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# **TODAY'S ANALYSIS** (07 April 2025)

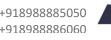
# **TOPICS TO BE COVERED**

- WHY ARE TENSIONS HIGH IN THE ARCTIC?
- **6<sup>TH</sup> BIMSTEC SUMMIT**
- **MCQs**

19/1A Shakti Nagar, Nagiya Park Near Delhi University, New Delhi - 110007 (India)

**ADDRESS:** 







- The Arctic, once isolated and difficult to access, is now a center of geopolitical tensions.
- The accelerating melting of ice due to climate change is making it more accessible for exploration.
- This opening creates **new opportunities for natural resource extraction**, new trade routes, and military positioning.
- The absence of a clear legal framework like Antarctica's Treaty leads to disputes

over sovereignty and territorial claims, heightening conflict risks.

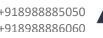
# **KEY FACTORS DRIVING TENSIONS**

- Climate Change Impact
  - o Melting Ice: Rapid ice melting is opening up new areas that were previously

blocked by sea ice, allowing access to previously inaccessible regions.

- New Opportunities:
  - Resources: Countries are eyeing Arctic resources like fossil fuels, rare

earth elements, copper, and untouched fishing grounds.





 Trade Routes: The emerging shipping routes through the Arctic are reducing travel time between Europe and Asia, providing a major advantage for global trade.

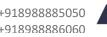
#### • Legal Frameworks and Governance :

- UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea): The Arctic is governed by UNCLOS, which allows countries to claim rights over areas within their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) and beyond, if they can prove natural prolongation of their continental shelf.
- Claims Extension: Countries such as Canada, Denmark, and Russia are submitting overlapping claims to the Arctic seabed, which are being reviewed by the UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS).
- Freedom of Navigation: The waters between the Arctic territories are classified as international waters, leading to disputes over which countries have the right to control them.
- Control Over Arctic Territory :
  - Arctic Council: This is an intergovernmental forum made up of eight countries that have sovereignty over parts of the Arctic land. However, territorial disputes

arise over the waters and seabed.

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- Members: Canada, Denmark (via Greenland), Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and the United States.
- Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs): While each country has sovereignty over its own EEZ, disputes occur when countries attempt to extend their claims beyond 200 nautical miles to claim more of the Arctic seabed.
- Military and Infrastructure :
  - **Russian Military Presence:** Russia has the largest infrastructure in the Arctic, including a fleet of nuclear-powered icebreakers, making it the dominant military and logistical power in the region.
  - Arctic Ports: Russia has been developing key ports like Murmansk to solidify its military presence and strengthen trade routes.

# **KEY PLAYERS & INTERESTS**

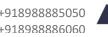
#### Russia

- **Territorial Claims:** Russia has made extensive claims to the Arctic seabed, including the Lomonosov Ridge, a subsea mountain range under the Arctic Ocean.
- Military Build-Up: Russia has greatly increased its military presence, building new

bases, holding large military exercises, and expanding its fleet of icebreakers.

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 Strategic Importance: Russia sees the Arctic as crucial for its national security and access to valuable natural resources, especially amid Western sanctions following the Ukraine conflict.

### **United States**

- Greenland's Importance: Greenland is strategically valuable for its location and for hosting the U.S. Pituffik military base, a key asset in Arctic defense.
- Northwest Passage Dispute: The U.S. insists that the Northwest Passage through Canada's Arctic Archipelago is an international waterway, while Canada claims it as internal waters.
- **Military Presence:** The U.S. maintains military bases in Alaska and operates an icebreaking fleet through the Coast Guard, but it lacks the extensive infrastructure that Russia has.

#### Canada

- Northwest Passage Dispute: Canada asserts that the Northwest Passage is part of its internal waters, which is contested by the U.S. as an international waterway.
- Security and Sovereignty: To assert control over Arctic resources and protect its

interests, Canada has strengthened its military presence in the region.

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# Denmark (Greenland)

• Strategic Position: Greenland is of strategic value due to its location between North

America and Europe and its rich natural resources.

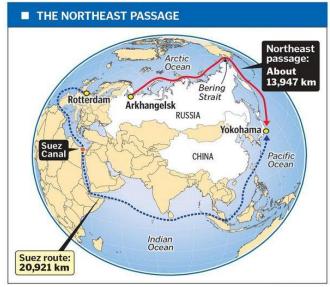
• Independence Movement: Greenland has been pushing for more autonomy from Denmark, and Denmark has responded by strengthening security to prevent Russian or

Chinese influence in the region.

## China

- Arctic Interests: In 2018, China declared itself a "Near-Arctic State" and began investing in Arctic resources, particularly rare earth minerals.
- Polar Silk Road: China is looking to use the Northeast Passage as part of its Belt and

Road Initiative, transforming it into a key trade route between Asia and Europe.



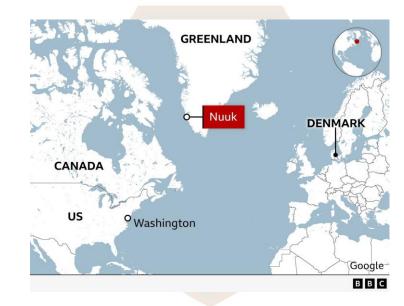
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• Icebreaker Development: China is also building a nuclear-powered icebreaker to

access the Arctic and facilitate its growing presence there.

# **TENSIONS & DISPUTES**



#### **Greenland and U.S.-Denmark Relations**

- **Trump's Offer to Buy Greenland (2019):** U.S. President Trump's attempt to buy Greenland for national security reasons caused diplomatic tension with Denmark, which rejected the offer.
- Security Concerns: Denmark has increased its focus on Greenland's security to deter external threats, particularly from Russia and China, both of which are expanding their influence in the region

influence in the region.

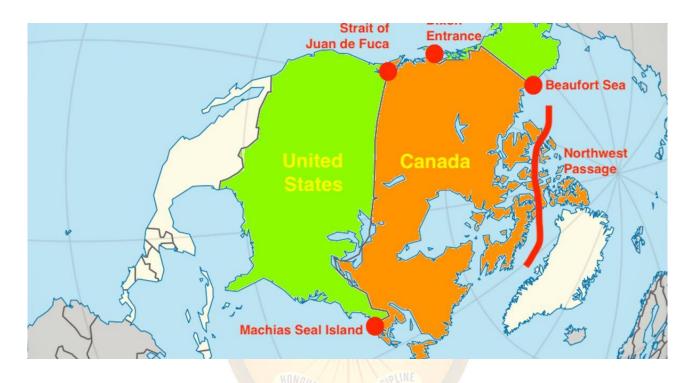
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# Canada-U.S. Northwest Passage Tensions



 Sovereignty vs. International Waters: Canada claims the Northwest Passage as internal waters, giving it control over navigation, while the U.S. views it as international

waters, meaning all countries should have access to it.

• This disagreement is becoming more important as the passage is increasingly navigable due to melting ice.

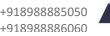
## Russia vs. NATO Members

• Svalbard Dispute: Russia has suggested that Norway's Arctic island of Svalbard

should fall under its control, a claim Norway, a NATO member, strongly rejects.

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• NATO's Arctic Presence: After Russia's actions in Ukraine, NATO has increased its

military presence in the Arctic, especially after Sweden and Finland joined NATO. This

has raised fears of military escalation.

• Strategic Importance: The Greenland-Iceland-UK (GIUK) gap, located in the Arctic, is

critical for NATO's naval defense against Russian submarines and is a key strategic

area.

# **GEOPOLITICAL & STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE**

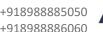
#### **Resource Richness**

- Oil & Gas: The Arctic region is estimated to hold around 13% of the world's undiscovered oil and 30% of its untapped natural gas reserves, mainly under the seabed.
- **Minerals:** Greenland, in particular, is rich in rare earth elements that are essential for electronics and green technologies, making it a highly sought-after resource.
- Fishing: As the ice melts, the Arctic's fish stocks are becoming more accessible,

leading to competition for fishing rights.

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### **New Shipping Routes**

• Northeast Passage: This route along Russia's Arctic coast can save up to 8,000

kilometers on shipping trips between East Asia and Europe, greatly reducing transportation costs.

• Polar Silk Road: China's Belt and Road Initiative aims to establish the Northeast

Passage as a key global trade route, furthering China's influence in Arctic geopolitics.









# **6<sup>TH</sup> BIMSTEC SUMMIT**



The 6th BIMSTEC Summit was hosted by Thailand, the current chair of the BIMSTEC (Bay

of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation).

- Theme: "BIMSTEC: Prosperous, Resilient, and Open."
- Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Participation: PM Modi participated and presented

a **21-point action plan** to enhance cooperation among the BIMSTEC countries.

# **PM's STATEMENT**

**Opening Remarks:** 

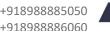
• Gratitude to Thailand: PM Modi expressed Gratitude to Prime Minister Her

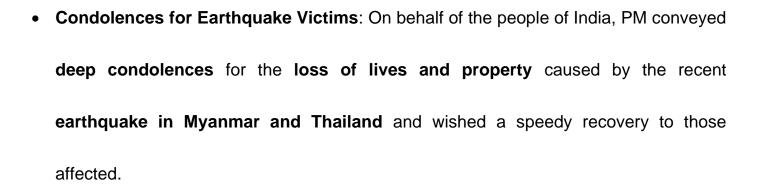
Excellency Shinawatra and the Government of Thailand for organizing the Summit

so well.

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#### BIMSTEC's Importance and Leadership:

- Leadership Acknowledgment: PM Modi praised Prime Minister Shinawatra and her team for their strong leadership in guiding BIMSTEC over the last 3 years.
- BIMSTEC as a Bridge: He highlighted that BIMSTEC acts as an important link between South and Southeast Asia and is becoming a strong platform for regional cooperation, growth, and shared prosperity.
- **BIMSTEC Charter**: PM mentioned that the **BIMSTEC Charter** came into effect last year and expressed confidence that the **Bangkok Vision 2030** will help build a **more**

prosperous, secure, and inclusive Bay of Bengal region.

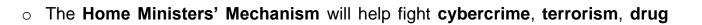
Proposals for Strengthening BIMSTEC:

- Institutional Strengthening:
  - o PM emphasized the need to expand BIMSTEC's role and strengthen its

institutions. ADDRESS: ——— 19/1A Shakti Nagar, Nagiya Park Near Delhi University, New Delhi - 110007 (India) -







trafficking, and human trafficking.

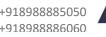
- o India offered to host the first meeting of this mechanism later this year.
- Connectivity Initiatives:
  - **Physical, digital, and energy connections** are key to regional progress.
  - The **BIMSTEC Energy Centre** in **Bengaluru** has started its work.
  - PM proposed faster progress toward electric grid connection across the region.
  - India shared its Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) and offered to conduct a study to understand the needs of BIMSTEC countries in this area.
  - **Connecting payment systems**, especially linking **India's UPI** with other BIMSTEC countries, will benefit **trade**, **business**, and **tourism**.
- Economic Connectivity:
  - PM proposed creating a BIMSTEC Chamber of Commerce and holding an

annual BIMSTEC Business Summit to increase economic ties among

member nations.

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within BIMSTEC countries.

#### Maritime and Security Cooperation:

• Indian Ocean Security: PM confirmed the shared goal of a free, open, and safe

Indian Ocean.

- The Maritime Transport Agreement signed at the summit will boost cooperation in shipping and cargo transport.
- Sustainable Maritime Transport Centre: India proposed setting up this Centre to
  - support capacity building, research, innovation, and better coordination on

#### maritime policies.

• It will also work on improving **maritime security** in the region.

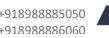
#### **Disaster Management and Public Health:**

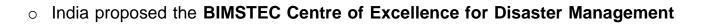
- Disaster Management:
  - o In light of the recent earthquake, PM emphasized the region's vulnerability to

#### natural disasters.

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to improve **preparation**, **relief**, and **recovery** efforts.

• India will also host the **4th Joint Exercise** for **BIMSTEC Disaster Management** 

Authorities later this year.

- Cancer Care and Traditional Medicine:
  - India committed to providing training and support for cancer care in BIMSTEC

countries and setting up a Centre of Excellence to promote research on

traditional medicine.

- Agriculture:
  - PM proposed creating a Centre of Excellence in India to share agricultural

knowledge, promote research, and build skills for farmers in the region.

#### Scientific and Technological Cooperation:

• Space Cooperation: India proposed sharing its space expertise, including training

for personnel, developing nano-satellites, and using remote sensing data for

**BIMSTEC** countries.

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## Youth Development and Cultural Initiatives:

- BODHI Initiative:
  - o The BODHI (BIMSTEC for Organized Development of Human Resource

Infrastructure) initiative will train 300 young people from BIMSTEC countries

every year in India, focusing on skills development.

- Scholarships and Training:
  - India will offer scholarships to BIMSTEC students at India's Forestry Research

Institute and expand the scholarship scheme at Nalanda University.

• An annual training program for young diplomats from BIMSTEC countries will

also be organized.

- Cultural Heritage:
  - o PM highlighted the region's shared cultural heritage, including examples like

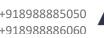
**'Bali Jatra' of Odisha**, **Buddhist and Hindu traditions**, and **linguistic connections**.

 $\circ~$  To celebrate this, India will host the BIMSTEC Traditional Music Festival later

this year.

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- Youth Exchange Programs:
  - o India will host the BIMSTEC Young Leaders' Summit and launch the BIMSTEC

Hackathon and Young Professional Visitors Programme to encourage

innovation and collaboration.

### **Sports and Celebrations:**

- BIMSTEC Athletics Meet: India will organize the BIMSTEC Athletics Meet in 2025.
- BIMSTEC Games (2027): India will host the first BIMSTEC Games in 2027 to

celebrate BIMSTEC's 30th anniversary.

- Inclusive Development and Collective Security:
  - PM Modi stated that BIMSTEC is a model for inclusive growth and collective

#### security.

 $\circ~$  It is also reflecting the spirit of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Prayas"

(Together, For Everyone's Growth, Through Everyone's Effort).

- Congratulations to Bangladesh:
  - o In conclusion, PM Modi warmly welcomed Bangladesh as the incoming Chair

of **BIMSTEC** and wished them success in leading the group.

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# About Tripitaka (World Tripitaka):

• Presented to PM Modi: The Thai Prime Minister presented PM Modi with The World

Tipitaka: Sajjaya Phonetic Edition, a significant Buddhist text.

• Significance of Tipitaka: The Tripitaka (meaning "Three Baskets") is the foundation

of Buddhist scriptures and consists of three parts:

- Vinaya Pitaka: Rules for monastic life.
- **Sutta Pitaka**: Buddha's discourses and teachings.
- Abhidhamma Pitaka: Philosophical and psychological analyses of Buddhism.
- Pali Canon: Another name for the Tripitaka in Theravada Buddhism.

# **KEY AGREEMENTS & DOCUMENTS**

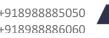
• Summit Declaration: Highlights the shared vision and commitments for a

Prosperous, Resilient, and Open BIMSTEC.

- BIMSTEC Bangkok Vision 2030:
  - A comprehensive roadmap for the next 5 years.
  - Aligns with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
  - Focuses on:

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- **Prosperity** (trade, sustainable development, poverty alleviation),
- **Resilience** (agriculture, public health, disaster preparedness),
- **Openness** (tourism, connectivity, inclusiveness).
- BIMSTEC Maritime Transport Cooperation Agreement:
  - Aims to enhance cargo and passenger movement across the Bay of Bengal.
  - Establishes a Joint Shipping Coordination Committee and a structured dispute resolution mechanism.
- Rules of Procedure for BIMSTEC Mechanisms:
  - Complements the **BIMSTEC Charter (2022)**, enhancing **institutional clarity**,

decision-making, and functional coherence.

- MoUs with International Organizations:
  - Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA): Expands external cooperation on maritime and blue economy sectors.
  - UNODC: Strengthens collaboration in counter-narcotics, criminal justice reform, and transnational crime prevention.
- Approval of Eminent Persons Group (EPG) Report:
  - Provides strategic recommendations for: ADDRESS:



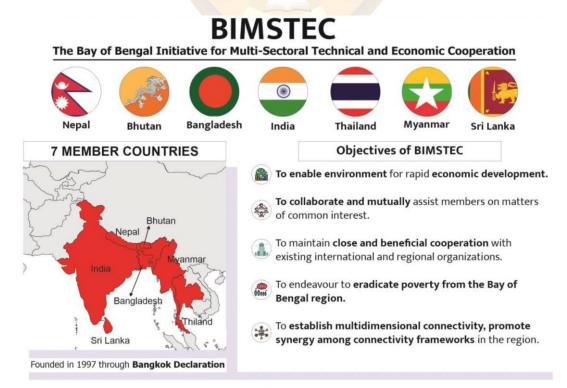




- Institutional reform,
- Sectoral prioritization,
- Long-term visioning for BIMSTEC.

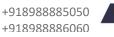
# **ABOUT BIMSTEC**

- Formation: Founded in June 1997 as BIST-EC, later expanded to BIMSTEC in 2004.
- Members: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand.
- **Represents**: Over **1.7 billion people** (22% of the global population).
- **GDP**: A combined GDP of approximately **USD 4.5 trillion**.
- Permanent Secretariat: Located in Dhaka, Bangladesh.



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# **BIMSTEC's STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE FOR INDIA**

• Strategic Bridge: Acts as a link between South Asia and Southeast Asia, central to

India's Act East Policy.

- Alternative to SAARC: BIMSTEC excludes Pakistan, facilitating smoother cooperation.
- Connectivity & Energy:
  - India–Myanmar–Thailand Trilateral Highway is a key project connecting India's Northeast with ASEAN nations.
  - India hosts the **BIMSTEC Energy Centre** in **Bengaluru**, working on projects like

electric grid interconnection and renewable energy.

- Security Cooperation: India leads counter-terrorism, cybersecurity, and disaster management initiatives within BIMSTEC.
- Cultural Diplomacy: India promotes youth engagement, sports, and cultural exchanges through various initiatives like the BIMSTEC Games (2027) and

Traditional Music Festival.

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# **CHALLENGES FACED BY BIMSTEC**

- Slow Implementation of Projects:
  - FTA signed in 2004 remains unimplemented.
  - o Connectivity projects like the Trilateral Highway and Kaladan Project face

delays due to funding and land acquisition issues.

- Weak Institutional Capacity:
  - The **BIMSTEC Secretariat** is understaffed and underfunded.
  - Lack of a **permanent funding mechanism** hinders the execution of large-scale

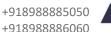
initiatives.

- Political Consensus:
  - o BIMSTEC functions on a consensus model, which sometimes leads to policy

paralysis.

- Regional Tensions:
  - Myanmar's political instability and other bilateral disputes occasionally affect cooperation.
- Low Intra-Regional Trade:
  - o Intra-regional trade remains **below 19%**, despite efforts to implement the **FTA**.







- Visibility & Public Awareness:
  - o BIMSTEC lacks the visibility of groups like ASEAN and faces challenges in

raising public and private sector engagement.





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# 8

# **MCQs**

- 1. Which of the following are the factors for tensions in the Arctic?
  - 1. Climate Change
  - 2. Overlapping claims on the Arctic Seabed
  - (A) Only 1
  - (B) Only 2
  - (C) Both 1 & 2
  - (D) Neither 1 nor 2

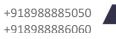
## Ans. (C)

- 2. The Svalbard Island is under the territorial jurisdiction of which country?
  - (A) Denmark
  - (B) Norway
  - (C) Sweden
  - (D) Russia

## Ans. (B)

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- 3. Which of these countries is not a member of BIMSTEC?
  - (A) Myanmar
  - (B) Bangladesh
  - (C) Sri Lanka
  - (D) China

# Ans. (D)

- 4. Which country will host Joint Exercise for BIMSTEC Disaster Management Authorities?
  - (A) Thailand
  - (B) Bangladesh
  - (C) Sri Lanka
  - (D) India

# Ans. (D)

- 5. Consider the following pairs and mark how many of them are correctly matched:
  - 1. Vinaya Pitaka: Buddha's discourses and teachings.
  - 2. Sutta Pitaka: Rules for monastic life.
  - 3. Abhidhamma Pitaka: Philosophical and psychological analyses of Buddhism.

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- (A) Only 1 pair is correctly matched.
- (B) Only 2 pairs are correctly matched
- (C) All the pairs are correctly matched
- (D) None of the pairs are correctly matched.

# Ans. (A)

