



India-Nordic Summit

2018 - 1st Summit, in Stockholm (Sweden)
 2022 - 2nd Summit, in Copenhagen (Denmark)

Nordic countries

1. Norway
2. Sweden
3. Finland (including Aland)
4. Denmark (including Faroe Islands & Greenland)
5. Iceland

Country	Capital	Member of European Union	Member of European Economic Area
Norway	Oslo	No	Yes
Sweden	Stockholm	Yes	Yes
Finland	Helsinki	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Copenhagen	Yes	Yes
Iceland	Reykjavik	No	Yes

Denmark

THE HINDU

India, Denmark to strengthen Green Strategic Partnership

Focus to be on green hydrogen, renewable energy and wastewater management

May 03, 2022 11:01 pm | Updated May 04, 2022 08:22 am IST - Copenhagen

India and Denmark on Tuesday agreed to further strengthen the Green Strategic Partnership with a focus on green hydrogen, renewable energy and wastewater management.

Denmark
 Copenhagen (capital)
 Danish krone (currency)

Kingdom of Denmark
 (archipelago of > 400 islands)

1. Denmark (on Jutland peninsula)
2. Faroe islands
3. Greenland



Green Strategic Partnership 2020 for Green Growth
 (Economic growth that is Green, i.e. environmentally sustainable)

India Green Finance Initiative 2022
 launched by Denmark to finance green projects in India

International Centre for Anti-Microbial resistance
 HQ Denmark. India has joined it as mission partner



Global Digital Health Partnership

- Est in 2018. India is member? Yes
- Denmark has confirmed its accession to it
- Collaboration of various govts and WHO to support digital health

Digital health

use of digital technologies to improve efficiency of health services



I read I forget, I see I remember | See explanation video on app "All Inclusive IAS" or website www.allinclusiveias.com

Points from PIB article

- ❖ **Energy Forum, 2006**
 - ❖ Indo-German Energy Forum was launched in 2006
- ❖ **Green Urban Mobility, 2019**
 - ❖ Partnership on Green Urban Mobility was launched in 2019
- ❖ **SDG-India Urban Index, 2021**
 - ❖ launched by NITI in 2021 (with German partnership)
 - ❖ Note: SDG-India Index was launched by NITI in 2018

Prime Minister's Office

Joint Statement: 6th India-Germany Inter-Governmental Consultations

Posted On: 02 MAY 2022 8:09PM by PIB Delhi

Green & Sustainable Development Partnership, 2022 Steps will be taken to: **(No need to learn)**

- Develop Green Hydrogen Roadmap
- Establish Renewable Energy Partnership
- Cooperate on Agroecology & Sustainable Management of Natural Resources
- Germany will provide 10 billion Euros assistance to India
- It will help us in achieving 2030 targets declared at CoP-26 in 2021.



Related info, not given in PIB article:

- ❑ **IIT Madras:** 3rd IIT, established in 1959, with help from West Germany
- ❑ **Rourkela Steel Plant:** India's first integrated steel plant in public sector, developed in 1960s, with help from West Germany

Read more....

- 2nd most **populous** country in Europe after Russia
- Major rivers - **Rhine, Danube, Elbe**
- Sea - **North sea, Baltic sea**
- Mountains - **Alps**
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_Germany
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Totalitarianism>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_leader
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cult_of_personality

A snippet of German history – How Germany became a Totalitarian State <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany>

The worldwide Great Depression hit Germany in 1929. Chancellor Heinrich Brüning's government pursued a policy of fiscal austerity and deflation which caused unemployment of nearly 30% by 1932.^[65] The Nazi Party led by Adolf Hitler became the largest party in the Reichstag after a special election in 1932 and Hindenburg appointed Hitler as chancellor of Germany on 30 January 1933.^[66] After the Reichstag fire, a decree abrogated basic civil rights and the first Nazi concentration camp opened.^{[67][68]} On 23 March 1933, the Enabling Act gave Hitler unrestricted legislative power, overriding the constitution,^[69] and marked the beginning of Nazi Germany. His government established a centralised totalitarian state, withdrew from the League of Nations, and dramatically increased the country's rearmament.^[70] A government-sponsored programme for economic renewal focused on public works, the most famous of which was the Autobahn.^[71]

Elections → **Unrestricted legislative power** → **Attack on civil rights** → **Focus on Public works** → **Totalitarian state**

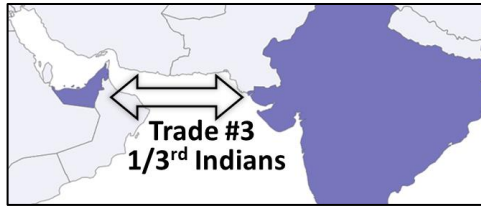


Totalitarian state prohibits opposition parties, outlaws groups opposing the govt, controls public and private life

United Arab Emirates

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Capital	Abu Dhabi
Largest City	Dubai
Currency	Dirham
Population	92 lakh of which 1/3 rd are Indians



Ministry of Commerce & Industry
India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) enters into force
 Posted On: 01 MAY 2022 2:49PM by PIB Delhi

India's biggest trading partners

- #1 – China/USA
- #2 – USA/China
- #3 – UAE

India has Trade surplus with USA (since a long time)
 India has Trade deficit with China (since a long time)
 India has Trade deficit with UAE (surplus before 2018)
Trade deficit means India imports more than it exports

UAE is the first country with which India has signed CEPA?

No
 (India has CEPA with many countries like Japan, South Korea)

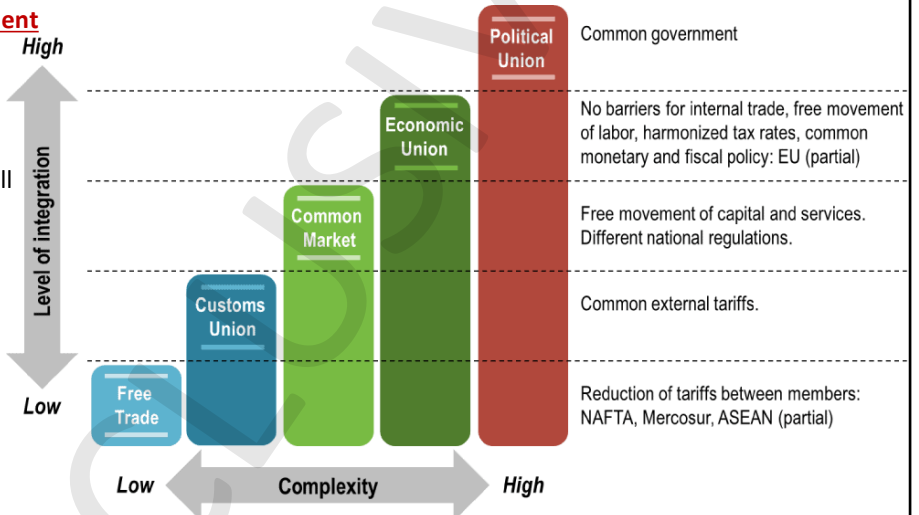
Trade Agreements

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Increasing level of integration / complexity / comprehensive

PTA → FTA → CECA → CEPA → Customs Union → Common Market → Economic Union → Political Union

- Preferential Trade Agreement**
 preferential treatment to certain products;
 (Positive list)
- Free Trade Agreement**
 preferential treatment to all (except few) products;
 (Negative list)
- CECA**
 Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement
- CEPA**
 Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement

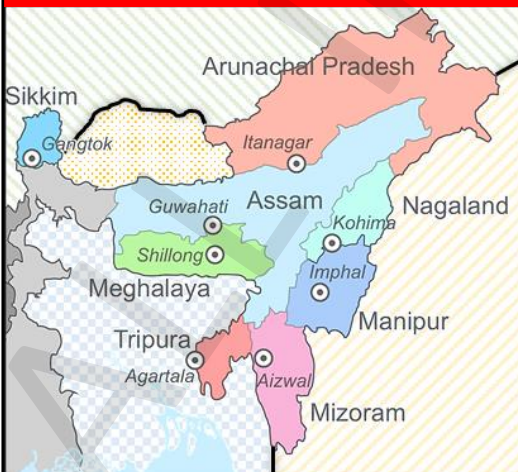


FTA → CECA → CEPA

FTA focuses mainly on goods
 CECA also looks at regulatory aspects of trade
 CEPA also covers services, investment, IPR, government procurement, disputes etc

North-East borders

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Bangladesh border :

WB, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram

Myanmar border:

AP, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram

Bhutan border:

Sikkim, WB, Assam, AP

China:

AP, Sikkim

Note: Assam touches WB and other six states

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Migration Review Forum

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1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	Review
1942	1952	1962	1972	1982	1992	2002	2012	2022
1943	1953	1963	1973	1983	1993	2003	2013	2023
1944	1954	1964	1974	1984	1994	2004	2014	2024
1945	1955	1965	1975	1985	1995	2005	2015	2025
1946	1956	1966	1976	1986	1996	2006	2016	2026
1947	1957	1967	1977	1987	1997	2007	2017	2027
1948	1958	1968	1978	1988	1998	2008	2018	2028
1949	1959	1969	1979	1989	1999	2009	2019	2029
1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030

2016, New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants

- Adopted by [UNGA](#) in 2016
- It led to 2018 Global Compacts (Migration/Refugee)

2018, Global Compact on Refugees

- to protect safety and dignity of Refugees
- adopted by [UNGA](#) in 2018
- legally non-binding

2018, Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

- to protect safety and dignity of migrants
- adopted by [UNGA](#) in 2018
- legally non-binding

2022, International Migration Review Forum

- Organised by [UNGA](#)
- 1st meeting in May [2022](#), will be repeated every [4 years](#)
- To review progress made under [GCSORM](#)

Did you know?

- The only UN specialized agency to go out of existence is the [International Refugee Organization](#) (1946-1952)
- It was replaced by UN High Commissioner for Refugees

UN High Commissioner for Refugees

- est in [1950](#)
- won Nobel Peace Prize in [1954](#)
- It is NOT specialised agency of UN

UN Refugee Convention 1951 (and its 1967 protocol)

- aka Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees
- [India](#) is not member
- It does not recognize climate change refugees / environmental refugees
- It includes principle of [refoulement](#) (not returning refugees to dangerous countries)
- It is legally binding on members

International Organization for Migration (1951, Geneva)

- est as 'Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration' to help people displaced by World War II.
- It became a [UN agency](#) in 2016
- It is NOT a specialised UN agency

1998, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre:

- est in 1998 by Norwegian Refugee Council in Geneva
- publishes "Global Report on Internal Displacement"

Declaration on Future of Internet

PT 365

BusinessLine

India stays out of global declaration on future on Internet

April 29, 2022 - Updated 06:56 pm IST | April 29

Global Declaration on Future of Internet

- It aims to keep internet open, affordable, neutral
- [India](#), China, Russia, etc [did not sign](#)
- US, UK, EU, Canada, etc signed

BusinessLine

India leads in internet shutdowns for fourth consecutive year: Report

April 29, 2022 - Updated 04:02 pm IST | April 29

Return of digital authoritarianism report

- By rights advocacy group '[Access Now](#)'
- #1 [India](#) (106 shutdowns)
- #2 [Myanmar](#) (15 shutdowns)

Points for Mains: (from the given news article)

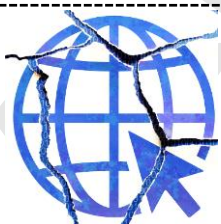
- Internet shutdown is a [collective punishment](#) that violates human rights
- Today world is witnessing rising trend of [digital authoritarianism](#).
- Authoritarian Governments are suppressing freedom of expression, censoring independent news sites and promoting disinformation.

Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, 2001

- first international treaty to address cyber crime
- legally binding on signatories

→ initiative of [Council of Europe](#)

- [India](#), China, Russia [did not sign](#)
- US, UK, EU, Canada, etc signed

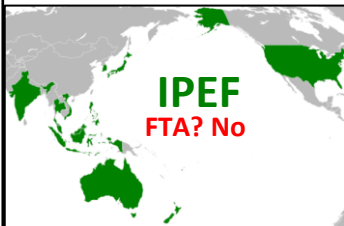


Splinternet

- aka cyber-balkanization or internet [balkanization](#)
- [Dividing internet](#) into different parts, controlled by different powers
- People see different forms of internet, [based on location](#), examples:
- [Digital Iron Curtain](#) of Russia can cut it off from the world
- [Golden Shield](#) project (Great Firewall of China) censors internet in 'national interest'. e.g. Articles on 1989 Tiananmen square massacre are not accessible to people in China

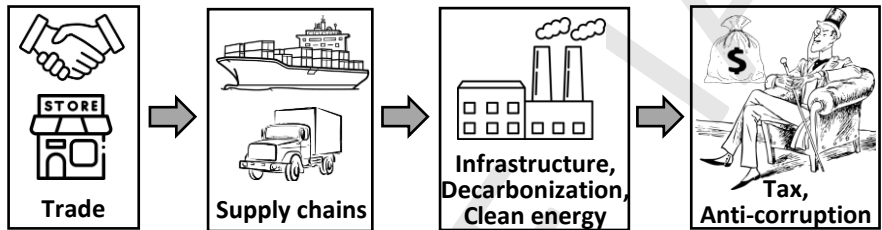
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See explanation video on app "All Inclusive IAS" or website www.allinclusiveias.com



- It will lower trade tariffs between members? **No**
- It is an FTA Free Trade Agreement? **No**
- It will increase defence cooperation? **No**
- It will increase economic cooperation? **Yes**

Members are not required to join all four pillars (India has not joined "Trade")



Members: 14 India? Yes (one of the founding members)

They represent 40% of global GDP and 28% of global trade

IPEF = RCEP - (China, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia) + (India, USA, Fiji)

RCEP = ASEAN + (China + Japan + SK) + (Aus + NZ) (3 from North, 2 from South)



Why US took the initiative to launch IPEF?

- US is concerned about rise of China.
- So US is trying to increase engagement with Indo-Pacific countries.
- Initiatives like IPEF, Quad, AUKUS, are all part of this "Pivot to Asia" policy.

Don't you think objectives of the three initiatives you mentioned are different?

- China is rising in multiple domains like economy, defence, regional relations, etc.
- Hence, it must be tackled in multiple domains.
- IPEF focusses on economy. Quad is a security "dialogue". AUKUS is a security "pact" of giving nuclear submarines to Australia.
- These initiatives are not directly related to each other, but their objective is same.

So what should India do?

- India has always followed an independent foreign policy.
- We take steps which suits us the most.
- China's rise is India's concern too.
- So, India must continue engagement with such initiatives, as long as it does not harm India's interest.

How can it harm India's interests?

- One of the stated objectives of IPEF is to make rules on cross border data flows.
- India is in the process of making laws on data privacy.
- So any agreement in IPEF in this matter can impact our data sovereignty.
- So we have not joined 'Trade' pillar.

Read more....

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/explained-what-is-the-indo-pacific-economic-framework-for-prosperity/article65460071.ece>

<https://theprint.in/world/china-says-regional-countries-fear-ipef-may-decouple-them-from-chinese-economy/970832/>

<https://youtube.com/watch?v=fX-QIFO4TDQ>

<https://youtube.com/watch?v=1twU7r5fvo>

I read I forget, I see I remember | See explanation video on app "All Inclusive IAS" or website www.allinclusiveias.com

What is IPEF ?

It is an economic initiative launched by USA in May 2022
14 countries, including India, are its members.

Significance of IPEF:

- It represents 40% of global GDP and 28% of global trade
- It can increase trade between member nations.
- It can make global supply chains resilient to disruptions
- It can strengthen cooperation on global issues like money laundering, tax evasion, climate change, etc.

Issues:

- No clear objective IPEF will neither create FTA, nor lower tariffs. Hence, how it will boost trade is not clear.
- Similar to BDN & B3W Blue Dot Network and Build Back Better World initiatives have not given any tangible results. IPEF may also fail to counter China.
- Conflict with WTO Any preferential treatment within IPEF, without signing FTA, can violate WTO provisions.

China's criticism of IPEF:

- IPEF is a political grouping, created to isolate China.
- IPEF can decouple regional countries from Chinese economy, by creating alternate supply chains.

Significance for India

- Substitute for RCEP Since India did not join RCEP, IPEF can be a good alternative.
- Platform to counter China IPEF can control China's growing influence in Indo-Pacific
- Boost economy through exports IPEF can make India part of global supply chains, giving boost to exports.

Concerns for India

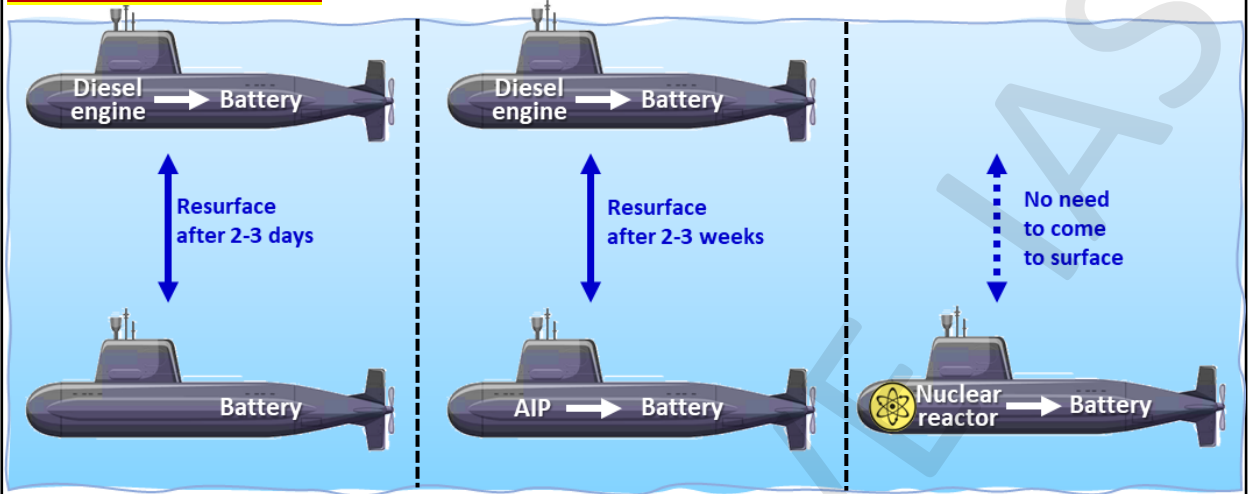
- Data sovereignty IPEF will make rules on digital economy and data localisation. This may negatively impact India's digital sovereignty.
- US dominance US may use it to advance its own interest, instead of interests of the Indo-Pacific.

Current Position

- India has agreed to three pillars, except pillar on Trade.
- India is still evaluating the pillar on Trade, because it includes Data protection on which India is still framing law.
- India is participating in all IPEF discussions with an open mind.

Diesel vs AIP vs Nuclear

AIP allows non-nuclear submarine to operate without access to atmospheric oxygen



Air Independent Propulsion Technology

❑ Diesel-electric sub:

- ❑ Must surface every 2-3 days, to get oxygen from air, so that diesel engine can recharge batteries.
- ❑ This makes them prone to detection by enemy, and hence expose their location.

❑ Diesel-electric sub with AIP system:

- ❑ sub can remain submerged for much longer time (2-3 weeks).
- ❑ It is a force-multiplier in their lethality by better under-water endurance and stealth.
- ❑ It can be integrated either at production stage, or later by retrofitting (But hull has to be cut)

Fuel cell based AIP:

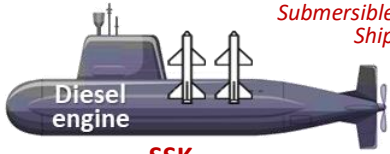
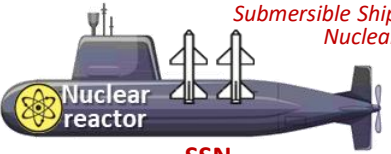

- ❑ It generates power through reverse electrolysis of oxygen and hydrogen.
- ❑ Hydrogen and oxygen are stored in chambers in the submarine itself.

DRDO's Fuel cell based AIP:

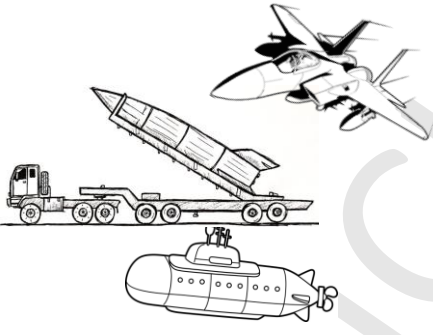
- ❑ It uses Phosphoric Acid Fuel Cell technology.
- ❑ It is more rugged and tolerant of fuel impurities, offering longer life and efficiency.
- ❑ It is safer since Hydrogen is not stored, but generated onboard.

Update: [January 2023]

Govt has given permission to integrate DRDO's Fuel-cell based AIP in INS Kalvari.

<p>China - 50 out of 70 India - 15 out of 16</p>  <p>SSK Powered by <u>diesel engine</u></p>	<p>China - 12 out of 70 India - 00 out of 16</p>  <p>SSN Powered by <u>nuclear reactor</u> Can launch <u>conventional missiles</u></p>	<p>China - 7 out of 70 India - 1 out of 16</p>  <p>SSBN Powered by <u>nuclear reactor</u> Can launch <u>nuclear missiles</u></p>
<p>Sindhughosh class subs from Russia Shishumar class subs from Germany Kalvari class subs Made in India</p>	<p>Chakra-I : 1987-1990 Chakra-II : 2012-2021 Chakra-III : 2025 (expected) <i>All three from Russia</i></p>	<p>1984: Advanced Technology Vessel project launched to build nuclear submarines</p> <hr/> <p>2009: INS Arihant launched 2016: INS Arihant commissioned</p> <hr/> <p>2017: INS Arighat launched Yet to be commissioned</p>

<p>First submarine in Indian Navy? INS Kalvari in 1967 Based on USSR's Foxtrot class</p>	<p>First made in India submarine? INS Shalki (SSK), Launched in 1989 Constructed at Mazagon Dock Limited, Mumbai</p>
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Nuclear triad

- It is a country's ability to launch nuclear missile by land, air, submarine
- It gives credible second strike capability, creating strong deterrence
- India has nuclear triad?**
Yes (2016 Arihant commissioned)
- Other nuclear triad powers:** US, Russia, China

Project 75 / Kalvari-class submarines **Kalvari → Khanderi → Karanj → Vela → Vagir → Vagsheer**

- Six diesel-electric** submarines, based on **Scorpène-class**, for Indian Navy.
- Being constructed at **Mazagon** Dock in Mumbai, under **Transfer of Technology** from DCNS **France**.
- Timeline:**
 - 2005: Transfer of Tech agreement signed
 - 2015: 1st sub launched
 - 2022: 6th sub launched (yet to be commissioned)
- There are plans to fit them with Air-Independent propulsion (imported or those made by DRDO)
- Navy recently invited bids for **Project 75-I**
 - But condition is to have **sea-proven fuel cell based AIP system**
 - Hence, many potential **bidders have withdrawn** from the process

Importance of submarines

Surprise attack

→ They can remain submerged for many days, and attack with low chances of detection

Intelligence gathering

→ They can monitor naval activity of other countries (Chinese subs are doing this in IOR)

Sea port security

→ They can lay mines around enemy ports and in shipping channels.

Escort Aircraft carriers

→ They conduct reconnaissance missions before surface force enters an area.

Nuclear triad

→ They reduce possibility of enemy destroying all nuclear assets. Hence, they present credible nuclear deterrence (second strike capability).

Challenges

Inadequate number compared to China.

→ India has 16 submarines, while China has 70.

Repeated accidents

→ e.g. INS Sindhurakshak in 2013 and INS Chakra in 2017

Lack of R&D

→ DRDO's Air Independent Propulsion system is yet to be installed on submarines.

Way forward

Boost indigenous R&D

→ Take steps for early integration of DRDO's AIP system on existing submarines

Technology transfer

→ Purchase technology to construct submarines in India

International cooperation

→ Cooperate with US and other like minded countries for sharing data on movement of Chinese submarines in Indian ocean

Integrated Battle Groups

IBGs are self-sufficient combat formations, bigger than Brigade but smaller than Divisions.



How IBGs differ from existing formations?

Brigade has to wait to be augmented by different types of units, which increases time to mobilize.

IBGs being smaller and self-sufficient, are able to strike harder and quicker across the border.

Benefits:

- Fast mobilization : they can mobilize within 12-48 hours of orders
- Self-sufficient : they have infantry, tanks, artillery, engineers, signal units
- Terrain specific : they are tailor-made as per threat, terrain, mission

Integrated Battle Groups

INTERVIEW



Interview:

What are Integrated Battle Groups?

IBGs are self-sufficient combat formations bigger than Brigade, but smaller than Division. They have a mix of every arm & service like Infantry, Artillery, Engineers, and Signal units.

But Division also has mix of every arm and service, then what's the need for IBG?

Divisions (with 10-20k) are suitable for full scale war. But probability of full scale war is low. So we need self-sufficient units which are smaller than Division.

Brigades are smaller than Divisions. Why can't we fight battles with Brigade?

Brigades are suitable for battles, but they are slow to mobilize, as they have to be augmented by other units. Battles are limited in time and space. First mover has major advantage. So, we need quick mobilization, as well as self-sufficiency. Therefore, IBGs have been formed.

Understand the concept Battle vs War

Battle is limited to a place. War is a series of battles.

In war, many battles are simultaneously fought at many places. Example:

In 1971, India divided Pakistan into pieces.

To do so, we fought the war at two Fronts (Eastern and Western)

In each Front, there were many Battles, like Battle of Longewala in Western Front.

Did you know? The movie 'Border' (1997) is an adaptation of Battle of Longewala

Quotation: Sometimes you have to lose a Battle to win the War.

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