



# WEEKLY CURRENT AFFAIRS

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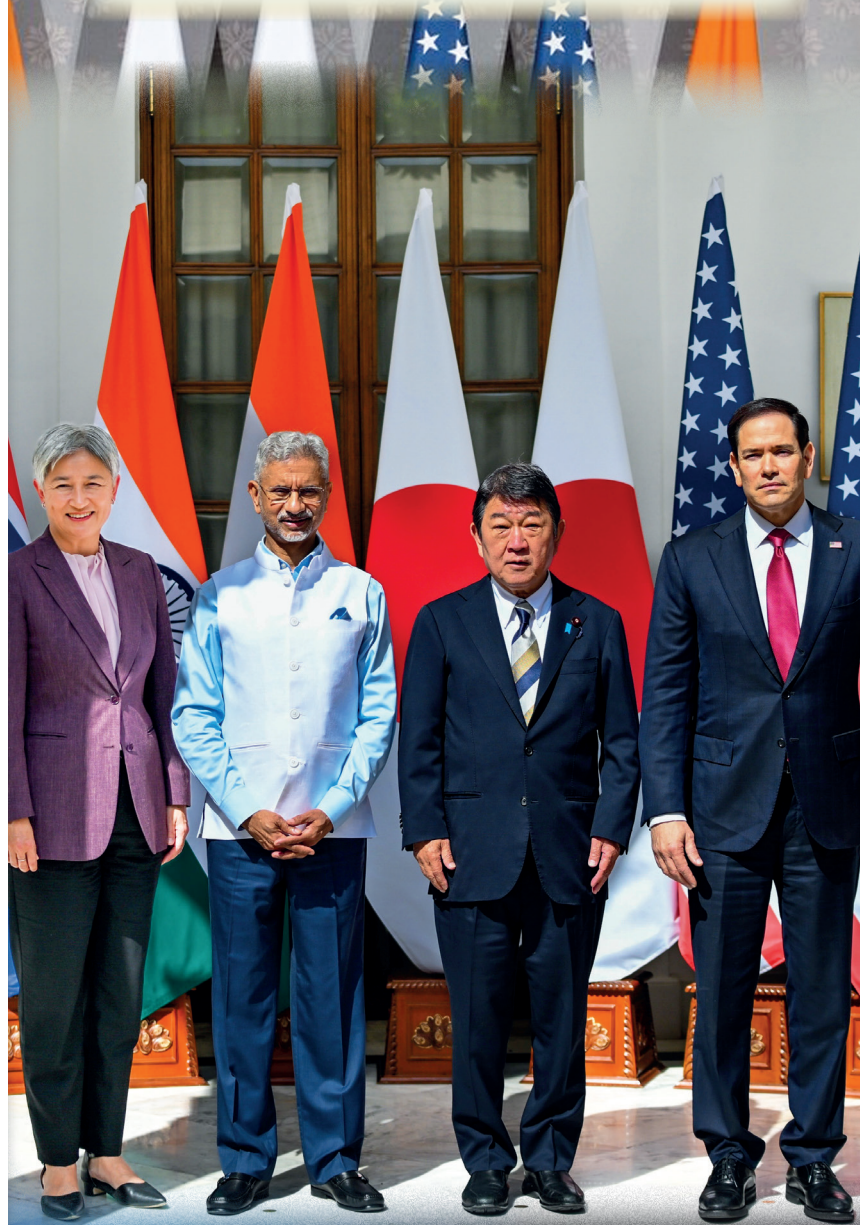
**22<sup>nd</sup> May - 28<sup>th</sup> May, 2026**

★★ Useful for ★★

**UPSC ESE, PSUs,  
RRB, SSC, Banking &  
State Services Exams**

## 11<sup>th</sup> QUAD Foreign Ministers' Meeting, 2026

Foreign Ministers of India, Australia, Japan and the USA, met in **New Delhi**.



22<sup>nd</sup> MAY 2026

## UMMID Programme

- **Context:** The Union Minister for Science and Technology dedicated the UMMID (Unique Methods of Management of Inherited Disorders) Programme for Rare Genetic Disorders to the Nation.

### About UMMID Programme

- It is an initiative of the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) aimed at improving diagnosis and management of rare genetic disorders in India.
- The programme seeks to make diagnosis, screening and counselling for inherited disorders more affordable, accessible and widely available.
- The initiative also supports clinician training and institutional capacity-building in genetic healthcare.
- The government launched the UMMID Dashboard and released the UMMID Compendium to strengthen nationwide monitoring, diagnostics and outreach services.

### About Rare Genetic Disorders

- Rare genetic disorders are diseases that occur due to abnormalities or mutations in genes or chromosomes.
- Rare genetic disorders are generally inherited from parents and may affect physical, neurological, metabolic or developmental functions.
- Although each individual disorder affects a small number of people, collectively rare diseases impose a major public health burden worldwide.
- **Causes of Rare Genetic Disorders:**
  - Inherited mutations in genes are one of the major causes of rare genetic disorders.
  - Chromosomal abnormalities can lead to developmental and inherited disorders.
- **Examples:**
  - Sickle Cell Disease is a hereditary blood disorder that affects the shape and functioning of red blood cells.
  - Thalassemia is an inherited blood disorder that reduces the body's ability to produce healthy haemoglobin.

- Hemophilia is a genetic disorder that impairs the blood clotting process.
- Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy is a genetic disease that causes progressive muscle degeneration and weakness.
- Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) is a rare inherited disease that damages nerve cells controlling muscle movement.

### Government Initiative

- **National Policy for Rare Diseases (NPRD), 2021:** The National Policy for Rare Diseases provides a framework for prevention and management of rare diseases in India. The policy supports financial assistance for treatment of selected rare diseases requiring one-time therapies.
- **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK):** Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram provides early screening and intervention services for children with birth defects and developmental disorders.
- **Sickle Cell Anaemia Elimination Mission:** The Government of India aims to eliminate sickle cell anaemia as a public health problem by 2047.

## Asian Productivity Organization (APO)

- **Context:** India hosted the 68<sup>th</sup> Asian Productivity Organization (APO) governing body meeting with focus on regional productivity cooperation.



## About Asian Productivity Organization (APO)

- Established in 1961, it is a Tokyo-based intergovernmental body that promotes productivity enhancement across the Asia-Pacific region through mutual cooperation and capacity building.
- The APO currently comprises 21 member economies, including Bangladesh, Cambodia, Taiwan, Fiji, Hong Kong (dormant), India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkiye, and Vietnam.
- As one of its founding members, India has played a pivotal role in shaping the organization's vision and supporting its initiatives.

## Electronic Gold Receipts (EGRs)

- Context:** The National Stock Exchange (NSE) has launched Electronic Gold Receipts (EGRs) to make gold trading more transparent, secure, and organised.

### About EGRs

- EGRs are digital securities that represent ownership of physical gold.
- The actual gold is stored in SEBI-regulated vaults, while investors hold EGRs electronically in their demat accounts, similar to shares or ETFs.
- Each EGR is fully backed by real gold, ensuring quality and authenticity.
- SEBI-registered Vault Managers provide storage services for the deposited gold.



### Working

- Physical gold is deposited in accredited vaults and converted into EGR units.
- These units can be traded on stock exchanges like other financial assets.
- Investors can also convert EGRs back into physical gold when needed.

### Significance

- EGRs connect the physical gold market with the financial system, improving transparency, liquidity, price discovery, and investor confidence.
- The system benefits jewellers, refiners, traders, and retail and institutional investors.

23<sup>rd</sup> MAY 2026

## Sample Registration Survey, 2024

- Context:** The recent Sample Registration Survey 2024 was released by the Office of the Registrar General of India (ORGI).

### About Sample Registration System (SRS)

- It provides reliable annual estimates of Infant Mortality Rate, Birth Rate, Death Rate and other Fertility and Mortality Indicators at the National and sub National levels.
- It is a large-scale demographic survey conducted every year by the Office of the Registrar General of India in all States/Union Territories.

### Key Facts

- Birth Rate:** It is live births per 1,000 population, it fell from 21 in 2014 to 18.3 in 2024.
  - The number declined from 14.9 to 14.7 in urban areas and from 20.3 to 20.2 in rural areas.
  - The highest Birth Rate was observed at 26.8 in Bihar, whereas Andaman and Nicobar Islands had the lowest Birth Rate of 9.9.
- Death Rate:** It is deaths per 1,000 people, it is down from 6.7 to 6.4.
  - In 2024, Chhattisgarh recorded the highest Death Rate of 8.4, whereas the lowest Death Rate was recorded in Chandigarh at 3.9.
- Infant Mortality Rate:** The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births in a given year.
  - The present level of IMR (24 infant deaths per thousand live births, for the year 2024) is less than one-fifth as compared to 1971. In the last ten years, IMR has witnessed a decline of about 38%.

- In 2024, the maximum IMR was reported in Chhattisgarh (36) and the minimum in Manipur (2).

## Government Initiatives to Curb Infant Mortality in India

- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) entitles all pregnant women and sick infants (up to one year of age) delivering in public health institutions to have free and no-expense delivery, including cesarean section. It includes free drugs, consumables, free diet during the stay, free diagnostics, free transportation, and free blood transfusion if required.
- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) provides pregnant women a fixed day, free of cost, assured and quality antenatal checkup by a Specialist/Medical Officer on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of every month.
- Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Days (VHSNDs) are observed for the provision of maternal and child health services and for creating awareness on maternal and child care.
- Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) portal is a web-enabled tracking system for pregnant women and newborns to ensure seamless provision of regular and complete services to them.
- Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Cards and Safe Motherhood Booklet are distributed to pregnant women to educate them on diet, rest, danger signs of pregnancy, benefit schemes, and institutional deliveries.
- **Mission Indradhanush:** It was launched in 2014, aiming to achieve over 90% full immunisation coverage by strengthening routine immunisation services and targeting hard-to-reach populations. Full immunisation coverage has risen from 62% in 2015 to 98.4% in 2026.
- **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK):** Children from 0 to 18 years of age are screened for 32 health conditions (i.e. Diseases, Deficiencies, Defects, and Developmental delays) under RBSK to improve child survival.
- Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) are established at public health facilities where children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and medical complications are admitted for treatment.

## Do you Know?

- India has eradicated smallpox, polio and maternal and neonatal tetanus through vaccination, and continues to expand its immunisation programme — most recently launched HPV and indigenous Td vaccines in 2026.
- The UIP is one of the world's largest immunisation programmes, reaching 2.9 crore pregnant women and 2.54 crore newborns every year, free of cost.

## Arunachal Kiwi Mission

- **Context:** The Union Minister for Development of North Eastern Region launched a Mission on "Arunachal Kiwi: The USP of Arunachal Pradesh".



## About Mission

- The mission has an outlay of around ₹167 crore and seeks to strengthen the entire kiwi value chain – from cultivation and post-harvest management to branding, exports and agri-tourism.
- The mission aims to promote kiwi orchard tourism and farm-stay experiences in areas such as Ziro Valley and Dirang, combining horticulture with experiential tourism.
- Arunachal Pradesh currently contributes more than 50 percent of India's kiwi production, producing over 7,050 metric tonnes annually. However, despite its

dominant position, local farmers receive significantly lower prices compared to imported kiwi sold in domestic and global markets.

### About Kiwi (*Actinidia Deliciosa*)

- It is a nutrient-rich woody deciduous vine native to eastern Asia, known for its fuzzy brown skin, green/golden flesh, and edible black seeds.
- It requires 700–800 chilling hours below 7°C during winter and best suited to mid-hill regions (800–1,500 m altitude).
- It begins fruiting in 4–5 years and attains full commercial production by 7–8 years.

### Public Accounts Committee (PAC)

- **Context:** The reconstituted Public Accounts Committee (PAC) convened recently under the chairmanship of K. C. Venugopal.

### About Public Accounts Committee (PAC)

- The PAC is one of Parliament's oldest financial committees and was first constituted in 1921 following the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.
- **It consists of 22 members:** 15 from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha. By convention, the chairperson of the PAC is from the Opposition.
- The committee examines government expenditure and ensures that public funds sanctioned by Parliament are spent properly.
- It also scrutinises reports submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- The Committee may also inquire into irregularities in public finance which have been brought to the notice of the government but have not been audited yet

24<sup>th</sup> MAY 2026

### Google's 'Information Agents'

- **Context:** Google recently introduced "information agents" integrated into search that can continuously monitor the web on behalf of users.

### About Information Agents

- Information agents are AI-powered systems that continuously track online information based on user preferences and instructions.
- These agents can monitor housing listings, travel updates, stock prices, shopping deals, or other personalised queries without requiring repeated manual searches.
- The agents function as persistent digital assistants that remain active in the background and automatically fetch updates.

### Working

- Users provide detailed personal preferences and requirements to the AI system.
- The agent continuously scans websites and databases for relevant updates. It integrates data across multiple digital platforms such as email, calendars, maps, browsing history, and search behaviour.
- The system then synthesises the collected information into customised recommendations or alerts.

### Key Facts

- Information agents require extensive personal data, raising concerns over privacy, surveillance, and targeted advertising.
- Continuous AI-driven web crawling may increase automated internet traffic and burden publishers with higher infrastructure costs.
- AI-generated summaries could reduce website visits and weaken the revenue model of digital publishers and content creators.

### BHAVYA Scheme

- **Context:** The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has released the operational guidelines for implementation of the BHAVYA Scheme.

### About BHAVYA Scheme

- BHAVYA is a Central Sector Scheme aimed at developing investment-ready, world-class industrial parks across India.

- It aligns with key initiatives such as Make in India, PM Gati Shakti, and the government's broader vision of positioning India as a globally competitive manufacturing destination.

### Key Facts

- Total financial outlay of approximately 33,660 crore.
- Development of 100 industrial parks between 2026-27 and 2031-32. In the first phase, up to 50 industrial parks will be selected through a challenge-based competitive process.
- Industrial parks ranging from 100 to 1,000 acres will be taken up for the development.
- **Implementation Mechanism:**
  - Projects will be implemented through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013.
  - National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation has been designated as the Project Management Agency (PMA) for implementation and monitoring of the scheme.

25<sup>th</sup> MAY 2026

### International Booker Prize

- **Context:** The International Booker Prize completed a decade in its present form in 2026.



### Key Facts

- The award 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.

- **Prize Money:** It recognises the vital work of translators, with the £50,000 prize money divided equally between authors and translators.
- **Evolution of the Prize:** The prize was launched in 2005 as the Man Booker International Prize. Initially, it was a biennial award given to authors for their lifetime body of work. In 2016, the prize was transformed into an annual award for a single work of fiction translated into English.

### Recipients of The Award

- Taiwan Travelogue by Yang Shuang-zi, translated by Lin King, was announced as the winner of the International Booker Prize 2026.
- In 2025, Heart Lamp by Banu Mushtaq, translated by Deepa Bhashthi, won the prize. It was the first book translated from Kannada to receive this honor.

### UN Military Gender Advocate of the Year Award, 2025

- **Context:** Indian Army officer Major Abhilasha Barak has been honoured with the prestigious United Nations Military Gender Advocate of the Year Award for 2025.

### Key Facts

- Currently serving with the Indian Battalion in the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, Major Barak is also the Indian Army's first woman combat helicopter pilot.
- With this recognition, Major Barak becomes the third Indian peacekeeper to receive the honour after Major Suman Gawani in 2019 and Major Radhika Sen in 2023.



- The award, instituted in 2016 by the Office of Military Affairs under the UN Department of Peace Operations, recognises a military peacekeeper who has shown exceptional commitment to promoting gender equality and implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

**Do you Know?**

- Since the 1950s, India has sent over 290,000 peacekeepers to more than 50 missions worldwide, making it the largest contributor to UN peacekeeping efforts.
- In 1988, the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the UN Peacekeeping Forces.

**26<sup>th</sup> MAY 2026****Assam's Uniform Civil Code (UCC) Bill, 2026**

- **Context:** The Government of Assam has introduced the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) Bill, 2026 in the State Assembly. Assam became the third state in India to table a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) bill, following Uttarakhand and Gujarat.

**About Uniform Civil Code (UCC)**

- A Uniform Civil Code refers to the provision of one law for the entire country, applicable to all religious communities, in their personal matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption, etc.
- **Aim:** To replace the existing diverse personal laws that vary based on religious affiliations.

**Constitutional Provisions**

- Article 44 contained in part IV of the Constitution says that the state "shall endeavor to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India".
- Part IV of the Constitution outlines the Directive Principles of State Policy, which, while not enforceable or justiciable in a court of law, are fundamental to the country's governance.

**UCC in India**

- **UCC in Goa:** It follows the Portuguese Civil Code of 1867, which means that people of all religions in Goa are subject to the same laws on marriage, divorce, and succession. The Goa Daman and Diu Administration Act of 1962, which was passed after Goa joined the union as a territory in 1961, gave Goa permission to apply the Civil Code.
- In 2024, The Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly passed The Uniform Civil Code of Uttarakhand Act, 2024, becoming the first Indian State to adopt a UCC post-independence.

**Key Provisions of the Assam UCC Bill, 2026**

- **Ban on Polygamy and Bigamy:** The Bill mandates monogamy for all residents under its ambit. Bigamy and polygamy would attract punishment under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023. Existing polygamous marriages solemnised before enforcement of the law would remain legally protected.
- **Uniform Marriage Age:** The minimum legal age is fixed at 21 years for men and 18 years for women.
- **Mandatory Registration:** Registration of all marriages and divorces would become compulsory and couples must submit a marriage memorandum within 60 days of marriage. Non-registration may attract penalties and fines.
- **Regulation of Live-in Relationships:** Registration of live-in relationships within one month has been made mandatory and children born from such relationships would be considered legitimate. Deserted partners would have legal rights to claim maintenance.
- **Uniform Grounds for Divorce:** The Bill standardises divorce grounds such as; cruelty, desertion, mutual consent. The Bill also penalises illegal dissolution of marriage and unlawful conditions imposed before remarriage.
- **Gender-Equal Inheritance:** The Bill establishes equal inheritance rights for spouses, children, and parents. It creates a uniform succession framework irrespective of religion. Testamentary succession through written wills is legally recognised.

- **Child and Fraudulent Marriages:** The Bill prescribes punishment for child marriage and marriages conducted without valid consent. The Bill also provides imprisonment and fines for fraudulent or deceptive marriages conducted through force, coercion, concealment, or misrepresentation.
- **Exemption for Scheduled Tribes:** The Bill excludes Scheduled Tribes (STs) from its purview in order to protect customary practices and constitutional safeguards available to tribal communities.

## Padma Awards, 2026

- **Context:** President Droupadi Murmu conferred Padma Awards to 66 eminent personalities for the year 2026 at the first Civil Investiture Ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhavan.



### Key Facts

- The awards are announced annually on Republic Day. For 2026, the President approved 131 Padma Awards, including 5 Padma Vibhushan, 13 Padma Bhushan, and 113 Padma Shri.
- Remaining awardees will be felicitated in a second ceremony later.

### Key Recipients

- Dharmendra Singh Deol was honoured with the Padma Vibhushan posthumously for contributions to art. N.
- Rajam also received the Padma Vibhushan for contributions to music.
- Bhagat Singh Koshyari received the Padma Bhushan for public affairs.

- Uday Kotak was awarded the Padma Bhushan for trade and industry.
- Harmanpreet Kaur received the Padma Shri for sports.
- Folk musician Taga Ram Bheel was conferred the Padma Shri award for keeping alive the legacy of the Algoza.

### Padma Awards

- **Padma Awards:** One of the highest civilian awards of the country instituted in 1954, are conferred in three categories:
  - **Padma Vibhushan:** Second-highest civilian award in India.
  - **Padma Bhushan:** Third-highest civilian award.
  - **Padma Shri:** Fourth-highest civilian award.
- They are awarded annually in various disciplines and fields of activities, including art, social work, public affairs, science and engineering, trade and industry, medicine, literature and education, sports, and civil service.
- They are announced every year on Republic Day (January 26).
- Open to all persons, regardless of race, occupation, position, or gender.
- Can be awarded posthumously.
- **Selection Process:**
  - Recommendations are made by state governments, central ministries, previous awardees, and the public.
  - Managed by the Padma Awards Committee, constituted by the Prime Minister annually.
  - Committee recommendations are submitted to the Prime Minister and President for approval.

**27<sup>th</sup> MAY 2026**

### 11<sup>th</sup> Quad Foreign Ministers' Meeting

- **Context:** The Foreign Ministers of Australia, India, Japan and the Secretary of State of the United States met in New Delhi, for the 11<sup>th</sup> Quad Foreign Ministers' Meeting.

## Key Highlights

- The Quad partners launched the first-ever Indo-Pacific Maritime Surveillance Collaboration (IPMSC) initiative.



- The programme aims to enhance maritime domain awareness and information sharing in the Indo-Pacific, with an initial focus on the Indian Ocean Region through surveillance cooperation, expert exchanges and tabletop exercises.
- The four nations also expanded the Indo-Pacific Partnership for Maritime Domain Awareness (IPMDA) initiative and announced plans to develop a comprehensive Common Operating Picture (COP) to improve real-time maritime information sharing across the region.
- **Counter-terrorism cooperation:** Australia will host a Quad Counterterrorism Tabletop Exercise in June 2026 focusing on state-sponsored terrorism threats and the misuse of unmanned aerial vehicles and emerging technologies.
- **Critical Minerals:** Quad Critical Minerals Initiative Framework was unveiled aimed at strengthening resilient and diversified supply chains for critical minerals through coordinated investments, mining, processing and recycling cooperation.
- **Energy Resilience:** Quad Initiative on Indo-Pacific Energy Security will focus on cooperation in energy technology, policy, market analysis and emergency response exercises.

- **Infrastructure Cooperation:** It announced plans to work with the Government of Fiji on port infrastructure development following discussions under the Quad Ports of the Future Partnership initiative.
- Under the AI-ENGAGE initiative, the Quad partners announced more than USD 6 million in funding for six international research projects focused on improving crop yields, pest management and food security using artificial intelligence, robotics and sensing technologies.
- India will host the next edition of the Quad-at-Sea Ship Observer Mission to strengthen interoperability and coordination in addressing unlawful maritime activities.

## About Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD)

- It is an informal multilateral grouping of India, the U.S., Australia, and Japan aimed at cooperation for a free and open Indo-Pacific region.
- The Quad began as a loose partnership after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami when the four countries joined together to provide humanitarian and disaster assistance to the affected region. It was formalized by former Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in 2007, but then fell dormant.
- After a decade it was resurrected in 2017, reflecting changing attitudes in the region toward China's growing influence.

## Strategic Significance of Quad

- **Act East policy:** India's participation in the Quad emphasizing deeper engagement with East Asian nations and strengthening maritime security cooperation.
- **Military cooperation:** It provides a platform for military cooperation, intelligence sharing, and joint exercises aimed at maintaining maritime security and ensuring the rule of law.
- **Counterbalancing China's Influence:** QUAD is crucial for India's interests in safeguarding its maritime trade routes and ensuring freedom of navigation in international waters.
- India has supported a rule-based multipolar world and QUAD can help it in achieving its ambition of becoming a regional superpower.

## International Day of Yoga (IDY) 2026

- **Context:** World Heritage Site Khajuraho, is set to host the 25 day countdown event for the International Day of Yoga (IDY) 2026.



### Key Facts

- The 25 day countdown to the IDY is observed every year as an important outreach phase to build awareness and encourage public participation through Yoga demonstrations, awareness campaigns, and community-based activities across the country.

### About International Day of Yoga (IDY)

- On India's insistence, the UN General Assembly (UNGA) proclaimed 21st June as the International Day of Yoga (IDY) in a resolution adopted in December 2014 during the 69th session.
- The first International Yoga Day was celebrated in New Delhi in 2015.
- The date of 21 June was chosen as it is the Summer Solstice in the Northern Hemisphere and shares a special significance in many parts of the world.

### About Khajuraho

- The Khajuraho Group of Monuments, a group of Hindu and Jain temples located in Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh, was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1986.
- The temples are famous for their nagara-style architectural symbolism and their erotic sculptures.

### Historical records:

- Most Khajuraho temples were built between 950 and 1050 CE by the Chandela dynasty.
- Historical records note that the Khajuraho temple complex once had 85 temples spread across 20 square kilometres.
- At present, only about 25 temples have survived, spread over six square kilometres.

28<sup>th</sup> MAY 2026

## Abraham Accords

- **Context:** Pakistan's Defence Minister has said that he is not in favour of Pakistan joining the Abraham Accords to normalise relations with Israel.



### About Abraham Accords

- The Abraham Accords refer to a series of normalisation agreements signed in 2020 between Israel and several Arab countries, brokered by the United States under the Trump administration.
- For decades, most Arab nations refused to recognise Israel until the Palestinian issue was resolved.
- The Abraham Accords marked a major shift in Middle East diplomacy by establishing open relations between Israel and certain Arab states without prior resolution of the Israel-Palestine conflict.
- UAE became the first Gulf country to normalise relations with Israel in 2020 as part of the Abraham Accords.

- **Countries:** USA, Israel, UAE, Bahrain, Sudan, Morocco and Kazakhstan.

### Main Objectives

- Normalisation of diplomatic relations (embassies, direct flights, trade, tourism, and technology cooperation).
- Security and intelligence cooperation, especially against Iran's regional influence.
- Economic collaboration in sectors like innovation, agriculture, defence, and renewable energy.
- Promotion of interfaith understanding named after Abraham, the patriarch revered in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.

### Significance

- Marked a breakthrough in Arab–Israeli relations after decades of hostility.
- Reduced Israel's regional isolation and expanded its diplomatic presence in the Arab world.
- Strengthened U.S. strategic influence in the Middle East.
- Created new economic and technological partnerships across the region.

### Oreshnik Missile

- **Context:** Russia used its powerful Oreshnik hypersonic ballistic missile in an overnight missile and drone attack on Kyiv, Ukraine.

### Key Facts

- Oreshnik is an intermediate-range hypersonic weapon believed to be based on Russia's RS-26 Rubezh system. It can carry both nuclear and conventional warheads.



- Its strike range is estimated between 3,000 and 5,500 kilometres, allowing it to target large parts of Europe.
- It is almost impossible for modern air defence systems to intercept the missile owing to its speed of Mach 10, or nearly 2.5–3 kilometres per second.
- What makes Oreshnik especially significant is its ability to carry multiple warheads capable of striking different targets simultaneously, a feature generally associated with Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs).

#### Do you Know?

Oreshnik's range falls within the category once banned under the Cold War-era Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, from which the United States withdrew in 2019, followed later by Russia.