



4th No Money for Terror Conference

[Source: PIB](#)

The **Union Minister of State for Home Affairs** participated in the **4th No Money for Terror (NMFT) Conference** in Germany.

- India emphasized global unity in combating terrorism, reiterated its proposal for a **permanent NMFT Secretariat at New Delhi**.
- **No Money for Terror (NMFT) Conference:**
 - **Launch:** It was launched in **2018** by **France**.
 - **Previous Conferences:** France (Paris, 2018), Australia (2019) and India (2022).
- **Objective:** It aims to **enhance international cooperation in curbing terror financing**.
- **Sub-verticals:** The conference focused on global efforts to counter **terror financing** through **4 key sub-verticals:**
 - **Multilateral cooperation**
 - **Financing methods for terrorism**
 - **Financial inclusion & Risk-based approach**
 - **Terrorist Financing & Organized Crime**
- **Similar Conferences on Counter-Terrorism & Terror Financing:**
 - **Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Plenary Meetings:** Focusing on anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorism financing (CTF).
 - **United Nations Counter-Terrorism Week:** Organized by the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) to discuss global counter-terrorism strategies.

Read More: [India's Contribution to Counter-Terrorism Efforts](#)

Baltic States Disconnected from Russian Grid

[Source: TH](#)

The **Baltic Nations (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania)** have officially disconnected from **Russia's Soviet-era electricity grid** and integrated into the EU's power network through connections with Finland, Sweden, and Poland.

- **Europe's Energy Dependence on Russia:**
 - The **Baltic States** inherited a **Soviet-era power grid** and remained in **Russia's network** even after **1991 independence**.
 - By **2025**, they achieved **full electricity independence** from **Russia and Belarus**.
 - Europe's reliance on Russian energy has **declined significantly**. **Before the 2022 Russia-Ukraine War**, it sourced **40% of gas, 30% of oil, and 50% of coal** from Russia. **By 2023**, gas imports fell to **14.8%**.

Baltic States:

- The **Baltic states** are located in **northeastern Europe**, bordered by the **Baltic Sea** (west & north), **Russia** (east), **Belarus** (southeast), and **Poland & Russia** (Kaliningrad)(southwest).
- They gained **independence from the USSR in 1991**.
- They **lack natural resources**, relying on **imports** despite Estonia's **oil shale** production. **Agriculture** remains vital, with **grains, potatoes, fodder crops, and livestock farming**.
- All 3 countries are members of **NATO** (since 2004), the **EU**, the **Eurozone**, and the **OECD**.

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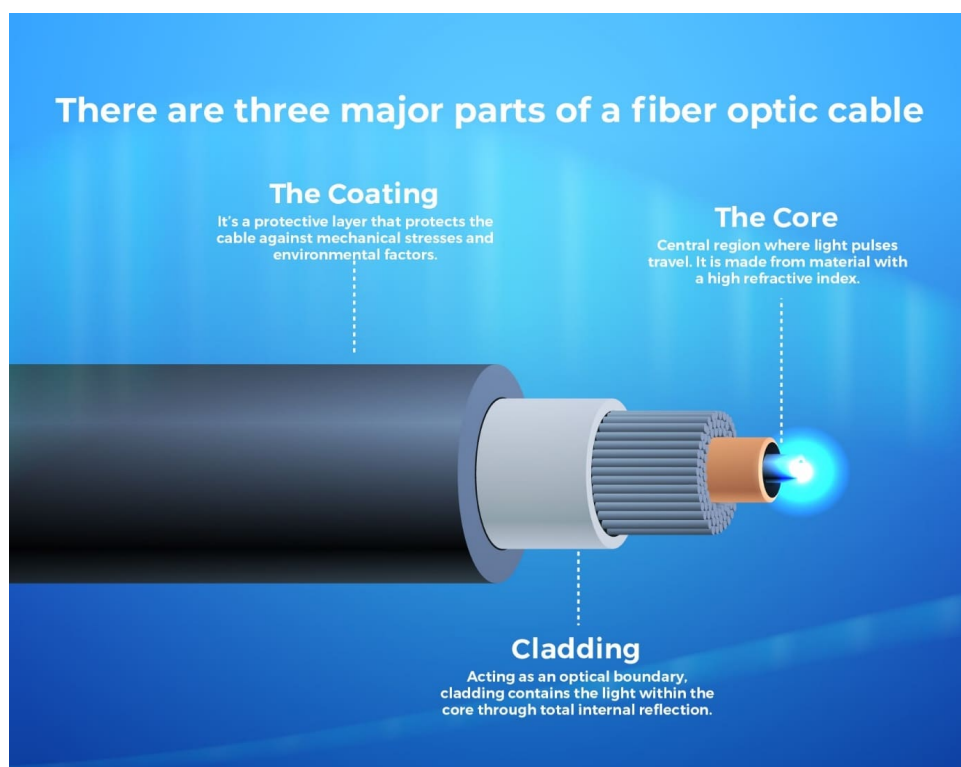
Read More: [Baltic Nations - Drishti IAS](#)

Meta's Project Waterworth

[Source: TH](#)

Meta has announced plans to launch **Project Waterworth**, a subsea cable network that will span **50,000 km** and will reach **depths of up to 7,000 meters**.

- It will be the **world's longest and most technologically advanced** cable system connecting **India, the US, Brazil, South Africa**, and other regions.
- It is expected to be **operational by 2030** and will address increasing demand for **AI and digital services**.
- **Subsea Cable (Submarine Cables):** They are **high-capacity optic fibre cables** laid on the ocean floor that play a crucial role in providing global connectivity for **high-speed data exchange**.
 - They use **fast-moving light pulses** to transmit digital information through **total internal reflection**.
 - The glass fibers are protected by layers of **plastic** and sometimes **steel wire**.



- Unlike satellite communication, fiber optics offer **unlimited bandwidth and low latency, unaffected by space weather, radiation, or debris**.
- India will soon launch **two cable systems**:
 - **India Asia Xpress (IAX)** linking Chennai and Mumbai to **Singapore, Thailand, and Malaysia**.
 - **India Europe Xpress (IEX)** linking Chennai and Mumbai to **France, Greece, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Djibouti**.

Read More: [Undersea Cable Network](#)