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NO DISCRETION FOR GOVERNOR IN REMISSION POWERS

Context

- The Madras High Court ruled that the Governor is bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers while exercising powers under **Article 161** regarding remission and premature release of convicts.

What is Article 161 of the Constitution?

- Article 161 **empowers the Governor to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, remission of punishment,** and commutation of sentences.
  - It applies to offences against laws to which the executive power of the State extends.
- **Article 161 is analogous to Article 72,** which confers similar powers on the President.
- **Article 163** establishes that a Council of Ministers, led by the Chief Minister, will **aid and advise the Governor** in exercising their functions.

Key Judicial Intervention

- In **Shamsher Singh vs State of Punjab (1974)** the court held that the President and Governor must act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.
  - They are **constitutional heads**, not real executive authorities.
- **In Maru Ram vs Union of India (1980)** the court clarified that clemency powers (Articles 72 and 161) must be exercised based on Cabinet advice, not on the personal whim or discretion of the President or Governor.
- **A.G. Perarivalan Case (2022)** reaffirmed that significant delays by a Governor in deciding matters (e.g., mercy petitions) are subject to judicial review.
  - The Supreme Court exercised its power under Article 142 to grant relief due to the Governor's inaction.

Significance of the Judgement

- The judgment **strengthens the parliamentary form of government** and reinforces the principle that the Governor is a constitutional head.
- The judgment prevents arbitrary decisions by making the Governor bound by Council of Ministers advice.

Comparison of Pardoning Powers of President and Governor

- **The President** of India can grant **pardon, reprieve, respite, remission, suspension, or commutation of punishment or sentence** to any person convicted of an offence against a law under the Union's executive power.
- He can pardon, reprieve, respite, remit, suspend or commute a **death sentence.** He is the **only authority to pardon a death sentence.**
  - **The Governor cannot pardon a death sentence.** However, the Governor can suspend, remit or commute a death sentence.
- The President can exercise pardoning powers in cases where the punishment has been awarded by a **court-martial (military court).**
  - The Governor does **not possess any such power.**

Nature of Pardoning power

- **Pardon:** It removes both the sentence and the conviction and completely absolves the convict from all sentences, punishments and disqualifications.
- **Commutation:** It denotes the substitution of one form of punishment for a lighter form.
- **Remission:** It implies reducing the period of sentence without changing its character.
- **Respite:** It denotes awarding a lesser sentence in place of one originally awarded due to some special fact, such as the physical disability of a convict or the pregnancy of a woman offender.
- **Reprieve:** It implies a stay of the execution of a sentence (especially that of death) for a temporary period.

Source: TH

INDIA RECORDED 65 INTERNET SHUTDOWNS IN 2025

Context

- As per a report, India imposed **65 internet shutdowns in 2025,** the lowest number recorded in the country **since 2017.**
  - Globally, the **Asia Pacific region accounted** for the majority of these disruptions, with 195 shutdowns across 11 countries.

Legal Provisions Relating to Internet Shutdown

- **Grounds:** Indian States and Union Territories can impose an internet shutdown only in case of a "public emergency" or in the interest of "public safety", according to the Indian Telegraph Act.
  - However, the law does not define what qualifies as an emergency or safety issue.

- Till the year 2017, shutdowns were imposed largely **under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC).**
  - Section 144 of CrPC gave the police and the District Magistrate the powers in order to prevent unlawful gathering of people and also to direct any person to abstain from a certain activity.
- In 2017, the law was amended and the Government promulgated the **Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rule 2017.**
  - These rules outline the procedures and conditions under which internet services can be temporarily suspended.
  - They require the review of orders by an advisory board within 5 days to ensure the legitimacy of the shutdown.

Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India Case

- **In 2020** the Supreme Court by **ruling on Jammu and Kashmir Internet shutdown** held that **indefinite internet shutdowns** by the State is not permissible under Indian Constitution.
- The apex Court further stated that **imposition of Section 144** can not be used as a mechanism to avoid genuine protest which is permitted under the Constitution.
  - **Section 144** has very specific parameters, only if those parameters are satisfied then only a Magistrate can pass the orders.
- **Key Highlights of the orders:**
  - Usage of the Internet is the **Fundamental Right under Article 19** of the Indian Constitution.
  - Internet shutdowns can be of **temporary period** but not for indefinite period.
  - Government to publish all orders imposing restrictions under Section 144.
  - The Court had also said that any order with regard to Internet Shutdowns will come under **Judicial Scrutiny.**

Arguments in Favour of Internet Shutdown by the Government

- **National Security:** The government suspends internet services as a temporary and targeted measure to prevent the spread of misinformation, coordinate unlawful activities, or address security threats.
- **Temporary and Targeted Measures:** These measures are not meant to infringe on long-term access but rather to address specific and immediate concerns.
- **Preventing Unrest and Violence:** Suspending online communication helps prevent the organization of protests, riots, or other forms of civil unrest.
- **Counteracting Fake News and Disinformation:** During times of crisis or conflict, false information circulating online can exacerbate tensions and contribute to misinformation.

Arguments Against the Internet Shutdown by the Government

- **Impact on Freedom of Expression:** Internet shutdowns infringe upon the freedom of expression guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.
- **Global Image and Investment:** Frequent internet shutdowns impact India's global image, raising concerns among investors and international partners.
- **Human Rights Concerns:** Internet shutdowns raise human rights concerns, including the right to access information, freedom of speech, and the right to peaceful assembly.
- **Economic Disruptions:** India has a rapidly growing digital economy, and internet shutdowns can lead to significant economic losses.
- **Educational Challenges:** With the increasing use of online platforms for education, internet shutdowns severely affect students' access to learning resources.

Conclusion

- Internet shutdowns may be justified in exceptional situations of public emergency, but their frequent and opaque use raises concerns for fundamental rights, economic growth, and democratic governance.
- A balanced approach combining legal safeguards, transparency, technological alternatives, and accountability is essential to ensure they remain rare, proportionate, and constitutionally valid.

Source: IE

INDIA'S DEFENCE EXPORTS INCREASED BY 62.66% IN 2025-26

Context

- **Defence exports** have reached an all-time high of Rs 38,424 crore in the financial year 2025-26, marking an **increase of 62.66% over the previous fiscal year.**

Major Highlights

- The Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) and the private sector have contributed **54.84% and 45.16% respectively.**

- The DPSUs' exports surged by **151%** compared to the previous year while private firms recorded an increase of **14%.**
- **The sharp rise highlights** the increasing global acceptance of Indian made defence products and the sector's growing integration with the international supply chains.
- India is **exporting defence equipment to more than 80 countries** as of FY 2025-26.
- **Defence Budget:** The defence budget has seen a steady rise, growing from **₹2.53 lakh crore in 2013–14 to ₹6.81 lakh crore in 2025–26.**
- **India targets ₹3 lakh crore in defence production by 2029,** reinforcing its position as a global defence manufacturing hub.

Need for Defence Indigenisation Reforms

- **Strategic Autonomy & National Security:** Reduces dependence on foreign suppliers, especially during crises and geopolitical tensions.
- **Addressing Capability Gaps:** India faces complex security challenges across borders and in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). Modernisation is required to replace ageing platforms in the Army, Navy, and Air Force.
- **Reducing Import Bill & Promoting Economic Efficiency:** India is among the world's largest arms importers, indigenous production lowers costs in the long run, reduces foreign exchange outflow, and strengthens the domestic defence economy.
- **Boosting Domestic Defence Industrial Base:** Indigenisation stimulates innovation and growth of DPSUs, MSMEs, and private industry.
- **Faster Procurement & Operational Readiness:** Domestic manufacturing shortens procurement cycles and ensures timely delivery.
- **Improved Customisation & Adaptability:** Indigenous platforms can be tailored to Indian terrain (Himalayan high-altitudes, deserts, maritime zones) which allows continuous upgrades to meet evolving threat environments.
- **Technology Sovereignty:** Developing indigenous technologies ensures freedom in design, production, and future upgrades. It also prevents vulnerability due to sanctions, supply chain disruptions, or technology denials.

Defence Acquisition & Indigenisation Reforms

- **DAP 2020 with Focus on Indian-IDDM:** It gives the highest priority to the **'Buy (Indian–Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)' category** to ensure that major defence purchases are made from Indian sources.
- **Simplified 'Make' Procedure:** Encourages Indian industry to design, develop, and manufacture defence products, reducing import dependence.
  - **Under Make-I,** the government funds up to 70% of development costs and reserves certain projects for MSMEs.
  - **The Make-II category** (industry-funded) offers relaxed eligibility, minimal paperwork, and accepts proposals from industry or individuals.
  - **So far, 62 projects** for the Army, Navy, and Air Force have received 'Approval in Principle'.
- **Liberalised FDI in Defence:** Foreign Direct Investment limit raised to **74%** via automatic route for new defence industrial licences, and up to **100% by government approval** in cases involving access to advanced technology.
- **Defence Industrial Corridors:** Two corridors, Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor (UPDIC) and Tamil Nadu Defence Industrial Corridor (TNDIC), are the lifelines of this transformation.
  - In 2025, they have attracted investments worth over 9,145 crore, with 289 MoUs signed.
- **Defence Testing Infrastructure Scheme (DTIS):** DTIS aims to boost indigenisation by providing financial assistance for setting up **eight Greenfield testing and certification facilities** in the aerospace and defence sector.
  - **Seven test facilities** are already approved in areas like unmanned aerial systems, electronic warfare, electro-optics, and communications.
- **Boosting Innovation: iDEX & TDF Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX), launched in 2018,** supports startups, MSMEs, academia, and innovators with grants and funding to develop technologies for defence and aerospace.
  - **Technology Development Fund (TDF) Scheme** also funds industries, especially Start-ups and MSMEs upto an amount of Rs. 10 Crore, for innovation, research and development of defence technologies.
- **Strategic Partnership (SP) Model:** Introduced in 2017 to create long-term partnerships between Indian companies and global Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs).
  - These partnerships focus on technology transfer and setting up manufacturing infrastructure in India.
- **Indigenisation Portals: SRIJAN Portal** (launched 2020) lists defence items previously imported, inviting industry to develop them locally.

- **Ease of Doing Business in Defence:** Defence products requiring industrial licences have been rationalised, and most parts/components no longer need a licence.
  - Industrial licence validity has been extended from 3 years to 15 years, with a possible 3-year extension, making investment planning easier.

Conclusion

- The combination of strategic policy interventions, increased domestic participation, and a focus on indigenous innovation has significantly strengthened the country's defence capabilities.
- With ambitious targets set for 2029, the nation is poised to further expand its global footprint, reinforcing its position as a dependable partner in the international defence market while enhancing national security.

Source: TH

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PRESENT ENERGY TURMOIL AND 1973 OIL CRISIS

Context

- The ongoing conflict in West Asia has disrupted global oil supply, particularly through the Strait of Hormuz, drawing comparisons with the 1973 Oil Shock.

1973 Oil Crisis Vs Present Crisis

- In 1973, the **disruption was caused by coordinated action by Arab members** of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries.
  - It involved production cuts and targeted embargoes against Western nations.
- In contrast, the **present crisis is driven by geopolitical conflict** affecting a critical transit chokepoint rather than coordinated production cuts.
- The disruption stems from **restricted shipping** rather than deliberate supply reduction by producers.

Similarities Between 1973 and the Present Crisis

- Both crises are rooted in geopolitical conflicts in West Asia and supply disruptions have led to sharp increases in global oil prices.
- **Oil-exporting nations have leveraged their strategic position** in global energy markets.

Global Economic Impact

- The 1973 crisis triggered stagflation, high inflation, low growth, and rising unemployment, in major economies.
  - It led to deep recessions in the US, Europe, and Japan.
  - The **crisis exposed the vulnerability of oil-importing nations** to external shocks.
- **The current crisis** has raised fears of stagflation, especially **in developing economies** heavily dependent on oil imports.
- Rising oil prices are increasing inflation, production costs, and food prices globally.

International Energy Agency (IEA)

- IEA was created in 1974 in Paris, France as a direct response to the 1973-1974 oil crisis.
- **The IEA's founding members were** Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, United Kingdom, and the United States.
- **Members:** The membership was kept open only for OECD countries.
  - There are now 33 full members with Colombia being inducted as 33rd members recently.
- **Associate Members:** In 2015, IEA opened the doors for non-OECD countries to become associate members.
  - The associate members participate in the policy discussions and activities, but do not have decision-making rights.
  - India became an associate member in 2017. There are 13 associate members right now.

Impact on India

- India was not directly targeted by the embargo but was severely affected due to import dependence.
- The oil import bill rose sharply from **$414 million in 1973** to **$1,350 million** in **1974.**
- The OPEC Countries refused to **offer preferential pricing to India** and the crisis worsened its balance of payments and triggered inflationary pressures.
- It **pushed India to explore alternative energy sources**, including coal gasification and offshore oil exploration (e.g., Bombay High).

India's Current Oil Imports

- India imports **nearly 88%** of its crude oil requirements from around **41 countries.**
- Roughly half of those supplies in February passed through the Strait of Hormuz.
  - In February 2026, India received **2.8 million bpd crude,** accounting for 53% of total imports, from Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Qatar.
- As of early 2026, **Russia remains the largest supplier** of crude oil to India, with Saudi Arabia and Iraq following closely as key suppliers.

Technological shift towards Coal Gasification

- Coal gasification is the **conversion of coal into synthetic gas (syngas)** through high-temperature and high-pressure reactions.
  - The process involves converting **sulphur into hydrogen sulphide (H□S)** and removing impurities through chemical and physical treatment.
  - The resulting clean gas can be used for domestic fuel, industrial applications, and power generation.
- Globally, coal gasification was used for **"town gas" supply in Europe and the United States** in the early 20th century.
- **From Town Gas to IGCC:** With technological advancement, the focus shifted from town gas to Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC).
  - IGCC combines gasification with power generation using gas and steam turbines, improving efficiency.
  - **Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited** contributed to India's first IGCC plant in **1985.**

National Coal Gasification Mission

- India launched the National Coal Gasification Mission in **2021** to enhance energy security and reduce import dependence.
  - It aims to reduce dependence on imported natural gas, methanol, and ammonia.
- The mission targets gasification of **100 million tonnes of coal by 2030.**
- Investments worth 85,000 crore have been committed to promote clean coal technologies.
- Coal India Limited and BHEL have formed **Bharat Coal Gasification & Chemicals Limited** to advance the sector.

Concluding remarks

- While the 1973 Oil Shock and the current crisis share similarities in geopolitical origins and inflationary impact, the present disruption is larger in scale but structurally different.
- The global economy is better prepared today with diversified energy sources and strategic reserves, yet vulnerabilities persist, especially in developing nations.
- Long-term energy security requires reducing dependence on volatile regions while accelerating the transition to sustainable energy sources.

Source: TH

TEMPORARY RELIEF MEASURE IN SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES (SEZS)

Context

- The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) has introduced a **temporary relief measure** allowing **manufacturing units in Special Economic Zones (SEZs)** to sell goods in the **Domestic Tariff Area (DTA)** at **concessional customs duty rates**.

Rationale Behind the Current Policy Change

- **Global Trade Disruptions:** SEZ units heavily depend on exports; disruptions affect viability.
  - Temporary relief ensures **business continuity.**
- **Level Playing Field:** Concessional duties calibrated to avoid **unfair advantage over DTA units.**
- **Boost to Manufacturing:** Reduces inventory buildup and improves **capacity utilization.**
- **Trade Competitiveness:** Trade facilitation measures (like duty relief) are critical for improving export competitiveness.
- **Balancing Export Promotion & Domestic Protection:** SEZ policies aim to boost exports but must avoid harming domestic industries.
- **Addressing Structural Constraints:** High duties on SEZ-to-DTA sales historically discouraged domestic market access.
- **Role in Industrial Growth:** SEZs contribute to employment, exports, and infrastructure development.

Challenges & Concerns in Current CBIC Scheme

- **Risk of Misuse:** Firms may divert focus from exports to domestic sales.
- **Impact on DTA Units:** Even concessional rates may create competition concerns.

- **Administrative Complexity:** Monitoring value addition and sales caps.
- **Temporary Nature:** May not solve long-term structural issues in SEZ policy.

About Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

- These are **specifically delineated duty-free enclaves** treated as **foreign territory for trade operations and duties** within India.
- They are established to promote **exports, investment, and industrial growth**.
- They aim to promote **exports of goods and services,** attract **foreign direct investment (FDI),** generate **employment opportunities,** develop **infrastructure facilities, and** simplify **trade and customs procedures**

Key Features of SEZs

- **Duty-Free Enclave:** SEZs are treated as **foreign territory for trade operations.**
  - No customs duties on import of goods/ services for authorized operation.
- **Tax Incentives:** Exemptions from customs duty, central excise duty, income tax (as per provisions).
- **Single Window Clearance:** Simplified approval mechanism for setting up units, import/export operations.
- **Ease of Doing Business: Self-certification** and simplified compliance procedures, and reduced regulatory burden.
- **Infrastructure Support:** Well-developed industrial infrastructure i.e. power, roads, ports connectivity, logistics and warehousing.

Legal Framework

- **SEZ Act, 2005:** It provides the **legal framework** for establishment, development, and management of SEZs
- **SEZ Rules, 2006:** These lay down **procedures and operational guidelines,** covering approval, functioning, and monitoring of SEZs.

SEZ and Domestic Tariff Area (DTA)

- **Domestic Tariff Area (DTA)** is an **area within India outside SEZs.**
- Supply from **DTA to SEZ** is treated as *exports, and* **SEZ to DTA** is treated as *imports* (subject to customs duties).

Source: DD News

NEWS IN SHORT

RAJA RAVI VARMA

Context

- The painting Yashoda and Krishna by Raja Ravi Varma was sold for 167.2 crore at an auction conducted by Saffronart, setting a record for Indian art.
  - The painting was created in the 1890s during the peak of Raja Ravi Varma's artistic career.

About Raja Ravi Varma

- Raja Ravi Varma (1848–1906) was born in **Kilimanoor, in present-day Kerala.**
- He is regarded as a **pioneer of modern Indian art** for introducing **European academic realism into Indian themes.**
- He worked under royal patronage, particularly of the **Travancore royal family.**

Key Contributions & Legacy

- **Humanising the Divine:** He was among the first Indian artists to **depict Hindu gods and goddesses in realistic human form**, with anatomical accuracy and emotional expression.
- **Democratization of Art:** In **1894**, he established the **Ravi Varma Fine Arts Lithographic Press in Bombay** (later shifted to Malavli near Lonavala).
  - The press produced **oleographs** (colour lithographs) of Hindu deities like Lakshmi and Saraswati.
- **Famous Artworks:** Hamsa Damayanti, Shakuntala, Jatayu Vadham, Lady in the Moonlight etc.

Source: TH

KAR SAATHI

In Context

- An AI-enabled digital chatbot platform launched by the Income Tax Department to provide 24×7 guidance on direct tax matters under the new Income Tax Act, 2025 framework.

About

- It provides round-the-clock assistance for queries related to ITR filing, tax provisions, forms, notices, deductions, refunds, and compliance.
- It brings all direct tax-related resources such as forms, challans, e-payment, e-verification, and FAQs under one platform.
- Supports taxpayer grievance resolution and compliance queries.

Significance

- Part of India's broader push toward AI-driven digital governance.
- Facilitates smooth transition to the Income Tax Act, 2025.

Source: TH

E20 PETROL

In Context

- India has officially mandated the nationwide rollout of **E20 petrol at all fuel stations from April 1, 2025.**

About

- It marks a significant milestone in **India's Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme**, which originally targeted 20% blending by 2030 but was advanced to 2025 under the **revised National Biofuel Policy (2022).**
- The mandate is being implemented jointly by the **Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).**
- Ethanol used in the blend is a **biofuel derived from agricultural feedstocks primarily sugarcane**, maize, damaged food grains, and surplus rice. It is produced through fermentation and distillation of these crops, making it a renewable and domestically sourced energy input.
- E20 petrol carries a **higher octane rating of approximately 95 RON compared to 91–92 RON of regular petrol** — meaning smoother engine combustion and better anti-knock performance.

Significance

- **Energy Security:** Reduces crude oil import dependence, India imports over 85% of its oil needs, making it highly vulnerable to global price shocks and supply disruptions.
- **Agriculture Linkage:** Creates sustained demand for ethanol-producing crops, direct income support to sugarcane and maize farmers.
- **Climate Commitments:** Biofuel blending reduces net lifecycle carbon emissions, aligned with India's NDC targets under the Paris Agreement.

Source: TH

INDIA'S PUSH FOR PIPED NATURAL GAS

Context

- India is accelerating the expansion of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections to reduce import dependence, improve energy security, and transition towards a cleaner fuel mix.

Types of Gases

- **Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG):**
  - **Composition:** Propane and Butane.
  - **State & Storage:** Stored as a liquid under moderate pressure in cylinders.
  - **Usage:** Domestic cooking, water heating, and small-scale industrial applications.
  - **Key Characteristic:** Heavier than air; collects on the ground if leaked.
- **Piped Natural Gas (PNG):**
  - **Composition:** Primarily Methane.
  - **State & Storage:** Delivered as a gas through underground pipelines.
  - **Usage:** Residential kitchens, commercial cooking, and industries.
  - **Key Characteristic**: Continuous supply; no need for cylinder storage.
- **Compressed Natural Gas (CNG):**
  - **Composition:** Primarily Methane.
  - **State & Storage:** Compressed to high pressure (200-250 bar) in tanks.
  - **Usage:** Vehicles (cars, buses, autos) and low-pressure industrial burners.
  - **Key Characteristic:** Cleaner burning than petrol/diesel.
- **Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG):**
  - **Composition:** Primarily Methane.
  - **State & Storage:** Cooled to roughly –160°C to become a liquid for transport.
  - **Usage:** Transporting natural gas over long distances by sea, power generation.
  - **Key Characteristic:** Volume is reduced by 600 times, making it easy to store in bulk.

India's Shift Towards PNG

- **Reducing Import Dependence:** India imports nearly 60% of its LPG requirement, with a large share coming from West Asia and supply routes like Strait of Hormuz are geopolitically vulnerable.
  - In contrast, LNG can be sourced from multiple global suppliers, enhancing diversification.
- **Economic Efficiency:** PNG eliminates logistics costs associated with cylinder transportation and storage.
  - Pricing can be more stable compared to LPG, which is sensitive to global oil prices.
- **Environmental Benefits:** Natural gas burns cleaner than LPG, producing fewer pollutants and greenhouse gases.

Source: TH

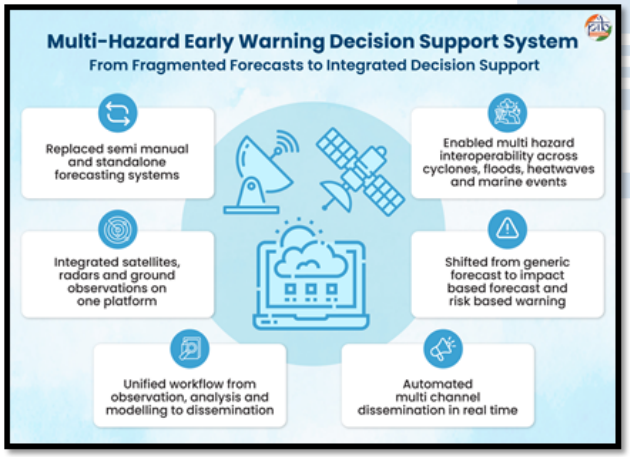
INDIA'S MULTI-HAZARD EARLY WARNING DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM

Context

- The India Meteorological Department (IMD) received the National Award for e-Governance 2025 for its indigenously developed Multi-Hazard Early Warning Decision Support System (MHEW-DSS).

What is MHEW-DSS?

- **Launched in 2024**, it is a digital platform that automates decision-making in critical weather forecasting processes and provides forecast and warning services to the public, government, and non-government agencies, as well as specific stakeholders.
- Developed under **Mission Mausam**, the system has automated 90% of weather data processing and improved forecast accuracy by 30%, while reducing preparation time from six hours to three.
- It integrates real-time data from satellites, radars, and ground and upper air-based sensors into a centralized GIS-enabled platform, replacing outdated manual workflows.



Do you Know?

- IMD was established in 1875 and completed 150 years of service in 2025.
  - IMD functions under the Ministry of Earth Sciences
- India is a Regional Specialised Meteorological Centre (RSMC) for the North Indian Ocean, responsible for cyclone tracking and naming.
- **Mission Mausam** is the overarching framework under which MHEW-DSS was developed
- The **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030** is a **non-binding international agreement** adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Sendai, Japan, on March 18, 2015.
  - It is the primary global framework guiding how nations reduce disaster risk, build resilience, and protect development gains from natural and human-induced hazards over the 15-year period from 2015 to 2030.

Source: TH

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