



2025 Prelims International Organisations & Relations Report Card

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for
IAS Classes and Study Material**



**Total Questions = 3
Hits = 3**

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Q1. Consider the following statements:

1. Austria
2. Bulgaria
3. Croatia
4. Serbia
5. Sweden
6. North Macedonia

How many of the above are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization?

- a. Only three
- b. Only four
- c. Only five
- d. All the six

Correct Option: (b)

International Organisations & Bilateral Relations, Chapter 6 Cold War, Page 167

	Hungary (Member of the rival Warsaw Pact 1955–1991)		
	Poland (Member of the rival Warsaw Pact 1955–1991)		
	Bulgaria (Member of the rival Warsaw Pact 1955–1991)		
	Estonia (Member of the rival Warsaw Pact 1955–1991 as part of the Soviet Union)		
	Latvia (Member of the rival Warsaw Pact 1955–1991 as part of the Soviet Union)		

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2004	Lithuania (Member of the rival Warsaw Pact 1955–1991 as part of the Soviet Union)	Fifth
	Romania (Member of the rival Warsaw Pact 1955–1991)	
	Slovakia (Member of the rival Warsaw Pact 1955–1991 as part of Czechoslovakia)	
	Slovenia (Previously part of Yugoslavia 1945–1991 (Non-aligned))	
2009	Albania (Member of the rival Warsaw Pact 1955–1968)	Sixth
	Croatia (Previously part of Yugoslavia 1945–1991 (Non-aligned))	
2017	Montenegro (Previously part of Yugoslavia 1945–2006 (Non-aligned))	Seventh
2020	North Macedonia (previously part of Yugoslavia till 1991 and thereafter, known as the Republic of Macedonia until 2019)	Eighth
2023	Finland	Ninth
2024	Sweden	Tenth

Current Affairs May 2024 Edition

Who are NATO's members today?

Apart from the original 12, members include Greece and Turkey (1952); West Germany (1955; later as Germany); Spain (1982); the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland (1999); Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia (2004); Albania and Croatia (2009); Montenegro (2017); North Macedonia (2020); Finland (2023); and Sweden (2024).

There was a wave of new entrants in 1999, a few years after the Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991. Concerns were raised then about the alliance possibly becoming obsolete, given its original purpose of establishment no longer existed.

Why NATO is still surviving?

Prelims 2025 Questions	PrepMate IAS Notes - Hits
<p>Q2. Consider the following statements in respect of BIMSTEC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It is a regional organization consisting of seven member states till January 2025. It came into existence with the signing of the Dhaka declaration, 1999. Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Nepal are founding member states of BIMSTEC. In BIMSTEC, the subsector of 'tourism' is being led by India. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I and II II and III I and IV I only 	<p>Statements I is correct, and Statements II and III are incorrect.</p> <p>International Organisations and Bilateral Relations, Page 50</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multisectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)</p> <p>BIMSTEC is the grouping of countries from South Asia and South East Asia. In 1997, a sub-regional grouping was formed in Bangkok and given the name BIST-EC (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, and Thailand Economic Cooperation). Myanmar attended the inaugural June, 1997 Meeting as an observer and joined the organization as a full member at a Special Ministerial Meeting held in Bangkok in the same year, upon which the name of the grouping was changed to BIMST-EC.</p> <p>Nepal was granted observer status by the second Ministerial Meeting in Dhaka in December 1998. Subsequently, full membership has been granted to Nepal and Bhutan in February 2004. BIMSTEC headquarters is situated in Dhaka, Bangladesh. So far only four summits have taken place after the inaugural meeting, namely 2004 in Bangkok, Thailand; 2008 in New Delhi, India; 2014 in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar; and 2018 in Kathmandu, Nepal.</p> <p>Members: Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal.</p> </div>
Correct Option: (c)	Current Affairs May 2025 Edition, Page 42

WHAT IS BIMSTEC?

BIMSTEC includes countries of the Bay of Bengal region and seeks to act as a bridge between South and Southeast Asia. Originally formed as BIST-EC (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Thailand Economic Cooperation) in 1997, it became BIMST-EC after Myanmar joined, and BIMSTEC in 2004 with Nepal and Bhutan.

WHAT IS THE AIM BEHIND BIMSTEC?

For one, it provides a common platform for countries in South Asia and Southeast Asia at a time when the SAARC is more or less defunct. While the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is seen as one of more cohesive groupings in the world, the lack of forward movement in the fraught India-Pakistan relationship has left few options for South Asian countries. Landlocked countries, Nepal and Bhutan, may also benefit from access to the Bay of Bengal as a result of better ties with BIMSTEC countries.

Statement IV is correct.

Neither covered in PrepMate Current Affairs nor conventional material.

Prelims 2025 Questions	PrepMate IAS Notes - Hits
<p>Q3. India is one of the founding members of the International North-South Transport corridor (INSTC), a multimodal transportation corridor, which will connect</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> India to Central Asia to Europe via Iran India to Central Asia via China India to south-east Asia through Bangladesh and Myanmar India to Europe through Azerbaijan <p>Correct Option: (a)</p>	<p>International Organisations & Bilateral Relations, Page 312</p> <div data-bbox="761 536 1957 928"> <p>International North–South transport Corridor (INSTC) The International North–South Transport Corridor (INSTC) is considered as gateway for India to expand trade and investment links with Central Asia and Eurasia. It is a multi-modal trade transport network that includes strategic rail, road and water transport connecting India with Central Asian and Eurasian Countries.</p> <p>Route: It will connect Mumbai (India) via Chabahar and Bandar Abbas ports of Iran with Baku (Azerbaijan) to Moscow (Russia) and other countries in Central and Eastern Europe via the Caspian Sea.</p> </div>

