DATE: 20 NOVEMBER 2026

1 International Court of Justice (ICJ) (Source: The Hindu)

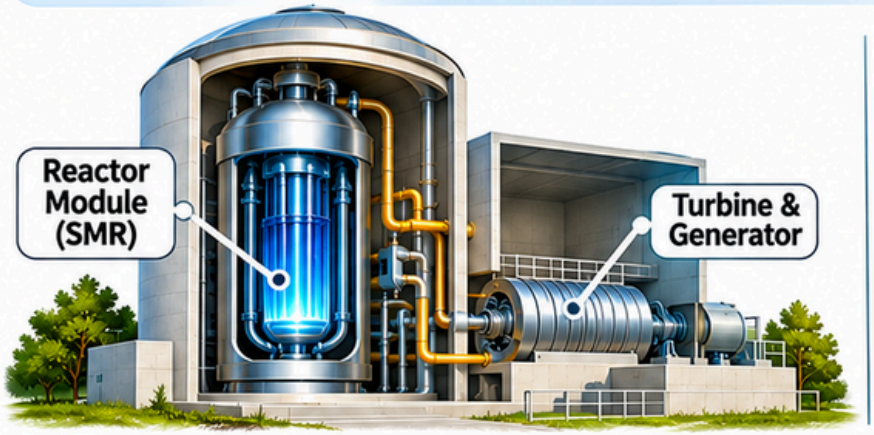
- **Formation**: Founded in1945.
- **Headquarters**: The Hague, Netherlands
- **Fact**: It is the only principal organ of the UN not located in New York.
- **Other Name**: It is also called the “World Court''.
- **Function**
  - The main function of the ICJ is to resolve disputes submitted by states according to international law.
  - The ICJ also provides advisory opinions on legal matters when requested by any UN body or specialized agency.
  - It provides legal advice to the UN and its specialized entities when resolving legal disputes between governments.
- Authority to Enforce: The UNSC has the authority to enforce ICJ judgments.

DATE: 20 NOVEMBER 2026

2 Small Modular Reactor (SMR) (Source: The Hindu)

Small Modular Reactors (SMRs)

What is SMR? > Advanced nuclear fission reactors with a capacity of up to **300 MWe per unit**, factory-built modules assembled on site.



Key Features

- Up to 300 MWe per unit
- Factory-fabricated, modular & transportable
- Scalable deployment (add more units as needed)
- Passive safety features in many designs

How it Works

Nuclear fission → Heat → Steam → Turbine → Electricity

Applications

- Electricity generation (baseload & clean power)
- Industrial heat (refineries, steel, chemicals)
- Desalination (of seawater)
- Power for remote and off-grid areas

Advantages

- Lower upfront cost and shorter construction time
- Enhanced safety (passive cooling and fail-safe designs)
- Flexible and scalable deployment
- Suitable for remote locations and smaller grids
- Lower land and water requirement
- Supports low-carbon, reliable and continuous power supply

Challenges

- Higher cost per unit of electricity (than large reactors)
- Radioactive waste management
- Licensing and regulatory clearances
- Limited commercial experience at scale

Capacity (per unit) — SMR: ≤ 300 MWe | Conventional large reactor: typically ~ 1,000 MWe or more

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3 Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
(Source: **The Hindu**)

It is a permanent intergovernmental organization of oil-exporting countries.

Formation

- It was established in 1960 by the five founding members Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela.

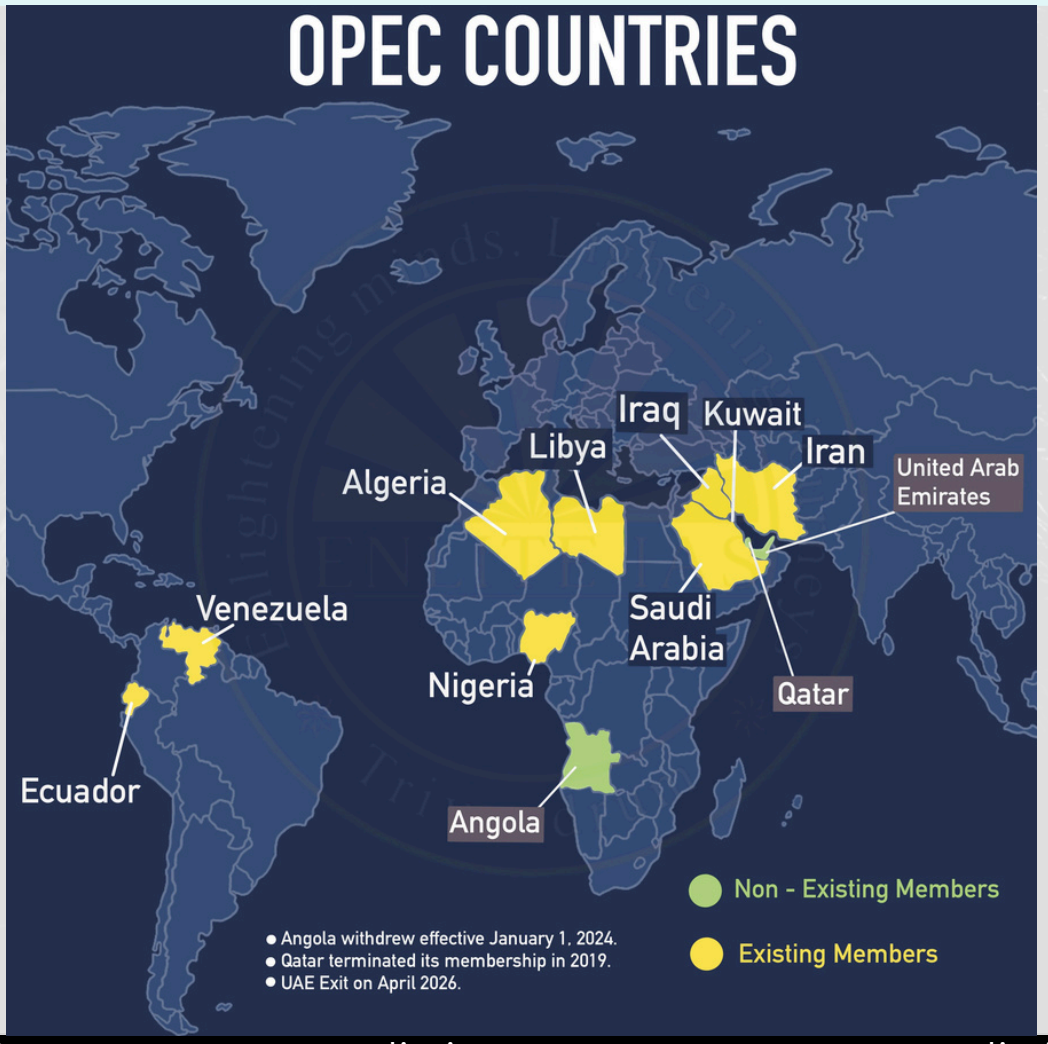
Headquarters

- Vienna, Austria.

Mission

- To coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of its Member Countries.
- Ensure the stabilization of oil prices in the international oil markets, with a view to eliminating harmful and unnecessary fluctuations.

Members



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OPEC+

- It is a group of oil exporters consisting of 23 member countries which meet regularly to decide how much crude oil to sell on the world market.
- It comprises 13 OPEC countries plus Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brunei, Kazakhstan, Russia, Mexico, Malaysia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Oman.