

India - U.S Ties on Indo-Pacific Region

Why in news?

Donald Trump's inauguration as US President is a significant event in American political history and global geopolitics, especially in the Indo-Pacific region.

What is Indo-Pacific region?

 The <u>Indo-Pacific region</u> is a geostrategic area encompassing the Indian and Pacific Oceans, bordering countries, <u>East Asia</u>, <u>Southeast Asia</u>, <u>South Asia</u>, <u>and parts of</u> <u>Oceania</u>, including key regions.



Indo-Pacific Nations Overview

- East Asia China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan
- Southeast Asia Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, Philippines.
- South Asia- India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh.
- Oceania Australia, New Zealand, Pacific Island nations.
- Other Stakeholders -US, European nations for strategic interests.

What are the significance of the Indo-Pacific Region?

- **Hosts world's largest economies** China, India, and Japan. Contains vital global trade routes like the South China Sea and Strait of Malacca.
- Rich in natural resources Fisheries, energy reserves, and minerals.
- **Strategic Importance** Center of power competition, especially between the U.S.

- and China. Home to major military flashpoints.
- Focuses on countering security challenges and promoting a free, open, rules-based Indo-Pacific.
- Maritime Security Priorities include ensuring freedom of navigation and addressing piracy, illegal fishing, and environmental threats.
- **Technological and Political Dynamics** Hub for technological innovation and infrastructure development.
- Nations often align with U.S. or China in strategic alliances

What are the Major Agreements and Frameworks for the Indo-Pacific?

Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)

- Origin Proposed by Japan, adopted by US.
- Core Principles Promote free, open, rules-based order.
- Commitment to freedom of navigation and overflight in international water.
- Ensures sovereignty and territorial integrity.
- Addresses disputes peacefully under international law (UNCLOS)

Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF)

- Launched In 2022 by the US.
- Involves 14 countries- India, Japan, Australia & Southeast Asia.
- **Key Pillars** Trade, Supply Chain Resilience, Clean Energy, Decarbonization, Taxation, Anti-Corruption.
- Aims To establish modern economic framework without traditional free trade agreement.

Quad Security Dialogue

- Members US, India, Japan, Australia.
- Aims To counter China's influence.
- **Key focus areas** -Maritime security, infrastructure, vaccine production, cybersecurity, critical technologies, climate change.

ASEAN Outlook on Indo-Pacific (AOIP)

- **Initiated** By Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
- **Focus areas** Maritime, connectivity, sustainable development.
- Aligns- With international laws like UNCLOS.
- **Significance** Encourages a central role for ASEAN amid U.S.-China rivalry.

Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements

- **AUKUS** A trilateral security pact between Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, focusing on defense technology, including nuclear-powered submarines.
- India-Japan-Australia Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI) Aimed at reducing dependency on China by diversifying supply chains in critical industries.

What is India's Role in Indo-Pacific Cooperation?

- **Participated in Quad** (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue) with members from India, U.S., Japan, and Australia.
- Advocates peaceful initiatives While countering aggressive regional postures.
- Aligns with ASEAN's Outlook on The Indo-Pacific (AOIP) for inclusivity and cooperation.
- **Secures critical sea** Lanes for global trade and operates Information Fusion Centre (IFC-IOR).
- **Collaborates** With Japan, Australia, and U.S. on infrastructure, maritime security, renewable energy, defense ties, and IPEF cooperation.

U.S. Strategy in Indo-Pacific: Key Pillars

- Rules-Based Order Advocates for freedom of navigation and peaceful dispute resolution under international law.
- **Strengthening Alliances** -Focuses on security, infrastructure, and emerging technologies.
- Countering China Opposes militarization of the South China Sea and BRI.
- **Economic Engagement** Builds resilient supply chains, clean energy, and fair trade practices through IPEF.
- **Security and Defense** Advances defense through AUKUS and increased naval deployments.
- **Sustainable Development** Promotes climate adaptation, sustainable energy, and transparent infrastructure projects.

Major Initiatives

- Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) Ensures transparency and sovereignty through partnerships with Quad nations.
- Blue Dot Network Certifies sustainable infrastructure with Japan and Australia.
- Malabar Exercises Naval drills with Quad members for maritime security.

What are the Major Challenges In Indo-Pacific?

- **Geopolitical Tensions** China's rise raises territorial disputes, freedom of navigation, and military build-ups. Territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries remain unresolved.
- **Security Concerns-** Military rivalries, nuclear proliferation ((notably North Korea) and terrorism and extremism.
- **Economic Disparities and Competition-** Rapidly growing economies and significant poverty. Trade disruptions like the U.S.-China trade war.
- **Climate Change** Rising sea levels, extreme weather, and environmental degradation threaten infrastructure and biodiversity.
- **Human Rights and Governance** Criticism for human rights violations and ongoing humanitarian crises.
- Regional Cooperation and Multilateralism Competing alliances like the U.S.-led Quad and China's SCO increase regional tensions.

• Technology and Cybersecurity - Cybersecurity threats and competition in 5G and AI.

What lies ahead?

- The Indo-Pacific region is crucial for global stability, security, and prosperity.
- Addressing its challenges requires a comprehensive, collaborative approach, including diplomacy, multilateral cooperation, and investment in sustainable development and technology, balancing competing interests and promoting peace and mutual growth.

Reference

The Hindu | Indo U.S Ties

