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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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DTE Jan 10

WESTERN DISTURBANCE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 – Geography)

What are Western Disturbances? How do they impact rain and snowfall in India?

Context: The western disturbance activity witnessed a southward dip in December, causing good rainfall over central India, but either deficient or scanty rainfall over most of northern India in December.

Western Disturbance

- **About**: It is an important weather system causing precipitation in the Western Himalayan region during the Indian Winter months (non-monsoonal).
- **Formation**: Originating in the middle and upper latitudes, it is an extratropical storm system.
- **Non-Monsoonal Precipitation**: The precipitation pattern affecting northern India is non-monsoonal and stems from the Mediterranean region, resulting in both rainfall and snowfall.
- **Impact on Surrounding Nations**: Beginning as non-monsoonal precipitation in the Mediterranean, the weather system moves eastward, influencing various regions in Pakistan, India, and neighboring countries.
- **Causes**: When the Himalayas and western parts of central Asia intersect with the jet stream in the upper atmosphere, creating a low-pressure area and subsequent disturbance.
- **Outcome**: In the northern regions of India, this weather phenomenon results in rainfall in plains and snowfall in mountainous areas.
- **Declining Intensity Trend**: Over recent years, there has been a declining trend in the intensity of Western disturbances, with Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh experiencing 47% and 40% less rain than usual from October to December in 2023.
- **Impact of Climate Change**: The consequences of climate change include a diminishing intensity and frequency of western disturbances, leading to reduced post-monsoon season rainfall and snowfall. This, in turn, affects agriculture and water availability in mountainous regions.
- **Decline in Apple Production**: Prolonged drought and insufficient snowfall contribute to a decline in apple production, highlighting the environmental changes impacting the region.

INDIAN EXPRESS Explained

MUMBAI TRANS HARBOUR LINK

Syllabus GS Paper 3 – Infrastructure)

ACROSS THE SEA IN 20 MINUTES

On Friday, Prime Minister Narendra Modi will inaugurate the country's longest bridge over the sea, the 22 km Mumbai Trans Harbour Link, officially the Atal Setu Nhava Sheva Sea Link. The bridge that was first conceptualised six decades ago will cut the travel time between Sewri and Chirle to under 20 minutes

EESHAN SHAIKH
UMBAI, JANUARY 11

he new sea link

4E MUMBAI Trans Harbour Link (MTHL) is a 2-km-long twin-carriageway six-lane bridge er the Thane Creek in the Arabian Sea, con-ecting Sewri in the island city of Mumbai to irle in Raigad district on the mainland.

The MTHL includes a 16.5 km sea link and aducts on land at either end with a cumu-tive length of 5.5 km.

The objective of the project is to improve nnectivity in the Mumbai Metropolitan egion which comprises the districts of umbai, Thane, Palghar, and Raigad, and romote the region's economic develop-ent. The MTHL will bring Mumbai and Navi umbai closer by dramatically cutting travel me, and will decongest the existing route over the Vashi bridge.

From 1963 to 2024

The idea of a bay crossing connecting Mumbai to the mainland was first floated in 1963 by the American construction consultancy firm Wilbur Smith Associates, but no follow-up action was initiated. The plan was revived in the late 90s, and the first tenders were floated in 2006.

In February 2008, Anil Ambani's Reliance Infrastructure emerged as the preferred bidder after promising to build and recover the cost of building the (then) Rs 6,000 crore bridge in nine years and 11 months through a public private partnership (PPP) model.

Months later, however, Ambani withdrew from the project. Multiple unsuccessful bidding processes followed, and the nodal agency was changed from the Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC) to the Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA).

The project finally got moving after MMRDA entered into an agreement with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which agreed to fund 80 per cent of the project cost, with the rest being borne by the state and central governments.

The deal and tendering were finally completed in December 2017, and work commenced in early 2018. A total Rs 21,200 crore has been spent on the project, of which Rs 15,300 crore is loan from JICA.

NAVI MUMBAI, PROPOSED NEW AIRPORT COME CLOSER TO CITY

SHORTER: 28 km is travel distance from one end of MTHL to another now (via Vashi bridge). The 22-km MTHL will cut that distance by 16 km.

FASTER: Average travel time from Sewri to Chirle will be cut by 45 minutes — from about 61 minutes to about 16 minutes. During peak hours, you could save 60-90 minutes.

NEARER: From Chirle, an existing road connects to the Mumbai-Pune Expressway almost 18 km away. Once the planned elevated connectors to the Expressway are built, travel time to Lonavala, Pune, Alibaug and Goa will be reduced.

FLY EASY: Upcoming Navi Mumbai airport is 14 km from Chirle. Will ease approach from South Mumbai.

How MTHL will help

- According to a study conducted by MMRDA and JICA, the MTHL will bring down the average travel time between Sewri and Chirle from 61 minutes currently to less than 16 minutes. Close to 40,000 vehicles are expected to use the link every day in the opening year (2024).
- The project is expected to facilitate greater economic integration of Navi Mumbai with Mumbai, with benefits extending to Panvel, Alibaug, Pune, and Goa.
- It will very significantly improve connectivity between South Mumbai and the under-construction Navi Mumbai International Airport, the Mumbai Pune Expressway, the Mumbai-Goa Highway, and the main hinterland in general. It will also provide improved access to Jawaharlal Nehru Port.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Some questions remain

While the project has obvious benefits in terms of furthering the development and prosperity of the megapolis and its extended neighbourhood, there are doubts on whether it will be of help to regular commuters who travel between Mumbai and Navi Mumbai every day.

The Rs 250 toll for a one-way crossing of the Trans Harbour Link is deemed to be high, and the landing points of the bridge on the mainland side — Shivaji Nagar in Ulwe, and Chirle — are more than 10 km away from the main residential areas of Vashi, Nerul, Sanpada, Juinagar, and Seawoods, which will add to the commuting cost.

No public transport facilities, such as buses on a dedicated lane, have been announced on the bridge yet.

Context: Prime Minister Narendra of India will inaugurate the country's longest bridge over the sea, the 22 km Mumbai Trans Harbour Link, officially the Atal Setu Nhava Sheva Sea Link.

Mumbai Trans Harbour Link

- **About:** It is a 22-km-long twin-carriageway six-lane bridge over the Thane Creek in the Arabian Sea.
  - The Mumbai Trans Harbour Link (MTHL) or Atal Setu, longest sea bridge in India.
- **It connects**: Sewri in the island city of Mumbai to Chirle in Raigad district on the mainland.
- **It Includes**: A 16.5 km sea link and viaducts on land at either end with a cumulative length of 5.5 km.
- **Objective**: To improve connectivity in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region which comprises the districts of Mumbai, Thane, Palghar, and Raigad, and promote the region's economic development.
- **Agencies**: MMRDA agreed with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

FINANCIAL EXPRESS Page 3

RDSS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

Scheme to salvage power discoms gets a leg-up

Award of contracts to install 120 mn smart meters soon

ARUNIMA BHARADWAJ
New Delhi, January 11

THE AWARDING OF smart meter contracts by the state-run electricity distribution utilities (discoms) has finally gathered pace under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (FY22-26), which could help narrow the gap between the scheme's targets and the achievements on the ground in the final two years of its five-year duration.

The pace of installations of smart meters is set to witness a significant jump over the next two years, analysts say. Till December 2023, 222 million meters have been sanctioned under the scheme, of which 99 million have been awarded. However, installations remain low, with only 0.8 million smart meters in place as of December 2023.

■ The pace of installations of smart meters is set to witness a jump over next two years

■ Till December 2023, 222 million meters have been sanctioned under the scheme, of which 99 million have been awarded

"The tendering activity would remain high in the near to medium term, leading to the award of the balance 123 million meters. This will provide order book visibility for advanced metering infrastructure service providers and meter manufacturers," Vikram V, vice-president & co-Group head, Corporate Ratings, Icra, said.

Under the RDSS, the government has aimed to replace 250 million conventional meters with smart meters by 2025 by providing financial support for prepaid smart metering & system metering that would help in the automatic and accurate energy accounting to identify high loss areas. Smart meters will contribute to the overall goal of the scheme – to reduce the Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15% and Average Cost of Supply (ACS)-Average Revenue Realised (ARR) gap to zero by 2024-25.

The awarding of smart meters by discoms is also expected to increase to 222 million over the near to medium term from 99 million so far, Icra notes. Under RDSS, advanced metering infrastructure service providers (AMISPs) are given contracts to provide financing, supplying, installing and operating the meters along with the associated communication & IT infrastructure through bidding.

Context: THE Awarding of smart meter contracts by the state-run electricity distribution utilities (discoms) has finally gathered pace under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (FY22- 26).

Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS)

- **About:** It will provide conditional financial assistance to strengthen the supply infrastructure of discoms (power distribution companies).
- **Aim**: To improve the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of discoms (excluding Private Sector DISCOMs).
- **Scheme Duration**: Until 2025-26.
- **Implementation**: Based on individual state action plans, avoiding a 'one-size-fits-all' approach.
- **Nodal Agencies**: Rural Electrification and Power Finance.

Components

- **Smart Metering Ecosystem**: Mandatory smart metering from electricity feeders to consumer level, covering around 250 million households.
- **Prepaid Smart Meters**: Proposal to install approximately 10 crore prepaid Smart Meters by December 2023 in the first phase.
- **Feeder Segregation for Solarization**: Funding for feeder segregation, promoting solarization under the PM-KUSUM Scheme.
- **Urban Distribution System Modernization**: Implementation of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) in all urban areas.
- **Identified States and Union Territories**: Recognition of Sikkim and special treatment for Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and Lakshadweep.

Objectives

- To reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15% by 2024-25.
- Targeting the reduction of the cost-revenue gap to zero by 2024-25.
- Focus on enhancing institutional capabilities for modern Distribution Companies (DISCOMs).

PIB Jan 11

PESA ACT 1996

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Polity)

Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj Shri Vivek Bharadwaj inaugurates the Two-Day Regional Conference on Strengthening of PESA today at Pune, Maharashtra

Context: Recently, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj inaugurated a Two-Day Regional Conference on Strengthening of PESA at Pune**.**

Panchayats (Extension To The Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996

- **About:** This provision extends Panchayats to Fifth Schedule Areas, benefiting the tribal population, and enabling self-governance through Gram Sabhas (village assemblies).
- **Applicable:** To the Fifth Schedule(Article 244(1)), applicable in 10 states.
- **The objective of the PESA Act:** To empower tribal communities by recognizing their rights over land, resources, and self-governance within the scheduled areas.

Significance of the PESA Act

- **Involving Gram Sabha:** By actively involving Gram Sabha, the Act protects the tribal population from exploitation.
- **Democratic Decentralisation:** Gram Sabhas are given significant authority by PESA to oversee all social sectors and play a critical part in approving development plans.
- **Empowerment of Tribal Communities:** PESA Act empowers tribal communities by granting them autonomy and self-governance over their resources, land, and local institutions.
- **Recognition of Traditional Systems:** The Act recognizes and protects the traditional systems of governance, customs, and practices of tribal communities, preserving their cultural heritage.

THE HINDU Page 16

GEAC

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Governance)

SC questions Centre on GM mustard

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Thursday questioned the government on whether the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) had considered the reports of the court-appointed Technical Experts Committee (TEC) on the biosafety of transgenic mustard hybrid DMH-11 before approving it for environmental release.

Appearing before a Bench of Justices B.V. Nagarathna and Sanjay Karol, Attorney-General R. Venkataramani, for the Centre, said the GEAC was a statutory body and the committee had examined relevant scientific data before giving the go-ahead for the environmental release.

"The reason why we are asking this is because the GEAC was not working in a vacuum... These are reports included a dissenting note by [agricultural scientist] R.S. Paroda submitted to the court on the issue. Will these reports be consigned to the record room?" Justice Nagarathna asked.

Transparent framework

Mr. Venkataramani submitted that a detailed analysis of the TEC's recommendations and steps taken by the Centre reveal that the regulatory regime had been further strengthened since 2012 to ensure that a transparent and science-based framework was in place for environmental risk assessment of GM crops. He said the conditional approval granted for environmental release of GM mustard was an example of effective implementation of the strengthened regulatory framework.

Context: The Supreme Court questioned the government on whether the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) had considered the reports of the court-appointed Technical Experts Committee (TEC) on the biosafety of transgenic mustard hybrid DMH-11 before approving it for environmental release.

Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC)

- **About**: Constituted under the "Rules for the Manufacture, Use/Import/Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro Organisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells (Rules, 1989)".
- Framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- **Under Ministry Jurisdiction**: Operates under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
- **Composition**
  - Chaired by the Special Secretary/Additional Secretary of MoEF&CC.
  - Co-chaired by a representative from the Department of Biotechnology (DBT).
  - Currently, comprises 24 members meeting monthly to review applications.
  - Membership includes experts from various ministries and institutions like ICAR, ICMR, CCMB, etc.
- **Functions**
  - Responsible for appraising activities involving large-scale use of hazardous microorganisms and recombinants with an environmental perspective.
  - Appraises proposals related to the release of genetically engineered (GE) organisms and products, including experimental field trials.
  - Monitors the use, import, and export of genetically modified (GM) organisms and crops.
  - Empowered to prohibit the manufacture and use of certain hazardous recombinants for commercial purposes.

DTE Jan 10

CRITICALLY IMPORTANT ANTIMICROBIALS
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Sci and Tech)

NCDC survey on antibiotic use highlights need for properly monitoring critically important antimicrobials to mitigate AMR

Context: The findings of a new survey by the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) underscored the need for directing more efforts for appropriate stewardship in antibiotic use practices, particularly Critically Important Antimicrobials (CIAs) and in mitigation of antimicrobial resistance.

Critically Important Antimicrobials (CIA)

- **Background:** There is growing agreement in animal agriculture that antimicrobials that are Critically Important to human medicine – or CIAs - should be treated as a special category when finding ways to tackle the threat of antimicrobial resistance. There are three classes of antimicrobial agents that all the groups place at highest priority: fluoroquinolones, 3rd and 4th generation cephalosporins and macrolides.
- **Classification by WHO**
  - CIAs represent a class of antimicrobials. WHO categorizes them based on their importance in human medicine and the urgency to preserve their effectiveness against infectious diseases.
- **Subcategory:** HPCIAs are a subset within CIAs, signifying the highest-priority antimicrobials in terms of preserving effectiveness. They include 3rd generation cephalosporins, among others.
- **Limitation and Scope**: The classification is limited to antibacterial drugs, primarily used in human and veterinary medicine.
  - It focuses on antibiotics used in food animals and crops.
- **Antibiotic Prescriptions:** 3rd generation cephalosporins, especially Ceftriaxone, are most frequently prescribed.
  - Aminoglycosides, with amikacin as the top choice, rank second in overall antibiotic prescriptions.
- **CIAs include**: Carbapenems, penicillins, fluoroquinolones, glycopeptides, and macrolides.
- **Significance of Listing**: Listing aids in managing antimicrobial resistance.
  - It ensures prudent use of all antimicrobials, especially CIAs, in both human and veterinary medicine.

PIB Jan 11

STATE SUPPORT MISSION
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Governance)

NITI Aayog organises National Workshop on "Strengthening Mental Health Services and Care in India": An initiative under State Support Mission (SSM)

Context: Recently, NITI Aayog organized a National Workshop on "Strengthening Mental Health Services and Care in India," as part of an initiative under the **State Support Mission (SSM).**

State Support Mission

- **Launch**: In July, NITI Aayog initiated a State Support Mission aimed at assisting states in the formulation of development strategies.
- **Strategic Institutions**: Under the mission, NITI Aayog will aid states in establishing Strategic Institutions Teams (SITs) or facilitating the overhaul of planning departments.
- **Initial Target and Expansion Plans**: The initial objective is to have 8-10 states establish such bodies, with a broader plan to extend support to all states by March 2023.
- **Establishment of Mitra:** In alignment with NITI Aayog's approach, the Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (Mitra) was established as part of this initiative.
- **Recognition of State Contributions to GDP Growth:** Acknowledging that national GDP growth relies heavily on individual states, except in specific sectors, the initiative emphasizes the significance of state-specific growth rates.
- **Role and Functions of Strategic Institutions Teams (SITs)**: SITs will play a pivotal role in crafting development strategies for states, reshaping state planning boards, formulating policy blueprints, and monitoring and evaluating government policies and programs.
- **Encouraging Lateral Entry of Professionals:** To enhance the analytical capacity and policy recommendations, the initiative encourages the lateral entry of professionals into SITs, fostering high-quality work and innovative policy suggestions.

ALL INDIA RADIO

Jan 11

SWACHH SURVEKSHAN AWARDS 2022

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Govt Scheme)

President Droupadi Murmu presents Swachh Survekshan Awards 2023: Indore and Surat adjudged cleanest cities in the country

Context: Recently, Indore and Surat were honored with the Cleanest Cities Award in the country during the Cleanliness Survey-2023, in the category of cities with a population exceeding one lakh.

Swachh Survekshan Awards 2023

- **Cleanest City Title:** Indore (7th Time) and Surat
- **Best Performing States:** Maharashtra bagged the top rank, followed by Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.
- **Safaimitra Surakshit Shehar**: Chandigarh
- **Cleanest Ganga Towns**: Varanasi and Prayagraj

Swacch Survekshan

- **Conducted by**: The Union ministry of housing and urban affairs (MoHUA) under the Swachh Bharat Urban Mission.
- **Launch**: 2016, is the world's largest urban sanitation and cleanliness survey.
- **Objective:** The exercise acts as a competition among towns and cities to improve their cleanliness, and waste management service delivery to citizens.
- **Theme 2023**: Waste to Wealth.

SWACHH SURVEKSHAN AWARDS 2023

All India Clean City Rank 1	Indore & Surat
All India Clean City Rank 3	Navi Mumbai
All India Clean City Rank 1 (Population < 1 Lakh)	Sasvad
All India Clean City Rank 2 (Population < 1 Lakh)	Patan
All India Clean City Rank 3 (Population < 1 Lakh)	Lonavala
Cleanest Cantonment Board	Mhow Cantonment Board
Best SafaiMitra Surakshit Sheher	Chandigarh
Cleanest Ganga Town Rank 1	Varanasi
Cleanest Ganga Town Rank 2	Prayagraj

Swachh Bharat Urban Mission

- **About:** It is the world's largest sanitation initiative was launched by the Prime Minister of India in 2014.
- **Aim**: To achieve an Open Defecation Free India by October 2, 2019, as a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi.

INDIAN EXPRESS

Page 6

NATIONAL MISSION FOR CLEAN GANGA

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Environment)

Ganga mission gets power to allow treated sewage into water bodies

Move will ensure more water into rivers, says DG

HARIKISHAN SHARMA
NEW DELHI, JANUARY 11

THE NATIONAL Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), the Centre's nodal agency responsible for abatement of pollution in river Ganga and its tributaries, has assumed new powers under which it may now permit the discharge of treated sewage and effluent that conforms to the prescribed "norms" into the river, canal or water bodies.

The NMCG, which comes under the Ministry of Jal Shakti, issued a notification Wednesday to amend the River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016.

Through this notification, the NMCG has added a new proviso in the sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 6 of the 2016 order, giving it powers to allow discharge of treated sewage, which conforms to the norms prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, into river or any other water bodies.

According to the new provision, the NMCG may "permit the discharge of treated sewage, which conforms to the norms prescribed under the Act, into the river, canal or water bodies after exploring the option of its direct reuse for purposes such as agricultural use, industrial use, etc."

The new provision is contrary to the existing provisions of paragraph 6 of the 2016 order that deals with prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution in Ganga and its tributaries. "No person shall discharge, directly or indirectly, any untreated or treated sewage or sewage sludge into the River Ganga or its tributaries or its banks," stated the order.

The NMCG has added a new proviso in sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 6 of the 2016 order.

According to the new proviso, the NMCG may "permit the discharge of treated trade effluent, which conforms to the norms prescribed under the Act, into the river, canal or water bodies after exploring the option of its direct reuse for purposes such as agricultural use, industrial use, etc."

NMCG Director General G Asok Kumar said only treated sewage that conforms to the prescribed norms may be permitted to discharge into the river, canal or water bodies after exploring the option of its direct reuse for purposes such as agricultural use and industrial use.

He said the move will ensure more water into the rivers. "For instance, 560 minimal liquid discharge treated sewage water from the Okhla Sewage Treatment plant in Delhi may be released into Yamuna, which will increase the flow of the river," he added.

Context: The National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), the Centre's nodal agency responsible for the abatement of pollution in river Ganga and its tributaries, has assumed new powers under which it may now permit the discharge of treated sewage and effluent that conforms to the prescribed "norms" into the river, canal or water bodies.

National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG)

- **About**: It is a society under the Societies Registration Act 1860.
- **Formation:** It was formed to act as implementation arm of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) which was constituted under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act (EPA),1986, and was established to address pollution challenges in the Ganga River.
- **New Provisions of Mission Ganga**: It allows **NMCG to permit the discharge of treated sewage** conforming to prescribed norms after considering options like direct reuse for agriculture and industry.
    - Permit the **discharge of treated trade effluent, which conforms to the norms prescribed under the Act, into the river, canal or water bodies** after exploring the option of its direct reuse for purposes such as agricultural use, industrial use, etc.
- **Organizational Structure**
    - **National level**: Two-tier management structure and consists of: The Governing Council and Executive Committee.
    - **At the state level:** State Programme Management Groups (SPMGs): Act as the implementing arm.
    - **Implementation**: It is undertaken across three phases: Entry level, medium term and long term activities.

Namami Gange Programme

- **Aim**: It is an integrated umbrella programme, aimed to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of river Ganga and its tributaries by adopting a river basin approach.
- **Implementation**: It was inaugurated in June 2014.
- **Two objectives**: Conservation and rejuvenation of Ganga.

GLOBAL RISK REPORT 2024
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env and Eco)

Misinformation 'greatest risk' for India, finds WEF report. Environmental risk 'highest' overall category

Context: Extreme weather events have scaled up the ladder from last year to emerge as the most severe risk the world needs to prepare for in 2024 through 2026, according to the **Global Risks Report 2024.**

Highlight of the Report

- **Published by:** The World Economic Forum,.
- **Highlights of the report**:
  - It **highlighted that El Nino, or the warming phase** of the El Nino Southern Oscillation cycle, is projected to strengthen and endure until May 2024.
  - **It suggests that** this could result in the establishment of new heat records, accompanied by severe heatwaves, droughts, wildfires, and flooding.
  - **As per report**, extreme weather events are **ranked among the top five risks in the short term** (next two years) in 24 countries, and in 13 countries, they are perceived as the foremost three risks during this period.

Global Risk

- **About:** It is defined as the possibility of the occurrence of an event or condition which, if it occurs, would negatively impact a significant proportion of global gross domestic product, population or natural resources.
- **Classification**: Economic, environmental, geopolitical, societal and technological over short-term (one to two years) and long term (10-year) horizons.
- **Global Risks Report**: It examines some of the most serious worldwide threats that may arise over the next 10 years, taking into account the planet's warming, economic instability, rapid technological advancement and conflict.

World Economic Forum

- **About**: The WEF is a Swiss nonprofit foundation established in 1971, based in Geneva, Switzerland.
- **Recognized by**: Swiss authorities as the international institution for public-private cooperation.
- **Some major reports published by WEF are:**
- Energy Transition Index.
- Global Competitiveness Report.
- Global IT Report
- WEF along with INSEAD, and Cornell University publishes this report.
- Global Gender Gap Report.

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