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3. India and New Zealand have signed a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in December 2025. In which of the following areas has cooperation under the FTA has been agreed upon between the two countries ?

1. AYUSH
2. Audio-Visual tourism
3. Traditional knowledge system
4. Horticulture

Select the answer using the codes given below :

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (b) 2 and 4 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

# India-New Zealand FTA, a modern trade partnership

For years, trade between India and New Zealand has been a relationship with untapped potential. The two economies have remained friendly partners, yet commercial engagement has never quite matched the opportunities available. Trade remains relatively modest. The bilateral merchandise trade stood at \$1.3 billion (approximately) in FY 2024-25, of which India's exports to New Zealand accounted for only around \$711 million, despite registering 32% year-on-year growth. The numbers are moving in the right direction, but remain small when compared to India's trade relationships with larger partners. The proposed India-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (FTA) could change that equation as it attempts to create conditions for faster bilateral growth.

At first glance, the headlines are easy to focus on – zero-duty access for Indian exports, wider market access for services, and a proposed investment commitment of \$20 billion over the next 15 years. These are important outcomes. The larger story, however, is that the agreement reflects the evolving nature of trade partnerships.

## Modern trade beyond tariffs

Modern FTAs are no longer just about lowering customs duties. Businesses today are equally concerned about how quickly goods move through ports, how easily certifications are recognised, whether regulations are predictable, and how much compliance effort is required to access preferential treatment. In many industries, these factors influence competitiveness as much as tariffs.

For Indian exports, New Zealand has extended duty-free access across 100% of its tariff lines. However, for businesses, particularly in labour-intensive sectors such as textiles, apparel, leather, and handicrafts, this is not merely a



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It is a strategic trade pact with long-term economic potential

removal of duties that had earlier reached to 10%, but a clear pricing advantage in a market otherwise dominated by established FTA partners. In a market where competing exporters already enjoy preferential access, even a single-digit tariff advantage can influence purchasing decisions.

On the other hand, India's approach is cautious. Sensitive sectors such as dairy have remained protected, reflecting a policy preference that has become increasingly visible in India's recent trade negotiations. The objective is clear: open and explore new opportunities without exposing vulnerable domestic industries to competitors.

Services could emerge as one of the most significant beneficiaries over the longer term. Indian businesses have strong capabilities in technology, consulting, engineering, health care, and education services. Greater market access along with clearer mobility provisions for professionals and students can make it easier for Indian firms to expand their presence in New Zealand. For a country where services account for an increasing share of economic output, these provisions deserve as much attention as tariff concessions.

## Compliance unlocks trade benefits

One more feature that businesses should watch closely is the Rules of Origin (RoO) framework. Preferential access under an FTA is never automatic. Companies must demonstrate that products meet prescribed origin requirements before claiming lower duties. The India-New Zealand agreement incorporates detailed product-specific rules, documentation requirements, and traceability measures to prevent misuse through transshipment.

From a policy standpoint, this strengthens the

integrity of the agreement, while from a business standpoint; it raises the importance of supply chain visibility and compliance readiness.

The same principle applies to trade facilitation measures included in the pact. Faster customs clearances, digital certification systems, and simplified procedures often deliver tangible commercial benefits. Reduced delays can reduce inventory costs, improve cash flow, and create greater certainty across supply chains.

This agreement also aims to address non-tariff barriers, particularly in sectors where regulatory approvals often matter more than tariffs. Industries such as pharmaceuticals, food processing, chemicals, and agriculture could gain benefits if regulatory processes are streamlined and more predictable.

## Preparing businesses for FTAs

Viewed more broadly, the agreement marks another step in India's transition towards a facilitation-led trade policy, where businesses enhance competitiveness not only through lower tariffs but also through reduced transaction costs, faster market access, and greater certainty across the trade ecosystem.

From a business perspective, the real opportunity lies not merely in availing lower duties but also in integrating operational, sourcing, and compliance functions with the framework of the agreement. Today, preferential access increasingly depends on demonstrable compliance, traceability, and process discipline. Given this, businesses should proactively review Harmonised System (HS) classifications, evaluate eligibility under the RoO framework, strengthen supply-chain documentation, identify sector-specific export opportunities, and reassess landed-cost models to maximise the commercial advantages offered under the agreement.

1. **Context** : India and New Zealand signed the FTA on 27 April 2026 after concluding negotiations in December 2025. However, it is not yet operational; it will enter into force only after both countries complete their domestic ratification procedures. The editorial uses this agreement to explain how 21st-century FTAs are evolving beyond simple tariff liberalisation.

## 2. **Core Argument: How Modern FTAs are Evolving**

1. **Beyond Tariffs** → Competitiveness now depends as much on trade facilitation, logistics, digital customs and regulatory certainty as on lower import duties.
2. **Services-Centric FTAs** → Greater market access and mobility for professionals, students and knowledge industries are becoming as important as merchandise trade.
3. **Compliance-Based Market Access** → Benefits increasingly depend on Rules of Origin (RoO), traceability, documentation and Harmonised System (HS) classification, not automatic tariff preferences.
4. **Addressing Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs)** → Regulatory standards, SPS/TBT measures, certifications and approvals often determine real market access.
5. **Supply Chain Integration** → FTAs are becoming instruments for resilient global value chains, trusted sourcing and lower transaction costs, rather than only export promotion.
6. **Calibrated Liberalisation** → Countries open competitive sectors while protecting sensitive ones (e.g., India's dairy sector).

## 3. **India–New Zealand FTA: Key Highlights**

- \* 100% duty-free access for Indian exports to New Zealand.
- \* India liberalises about 70% of tariff lines while protecting sensitive sectors.
- \* Strong emphasis on services, trade facilitation, digital certification, customs cooperation and Rules of Origin.
- \* Dedicated cooperation in AYUSH, Traditional Knowledge Systems, Student Mobility and Horticulture, making these potential UPSC factual areas.

Which of the following statements with regard to the Grand Slam Tennis Tournaments is/are correct ?

1. The tournaments have a shared governance structure establishing the partnership among the four Grand Slam tournaments.
2. They are open for entry to all internationally ranked tennis players above the age of 14.
3. There is a limitation on the number of 'Wild Cards' a player may receive to compete in a Grand Slam Tournament.

Select the answer using the code given below :

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

# Whites on green

## Wimbledon is keeping up with the changing times

**N**o tournament marries old world charm with new age freshness quite like Wimbledon. This will be on display yet again when the year's third Major gets underway on Monday. If the pristine grass courts and all-white attire are reminders of tennis's origins and traditions, the introduction of video review technology from 2026 is the latest example of the event marching with the times. Another throwback to the old days will be the return of Serena Williams, a seven-time singles champion at the All England Club. She is 44, and has not played competitively in nearly four years, but appears leaner and fitter, thanks in large measure to modern-day weight-reduction medication. The legendary American is a wildcard entrant in doubles as well, where she will partner her illustrious sister and five-time Wimbledon singles winner Venus, with the duo looking for their seventh doubles crown at SW19. But unranked as Serena is, the probability of meeting high-profile opponents from the get-go is high. Women's tennis is also a crowded market-place, with as many as five Slam champions and three others with runner-up finishes among the top-10 seeds. Chief among them are World No. 1 Aryna Sabalenka, 2022 winner Elena Rybakina, defending champion Iga Swiatek and the teenaged Mirra Andrejeva, who clinched her maiden Major at Roland-Garros recently.

The men's section will be equally intriguing. Carlos Alcaraz, a two-time Wimbledon titlist and a fan-favourite in south-west London, is absent because of a wrist injury. Reigning champion Jan-nik Sinner suffered a dispiriting second-round loss at the French Open and has had no competitive matches since then. The defeat in Paris came under extremely hot conditions, and with western Europe in the midst of a heatwave, it will be interesting to see how the Italian World No. 1 copes. Second seed Alexander Zverev will look to cash in, like he did at Roland-Garros, but grass is his weakest surface. This presents Novak Djokovic with his best chance to claim a record-extending 25th Slam. At 39, the lush green lawn is where the Serb is most comfortable. With four trophies, two finals and one semifinal appearance in his last seven visits to Wimbledon, he is also the most pedigreed. However, for a second straight Major, there is likely to be an unpleasant backdrop with leading players set to expand their protest at what they deem as an inadequate increase in prize money (less than 22% of the tournament revenue). Actions at the biggest competitions do garner attention but they also benefit the elite players more than the rank and file. Tennis needs an equitable solution for the betterment of all. If the argument of the top players is that the organisers keep most of the revenue, then it can also be said that they earn disproportionately more than their lower-ranked peers. The gap between the haves and have-nots is only widening.

1. **Context** :Wimbledon 2026 introduces Video Review Technology (VRT) while preserving its traditional identity (grass courts and all-white dress code). The editorial argues that modern sport must balance tradition, technology, player welfare and equitable revenue sharing.

## 2. Grand Slam Basics (UPSC Prelims 2026 Value Addition)

### Four Grand Slams

- i. Australian Open – Australia | Hard Court | January
- ii. French Open (Roland Garros) – France | Clay Court | May–June
- iii. Wimbledon – United Kingdom | Grass Court | June–July
- iv. US Open – United States | Hard Court | August–September

### PYQ 2026 – Concept Builder

- i. **Governance**: The four Grand Slams are independently organised by their respective national associations/clubs; there is no common governing authority for all four.
- ii. **Entry (14 Years Rule)**: A player aged 14 years or above may enter a Grand Slam only if he/she satisfies the ATP/WTA ranking, qualifying draw or Wild Card eligibility rules. Age alone does not guarantee entry.
- iii. **Wild Card**: A Wild Card is a special invitation given by tournament organisers to players who do not qualify through rankings or qualifiers. There is no fixed annual or lifetime limit on the number of Wild Cards a player may receive; each Grand Slam decides its Wild Cards independently every year.

# India's eastern borders affected by flow of opium from Myanmar: NCB

Neighbouring country emerges as alternative global opium source after ban on drugs in Afghanistan, says bureau; India's eastern borders through Manipur corridor are the most direct and porous entry point for this expanding production base

Vijaita Singh  
NEW DELHI

Following the 2022 Taliban-imposed ban on drugs in Afghanistan, Myanmar has emerged as an alternative source of global opium supply and the consequences are already visible along India's eastern borders, through the Manipur corridor, the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) said in its 2026 annual report.

The report, released on Friday by Home Minister Amit Shah, highlighted the fact that the northeastern States of Manipur, Mizoram, and Nagaland are bearing the sharpest frontline exposure due to the enhanced production of drugs in Myanmar.

## Porous border

mechanisms, including the Free Movement Regime (FMR) along the India-Myanmar border, have created conditions under which these States under transitioned from peripheral transit zones to active staging grounds for distribution of narcotics into the Indian hinterland.



**Illegal trade:** Myanmar's illicit opium cultivation expanded by approximately 56% between 2021 and 2023. AP

Myanmar's illicit opium cultivation expanded by approximately 56% between 2021 and 2023, according to the NCB report, with the area under poppy cultivation reaching 45,200 hectares.

India's eastern borders through the Manipur corridor are the most direct and porous entry point for this expanding production base, the report said.

"Myanmar's Golden Triangle has expanded as both an opiate supplier and a dominant methamphetamine (Yaba tablets) hub. The convergence, primarily in areas controlled by ethnic armed groups in Shan State, has created a poly-drug production. The Manipur corridor, through

which India's National Highway no. 102 passes, is the primary land entry point for both heroin and methamphetamine tablets," it said.

The second major trafficking corridor enters India through Champhai in Mizoram, which shares close proximity with Myanmar's Chin State.

Drugs are smuggled through unfenced and porous stretches of the border and routed towards Silchar in Assam's Barak Valley through Aizawl and adjoining road networks, the report added.

In 2025, Mizoram accounted for 1,477 kg of seized amphetamine-type stimulants, out of total seizures amounting to 3,485

kg across the country. The other States where such recoveries were reported are Manipur (535 kg), Delhi (454 kg), Gujarat (308 kg) and Karnataka (164 kg).

## Drone-based trafficking

On the other side of the country, despite the Taliban's 2022 crackdown, which reduced Afghan opium production by 93% from its peak, around 13,200 tonnes of pre-ban narcotics are sustaining the trafficking pipelines and making their way into India through the western border.

The NCB said that drone-based drug trafficking from across the Pakistan border has seen a five-fold increase over the past five years, particularly into Punjab.

In 2025, there were 305 such cases, resulting in the seizure of 468 kg of narcotics, a 96% increase in quantity over 2024. Punjab alone accounted for 298 such cases and 461 kg seized, primarily heroin (449.751 kg) and methamphetamine (9.018 kg). Overall, Punjab accounted for 58% of total seizures, which amounted to 3,567

kg across the country.

"The scale of this threat is underscored by the growth trajectory: from just 3 incidents in 2021, incidents surged to 35 in 2022, 28 in 2023, before accelerating sharply to 178 incidents in 2024 and 305 incidents in 2025, a 100-fold increase in incident count over five years," the report said.

This exponential rise reflects the growing operational maturity of trafficking networks using unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) to circumvent traditional border controls, the NCB said. Additional incidents were reported in Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir.

"The South Asian arm [of the drug trade via Afghanistan] flows through Pakistan into India via both the land frontier in Punjab and Rajasthan, and the maritime frontier along the Gujarat and Maharashtra coastlines, the latter a route of increasing concern given its use of fishing vessels and coastal craft that operate below the detection threshold of standard maritime surveillance," the NCB said.

# Amendments to anti-drug law will address emerging challenges, says Amit Shah

The Hindu Bureau  
NEW DELHI

Union Home Minister Amit Shah said on Friday that the Department of Revenue would amend the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act and asked States to submit suggestions to address existing loopholes.

The NDPS Act and Rules will be updated to address emerging challenges and regulatory gaps while promoting a more reformative approach towards persons consuming drugs or suffering from addiction, according to the 'Vision Document on Drug Control (2026-2029)' released by Mr. Shah. He said that the entire road map had been prepared on the foundation of "detect, disrupt and destroy", and urged the State governments to target drug traffickers and gangsters hiding abroad, through Red Corner Notices with the help of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

He addressed the 10th apex-level meeting of the Narco-Coordination Centre (NCORD) organised by the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB).



Home Minister Amit Shah releases the vision document on narcotics control during the 10th apex-level meeting of the NCB. PTI

He said that the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) was working towards establishing exclusive NDPS courts to ensure speedy convictions in major cases. The entire process of identifying proceeds of crime, freezing them, seizing them, and ensuring they do not return to the accused will have to be made evidence-based and equipped with modern technology, the Minister said.

Releasing the vision document, he said that the next three years will decide "whether addiction will defeat us or we will defeat addiction".

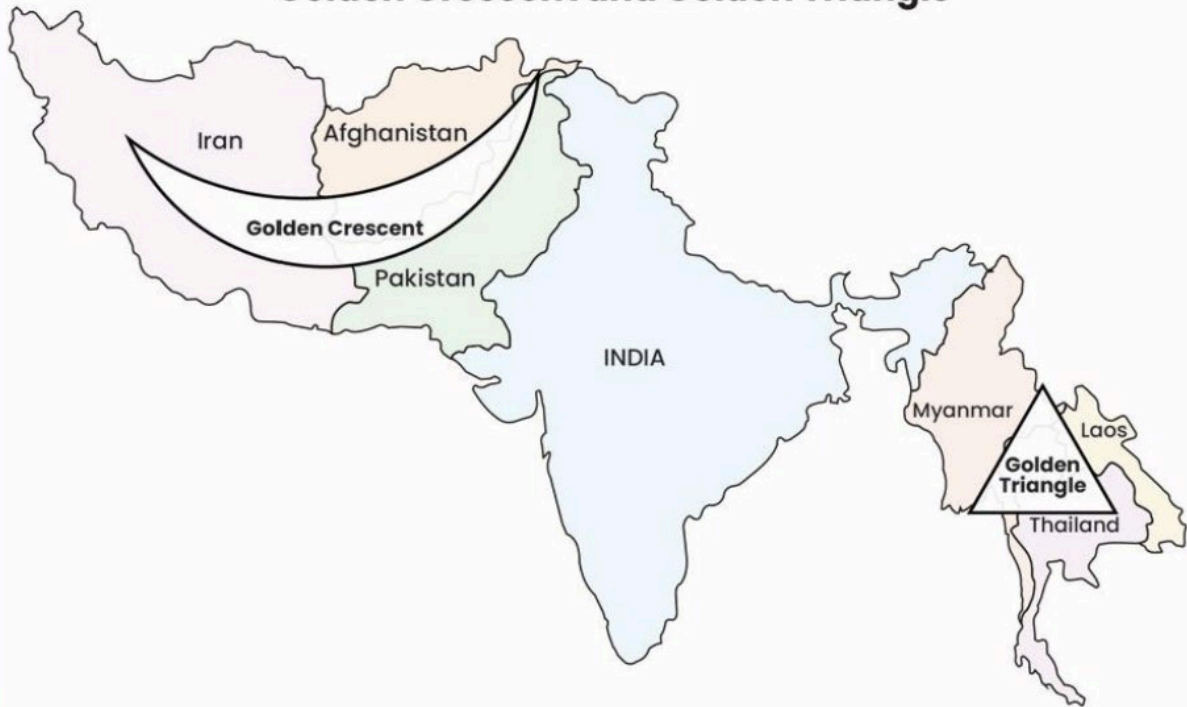
The document provides a time-bound national strategy to substantially dismantle the narcotics-drug

ecosystem through coordinated action against trafficking, abuse, illicit finance and organised criminal networks.

More than 40 Ministries, Central agencies, State governments, district administrations, educational institutions, civil society organisations and citizens will work together under a common national framework against drugs. Enforcement efforts will shift from targeting individual carriers to identifying, investigating and dismantling complete drug trafficking networks, the document stated.

It also called for AI-enabled profiling to strengthen interdiction capabilities across land, sea and air trafficking routes.

# Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle



1. **Context** :The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) Annual Report 2026 highlights the growing drug trafficking threat through India's eastern border and recommends strengthening the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 to address evolving narcotics networks.

## 2. **Golden Triangle & Golden Crescent**

- i. Golden Triangle → Myanmar–Laos–Thailand; a major global hub for opium, heroin and synthetic drugs (methamphetamine/Yaba).
- ii. Golden Crescent → Afghanistan–Iran–Pakistan; traditionally the world's largest opium-producing region.
- iii. Changing Drug Geography → Following Afghanistan's 2022 opium ban, Myanmar has emerged as an alternative production hub, shifting trafficking routes towards India's eastern border.

## 3. **Emerging Challenges & India's Vulnerability**

- i. Changing Drug Profile → Rising trafficking of synthetic drugs (methamphetamine/Yaba) alongside heroin.
- ii. Technology-enabled Trafficking → Increased use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), encrypted communication, the dark web and maritime routes.
- iii. India's Vulnerable Corridors → Eastern Corridor (Manipur–Mizoram–Nagaland) linked to the Golden Triangle; Western Corridor (Punjab–Rajasthan–Gujarat) linked to the Golden Crescent.
- iv. Key Enablers → Porous borders, Free Movement Regime (FMR), insurgent networks, organised crime and narco-terror financing.

## 4. **Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 & Government Response**

- i. NDPS Act, 1985 → India's principal law regulating and penalising the production, manufacture, possession, transport, sale, purchase, consumption and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
- ii. Proposed Reforms → Amend the Act and Rules to tackle synthetic drugs, drone-enabled trafficking, financial networks and regulatory loopholes.
- iii. Strategy → Detect–Disrupt–Destroy through Artificial Intelligence (AI)-enabled profiling, intelligence-led policing, inter-agency coordination, asset freezing and dismantling entire trafficking networks.

## 5. **Key Data**

- i. Myanmar's illicit opium cultivation increased by ~56% (2021–2023).
- ii. Poppy cultivation reached ~45,200 hectares.
- iii. The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) reported a 100-fold increase in drug trafficking incidents between 2021 and 2025.

With reference to the provisions made under the **National Food Security Act, 2013**, consider the following statements :

1. The families coming under the category of 'below poverty line (BPL)' only are eligible to receive subsidised food grains.
2. The eldest woman in a household, of age 18 years or above, shall be the head of the household for the purpose of issuance of a ration card.
3. Pregnant women and lactating mothers are entitled to a 'take-home ration' of 1600 calories per day during pregnancy and for six months thereafter.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 3 only

# NFSA amendments: 7 kg of foodgrains for a person, and maximum 35 kg for a household

## EXPLAINER

**A.M. Jigeeesh**

NEW DELHI

**The story so far:** The Union Food and Public Distribution Department on Wednesday published a draft of the proposed amendments to the National Food Security Act (NFSA). The draft is uploaded on the department's website. The public can comment on the amendments till July 13.

### The amendment

A new provision in Section 3 of the National Food Security Act, 2013, proposes that every person belonging to households covered under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) shall be entitled to 7 kg of foodgrains every month to a maximum of 35 kg per household. For AAY cardholders, this allocation will be free of any

charges. Earlier, it was 35 kg per AAY household, irrespective of the number of members in the household.

### Reason

The reason the Union government has given in the notice, along with the draft amendment, is that the existing household-based entitlement under the AAY, though intended as a protective measure for the most vulnerable families, results in significant inequities depending upon the size of the household.

"Smaller households receive a higher per-capita entitlement, whereas larger households receive a lower per-capita entitlement, which may fall below the entitlement available to priority households," the notice adds. The government maintains that the aim and purpose are to remove "intra-category inequities,



Activists have demanded allocation of 14 kg per person.

provide for more rational foodgrain allocation and better align entitlements with nutritional requirements."

### Criticism

Certain non-BJP-ruled States and activists of the Right to Food Campaign have voiced concerns over the amendment. Kerala Food Minister Anoop Jacob told presspersons that the State government would write to the Union government against the proposed amendment. He said the

allocation of 35 kg per AAY household must continue. The removal of this would result in decreased allocation to States such as Kerala, he added.

Anuradha Talwar, an office-bearer of the Right to Food Campaign, said the amendment would bring a "North-South divide" in foodgrain allocation. She said families in the South had fewer people than those in North India and smaller families would get less allocations. "Also the number of AAY families has not been revised as the Census was delayed. A large section of the population, who must come under AAY, are not getting the benefits of the Food Security Act despite the increase in population," she said, adding that instead of increasing the allocation, the government is decreasing it.

Another issue is that the activists have been de-

manding allocation of 14 kg per person. They argue that if the government wants to base the allocation on the recommendations of the Indian Council of Medical Research, then pulses and edible oil must also be provided. "The poorest of the poor doesn't have market access to buy essentials at the market rate. So the government must provide pulses or cooking oil for them," Ms. Talwar added.

### The next step

After considering the comments from the public, the government is likely to place a fresh draft before the State governments and other departments. After that, a final draft will be brought to Parliament. Since the matter is politically sensitive, the government is likely to take careful steps as elections to States such as Uttar Pradesh are round the corner.

1. **Context** : The Union Government has released a draft amendment to the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, proposing to replace the household-based foodgrain entitlement under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) with a per-person entitlement.

## 2. National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013

### i. NFSA has two beneficiary categories

\* **Priority Households (PHH)** → 5 kg/person/month.

\* **Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)** → Covers the poorest and most vulnerable households with a higher entitlement than PHH.

ii. **Current AAY System**: Every AAY household receives 35 kg of foodgrains per month, irrespective of whether the family has 2 or 8 members.

iii. **Distribution**: Foodgrains are supplied through the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

## 3. What is Changing?

i. **Current**: 35 kg per household/month.

ii. **Proposed**: 7 kg per person/month, subject to a maximum of 35 kg per household.

iii. **Why?** → To remove intra-household inequity, so that larger families receive a fairer per-person allocation while retaining the 35 kg ceiling.

iv. **Concerns** → Smaller households may receive lower allocations; experts also seek inclusion of pulses and edible oil to improve nutritional security.

## 4. UPSC Value Addition

i. Eldest woman (18 years or above) is recognised as the head of the household for ration-card purposes.

ii. NFSA covers Priority Households (PHH) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)—not only Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.

# Ayodhya fund case: all eight accused in judicial custody

Around ₹80 lakh recovered from those arrested, says prosecution officer; close aides of the Ram Temple Trust chief, Champat Rai, among those held; VHP denies reports of the chief resigning

**Mayank Kumar**

LUCKNOW

**T**he eight people named as the accused in a first information report (FIR) regarding the alleged embezzlement of donations received at the Ram Temple in Ayodhya have been arrested and sent to judicial custody until Monday.

“The eight accused will be produced before the Special Court dealing with corruption-related matters on Monday. A total of ₹79.85 lakh has been recovered from them,” prosecution officer K.C. Verma told journalists outside the court in Ayodhya on Friday, where heavy police security was deployed.

The accused include close aides of Champat Rai, general secretary of the



Champat Rai, chief of the temple trust, during the construction of the Ram Temple in Ayodhya in January 2023. SANDEEP SAXENA

Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Teerth Kshetra Trust, who is said to have resigned from the post. However, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) social media head, Rakesh Pandey, denied such reports as fake news.

The accused – Lavkush Mishra, Anukalp Mishra, Manish Yadav, Ramashankar Yadav alias Tinnu, Sub-

hash Srivastava, Avinash Shukla, Rama Shankar Mishra, and Karunesh Pandey – have been booked on charges including theft, criminal breach of trust, cheating, and criminal conspiracy. “At the Ram Temple in Ayodhya, devotees deposited money in the donation boxes. The money was allegedly sto-

## Cong. demands SC-monitored investigation

**NEW DELHI**

The Congress on Friday demanded a Supreme Court-monitored investigation into the allegations of the embezzlement of donations at the Ram Temple in Ayodhya and called for immediate disbandment of the current temple trust. » **PAGE 9**

len by employees of the trust,” the prosecution officer said. As per the FIR, the accused were responsible for counting the cash and valuables donated by devotees at the temple.

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**AT THE CENTRE OF THE ROW**

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**1. Context:** Eight accused have been remanded to judicial custody in the alleged embezzlement of donations received at the Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Teerth Kshetra Trust. Around ₹80 lakh has reportedly been recovered, and the matter has raised concerns over accountability in the management of public religious funds.

**2. GS-IV Ethics Value Addition (Case Study Example)**

- i. Probity in Public Life** → Public institutions and trusts handling donations must uphold honesty, integrity and fiduciary responsibility.
- ii. Accountability & Transparency** → Proper accounting, audits, internal controls and public disclosure are essential for maintaining public trust.
- iii. Conflict of Interest & Abuse of Trust** → Individuals entrusted with public or charitable funds must not misuse their position for personal gain.
- iv. Rule of Law** → Allegations of financial misconduct should be investigated fairly, impartially and without influence, ensuring due process.



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