TELANGANA-AP DISPUTE

- The dispute dates back to the formation of Andhra Pradesh in November 1956.
- Further on, in 1969, the Baharat Tribunal (KWDT-I) was constituted to settle the dispute around water share among the riparian States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh (before bifurcation)

- There is no mention of water shares in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 since the KWDT-I Award was still in force and had not made any region-wise allocation.
- At a meeting convened by the then Ministry of Water Resources in 2015, the two States had agreed for sharing water in the 34:66 (Telangana: A.P.) ratio as an ad hoc arrangement.
- The arrangement in the Act was only for the management of water resources by setting up two Boards, the Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) and the Godavari River Management Board (GRMB.

WHAT DOES EACH STATE CLAIM?

- Telangana has been asking the Centre to finalize water shares from day one of its formations. Citing treaties and agreements followed globally in sharing river waters, Telangana has been arguing that as per the basin parameters, it is entitled to at least a 70% share in the allocation of the 811 miff
- On the other hand, A.P. has also been staking a claim for a higher share of water to protect the interests of command areas already developed.
- **THE HINDU**

CBAM

WHAT IS THE CBAM?

- Its primary objective is to avert ‘carbon leakage’. It refers to a phenomenon where an EU manufacturer moves carbon-intensive production to countries outside the region with less stringent climate policies. In other words, replace manufactured products with more carbon-intensive imports.

- From 2026, once the CBAM is fully implemented, importers in the EU would have to buy carbon certificates corresponding to the payable carbon price of the import had the product*been produced in the continue *rules.
- Conversely, if a none producer is paying a price (or tax) for carbon used to produce the imported goods, back home or in some other country, the corresponding cost would be deducted for the EU importer

WHY ARE COUNTRIES WORRIED?

CBAM would initially apply to imports of certain goods and selected precursors, whose production is carbon intensive and are at risk of 'leakage' such as the cement, iron and steel, alumina, fertilizers, electricity, and hydrogen sectors

- In 2021, the united Nations Conference on trade and development (UNCTAD) concluded That Russia, China, and Turkey were most exposed to the mechanism. Considering the level of exports to the union in these sectors, it stated INDIA, BRAZIL, and South Africa would be most affected by the developing countries.
- INDIA'S Products have a higher carbon intensity then its European counterparts, The ca' 'given ribbon tariffs imposed will be proportionally higher making INDIA exports substantially uncompetitive,

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INSACOG

- The Indian SARS-CoV-2 Genomics Consortium (INSACOG), jointly initiated by the Union Health Ministry of Health, and Department of Biotechnology (DBT) with the Council for Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), is a consortium of 54 laboratories to monitor the genomic variations in the SARS-CoV-2.

- INSACOG is a multi-laboratory, multi-agency, Pan-India network to monitor genomic variations in the SARS-CoV-2 by a sentinel sequencing effort which is facilitated by the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi involving the Central Surveillance

Unit (CSU) under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP).

The data from the genome sequencing laboratories is being analyzed as per the field data trends to study the linkages (if any) between the genomic variants and epidemiological trends.

- This helps to understand super spreader events, and outbreaks and strengthen public health interventions across the country to help in breaking the chains of transmission.

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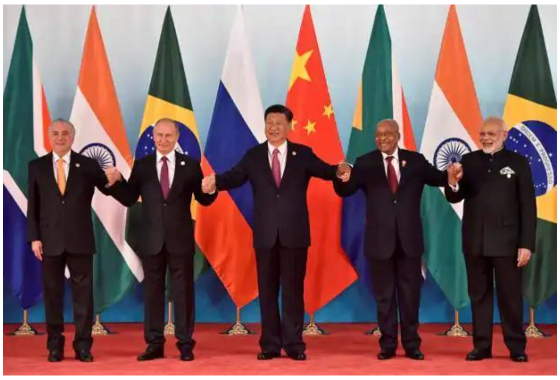
BRICS

- Jim O'Neil's conception of BRIC, a grouping of four emerging economies (Brazil, Russia, India, and China), may not have gone far but it was a popular acronym over two decades ago. However, two of its components joined hands with South Africa to form IBSA (India, Brazil, South Africa) in 2003.
- BRICS focused its attention on both geopolitical and economic dimensions.
- On the economic front, it launched new initiatives: the New Development Bank which has committed $32.8 billion in 96 projects; the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA), a financial.
- The century's second decade was also the era of China's dramatic economic rise and, more importantly, military assertiveness.
- This disturbed the group's inner balance.
- The post-Ukraine consolidation of Russia-China cooperation, economic malaise in South Africa that accelerates dependence on China, and Brazil's long fling with rightist policies followed by the return of a tired Lula da Silva as the President, have generated new tensions
- Mechanism to protect against global liquidity pressures; and a comprehensive program to expand trade and investment cooperation among the five member countries.
- 19 countries now stand in line, eager to join BRICS.
- First, China is pushing the expansion as a strategic device to extend its global influence.
- Second, the demand to join BRICS stems from FOMO or 'fear of missing out' on the membership of a club that has some visibility. Third, many realize that the doors of other groupings are closed to them.



- Finally, the clamour reflects prevailing anti-western sentiments and a pervasive desire to create a sizeable forum of the Global South.
- Because of its legal obligations relating to the ICC, South Africa as the host may be compelled to arrest an honored guest the President of Russia.

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