



Topics



- Inflation - disinflation vs deflation
- Private investment
- Soloman Islands
- Paris club
- Hainan province
- Mains



By saurabh pandey sir



Target Mains 2024/25

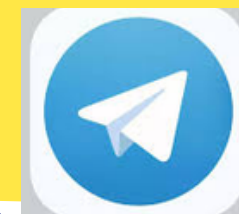


Q“ Private investment reduction will impact economic growth ” Discuss

प्रश्न"निजी निवेश में कटौती से आर्थिक विकास पर असर पड़ेगा" चर्चा करें

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Answer review



Vijaya

Q. "Maritime dimension is an important pillar of India's Act East policy approach" Elaborate.

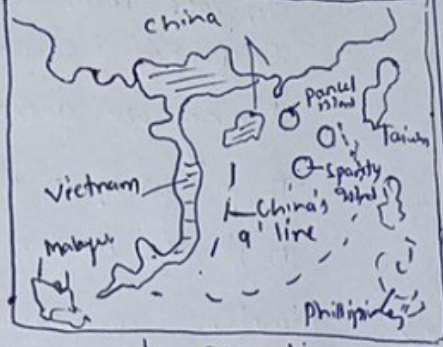
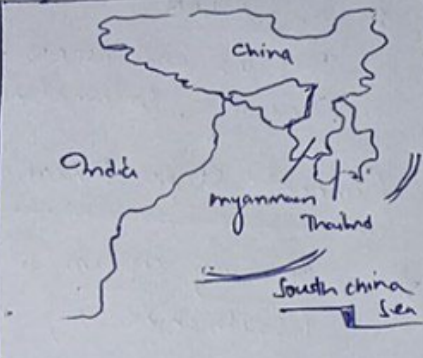
Ans: India's Act East policy started in 1991, largely known as Look East Policy (LEP) name changed in 2014. The objective was to develop political, economic and security co-operation with countries in southwest Asia and also for counterweight to China's aggressive policy at owning places or claiming places in Southeast Asia.

Mainly it has four dimensions like culture, commerce, connectivity and capacity building. Besides, the maritime dimension also plays a crucial role in maintaining peace.

South China Sea is a playground for the India's Act East policy implementation.

Reasons why Maritime dimension is important:

- China unauthoritarily claims the ocean regions of the South China Sea, contradicting the UNCLOS, 1982 definition of EEZ (exclusive economic zone) that countries nearly about 200 nautical miles away from their territorial zone. Natural resources can be used and protected.
- Many unresolved disputes around these regions regarding lands, ocean areas and islands like Spratly Islands, Pratacel Island, Scarborough Shoal etc.
- China's strategic initiative to create a network around Indian Ocean region (IOR) called 'string of pearls' initiative. This leading to manipulate India's neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Myanmar to help in this by constructing road.



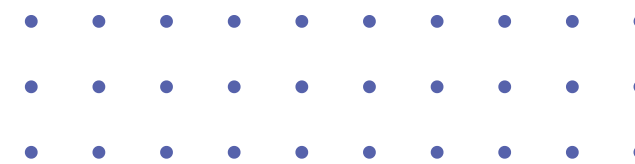
How Act East
Besides, Act East policy other initiatives that strengthen maritime dimensions:

- ASEAN
* Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a political and economic union established by Bangkok declaration 1967. The growth of economics through ocean regions. It is the most important part of Act East policy.
- * U.S - ASEAN
This U.S and ASEAN partnership working together for maritime security, international rules in South China Sea.

Current steps taken for maritime security:

- ⇒ Observing system for Indian Ocean & East Indian Ocean (South China Sea) reactivated with U.S, which started in 2006 with 36 sensor system for the sake of inspection. Security of the maritime region stopped during 2020 due to Covid. This system is also called PAMA at Australia for Asia-Australia sensors system at Pacific Ocean region.
- ⇒ NavIC, a satellite based system developed by ISRO for monitoring Indian boundaries and 15,000 km beyond its territorial boundary that contains seven satellites, the observe, navigate ships around the oceanic region.

As over 66% of the Southeast Asian region is made up of oceans and sea maritime dimension automatically plays a pivotal dimension in India's Act East policy.

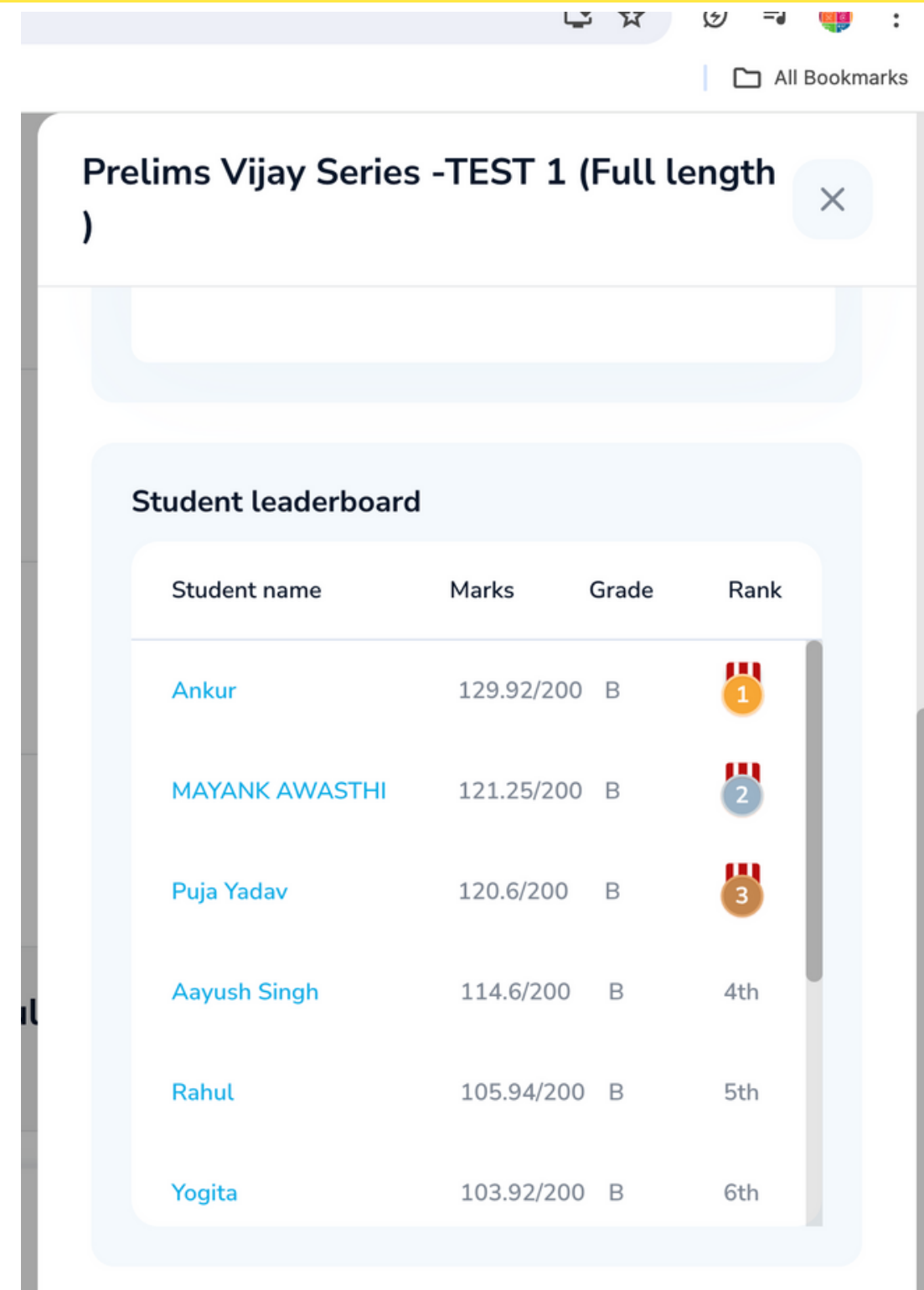


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MAYANK AWASTHI	121.25/200	B	2
Puja Yadav	120.6/200	B	3
Aayush Singh	114.6/200	B	4th
Rahul	105.94/200	B	5th
Yogita	103.92/200	B	6th

‘Conditions not ripe for easing restrictive monetary stance’

Downward pressure on inflation must be maintained until a better balance of risks becomes evident, MPC minutes cite RBI's Patra as saying

The Hindu Bureau
MUMBAI

Price stability has to be restored in order to ensure that the rising growth trajectory in the economy is sustained and economic conditions are not yet ripe to ease the restrictive monetary stance, RBI Deputy Governor Michael Debabrata Patra emphasised at the April 3-5 meeting of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), the minutes released on Friday show.

Observing that recent inflation prints and high frequency data on salient food prices indicated that food inflation risks remained elevated, Dr. Patra said, “A relatively shallow and short-lived winter trough is giving way to a build-up of price momentum as summer sets in, with forecasts of rising temperatures up to May 2024.”

Official retail inflation data for March released last week showed food price inflation remained sticky at 8.52%, barely slower than February's 8.66% as price gains quickened in cereals and meat.

‘Does not assure’
Stating that the headroom provided by “steady core disinflation and fuel price deflation does not assure a faster alignment of the head-

No let-up for now

Price stability has to be restored in order to ensure that the rising growth trajectory is sustained, MPC's Patra says

■ ‘Recent inflation prints, high frequency data on salient food prices indicate food inflation risks remain elevated’

■ Stronger revival in private consumption will depend on greater confidence that inflation is declining



■ Real interest rate excessively high, imposing costs on growth, says Jayanth R. Varma

dline with the target,” he underlined that headline inflation could consequently be expected to remain in the upper reaches of the RBI's 2%-6% tolerance band until favourable base effects came into play in the second quarter of 2024-25.

“Conditions are not yet in place for any let-up in the restrictive stance of monetary policy. Downward pressure on inflation must be maintained until a better balance of risks becomes evident and the layers of uncertainty clouding the near-term clear away,” Dr. Patra emphasised.

Crucially, he underlined that while domestic demand was expanding and the investment outlook was improving, “a stronger revival in private consumption and in corporate sales growth” would be contingent on greater confidence that inflation was declining

on a durable basis.

Governor Shaktikanta Das too stressed the importance of staying unwaveringly focussed on ensuring durable price stability.

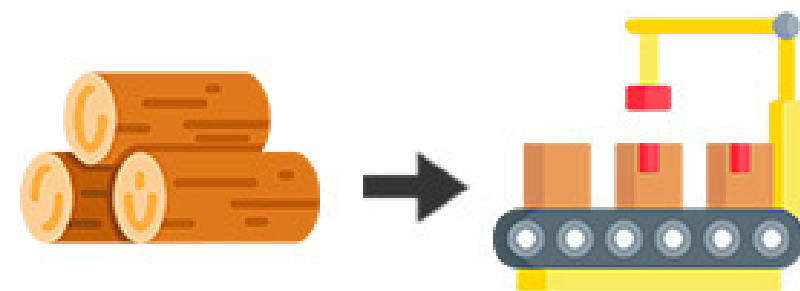
‘Spillover risk’

“Success in the disinflation process should not distract us from the vulnerability of the inflation trajectory to the frequent incidences of supply side shocks, especially to food inflation due to adverse weather events and other factors. Overlapping food price shocks... may also result in spillovers to core inflation,” Mr. Das underlined.

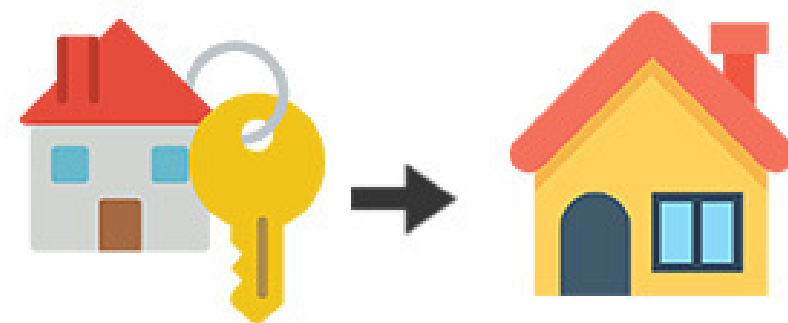
However, external member Jayanth R. Varma, the sole voice of dissent on the six-member MPC, voted to cut the policy repo rate by 25 basis points, arguing that the real interest rate was currently excessively high and imposed costs on the economy's growth momentum.



What Causes Inflation?



Cost-push Inflation:
When production cost rise and the producers pass the increase on to consumers.



Demand-pull Inflation:
When demand for goods increases and exceeds production capacity.

Price 



 Value of money

Causes of Inflation:

Factors affecting Demand:

1. Increase in Money Supply:
2. Increase in Disposable Income:
3. Increase in Public Expenditure:
4. Increase in Consumer Spending:
5. Cheap Monetary Policy:
6. Deficit Financing:
7. Expansion of the Private Sector:
8. Increase in Population:
9. Black Money:
10. Repayment of Public Debt:
11. Increase in Exports:

Factors affecting Supply:

1. Shortage of Factors of Production:
2. Industrial Disputes:
3. Natural Calamities:
4. Artificial Scarcities:
5. Increase in Exports:
6. Lop-sided Production:

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Disinflation vs Deflation

- **Deflation occurs when the inflation rate falls below zero, and prices generally decline throughout an economy.**
- **Disinflation is what happens when the inflation rate falls but remains positive.**
- **In disinflation, prices continue to increase but at a slower rate**



'Private investment deals stay robust at \$57 bn in '23'

G. Balachandar
CHENNAI

Despite the global economic slowdown, private investments (which includes private equity, venture capital and private credit) in India remained robust in 2023. The calendar year saw investments worth about \$57 billion across 1,301 deals, up from the \$54 billion in 2022, according to a report by Praxis Global Alliance.

Key sectors such as energy and renewables, engineering and construction, real estate and healthcare and life-sciences received about 50% of the total funding in 2023.

Growth stage investments (26%), late and buyout deals (36%) and private credit deals (19%) dominated. Buyout investments reached \$12 billion, primarily driven by large deals in the healthcare and life-sciences sector.

The share of PE/VC buyouts is increasing in India driven by conglomerates hiving off new businesses, platform creation, and operational improvement, Praxis said.

India attracted 196 new PE/VC investors in 2023, including 121 international and 75 domestic players. Large deals (over \$500 million) almost doubled to 21 in 2023 from 11 in 2022. Green deals rose to \$8.1 billion in 2023 (\$5.2 billion) on growing investments in ESG and climate initiatives.

Private credit investments and overall exits touched all-time highs of about \$11 billion and \$26 billion each in 2023.

(The writer is with The Hindu businessline)





Private investment

Private investments are assets outside of publicly traded ~~stocks and bonds~~, and primarily fall into one of three categories:

- **Private credit**
- **Private equity (PE)**
- **Real assets**

Private investments are subject to regulatory requirements that identify investor requirements and the processes used for finding and approving investors.





Private Credit

- Private credit or private debt is the provision of debt financing to companies from sources other than banks or public markets.
- These sources typically include debt financing from funds or private lenders.

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Private Equity (PE)

This is capital investment made into companies that are not publicly traded. The most common types of PE include:

- **Venture capital (VC).** Early-stage investment, often in companies that aren't currently profitable. VC investments have a higher expected rate of return but significantly higher risk and likelihood of loss of investment.
- **Growth equity (GE).** Strategic investment in private companies, more mature than early stage, could be looking to grow as a whole or specific market area, product innovation or internal operating unit.
- **Leveraged buyouts (LBO).** PE firm or firms taking majority positions in companies along with debt financing, looking to control and improve or turnaround opportunistic businesses with expectation of a future sale for profit.

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Real Assets

Real assets commonly refer to the following:

- **Commercial and residential real estate**
- **Natural resources such as energy, or commodities from the timber and farming industries**
- **Investments in infrastructure projects**

HONIARA

Pro-China PM retains his seat in Solomon Islands election



AFP

▲ Solomon Islands Prime Minister Manasseh Sogavare was set on Saturday to retain his seat in elections, local media reported, paving way for the pro-China leader to try to form a government. Mr. Sogavare is one of China's most loyal friends in South Pacific and has vowed to deepen ties with Beijing if he returns to power. AFP







Solomon Islands

- Solomon Islands is an archipelagic state situated in the south-west Pacific Ocean, approximately 2,000 kms to the northeast of Australia. Its land mass of 28,400 km² extends over nearly 1000 islands comprising nine main island groups. The capital, Honiara, is located on Guadalcanal, the largest island.
- The population of Solomon Islands, estimated to be about 720,956 (2019), is predominantly Melanesian, although there are small Polynesian, Micronesian, Chinese and European communities.
- There are 63 distinct languages in the country, with numerous local dialects.
- English is the official language, but Solomons' Pijin is most commonly spoken



- **Solomon Islands was first settled sometime between 30,000 and 28,000 BC by people coming from the Bismarck Islands and New Guinea when sea levels were lower and Buka and Bougainville were physically joined to southern Solomon Islands in one landmass (Greater Bougainville).**
- **In 1893, the UK Government established a protectorate over the eastern group of islands, with Germany controlling most of the west.**
- **The UK protectorate was extended to all nine main island groups now part of Solomon Islands, while Buka and Bougainville became part of German New Guinea (later incorporated into Papua New Guinea).**

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Africa's ballooning debt crisis needs a political fix, contend experts

Meera Srinivasan
ACCRA, GHANA

Ghana's women vendors and hawkers are hard to miss. Attired in bright colours and bold prints, they walk swiftly on capital Accra's streets, bearing baskets with various items on their heads, as infants wrapped in cloth carriers sit clasping their shoulders. As key contributors to the country's informal economy, the women make a fine balancing act look easy.

Their labour, like scores of fellow Ghanians', is crucial not only for finding incomes for their families, but also for helping rebuild the country's fragile national economy. In December 2022, Ghana defaulted on most of its \$30 billion foreign debt, as its economy crashed. The government is currently grappling with creditors to restructure its debt.

Ghana, like several other African countries, is neck-deep in debt and stifled by its repayment schedule. Addressing the Paris Club in June last year, African Development Bank Group President Akinwumi A. Adesina said external outstanding debt service payments for 16 African countries rose to \$22.3 billion in 2023, significantly burdening government revenue.

Debt and distress

For the median sub-Saharan African country, the loan interest to revenue ratio has doubled in the past decade to 11% – a rate almost four times higher than in advanced economies, according to a 2023 International Monetary Fund publication.

To reflect on the growing incidence of countries getting trapped in a cycle of debt and distress, eco-



Senior Nigerian academic Adebayo Olukoshi delivering a lecture during the conference on 'African debt crisis'. X/@DEVECONNETWORK

nomists and policy experts from different parts of the world converged at a recent international conference on the 'African debt crisis' in the coastal city of Accra.

Organised by the International Development Economics Associates (IDEAs) network in late March, the conference flagged both common features and distinct challenges of debt-distressed countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Speakers sought substantial reform of the international financial architecture that, they argued, unfairly burdened the Global South.

They mulled a more active role for the UN in negotiating debt treatment – including crucial haircuts on the principal amount owed – through a comparable system monitored by a transparent, multilateral body.

Senior Nigerian academic Adebayo Olukoshi contended that the relationship between creditors and debtor nations reproduces the dynamic of dominance and subordination in the post-colonial era.

"Driven by international agencies and powerful actors, the narratives of 'fastest growing economy' and 'emerging markets' pushed many African governments into indiscrimi-

nate borrowing," he noted, pointing to loans that invariably fuel consumption. "Cabals" comprising local elite, lawyers, and think tanks paid little attention to development outcomes of the high-interest loans, he said.

Noted Malaysian economist Jomo Kwame Sundaram cited the U.S. Federal Reserve's decision to hike interest rates aggressively since 2022 as one of the chief reasons for the crisis facing the Global South.

Predatory nature

"In terms of the damage done to a number of economies, it was far more serious in Africa," he said. "Low-income countries are increasingly borrowing from private creditors. Why? Because rich countries won't make affordable credit available," he said, pointing to the apparently predatory nature of private credit, that rarely gets attention amid the "propaganda around Chinese debt".

The "battle of narratives" on Africa's debt problem came into sharp focus at the forum. Zambian political economist Grieve Chelwa argued that the premise that the current crisis is solely a problem of governance and corruption needs to be squarely challenged, for the problem of debt is structural.

"The current [debt] problem cannot be reduced to financial mismanagement. That analysis will only lead to a repetition of the crisis," he said.

Zambia has opted for a comprehensive debt treatment plan with its official creditors under the G20 Common Framework. Zambia's approach is a test case, and the government is yet to firm up a debt relief plan even after protracted negotiations. The deal with private creditors, too, drags on.

Common Framework

Although the Paris Club endorsed the G20 Common Framework, the initiative has not been very productive, according to José Antonio Ocampo, economist and former Minister of Finance and Public Credit, Colombia. "The push now is for an expanded role of multilateral banks and international cooperation on taxation," he pointed out.

Until the architecture is reformed, indebted countries will invariably resort to more loans on similar terms and "structural adjustment programmes" that enable them. Two decades of structural adjustment programmes show they kill growth, rather than reducing countries' external debt stock, contended Senegalese development economist Ndong Samba Sylla.

"The lack of monetary sovereignty is linked to the global system. The international financial architecture is telling our countries we won't give you good prices or cheap credit," he said.

(The writer was invited by the International Development Economic Associates [IDEAs] network for the conference held in Ghana last month.)





What is the Paris Club?

The Paris Club is an informal group of creditor countries that work together to support nations facing financial difficulties, chiefly those struggling to pay off debts.

Established in 1956, the club has its headquarters in the city it is named after. The group aims to help stabilise the macroeconomic and financial situation of countries and promote sustainable economic growth.

What does the Paris Club do?

The Paris Club helps countries tide over financial difficulties. Countries facing financial constraints and unable to meet their debt repayment deadlines can approach the Paris Club for support in mediating with creditor countries.

The club provides debt treatment to countries. This includes:

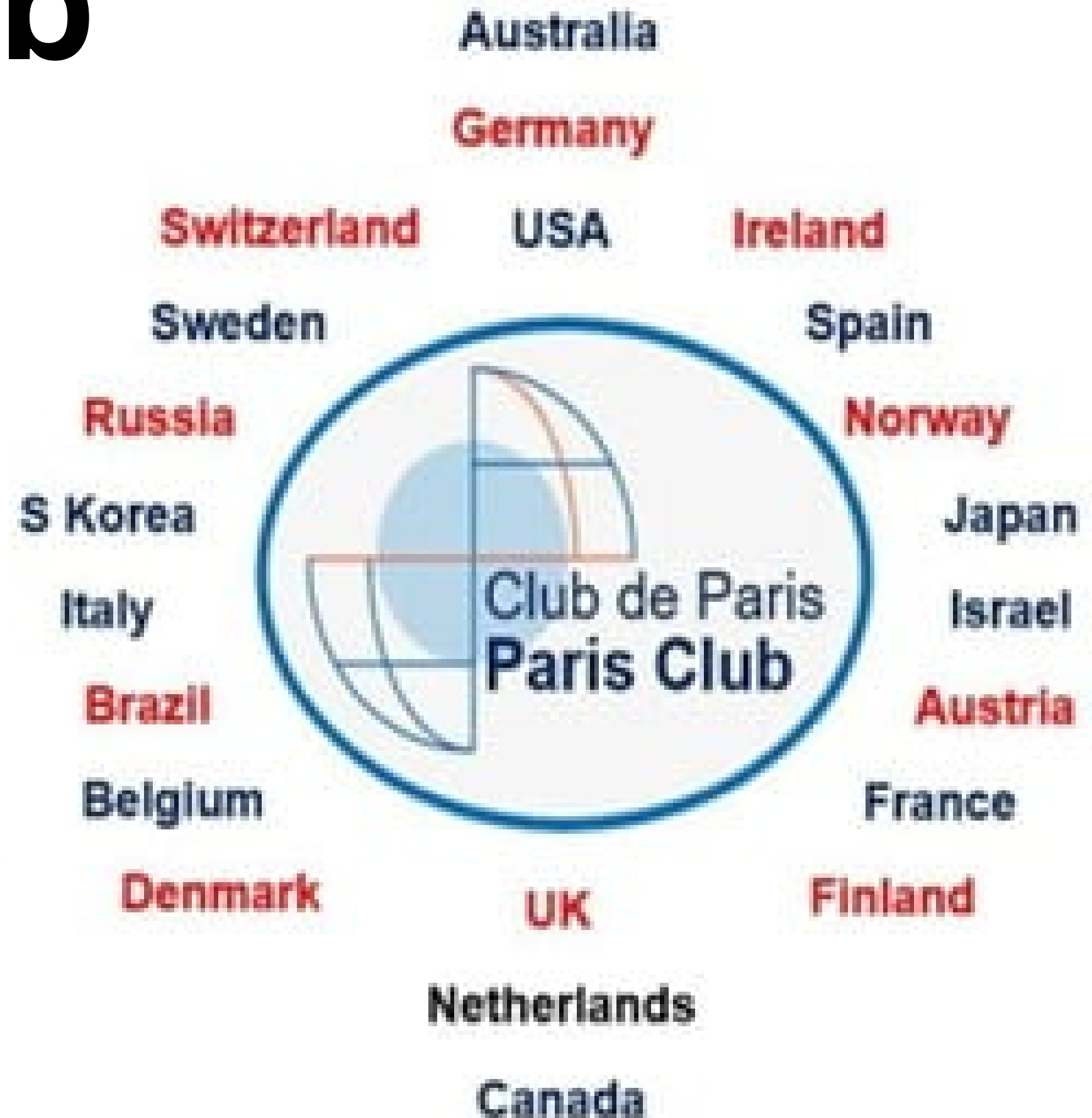
- negotiating new terms for the loan
- extending repayment deadlines
- having the owed amount reduced, and
- cancelling some of the debt owed

This provides nations in debt with a communication channel with their lenders with mediators present. This has been a relatively successful approach for the Paris Club as club members have generally been the creditors of debts accrued by developing nations.

Paris Club



Paris Club Meaning



Brief History of the Paris Club and its Debt Relief Initiatives



The Paris Club and Debt Relief

01

The Paris Club is made up of 22 creditor countries, including the United States, Japan, and Germany

02

Debt relief can come in various forms, including debt restructuring, debt cancellation, and debt rescheduling

03

Debt relief initiatives can be controversial, as some argue that it rewards countries for poor financial management

04

The Paris Club has provided debt relief to many countries over the years, including Nigeria, Afghanistan, and Iraq

05

Debt relief can have a significant impact on a country's economy



The origins and role of the Paris Club in recent days

- The Paris Club originated from a meeting held in Paris in 1956 when Argentina agreed to meet its public creditors.
- Over time, the Paris Club has played a significant role in debt agreements worldwide.
- According to its website, the club has reached 478 agreements with 102 debtor countries since its inception.
- The total amount of debt treated within the framework of Paris Club agreements stands at a staggering \$614 billion, highlighting its substantial involvement in resolving debt crises

The Hindu analysis by saurabh pandey sir





- The creditor countries meet ten times every year in Paris, France, for a **Tour d'Horizon** to discuss issues of debt in broader terms as well as hold negotiating sessions.
- Observer countries and organisations attend the Paris Club meetings to participate in the discussions and offer technical advice. However, they cannot participate in the negotiation itself.
- India is among the observers, along with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, OECD, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), European Commission, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and Inter-American Development Bank (IADB).

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Hainan Free Trade Port construction has gained momentum, says China

Nikhil M. Babu
BEIJING

Amid ongoing tensions in the South China sea, Liu Xiaoming, Governor of Hainan province – the southern most and the only tropical island province of China in the South China Sea – said that the construction of the Hainan Free Trade Port (FTP) has taken shape and gained momentum, six years after Chinese President Xi Jinping’s announcement of establishing the FTP.

Hainan, a lush tropical island, is not very far from the Philippines and there has been tensions between both the countries over the disputed South China Sea.

The FTP blueprint is ambitious and as per the

In the first phase, China aims to establish island as its most open economic region by 2025

plan, in the first phase, China aims to establish the about 35,000 sq km island as its most open economic region by 2025. The ultimate goal is to build a tropical Dubai in the middle of the South China Sea by 2035. “The construction of the Hainan FTP has taken shape and gained momentum, serving as both a booster and an accelerator for Hainan’s high-quality development,” the Governor said while addressing a press conference last week. “Going forward, we

will actively advance emerging marine industries such as deep-sea technology, marine intelligent equipment manufacturing, and deep-sea aquaculture. We have a greater goal of building a stronger Hainan with a thriving marine industry over the next decade,” he added.

The Governor said the government will also focus on the aerospace industry as Hainan is ideally suited for the development of the aerospace industry due to its geographical latitude.

“The No. 1 launchpad of China’s first commercial spacecraft launch site was completed at the end of last year, and the construction of the No. 2 launchpad was finished at the end of March, expected to be cap-

able of supporting regular launches starting in June,” he said.

The Governor said many leading domestic commercial aerospace enterprises are competing for launch opportunities.

“With a focus on the rocket chain, we will also expand and promote the establishment of ‘space plus’ industrial projects, such as the satellite chain and the data chain, striving to develop the Wenchang International Aerospace City into a hub that integrates space launches, R&D, manufacturing, tourism, and international exchanges,” he said.

(The correspondent is in China at the invitation of the China Public Diplomacy Association.)





- **construction of the Hainan Free Trade Port (FTP) has taken shape**
- **Hainan, a lush tropical island, is not very far from the Philippines and there has been tensions between both the countries over the disputed South China Sea.**

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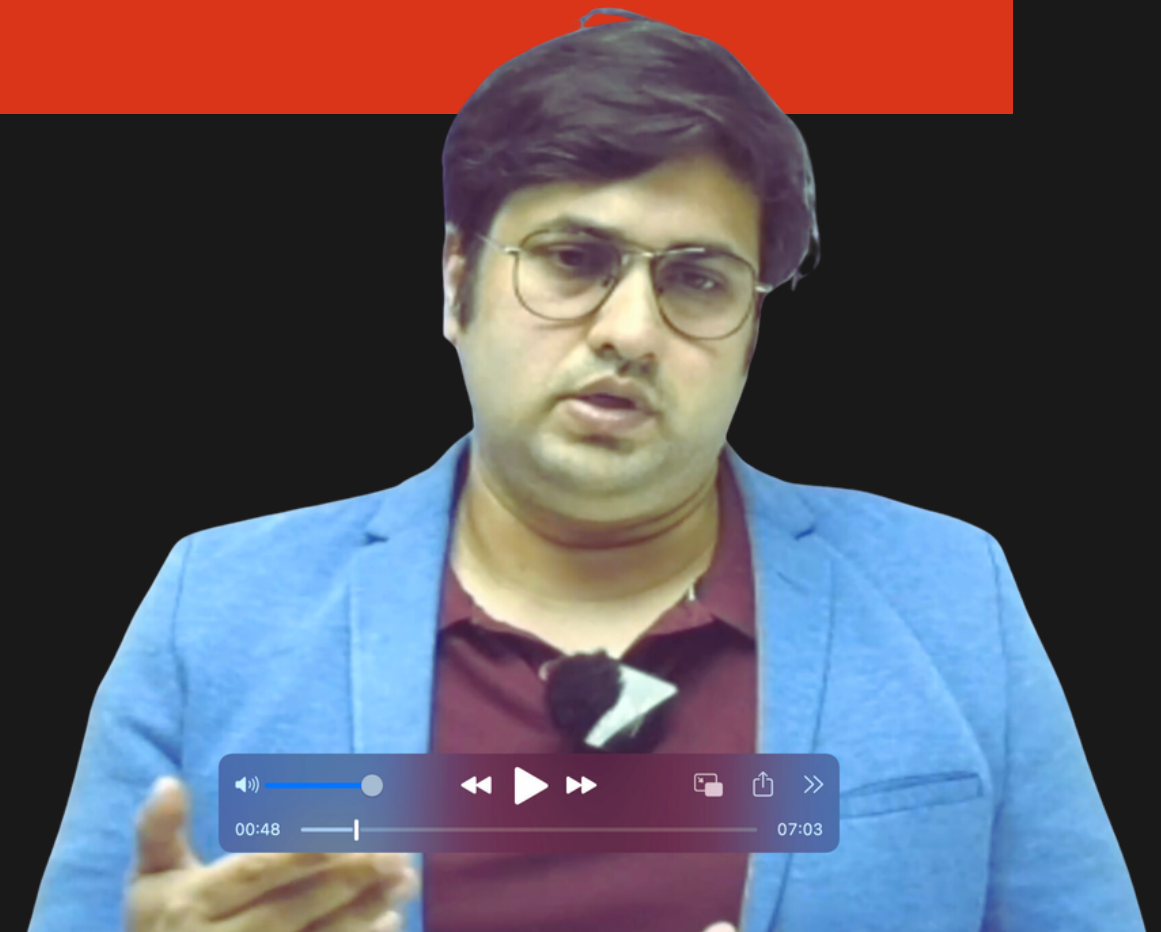
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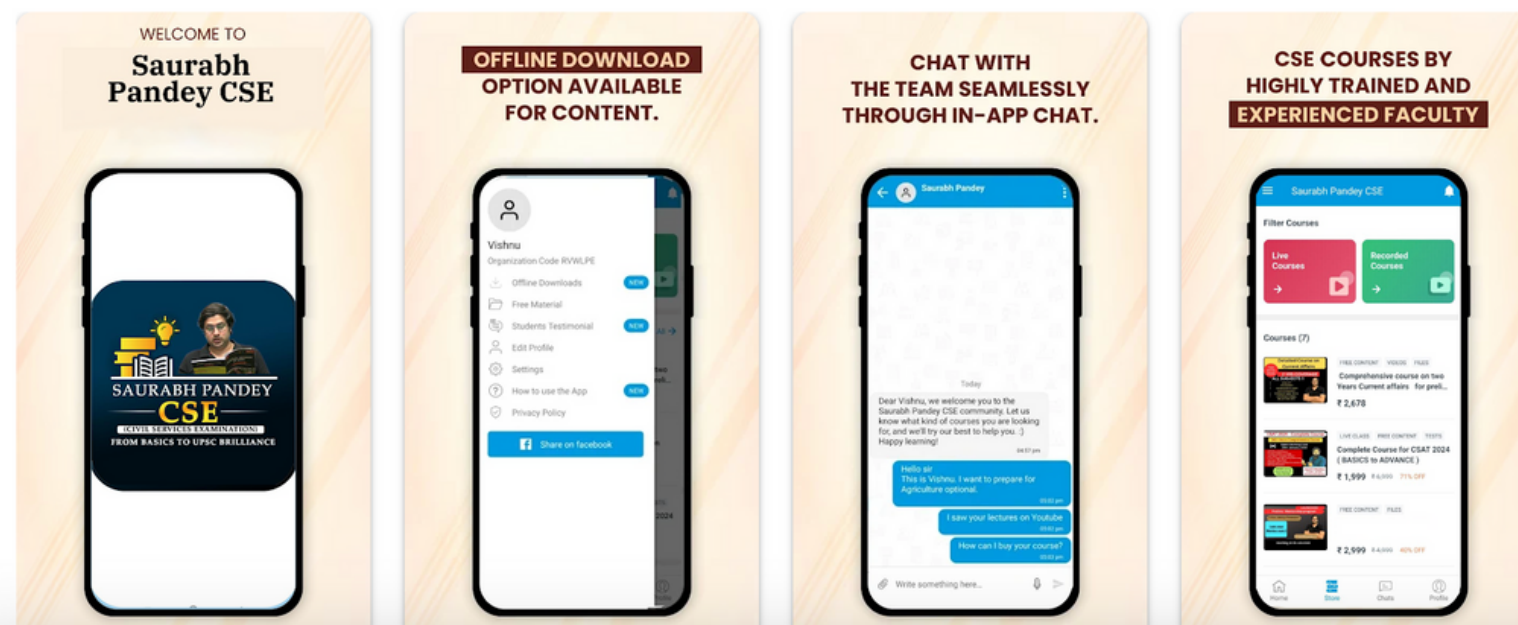
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