

SEPTEMBER 2026

TOPIC 1: Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs) & Infrastructure Logistics

GS Paper 3: Infrastructure (Railways, Ports) & Economic Development

1. Why in News?

- The last three sections (326 km built at >₹20,700 crore) of the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) were inaugurated at Vadodara, completing India's dedicated freight rail network.
- With WDFC (1,506 km) and the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) (1,337 km, fully commissioned in October 2023), the total operational DFC network reaches 2,843 km.

2. Key Features & Structure

- Executing Entity: Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL), a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) under the Ministry of Railways.
- Western DFC (1,506 km): Connects JNPT (Navi Mumbai) in Maharashtra to Dadri in Uttar Pradesh.
 - *Cargo Profile:* Dominated by ISO containers from JNPT, Mumbai, Pipavav, Mundra, and Kandla ports moving to Inland Container Depots (ICDs) in North India.
- Eastern DFC (1,337 km): Connects Ludhiana (Punjab) to Sonnagar (Bihar). Detours around major congested urban hubs.
 - *Cargo Profile:* Dominated by coal and mineral traffic originating from Eastern India.
- Funding: Major financing was secured through concessional loans from the World Bank (₹14,900 crore) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) (₹38,722 crore), complemented by Gross Budgetary Support.

3. Strategic Importance & Operational Gains

- Trunk Route De-congestion: Non-DFC trunk routes (e.g., Delhi-Howrah, Delhi-Mumbai) operated at 115% to 150% line capacity utilization.
- Speed & Volume: Around 426 freight trains run daily on DFCs, achieving average speeds of over 50 kmph—double the average freight speed on conventional tracks (~25 kmph).
- Cross-Subsidization Support: Freight revenue accounts for >65% of total Railway earnings, which cross-subsidizes passenger transport.
- Modal Share Target: Rail carries ~27% of national freight. The National Rail Plan aims to increase rail modal share to 45% (3,000 Million Tonnes) by 2030.

4. Associated Frameworks (Back2Basics)

- PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (Oct 2021): A GIS-based digital platform anchored in the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to end siloed infrastructure planning.
- National Logistics Policy (2022): Complements PM Gati Shakti on the regulatory and service side to lower India's overall logistics costs.

TOPIC 2: Geopolitical Dynamics: BRICS, Internal Frictions & Emerging "G3" Concept

GS Paper 2: Bilateral, Regional, and Global Groupings involving/affecting India's Interests

1. Why in News?

- The BRICS Summit in Delhi focused on deepening cooperation in agriculture, health, and digitalization.
- The summit occurs amidst diplomatic maneuvers by Russia and China to explore separate and joint accommodations with the United States (creating a potential "G3" or triangular leadership framework).

2. Understanding BRICS & Its Weight

- Origin & Evolution: Term 'BRIC' coined in 2001 by Goldman Sachs economist. First foreign ministers' meeting in 2006; 1st Summit in Yekaterinburg (2009). South Africa joined in 2011.
- Membership (11 Full Members): Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and UAE.
- Global Weight: Represents >45% of world population, ~37% of global GDP (PPP) (surpassing G7), and ~42% of global oil production.
- Key Institutions:
 - New Development Bank (NDB): Headquartered in Shanghai; >\$35 billion approved in infrastructure lending.
 - Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA): \$100 billion liquidity support facility.
 - Other Frameworks: BRICS Pay, Remote Sensing Satellite Constellation (6 satellites), PartNIR, BRICS Space Council.

3. Core Frictions & Challenges

- Lack of Structural Coherence: Bilateral tensions (e.g., India-China border situation, Iran-UAE conflict over Strait of Hormuz) hamper unified security stances.

- Institutional Limits: Operates without a founding charter or permanent standing secretariat; continuity depends entirely on the annual rotational presidency.
 - Slow De-dollarization: Despite local currency settlement pushes (rupee-rouble, rupee-dirham), the US dollar continues to settle the vast majority of global trade.
4. The "G3" Concept & Yalta Analogy (Back2Basics)
- Concept: A potential direct strategic accommodation between US, Russia, and China to manage global order.
 - Yalta System Analogy: References the February 1945 Yalta Conference (US, UK, USSR), which settled post-WWII European occupation and created the UN Security Council with P5 veto power.

TOPIC 3: Satellite Communication Spectrum Allocation

GS Paper 3: Awareness in Fields of IT, Space, and Telecom

1. Why in News?

- The Digital Communications Commission (DCC) approved the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) recommendations regarding spectrum allocation for satellite communications (satcom).
- Entities like Starlink, Eutelsat OneWeb, and Jio Satellite Communications have been granted permission to operate satcom services in India.

2. Regulatory Framework & Key Bodies

- Administrative Assignment: The Telecommunications Act, 2023 provides for administrative assignment (rather than auction) of satellite spectrum.
 - *Rationale:* Satellite spectrum is a shared, non-exclusive resource requiring international coordination through the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).
- Digital Communications Commission (DCC): Highest decision-making body within the Department of Telecommunications (DoT). Its chairperson is the Telecom Secretary.
- TRAI: A statutory body created under the TRAI Act, 1997. Its recommendations on spectrum allocation and licensing are advisory; final decisions rest with the government. TDSAT handles telecom disputes.

3. Strategic Advantages & Challenges

- Pros: Provides high-speed broadband to remote, hilly, and maritime areas where laying optical fiber is unviable; LEO (Low Earth Orbit) satellites offer lower latency than GEO satellites; critical for disaster resilience.
- Challenges: High terminal costs, shared capacity limits, complex lawful interception/gateway security rules, orbital space debris, and level-playing-field concerns raised by terrestrial operators paying for auctioned spectrum.

TOPIC 4: Judicial Appointments: India's Collegium vs. South Africa's JSC

GS Paper 2: Constitutional Schemes Comparison & Judicial Reforms

1. Why in News?

- In *Arvind Malhotra v. High Court of Himachal Pradesh*, the Supreme Court upheld confidentiality in judicial appointments to preserve the integrity of the selection process.
- Re-ignited debates surrounding confidentiality vs. transparency in higher judicial appointments.

2. Comparative Governance: South Africa's Judicial Service Commission (JSC)

- Constitutional Body: South Africa's JSC is a constitutional mechanism for judicial selections, comprising judges, legal practitioners, academics, and political representatives.
- Public & Transparent Process: Nominations are invited, candidate shortlists published, public comments solicited, and interviews are publicly broadcast.
- Confidentiality: Individual member votes during final deliberations remain confidential.
- Conduct & Immunity: South African judges do not enjoy special immunity from conduct complaints; JSC conducts public inquiries for serious misconduct.

3. Indian Constitutional Framework & Issues

- Constitutional Articles: Article 124 (Supreme Court appointments) & Article 217 (High Court appointments).
 - Evolution: The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2014 established the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC), which was struck down by the Supreme Court in 2015, restoring the judge-led Collegium System.
 - Core Concerns: "Judges appointing judges" lacks external checks, detailed reasons for selection/rejection are not published, lack of objective evaluation criteria, and regional/social diversity imbalances in higher courts.
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TOPIC 5: Transition in India's Automotive Sector: Alternative Fuel Vehicles

GS Paper 3: Energy, Environment, and Science & Technology

1. Why in News?

- In August 2026, Alternative Fuel Vehicles (AFVs) collectively outsold petrol cars in India's passenger vehicle retail market for the first time.
- Combined AFV market share (CNG: 25.28%, Hybrids: 9.04%, EVs: 7.63%) reached 41.95%, edging past petrol's 40.85%.
- Data reported by the Federation of Automobile Dealers Associations (FADA).

2. FADA Data vs. Dispatch Figures (Back2Basics)

- FADA Data: Measures actual customer retail sales registered at Regional Transport Offices (RTOs).
- Manufacturer Dispatches: Measures factory dispatches to dealerships; high factory dispatches with low retail sales result in unsold dealer inventory (which reached 38–40 days in Aug 2026 vs. 21-day benchmark).

3. Key Market Drivers & Sectoral Penetration

- Running Cost Economics: Primary driver pushing consumers toward CNG, Hybrids, and EVs.
- E20 Ethanol Hesitation: Uncertainty regarding E20 (20% ethanol-blended petrol) fuel efficiency and vintage engine compatibility nudged buyers away from petrol.
- Electrification by Segment:
 - 3-Wheelers: 65.30% electric penetration (already structurally electric).
 - 2-Wheelers: Crossed 10.68% electric penetration.
 - Commercial Vehicles: 5.18% EV share.

4. Key Schemes

- PM E-DRIVE Scheme (2024): Allocated ~₹2,000 crore specifically for public charging infrastructure.
 - National Critical Mineral Mission (2025): Launched to secure domestic supply chains for battery raw materials (Lithium, Cobalt, Graphite).
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TOPIC 6: Tribal Land Rights, Gram Sabha Consent & Forest Law Reform

GS Paper 2: Governance, Devolution of Powers to Local Levels, and Tribal Rights

1. Why in News?

- The Committee on Public Undertakings suggested adopting a majority consent rule (e.g., 70–75%) of affected Gram Sabhas for infrastructure/industrial projects rather than obtaining 100% consent under the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006.
- The Ministry of Tribal Affairs declined to claim jurisdiction over the interpretation, creating a regulatory vacuum between FRA provisions and Environment Ministry forest clearance rules.

2. Statutory Framework: FRA 2006 & PESA 1996

- Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006: Recognizes individual and community forest rights (CFR) for Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs).
 - *Gram Sabha Role*: Gram Sabha is the statutory authority that initiates the process for determining rights.
 - *Consent Certificate*: Operated via a 2009 MoEFCC circular requiring Gram Sabha consent prior to forest land diversion.
- PESA Act, 1996: Extends Part IX of the Constitution to Fifth Schedule areas. Mandatory consultation with Gram Sabhas is required before land acquisition and rehabilitation in Scheduled Areas.
- Landmark Judicial Precedent: *Orissa Mining Corporation v. MoEF (2013)* (Niyamgiri Case), where the Supreme Court mandated Gram Sabha consent; all 12 Gram Sabhas rejected bauxite mining.

TOPIC 7: Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP)

GS Paper 3: Internal Security & Border Infrastructure Development

1. Core Design & Objectives

- Centrally Sponsored Scheme executed by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
- Strategic objective: Comprehensive development and saturation of border villages, reframing them as the "First Villages of India" to prevent out-migration and promote reverse migration for border security.

2. Coverage & Scale

- Phase I: Focused on northern border villages with China—covering 46 blocks, 19 districts across 4 States (Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh) and 1 UT (Ladakh).

- Phase II (VVP II): Financial outlay of ₹6,839 crore, expanding coverage to 1,954 villages across 334 blocks in 17 States and UTs along international land borders.

3. VVP vs. BADP

- Border Area Development Programme (BADP): Funds general infrastructure across entire border blocks.
 - VVP: Targets specific border villages for 100% scheme saturation, housing, telecom, drinking water, roads, and local livelihood development.
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MCQS

Q1. With reference to Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs) in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) is a Special Purpose Vehicle under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
2. The Western Dedicated Freight Corridor connects JNPT in Maharashtra to Dadri in Uttar Pradesh.

The Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor handles predominantly mineral and coal traffic.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

3. (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan:

1. It is a GIS-based digital platform anchored in the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).
2. It aims to integrate infrastructure planning across multiple ministries to reduce logistics costs.

The National Logistics Policy, 2022 serves as the underlying digital GIS engine for PM Gati Shakti. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 only

3. (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q3. With reference to the BRICS grouping, consider the following statements:

1. The acronym 'BRIC' was coined by an economist at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 2001.
2. The New Development Bank (NDB) established by BRICS is headquartered in Beijing.

Full membership of BRICS was expanded to include countries such as Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, and the UAE. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 3 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

3. (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q4. The term 'Yalta System' is frequently used in International Relations to refer to:

- (a) A trade agreement model based on complete elimination of non-tariff barriers.
- (b) An international order settled among a small group of great powers entrenching global security management.
- (c) A monetary framework establishing fixed exchange rates tied to gold reserves.
- (d) A multilateral treaty framework governing deep seabed mining in international waters.

Q5. In the context of the Indian Judicial System, consider the following statements:

1. Article 124 of the Constitution deals with the appointment of Supreme Court judges, while Article 217 deals with High Court judges.
2. The National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) was established through the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act.

The Supreme Court struck down the NJAC framework in 2015 and restored the Collegium system. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

3. (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q6. Consider the following statements comparing judicial appointment mechanisms in India and South Africa:

1. South Africa's Judicial Service Commission (JSC) is a constitutional body that includes legal practitioners, academics, and political representatives alongside judges.
2. The selection interviews conducted by the Judicial Service Commission in South Africa are open to the public and broadcasted.

Unlike India, judges in South Africa enjoy absolute constitutional immunity from public misconduct inquiries. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

3. (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q7. With reference to the Telecommunications Act, 2023 and satellite spectrum allocation in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Telecommunications Act, 2023 mandates that spectrum for satellite-based services must be allocated exclusively through competitive auctions.
2. Satellite spectrum is considered a shared resource requiring international frequency coordination through the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellites generally offer lower latency compared to Geostationary (GEO) satellites. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a)

1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

3. (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q8. With reference to telecom sector regulation in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Digital Communications Commission (DCC) is the highest decision-making body within the Department of Telecommunications (DoT).
2. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is a statutory body established under the TRAI Act, 1997.

Recommendations made by TRAI regarding spectrum licensing and assignment are legally binding on the Government of India. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

3. (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q9. Consider the following statements regarding automobile market data published by the Federation of Automobile Dealers Associations (FADA):

1. FADA data tracks vehicle dispatch numbers sent from factories to dealerships across India.
2. Unsold vehicle inventory at dealerships creates a gap between manufacturer dispatch figures and FADA retail registration data.

In August 2026, Alternative Fuel Vehicles (CNG, Hybrids, and EVs combined) recorded a higher retail market share than petrol cars in India. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 and 2 only

- (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
3. (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q10. With reference to electric mobility schemes in India, consider the following statements:

1. The PM E-DRIVE scheme includes a specific financial allocation dedicated to public charging infrastructure rollout.
2. The National Critical Mineral Mission was launched to secure domestic supply chains for raw materials like lithium, cobalt, and graphite.

Under Central regulations, strong hybrid electric vehicles are completely exempt from motor vehicle registration taxes across all Indian States. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 and 2 only

- (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
3. (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q11. Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA), who among the following is the statutory authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights?

- (a) District Collector / Deputy Commissioner
(b) Forest Range Officer
(c) Gram Sabha
(d) State Tribal Welfare Department
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Q12. With reference to the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA), consider the following statements:

1. PESA extends the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to Panchayats to the Fifth Schedule areas.
2. Under PESA, consultation with the Gram Sabha is mandatory before acquiring land in Scheduled Areas for development projects.

PESA vests the ownership of minor forest produce in the elected Zilla Parishad rather than the Gram Sabha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

3. (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q13. With reference to the Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP), consider the following statements:

1. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. It aims to prevent out-migration from border villages by saturating them with infrastructure and livelihood support.

VVP Phase I focused exclusively on India's international border with Myanmar. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

3. (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q14. How does the Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP) fundamentally differ from the traditional Border Area Development Programme (BADP)?

(a) BADP is executed by the Ministry of Defence, whereas VVP is executed by the Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) BADP allocates development funds across entire border blocks, whereas VVP targets specific identified border villages for 100% saturation.

(c) BADP is 100% centrally funded, whereas VVP requires a 50% matching grant from State Governments.

(d) BADP applies only to coastal borders, whereas VVP applies exclusively to land borders.

Q15. Consider the following initiatives associated with the BRICS grouping:

1. Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA)

2. BRICS Vaccine Research and Development Centre

Partnership on New Industrial Revolution (PartNIR) How many of the above initiatives belong to BRICS? (a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

3. (d) None

Answer Key & Detailed Explanations

Q1. Correct Answer: (b)

- Statement 1 is incorrect: DFCCIL is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) under the Ministry of Railways, not the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- Statement 2 is correct: The Western DFC (1,506 km) connects JNPT (Navi Mumbai) in Maharashtra to Dadri in Uttar Pradesh.
- Statement 3 is correct: The Eastern DFC caters mostly to coal and mineral traffic originating in eastern India.

Q2. Correct Answer: (a)

- Statement 1 is correct: PM Gati Shakti is anchored in the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- Statement 2 is correct: It operates as a GIS-based digital platform bringing ministries together to end siloed infrastructure planning and reduce logistics costs.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: PM Gati Shakti is the GIS platform itself; the National Logistics Policy (2022) supplies the services and regulatory framework side.

Q3. Correct Answer: (b)

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The term 'BRIC' was coined in 2001 by an economist at Goldman Sachs (Jim O'Neill), not the IMF.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The New Development Bank (NDB) is headquartered in Shanghai, China, not Beijing.
- Statement 3 is correct: Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, and the UAE joined as full members in 2024.

Q4. Correct Answer: (b)

- Explanation: The 'Yalta System' refers to the international order established after the February 1945 Yalta Conference (US, UK, USSR), where a small directorate of great powers settled post-war arrangements and entrenched UNSC P5 management of global security.

Q5. Correct Answer: (b)

- Statement 1 is correct: Article 124 deals with Supreme Court judge appointments, and Article 217 deals with High Court judge appointments.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: NJAC was established through the 99th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2014, not the 91st Amendment.
- Statement 3 is correct: In 2015, the Supreme Court struck down the NJAC framework and restored the Collegium system.

Q6. Correct Answer: (a)

- Statement 1 is correct: South Africa's Judicial Service Commission (JSC) includes judges, lawyers, legal academics, and political representatives.
- Statement 2 is correct: Selection proceedings and interviews under the South African JSC are conducted publicly and broadcasted.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: South African judges do not enjoy special immunity from conduct complaints; serious complaints can trigger public inquiries and impeachment recommendations.

Q7. Correct Answer: (b)

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Telecommunications Act, 2023 explicitly provides for administrative assignment of spectrum for specified satellite services rather than competitive auctions.
- Statement 2 is correct: Satellite spectrum is a shared resource requiring international orbital/frequency coordination through the ITU.
- Statement 3 is correct: LEO (Low Earth Orbit) satellites orbit closer to Earth and offer significantly lower latency than GEO satellites.

Q8. Correct Answer: (a)

- Statement 1 is correct: The Digital Communications Commission (DCC) is the apex decision-making body within DoT.
- Statement 2 is correct: TRAI was established as a statutory body under the TRAI Act, 1997.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: TRAI's recommendations on licensing and spectrum assignment are advisory; final executive decisions rest with the Government/DoT.

Q9. Correct Answer: (b)

- Statement 1 is incorrect: FADA data tracks actual retail registrations at RTOs (sold to end customers), whereas manufacturer dispatch figures measure factory-to-dealer shipments.
- Statement 2 is correct: Unsold stock sitting at dealerships creates the inventory gap between factory dispatches and FADA retail sales.
- Statement 3 is correct: In August 2026, AFVs (CNG 25.28%, Hybrids 9.04%, EVs 7.63% = 41.95%) outsold petrol cars (40.85%) for the first time.

Q10. Correct Answer: (a)

- Statement 1 is correct: PM E-DRIVE scheme (2024) set aside ~₹2,000 crore specifically for public charging infrastructure.
- Statement 2 is correct: The National Critical Mineral Mission (2025) was created to secure inputs like lithium, cobalt, and graphite for battery manufacturing.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: Tax waivers on strong hybrids vary by State discretion (e.g., Uttar Pradesh waived registration tax in 2024, but most States do not).

Q11. Correct Answer: (c)

- Explanation: Under Section 6(1) of the Forest Rights Act, 2006, the Gram Sabha is the primary statutory authority empowered to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual and community forest rights.

Q12. Correct Answer: (a)

- Statement 1 is correct: PESA extends Part IX of the Constitution to Fifth Schedule areas.
- Statement 2 is correct: Prior consultation with the Gram Sabha is mandatory before acquiring land in Scheduled Areas.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: PESA explicitly vests the ownership of minor forest produce in the Gram Sabha, not the Zilla Parishad.

Q13. Correct Answer: (a)

- Statement 1 is correct: VVP is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme run by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
- Statement 2 is correct: Its goal is to reverse out-migration by providing 100% scheme saturation, infrastructure, and livelihoods in border villages.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: VVP Phase I focused on villages along the northern border with China (across 4 States and 1 UT).

Q14. Correct Answer: (b)

- Explanation: BADP provides general funding across entire border blocks, whereas VVP specifically targets identified individual border villages ("First Villages of India") for intensive 100% saturation of basic amenities, housing, connectivity, and livelihoods.

Q15. Correct Answer: (c)

- Explanation: All three are official BRICS initiatives:
 1. Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA - \$100B fund).
 2. BRICS Vaccine R&D Centre.
 3. Partnership on New Industrial Revolution (PartNIR - focused on AI, digitalization, and green tech)