

Weekly Newsletter

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The race towards leadership: CDS files

~ *Aakarshan Singh*

“Apne Senao par hei hame garv, aao milkar manaye Vijay Parv”. These were the Chief of Defence Staff's final public statements, delivered a day before his demise in a chopper crash. Gen Rawat has spent the previous two years laying the framework for tri-services restructuring. The exceptional military officer, known for being straightforward, brave, and outspoken at times, ruffled many wings with his controversial statements during his stint as Army Chief and Chief of Defence Staff. Between 2016 and 2019, as Chief of Army, he actively supported a strategy of hot pursuit in dealing with cross-border terrorism and insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir.

Following India's first Chief of Defence Staff, Gen Bipin Rawat, death in a chopper crash on December 8, 2021, the government has already begun selecting his successor. Late Gen Rawat, who would have ended his two-year term as CDS on January 1, 2022, was also Secretary of the Department of Military Affairs (DMA). Given India's rising security concerns, the selection of a new CDS would be essential for both the military forces and the government. Names such as current Chief of Army Staff Gen MM Naravane and former Indian Air Force Chief Air Chief Marshal RKS Bhadauria, who retired earlier this year, have been floated, as has the recently retired Indian Navy Chief Admiral Karambir Singh. New commanders have been appointed to the Indian Air Force and the Indian Navy. Furthermore, if they are considered for the position of CDS, it would send a negative message to the services; thus, their prospects are slim. However, given the tendency of superseding authorities, many of the endeavours in this respect are only speculative.

The postponement in appointing the succeeding CDS could be because the political administration undertook a profound pursuit among all qualified resigned and serving officials. On the off chance that the determination is done from among the previous Chiefs of the three Services, the qualification because old enough standards are restricted to the two Service Chiefs who have resigned in the blink of an eye: Air Chief Marshal R.K.S. Bhadauria and Admiral K.B. Singh. Bhadauria's arrangement considered twisting rules to be ineligible since he was resigning around the same time as Air Chief Marshal B.S. Dhanoa. On the off chance that a similar guideline had been applied, Vice Admiral Chawla, who resigned around the same time as Admiral K.B. Singh, ought to have turned into the Naval Chief. Political support appeared to have played a weightier job than position along these lines. On the off chance that the pursuit is more about observing a CDS whose exhortation and activities can be anticipated to adjust and combine with the public authority, Air Chief Marshal Bhadauria could be a leader.

Need/Challenges for the CDS

China is probably the most critical test for the Indian military. The armed forces of India and China kept on being secured a stalemate in

eastern Ladakh along the Line of Actual Control (LAC).

Afghanistan under Taliban 2.0 is another fundamental improvement that is of the main pressing issue to India, as there are fears that the psychological oppressors could dispatch assaults on India from the domain of that country. One more matter of concern is drug dealing from that country. The greatest danger presently is the chance of a two-front conflict. China proceeds with its contentiousness and for the Indian military, it is moving of insurrection in the Northeast are another test. Pakistan proceeds with its psychological oppressors' assaults against India and has been permitting its territory to be utilized by different fear mongers gatherings to dispatch assaults against India.

Indeed, even before the stalemate between the soldiers of India and China in April 2020, the Indian Army Chief Gen MM Naravane, during one of his first press collaborations with the media, had focused on the need to re-balance from the western area with Pakistan toward the northern area with China.

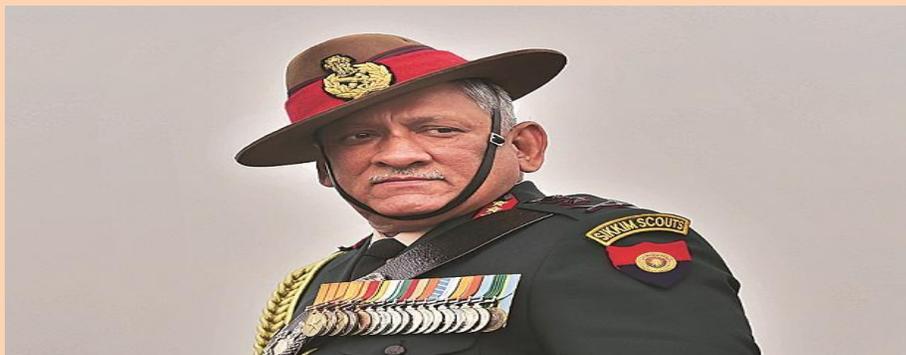
Bipin Rawat's legacy

India has at long last started off the genuine preparation for the production of four performance centre orders, with four senior three-star commanders being entrusted to work out the constructions to fabricate an incorporated conflict battling apparatus, top government sources said on Wednesday.

The incorporated oceanic performance centre order (MTC), air protection order (ADC), and two land-based orders for Pakistan and China, will all take definite shape in a few years. The western performance centre order (WTC) will have its central command at Jaipur, while the MTC will come up in Karwar. The eastern performance

centre order (ETC) will be based either at Kolkata or Lucknow, with the ADC at Gandhinagar or Allahabad. Four existing presidents (two Lt-Generals, a Vice Admiral and an Air Marshal) have been "designated to work out and raise the constructions" of the new tri-administration orders with the assistance of officials from different administrations, notwithstanding their current obligations. Despite being a collaborative effort, one can analyze this to be the brainchild of the deceased CDS and him being the catalyst if not the driving force of the move.

Coming back to the original question, the eligibility criteria for the CDS office has been designed to allow the political leadership to choose from a comprehensive range of options in two domains: serving and retired. From the official standpoint, there are three options for the selection panel. Panel A might consist of three current Chiefs. The Army Chief, Air Chief Marshal Bhadauria and Admiral K.B. Singh might be on Panel B. Panel C might be made up of two active Chiefs and one retiring Chief. The Army Chief would feature in all of this and weaves its tale. If anybody else is given the CDS, it will be because he failed the loyalty test. Former Chiefs must be under the age of 65 to be considered for the external position. The internal selection can even be three stars. As a result, all three or four-star service members are eligible. This is as diverse as it gets. So, until the decision is announced, conjecture and unsubstantiated claims are likely to run rife.



The New SARS-COVID Variant- Omicron

~ Aamiya Dhand

The World Health Organization designated omicron after a version of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus that emerged in November 2021. (WHO). The omicron is now officially listed as a variation of concern by the World Health Organization. Omicron has already been detected in over 77 countries. Dr Tedros told reporters that the Omicron coronavirus variety is spreading at a rate he had not seen with any other variant. Tedros cautioned that countries should not disregard Omicron as a minor virus, and that they do so at their own risk. People should not think of Omicron as a mild variant, he says, because it could overburden unprepared and vulnerable health systems.

India's handling of The New Variant

While in the beginning (as of 28th November 2021), India did not out rightly impose any ban on the South African countries, however, India has decided not resume International Flights from 15th December 2021, in the wake of the increasing new Covid-19 variants.



Additionally, India has also imposed the following:

- All international passengers entering India have to submit 14-days travel details and upload a negative RT-PCR test report on the Air Suvidha portal before the journey.
- Travellers from countries in the 'at-risk' category will have to take the post-arrival Covid test and wait for results at the airport. They have to go through a seven-day home quarantine if tested negative for the virus and take up a re-test on the eighth day. If tested negative, they have to

further self-monitor for the next seven days.

- Travellers from countries excluding the 'at risk' category will be allowed to leave the airport and require self-monitoring health for 14 days' post-arrival. Five per cent of total flight passengers will undergo post-arrival testing at random at the airport.
- Genomic surveillance for variants is to be further strengthened and intensified.

- Airport Health Officials (APHOs) and Port Health Officials (PHOs) will be sensitized for strict supervision of testing protocol at airports and ports respectively.

Stability in the Middle East: A success?

~Aamiya Dhand

In the first-ever public meeting between the United Arab Emirates' de facto rulers, Abu Dhabi's Crown Prince Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed al-Nahyan hosted Israel's Prime Minister, Naftali Bennett, on Monday, December 13th, 2021.

Crown Prince Sheikh Mohammed expressed hope for "stability in the Middle East" and said Bennett's visit would "advance the cooperation relationship toward more positive steps in the interests of the people of the two nations and the region," according to the UAE's state news agency WAM.

After signing the "Abraham Accords" in August of last year, a US-backed project involving Israel, the UAE, Bahrain, Sudan, and Morocco, Israel and the UAE normalized relations. "The majority of the visit dealt with building the connection and personal acquaintance between the leaders, who spoke openly and emphasized their desire to strengthen peace between the two countries and build economic relations," the statement said, adding that "the leaders spoke openly and emphasized their desire to strengthen peace between the two countries and build economic relations."

Despite the fact that neither leader mentioned Iran by name, it is a shared security concern for both countries. Israel's government regards Iran's nuclear ambitions as an existential threat, and it has repeatedly stated that it is willing to take matters into its own hands to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon. In the face of Iranian hostility, they consider the Emiratis as a crucial strategic ally.



Iran's Nuclear Programme: A Perspective

Israel is conducting a diplomatic push against the resumption of international talks with Iran over its nuclear program. The issue of Iran was on the table for Monday's meetings, according to Israel's envoy to Abu Dhabi. Bennett was expected to brief Sheikh Mohammed on intelligence concerning Iranian-supplied militias and drones in the region, according to the Israel Hayom newspaper, citing unnamed officials.

Israel and the United Arab Emirates have long had similar fears about Iran's nuclear program. Iran claims that its nuclear program is for peaceful purposes, however Israel, which considers Iran to be its most dangerous threat, says it will not allow Iran to develop nuclear weapons. Israel has been vociferous in its condemnation of the international nuclear discussions with Iran, which are intended at restoring a 2015 deal that limited Iran's nuclear program in exchange for sanctions relief.

Israel believes the deal does not have sufficient safeguards and is concerned that removing sanctions will facilitate Iran's economy to revive. While Bennett is the first Israeli prime minister to visit the UAE, Foreign Minister Yair Lapid created history in June by establishing an embassy and a consulate in Abu Dhabi and Dubai, respectively.

Self-Inflicted Purgatory: Turkish Currency Crisis

~Akanksha Singh



Turkey is facing yet another economic crisis, possibly one of the worst the country has seen yet. Its currency, lira, has hit record lows this year, losing more than 45 per cent of its value, around 20 per cent just within the last week. The Turkish Central Bank's repeated interest rate cuts have been the primary driving force behind this crisis, with the Bank slashing the rate by a whole percentage point in November. The reduced rates have caused the lira to lose value in terms of the world's other currencies.

It is claimed that the Central Bank is lowering rates under the government's pressure, with Erdogan publicly advocating the importance of lower rates to boost economic growth. He has also sacked three central bank chiefs over the past two years, further fueling the rumours of government pressure on the Bank. While low-interest rates are usually reasonable to kick start the economy, given that people are more likely to invest their money instead of depositing it in their banks, this logic does not work under prevailing inflationary pressures. With the falling value of the lira, inflation is extremely high in the economy, and the lowering of the interest rates is causing additional inflation.

Imports have become extremely expensive, causing domestic prices to soar in the economy. The Turkish

economy is also highly dependent on external financing for its economy. Hence, it has a high number of dollar-denominated debts. With the currency's steep fall in its value, the country faces much higher repayment costs, and its repayment capacity is swiftly dwindling. The people of Turkey are in extreme distress, with prices of essential everyday goods becoming too high. The country faces shortages across the board, ranging from medicines and medical equipment to food, general stores seeing long lines every day. There are fears of bread riots across the country and the economy falling into a deep recession. Protests have begun erupting in different parts of the country, with people demanding lower prices and snap elections, conveying their resentment of the current government.

In the past, whenever such a financial crisis has happened or seemed imminent, the Turkish Central Bank has been prompt in its response and increased interest rates to bring the currency and the economy back into balance. However, with Erdogan's insistence on keeping interest rates low and his increasing pressure on the working of the Central Bank, such a response seems to be remote. The country's people are in increasing distress, having to dip into their savings as they watch prices of common and essential goods rapidly increase. It is imperative now for the Bank and other stakeholders to pressure the government to allow increasing interest rates to lower inflation and bring some respite to the people of Turkey.

The veil of Democracy: A hilarious attempt at maintaining any 'world order'

~ Aakarshan Singh



Since his presidential campaign last year, US President Joe Biden has vowed to organize a "Summit for Democracy" to emphasize the troubling trends of rising authoritarianism throughout the world, as well as to strengthen democratic institutions that appear to be fraying. The effort has been chastised for a variety of reasons. It has been seen as an attempt to showcase the United States' leadership of the "free world," rather than a statement of the importance of democracy. While the worries are valid, and Biden's effective fulfilment of his commitment last week, with a summit attended by 110 nations, must be commended, it has also raised disturbing doubts. Countries with dubious democratic credentials, such as Pakistan, the Philippines, and Poland, were invited to the Summit, most likely because they play a part in the US foreign policy agenda.

Better-functioning democracies such as Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Bhutan were barred from participating. If the qualifications were on the basis of "quality of democracy" and the significance of human rights, the query is which nation is capable of making that value-based judgement?

The Summit was widely panned for the Summit's most notable omissions: Russia and China. The Russian and Chinese diplomats to the United States asserted in a joint column that their respective countries are democratic in reality, while critiquing the United States' adventures in political transition and "democratic transformations" in Iraq, Libya, and Afghanistan. The conference was held in a year when two of the world's newest democratic members, Afghanistan and Myanmar, regressed to authoritarian regimes ruled by the barrel of a pistol puts doubt on the global platform's effectiveness in establishing democracy by external interventions. Besides a more comprehensive guest list, the Summit would have been better off starting with a relatively universal concept of democracy and a mutual understanding of the impediments. Democracy, like

philanthropy, starts at home, and instead of making worldwide commitments at summit-level gatherings, elected leaders must maintain their assurances of liberty and equality for the citizens, or "ethos," that define their countries. The struggle for democracy is too essential to be fought just on philosophical grounds; to prevail; the United States will require a healthy dose of realpolitik. America can

pretend to care about democracy and take efforts to safeguard and promote it, but the true goal should not merely be contending with China, along with all the sacrifices that it entails.

Gwadar Port Protests: Against Neo-Colonialism

~ Aamiya Dhand



Gwadar is a natural warm-water, a deep-sea port resembling a hammerhead extending from Pakistan's south-western Arabian Sea coastline. It has established itself as a vital port in the Persian Gulf. It is now a hub of progressive development in the Baluchistan province's Gwadar area, otherwise underdeveloped. Gwadar has become a key reference point in discussions of the South Asian region's geopolitics and geo-economics.

Gwadar's strategic importance was finally recognized in the 1990s, and construction on the port began around the twenty-first century. The Chinese have been entrusted with the construction of the port. The port's development began in March 2002, with Wu Bangguo, then-Vice Premier of China, laying the foundation stone. 5 After the Karakoram Highway, the port was dubbed the "second major monument of China-Pakistan friendship." For the first time in its budget, the Pakistani government set aside Pakistani Rupees 16.7 billion entirely for the development of roads to connect the 'planned new port of Gwadar' with the rest of the country in 2003.

China's strategic imperatives for capitalizing on Gwadar construction appear to be geo-economic, geopolitical, and geo-strategic. Gwadar is the jewel in the crown of China's Pakistan CPEC plan. Perhaps it seems more like an interest-project for China rather than Pakistan. China apparently has invested around USD 50B.

Chinese commitments in Gwadar as part of the CPEC project include the construction of the \$140 million East Bay Expressway, which will connect the port to the Makran Coastal Highway, the \$130 million

installations of breakwaters at Gwadar Port, a \$360 million coal power plant adjacent to Gwadar Port, a \$27 million project to dredge berths in Gwadar Harbour and a \$100 million 300-bed hospital in Gwadar. A \$114 million desalination facility will be built to provide potable water, along with \$35 million in infrastructural upgrades around the special economic zone. China will also provide \$230 million to Pakistan to construct a new international airport in Gwadar, which is expected to open in December 2017. As part of the \$2.5 billion Gwadar-Nawabshah stretch of the Iran–Pakistan gas pipeline, a floating liquefied natural gas facility will be erected at Gwadar Port.

On June 20, 2016, the China Overseas Port Holdings Company announced \$2 billion in additional infrastructure projects at the adjacent Gwadar Special Economic Zone and direct CPEC investments. Gwadar Port will also be expanded by COPHC, with multipurpose berths built on 3.2 kilometers of coastline to the east of the existing multipurpose berths. COPHC will also construct cargo terminals along the shoreline of the Demi Zirr Bay, which is 12 kilometers to the north and northwest of the site.

However, as rosy as it sounds, the reality quite literally is the opposite. People residing near the port are extremely unhappy and protesting against the establishment. Protests have been ongoing in Gwadar, Balochistan, since the second week of November, opposing mega-development plans for the port city as part of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. The demonstrators, gathered under the slogan of the Gwadar Ko Huqooq Do Tehreek (Give Rights to Gwadar Movement), aimed to call attention to the local people's marginalization in the port's growth. They are enraged that they are being left out and that their current livelihood is in jeopardy. According to the Dawn daily, the demonstrators have made 19 demands. One of which is that the Chinese company developing the port should hire more workers from Gwadar. The government should prioritize cracking down on the foreign "trawler mafia" that depletes the Gwadar Sea's marine resources. This demand was initially made in June, when hundreds of fishermen, political workers, and members of civil society protested the government's decision to issue fishing trawler licenses to Chinese vessels.

A dharna was organized outside the Gwadar Press Club by the National Party, the Baloch Student Organization, and a fishermen's organization. While Gwadar fishermen had given up their fishing spots to develop the port after receiving assurances that it would significantly improve their economic position, protesters pointed out that their present situation was only getting worse due to the unequal competition with Chinese fishing vessels, which were also harming the environment. They expressed their dissatisfaction and anger that Pakistani government officials, including the federal Fisheries Minister, were not backing their case and making statements favoring the Chinese fisherman, urging that the licenses be revoked.

In August this year, a suicide bomber attacked a motorcade transporting Chinese workers on the Gwadar East Bay Expressway project, injuring one Chinese worker and killing two local children. Following the event, the Chinese embassy asked that the Pakistan government beef up security for the CPEC projects and Chinese personnel.

The strain of war: Ukraine and NATO **vs Russia**

~ Aakarshan Singh



Ukraine has frontiers with both the EU and Russia, but as a former Soviet republic, it has strong social and cultural links to Russia, and Russian is extensively practised. Russia has persistently rejected Ukraine's progress toward European institutions, and its primary consideration is that it never accepts NATO or gets offensive weaponry from the defence treaty on its territory. When Ukrainians toppled their pro-Russian president in 2014, Russia invaded and later occupied Ukraine's southern Crimean peninsula,

while Russian-backed rebels gained vast swaths of Ukraine's two eastern provinces known as the Donbas. Ukraine claims that Russia has deployed tanks, artillery, and snipers towards the front lines in rebel-held territory. The Russian soldiers further than the Ukrainian border, though, are the most concerning, and Western intelligence services fear they number up to 100,000 people. There is no feeling of a looming threat, and neither Russia's President Vladimir Putin has chosen to invade. The Russian spokesperson has asked everyone to show restraint, although Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Ryabkov has cautioned that tensions might create situations akin to the 1962 Cuban missile incident, in which the US and Soviet Union were on the threshold of nuclear war.

Allegedly, the US offers training and sophisticated weaponry in Ukraine's war against Russian-backed rebels in the east. In September, 6,000 Ukrainian and NATO forces participated in joint drills, sending a strong message. Russia reiterated on Friday that NATO withdrew its 2008 vow to Ukraine and Georgia that they would one day become participants and that the alliance agree not to install armaments in countries bordering Russia that may endanger its safety. The Russian foreign office spelt out the objectives in its most detailed statement yet on the security guarantees that President Vladimir Putin says he wants from the US and its allies. They included recommendations for creating a regular military conversation and averting near-misses between military planes and vessels, which might form the foundation of talks with Washington followed by a two-hour-long video conference between Putin and US President Joe Biden in the week. The proposal for a genuine Russian veto on Ukraine's NATO membership, the most explosive juncture in East-West relations, has already been flatly rejected by Washington and Kyiv.

Based on the primary allegiances, Belarus has also vowed to join Russia if a conflict with Ukraine breaks forth. Minsk declared on Monday that it would conduct joint training exercises with Russia along Belarus' southern borders. It said Ukraine's military build-up prompted them to the border regions in response to Belarus's escalating migration issue, which was sparked by Belarus's premier, Alexander Lukashenko.

Putin seems to be becoming alarmed not just about Ukraine's

nominal NATO membership but also over the rollout of new Western tactical hardware in Ukraine, notably drones donated by NATO member Turkey. He stated on Tuesday that such installations potentially cross a red line. According to American authorities, Russia has been deploying its estimated 90,000 troops near its boundary with Ukraine in manners that might foreshadow an assault, and it has been sharing intelligence with its associates. Western officials have stated that they do not believe Putin has decided on whether or not to attack Ukraine and that there is still time to try to increase disincentive and sway his decisions.

As a deterrent, sanctions and military aid to Ukraine seem to be the most effective weapons in the West's arsenal. British Foreign Office Minister Vicky Ford has indicated that the UK is contemplating extending military assistance. The most powerful tool could be the threat of disconnecting Russia's banking industry from the international Swift payment system in terms of economic measures. This will always be viewed as a last resort, but Latvia has stated that it will serve as a warning to Moscow. Another primary concern is preventing the launch of Russia's Nord Stream 2 pipeline project in Germany, which is presently being approved by Germany's energy authority. Germany's Foreign Minister, Annalena Baerbock, has stated unequivocally that this gas pipeline may not enter the operative stage if Russia escalates further. The status quo remains tense awaiting de-escalation in the region.

The bill allows any willing woman to act as a surrogate. The surrogate is entitled to insurance coverage for thirty-six months. There are several conditions for a woman to act as a surrogate like she must be married and have a child of her own. Along with this, she can only act as a surrogate once in her life.

The final version of the bill, which will be enforced, remains to be seen, with it now pending before the Lok Sabha for final approval. However, the effect of this and the ART bill in regulating and protecting the rights of the surrogate and the child who will be born by this process will be a huge step forward for our country. In the past few decades, India had become a commercial hub for surrogacy and assisted reproduction, with people coming from worldwide to avail these medical services. However, given the unregulated nature of these practices because of a lack of legal literature, it entailed a lot of suffering and unfair treatment of surrogates and the children, with many intending couples abandoning the pregnant surrogate or the child. These bills will help protect such vulnerable people and ensure complete medical care is provided to mother and child throughout the procedure and afterwards. Hence, it is hoped that the Lok Sabha will promptly pass the final version of the Surrogacy Bill and expedite the implementation of both laws.

Ethnic perpetuation: Curious case of an oppressive communist regime

~ Aakarshan Singh



On the 10th of December 2021, the United Nations condemned as "profoundly disturbing" a report by a London panel of lawyers and human rights experts lambasting China of extermination against its Uyghur minority. Rupert Colville, a spokesman for the U.N. Human Rights Office, said the agency had not authenticated the findings presented in Britain on Thursday and declined to elaborate on the conclusion that China committed atrocities through population control legislation. However, he told reporters in Geneva that the unofficial panel, convened at the behest of exile movement the World Uyghur Congress, had come to light additional extremely alarming evidence regarding the persecution of Uyghurs and some other Muslim and minority populations in Xinjiang. He commended the many victims or witnesses who incurred enormous risk in coming forward, emphasizing how crucial it is thus to offer them complete safety from any reprisals. Altercations over Xinjiang involving China and predominantly Western countries, notably the United States, have gotten recurrent at the United Nations General Assembly in New York and the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva. In a speech delivered before the General Assembly rights committee by French U.N. Envoy Nicolas de Rivière, 43 nations expressed alarm over

escalating "allegations of rampant and systematic human rights violations," charging China of keeping upwards of 1 million people in concentration camps. They stated that the abuse allegations encompassed claims documenting torture or cruel, inhuman, or humiliating treatment or punishment, sterilizations, sexual and gender-based harassment. Beijing disputes any claims of Uyghur torture and defines the camps as vocational training centres for combating religious extremism. In a statement read aloud to the U.N. Human Rights Committee on Thursday, China's U.N. envoy, Zhang Jun, retaliated.

To the United States and a few other countries: "Your frantic attempt to conceal your horrendous record on human rights shall collapse. Lies are lies irrespective of how many times they are reiterated," he stated. "You are using human rights as a cover for political wrangling to incite conflict," he continued. Since September 2018, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet, has been mediating access to Xinjiang. In June, she notified the Human Rights Council that she wanted to agree on conditions for a mission this year to investigate claims of severe abuses against Muslim Uyghurs. After identifying potential areas of collaboration,

Bachelet candidly stated to the United Nations Human Rights Council, "I regret that I am unable to report progress on my attempts to gain real access to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region."

Meanwhile, the U.N. Office is finalizing its review of existing material on claims of significant human rights breaches in that region to make it public. This public pledge sends a powerful message that no government is above the rule of law. For nearly three years, Chinese authorities have been stalling for time in Xinjiang, attempting to defer, postpone, or deny the U.N. meaningful access to a province where they are perpetuating human rights violations against Uyghurs as well as other Turkic Muslims, which would include brutality, mass unlawful arrest, state surveillance, ethnic repression, and family partitioning. However, gradual progress is taking place. Governments are placing targeted penalties on prominent Chinese officials, including the United States slapping Magnitsky Act sanctions on Chen Quanguo, a

prominent Chinese Communist Party official accountable for human rights violations in Xinjiang. Numerous nations contemplate strengthening trade laws to prevent Uyghur forced labour items from entering their markets. In addition, a rising proportion of nongovernmental organizations and U.N. human rights specialists have asked for the establishment of an international body to monitor Chinese authorities' abuses of human rights. Bachelet's declaration is a crucial move that suggests Beijing's reign of lawlessness may be drawing to a close.

Black Swan and Green Swan: New measures for the economic assessment

~ Aakarshan Singh

The phrase "black swan" was invented by statistician Nicholas Taleb to indicate unusual, difficult-to-predict occurrences that can considerably influence the economy. In a similar light, the researchers of a new world use the term "green swans" to describe catastrophes triggered by climate change and habitat destruction. Green swans are probably more foreseeable than black swans, as anthropogenic global warming makes them inescapable. However, there are no historical precedents to assist us to comprehend how climatic and ecological threats like cyclones, wildfires, droughts, and floods can influence the financial system, insurance business, or any variety of other economic operations. Several sectors will cease as economic activity shifts away from fossil fuels and toward renewable energy sources, while others will develop, and the value of "lost revenue" will plunge.

The coronavirus outbreak has been labelled black swan in the world's eco-political annals. While the phrase itself implies a low-risk concern, it refers to an occurrence or process that creates irrevocable and drastic alterations in the world's eco-political ecosystem. It is similar to the 9/11 terror assaults in the United States or the 1989 collapse of the Berlin Wall. As per global risk assessments of the world's largest firms in 2019, the risk of pandemic and infectious illnesses was ranked seventh. Unsurprisingly, in 2020, it became the first. In the past ten years, worldwide viral breakouts have been top fiction possibilities in the film and television industry, but no one thought it was conceivable. However, when the coronavirus epidemic rocked the whole planet, the situation altered dramatically. The pandemic has also expedited processes connected to the notions of rapid digitization, mobility, and sustainability — the 21st century's international business and politics phenomena. As a result, we discuss power, technological, environmental, and informational changes virtually every day. In addition, we now have climate crises, disasters, and security risks. So much so that climate change is frequently referred to as the green swan in global eco-politics. Climate issues and security ideas are predicted to significantly impact people's daily lives worldwide.

Turkey, for instance, ratified the Paris Agreement and announced 2053 as its net-zero carbon objective year since Turkey, as a nation that closely monitors these rapid advancements in climate-related reality. As the most central theme for the future term, the climate agenda will focus on innovative energy, transportation, production, habitation, and agricultural sectors. In conjunction with the warming of the North Pole, the warming of Antarctica, including its glaciers reaching depths of 2,500 metres, threatens a rise in the ocean and seawater volumes by about 70 metres. Submergence of more than 20% of the world's surface might cause unthinkable tragedies that would be virtually difficult to retrieve from. Consequently, we must take global climate change, climate crises, and climate security exceptionally seriously and focus on rigorous preparedness at national and global levels. Mandatory declarations of CO2 emissions and a mechanism for synchronizing those disclosures internationally to implement universal minimum requirements are the last central climate-policy element needed for implementation. For all market players, transparency is critical. It is the responsibility of the organizations in charge of financial safety to keep green swans from becoming black.

