cold War geo-political considerations. The technology ecosystem wasn't fully ready yet to fully realise the potential of that monumental scientific breakthrough — and the astronauts who landed on the Moon could do little more than bring back samples to Earth for investigations.

Stepping stone

- While on the face of it, **Artemis 1** has fairly humble mission objectives — it is technically **only a lunar Orbiter mission with no astronauts on board** — it is a **stepping stone to much greater things.**
- It is the first in a series of missions that are planned to
 1. not only **take humans back** to the Moon, but to also explore the **possibilities of extended stay there**, and
 2. to **investigate the potential to use the Moon as a launch pad for deep space explorations.**
 3. It will work towards **extracting the resources found on the Moon, build from the materials available there, and harness hydrogen or helium as energy source.**

Mission Payloads

- It is carrying several payloads in the form of **small satellites called CubeSats**, each of which is **equipped with instruments meant for specific investigations and experiments.**
- The **focus of these investigations is to explore long-term stays of human beings in space, and on the Moon.**
- **One CubeSat will search for water in all its forms, another will map the availability of hydrogen that can be utilised as a source of energy.**
- Then there are **biology experiments, investigating the behaviour of small organisms like fungi and algae in outer space, and the effect of radiation, especially the reaction on their genes.**

Orion spacecraft

- The Orion spacecraft is specifically designed to carry astronauts into deep space on future missions.
- NASA hopes to establish a base on the Moon, and to send astronauts to Mars by the late 2030s or early 2040s.
- The three dummy 'passengers' are mannequins made of material that mimic human bones, skin, and soft tissue.
- These are equipped with a host of sensors to record the various impacts of deep-space atmosphere on the human body.

SLS rocket

- The SLS rocket is the most powerful ever built, more powerful than the Saturn V rockets that had taken the Apollo missions to the Moon.
- The 98-metre-tall vehicle, weighing 2,500 tonnes, can help the Orion spacecraft achieve speeds of over 36,000 km per hour, and take it directly to the Moon, which is 1,000 times farther than the International Space Station that sees a regular traffic of astronauts.
- The planned duration of the Artemis 1 mission is 25 days, 11 hours, and 36 minutes. The Orion capsule will travel a total distance of 1.3 million miles, re-entering the Earth's atmosphere at 24,500 mph and splashing down on December 11.