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NEED TO REVIEW SAFE HARBOUR FOR SOCIAL MEDIA COMPANIES

Context

- The Centre has begun discussions on whether **social media companies** such as Facebook, Instagram should continue to **enjoy legal protection from liability for content posted by their users.**

About

- At issue is the principle of **"safe harbour",** which has allowed social media companies to **host user-generated content** without being treated as the publishers of content.
- It has questioned whether companies that **use algorithms to determine the visibility and reach of content** should continue to receive the **same protections as services that merely transmit information.**
- No decision has been taken, and it remains unclear whether these discussions will translate into a formal legislative proposal.

Legal Framework

- **Section 69A of the IT Act, 2000:** This section empowers the government to **block public access to content** on the internet **in certain circumstances, such as** concerns over national security, sovereignty, public order, or to prevent incitement.
- **Section 79 of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000** provides **conditional immunity to internet intermediaries from legal liability** arising from information published or transmitted by third parties.
  - Under this, an intermediary can claim this protection if it does not initiate a transmission, select its recipient or select or modify the information being transmitted.
  - The protection is not absolute, and intermediaries can lose it in specified circumstances, including involvement in unlawful activity or failure to act on legally valid directions.
- **Shreya Singhal Judgement 2015:** The Supreme Court clarified that the obligation to remove unlawful content under Section 79(3)(b) must be linked to a court order or appropriate government notification, consistent with constitutional restrictions on free speech.

Digital content censorship

- Digital content censorship refers to the **control of online content by governments, organizations, or other entities.** This includes:
  - Blocking websites and apps
  - Removal of social media content
  - Regulation of OTT (Over-The-Top) streaming platforms
  - Restrictions on digital news and journalism

Legal Framework Governing Digital Censorship in India

- **Right to Freedom of Speech (Article 19(1)(a)):** Subject to reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2) concerning decency, morality, and public order.
- **Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000**: Section 69A grants the government power to block online content for security or public order concerns.
- **Intermediary Guidelines & Digital Media Ethics Code, 2021:** Regulates social media, OTT platforms, and digital news media.
- **Self-Regulation by OTT Platforms:** Platforms like Netflix and Amazon Prime follow self-regulatory frameworks such as the Digital Publishers Content Grievances Council (DPCGC).
- **The Central Board of Film Certification ("CBFC")**, which was established by the Cinematographic Act, of 1952, is responsible for censoring movies in India.

Need for Reviewing Safe Harbour

- **Curbing Cybercrime:** Intermediaries may need to be held accountable for the misuse of their platforms in facilitating cybercrimes such as digital arrest scams, financial fraud and identity theft.
- **Protection of Victims:** Greater intermediary accountability can help ensure timely action against harmful content and provide mechanisms for compensation to victims of online fraud and other cyber offences.
- **Strengthening Regulatory Accountability:** Reviewing safe harbour provisions can ensure that digital platforms comply with Indian laws and cooperate with law enforcement agencies.

Concerns Regarding the Removal of Safe Harbour

- **Chilling Effect on Free Speech:** Greater legal liability may encourage platforms to remove controversial content, including criticism of the government, satire and reporting on protests, to avoid legal action.

- **Over-censorship:** Platforms may resort to excessive content removal rather than risk penalties or litigation.
- **Impact on Ordinary Users:** Individual users may find it difficult to express themselves online if platforms become responsible for every post, comment and video.

Way Forward

- **Strengthening Independent Regulatory Bodies:** Ensuring that courts and neutral institutions review censorship decisions.
- **Enhancing Transparency in Content Moderation**: Digital platforms should publish periodic transparency reports on content takedowns.
- **Encouraging Digital Literacy:** Educating citizens to identify fake news rather than enforcing restrictive censorship.
- **Public Consultation in Policymaking**: Involving journalists, legal experts, and civil society in framing digital content regulations.

Source: IE

ISLAND FISHERIES AT THE CENTRE OF INDIA'S BLUE ECONOMY PUSH

Context

- The Union Government is focusing on island fisheries to unlock India's marine fisheries potential, particularly in tuna, seaweed and ornamental fisheries.

Potential of India's Fisheries Sector

- India has a coastline of about **11,098.81 km**, of which 3,083.50 km is along the **Andaman & Nicobar (A&N) Islands** and 144.8 km is along **Lakshadweep.**
  - The country has a large network of fisheries with **1,537 fish landing sites** and **3,432 fishing villages(settlements).**
- India is the **second largest fish producing country** in the world accounting for about **8 per cent** of the world's fish production.
- **India's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)** has over **2.02 million sq. km** with an estimated **annual marine fisheries potential of 7.16 million tonnes**, according to NITI Aayog.
- **Seafood export** from India was worth over ₹**73,890 crore in FY 2025-26.**

Significance of Island Fisheries for India's Blue Economy

- **Untapped Marine Resources:** The two island groups together account for nearly 40% of India's EEZ, providing access to rich oceanic fishing grounds and tuna migration routes.
- **Export Potential:** High-value species such as tuna strengthen India's position in the global seafood market.
- **Diversification of Fisheries:** Seaweed cultivation and ornamental fisheries expand income opportunities beyond traditional capture fisheries.
- **Strategic Importance:** Their location in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal strengthens India's maritime presence and ocean-based economic activities.

Government initiatives

- **Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA):** It facilitates technology upgradation, market development, and quality certification.
- **National Marine Fisheries Action Plan (NMFAP):** The plan includes measures to improve fishery resources assessment, enhance infrastructure and technology in the fisheries sector, and promote aquaculture development.
- **Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY):** It was implemented to bring the Blue Revolution through sustainable and responsible development of the fisheries sector in India from **FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25.**
- **The Sustainable Harnessing of Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone Rules, 2025,** establish a formal legal and regulatory framework for **deep-sea and offshore fishing** across **India's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)** extending from **12 to 200 nautical miles.**

Focus on the A&N and Lakshadweep Islands

- **The Andaman & Nicobar Islands** account for 6.6 lakh sq km of EEZ, roughly one-third of India's total maritime zone.
  - **A dedicated "tuna cluster"** has been notified, which includes on-board processing and freezing facilities, licensing of deep-sea tuna vessels, and a single-window clearance system administered by the Andaman & Nicobar Administration.



- **The Lakshadweep Islands** cover an **EEZ of 4 lakh sq km, about 17%** of India's total EEZ, along with a lagoon area of **4,200 sq km.**
  - Lakshadweep has been notified as a **dedicated seaweed cluster.**
  - The government has placed a major strategic focus on establishing medium-scale ornamental fish rearing units in Lakshadweep.

Challenges in Developing Island Fisheries

- **Ecological Fragility:** Coral reefs, lagoons and marine biodiversity are vulnerable to overfishing, habitat degradation and unsustainable fishing practices.
- **Climate Change:** Rising sea temperatures, ocean acidification and coral bleaching can affect fish populations and marine ecosystems.
- **Infrastructure Gaps:** Limited cold storage, processing facilities, transportation and connectivity increase post-harvest losses.
- **Limited Technical Capacity:** Traditional fishers lack access to modern fishing technologies, scientific information and improved preservation techniques.
- **Market Access Constraints:** Distance from major seafood markets and inadequate export infrastructure limit the competitiveness of island-based fisheries.
- **Risk of Overexploitation:** Expansion of commercial fishing without scientific stock assessment can threaten the long-term sustainability of marine resources.

Way Ahead

- **Invest in modern harbours,** cold-chain logistics, and processing facilities to reduce post-harvest losses and enhance export competitiveness.
- **Expand training and skill development programmes** for traditional and small-scale fishers to enable their participation in deep-sea and High Seas fishing.
- **Adopt science-based fishing practices,** regular assessment of fish stocks and regulated fishing to prevent overexploitation of marine resources.

Source: PIB

NATIONAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP DAY

Context

- **National Entrepreneurship Day** is observed on 9 November.

About

- **The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship** was established on 9 November 2014.
- The day is observed as **National Entrepreneurship Day,** reflecting the importance of entrepreneurship in India's development journey.

India's Startup Ecosystem

- India has the **3rd largest startup ecosystem** in the world, the number of startups have grown from fewer than 500 in 2014 to **more than 2.62 lakh** in 2026.

- **Leading Regions:** Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Gujarat have emerged as leading regions in terms of the number of recognized startups and direct employment generation.
- **Job Creation:** Startups have been able to create more than 25 lakh jobs by 2026.
- **Women Representation:** More than 1.07 lakh recognized startups have at least one woman director or partner, accounting for ~48% of total recognized startups.
- India has **over 120 unicorns** with a valuation exceeding *$350 billion*.
- **Global Innovation Index (GII) 2026 ranking:** It provides **performance metrics and ranks around 139 economies** on their **innovation ecosystems.**
  - India has made a steady climb **from #48 in 2020 to #38 in 2026.**

Challenges in Startup Ecosystem

- **Funding Constraints and Capital Volatility:** Indian startups face inconsistent access to capital, especially during global economic slowdowns.
  - Heavy dependence on foreign venture capital exposes them to external shocks.
  - Early-stage and deep-tech startups face acute funding shortages due to long gestation periods.
- **Regulatory Complexity and Policy Uncertainty:** Multiple compliance requirements across central and state governments, frequent regulatory changes, and tax-related ambiguities increase operational costs and discourage risk-taking and innovation.
- **Talent Shortages and Skill Mismatch:** There is a shortage of skilled professionals in emerging technologies such as AI, semiconductors, and cybersecurity.
- **Infrastructure and Ecosystem Gaps:** Startup-support infrastructure is concentrated in metro cities, limiting the growth of startups in Tier-2 and Tier-3 regions.
- **Weak Innovation and R&D Culture:** Low private-sector investment in R&D, poor industry–academia linkages, and inadequate awareness of intellectual property rights constrain innovation and commercialization of indigenous technologies.

Government Initiatives



Source: Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Ministry of Commerce & Industry

- **Sector-specific and ministry-led initiatives**

Scheme	Ministry	Objective
Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) (2016)	NITI Aayog	Foster nationwide innovation culture
GENESIS (Gen-Next Support for Innovative Startups) (2022)	Ministry of Electronics & IT (Meity)	Deep-tech startups in Tier II/III cities
Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE) 2.0 (2019)	Ministry of Electronics & IT (Meity)	ICT startup incubation & scale-up
MeitY Startup Hub (MSH) (2016)	Ministry of Electronics & IT (Meity)	Integrate tech startup ecosystem
NIDHI (National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations) (2016)	Department of Science & Technology (DST)	Support S&T startups from idea to market
Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) (2015)	Ministry of Rural Development (DAY- NRLM)	Promote rural entrepreneurship
ASPIRE (Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship) (2015)	Ministry of MSME	Strengthen rural enterprise incubators
Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) (2008)	Ministry of MSME (KVIC)	Subsidised credit for self-employment

- **AI Centers of Excellence:** Establishing dedicated AI hubs and innovation centers across the country to support AI startups and research.
- **India's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI):** Combines public funding with private sector innovation to drive digital transformation.

Conclusion

- Over the last decade, India's startup ecosystem has experienced tremendous growth, becoming the third-largest in the world.
- This dynamic collaboration among stakeholders has strengthened the ecosystem, driving economic growth and empowering the next generation of innovators.

Source: PIB

10 YEARS OF DEMONETISATION IN INDIA

Context

- Ten years after demonetisation, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data show that the exercise has had little impact on reducing cash in circulation and that detection of counterfeit notes.

Background

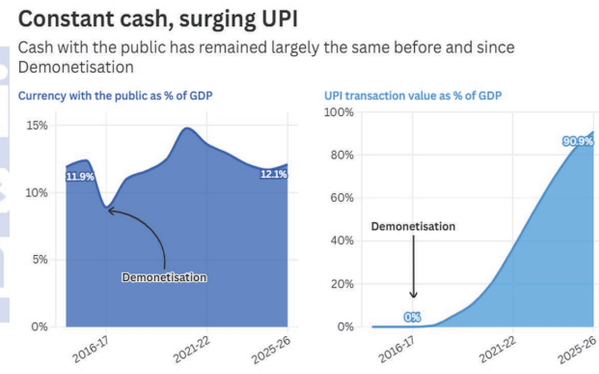
- **Announcement:** The government on November 8, 2016, stated that the 500 and 1,000 notes would cease to be legal tender.
- **Impact:** The measure wiped out about **86%** of the value of the cash in circulation.

Earlier Instances of Demonetisation in India

- **Demonetisation of 1946:** During the Second World War, the British Indian Government had withdrawn the legal tender character of high denomination notes of **Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000** by the High Denomination Bank Notes Ordinance, 1946.
- **Demonetisation of 1978:** The government withdrew **₹1,000, ₹5,000 and ₹10,000** notes from circulation.
  - It was Implemented by the **High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Act, 1978.**
  - This was as per the recommendations of the **Wanchoo Committee (Direct Taxes Inquiry Committee)** which had enquired into black money and tax evasion.
- **Objectives:**
  - Curb black money and corruption.
  - Eliminate counterfeit currency.
  - Disrupt terror financing and hawala transactions.
  - Promote digital payments and a less-cash economy.
  - Encourage the economy's formalisation.

Key Findings After 10 Years

- **Limited Reduction in Cash Circulation:** Currency with the public as a percentage of GDP has remained largely unchanged.
  - Currency with the public as a percentage of GDP stood at **11.9%** in **2015-16**, the financial year preceding demonetisation, and rose marginally to **12.1%** by March 31, 2026.
- **The value of UPI transactions** as a percentage of GDP has grown from zero in 2016-17 to nearly **91% in 2025-26.**



Source: RBI and NPCI • Note: GDP is taken as nominal GDP based on the new series with base year 2022-23 and backwards estimated for previous years.

- **Curbing Counterfeit Currency:** Across all denominations, counterfeit notes detected per one crore notes in circulation declined from **70.1 in 2015-16 to 13.4 in 2025-26.**
  - However, the detection of counterfeit new-series ₹500 notes increased from 0.3 per crore notes in **2016-17 to 20.1 in 2025-26.**
  - Detection of counterfeit **₹2,000 notes** also increased after the RBI initiated their **withdrawal from circulation in 2023.**

Supreme Court Judgement

- **In Vivek Narayan Sharma v. Union of India (2023)**, a five-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court **examined the legality of the 2016** demonetisation decision.
- The Supreme Court **upheld the validity** of the demonetisation exercise.

- It held that the Central Government could exercise its powers under **Section 26(2) of the RBI Act, 1934,** on the recommendation of the RBI's Central Board.

Way Ahead

- **Improve coordination** among RBI, Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) and enforcement agencies to identify suspicious financial transactions and curb money laundering.
- **Target Sources of Black Money:** Focus on benami properties, shell companies, tax evasion and undisclosed assets rather than relying primarily on currency withdrawal.
- **Improve Tax Compliance:** Simplify tax procedures, strengthen information-sharing and encourage voluntary tax compliance to reduce the informal economy.

Source: TH

NEWS IN BRIEF

SIDDI COMMUNITY

Context

- Khushbu Rajakbhai Darjada won silver in the girls' 63 kg judo at the Youth Olympics in Dakar, becoming the **first Siddi medallist** and the second Indian ever.

Who are the Siddis?

- The Siddis are an **ethnic community of African origin** whose ancestors migrated to India from East Africa over several centuries.
  - They are also popularly known as **Siddi Badshah.**
- **Migration to India:** There is no definitive historical record establishing when the first Siddis arrived in India.
  - Historically, Siddis trace their African ancestry to **Portuguese-brought slaves in the 17th century.**
  - According to community traditions, the **Nawabs of Junagadh** brought African families to Gujarat to serve as bodyguards, strongmen and caretakers of captive lions.
  - It is also believed that they were brought to India through overland routes by rulers and invaders from **Central and West Asia** during the medieval period.
- **Distribution:** They are predominantly found in **Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa** and parts of the Union Territories of **Daman and Diu.**
  - **Jambur village,** located near **Gir National Park,** is popularly known as **Mini Africa** because of its significant Siddi population.

Culture and Religion

- **Religion:** Siddis have largely adopted the language and cultural practices of their respective regions.
  - **Gujarat's Siddis predominantly follow Islam**, with strong influences of Sufi traditions.
- The Siddi community deeply reveres **Baba Gor,** a 15th–16th-century African Muslim saint.
- **Dhamal** is the traditional folk dance of the Siddi community and is believed to have African origins.
  - It is performed in groups of around 8–10 dancers and is dedicated to Baba Gor.

Constitutional and Legal Status

- **In 1956**, the Central Government **recognised Siddis as a Scheduled Tribe** in specified regions of Gujarat, with those residing in **Saurashtra retaining ST status** and those outside are listed as **Socially and Economically Backward Communities (SEBC).**
- **In 1982**, the Government of India included Siddis among the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), a category that was subsequently renamed **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).**

Source: IE

RANIWAS MOUND

Context

- The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has initiated the process of **declaring Raniwas Mound** in Bihar, a monument of national importance.

About Raniwas Mound

- **Location:** East Champaran district, Bihar, northeast of Kesariya Buddha Stupa.
- **Historical association:** An ancient Buddhist establishment, believed to have been a Vihara (Buddhist monastery) or temple monastery. The site is spread across 1.63 acres.
- **Archaeological Significance:** Alexander Cunningham, the first Director General of ASI, visited and excavated the mound.

- He reported the remains of an old Buddhist establishment, including a small temple and a colossal Buddha image.

Do you Know?

- ASI is the premier government agency responsible for archaeological research, protection, preservation, and conservation of India's cultural heritage.
- It was founded in 1861 by Alexander Cunningham under Lord Canning's statute.

Source: THE PRINT

INDIA AND SAUDI ARABIA SIGNED THE BILATERAL HAJ AGREEMENT FOR 2027

Context

- India and Saudi Arabia have signed the **bilateral Haj agreement for 2027.**

About

- The Ministers reviewed the ongoing preparations for Haj-2027, discussed measures to strengthen bilateral coordination and logistical support.
- Under the agreement **1 lakh 75 thousand 25 Indians** will be allowed to undertake the annual pilgrimage.
- **Saudi Arabia sets annual Haj quotas** for countries to regulate the number of pilgrims visiting Mecca, as space and facilities at the holy sites are limited.

Hajj

- Hajj, in Islam is the pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia, which every adult Muslim must make at least once in his or her lifetime.
- The hajj is the **fifth of the fundamental Muslim practices** and institutions known as the Five Pillars of Islam.
- **Kaaba**, a shrine located near the center of the Great Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, and considered by Muslims everywhere to be the most sacred spot on Earth.
- The pilgrimage rite begins on the 7th day of Dh al-ijjah (the last month of the Islamic year) and ends on the 12th day.
- Each year, millions of Muslims from across the world travel to Mecca to perform hajj.

Source: AIR

MUHURAT TRADING

Context

- Indian stock markets ended the 2026 **Muhurat Trading session** in the red, with the Sensex and Nifty recording their first negative close on Diwali since 2017, marking the beginning of **Samvat 2083**.

What is Muhurat trading?

- It is a **special truncated trading session** conducted by the National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) on Diwali, coinciding with **Lakshmi Puja**.
- Investors often make **symbolic investments** as the session is considered auspicious and marks the beginning of **Vikram Samvat, or the Hindu financial year**.
- Unlike **regular trading sessions**, when equity markets operate from **9:15 am to 3:30 pm**, Muhurat Trading is conducted for a shorter duration. In 2026, the normal trading window for the special session on the NSE and BSE was from 2:20 pm to 3:30 pm.

Source: IE

'PHYSICAL AI'

In News

- Abu Dhabi's state-owned oil company has partnered with G42 and OpenAI to use AI in oil operations to improve efficiency and solve engineering challenges.
  - The deal reflects the emerging trend of Physical AI, where AI interacts with and operates in the real world rather than remaining limited to digital platforms.

What is Physical AI?

- Physical AI refers to the use of AI to enable autonomous systems such as robots, camera-bots, and self-driving cars to discern, comprehend, and perform complex actions in the physical world — effectively, AI systems that operate in the physical world.
  - This involves the combination of AI models with sensors, actuators, and other control systems that allow models to act upon real-world environments.
- Unlike digital AI (chatbots or image generators), it interacts with the physical environment and performs tasks autonomously rather than following only pre-programmed instructions.

- Physical AI combines generative AI with sensors and control systems to help machines understand spatial relationships, perceive real-world environments and perform autonomous actions.
- Its deployment requires real-world data and continuous training to improve performance.

Importance

- According to McKinsey, robotics and physical AI could generate at least $1 trillion in economic value by 2040, particularly in manufacturing and logistics
- It can transform human roles towards problem-solving and supervision rather than routine physical tasks.

Source: IE

NYOMA AIRBASE

In News

- The Indian Air Force (IAF) achieved a historic milestone by landing a Russian-origin heavy-lift aircraft at **Nyoma Airbase in eastern Ladakh** , marking the aircraft's highest-ever landing worldwide.

Nyoma Airbase

- It is located at a distance of around 25 km from the Line of Actual Control (LAC) with China.
- It is located at a height of 13,629 feet and operationalised in November 2025.
- It is capable of handling fighter jets, helicopters and transport planes.
- It was the fourth such air force base in Ladakh.
  - The three others are located in Leh, Kargil and Thoise.
  - The Kargil airstrip is located at an altitude of around 10,500 feet.

Importance

- Nyoma holds the distinction of being the world's highest airfield.
  - This unique feature mandates adaptations to fighter engines, enabling them to perform optimally at such elevations.
- The Nyoma played a pivotal role in the face-off with China, as the deployment of C130Js facilitated swift mobilization of personnel, heavy armaments, and equipment along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) during the heightened tensions in 2020.

Other related developments

- The Defence Ministry has been focusing on enhancing infrastructure at almost all airfields along the LAC including the Advanced Landing Grounds (ALGs) as per operational requirements.
- It is also boosting infrastructure at Daulat Beg Oldi Advanced Landing Ground (ALG) in the Ladakh region.
  - The Daulat Beg Oldi ALG is located close to the LAC at an altitude of 16,700 feet and is known as the highest airfield in the world.

Source: TH

2026 TO BE ONE OF FOUR WARMEST YEARS ON RECORD: WMO

Context

- According to the State of the Climate Update 2026 by the World Meteorological Organization, 2026 will be **one of the four warmest years on record.**

Major Highlights

- **The global average temperature** for January-September 2026 touched 1.47 degrees Celsius higher than pre-industrial times.
- The figure is likely to rise through the end of 2026 because of the **warming effect of the prevailing El Nino.**
  - El Nino is a natural climate phenomenon that occurs when parts of the Pacific Ocean become unusually warm, releasing additional heat into the atmosphere and influencing weather patterns worldwide.
- **Green House Gases:** It revealed that the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide has increased by 53% from around 278 parts per million (ppm) in 1750 to about 426.8 ppm in 2025.
  - Global averaged methane concentrations increased from 729 parts per billion (ppb) in 1750 by 167% to 1,948 ppb in 2025.
- **Sea ice:** In 2026, Antarctic sea ice reached its third-lowest annual maximum on record, while the Arctic maximum was the lowest or second lowest.
- **Glaciers lost more than 400 gigatons of ice in 2025 -** equivalent to approximately 1 mm of sea-level rise.
  - The melting of glaciers has implications for local and downstream geohazards, ecology, regional water resources and water quality, as well as global energy and sea-level budgets.

- **Extreme events impacted lives and livelihoods,** undermined food security, deepened poverty, and contributed to displacement across multiple regions.

Source: TH

BOOKER PRIZE 2026

Context

- U.K. author M. John Harrison won the 2026 Booker Prize for his novel **"The End of Everything"**.
  - The book echoes concerns about artificial intelligence in a darkly satirical depiction of post-apocalyptic Britain.

Booker Prize

- It is a literary award conferred annually for the best novel written in the English language and published in the United Kingdom (UK) and Ireland.
- The prize was founded in **1969** in the UK and initially awarded to Commonwealth writers. However, now it spans the globe and is open to anyone regardless of origin.
- The award carries a cash prize of **£50,000** ($67,000).
- **Past Indian Booker Prize winners:** Arundhati Roy (God of Small Things), Kiran Desai (Inheritance of Loss), and Aravind Adiga (White Tiger).

International Booker Prize

- Formerly known as the **Man Booker International Prize**, this honor is presented annually for a work of fiction, either a novel or a collection of short stories that was originally **written in a language other than English**, then translated into English and published in the U.K. and/or Ireland.
- Its prize money is shared equally between the **author and translator**.
- In **2026, *Taiwan Travelogue*** by Yáng Shuāng-zǐ, translated by Lin King, won the International Booker Prize. It was the first novel translated from **Mandarin Chinese** to receive this honor.

Source: TH

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