+918988885050 +918988886060



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# **TODAY'S ANALYSIS**

(28 September 2023)

# **TOPICS TO BE COVERED**

- CAUVERY RIVER WATER DISPUTE
- THE FIVE EYES ALLIANCE
- CHINA PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC)



# CAUVERY RIVER WATER DISPUTE

The Cauvery conflict between **Tamil Nadu and Karnataka** resurfaces whenever there's a **shortfall in the Southwest Monsoon** in the region.

Tamil Nadu's farmers await Karnataka's response, as the **Mettur reservoir** holds only 20 TMC, lasting ten days.

Just recently, Tamil Nadu took its case to the **Supreme Sourt**, asking Karnataka to release 24,000 cubic feet per second (cusecs) of Cauvery water daily to support their standing crops.

In response, the Supreme court **mandated Karnataka** to **release 10,000 cusecs of water** to

Tamil Nadu for a 15-day period.

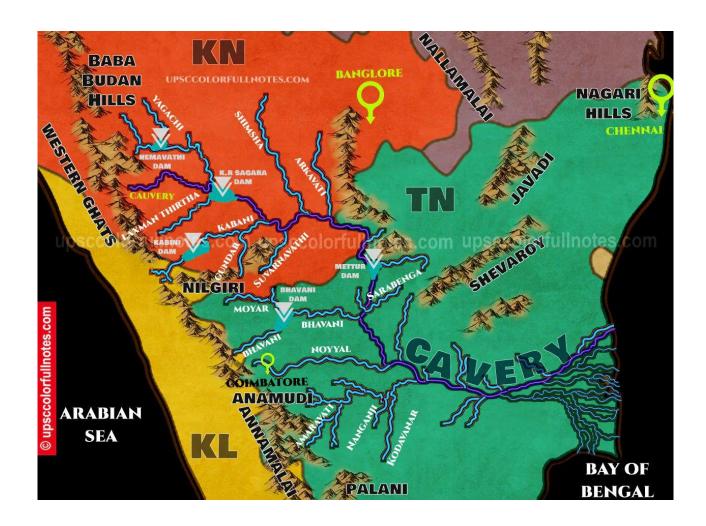
## KARNATAKA'S RESPONSE

Karnataka cites **poor inflow due to reduced rainfall** in Cauvery catchment, including **origin point Kodagu.** 

Karnataka highlights a 44% rainfall deficit in Kodagu from June to August.

Karnataka rejects Tamil Nadu's distress-sharing formula demand.

# **CAUVERY BASIN**



# **CURRENT ALLOCATIONS**

In a "normal" water year, **Karnataka** is bound to release **177.25 TMC** (thousand million cubic feet) of water from **June to May to Tamil Nadu**.

This annual quota includes 123.14 TMC allocated during the monsoon months from June to September.

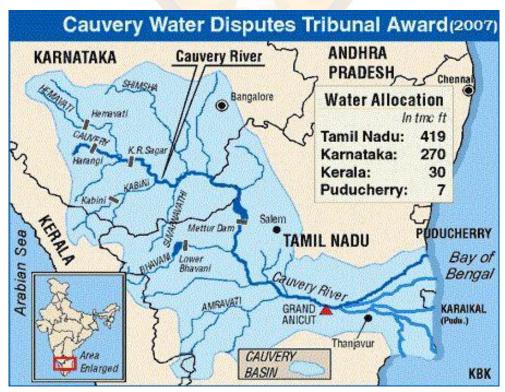
# **HISTORICAL ASPECT**

The genesis of the dispute is 150 years old and dates back to the two agreements of arbitration in 1892 and 1924 between the then Madras presidency and Mysore.

It entailed the principle that the **upper riparian state must obtain consent of lower riparian state** for any construction activity viz. Reservoir on the river Cauvery.

The Cauvery water dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu began in 1974 when Karnataka started diverting water without Tamil Nadu's consent.

# THE SOLUTION TO THE CONFLICT





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After several years, the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) was established in 1990 to resolve the issue. It took 17 years for the CWDT to reach a final order in 2007, which outlined the sharing of Cauvery water among the four riparian states.

## THE AFTERMATH

- In 2018, the Supreme Court declared the Cauvery a national asset and largely upheld the water-sharing arrangements determined by the CWDT.
- It also directed the Centre to notify the Cauvery Management Scheme.

In distress years, water would be shared on a pro-rata basis.

• The central government notified the 'Cauvery Water Management Scheme' in June 2018, constituting the 'Cauvery Water Management Authority' and the 'Cauvery Water Regulation Committee'.

# THE FIVE EYES ALLIANCE

The Five Eyes (FVEY) is an intelligence alliance comprising:

- Australia
- Canada
- New Zealand
- The United Kingdom, and
- The United States.

These countries are parties to the multilateral UK-USA Agreement, a treaty for joint cooperation in signals intelligence. Informally, Five Eyes can also refer to the group of intelligence agencies of these countries.

# THE MULTILATERAL UK-USA AGREEMENT

It is a multilateral agreement for cooperation in **signals intelligence** between Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The alliance of intelligence operations is also known as the **Five Eyes**.

It officially enacted on 5 March 1946 by the United Kingdom and the United States. In the following years, it was extended to encompass Canada (joined it in 1949), and New Zealand and Australia (Joined in 1956)

## OTHER ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Other countries, known as "third parties" also joined the UK-USA community in associate capacities, although they are not part of the mechanism for automatic sharing of intelligence that exists between the Five Eyes.

9 EYES: 5 Eyes + Netherlands, Denmark, France and Norway.

14 EYES: 9 Eyes + Belgium, Italy, Germany, Spain and Sweden.

# **MODUS OPERANDI**

- Much of the sharing of information is performed via the ultra-sensitive STONEGHOST
  network, which has been claimed to contain "some of the Western world's most closely
  guarded secrets.
- Countries often engage with each other on matters of intelligence gathering and security.



- In recent years, common interests, such as balancing the rise of China, have brought more convergence among the alliance members.
- Common language and mutual trust built over decades of association.
- In 2016, the five eyes intelligence Oversight and Review Council came into being. It
  includes the non-political intelligence oversight, review, and security entities of the Five

Eyes countries.



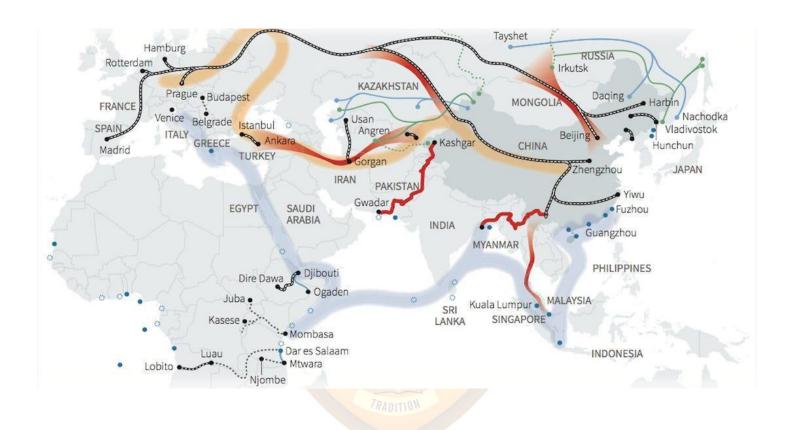


# CHINA PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC)



China has **refused to further expand** cooperation in the areas of energy, water management and climate change under CPEC, **signalling a strain in ties.** 

# **BELT & ROAD INITIATIVE**



# **ABOUT CPEC**

During an **April 2015** visit to Islamabad, Chinese President Xi Jinping and Pakistani PM Nawaz Sharif unveiled the **\$46 billion CPEC**. The corridor links **Xinjiang with Gwadar**, and also **passes through Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK)** where China is investing in a number of projects.

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Often described as a flagship project of the **Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)**, the stated **goal** of **CPEC** is:

- To transform Pakistan's economy by modernizing its road, rail, air, and energy transportation systems;
- To connect the deep-sea Pakistani ports of Gwadar to China's Xinjiang province
   and beyond by overland routes.

## PHASES OF CPEC

## **First Phase**

Various agreements such as energy, infrastructure, port development and the railway line construction have been signed. The first phase focused on infrastructure creation.

#### **Second Phase**

In February 2022, industrial cooperation agreement was signed. The second phase primarily revolves around **Special Economic Zones** development and industrialisation.