



# Delhi Policy Group

Advancing India's Rise as a Leading Power



## INDIA'S PROXIMITY ARCHIVES

June 10, 2026

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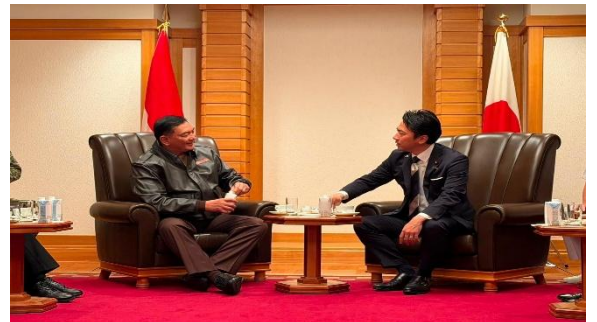
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**Delhi Policy Group**

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### ABOUT US

Founded in 1994, the Delhi Policy Group (DPG) is among India's oldest think tanks with its primary focus on strategic and international issues of critical national interest. DPG is a non-partisan institution and an independently funded non-profit Trust. Over past decades, DPG has established itself in both domestic and international circles and is widely recognised today among the top security think tanks of India and of Asia's major powers.

Since 2016, in keeping with India's increasing global profile, DPG has expanded its focus areas to include India's regional and global role and its policies in the Indo-Pacific. In a realist environment, DPG remains mindful of the need to align India's ambitions with matching strategies and capabilities, from diplomatic initiatives to security policy and military modernisation.

At a time of disruptive change in the global order, DPG aims to deliver research based, relevant, reliable and realist policy perspectives to an actively engaged public, both at home and abroad. DPG is deeply committed to the growth of India's national power and purpose, the security and prosperity of the people of India and India's contributions to the global public good. We remain firmly anchored within these foundational principles which have defined DPG since its inception.

### India's Proximity Archives

India's Proximity Archives covers major developments in South Asia, Southeast Asia, West Asia, Central Asia and Indian Ocean Region of strategic relevance to India, compiled from open-source media. The research team includes Shreyas Deshmukh, Sanket Joshi, Jayantika Rao T.V. and Divya Rai, Research Associates. Your comments and feedback can be addressed to Sanket Joshi at [sanket@dpg.org.in](mailto:sanket@dpg.org.in).

*The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and should not be attributed to the Delhi Policy Group as an Institution.*

### Cover Images:

1. India's Minister of External Affairs Dr S. Jaishankar held bilateral talks with Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nepal, Shisir Khanal, in New Delhi, on June 6, 2026. Source: [X/@DrSJaishankar](#)
2. Japanese Defence Minister Shinjirō Koizumi met with Indonesia's Defence Minister Sjafrie Sjamsoeddin in Tokyo on June 5, 2026. Source: [Official X Handle/Japan Ministry of Defence](#)
3. Kazakh Foreign Minister Yermeke Kosherbayev and U.S. Special Envoy for Central Asian Affairs Amb. Sergio Gor held a meeting on June 9, 2026. Source: [Official X Handle/Ambassador Sergio Gor](#)

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## Contents

### South Asia

Shreyas Deshmukh..... 1

### Southeast Asia

Jayantika Rao T.V..... 3

### West Asia

Sanket Joshi..... 5

### Central Asia

Jayantika Rao T.V..... 6

### Indian Ocean Region

Divya Rai..... 8

## Watch Points

◇ <i>Protests in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.</i>
◇ <i>Military escalation between U.S.-Israel and Iran.</i>
◇ <i>24 Indian Seafarers rescued after US disables MT Marivex.</i>
◇ <i>Japan and Indonesia to deepen strategic cooperation.</i>

## South Asia

by

Shreyas Deshmukh

Severe unrest has erupted in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK) after local authorities in Rawalakot [fired upon protesters](#) attending the funeral of a rights activist. Eleven people, including [four police officers](#), died during the clashes. The Jammu and Kashmir Joint Awami Action Committee (JAAC) has started protests against inflation and the increased prices of flour and electricity, along with a demand for the re-establishment of political, economic, and human rights. The demonstrators called on the government to eliminate the allocation of 12 seats reserved for refugees in the upcoming July 27 elections. On June 5th, the PoK government declared the JAAC a banned organisation. After the June 9th protest violence, the government registered [sedition charges](#) against JAAC leaders.

*What began as demonstrations against high flour and electricity prices has evolved into a significant confrontation over political representation and power in PoK. The use of force by authorities against protesters, along with a JAAC ban, might escalate the PoK situation.*

During his official visit to India from June 5-7, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nepal, Shisir Khanal, held formal [bilateral discussions](#) with Dr. S. Jaishankar, India's Minister of External Affairs. Both Ministers welcomed the completion of internal processes for the entry into force of the India-Nepal Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement in Criminal Matters (MLAA). During a press conference, Foreign Minister Shisir Khanal remarked that [Nepal-India relations](#) necessitate a shift from past geopolitical sensitivities to a foundation built upon development, diplomacy, and demonstrable results. Meanwhile, Indian Minister of External Affairs Jaishankar [stated that](#) the Nepal government's planned objectives and India's neighbourhood initiatives showed significant synergy. Dr S. Jaishankar transferred 72 healthcare facilities and 12 cultural heritage projects to Nepal's foreign minister after bilateral discussions. These projects were completed with India's assistance for reconstruction efforts after the 2015 earthquake. They also inaugurated the Peer-to-Peer (P2P) linkage connecting India's Unified Payments Interface (UPI) with Nepal's National Payments Interface (NPI) to facilitate cross-border personal remittances. Foreign Minister Khanal also met India's National Security Advisor Ajit Doval. This was the first visit at the level of Foreign Minister between the two countries since Nepal's new government assumed office in March 2026. The Chairperson of Nepal's ruling Rastriya Swatantra Party (RSP), Rabi Lamichhane, also undertook a visit to India earlier this month.

*Two consecutive high-profile visits by Nepalese leaders to India show both nations regard their relationship as holding the highest level of importance and priority. These visits will also foster stronger ties between the two nations as the new Nepalese government establishes itself.*

### **Other Developments**

[Nepal's Foreign Minister Shishir Khanal to visit China next week after India trip](#)

[Bangladesh requests new financial arrangement from IMF](#)

[Bangladesh, Türkiye eye strategic partnership, trade expansion](#)

[Pakistan carries out new deadly strikes on Afghanistan; at least 12 killed](#)

## Southeast Asia

by

Jayantika Rao T.V.

The governments of Indonesia and Japan have agreed to start working-level talks on the [possible transfer](#) of Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force – Asagiri-class destroyers to Indonesia. The announcement came after Japanese Defence Minister Koizumi Shinjiro and his Indonesian counterpart, Sjafrie Sjamsoeddin, met in Tokyo on June 5 for the Japan-Indonesia Defence Ministerial Meeting. The Japanese Defence Ministry said that Sjafrie had stated a [desire](#) to “cement defence equipment and technology cooperation, including via the transfer of Asagiri-class destroyers,” with both ministers agreeing to begin discussions within the working group on after-export “training, maintenance and operational aspects.” In a post on X following the talks, [Koizumi](#) said the discussions would further solidify defence cooperation between the two sides. While the total number of destroyers Indonesia will acquire remains undecided, Jakarta has also expressed interest in purchasing Japan’s upgraded Mogami-class frigates. However, a decision on those vessels is expected only after the destroyer deal is finalised.

*Japan and Indonesia’s announcement marks another step in Japan’s move to broaden defence ties beyond traditional partners like Australia and the US. The June 5 ministerial meeting between Koizumi and Sjafrie highlights both countries’ intent to deepen strategic cooperation beyond dialogue, moving into concrete equipment transfers.*

On [June 8](#), Indonesian Foreign Minister Sugiono arrived in Naypyidaw – the first by an Indonesian minister since the 2021 coup, where he paid a courtesy call on Myanmar President U Min Aung Hlaing. During the meeting, both sides discussed the long-standing friendship between Myanmar and Indonesia, noting the close ties between their governments and leaders since their respective struggles for independence. The Indonesian side said it understood the challenges currently facing Myanmar and expressed confidence that the government led by President U Min Aung Hlaing could help build a more developed and peaceful country. [Sugiono said](#), “Indonesia will continue to encourage initiatives that can bolster our bilateral ties, because Myanmar is part of the ASEAN family”. However, he also [warned](#) that ASEAN’s Five-Point Consensus (5PC) remains crucial to Myanmar’s relations with the bloc, reaffirming Indonesia’s stance.

*Indonesian Foreign Minister Sugiono’s visit to Myanmar is the latest in a string of visits by ASEAN member states as the rebranded regime seeks reintegration with the regional bloc. It also signals Jakarta’s pragmatic shift toward re-engaging the junta while preserving its credibility as a mediator.*



## Other Developments

[New Indonesian law allows police to hold civilian posts](#)

[Japan to label Philippines 'top priority' for oil reserve support](#)

[Philippines foreign minister says she plans to meet Myanmar ethnic groups soon](#)

## West Asia

by

Sanket Joshi

On June 9, the [U.S. Central Command targeted Iran's air defence system](#), ground control stations, and surveillance radar sites near the Strait of Hormuz, after Iran downed an Apache helicopter belonging to the U.S. military. In response, Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) launched military strikes on U.S. bases in Jordan, Bahrain, and Kuwait. [Israel and Iran also exchanged missile fire](#), accusing each other of violating the ceasefire. Iran's attack on northern Israel came as a reaction to the IDF's airstrikes on the southern suburbs of Lebanon's capital, Beirut, targeting Hezbollah.

*The military escalation between U.S.-Israel and Iran once again highlights the failure of Pakistan-mediated ceasefire. Washington and Tehran remain at odds over major strategic issues.*

Amidst continuing hostilities between Israel and Hezbollah, Lebanon's President Joseph Aoun, in an interview, [accused Iran of using Lebanon as a "bargaining chip"](#) in peace talks with the U.S. He reiterated that the Lebanese people are "fed up" with the conflict between Israel and Iran-backed Hezbollah group, stressing that Beirut wants to live in peace and dignity with all its neighbours. Reacting sharply, Iran's Foreign Minister, Syed Abbas Araghchi, [rejected President Aoun's accusations](#), asserting that "if Lebanon had been a bargaining chip for Iran, we would have had a deal with the U.S. a long time ago". He urged the "Lebanese people not to forget that Israel occupied a fifth of Lebanon, forced a quarter of the country's population to flee, and bombed the country on a daily basis".

*Israel's strategic objective in targeting Hezbollah is to dismantle its military capabilities and turn the Lebanese militant group into a weakened non-state actor that will not pose a threat to the Jewish state.*

### Other Developments

[India's Statement on Developments in West Asia \(June 8, 2026\)](#)

[UK, Canada, France and Norway announce coordinated sanctions over West Bank settler violence](#)

[IAEA calls on Iran to 're-engage' as West pressures it with resolution](#)

## Central Asia

by

Jayantika Rao T.V.

On [June 9](#), Kazakh Foreign Minister Yermek Kosherbayev held talks with the U.S. Special Envoy for South and Central Asian Affairs and Ambassador to India Sergio Gor, reaffirming their commitment to strengthening the enhanced strategic partnership. During the meeting, the officials discussed a wide range of topics on the bilateral agenda, with particular attention to the development of economic and investment cooperation, as well as collaboration in innovation and artificial intelligence, education, and science. Prospects for cooperation in transport, logistics, and critical minerals were also discussed. Kosherbayev noted that Astana views Washington as one of its key partners in attracting investment, technological modernisation, and deepening trade and economic cooperation. In this context, the officials discussed the implementation of agreements reached between Kazakh President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev and U.S. President Donald Trump during their meeting at the White House in November 2025.

*This meeting is a data point in a larger pattern – Kazakhstan is systematically expanding the economic and technological bandwidth of its US relationship while keeping the optics transactional rather than political to maintain its long-practised multi-vector foreign policy.*

On [June 8](#), it was announced that Armenian Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan's party had won a crucial election billed as key in deciding whether the country continues to move closer to the West. Pashinyan's centrist Civil Contract Party secured 49.8% of the vote, with the Strong Armenia Alliance coming in second with 23.2%. The Armenia Alliance was third with 9.9%. [His victory](#) is seen as a test of his handling of the loss of the Nagorno-Karabakh region and his ability to steer the country away from Russian influence. International election monitors said the run-up to voting was [marked by efforts](#) by traditional patron Russia to influence the outcome. However, Pashinyan has not secured the two-thirds majority in parliament needed to call a constitutional referendum demanded as part of a peace deal by Azerbaijan and to re-open the border and restart trade with Turkey.

*Regionally, the election signals Armenia's steady drift from Moscow's orbit. Pashinyan's win reflects Yerevan's push to diversify alliances and deepen ties with the West, challenging Russia's traditional dominance, which has long treated the South Caucasus as a strategic buffer.*

## Other Developments

[Iran and Tajikistan Seek Closer Economic, Security Ties](#)

[EU Sanctions Seminar in Bishkek Puts Kyrgyzstan's Russia Trade Under Scrutiny](#)

[Why Azerbaijan is being dragged into Iran-Israel conflict as regional tensions spill north](#)

## Indian Ocean Region

by

Divya Rai

On June 8, the Palau-flagged tanker MT Marivex was disabled south of the Strait of Hormuz, off Masirah, Oman, after US forces [reported](#) that the vessel failed to comply with directions and attempted to proceed to an Iranian port during an ongoing blockade. CENTCOM stated that an F/A-18 from USS Abraham Lincoln struck the ship's engineering and steering compartments, rendering it inoperative; the vessel was described as unladen and in ballast. Media and open-source reports indicate the ship had been under sanctions-related scrutiny and was not Indian-owned, with sources alleging repeated recent attempts to reach Iranian ports despite warnings from US naval units. The episode was initially reported as a fire aboard the tanker and involved 24 Indian seafarers, who were subsequently evacuated and rescued by the Royal Oman Navy. CENTCOM identified MT Marivex as the seventh non-compliant vessel disabled since blockade enforcement began on April 13, 2026.

*The episode underscores the growing hazards facing commercial shipping around Oman, the Gulf of Oman and the Strait of Hormuz. With thousands of Indian seafarers employed on international merchant ships, ensuring crew safety is a pressing priority as regional geopolitical tensions increasingly disrupt maritime shipping lanes.*

After MT Marivex was disabled by the US near Masirah, Oman, the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC) Mumbai received the [report and immediately coordinated](#) with the Oman Maritime Search and Rescue Centre (OMSC). Maintaining continuous communication with Omani authorities and other stakeholders, MRCC Mumbai monitored the situation while rescue efforts proceeded. The Royal Oman Navy confirmed that its helicopters had safely evacuated all 24 Indian seafarers aboard. Authorities reported no casualties or injuries. The MT Marivex remained anchored off Masirah while officials assessed the vessel.

*As geopolitical tensions continue, the coordinated response under regional SAR frameworks demonstrates effective multinational maritime cooperation to protect seafarers amid rising security risks in the Strait of Hormuz.*

### Other Developments

[Suez Canal will raise surcharge fees as it still looks to increase transits](#)

[Indian Navy has unveiled the crest of INS Sanshodhak, the fourth and final vessel of the Survey Vessel Large \(SVL\) class](#)



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