

# Topics - MINDS MAPS included (Daily current affairs ) 20th November 2024



- The Indira GANDHI PRIZE
- GLOF
- El Cajas National Park
- Tackling CBAM
- Revised Nuclear Doctrine
- Second Baltic Sea telecom cable damaged
- MAINS

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By saurabh Pandey



THE HINDU

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# Daniel Barenboim and Ali Abu Awwad presented Indira Gandhi Peace Prize



**Kallol Bhattacharjee**

NEW DELHI

The Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament, and Development for 2023 was presented to classical pianist and conductor Daniel Barenboim and Palestinian peace activist Ali Abu Awwad on Tuesday.

Mr. Barenboim was selected for his contribution to foster peace through musical and cultural dialogue initiatives and Mr. Awwad for his advocacy for dialogue through his organisation Roots, an outfit that he started after spending time in jail.

Accepting the prize, Mr. Awwad recounted that he was imprisoned in Israel in 1990 when he and his mother carried out a hunger strike for 17 days. “What makes us human is our ability to recognise each other and protect dignity. This is what makes us human,” he said.



The Indira Gandhi Peace Prize was presented to Daniel Barenboim, left, and Ali Abu Awwad on Tuesday. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

He recounted that he was hurt when his brother was shot and killed by Israeli soldiers but he decided not to seek revenge. “Because I was strong enough to let go.”

He recounted his meetings with Israeli victims who had died because of Palestinian attacks, and said that he found humanity among the Jewish victims of violence as well.

“I realised that my enemies were not just enemies. There was a tremen-

dous humanity behind. I could see the Jewish humanity,” he said, adding, “Our non violence struggle for Palestinian struggle has to pass through Jewish hearts and not through Jewish bodies.”

In his remark, Shivshankar Menon, former Foreign Secretary and member of the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust, described the initiatives by Mr. Barenboim and Mr. Awwad as “exemplary”. The event was held in virtual mode.

- **Topic → The Indira GANDHI PRIZE**

- .Award Recipients: The Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament, and Development for 2023 was awarded to Daniel Barenboim and Ali Abu Awwad.
- Barenboim's Contribution: Daniel Barenboim was recognized for promoting peace through musical and cultural dialogue initiatives.
- Awwad's Advocacy: Ali Abu Awwad was honored for his advocacy for dialogue through his organization, Roots, which he founded after his imprisonment.
- Personal Story: Awwad shared his experience of being imprisoned in Israel in 1990 during a 17-day hunger strike with his mother.
- Message of Humanity: Awwad emphasized the importance of recognizing each other's humanity, even amidst conflict, and chose not to seek revenge after his brother's death.

- Non-Violent Struggle: He articulated that the Palestinian struggle for non-violence must resonate with Jewish hearts rather than through violence.
- Virtual Event: The award ceremony was conducted in a virtual format, with remarks from Shivshankar Menon highlighting the exemplary nature of the recipients' initiatives.
- Summary: The 2023 Indira Gandhi Prize was awarded to Daniel Barenboim and Ali Abu Awwad for their efforts in promoting peace and dialogue amidst conflict.

# Act fast to mitigate a disaster in Teesta Valley, groups urge PM, CMs

Two community-based organisations, Save The Hills and the Darjeeling Himalaya Initiative, said the Teesta river poses serious threats to both Sikkim and West Bengal each monsoon season. However, the two States have limited their responses to within their borders instead of approaching disasters at a landscape level

Rahul Karmakar  
GURWAHATI

The Teesta Valley has only six months before the 2025 monsoon aggravates the damage wrought by the disastrous glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF) in October 2023, two community-based green Himalayan organisations have warned the government.

The 2023 GLOF and the subsequent NHPC, Ltd. power project dam breach claimed more than a hundred lives, disrupted livelihoods, and destroyed assets and critical military installations, apart from ecological devastation in its wake across Sikkim and West Bengal.

The two governments have allegedly been working in silos, concerned only about areas within their respective boundaries instead of treating it as a larger issue at a landscape level.

"With only six months remaining before the 2025 monsoon, there is an urgent need to implement both structural and non-structural mitigation measures throughout the Teesta Valley," a memorandum by the Kalimpong-based Praful Rao of 'Save The Hills' and Roshan Rai of the Darjeeling Himalaya Initiative (DHI) said on November 18. "The implementation of effective measures in Sikkim and West Bengal now can significantly reduce the impact of future floods."

A copy each was addressed to Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Sikkim Chief Minister Prem Singh Tamang, and his West Bengal counterpart Mamata Banerjee. The memorandum bears the signatures of 290 citizens working to raise awareness about landslides in the Darjeeling Sikkim Himalaya.

"Central assistance will be imperative because the scale and complexity of the problem cannot be tackled at the State level," they said.

#### Call for a joint committee

The duo lamented that the response from the State and Central authorities to the GLOF has been inadequate despite the scale of the disaster, especially for long-term rehabilitation and restorative interventions at the relief, infrastructure, and ecological levels.

They said the Teesta River poses serious threats to both Sikkim and West Bengal each monsoon season. The two States thus need to approach disasters at a landscape level instead of limiting their focus to within their respective boundaries.

"A Sikkim-West Bengal joint committee could address common issues and implement coordinated disaster management strategies that benefit both the States and areas beyond," Mr. Rao, also a member of the DHI, told *The Hindu*.

Mr. Rao and Mr. Rai suggested the formation of a task force of experts drawn



A view of Teesta Bazaar in West Bengal, which has been sinking further into the ground since the glacial lake outburst flood in 2023. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

from geo-hydrology, environmental science, engineering, and sociology to address the multiple challenges brought about by the GLOF. "This task force must develop a comprehensive action plan that includes technical, financial, and social solutions for restoring and fortifying the region," they said.

They cited the case of 65 families in the Teesta Valley, in the Kalimpong district of West Bengal, that were displaced by the GLOF-induced flash floods and continue to reside in relief camps.

"For these people who depended on the river for their survival, displacement has worsened their economic stability, and everyday existence becomes a struggle for survival. Prolonged uncertainty worsens their mental distress, highlighting the urgent need for targeted interventions to restore their houses and livelihoods," they said.

They added that several areas along the Teesta River have been sinking since the 2023 disaster. Among the most vulnerable is Teesta Bazaar in West Bengal.

"The NHIO, the lifeline of Kalimpong and Sikkim, remains perilously unstable for much of the monsoon season and diversion of traffic via alternative routes adds avoidable burden on transport services, infrastructure as well as the communities along the route," they said.

"These vulnerabilities were exposed again almost throughout the 2024

**The 2023 GLOF and subsequent power project dam breach claimed more than a hundred lives, disrupted livelihoods, and destroyed assets and critical military installations in its wake across Sikkim and West Bengal**

monsoon season and have severely reduced the tourist traffic to the region impacting the economy of the Sikkim and Darjeeling Himalayas."

#### Stress on land-use planning

Mr. Rao and Mr. Rai suggested sustainable engineering solutions to protect low-lying areas from river overflow and re-channelising the Teesta River – disrupted by debris built up by the GLOF – to prevent further damage to urban areas and infrastructure. The NHPC's technical expertise can be instrumental in deepening, widening, and redirecting the river to safer channels, they added.

The duo underscored the need to repair and strengthen damaged roads and bridges that have cut off many communities, hindering both economic activity and disaster relief efforts.

They also suggested that the reinforcement of evacuation centres and relief camps with backup solar power to ensure they remain operational in the

event of future emergencies.

The duo stressed land-use planning and zoning as "certain low-lying areas will remain high-risk zones even with structural protections" in place. "These areas should be designated for potential evacuation and resettlement of at-risk communities. Adequate compensation as decided by the expert group should be provided to affected victims and necessary support given to those relocating," they said.

"Non-structural mitigation measures such as early warning systems and communication networks are no less important," Mr. Rao said.

"Installing automated flood early warning systems that deliver real-time alerts through sirens and mobile networks is crucial. Backup communication methods, such as ham radios and walkie-talkies operated by trained personnel, should also be implemented to ensure effective communication during emergencies," he said.

Other measures suggested included awareness and risk management campaigns to build capacities and resilience during disasters, post-disaster financial recovery support, and an aggressive afforestation programme to restore the valley's ecosystem, prevent soil erosion, and help regulate the river's flow.

## THE GIST

▼ The Sikkim and West Bengal governments have allegedly been working in silos, concerned only about areas within their respective boundaries instead of treating it as a larger issue at a landscape level

▼ Kalimpong-based Praful Rao of 'Save The Hills' and Roshan Rai of the Darjeeling Himalaya Initiative said the Teesta River poses serious threats to both Sikkim and West Bengal each monsoon season

▼ They added that several areas along the Teesta River have been sinking since the 2023 disaster. Among the most vulnerable is Teesta Bazaar in West Bengal



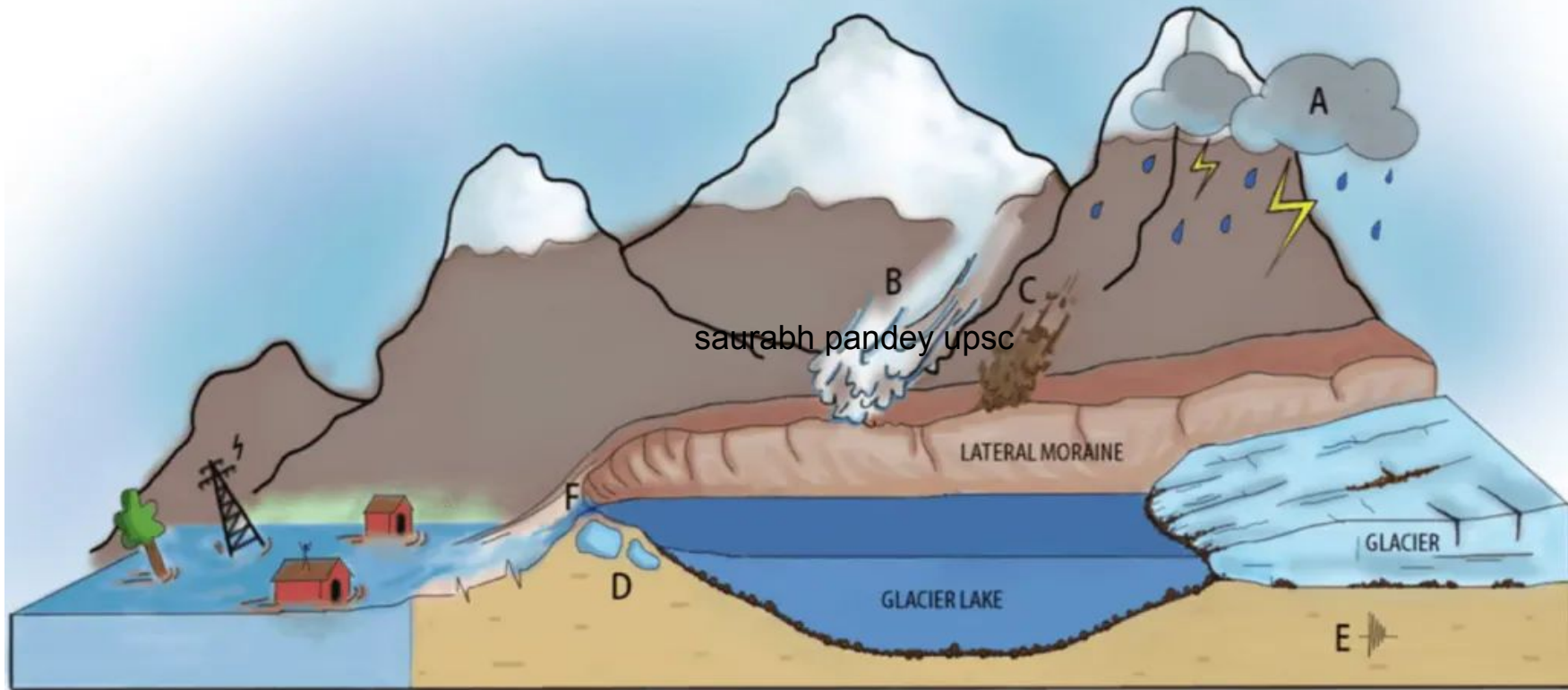


## Topic --GLOF

**Imminent Threat:** The Teesta Valley has only six months before the 2025 monsoon, which could worsen the damage from the October 2023 glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF).

**Casualties and Damage:** The 2023 GLOF and subsequent dam breach by NHPC, Ltd. resulted in over a hundred fatalities, disrupted livelihoods, and caused significant ecological and infrastructural damage in Sikkim and West Bengal.

**Governmental Disconnection:** The governments of Sikkim and West Bengal are reportedly working independently, focusing only on their own regions rather than addressing the issue as a collective landscape problem.



**Figure-1:** Illustrative graphic showing various reasons for GLOF occurrence  
(A) Cloudburst (B) Snow avalanche (C) Landslide (D) Melting of ice in moraine  
(E) Earthquake (F) Overflow


**Urgent Action Needed:** A memorandum from community organizations emphasizes the need for immediate structural and non-structural mitigation measures in the Teesta Valley to reduce future flood impacts.


**Call to Leadership:** The memorandum was sent to key political leaders, including Prime Minister Narendra Modi and the Chief Ministers of Sikkim and West Bengal, highlighting the urgency of the situation.


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**Community Involvement:** The memorandum is supported by 290 citizens advocating for awareness and action against landslides in the Darjeeling-Sikkim Himalaya region.

**Need for Central Support:** The organizations stress that central government assistance is crucial due to the scale and complexity of the issues at hand, which cannot be managed solely at the state level.


 **Inadequate Response:** <sup>saurabh pandey upsc</sup> The State and Central authorities have not adequately addressed the GLOF disaster, particularly in long-term rehabilitation efforts.


 **Teesta River Threats:** The Teesta River poses significant risks to Sikkim and West Bengal during the monsoon season, necessitating a landscape-level disaster approach.


 **Joint Committee Proposal:** A proposed Sikkim-West Bengal joint committee could facilitate coordinated disaster management strategies for mutual benefit.


 **Expert Task Force:** A task force of experts in various fields is suggested to create a comprehensive action plan for addressing GLOF challenges.


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 **Displacement Issues:** 65 families in Teesta Valley are displaced due to GLOF-induced floods, facing economic instability and mental distress.


 **Infrastructure Vulnerability:** The NH10 highway remains unstable during monsoon seasons, affecting transport and community infrastructure.

 **Economic Impact:** The vulnerabilities exposed during the monsoon seasons have led to a decline in tourist traffic, negatively impacting the economies of Sikkim and Darjeeling.

 Sustainable Engineering Solutions: Mr. Rao and Mr. Rai proposed engineering methods to protect low-lying areas from river overflow and to re-channel the Teesta River to mitigate damage.

 Infrastructure Repair: Emphasis was placed on repairing and strengthening damaged roads and bridges to facilitate economic activity and disaster relief.

 Emergency Preparedness: Reinforcement of evacuation centers and relief camps with backup solar power was recommended to ensure functionality during emergencies.  
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 Land-Use Planning: The importance of land-use planning and zoning was highlighted, particularly for designating high-risk areas for potential evacuation and resettlement.

Early Warning Systems: The installation of automated flood early warning systems and backup communication methods was deemed essential for effective emergency response.



Community Resilience: Awareness campaigns and risk management strategies were suggested to enhance community resilience and capacity during disasters.

Ecosystem Restoration: An aggressive afforestation program was recommended to restore the valley's ecosystem, prevent soil erosion, and regulate river flow

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## BIG SHOT










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A drone shot shows firefighters working to extinguish a wildfire at El Cajas National Park in Cuenca, Ecuador, on Tuesday. The country's government has declared a 60-day national emergency due to raging forest fires made worse by a severe drought. REUTERS



## Topic → El Cajas National Park

-  El Cajas National Park is located in Cuenca, Ecuador.
-  The park is known for its diverse ecosystems, including paramo and cloud forests.
-  It is home to a variety of wildlife, including endemic species.
-  The park offers numerous hiking trails for visitors to explore its natural beauty.
-  El Cajas features over 200 lakes, making it a unique landscape. saurabh.pandey@upsc.gov.in
-  The climate in the park is characterized by cool temperatures and high humidity.
-  It is a popular destination for both locals and tourists seeking outdoor activities.

Summary: El Cajas National Park in Cuenca, Ecuador, is renowned for its diverse ecosystems, abundant wildlife, and numerous hiking trails

# How India could counter the CBAM



**P**rotectionism is a threat to the collaboration required between the developed and developing world in addressing climate issues. Innovative protectionist ideas, such as the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (EU-CBAM), the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive, and the EU Deforestation Regulation, have led to concerns in developing nations. India has criticised the EU-CBAM, in particular, as being "arbitrary".

## A 'discriminatory' tool

The CBAM is meant to ensure that imported products bear a carbon emission cost comparable to the cost imposed on goods produced within the EU. Exporters will be mandated to provide information on the quantity and emissions of their goods and buy certificates to match those emissions. The definite phase of the CBAM will enter into force on January 1, 2026. This may pose significant risks to India's international trade. The EU comprises 20.33% of India's total merchandise exports, of which 25.7% are affected by CBAM. During the last five fiscal years, iron and steel have accounted for 76.83% of these exports, followed by aluminium, cement, and fertilizers.

In recent editions of the Conference of the Parties (COPs), India has said that CBAM is "discriminatory" and called on developing countries to establish a coordinated response to what it considers as an unjust transfer of responsibilities. The CBAM is attracting considerable attention at COP29 in Baku. However, under-prepared arguments presented at COP29 could undermine India's credibility as a leading voice of the Global South.

It is important to recognise that not all developing economies share the same economic aspirations as India, nor will they be equally affected by the impacts of climate change. Therefore, perceptions regarding CBAM are



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Research Associate at NCAER, New Delhi. Views are personal

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It is apparent that through CBAM, the EU wants to intimidate non-EU nations into adopting its self-proclaimed position as climate leader

complex even within the developing world. Issues related to multilateral and bilateral trade and cultural ties between developed and developing economies influence the tone of their arguments. The current production-based accounting principle practiced under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) includes the emissions resulting from the production of exportable commodities within the emission inventory of the exporting nation. The exporting nation is held accountable for the reduction of these emissions, even though these products are not consumed within its domestic market. As a result, many developing economies with less stringent emission reduction measures are accused of climate change when they export more.

## The proposed arguments

The EU's agenda should also align with other developing countries' agenda, if India wishes to speak like a leader. The following could be some of the arguments. First, on the time for preparing for CBAM. With administrative deftness, the EU set a target to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 20% compared to 1990 levels by 2020; this is outlined in the EU Climate Action and Renewable Energy Package in 2008. Following the accomplishment of these targets, the European Green Deal was unveiled in 2019, extending the emission reduction target to 55% below the 1990 levels in a Fit for 55 Package. Does the CBAM offer developing economies a matchable time to adapt?

The second is on empowerment. The EU has decided to keep the revenues generated from the CBAM as its resources, which will be used to fund the NextGenerationEU recovery tool and operate the CBAM. Depending on the mechanism's ultimate design, the anticipated additional money generated by CBAM for 2030 is


estimated to be €5 to €14 billion annually. Is it appropriate for the EU not to share this revenue with non-EU trading partners? Doing so may contribute to capacity building and technology transfer in developing economies.


Third, there is the issue of quantifying emission reduction responsibilities. India can justifiably advocate for an alternative called Equity-based Accounting (EBA) of Nationally Determined Contributions, which emphasises a collective obligation for emission reductions among trade partners based on the ideas of horizontal intra-generational equity and vertical inter-generational equity. In the context of the EU-CBAM, India can introduce the concept of EBA to the developing world concerning retaliation measures. Using the EBA, a formula can be proposed to calculate the tariff base on imports from the EU, which considers factors such as relative per capita GDP, relative per capita emissions, relative gains from trade, and relative avoided emissions through trade. By expressing the actual emissions embedded in imports in a way that reflects the developmental and historical heterogeneities between trade partners, any developing economy can be better positioned under these new rules of the game, which provide an unbiased evaluation of climate initiatives.


Even the PBA adheres to the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities, which is significantly compromised under the CBAM framework. CBAM does not acknowledge compensatory justice or distributive justice. Consequently, the allocation of emission responsibilities is not equitably assigned to countries based on their historical contributions to climate change or their capacity to mitigate its effects. It is apparent that through CBAM, the EU wants to intimidate non-EU nations into adopting its self-proclaimed position as climate leader.

## Topic → Tackling CBAM



 Protectionism Threatens Collaboration: Protectionist measures hinder cooperation between developed and developing nations in tackling climate change.

 EU-CBAM Criticism: India's criticism of the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) highlights concerns over its arbitrary nature and potential discrimination against developing countries.

 Impact on Trade: The CBAM could significantly affect India's international trade, as 25.7% of its exports to the EU are impacted, particularly in iron, steel, aluminium, cement, and fertilizers.





Implementation Timeline: The definitive phase of the CBAM is set to be implemented on January 1, 2026, raising urgency for affected nations to respond.





Call for Coordinated Response: India urges developing countries to unite against what it perceives as an unjust transfer of climate responsibilities due to CBAM.

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 **Diverse Perspectives Among Developing Nations:** Not all developing countries share India's views or economic goals, leading to varied perceptions of the CBAM's implications.


 **Challenges at COP29:** Under-prepared arguments at COP29 could weaken India's position as a representative of the Global South in climate discussions


 **Alignment with Developing Countries:** India should align its arguments with those of other developing nations to establish itself as a leader in climate discussions.


 **Preparation Time for CBAM:** The EU set ambitious GHG emission reduction targets, raising questions about whether the CBAM allows sufficient time for developing economies to adapt.




 Revenue Sharing from CBAM: The EU plans to retain revenues from CBAM estimated at €5 to €14 billion annually, prompting concerns about the fairness of not sharing these funds with non-EU trading partners.

 Equity-based Accounting (EBA): India can propose EBA for emission reduction responsibilities, promoting a fairer distribution of obligations based on economic and historical contexts among trade partners.

 <sup>saurabh pandey upsc</sup> Tariff Calculation Formula: A proposed formula for calculating tariffs on EU imports could consider factors like GDP, emissions, and trade benefits, allowing developing countries to better navigate the new rules.

 Common but Differentiated Responsibilities: The CBAM framework undermines the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities, failing to equitably assign emission responsibilities based on historical contributions.

 EU's Climate Leadership Intimidation: The EU's approach through CBAM may be seen as an attempt to pressure non-EU nations into conforming to its climate leadership narrative.

Summary: India must advocate for equitable climate policies and revenue sharing in the context of the EU's CBAM to support developing nations

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# Putin signs revised nuclear doctrine amid Ukraine war



Any massive aerial attack on Russia could trigger a nuclear response, it says; the updated doctrine comes after Biden allowed Ukraine to strike deeper in Russia with longer-range U.S. missiles

**Associated Press**

MOSCOW

President Vladimir Putin on Tuesday signed a revised nuclear doctrine declaring that a conventional attack on Russia by any nation that is supported by a nuclear power will be considered a joint attack on his country.

Mr. Putin's endorsement of the new nuclear deterrent policy comes on the 1,000th day after he sent troops into Ukraine, on February 24, 2022.

It follows U.S. President Joe Biden's decision to let Ukraine strike targets inside Russia with U.S.-supplied longer-range missiles.

The signing of the doctrine, which says that any massive aerial attack on Russia could trigger a nuclear response, demonstrates Mr. Putin's readiness to tap the country's nuclear arsenal to force the West to back down as Moscow presses a slow-moving offensive in Ukraine.

Asked whether the up-



**New chapter:** The endorsement of the new nuclear deterrent policy comes on the 1,000th day of the Ukraine war. REUTERS

dated doctrine was deliberately issued on the heels of Mr. Biden's decision, Kremlin spokesperson Dmitry Peskov said the document was published "in a timely manner" and that Mr. Putin instructed the government to update it earlier this year so that it is "in line with the current situation."

Mr. Putin first announced changes in the nuclear doctrine in September, when he chaired a meeting discussing the proposed revisions.

Russia's President has previously warned the U.S.

and other NATO allies that allowing Ukraine to use Western-supplied longer-range weapons to hit Russian territory would mean that Russia and NATO are at war.

## 'Critical threat'

The updated doctrine states that an attack against Russia by a non-nuclear power with the "participation or support of a nuclear power" will be seen as their "joint attack on the Russian Federation".

It adds that Russia could use nuclear weapons in response to a nuclear

strike or a conventional attack posing a "critical threat to sovereignty and territorial integrity" of Russia and its ally Belarus, a vague formulation that leaves broad room for interpretation.


It does not specify whether such an attack would necessarily trigger a nuclear response. It mentions the "uncertainty of scale, time and place of possible use of nuclear deterrent" among the key principles of the nuclear deterrence.


The document also notes that an aggression against Russia by a member of a military bloc or coalition is viewed as "an aggression by the entire bloc," a clear reference to NATO.

At the same time, it spells out conditions for using nuclear weapons in greater detail compared with previous versions of the doctrine, noting they could be used in case of a massive air attack involving ballistic and cruise missiles, aircraft, drones and other flying vehicles.





## Topic → Revised Nuclear Doctrine


 Revised Nuclear Doctrine: President Putin signed a new nuclear doctrine stating that any conventional attack on Russia supported by a nuclear power will be considered a joint attack.


 Significant Timing: The signing coincides with the 1,000th day since the invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022.


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 Response to U.S. Actions: The doctrine follows President Biden's decision to allow Ukraine to strike targets in Russia with U.S.-supplied longer-range missiles.

 Nuclear Response Conditions: The updated doctrine indicates that a massive aerial attack on Russia could trigger a nuclear response, emphasizing Russia's readiness to use its nuclear arsenal.

 Broad Interpretation: The doctrine allows for a broad interpretation of what constitutes a "critical threat" to Russia's sovereignty, potentially justifying nuclear responses.

 Coalition Aggression: An attack by a non-nuclear power with support from a nuclear power is viewed as a joint aggression, particularly referencing NATO.

 Detailed Use of Nuclear Weapons: The updated doctrine specifies conditions under which nuclear weapons could be used, particularly in response to massive air attacks involving various types of aerial vehicles.

Summary: Putin's revised nuclear doctrine asserts that any conventional attack on Russia, especially with nuclear support, will be treated as a joint aggression, emphasizing a readiness to use nuclear weapons in response to perceived threats

# Second Baltic Sea telecom cable damaged, says Sweden



Agence France-Presse

STOCKHOLM

A Swedish government minister said on Tuesday that the country was investigating a damaged telecommunications undersea cable linking Lithuania and Sweden, a day after the announcement that a cable linking Finland and Germany was cut in what Berlin considers “sabotage”.

Minister for Civil Defence Carl-Oskar Bohlin said in a written statement that it was “crucial to clarify why we currently have

Germany and Finland said they launched a probe into damage, warning of the threat of ‘hybrid warfare’

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two cables in the Baltic Sea that are not working”.

Mr. Bohlin added that “relevant Swedish authorities are investigating the events”.

The “Arelion” submarine cable between the Swedish island of Gotland and Lithuania has been damaged since Sunday

morning, a spokesperson for the Lithuanian branch of the operator Telia said on Tuesday.


Internet traffic has been redirected to other international links, Audrius Stasiulaitis said.


On Monday, Finnish operator Cinia reported that a cable connecting Helsinki and the German port of Rostock had been cut for unknown reasons.


Germany and Finland subsequently said they had launched a probe into the damage, warning of the threat of “hybrid warfare”.

# Topic -> Second Baltic Sea telecom cable damaged




 Sweden is investigating a damaged undersea telecommunications cable linking Lithuania and Sweden.

 The investigation was announced a day after a cable connecting Finland and Germany was reported cut, which Berlin deems as “sabotage.”

 Minister for Civil Defence, <sup>saurabh.pandey upsc</sup> Carl-Oskar Bohlin, emphasized the importance of understanding the reasons behind the two non-functional cables in the Baltic Sea.

 The damaged "Arelion" submarine cable has been out of service,

 Internet traffic has been rerouted to alternative international connections due to the cable damage.



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-  Finnish operator Cinia reported the cutting of a cable between Helsinki and Rostock, prompting investigations by Germany and Finland.
-  Both Germany and Finland have raised concerns about the potential threat of “hybrid warfare” following these incidents.
- The “Arelion” submarine cable between the Swedish island of Gotland and Lithuania

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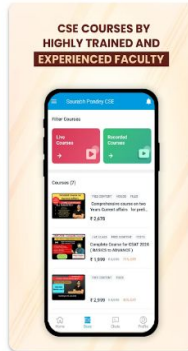
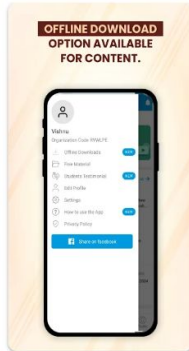
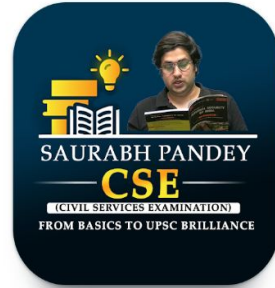
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