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TODAY'S ANALYSIS

(24 September 2023)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- CARBON BORDER TAX
- CRITICAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE
- E SANJEEVANI



CARBON BORDER TAX

The BASIC group, comprising India, China, Brazil and South Africa, recently said in a statement that "unilateral measures and discriminatory practices, such as carbon border taxes, that could result in market distortion and aggravate the trust deficit amongst Parties, must be avoided".

WHAT IS CARBON BORDER ADJUSTMENT TAX?

- A carbon border adjustment tax is a duty on imports based on the amount of carbon emissions resulting from the production of the product in question. As a price on carbon, it discourages emissions.
- The carbon border tax involves imposing an import duty on a product manufactured in a country with more lax climate rules than the one buying it.



EU's STAND

- The EU has proposed a policy The
 Carbon Border Adjustment
 Mechanism to tax products such as cement and steel, that are extremely carbon intensive, wef 2026.
- EU claimed that the tax will benefit
 the environment and provide a level
 playing field to companies, those
 opposing it call the tax unfair and
 protectionist.

BASIC GROUP's STAND

 They say it puts the burden of climate compliance on developing countries, when historically, they have done much less to pollute the environment and yet are often more vulnerable to effects of climate change.

MADITION

CRITICAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) is a communications or information service whose availability, reliability and resilience are essential to the functioning of a modern economy, national security and other essential social values.

One remarkable feature of these CIIs is that they are interconnected and interdependent.

Failure of one CII due to attack (or otherwise) can impact other CIIs.

Various CIIs listed in India:

- Defense
- Space
- Banking and Finance
- Power Generation & Distribution
- Transport
- Public Health
- Water Supply
- Communication
- Sensitive Government Organisations

- Law Enforcement Agencies
- · Critical Manufacturing.
- E Governance.
- Census & NPR

Effects of cyber attacks on CII:

- 1. Damage or Destruction of CII.
- 2. Disruption or Degradation of Services.
- 3. Loss of Sensitive / Strategic Information
- 4. Cascading Effect

GUIDELINES FOR SECURITY IN POWER SECTOR (CII), 2021

After a suspected cyber-attack on Mumbai power grid by Chinese hackers, Government has recently released guidelines for the Cyber Security in Power Sector.

About the guidelines:

• The guidelines have been framed by the **Central Electricity Authority** under the provision of Section 3(10) on Cyber Security in the 'Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019'.



These are applicable to all Responsible Entities including power generation utilities,
 distribution utilities etc. Engaged in the Indian power supply system.

THE GUIDELINES:

- Procurement from Trusted Source: ICT based procurement should be from identified 'Trusted Sources' and identified 'Trusted Products' or else the product has to be tested for Malware/Hardware Trojan before deployment for use in power supply system network.
- Appointment of a Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) at each responsible entity as well as the setting up of an Information Security Division headed by the CISO.
- Identifying and Reporting threats: The entities will be required to incorporate a procedure for identifying and reporting any disturbances suspected or confirmed to be caused by sabotage and submit the report to the sectoral CERT and Computer Emergency Response Team India (CERT-In) within 24 hours.



NEED OF GUIDELINES IN OTHER SECTORS

There is dire need of guidelines in other CIIs like:

- **Telecom** (The Cabinet Committee on Security has approved a National Security Directive on the Telecom Sector).
- Nuclear Power Generation Plants (Cyber attack on Kudankulam NPP in 2019 implies the possibility of future attacks.)
- Logistics Sector (Digitalisation of this sector in the form of Fastag installation on all vehicles makes this sector vulnerable to cyber threats)

E SANJEEVANI

Union Health Minister recently informed the Rajya Sabha that the **Centre's telemedicine** application eSanjeevani has completed 14,17,81,384 teleconsultations.

ABOUT e SANJEEVANI:

- It is a cloud-based integrated telemedicine solution of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India.
- It is a telemedicine app that provides both doctor-to-doctor and doctor-to-patient telecommunication.
- It is being designed, developed, deployed, and maintained by The Centre for
 Development and Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Mohali.

TWO MODULES OF e SANJEEVANI

- eSanjeevani AB-HWC:
 - The doctor-to-doctor telemedicine platform, being implemented at all the
 Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) in the country under the Ayushman
 Bharat (AB) Scheme of Government of India.



- o It operates on a Hub-and-Spoke model wherein the 'Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centers' (HWCs) are set up at the state level, which is connected with the hub (comprising MBBS/Specialty/Super-Specialty doctors) at the zonal level.
- It was rolled out in 2019.

eSanjeevani OPD:

- o It is the Patient-to-Doctor remote consultation services rolled out in 2020 amid the first lockdown imposed to fight the Covid-19 pandemic, while the Outpatient Departments (OPDs) in the country were closed.
- o It enables people to get outpatient services in the confines of their homes.