

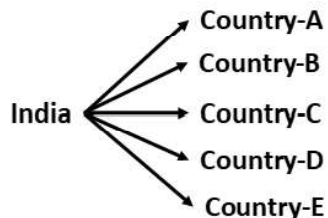
PT-365 2020 International Relations Class-1

India-China

- **1984:** Trade agreement gave each other **Most Favoured Nation** status
- **1994:** **Double Taxation Agreement** signed (avoid taxing same income twice)
- **Trade:** India exports **raw materials** (Cotton, ore) and imports **finished goods** (fertilizers, electronics).
- **2019-20:** \$ 16 billion exports, \$ 66 billion imports. Trade deficit \$ 50 billion in favour of China.

India-China Strategic Economic Dialogue:

- Set up in **2010** during Chinese PM's visit to India
- Dialogue between PC (now NITI) of India and NDRC of China.
- **5th** edition in Beijing **before 2018 Wuhan** summit
- **6th** edition in Delhi **before 2019 Mamallapuram** summit



Most Favoured Nation:

1. India reduces import duty for country-A
2. So country-A becomes most favoured by India
3. Now India will have to treat B,C,D,E also favourably

- **Most Favoured Nation:** non-discriminatory treatment between **countries** for trade.
- **National Treatment:** non-discriminatory treatment between **imported and domestic** products.

Q. If India stops importing goods from China, what can be the possible impacts?

1. Chinese economy will suffer a jolt, hence China will stop cross-border transgressions.
 2. Some Indian industries will suffer a jolt (pharma, automobile, electronics, etc.)
- Option "1" is wrong, "2" is correct. (Please recall the 2017 GST question)

Reason:

14% of India's imports come from China
3% of China's exports come to India

USA is able to hurt China because 20% of China's exports goes to USA.

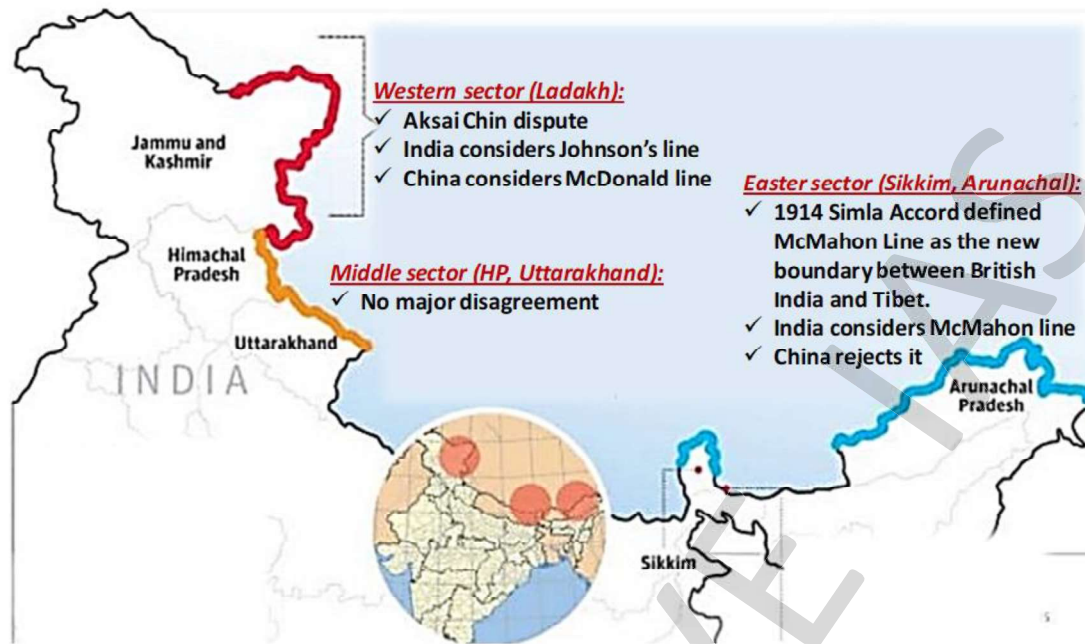
India-China informal summits:

- First was in **Wuhan** in 2018
- Second was in **Mamallapuram** in 2019

In informal summits, there is **no set agenda**/expected outcome. Aim is to increase **mutual trust**.

Sister cities:

- Mainly to promote cultural and commercial ties



Durand line : Pakistan-Afghanistan

Radcliffe Line : India-Pakistan

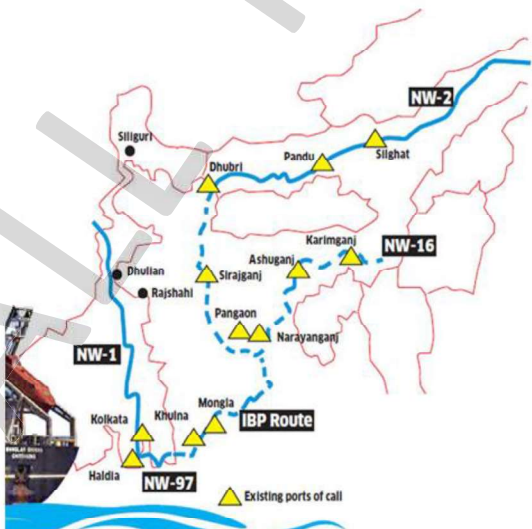
India-Bangladesh



The Indian EXPRESS
Explained: The significance of the Feni river MoU between India, Bangladesh
 The Feni river, which forms part of the India-Bangladesh border, originates in the South Tripura district, passes through Sabroom town on the Indian side, and meets the Bay of Bengal after it flows into Bangladesh.

Feni river:

- It originates in **Tripura** and flows into **Bangladesh**.
- In November 2019, India and Bangladesh signed an MoU that allows Sabroom town in Tripura to withdraw 1.82 cusec water from Feni.
- **Feni bridge** aka Maitree Setu will connect Tripura with Chittagong port.



The Indian EXPRESS
Bengal: First cargo set sail for NE via inland waterways
 The 12-15-day voyage will be an integrated movement via National Waterway (NW)-1 (river Ganga), NW-97 (Sunderbans), IBP route and NW-2 (river Brahmaputra), said IWAI in a statement.

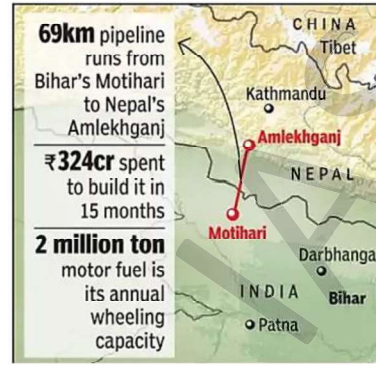
Indo-Bangladesh Protocol (IBP) route:

- IBP was signed in **1972**.
- IBP connects NW-1 (Ganga) with NW-2 (Brahmaputra) and NW-16 (Barak) via Bangladesh.
- In Bangladesh, it passes through Padma (Ganga), Jamuna (Brahmaputra), Kushiara (Barak) and Meghna.

India-Nepal

India-Nepal oil pipeline:

- ✓ South Asia's first cross border petroleum product pipeline
- ✓ Between Motihari and Amlekhganj
- ✓ 69 km long
- ✓ Will transport fuel from **Barauni refinery of Bihar**



What are the benefits of pipelines over road transport?

- Less transportation cost
- Environment friendly
- Less chances of pilferage and adulteration
- Less supply disruptions

Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) of India	
BSF Border Security Force	To guard Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangla borders
ITBP Indo-Tibetan Border Police	To guard Indo-China border
SSB Sashastra Seema Bal	To guard the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders
AR Assam Rifles	Multiple roles
CRPF Central Reserve Police Force	Largest CAPF. Also includes RAF and COBRA.
CISF Central Industrial Security Force	PSUs, airports, critical infra, etc.
NSG National Security Guard	Counter-terrorism

Integrated Check Posts:

for cross-border movement of men and material.

Operational ICPs:

1. Attari in Punjab (Pakistan border)
2. Petrapole in West Bengal (Bangladesh border)
3. Akhaura in Tripura (Bangladesh)
4. Raxaul in Bihar (Nepal)
5. Jogbani in Bihar (Nepal)
6. Moreh in Manipur (Myanmar)



April 2015 Nepal earthquake:

Indian media acted as PR agent of Indian government.

2015 Nepal Blockade (September-December):

- Nepal is a land-locked country.
- India stopped supplies. Nepal moved to China.
- Many projects announced, to end Nepal's dependence on India.

Trans-Himalayan Multi-dimensional Connectivity Network:

- economic corridor between Nepal and China
- part of China's Belt and Road Initiative
- announced in 2018
- includes railways, highways, road tunnels.



High Impact Community Development Projects:

- Usually completed in a few months
- Positive impact on community's livelihood, health, education, etc.
- Maldives not the only country.
- In 2017 we started this with Afghanistan as well.

South-South cooperation:

- Technical cooperation among developing countries in the **Global South**.
- To share knowledge, skills, etc in agriculture, urbanization, health, education etc.

Indian Technical And Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme:

- **Bilateral assistance** program of India started in **1964**.
- It is administered by Ministry of External Affairs.
- Mainly for **south-south** cooperation.
- **Fully** funded by Indian government.
- Includes training, line of credit, etc.

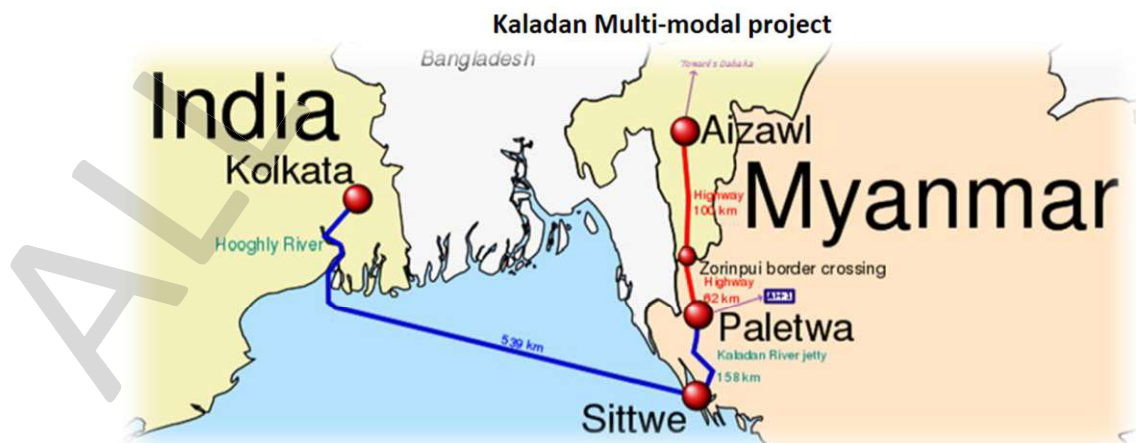
India-UN Development Partnership Fund:

- It was established in **2017**
- It is a funding mechanism under **UN fund for South-South cooperation**

India-Myanmar

Free Movement Regime (FMR):

- It is a unique travel arrangement between **India and Myanmar**.
- It permits tribes residing along the border to travel **16-km** across the border without visa restrictions.
- It helps tribes across the border to maintain their age-old ties.





China Myanmar Economic Corridor



Kra canal



IMT Trilateral Highway

SAARC

- SAARC:**
- Founded in **Dhaka** in **1985** by 7 countries.
 - **Afghanistan** joined it in **2007**.
 - Secretariat in **Kathmandu**, Nepal.
 - It has **observer** status at UN.
 - Last summit was in **2014** in **Kathmandu**.

- SAFTA (South Asia Free Trade Agreement):**
- Signed in **2004** in **Islamabad**.
 - Entered into force in **2006**.
 - Aim is to create a free trade area by reducing duties.

- Geography:**
- India shares border with all SAARC countries.
 - Apart from India, only:
 - **Pakistan and Afghanistan** share land border with each other.
 - **Maldives and Sri Lanka** share maritime border with each other.



BBIN Motor Vehicle Agreement

- **2014 SAARC Summit** – SAARC motor vehicle agreement could not happen (Pakistan!)
- **2015 BBIN Motor Vehicle agreement** signed in **Thimpu**.
- Allows vehicles for **cargo and passengers** with electronic permit.
- Ratified by Bangladesh, India, Nepal.
- **Bhutan parliament did not ratify**.
- Bhutan says **pollution**
- But Bhutan already allows Indian vehicles.
- Real reason is **strained relations between Bhutan and Nepal**, as permitting Nepalese trucks to enter Bhutan would upset the electorate.

SASEC

South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation

SASEC:

- A project based partnership.
- Formed in 2001.
- Countries: **BBIN MMS**
- Secretariat? **Manila, Philippines**
- ADB serves as Secretariat.

South Asian Growth Quadrangle (SAGQ):

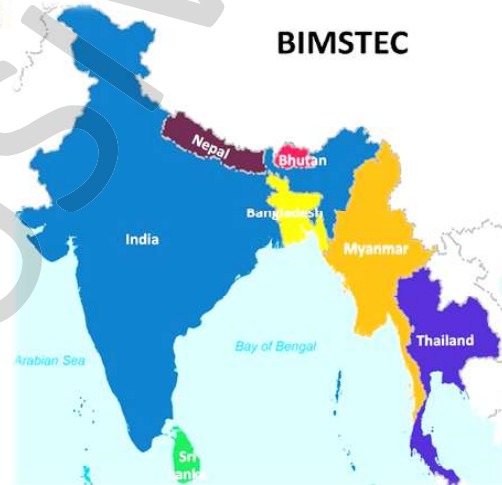
- Formed by BBIN in 1996
- For cooperation in trade, transport, tourism, etc
- Endorsed by SAARC in 1997.
- Requested **ADB** to give support. Hence SASEC formed in 2001.
- **2014**: Sri Lanka and Maldives joined
- **2017**: Myanmar joined



BIMSTEC

Founded in 1997 through **Bangkok declaration**
Secretariat in **Dhaka** established in 2014

- **1997 June** : BIST-EC
Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand - Economic Cooperation
- **1997 December** : BIMST-EC
Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand - Economic Cooperation
- **2004** : **Nepal** and **Bhutan** also join : BIMSTEC
Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation



2004	Bangkok
2008	Delhi
2014	Naypyidaw
2018	Kathmandu
2022	Colombo

BIMSTEC Summits:

- Just four till now
- Has India hosted? Yes
- First in Bangkok
- Last in Kathmandu
- Next in Colombo in 2022

MILEX-18:

- It was the first military exercise by BIMSTEC
- Held in Pune in 2018
- Nepal did not participate.

PT-365 2020 International Relations Class-2

ASEAN:

- ✓ Est. in 1967 by Bangkok declaration
- ✓ Secretariat in **Jakarta**
- ✓ **Cambodia** was last to join (1999)

India-ASEAN FTA in goods:

- ✓ Signed in 2009
- ✓ Came into force in 2010

India-ASEAN FTA in services:

- ✓ Signed in 2014
- ✓ Came into force in 2015



ASEAN = (Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam) (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Philippines)

RCEP = ASEAN + 5 (Japan, S. Korea, China, Australia, NZ) (3 from north, 2 from south)

EAS = RCEP + 3 (USA, Russia, **India**)

MGC = **India** + (Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam)

Mekong river:

- ✓ China, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam.
- ✓ Forms international border between Myanmar and Laos
- ✓ Forms international border between Thailand and Laos

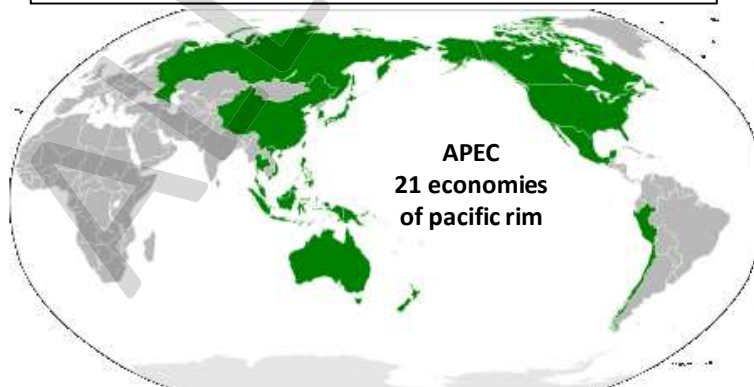
Why India did not join RCEP?

- ✓ India already has FTA with ASEAN, Japan, South Korea.
- ✓ India is negotiating FTA with Australia and NZ.
- ✓ So, RCEP would have meant FTA with **China**.

64. In the Mekong-Ganga Cooperation, an initiative of six countries, which of the following is/are **not** a participant/participants?

- ✗ 1. Bangladesh
- ✓ 2. Cambodia
- ✗ 3. China
- ✓ 4. Myanmar
- ✓ 5. Thailand

Prelims 2015



57. India is a member of which among the following?

- ✗ 1. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
- ✗ 2. Association of South-East Asian Nations
- ✓ 3. East Asia Summit

Prelims 2015



Indian Ocean Naval Symposium:

- ✓ Initiated in **2008** by India.
- ✓ Held every alternate year.
- ✓ **Navy chiefs meet** to increase maritime cooperation among the littoral states of the Indian Ocean Region.
- ✓ (The littoral zone is the part of a sea, lake or river that is close to the shore.)
- ✓ 2020 chair: **France** (Reunion island)
- ✓ 2022 chair: Thailand

Indian Ocean Rim Association:

- ✓ Est. in **1997**; HQ: **Mauritius**
- ✓ **Foreign ministers** meet for regional cooperation
- ✓ 22 countries (**No Pakistan, Myanmar**)
- ✓ It conducts **Indian Ocean Dialogue** (Track 1.5 dialogue)
- ✓ 6th IOD was held in Delhi in December 2019

Track 1 diplomacy: between govt. official

Track 1.5 diplomacy: between some officials and non-officials

Track 2 diplomacy: between non-officials

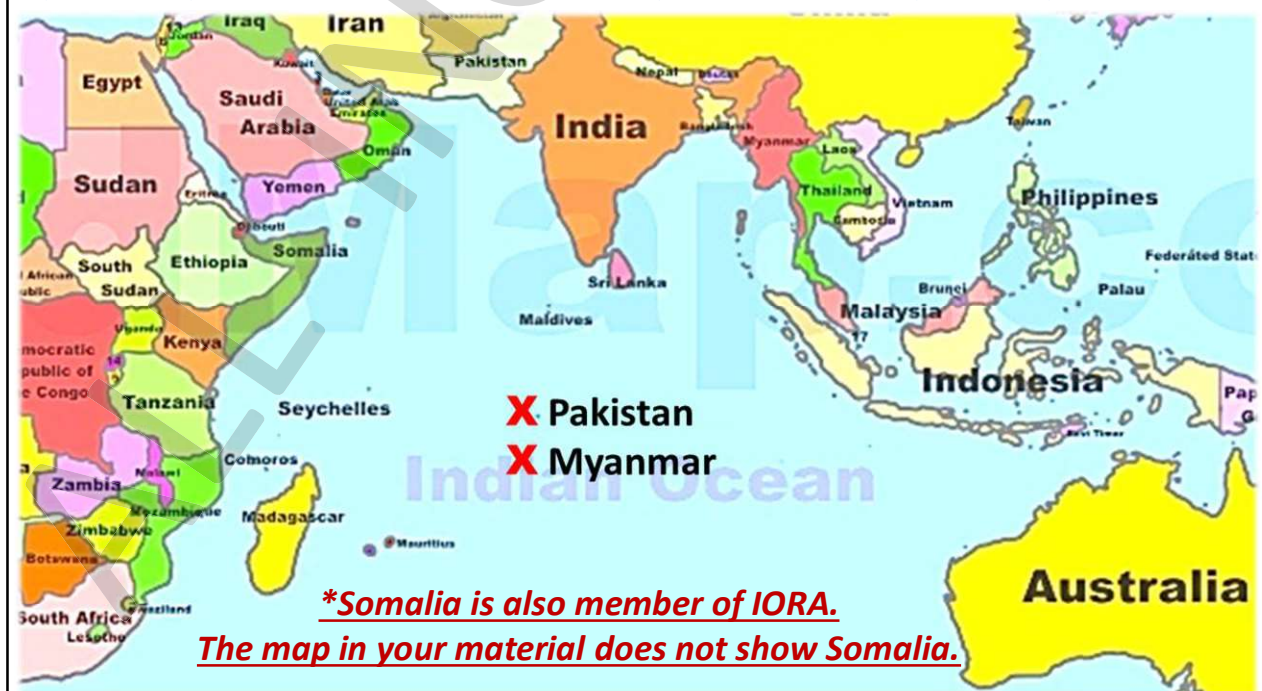
(December 2017: Indo-Pak Track-2 meeting shown as conspiracy, though it had ex-Army chief, ex-Diplomats, etc.)

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/at-mani-shankar-aiyars-dinner-former-army-chief-ex-diplomats-4977213/>


67. With reference to 'Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC)', consider the following statements :

- ✗ 1. It was established very recently in response to incidents of piracy and accidents of oil spills.
- ✗ 2. It is an alliance meant for maritime security only.

Prelims 2015



Made In?



Rules of origin:
criteria that determine country of origin of a product.

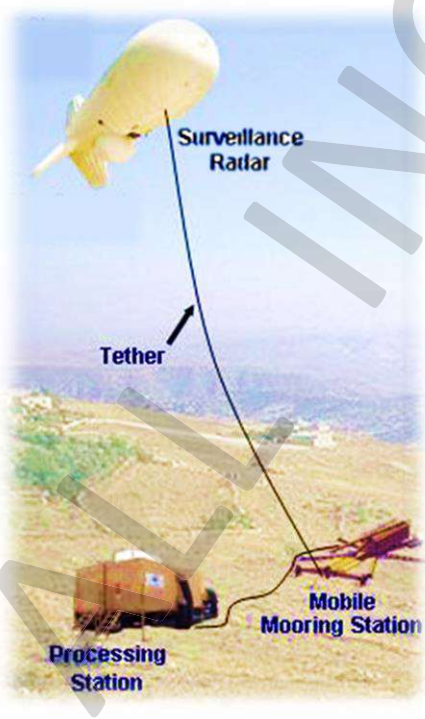
Country of Origin:

- ✓ Country where a product was made.
- ✓ **E-commerce sites** must display country of origin of imported products.
- ✓ Sellers on **GeM portal** must declare country of origin of their goods when registering new products.

Q. 'New Northern Policy' and 'New Southern Policy' often seen in news is related to which country?
➤ **South Korea**

- 2+2 mechanism:**
- ✓ It is official dialogue between **FOREIGN** and **DEFENCE** officials of two countries.
 - ✓ India has 2+2 dialogues with **US, Japan and Australia**.
 - ✓ With Australia, it's at Secretary level.
 - ✓ With US and Japan, it's at Ministerial level.

- South China Sea dispute:**
- ✓ WW-2 : Japan used these islands for military purpose
 - ✓ 1951 : Treaty of San Francisco - Japan gives up control, but new status of islands not defined.
 - ✓ 1954 : Geneva Accords gave south Vietnam control of Paracels and Spratlys island groups.
 - ✓ Over next few decades, China occupied many of these islands.
 - ✓ 2012: China took over Scarborough shoal
 - ✓ 2013 onwards: Land reclamation and militarization by China
 - ✓ 2016: Philippines won case at PCA against China. But China refused to obey.
 - ✓ Present status:
 - China controls all islands of Paracels and some of Spratlys.
 - Practically, China dominates the region.
 - USA doing freedom of navigation operations since 2015.

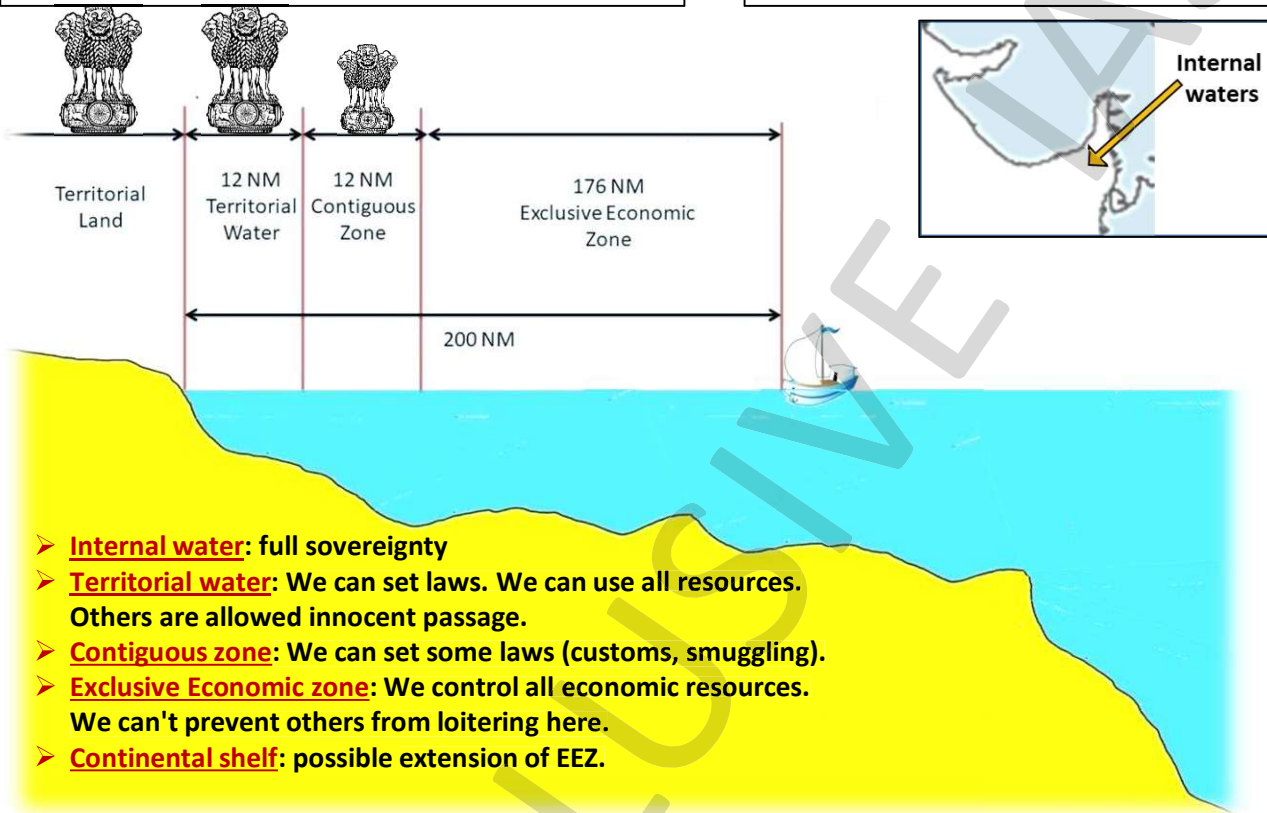


United Nations Convention on Law of Sea (UNCLOS):

- ✓ Also called as **Law of the sea** treaty.
- ✓ It resulted from 3rd UN conference on Law of Sea (1973-1982)
- ✓ Signed in **1982**; effective from **1994**.
- ✓ It defines the **rights and duties of nations** in maritime environments.

International Sea Bed Authority (ISA):

- ✓ To regulate mineral-related activities in the international seabed area.
- ✓ established by UNCLOS in 1994.
- ✓ Headquarters: Kingston, Jamaica.
- ✓ Members: It has 168 members.
- ✓ USA is not a member of ISA.



Power of Siberia? 4,000 km long natural gas pipeline from Russia to China

India-Russia Strategic Economic Dialogue:

- ✓ 1st in 2018 in St. Petersburg.
- ✓ 2nd in 2019 in New Delhi.
- ✓ Between NITI (India) and Economic Development Ministry (Russia).

Eastern Economic Forum:

- ✓ International forum held annually in Vladivostok.
- ✓ Since 2015
- ✓ to encourage foreign investment in Russian Far East.





Air corridor? Presently, transit time between India and Central Asia is in weeks. By more flights, it can be reduced to few hours.



Ashgabat agreement:

- ✓ Transport corridor between central Asia and Persian gulf.
- ✓ Signed in 2011. Came into force in 2016.
- ✓ India joined in 2018.



TAPI pipeline:

- ✓ Natural gas pipeline from Galkynysh field
- ✓ Turkmenistan → Afghan → Pak → India



- ☐ **Commonwealth of Independent States:** 1991
- ✓ formed after dissolution of USSR
- ☐ **Eurasian Economic Union:** 2015
- ✓ Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia



Future Investment Initiative:

- ✓ aka Davos in desert
- ✓ Initiative of Saudi Arabia
- ✓ Reduce economies dependence on oil

70. Which of the following is **not** a member of 'Gulf Cooperation Council'?

- ✗ (a) Iran
- ✓ (b) Saudi Arabia
- ✓ (c) Oman
- ✓ (d) Kuwait

Prelims 2016

- political and economic union formed in 1981
- all Arab states of the Persian Gulf except Iraq

84. What is the importance of developing Chabahar Port by India ?

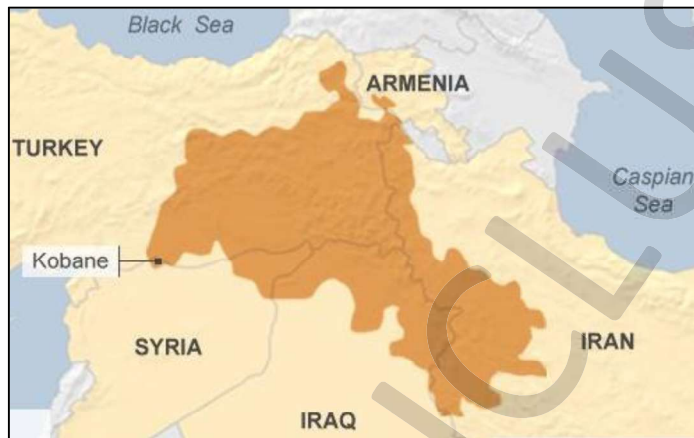
- (a) India's trade with African countries will enormously increase.
- (b) India's relations with oil-producing Arab countries will be strengthened.
- ✓ (c) India will not depend on Pakistan for access to Afghanistan and Central Asia.
- (d) Pakistan will facilitate and protect the installation of a gas pipeline between Iraq and India.

Prelims 2017



India Ports Global Ltd (IPGL):

- ✓ A company to develop Shahid Beheshti port of Chahbahar.
- ✓ SPV of JNPT and DPT (Kandla is old name of Deendayal).
- ✓ In 2018, all the shares of JNPT & DPT were purchased by 'Sagarmala Development Company Ltd'.
- ✓ SDCL is a PSU. So, IPGL also became PSU.
- ✓ But in February 2020, Cabinet exempted it from Dept. of Public Enterprise guidelines.



Kurds:

- ✓ They are an ethnic group in west Asia.
- ✓ Countries: Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Armenia.
- ✓ Almost half of 30 million Kurds are in Turkey.

Kurdish state:

- ✓ Promised by west in 1920 (Treaty of Sevres)
- ✓ Ignored in 1923 (Treaty of Lausanne).
- ✓ Iraq is the only country in the region to have established an autonomous Kurdish region, known as Iraqi Kurdistan.
- ✓ Its parliament was founded in 1992.
- ✓ Kurds in northern Syria helped US against ISIS.
- ✓ But when in October 2019 Turkey attacked them, US stepped aside.

19. Consider the following pairs : **Prelims 2016**

<i>Community sometimes mentioned in the news</i>	<i>In the affairs of</i>
✗ 1. Kurd	: Bangladesh
✓ 2. Madhesi	: Nepal
✓ 3. Rohingya	: Myanmar

African Union:

- ✓ Founded in 2002 in Durban
- ✓ HQ in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- ✓ It replaced Organisation of African Unity (1963)
- ✓ All African countries are its members.

Agenda 2063:

- ✓ It is an initiative of African Union, adopted in 2015.
- ✓ Master-plan to transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future.


THE HINDU
19

INTERNATIONAL

Libya summit seeks end to foreign meddling

AFP

BERLIN 19 JANUARY 2020 22:20 IST
 UPDATED: 19 JANUARY 2020 22:20 IST

UN-led talks in Berlin a desperate bid to curb military interference, help relaunch political dialogue

World leaders made a fresh push for peace in Libya at a summit in Berlin on Sunday, in a desperate bid to stop the conflict-wracked nation from turning into a "second Syria".

The Presidents of Russia, Turkey and France joined other global chiefs at the talks hosted by Chancellor Angela Merkel and held under the auspices of the United Nations.

The summit's main goal is to get foreign powers wielding influence in the region to stop interfering in the war — be it through weapons, troops or financing.

- Libya Summit:**
- ✓ Held in Libya? No
 - ✓ **Held in Berlin.**
 - ✓ Also called as Berlin Summit on Libya.
 - ✓ **Led by UN**
 - ✓ USA, Russia, UK, France, Italy, Turkey, etc.
 - ✓ Key foreign actors commit to limiting external interference as part of plan to end Libya's war.

34. Recently, a series of uprisings of people referred to as 'Arab Spring' originally started from

(a) Egypt

(b) Lebanon

(c) Syria

✓ (d) Tunisia **Prelims 2014**

- Arab spring:**
- ✓ anti-government uprisings
 - ✓ started in 2010-11 in Tunisia
 - ✓ spread to multiple countries.
 - ✓ **Arab winter?** current crisis (2014 onwards)



PT-365 2020 International Relations Class-3

- 2005: India-US agree on civil nuclear deal
- 2005-2008:
 - US amended its Atomic Energy Act 1954
 - India separated civil and military nuclear facilities
 - US convinced NSG to make exception for India.
- 2008: finally deal was signed (aka 123 agreement) (UPA govt. was about to fall, still we signed)
- Significance? India became the **only** non-NPT nuclear state that can do nuclear commerce.
- Later, in next few years, India signed deals for fuel, reactors, etc. with **multiple countries**.

Nuclear Suppliers Group:

- ✓ A group that controls supply of nuclear tech, fuel, etc.
- ✓ Formed in **1974** in response to **India's nuclear test**.
- ✓ 48 members: P5, Canada, Australia, etc. (No India, Pakistan)

Indian Nuclear tests:

- ✓ **1974**: Smiling Buddha / Pokhran-1
- ✓ **1998**: Operation Shakti-98 / Pokhran-II

In 2016 UPSC asked: movie "**The man who knew infinity**" is about? Ramanujan

Maybe, UPSC can ask: movie "**Parmanu**" is about? Pokhran-2 (Caution: it's not about Pokhran-1)

7. What is/are the consequence/consequences of a country becoming the member of the 'Nuclear Suppliers Group'?

- ✓ 1. It will have access to the latest and most efficient nuclear technologies.
- ✗ 2. It automatically becomes a member of "The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)".

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Prelims 2018

33. In the Indian context, what is the implication of ratifying the 'Additional Protocol' with the 'International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)'?

- ✓ (a) The civilian nuclear reactors come under IAEA safeguards.
- (b) The military nuclear installations come under the inspection of IAEA.
- (c) The country will have the privilege to buy uranium from the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG).
- (d) The country automatically becomes a member of the NSG.

Prelims 2018

Belt and Road Initiative:

- China gives huge and cheap loans to other countries to develop huge infrastructure.
- It has conditions that tenders should be given to Chinese companies (they charge heavily).
- Real problem? These are useless projects (**financially unviable**)
- Result? No financial viability → no profit → can't repay loan → China takes over the land

Blue Dot Network: (USA, Australia, Japan)

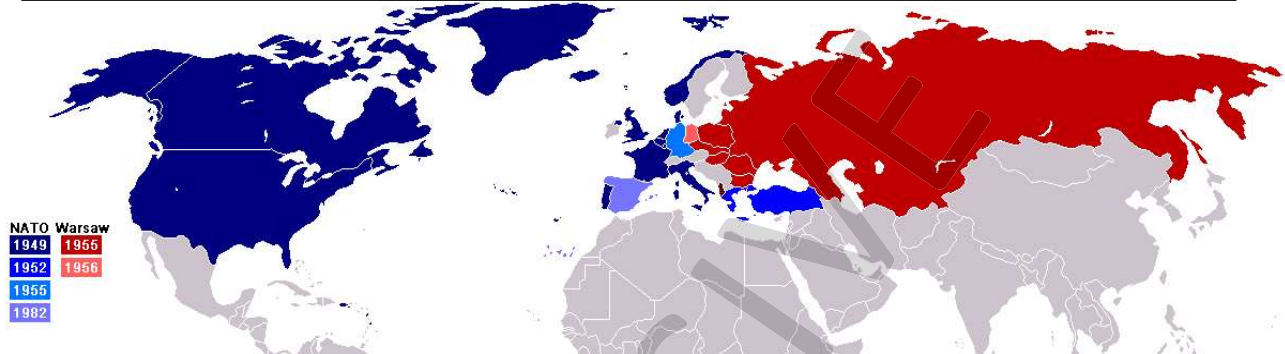
- Money / loan is not involved here. It is a certification program.
- Financially viability of infra projects will be studied, and given a certificate.
- Hence, private companies will be more attracted to it. Hence, countries will push for it.

Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure:

- ✓ Countries, agencies, etc. will **share knowledge** to build **disaster-resilient infra**.
- ✓ It was **launched by India** PM in September 2019 at UN Climate Action Summit in **New York**.
- ✓ Its interim Secretariat is at NDMA headquarters in **New Delhi**.
- ✓ It is the second major coalition launched by India (first being International Solar Alliance).

Uses of Depleted Uranium:

- ✓ Nuclear weapons (fission bombs).
- ✓ Tank armour (due to high density) (sandwiched between steel plates)
- ✓ Armour piercing ammunition (tip remains sharp, and it ignites creating explosion)
- ✓ Counter-weights in aircrafts.
- ✓ Radiation shield in medical equipment.



North Atlantic Treaty Organization:

- ✓ aka North Atlantic Alliance.
- ✓ Headquarters: Brussels, Belgium
- ✓ Founded: 4 April 1949, Washington, D.C., USA
- ✓ **Article 5:** attack on any member is attack on all. Invoked for first time after 9/11 attacks.

Warsaw Treaty Organization:

- ✓ Warsaw Pact / **Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance**
- ✓ USSR and seven other Eastern Bloc socialist republics of Central and Eastern Europe
- ✓ **1955** in Warsaw (Poland), dissolved in **1991**.

- ✓ USA has given India NATO ally-like status for **arms export**.
- ✓ India has not joined NATO, so **article 5 does not apply to India**.

Agreement on Reciprocal Logistics Support:

It is a proposed India-Russia agreement to allow them to access each other's military facilities for logistical support.

Which of the following are "Major non-NATO ally" of USA?

(close allies of USA that are not NATO members)

- ✗ India
- ✓ Japan
- ✓ South Korea
- ✓ Taiwan
- ✓ Australia
- ✓ Philippines
- ✓ Brazil
- ✓ Pakistan
- ✓ Afghanistan

INDIA-US military cooperation:

- ✓ **GSOMIA** → share military intelligence
- ✓ **LEMOA** → share logistics facilities
- ✓ **COMCASA** → communication equipment
- ✓ **BECA** → use their maps for better accuracy

Quadrilateral Security Dialogue?

- ✓ USA, India, Japan, Australia

Non-immigrant? temporary & specific purpose

H1-B visa:

- ✓ **non-immigrant** visa issued by USA.
- ✓ for **3 years**, extendable for another 3
- ✓ Most applications from **India** (not China)
- ✓ **H-4 visa:** to immediate **family** members
- ✓ About 70% of all H1B and 93% of all H4 visas issued by US go to Indians!

Developing country?

- UPSC will give some specific definition, or name UN/WTO/USA as giver of this designation.
- Such options will be wrong.

Atlas method of World Bank?

WB uses GNI per capita (current US\$) to classify countries as:

- Low income (< \$1,000)
- Lower-Middle income (\$1,000 - \$4,000) (India: \$2,130)
- Upper-Middle income (\$4,000 - \$12,000)
- High-income (> \$12,000) (figures here are rounded off)

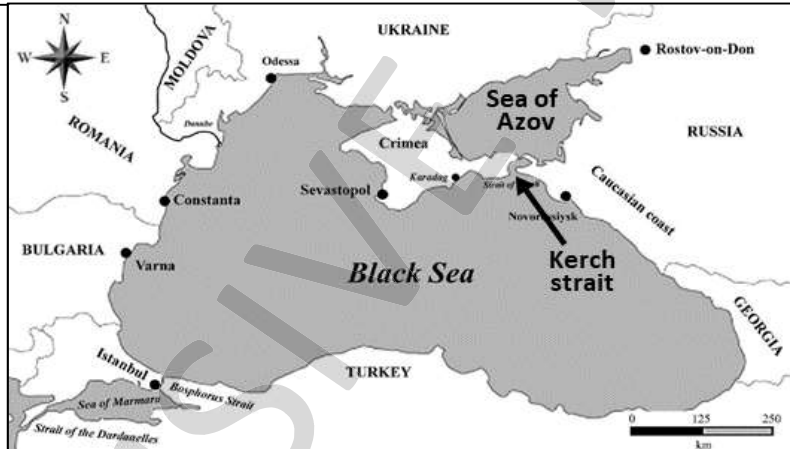
- **Rupee denominated bonds?** Masala bonds (discussed in 3rd economy class)
- **Green bonds?** Bonds issued to raise money for environment related projects
- **Bond index?** Index for bonds. (Sensex and Nifty are index for shares)

Crimea:

- ✓ Earlier part of Ukraine.
- ✓ Currently administered by Russia following 2014 annexation.

Countries that border Black sea:

1. Romania
2. Bulgaria
3. Turkey
4. Georgia
5. Ukraine
6. Russia



Countries that border the Mediterranean Sea

COUNCIL OF EUROPE	EUROPEAN COUNCIL
1949	1961/2009
Strasbourg (France)	Belgium (Brussels)
47 members	27 members
Human rights & Rule of Law	For planning EU policy
Foreign ministers, Legislators	Heads of states
<i>No country has ever joined the EU without first belonging to the Council of Europe.</i>	

Six principle organs of the United Nations

UN Secretariat

— Administrative organ of the UN —



- Supports the other **UN bodies** administratively (for example, in the organization of conferences, the writing of reports and studies and the preparation of the budget);
- Its chairperson – the **UN Secretary General** – is elected by the General Assembly for a five-year mandate and is the UN's foremost representative.

UN Security Council

— For international security issues —



- Responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security;
- May adopt **compulsory resolutions**;
- Has fifteen members: **five permanent members with veto power** and ten elected members.

UNSC:

- ✓ **P5 (USA, UK, France, Russia, China)**
- ✓ **10 (2-year term, so 5 elected by UNGA each year)**
- ✓ **Need 2/3rd votes to win.**
- ✓ **No Consecutive re-election**
- ✓ **This is India's 8th term (1950..2011)**

UN General Assembly

— Deliberative assembly of all UN member states —



- May resolve non-compulsory recommendations to states or suggestions to the Security Council (UNSC);
- Decides on the admission of new members, following proposal by the UNSC;
- Adopts the budget;
- Elects the non-permanent members of the UNSC; all members of ECOSOC; the **UN Secretary General** (following his/her proposal by the UNSC); and the fifteen judges of the International Court of Justice (ICJ). Each country has one vote.

UN Economic and Social Council

— For global economic and social affairs —



- Responsible for co-operation between states as regards economic and social matters;
- Co-ordinates co-operation between the UN's numerous **specialized agencies**;
- Has 54 members, elected by the General Assembly to serve staggered three-year mandates.

❖ **ICJ is in Netherlands**

❖ **Only one not in New York**

International Court of Justice

— Universal court for international law —



- Decides disputes between states that recognize its jurisdiction;
- Issues legal opinions;
- Renders judgment by **relative majority**. Its fifteen judges are elected by the UN General Assembly for nine-year terms.

UN Trusteeship Council

— For administering trust territories (currently inactive) —



- Was originally designed to manage colonial possessions that were former **League of Nations mandates**;
- Has been inactive since 1994, when **Palau**, the last trust territory, attained independence.

United Nations Human Rights Council:

- Est. 2006; HQ: Geneva, Switzerland
- USA withdrew from UNHRC in 2018
- (USA withdrew from UNESCO in 2017)

UN Habitat:

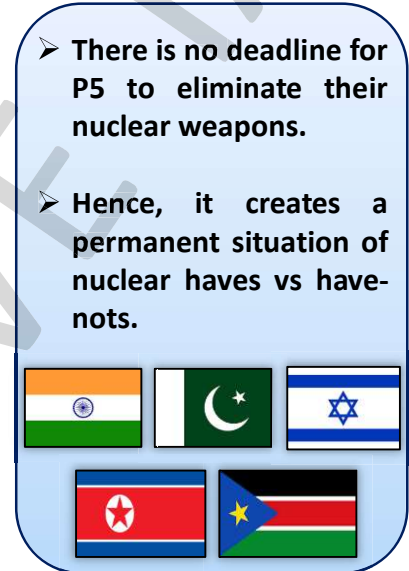
- Est. 1978; HQ: Nairobi (Kenya)
- for sustainable urban development
- (UNEP HQ also in Nairobi)

UN Peace keeping forces:

- Founded in 1945, it is NOT a "UN Army".
- Peacekeepers remain members of their respective armed forces.

Non-Proliferation Treaty:

- ❖ **Proliferation** means increase in number.
- ❖ **Nuclear proliferation** means spread of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear weapon states.
- ❖ **NPT**: signed in 1968 to prevent spread of nuclear weapons.
- ❖ **NPT nuclear** weapon states: tested nuclear weapon before **1 January 1967** (P5)
- ❖ **NPT non-nuclear** weapon states: vowed never to acquire nuclear weapons.
- ❖ NPT nuclear will help NPT non-nuclear with peaceful nuclear tech.
- ❖ NPT nuclear will eliminate their nuclear weapons.
- ❖ Problem? no time limit for P5 to eliminate their nuclear weapons.
- ❖ **North Korea** joined in 1985, withdrew in 2003.
- ❖ **Four never joined**: India, Pak, Israel, South Sudan



NSG aims that nuclear trade should not lead to nuclear proliferation.
NSG forbids nuclear trade with a **non-NPT country**.

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) It bans all nuclear tests, for all purpose, in all environments. Story:

- nuclear tests polluting **environment** / destroying life.
- **1954**: Castle Bravo tests by USA. Nehru called for standstill agreement.
- **1955**: Nikita Khrushchev proposed CTBT. Negotiations began.
- **Problem?** can't verify other's underground tests.
- **Result?** PTBT 1963 banned nuclear tests in **underwater, atmosphere, outer space**.
- **Problem?** underground tests continued.
- **1980s**: USSR and USA agreed on comprehensive ban.
- **1996**: UNGA adopts **CTBT**.
- CTBT is still not in force, why? Because 8 countries have not ratified it.
 - Signed but not ratified: USA, China, Israel, Iran, Egypt
 - Not signed: India, Pakistan, North Korea

Conference on Disarmament:

- ✓ Formed in 1979. India is its member.
- ✓ Meets annually in Geneva.
- ✓ Reduce WMDs, conventional arms, military budgets, etc.

Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons:

- ✓ Nuclear Weapon Ban Treaty
- ✓ Signed in 2017 at UN in New York.
- ✓ completely end nuclear weapons
- ✓ No nuclear weapon state or NATO member voted in its favour.

11. With reference to a grouping of countries known as BRICS, consider the following statements :

- ✗ 1. The First Summit of BRICS was held in Rio de Janeiro in 2009.
- ✓ 2. South Africa was the last to join the BRICS grouping.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
 - ✓ (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- Prelims 2014**

BRICS:

- ✓ Formed in 2006
- ✓ First summit in 2009 in Russia
- ✓ South Africa joined in 2010

IBSA:

- ✓ India, Brazil, South Africa
- ✓ IBSA = (BRICS) - (Russia and China)
- ✓ South-south cooperation
- ✓ Helps India overcome influence of China and Russia
- ✓ Formed in 2003 at Brasilia (capital of Brazil)

ADB – Asian Development Bank	Philippines
SCO – Shanghai Cooperation Organization	Beijing
NDB – New Development Bank	Shanghai
AIB – Asian Infra Investment Bank	Beijing



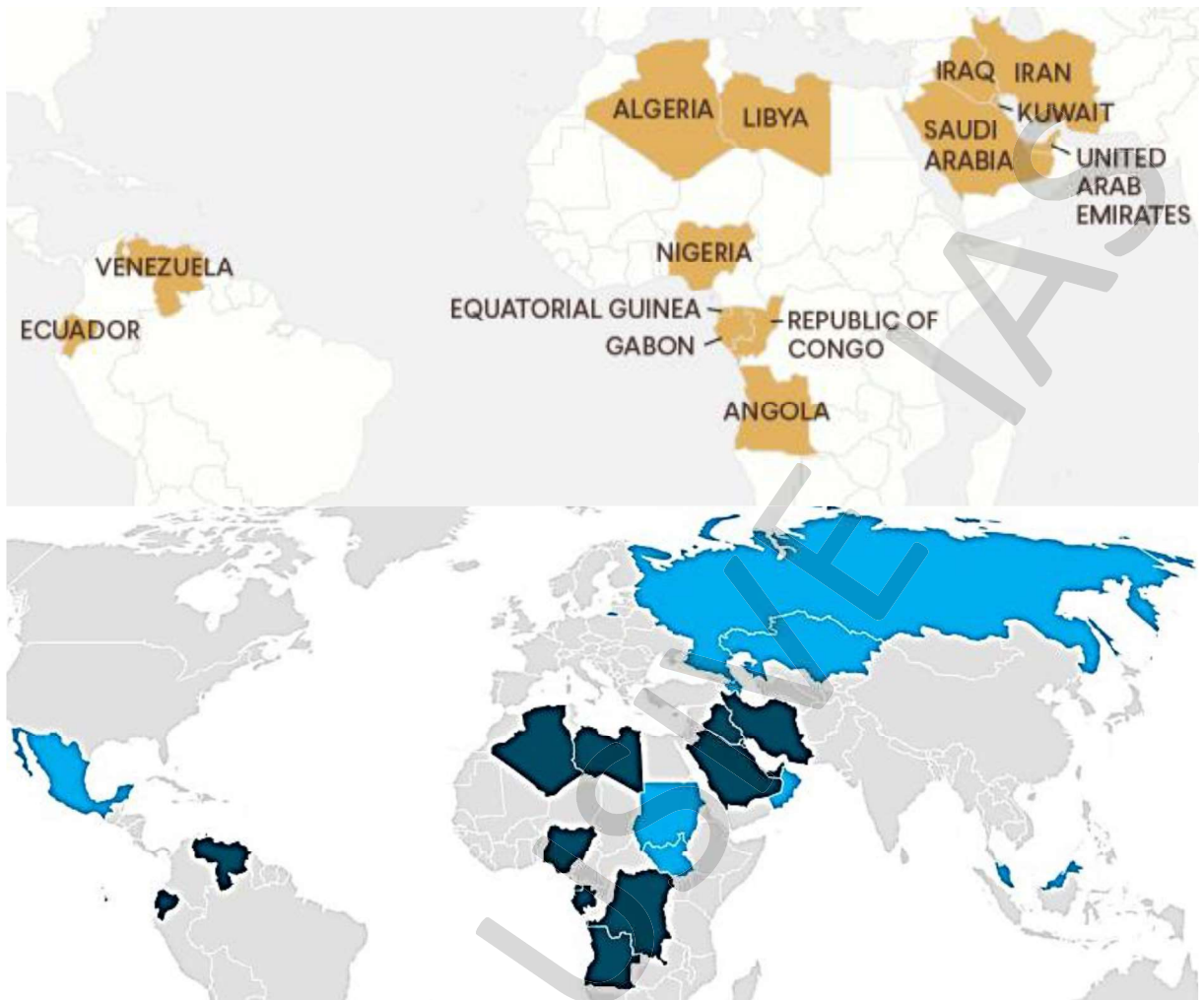
Shanghai Cooperation Organisation:

- ✓ Formed in 2001
- ✓ HQ in Beijing (not Shanghai)

RATS - Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure:

- ✓ It is a permanent organ of SCO.
- ✓ It is headquartered in **Tashkent**, Uzbekistan.
- ✓ It promotes cooperation in member states against terrorism, separatism and extremism.

- ✓ **1996** - Shanghai Five - China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan
- ✓ **2001** - named SCO - **Uzbekistan** added at a meeting in Shanghai
- ✓ **2017** - India and Pakistan join at SCO summit in Astana (Nursultan) (capital of Kazakhstan)



Important for Prelims:

- ✓ OPEC has Iran, Venezuela. OPEC does not have Ecuador.
- ✓ OPEC+ has Russia, Oman, Bahrain, Malaysia

35. Consider the following countries :

- ✓ 1. Denmark (*Greenland*)
- ✗ 2. Japan
- ✓ 3. Russian Federation
- ✗ 4. United Kingdom
- ✓ 5. United States of America (*Alaska*)

Which of the above are the members of the 'Arctic Council'?

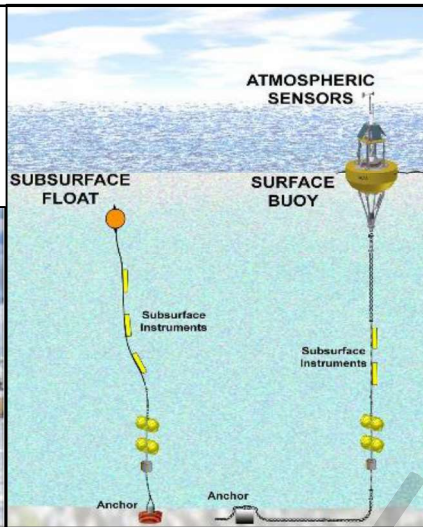
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 4 and 5
- ✓ (d) 1, 3 and 5

Prelims 2014



India's research stations in Arctic:

- ✓ Himadri (2008, Norway)
- ✓ IndARC (2014, Norway)



India's research stations in Antarctica:

- ✓ Dakshin Gangotri 1983
- ✓ Maitri 1989
- ✓ Bharti 2012

CariCom – CARibbean COMMunity:

Organisation of 15 (not all) Caribbean nations, for economic cooperation.

Est. in 1973 (i.e. **not recently established**)

It has observer status at UN.

India connection?

- 1st **India-Caricom** Summit in September 2019, in **New York**, on side-lines of UNGA.
- Indo-Caribbeans: Caribbean has around 10 lakh descendants of Indian indentured labour who were brought by the British, Dutch, and French during colonial times.

88. Consider the following countries :

- ✓ 1. China
- ✓ 2. France
- ✗ 3. India
- ✗ 4. Israel
- ✗ 5. Pakistan

Which among the above are Nuclear Weapons States as recognized by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, commonly known as Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)?

- ✓ (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
- (c) 2, 4 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Prelims 2015

PT-365 2020 International Relations Class-4

Brexit = **Britain exit** from EU

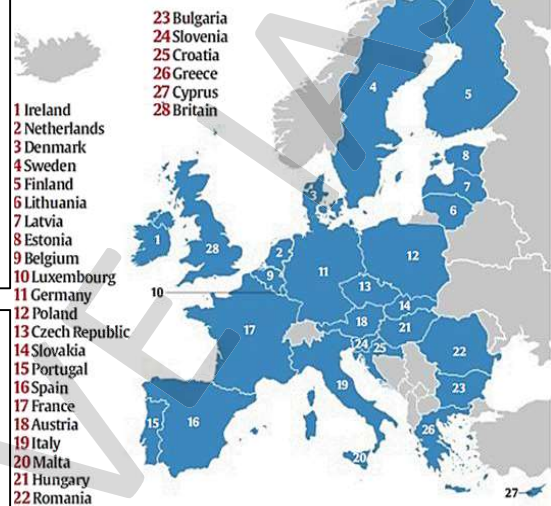
Formation of EU:

- 1951: European Coal & Steel Community (Treaty of Paris)
- 1957: European Economic Community (Treaty of Rome)
- 1963 & 1967: Britain tried to join, blocked by France
- 1967: new name European Community
- 1973: Britain joined
- 1975: Referendum. Britons endorsed staying on.
- 1993: Maastricht Treaty – EC became EU
- 2007: Lisbon Treaty (amendments; exit by negotiation)

Related info:

- Eurozone** / Euro area: (19) EU countries that use Euro (€).
- Schengen area**: free movement across 26 European countries
- Norway, Iceland, Switzerland in EU? No

List of EU countries



United Kingdom:

- England** is a country that is part of UK
- Great Britain**: England + Scotland + Wales (Great Britain is a geographic entity)
- UK**: England + Scotland + Wales + Northern Ireland
- UK**: official name is United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action:

- ✓ aka Iran nuclear deal
- ✓ Signed in 2015 b/w P5+Germany+EU and Iran.
- ✓ Iran to take steps so as to assure everyone that it is not developing nuclear weapons.
- ✓ 2018: USA says Iran violating deal, others deny

- ✓ **Stuxnet**: malicious computer program that targeted Iran's nuclear facilities
- ✓ Remember: Iran is part of OPEC, not GCC.



US-Taliban agreement not important for Prelims

Currency manipulator?

- A country deliberately influencing exchange rate to gain “unfair trade advantage”.
- Designation given by WTO, IMF, WB, UN, etc.? No. It’s just the USA.
- Many countries in the past were on currency manipulator list, not a big deal.
- In January 2020, before signing the phase-1 deal, USA removed China from the list.

For Prelims, please remember:

- ✓ Stronger rupee means rupee moving from 60 to 50.
- ✓ Weaker rupee means rupee moving from 60 to 70.
- ✓ It is generally advantageous for India / China to have weak currency.
- ✓ RBI’s dollar reserves are at lifetime high, Rupee is at lifetime low



Middle East Peace Plan? UPSC will not ask which of the following are part of Trump’s peace plan?

Question will be very superficial, like:

- **Ghumar And Al-Baqoura are in?** Jordan (In 1994, Jordan permitted Israel to do farming there. In November 2019, Jordan took back the permission)
- **Oslo-Peace Accords?** Agreements between Israel and Palestine in 1993 and 1995.
- **Camp David Accord?** 1978 Treaty b/w Egypt & Israel. Egypt first Arab state to recognise Israel.
- **Two-state solution is related to?** proposed solution to Israeli–Palestinian conflict
- Not to be confused with **Two-nation theory** (Hindus and Muslims are two different nations)



33. The area known as ‘Golan Heights’ sometimes appears in the news in the context of the events related to

- (a) Central Asia
- (b) Middle East
- (c) South-East Asia
- (d) Central Africa

Prelims 2015

West Bank:

- **1948 Arab-Israel war:** Jordan captured some area on west side of river Jordan.
- **1967 Arab-Israel war (6-day war):** Israel won it back
- Currently it houses some Israelis and Palestinians.
- It is bordered by Jordan and Israel.

Non-Aligned Movement:

- **Bandung** conference 1955 and **Belgrade** Conference are related to? NAM
- Purpose? Countries that **did not want to align** with USA or USSR.
- **India** has hosted NAM summit **only once**? Yes. **1983**.
- All African countries (except **South Sudan & Western Sahara**) are its members.

Christchurch Call for Action Summit:

- Initiative of NZ, held in France.
- Included FB, Google, Microsoft, etc.

Other similar initiatives:

- Aqaba process
- Global Counter terrorism forum
- Tech against terrorism
- Global Internet Forum to counter terrorism

Terrorism is about bomb blasts, 26/11, 9/11.

Then **why is there focus on internet?**

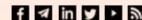
- Common man is immersed in internet (FB, WhatsApp, twitter, etc.)
- Hate content promotes extremism.
- Common people become extremists and they don't even realise it.

Example of USA:

1. Police brutality on Blacks.
2. People protested on streets.
3. Trump threatened to shoot the protestors.

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Facebook employees' virtual walkout against company's stance on Trump posts

Agencies | Oakland (US) | Last Updated at June 02 2020 08:28 IST

Topics

Facebook | Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg | Donald Trump

Facebook employees are using [Twitter](#) to register their frustration over CEO Mark Zuckerberg's decision to leave up posts by President [Donald Trump](#) that suggested protesters in Minneapolis could be shot.

"I don't know what to do, but I know doing nothing is not acceptable", wrote Stirman, who works on research at Facebook, formerly at [Twitter](#).

Trump's comment evoked the civil-rights era by borrowing a phrase used in 1967 by Miami's police chief to warn of an aggressive police response to unrest in black neighbourhoods.

FATF:

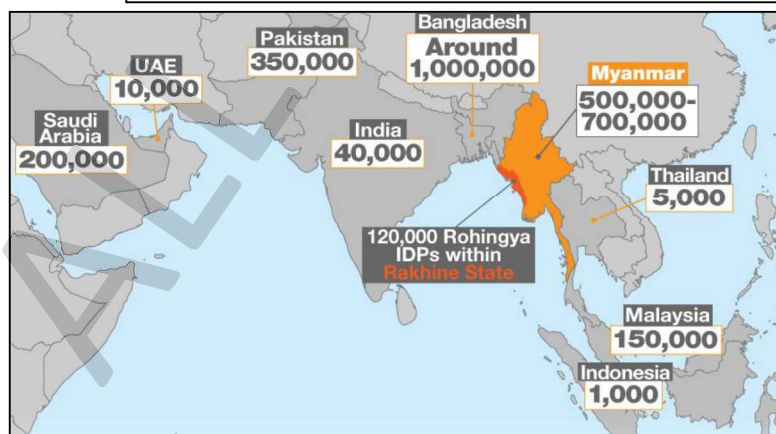
- ✓ Founded in **1989** on initiative of G7.
- ✓ To combat **money laundering**.
- ✓ In 2001, mandate expanded to include **terror financing**.
- ✓ It is housed in **OECD HQ** in Paris, France.
- ✓ Currently, **'only'** two countries are in its Blacklist (**Iran and North Korea**)
- ✓ **"Call for action nations"** is the term used to describe blacklisted countries.

X FATF has 39 full members including India, Pakistan, China.

- As a member of Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering, Pakistan is Associate member of FATF, not full member.

X Pakistan was put in grey list for first time in 2018, and continues to be there.

- Pakistan was earlier in grey list during 2012-2015.
- Before that also in 2008.



Myanmar Citizenship law 1982:

- ✓ It considers Rohingyas as **illegal immigrants** from Bangladesh.
- ✓ It **denies citizenship** to Rohingyas.
- ✓ It made Rohingyas **stateless**.



Principle of non-refoulement: no one should be re-turned to a country where they are likely to face persecution.

India:

- ✓ Operation **Insaniyat**: rice, pulses etc. to Bangladesh
- ✓ Built **200 houses** in Myanmar
- ✓ **Rohingyas must be sent back** to Myanmar.

Bhasan Char island: Bangladesh built houses for Rohingyas.

Remember: India has ratified convention on **genocide**, not **refugee**

SECURITY

(important for Mains, not Prelims)



Army	Navy	Air Force
*Field Marshal	*Admiral of the fleet	*Marshal of the Air Force
General	Admiral	Air Chief Marshal
Lt. General	Vice Admiral	Air Marshal

Chiefs of Staff Committee (has heads of Army, Navy, Air Force) Earlier headed by senior-most amongst them. Now headed by CDS.

Integrated Defence Staff (2001) headed by a 3-star officer.

AFSPA:

- ✓ North-East (1958-present) (some states)
- ✓ Punjab & Chandigarh (1983-1997)
- ✓ Jammu & Kashmir (1990-present)

Integrated Battle group: self-sufficient, highly mobile, for immediate action

UAPA: now govt. can designate any individual as 'terrorist' even without trial.

Bodo people:

- ✓ They are the single **largest** tribal community in Assam.
- ✓ They are around 5-6% of Assam's population.
- ✓ Bodo language is one of the 22 languages mentioned in **8th Schedule**

Money laundering: converting black money to white money. (Think of laundry of clothes)

SPG: It comes under **Cabinet secretariat** of India (not Home or Defence Ministry)