14th June – 20th June Weekly Compilation

(The Hindu+ Indian Express + PIB + Other World Wide News)

❖ **Pyrostria laljii**   **(Source: The Hindu)**

Why in News: A team of researchers from India and the Philippines has discovered a new species named Pyrostria laljii in the Andaman Islands.

Pyrostria laljii

- Pyrostria laljii is a 15-meter-tall tree that belongs to the genus of the coffee family. It is the first species of the genus Pyrostria in India.
- The genus Pyrostria plants are usually found in Madagascar.

- The recently discovered species is new to science.
- The tree is distinguished by a long stem with a whitish coating on the trunk. It has oblong-ovate leaves with a cuneate base.
- Another physical feature that distinguishes the tree from other species of the genus is its umbellate inflorescence with eight to 12 flowers.
- The tree was first reported from the Wandoor forest in South Andaman. The other places in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands where the tree could be located are the Tirur forest near the Jarawa Reserve Forest and the Chidiya Tapu (Munda Pahar) forest.
- **Pyrostria laljii has been listed as 'Critically Endangered' based on the International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) Red List criteria.**
- The tree has been named Pyrostria laljii after Lal Ji Singh, Joint Director, Andaman and Nicobar Regional Centre, Botanical Survey of India.

The trees from the genus Pyrostria are usually not found in India. But there are several genera from the family Rubiaceae that are common in India. These plants include cinchona, coffee, adina, hamelia, ixora, gallium, gardenia, mussaenda, rubia, morinda. These trees have a high economic value.

Other New Tree Species Discovered

- Researchers have also discovered a new species of a tree named Rivina andamanensis.
- The tree belongs to the pokeweed family Petiveriaceae. It is the first time that it was found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- The tree was found growing under large trees, shaded and rocky areas, along with herbs and shrubby plants.

❖ **"Small Island Developing States" faced most GDP loss in 2020: UN report (Down to Earth)**

Why in News: The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has released a report titled "Development and Globalization: Facts and Figures". The report highlights the numerous challenges faced by Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

Key Findings of the Development and Globalization: Facts and Figures Report

- Small island developing states (SIDS) faced thrice as much fall in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2020 as other developing countries.
- SIDS GDP is expected to decline by 9% in 2020 compared to 3.3% for developing countries.
- The SIDS countries were also 35% more vulnerable to external economic and financial shocks than other developing countries. Moreover, COVID-19 has affected all spheres of life in SIDS including health, the economy, and trade.
- For instance, COVID-19 has affected tourism services across the world. This has had a huge impact on SIDS as most of them are heavily reliant on tourism.

Small Island developing states (SIDS)

- Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are a distinct group of 38 UN Member States and 20 Non-UN Members/Associate Members of UN regional commissions that face unique social, economic, and environmental vulnerabilities. Maldives is one of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
- They were recognized as a distinct group of developing countries in June 1992 at the UN Conference on Environment and Development.
- The geographical regions in which SIDS are located are the Caribbean, the Pacific, and the AIS (Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea).
- The Barbados Program of Action was produced in 1994 in order to assist the SIDS in their sustainable development efforts.

- The United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS) represent this group of states.

Small Island Developing States

- SIDS countries are unique as most of them hardly emit greenhouse emissions but are the first to suffer the impacts of climate change.
- Many of them are low-lying, situated just five meters above sea level. This makes them vulnerable to sea-level rise, storm surges and coastal destruction.
- According to the 2020 Environmental Vulnerability Index, 4 of the top 10 most environmentally vulnerable countries in the world are SIDS. According to the United Nations report on World Population Prospects 2019, many SIDS countries would not be able to achieve Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 because of increasing populations and climate risks.

❖ **Pencil Portal**   **(Source: PIB)**

Why in News: Union Minister of Women and Child Development appealed to citizens to report the instances of Child Labour on the PENCIL Portal or by calling on Childline-1098. This appeal came on World Day against Child Labour.

PENCIL Portal

- PENCIL Portal stands for Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour.
- It is an electronic platform that aims at achieving the target of a child labour free society. For this aim, it coordinates actions of the Centre, State, District, Governments, civil society, and the public.
- The portal is administered by the Ministry of Labour & Employment.
- PENCIL Portal has five components- Child Tracking System, Complaint Corner, State Government, National Child Labour Project, and Convergence. The portal has been launched for the effective implementation of the Child Labour Act and the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme.
- NCLP aims to eliminate all forms of child labour and rehabilitate them through education in Special Training Centers.

CHILDLINE 1098

- CHILDLINE 1098 is a free, emergency phone service for children in need of aid and assistance.

- The helpline responds to the emergency needs of children. Further, it also links them to relevant services for their long-term care and rehabilitation.
- The helpline is managed and monitored by the CHILDLINE India Foundation (CIF).

World Day against Child Labour

World Day against Child Labour is observed on 12 June every year. It was started in 2002 by International Labour Organization (ILO) to raise awareness and prevent child labour.

Theme: "Act now: End child labour".

CHILDLINE India Foundation (CIF)

- CHILDLINE India Foundation (CIF) is the nodal agency of the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- It acts as the parent organisation for setting up, managing, and monitoring the childline 1098 service all over the country.
- It is also the sole agency responsible for monitoring childline service delivery and finance, training, research, and documentation, creating awareness, advocacy as well as resource generation for the service.

❖ iDEX-DIO   (Source: PIB)

Why in News: The Defence Minister has approved the budgetary support of Rs 498.8 crore for iDEX-DIO (Innovations for Defence Excellence – Defence Innovation Organisation) for the next five years.

IDEX Framework

- Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) was launched by the Government of India in 2018. It aims to create an ecosystem to promote innovation and technology development in Defence and Aerospace. For that, it will attract industries including MSMEs, start-ups, individual innovators, R&D institutes & academia.
- It will also provide grants/funding and other support to them to carry out R&D. However, R&D should have a good potential for future adoption for Indian defence and aerospace needs.

Objectives of IDEX

- Facilitate rapid development of new, indigenized, and innovative technologies for the Indian defence and aerospace sector in shorter timelines.

- Create a culture of engagement with innovative startups, to encourage co-creation for defence and aerospace sectors.
- Empower a culture of technology co-creation and co-innovation within the defence and aerospace sectors.

iDEX will be funded and managed by Defence Innovation Organisation (DIO).

Defence Innovation Organization (DIO)

- Defence Innovation Organisation (DIO) is a not-for-profit Organisation, incorporated under Section 8 of the Companies Act. Its two founding members are Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) & Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) – Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs).
- DIO will provide high-level policy guidance to iDEX. However, iDEX will be functionally autonomous. The CEO of both DIO and iDEX will be the same. It will facilitate coordination and separation of functions also without any conflicts.

❖ UNESCO Science Report   (Source: The Hindu)

Why in News: The UNESCO Science Report (USR) has been released.

UNESCO Science Report (USR)

- UNESCO Science Report is a global monitoring report. It is published every five years by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The report monitors trends in science governance worldwide to identify which development path countries are following.
- The latest edition was published with the title 'The race against time for smarter development'. The report has an exclusive chapter on India.

UNESCO Science Report (USR) on India

India's Investment in Research

- India's investment in research and development (R&D) remains unsatisfactory.
- The gross domestic expenditure on research (GERD) has been stagnant at 0.7% of the GDP for years. However, in absolute terms, the research expenditure has increased.
- India also has one of the lowest GERD/GDP ratios among the BRICS nations.

Density of Scientists and Engineers

In 1990, the density of scientists/engineers engaged in R&D in India per 10,000 of the labour force stood at 10. This has now marginally increased to just 11 in 2018. This is too low when compared to 50 in China, 130 in Japan, and 180 in South Korea.

R&D by Government and Private Sector

- Research and Development (R&D) in the government sector has been declining steadily since 2015. On the other hand, the share of private business enterprises in R&D has increased to 42%.
- Moreover, investment in R&D by foreign multinationals is on the rise. Ir accounts for as much as 16% of private-sector investment in R&D in 2019.

Scientific Publications

There has been an increase in scientific publications by Indian researchers on cutting-edge technologies. Total publications have risen from 80,458 in 2011 to 1.61 lakh in 2019. However, patenting by domestic corporations, research institutes, universities, and individuals remain low in India.

Recommendations

The report underscores the need for 'policy bridges' for developing a more effective interaction between foreign and local research firms. The report has also called for improved linkages between the start-up ecosystem and manufacturers. It will push technological development in sectors where India enjoys a global presence.

❖ Children and Digital Dumpsites   (Source: Express)

Why in News: The World Health Organization (WHO) has released a report titled "Children and Digital Dumpsites".

Children and Digital Dumpsites Report

- The report summarizes the latest scientific knowledge on the links between informal e-waste recycling activities and the health impact among children.
- The report also underlined the risk faced by children working in the informal processing of discarded electronic devices or e-waste.

Key Findings of the Children and Digital Dumpsites Report

- Every year, as many as 18 million children — as young as five years — and about 12.9 million women work at e-waste dumpsites.

- The e-waste from high-income countries is dumped in the middle- or low-income countries for processing every year. This e-waste is dismantled and recycled by children.
- This e-waste contains over 1,000 precious metals and other substances like gold, copper, mercury, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.
- Low-income countries do not have proper safe guarding regulations, which makes the process even more dangerous. Moreover, children are especially preferred at these dumpsites because of their small and dexterous hands. Several women, including pregnant women, also work at these sites.

Impact of E-Waste

- **Children:** The children working at these e-waste dumpsites are prone to improper lung function, deoxyribonucleic acid damage, and increased risk of chronic diseases like cancer and cardiovascular disease. Children are also less likely to metabolize or eradicate pollutants absorbed.
- **Women:** Processing e-waste exposes women as well as their children to toxins, which can lead to premature births and stillbirth.
- **E-Waste Areas:** The hazardous impact of working at e-waste dumpsites is also experienced by families and communities that reside in the vicinity of these e-waste dumpsites.

Recommendations

The report has called for the monitoring, safe disposal of e-waste, and raising awareness about its outcomes on the health of children and women working at these dumpsites.

E-Waste

- E-Waste (Electronic-Waste) is a term used to describe old, end-of-life, or discarded electronic appliances. It includes computers, mobiles, and consumer electronics among others.
- According to the Global E-waste Statistics Partnership, the volume of e-waste generated is surging rapidly across the globe.
- About 53.6 million tones of e-waste were generated in 2019. But only 17.4% of this e-waste was processed in formal recycling facilities. The rest of it was dumped in low- or middle-income countries for illegal processing by informal workers.

❖ **Adi Prshikshan Portal**   **(Source: AIR)**

Why in News: The Minister of Tribal Affairs has launched the 'Adi Prashikshan Portal'.

Adi Prashikshan Portal

- Adi Prashikshan Portal aims to act as a central repository for information on all training programs conducted by Tribal institutions across the country under Adi Prashikshan-Training for Tribals initiative.
- Developed by: Ministry of Tribal Affairs in collaboration with UNDP and Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)-Odisha.
- Institutions covered under the portal: The portal would act as a Central Repository of all training programs conducted by:

Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)

- Different divisions of the Tribal Ministry
- National Society for Education of Tribal Students (NESTS)
- Centre of Excellences funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and
- National Tribal Research Institute.

Adi Prashikshan-Training for Tribals initiative

- It is an initiative to reach the remotest tribal areas using information technology. This will allow tribal communities to access their rights and benefits.
- It is an effort to bring Training Institutions, Organizations, Experts and Trainers together.

❖ **Global Peace Index 2021**   **(Source: Hindu)**

Why in News: The 15th edition of Global Peace Index 2021 has been released.

Global Peace Index

- The Global Peace Index is released by the Institute for Economics & Peace (IEP), an international think tank.
- The index presents the most comprehensive analysis of trends in peace. It ranks countries according to their levels of peacefulness and identifies potential determinants of peace. The index measures the peacefulness of 163 countries and territories. It covers 99.7% of the world's population.
- The index is composed of 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators from highly respected sources. These indicators are grouped into three key domains:
  - ongoing conflict
  - safety and security and
  - militarization

Key Takeaways from the index

- Iceland has topped the peace index. It was followed by New Zealand, Denmark, and Portugal. Out of the 10 most peaceful countries in the world, 8 are from Europe. Afghanistan is the least peaceful country in the world for the fourth consecutive year.
- Only three out of nine regions in the world improved in the peace index. The largest improvement took place in the Middle East and North Africa.
- The economic impact of violence on the global economy in 2020 was $14.96 trillion in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms. It is equivalent to 11.6% of the world's economic activity.
- There was an increase in military expenditure as a percentage of GDP for the second straight year. This indicator has deteriorated in 105 countries. Moreover, the average level of global peacefulness deteriorated by 0.07% in the Index. This is the ninth time in the last 13 years that global peacefulness has deteriorated.

India

- India has been ranked 135th in the 2021 Global Peace Index.
- Bhutan and Nepal are the first and second most peaceful in the South Asia region. India is the 5th most peaceful country in this region. Bangladesh was 91st out of 163 countries across the world, while it was at 3rd place in South Asia.
- Pakistan witnessed the most improvement in peacefulness, with 150th rank globally and 6th in the South Asia region.

❖ NATO   (The Hindu)

Why in News: The NATO Summit was held recently in Brussels. During the summit, countries agreed to step up their collective defence against threats from all directions.

Key Outcomes of NATO Summit

NATO summit concluded on the following points:-

- It will respond to Russia's increasing nuclear arsenal. Further, It called on Iran to stop all ballistic missile activities.
- All members will strengthen their collective defense against all threats from all directions. It asked Russia to drop the designation of "unfriendly countries" for US and and the Czech Republic.

NATO

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) also called North Atlantic Alliance is an intergovernmental military alliance.
- NATO was formed in 1949 with the signing of the Washington Treaty.
- It consists of 30 countries from North America and Europe.
- The most recent member state is North Macedonia, included in NATO in 2020.

Headquarters: Brussels, Belgium.

- Mandate of NATO: NATO's purpose is to guarantee the freedom and security of its members through political and military means:
- Political – NATO promotes democratic values and enables members to consult and cooperate on defense and security-related issues.
- Military- NATO is committed to the peaceful resolution of disputes. However, if diplomatic efforts fail, it has the military power to undertake crisis-management operations.
- These operations are carried out under Article 5 of the Washington Treaty. Article 5 states that if one member of the alliance is attacked in Europe or North America, it is to be considered an attack on all members. So far, Article 5 has been invoked once – in response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks in the United States in 2001.

NATO membership

NATO membership is open to any other European state which can follow the principles of this Treaty and contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area.

It also has what it calls the Membership Action Plan (MAP). It helps the aspiring members in preparation for membership and meet key requirements by providing practical advice and targeted assistance. Bosnia and Herzegovina are currently participating in this plan.

❖ **Gold Hallmarking**   **(Source: The Hindu)**

Why in News: The government has announced the phased implementation of mandatory Gold Hallmarking of Jewelry, with effect from June 16, 2021.

Gold Hallmarking

The Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) operates the gold and silver hallmarking scheme in India. It defines hallmarking as the accurate determination and official recording of the proportion of a precious metal (gold) in an article (Jewelry). Hence, this means that it will guarantee the purity or fineness of precious metal articles.

The Government of India has notified two categories under the purview of hallmarking—gold jewelry and gold artifacts and silver jewelry and silver artifacts. Therefore, hallmarking in India is available for the jewelry of only two metals—gold and silver.

metals have been exempted from hallmarking?

- Export and re-import of jewelry as per Trade Policy of Government.
- Jewelry for international exhibitions and government-approved B2B domestic exhibitions.
- Watches, fountain pens, and special types of jewelry such as Kundan, Polki, and Jadau.

India is the biggest consumer of gold. However, the level of hallmarked jewelry is very low in the country. At present, only 30% of Indian gold jewelry is hallmarked. This is due to the non-availability of sufficient assaying and hallmarking centers (A&HC) responsible for a low level of hallmarked jewelry. Hence, Gold Hallmarking has been made mandatory.

❖ Safe Harbour Protection   (Express)

Why in News: According to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Twitter has failed to comply with the Information Technology (IT) Rules, 2021. This means the "Safe Harbour" Protection under Section 79 of the Information Technology (IT) Act is withdrawn for Twitter.

"Safe Harbour" Protection under Section 79 of IT Act

- Section 79 of the Information Technology (IT) Act provides for the Safe Harbour protection to social media giants.
- It says that any intermediary shall not be held legally or otherwise liable for any third-party information, data, or communication link made available on its platform.
- However, the intermediary should not involve any way in initiating the transmission of the message in question, select the receiver of the transmitted message, and do not modify any information of the transmission.
- This means that as long as a platform acts just as the messenger carrying a message from point A to point B, it will be safe from any legal prosecution due to the transmission of a message. However, it should be without any interference with its content in any manner.

How the removal of Safe Harbour Protection impacts Twitter?

It opens up the platform to the possibility of any type of legal action which was not possible before, as a publisher of content. This means that Twitter will be accountable if someone's content on Twitter leads to some form of violence or violates any Indian law.

Then not only the person that has put out the tweet but also Twitter will be legally liable for the content as it no longer has the protection.

❖ Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India (PIB)

Why in News: 'Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India' was released recently by Ministry of Environment. It was released on the occasion of World Day to Combat Desertification.

Desertification is the degradation of land in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas. It is caused primarily by human activities and climatic variations.

Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India

- The Atlas has been published by Space Application Centre, ISRO, Ahmedabad.
- The Atlas was prepared using IRS Advanced Wide Field Sensor (AWiFS) data of 2011-13 and 2003-05 time frames in the Geographical Information System (GIS) environment.
- The Atlas provides a state-wise area of degraded lands for the time frame 2018-19.
- It also provides the change analysis for the duration of 15 years from 2003-05 to 2018-19.

Significance of the Atlas

It is helpful in prioritizing areas to be taken up for minimizing the impact of desertification and land degradation. Moreover, the Atlas will also be helpful in strengthening the proposed National Action Plan for achieving land restoration targets by providing important inputs.

❖ Election Petition (Source: Express)

Why in the news: An election petition has been filed by West Bengal Chief Minister in the Calcutta High Court. She has challenged the Assembly election result of Nandigram constituency where she had contested and lost.

- **An election petition** is a procedure for inquiring into the validity of the election results of Parliamentary or local government elections. In other words, it is a means under law to challenge the election of a candidate in a Parliamentary, Assembly or local election.

- Election petition filed in the High Court of the particular state in which the election was conducted. Therefore, only the High Courts have the original jurisdiction on deciding on an election petition.

Limitation period of an election petition

An election petition calling in question an election shall be filed within the time period of 45 days from the date of declaration of results. Moreover, the Representative of the People Act of 1951 suggests that the High Court should try to conclude the trial within 6 months. But it usually drags on for much longer even for years.

Grounds on which an election petition can be filed

Under Section 100 of the Representation of the People (RP) Act, an election petition can be filed on the following grounds:

- That on the day of the election, the winning candidate was not qualified to contest.
- That the winning candidate, his poll agent or any other person with the consent of the winning candidate has indulged in a corrupt practice.
- Section 123 of the RP Act has a list of what amounts to corrupt practice, including bribery, use of force or coercion, appeal to vote or refrain from voting on grounds of religion, race, community and language.
- Improper acceptance of the nomination of the winning candidate or improper rejection of a nomination.
- Malpractice in the counting process which includes improper reception, refusal or rejection of any vote, or the reception of any vote which is void.
- Non-compliance with the provisions of the Constitution or the RP Act or any rules or orders made under the RP Act.

❖ **World Competitiveness Index 2021**   **(Source: BS)**

Why in News: World Competitiveness Index 2021 has been released by the Institute for Management Development (IMD). The World Competitiveness Index is an annual report published since 1989.

- The index is released by the Institute for Management Development (IMD).
- The index ranks 64 economies. It assesses the extent to which a country promotes the prosperity of its people by measuring economic well-being through data and survey responses.

- Parameters: The index measures the prosperity and competitiveness of countries by examining four factors:
  - Economic performance
  - Government efficiency
  - Business efficiency
  - Infrastructure

Key Findings of World Competitiveness Index 2021

- Top Rankings: Switzerland has topped the index. It was followed by Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands and Singapore.
- Asia: The top-performing Asian economies in order are: Singapore (5th), Hong Kong (7th), Taiwan (8th) and China (16th).
- The UAE and the USA remain in the same spots as last year (9th and 10th, respectively)

Key Findings Related to India

- India's Ranking: India has maintained the 43rd rank in the world competitiveness index 2021.
- In 2020, India was ranked 43rd on the index.
- Comparison with BRICS Countries: Among BRICS countries, India was ranked second (43rd) after China (16th), followed by Russia (45th), Brazil (57th) and South Africa (62nd).

Performance of India

- Among the four factors, India made significant improvements in government efficiency this year. These improvements are due to the following reasons:
- Relatively stable public finances (despite difficulties brought by the pandemic, in 2020 the government deficit stayed at 7 per cent) and
- Positive feedbacks registered among Indian business executives with respect to the support and subsidies provided by the government to the private companies. But India's performance in other parameters such as economic performance, business efficiency and infrastructure remained the same.
- **Strengths of India:** India's strengths lie in investments in telecoms (1st), mobile telephone costs (1st), ICT services exports (3rd), remuneration in services professions (4th) and terms of trade index (5th).

▪ **Weaknesses of India:** India's weakness lies in the broadband subscribers (64th), exposure to particulate pollution (64th), human development index (64th), GDP per capita (63rd) and foreign currency reserves per capita (62nd).

❖ **Krivak or Talwar Stealth Fighter**   **(Source: The Hindu)**

Why in News: The Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff has inaugurated the construction of the second frigate of the Krivak or Talwar stealth frigates. These are being built with technology transfer from Russia by Goa Shipyard Ltd (GSL).

Krivak or Talwar stealth frigates

- Krivak or Talwar stealth frigates are a series of frigates and guard ships (patrol boats) built in the Soviet Union, primarily for the Soviet Navy since 1970. They are primarily used to accomplish a wide variety of naval missions. Such as finding and eliminating enemy submarines and large surface ships.
- Indian Navy currently operates six Krivak class frigates weighing around 4,000 tonnes in two different batches. Such as
    ▪ The Talwar class
    ▪ The upgraded Teg class.

New Procurement of Krivak class stealth Frigates:

In 2016, India and Russia had signed an Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) for four Krivak or Talwar stealth ships. Among four, two are to be procured directly from Russia and the other two will be built by the Goa Shipyard Ltd(GSL).

Features: The four ships to be built will weigh 300 tones more than the earlier ones. Apart from that, it will also be armed with BrahMos supersonic cruise missiles.

❖ **IN-EUNAVFOR**   **(Source: PIB)**

Why in News: The IN-EUNAVFOR (Indian Navy – European Union Naval Force) Exercise is being conducted in the Gulf Of Aden for the first time.

IN-EUNAVFOR Exercise:

- The IN-EUNAVFOR exercise is being conducted for the first time.
- Its aim is to enhance and improve war-fighting skills. It also aims to promote their ability as an integrated force to promote peace, security and stability in the maritime domain.

- **Along with the Indian Navy, the other countries participating in the exercise are: Italy, Spain and France.**
- The exercise includes advanced air defence and anti-submarine exercises, tactical maneuvers, Search & Rescue, and other maritime security operations. From the Indian side, Stealth frigate INS Trikand is participating in the exercise.

India-EUNAVFOR Cooperation

- EUNAVFOR and the Indian Navy converge on multiple issues. Such as counter-piracy operations and protection of vessels deployed under the charter of the World Food Program (UN WFP).
- The two navies also have regular interaction through SHADE (Shared Awareness and De-confliction) meetings held annually in Bahrain.
- SHADE is an international operational counter-piracy platform, convened in Bahrain.
- It aims to encourage partners for sharing information, assessing the evolution of trends. SHADE also de-conflict operations amongst counter-piracy actors in the Gulf of Aden, the Gulf of Oman and the Western Indian Ocean.
- Moreover, a virtual Information sharing Exercise is also being conducted between the Indian Navy Information Fusion Centre – Indian Ocean Region and Maritime Security Centre-Horn of Africa, an integral part of EUNAVFOR.