



CHRIST
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
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CHAANAKYA

**SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
AND MANAGEMENT**
MBA - FINANCE SPECIALIZATION

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EDITOR'S NOTE

Greetings readers!

It is our pleasure to bring to you the MBA Finance Students' contributions for March 2022. This issue is presented by **Team Teutates**, which is a group of students under the mentorship of **Dr. Aparna Hawaldar** from the MBA Finance Specialization. In this issue, the writers have explored a wide range of contemporary developments in the world of finance. The section titled “Creative Corner” showcases the passion students have for art and poetry. We hope that the Newsletter will help the readers get an overview of the recent financial news. Along with every article, a “Snapshot” has been provided, which summarizes the entire article.

Team Chaanakya expresses sincere gratitude to our Dean Dr. Jain Mathew and the entire leadership team, Head of Specialization, Dr. Mareena Mathew, Faculty Coordinator of Chaanakya, Dr. Nisha Shankar, our expert specialization mentors, and all the contributors for their cooperation and active participation.

Wishing our readers, A happy reading

Best wishes,
Team Chaanakya



This issue is presented by team

TEUTATES



Dr. Aparna Hawaldar



Akhil Skaria



**Susanna
Oommen**



Shruti Rathore



Adarsh Sharma



Palguni M N



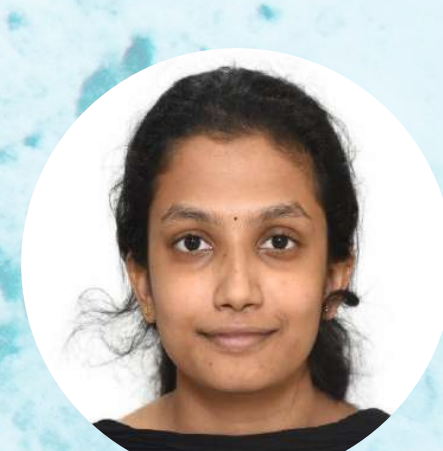
**Poonam
Prajapat**



**Navya
Agarwal**



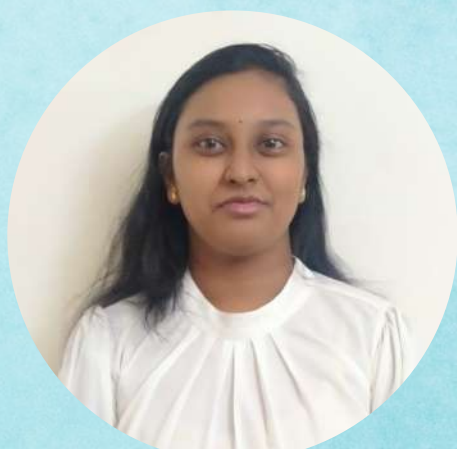
Ashik Bijoy



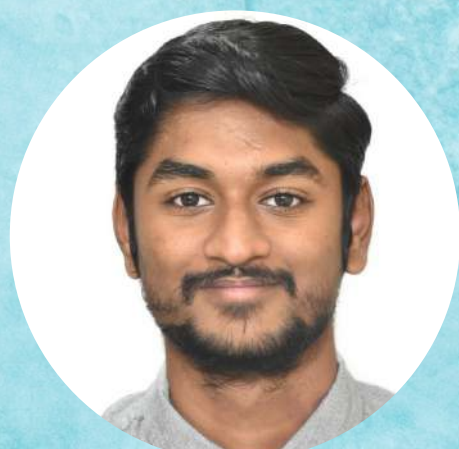
Aishwarya K V



**Bharath
Balaji K**



**Veronica
Richardson**



Vrishni Ritvic



**Mohini
Sharma**



Aastha Rajput



Akshay TL



Diana Thomas



Sherin D

CLUB ACTIVITIES AT A GLANCE



SAMANTHA BLACK
sales director

EXPERIENCE

POSITION TITLE for company tld
2013 - 2016
Short description of the position and the responsibilities you had in this position.

POSITION TITLE for company tld
2012 - 2013
Short description of the position and the responsibilities you had in this position.

POSITION TITLE for company tld
2003 - 2010
Short description of the position and the responsibilities you had in this position.

ADDRESS
125 Name Street,
Town / City,
State / Country,
Postal / ZIP code

HOBBIES
creating websites
swimming
photography
body building

REFERENCES

ELIOT BROWN
0028 01234 5678
eliot@mypage.com

ELIOT BROWN
0028 01234 5678
eliot@mypage.com

ELIOT BROWN
0028 01234 5678
eliot@mypage.com

COVER LETTER

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CLUB ACTIVITIES - JANUARY 2022

PEER SUPPORT SESSION

Arthasutra, the MBA Finance Club organized an alumni talk session for the MBA Finance students of batch 2020-22, on 13th January, 2022. The guest speakers invited for the event were Fabin Francis and Priyam, Business Analyst Trainees at Tavant Technologies Ltd. The speakers provided valuable tips on how to maintain positivity during the campus recruitment process. The aim of the session was to motivate students who were not yet placed. The speakers encouraged the students to face their fears and keep striving till the very last moment.



CLUB ACTIVITIES - JANUARY 2022

GNANATMAK VIVIDHTHA - ENHANCING VALUE EVENT

A value enhancing session was conducted by Arthasutra, the MBA Finance Club on 14th January, 2022. The event was focused on valuation of companies during mergers. Dr. Rajani Ramdas was the faculty coordinator for the session. The expert invited for the event was Mr. Vishal Devnath, CEO, SMERGERS. Mr. Vishal talked about fundamentals such as Intrinsic Value, and how it is used to value a business to assess whether it is worth including in a merger. The event was conducted in virtual mode on Webex. It provided the students with more practical knowledge on fundamental topics in Finance.



CLUB ACTIVITIES - JANUARY 2022

ADHA – SUSTAINABLE B-PLAN CONTEST

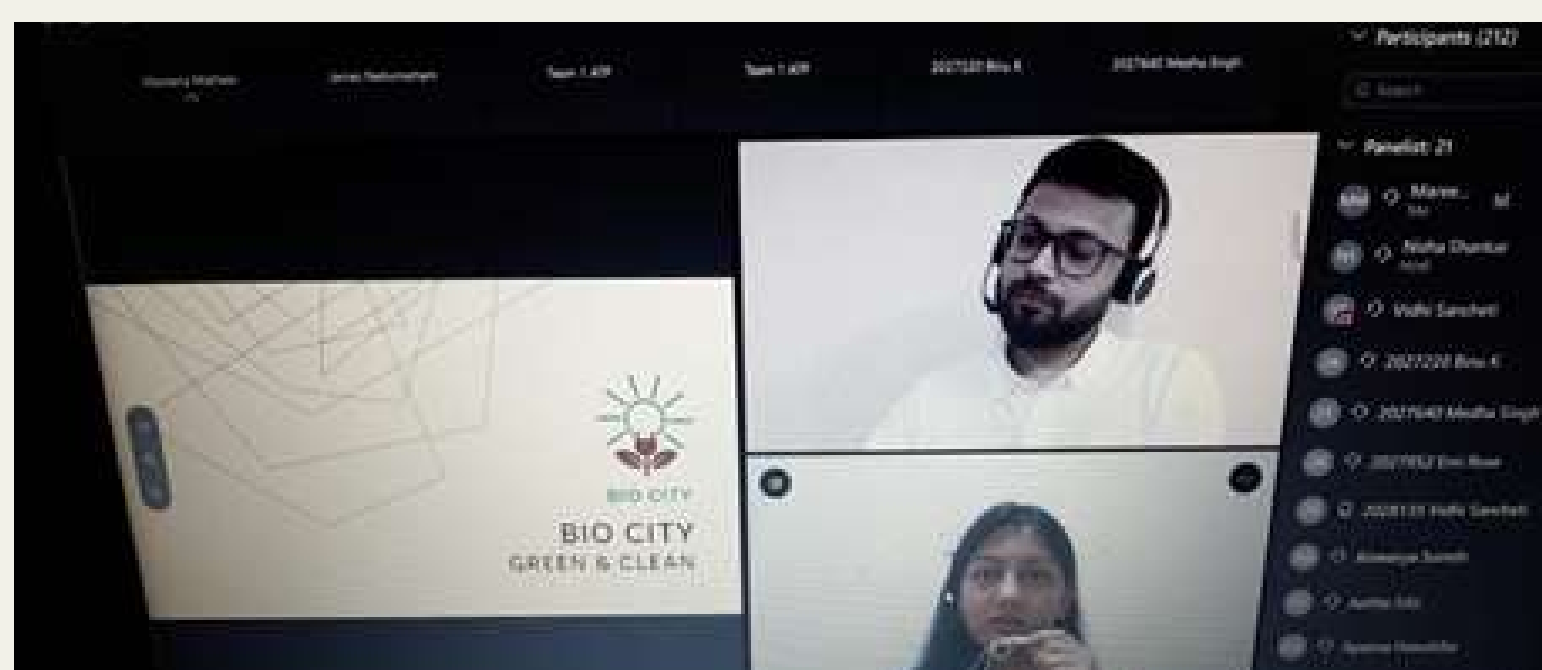
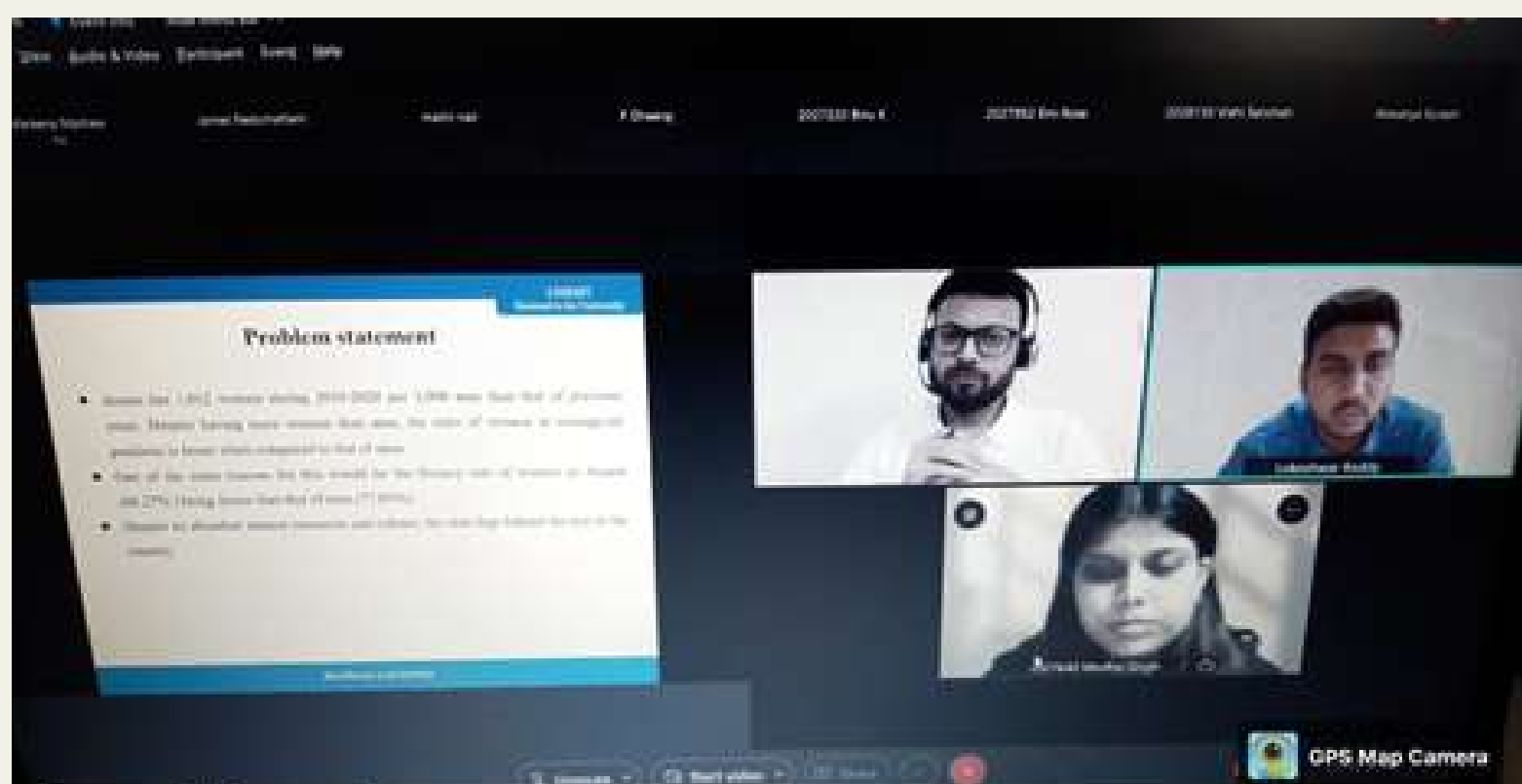
ADHA was a PPP model B-plan contest organized by Arthasutra, the MBA Finance Club. It was held on 27th January, 2022 on Webex. Eighteen students were shortlisted from the primary PPP model submissions. This was followed by a set of tasks which they had to undergo as part of the event.

Mr. Wasif Ahmad, Senior Manager - Reputational and Sustainability Risk Management, Standard Chartered Bank was the industry expert invited for the event. Dr. Malini Nair, Assistant Professor, SBM, CHRIST was the internal panelist for the event.

The competition enabled the students to get an exposure to sustainable business plans, critical analysis of PPP models for sustainable B plans, and with the technical know-how to financially analyze them.

Winners: Vidhi Sanchetti & team

Runners up: P Dheeraj & team



ALUMNI SPEAK



OUR DISTINGUISHED SBM ALUMNI – NIKITHA DARIRA



Ms. Nikitha Darira, Alumni of SBM CHRIST (Deemed to be University) from 2013-2015. She is currently working as Financial Risk Manager in JPMorgan Chase & Co.

INTERVIEW WITH MS. NIKTHA DARIRA

Q1. What was the favorite part of your MBA programme?

I believe the favorite part of my MBA at Christ University was Experiential Learning. The university prepares you for the toughest of times you are going to face in the real corporate world – Quality Deliverables, Presentation Skills, Communication Skills, Punctuality, Dressing etiquette, Confidence, Public Speaking, Unity in Diversity and of course some Good amount of Fun that's essential in every people agenda of an organization. The guidance I received from some of my mentors makes me who I am today and I will be forever grateful to the Christ Squad for making me the Christite I will be forever. Lastly, my gang of friends made my two years pass so quickly that I am grateful to the University for being a platform to the beautiful long-lasting bonds formed with my friends.

Q2. What are all the challenges you faced at the initial stage of your professional career and how did you encounter them?

Being a fresher out of an MBA, it's very natural to find it difficult to find the ideal job in the Finance field you want to specialize in and become a Subject Matter Expert. From an MBA, initially, all you want is an industry average paying job!. But with the wide array of opportunities available in the field of Finance itself, it gets very difficult to find what you are really looking for. This happened to me! I never wanted to get into a bank and hence joined a manufacturing firm. I handled Indirect Taxation and Financial Planning and Analysis for the first Organization I worked with. Soon I realized this is not the area I would like to specialize in and this led to job dissatisfaction very soon. I began exploring different areas of Finance and found Financial Risk Management very lucrative to my intellect.

I quickly registered for the Financial Risk Management (FRM) program by the Global Association of Risk Professionals (GARP) and developed so much interest while doing the course that I moved into one of the world's largest and prestigious Bank and am a part of the team where my passion lies. Being lost in the initial years of your career is very normal but you need to keep your motivation & spirits high and navigate & explore the opportunities presented to you and choose the one where your passion lies.

For I strongly believe – *Follow your passion as it's the only thing that will drive you towards excellence and bring you the laurels you deserve.*

Q3. What is the importance of FRM in the Present Industry?

Financial Risk Management is extremely crucial in every industry – manufacturing and service. The whole 2008 crisis was driven by the widening fault lines in the global economy despite several warnings by economists of an upcoming global recession. With the revived global economy outpacing the pre-2008 recession growth levels and growing complex financial products like Cryptocurrencies, complex derivatives instruments etc, it becomes imperative for organizations to preserve the economy from developing wider fault lines that would lead to another crash in the global economic environments. Also, with the growing cost of capital during an economic downturn, organizations need to focus on optimizing the risk-return trade-off to prevent filing for bankruptcy. It also becomes essential to cater to the varied stakeholders of the Firm and hence financial risk management strategies should cater to preserving and satisfying all stakeholder interests.

Q4. What are the differences between "market risk modeler" and "quantitative analyst"?

A Market Risk Modeller develops & validates the various economic models developed for the organization that will help understand the solvency of an organization given varied macroeconomic scenarios. A risk modeller would use multiple market risk models that are used in the calculation of Value at Risk (VaR), Stress Testing environments and other capital adequacy components.

A quantitative analyst uses varied quantitative methods that will help make sound strategic financial decisions for the organization. The decisions could pertain to investments, asset management, mergers and acquisitions, private equity investments, insurance, hedging strategies etc.

Q5. What are the company's top risks, how severe is their impact and how likely are they to occur?

An organization is challenged by a wide gamut of risks that can pose a threat to the organization's existence. The organizational key risks include Credit Risk, Market Risks and Operational Risks, though the impact of other risks cannot be classified as having minimalistic impacts. Credit and Market Risks contain the largest share of risks in an organization due to the nature of products that give risk to these risks as well as the volume of trades that produce this significant amount of risk. Credit risks arise from lending activities, securitizations, private equity investments, counterparty credit activities (derivatives, repo, reverse repo, cleared trades etc.). Market risks arise from trading activities, participating in foreign exchange transactions, regulatory norms and other macro-economic variables. Credit risks and market risks cannot be quantified in isolation keeping the other risks separate as all risks are interconnected to each other and the presence of one can also increase the dollar impact of another risk.

Organizations use internal models, hedging mechanisms to quantify the risks undertaken and also adhere to regulatory requirements (such as the Basel Norms) to maintain capital adequacy for continued growth. The impacts of these risks do not only impact an organization but have a rippling effect across the global economy due to the interconnectedness of various industries and organizations.

Q6. What are the Latest requirements and Qualities for a successful Financial Risk Manager in the current scenario?

A Financial Risk Manager today:

- Requires Market & Credit Management Skills
- Has the ability to identify any organizational threats and take adequate steps to overcome the risks involved
- Should be best positioned to estimate financial risk exposures using varied quantitative and qualitative techniques
- Effectively communicate relevant findings and recommend strategic options to stakeholders
- Understand that risk management is an integrated process and not treat risks in isolation
- Keep oneself abreast with the changing macro-economic scenario, government actions and understand the impacts of the same on an organization.

FACULTY SPEAK



Q1. How has banking changed in the past few years?

Traditional banking was a framework of strict regulations, involvement of paper works, transactions based on cash and cheque, and low reach to rural areas. However, we notice the emergence of technology in the banking sector, increased customer convenience, speed, transparency, and service access to rural and urban regions post-pandemic. In the current scenario, we also notice the emergence of different banks like payment banks, small finance banks, neo banks, and narrow banks that have changed the banking landscape.

Q2. What are the challenges you foresee for the banking system in this transformation?

There is growing competition in the banking space with the emergence of Fintech, which is coming up with innovative products in lending and payments with seamless customer experience. On the other hand, customers also face issues like weak passwords and unsecured networks being vulnerable to online frauds and phishing, resulting in fraudulent bank transactions. The emergence of Cryptocurrency in the financial market poses new threats to the banking sector. However, the issue of new Digital currency by the Central Bank in the future is a plan to counter this threat. However, there will be challenges in implementing the Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC).

Q3. How do you think banks are managing the risks in the banking space?

Some of the risks identified in the banking sector are - credit risk, material risk, and operational risk. Market risk management further includes the interest rate, liquidity, and foreign exchange risks. Banks focused more on credit risk management in the traditional system. Nonetheless, with the emergence of technology and dynamic changes in the economic environment,



growing geo-political risk and market risk management have become another significant factor to concentrate on. Apart from these risks, the increase in digitalization and the use of AI in the banking sector creates new threats like cyber security for customers and business financial information.

Q4. What do you suggest has been the impact of COVID-19 and the Ukraine-Russian crisis on the banking sector?

COVID pandemic has negatively impacted the worldwide economy, due to which businesses have been deeply affected. It has reduced the credit growth and rising NPA's in most banks in India. During this period, RBI announced Resolution Framework to provide relief to the borrowers and the banks; RBI also catalyzed growth by maintaining low-interest rates. Over the past quarters, we have noticed how the credit growth has picked up gradually in the banking sector. However, there are still significant challenges that the banks need to recover. Geo-political issues, i.e., the Russian-Ukraine war, too had a significant impact in different areas of banking - increase in commodity and crude oil prices, rising input cost, outflow from capital markets, depreciation of the currency, and rising Fed rates. These issues impact the bank balance in the longer run.

STUDENTS CORNER



EXPERIENCE

- POSITION TITLE** for company tld
Present
Short description of the position and the responsibilities you had in this position.
- POSITION TITLE** for company tld
2013 - 2016
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- POSITION TITLE** for company tld
2003 - 2010
Short description of the position and the responsibilities you had in this position.

REFERENCES

- ELIOT BROWN
0028 01234 5678
eliot@mypage.com
- ELIOT BROWN
0028 01234 5678
eliot@mypage.com
- ELIOT BROWN
0028 01234 5678
eliot@mypage.com

COVER LETTER

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Suspendisse suscipit efficitur, nunc lorem interdum elit, ut vestibulum nisi metus non mi. Aliquam dictum porta erat nec con...

SAMANTHA BLACK
sales director

PHONE
0028 01234 5678

EMAIL
info@samablaq.com

WEBSITE
www.mypage.com

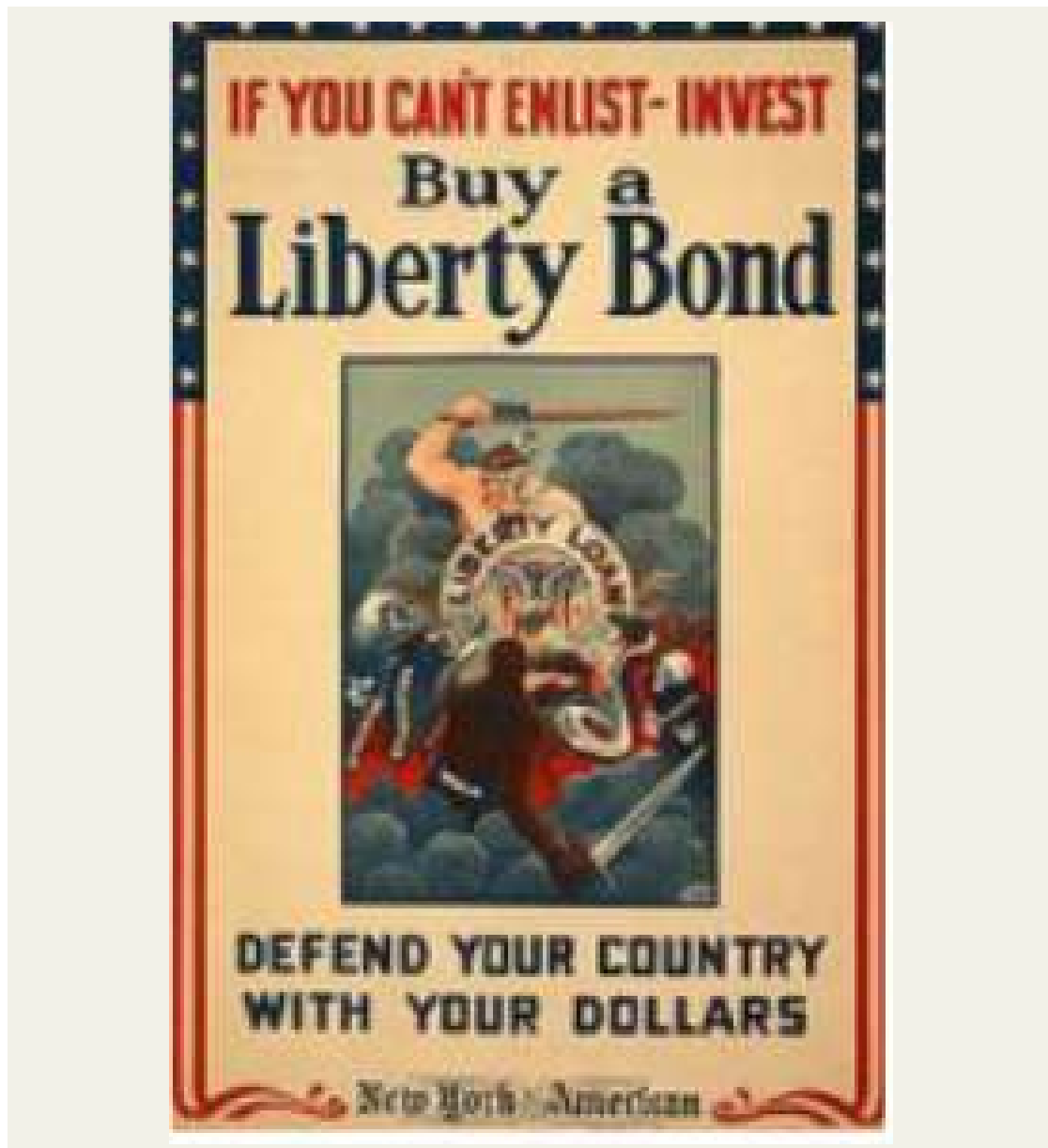
SKYPE
skype: sambqak

ADDRESS
125 Name Street,
Town / City,
State / Country,
Postal / ZIP code

HOBBIES
creating websites
swimming
photography
body building

PROFESSIONAL STATEMENT
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FUNDING A WAR: THE STORY OF UKRAINE WAR



War bonds are debt instruments issued by governments to finance military operations and production during wartime. These bonds often attract a sense of patriotism among individuals, who even view their purchase as a public service. There have been various structures for war bonds which are generally issued with a discount and give returns below the current market standards.

Ukraine's War Bonds and Cryptocurrency

Ukraine selling its war bonds is part of a wider crowd-funded effort to capitalize on their domestic and international support as it seeks to oust Russian troops. Though IMF has supported Ukraine's finances for many years, the pandemic and the Russian attack have hit the finances badly. Ukraine's credit ratings were further downgraded into the non-investment grade, resulting in institutional investors not being able to buy their debt instruments.

Brief History War Bonds:

During World War I, war bonds were made available to retail investors and large investors to raise adequate money for financing the growing military expenditure.

Between 1917 - 1919, the US government raised more than \$20 billion by issuing four separate Liberty Bonds.

The initial release of Liberty Bonds were not well received, and these bonds are usually traded below their real value. They later issued war bonds at a higher interest rate to resolve the issues regarding the sale of bonds. The government also launched marketing campaigns to popularise the bonds and Charlie Chaplin was the brand ambassador.

During World War II, following the attack on Pearl Harbor, the US released war bonds labeled as defense bonds, later renamed war bonds. These bonds helped the US government raise an estimated \$185 billion. More than 84 million Americans purchased these bonds. A national effort was made to sell these bonds using radio advertising and sports events.

On March 1, 2022, the Ukrainian government issued war bonds, raising 8.1-billion-hryvnia, equivalent to \$270 million. "The proceeds from the bonds will be used to meet the needs of the armed forces of Ukraine and ensure the uninterrupted provision of the state's financial needs under the war" (Marchenko, 2022) Ukraine's war bonds have one year of maturity and do not pay for a coupon. They also have a yield of 11%. The government has also issued a two-month bill with a 10% yield. This compares with the yield of the Ukrainian dollar-denominated bond which is to mature in 2023.

He held an official meeting on Monday with potential investors and reported that Ukraine was heavily sponsored by Western investors. In 2021, the Central Bank had transferred nearly 19 billion hryvnias, equivalent to \$630 million, to its state budget. Ukraine's financial infrastructure was partially frozen after the Russian attack, but the Kyiv government was able to raise money by selling bonds. Its Central Bank closed the foreign exchange market on February 24.

FUNDING A WAR: THE STORY OF UKRAINE WAR



The war bonds issued by Ukraine were sold to early dealers, including Citigroup Inc, Raiffeisen Bank International AG of Austria, and OTP Bank Nyrt of Budapest.

The cryptocurrency equivalent of a war bond was another weapon in the country's treasury, helping Ukraine expand its reach to potential future fundraisers. Two days after the Russian invasion, the official Ukrainian Twitter account sent Bitcoin and Ethereum addresses to accept crypto donations. Ukraine reportedly raised about \$50 million; On March 4, Mykhailo Fedorov, Ukraine's deputy prime minister, reported he was looking at another \$ 100 million in the second week. At the start of the crisis, Ukrainian officials posted addresses of two cryptocurrency wallets on their Twitter accounts, a clear and transparent address to which, they could make cash contributions. The wallets withdrew more than \$10.2 million only four days after the assault (9.2 million euros). Since then, more than \$100 million in Bitcoin has been contributed, with the "Crypto Fund for Ukraine," overseen by Michael Chobanian, the owner of the Ukrainian cryptocurrency exchange Kuna, accounting for 60% of all donations.

Crypto contributions came in the system of Bitcoin, Ethereum, and Tether, a stable coin pegged one-to-one to the US dollar. Aid packages offered to Ukraine in fiat money by the US and the EU outnumber bitcoin donations, which allow people to contribute.

Bitcoin donations have the potential to attract "younger contributors". Another reason cryptocurrencies are important to Ukraine is that geopolitical or macroeconomic issues have a lesser impact on them and bitcoin transactions are faster.

The article highlights how Ukraine raised \$270million through war bonds and more than \$54million through cryptocurrency to raise funds for war operations and production during wartime. The article also gives background on war bonds and their functions.



Veronica Richardson
2128626



Aastha Rajput
2128032

IMPACT OF RUSSIA - UKRAINE WAR ON INDIAN TRADE

The war in Ukraine has severely affected global trade and development, with rising food and fuel prices contributing to a worsening outlook for the worldwide economy. The report released on March 16th shows that the war in Ukraine has increased the risk of financial volatility and complex international supply chain configurations, which altogether leads to mounting trade costs.

It has also raised concerns about the stability of the commodity markets.

Since Russia and Ukraine are the two most prominent players in the agri-food sector, the war has impacted the developing nations adversely. It is finding it difficult to cope with it. The Pandemic has affected the global supply chain, with the state of dissatisfaction in the civilians due to the war impacting trade development. Some reports state that the long-run effect on food prices globally is yet to be predicted.

The airspace restrictions and other security concerns regarding trade with Russia and Ukraine have led to a massive hike in freight rates, harming businesses, impacting the global economy.

The Indian sectors which are primarily affected by the war are:

Defence: Russia is one of India's leading weapons suppliers. According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute's research, India has received over 23% of Russian arms deliveries between 2016 and 2020. A Congressional Research Service assessment from October 2021 stated that, while India's reliance on Russian armaments and equipment had decreased significantly, the Indian military is dependent on Russian-supplied equipment for many of its operations.



If the rift between Russia and Ukraine continues, war may jeopardize the delivery of the S-400 Triumf 'SA21 Growler'.

The S-400 Triumf 'SA-21Growler' long-range Surface-to-Air Missile (SAM) system is expected to improve India's air defence. The system's supply began in December of last year, and the delivery of five regimental kits from Russia is due in 2025, according to the deal inked between India and Russia.

It is also to be noted that India imports some of its weapons and equipment from Ukraine. Therefore the war has caused a disruption in the supply from both sides.

Crude oil: Russia is the world's third-largest crude oil exporter. The cost of crude oil rose to a seven-year high to \$110 a barrel following Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Imports from other countries meet 85% of India's oil needs. As per the Economic Survey 2022, India's GDP growth rate in 2022-23 will be between 8% and 8.5%, assuming crude oil prices remain in the \$70-\$75 per barrel range.

Crude oil's breaching of the \$100 per barrel milestone will negatively impact these industries. Another impact of the rising crude oil prices will be on the fuel prices in India. Fuel prices are determined by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

IMPACT OF RUSSIA - UKRAINE WAR ON INDIAN TRADE

They revise the fuel prices according to the changes in the international market. It is estimated that the fuel process in India will go up by 10% soon. If the Central and the State governments don't change the tax slabs, the fuel costs will increase drastically. Edible Oil: The war has affected palatable oil costs throughout the world. Specifically, in the Indian context, the scarcity of groundnut seed will severely impact the rabi season. The current price range is ₹ 180 – ₹ 190. Owing to the demand, pure oil costs around ₹450 per litre. Peanuts and Peanut oil have been a significant portion of people's daily diet in many states of India. People constantly fear their daily rations, not knowing when the prices will shoot up.

The continuing Russia-Ukraine situation will have an impact on India's core industries. Owing to the reduced valuation of the Indian Rupee against the US Dollar, India's product prices are anticipated to shoot up.

The Pandemic has damaged the global supply chain, and this, combined with civilian dissatisfaction because of the conflict, has influenced and impacted trade development.

The Pandemic has damaged the global supply chain, and this, combined with civilian dissatisfaction because of the conflict, has influenced and impacted trade development.

India's GDP growth rate in 2022-23 will be between 8% and 8.5 per cent, according to the Economic Survey 2022, assuming crude oil prices remain in the \$70-\$75 per barrel range. However, crude oil's breaching of the \$100 per barrel milestone negatively impacts the growth projections.



This sharp rise may also trigger disruptions in various businesses across India, negatively impacting India's core industries.

The ongoing war has acted as a wake-up call for domestic industries and the government to produce a broader range of products for Indian and global markets and take steps towards self-dependency.

The geopolitical tensions have certainly derailed trade across the globe, affecting various emerging markets like India. However, India has shown it is resilient in many ways.



Vrishni Ritvic J
2128621



Mohini Sharma
2128167

THE MACRO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF RUSSIAN UKRAINE WAR ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY

"Domestic macroeconomic conditions are striking a path diverging from global developments."

This statement of the 2022 RBI bulletin is challenged by the ongoing Russian Ukraine War and its succeeding impacts on the Indian economy.

Although the short-term effects are not much, the second-order effects are impactful as Russia is India's primary defence partner. The ban on the trade of Russian Energy products and various sanctions imposed by the Western allies to deter the Russian invasion into Ukraine did not work as expected, consequently affecting the Indian economy.

The Indian stock markets are reacting to the falling prices, leading to a bearish market in the future. Stock markets have been 'correcting' very frequently. On March 7, the S&P BSE Sensitive Index (BSE Sensex) has declined to 53,035, by almost 15 per cent from its 52-week record high of 62,245.

The Indian companies face a significant problem of payment and receipts with Russia. Since the removal of Russian banks from the SWIFT system, the Indian companies established in Russia, majorly the pharmaceutical companies such as Sun Pharmaceuticals and Dr Reddy Laboratories, cannot transfer their profits back to India.

One of the significant problems the Indian economy will face is the brunt of rising commodity prices. The January 2022 Household Inflation Expectations Survey expected inflation to be higher at 9.7 per cent a month ahead, at 10.6 per cent in the coming three months, and 10.7 per cent for the coming year. In comparison to the RBI's target of 4.5 per cent for the year.

Although Russia supplies only nine per cent of the nickel supply, it influences the entire global market, leading to an increase in nickel price.

Also noteworthy would be the palladium, a significant component of the automobile industry for which Russia accounts for 35% of global production; the current situation can lead to a reduced supply of metal, leading to a rise in prices in the Indian market.

Russia and Ukraine both supplied approximately 29 per cent of the Global wheat exports, whose disruption has resulted in a rise in the general wheat prices, which could subtly increase Indian wheat exports. This rise in the price is the highest in the last 50 years as of March 4, 2022.

Since India is the second-largest holder of gold after China, it will benefit from the rise in the gold price leading to a vast increment in the overall wealth of the economy.

This rise in prices in different industries could lead to overall inflation in the long term. Government cannot use a deflationary monetary policy because the economy is still recovering from the after-effects of the pandemic, which could affect the aggregate demand. The government will have to develop adequate macroeconomic policies to save the dip in the economy.

The article summarizes how the Ukraine – Russia war will affect the various sectors of the Indian economy in the long run by exploring the price and commodity trade shocks that have rattled the global markets.

DIANA THOMAS
2128239



ECONOMIC WARS -SANCTIONS AGAINST RUSSIA



On February 24, 2022, Russia declared a 'special military operation' against Ukraine. The harshest sanctions since World War II was imposed on Russia on the same day, but are they effective?

The effectiveness of economic sanctions can be measured on four parameters- do they put off bad behaviour, can they be enforced, are these punishments effective, and do they lead to a change in the behaviour of the targeted country. In other words, deterrence, enforcement, punishment, and rehabilitation determine how effective sanctions are.

Petroleum and minerals make up almost 60 percent of Russia's export; perhaps cutting off Russia's petroleum export earlier would have deterred Russia's advances on Ukraine, but Europe was facing an energy crisis in winter, and sanctioning Russian fuel was not possible. Despite the failure of sanctions to deter invasion, sanctions may lead to future deterrence.

Next up is enforcement. While it is unlikely that the USA and European countries will remove the sanctions anytime soon, friendly and neutral countries may still possibly trade with Russia. On March 2, the UN General Assembly voted on denouncing Russia, 4 countries sided with Russia (Syria, Belarus, North Korea, and Eretria) while 35 countries including India abstained, the resolution. The countries which sided with Russia are most likely to trade with them, lowering the overall effectiveness of sanctions. The west has threatened sanctions

on Moscow-friendly and neutral countries with sanctions if they traded with Moscow. However, only time will tell what these countries will decide to do.

The third parameter is punishment. What are the troubles that Russia is facing due to sanctions? Before Russia recognized Luhansk and Donetsk as countries on February 20, 2022, it had a flourishing stock market and strong currency. Between February 20, 2022, to March 11, 2022, the ruble collapsed from 77 per dollar to 117 per dollar, the inflation rate reached a staggering 20 percent, the economy is expected to shrink by 8 percent by the end of the year, and more than 300 brands have pulled out of Russia. Russia will face a shortage of supply and a significant drop in living standards, it is hard to know if Putin anticipated all this, but there are signs that these effects are changing public opinion about Putin and his ambitions.

The fourth and final stage of measuring effectiveness (also the most important) is rehabilitation. When all is said and done, do sanctions change the behaviour of Russia? In this case, the desired rehabilitation means the removal of all troops from Ukraine and withdrawing recognition of both countries. So far, 20,000 people have been arrested for protesting the war, and about 100,000 total protesters were present in a country of over 150 million population. Would this internal unrest lead to a regime change that needs to be observed in the coming days?

SWIFT BAN ON RUSSIA

A network or intermediary organization is often used to guarantee that international transactions run smoothly. SWIFT is a secure messaging system that banks use to send such messages regarding money transfers and other operations. Payments made through the SWIFT global payment

ECONOMIC WARS -SANCTIONS AGAINST RUSSIA

network are known as SWIFT payments.

The European Union (EU) and the United States have been compelled to prohibit several Russian banks from the SWIFT payment system due to the Ukraine issue. The decision was made after great thought since it might impede payments to and from Russia. On the other hand, banks will no longer get information (messages) concerning international payment senders or recipients. To address this issue, all international banks and institutions interested will join the Russian SPFS. If Russian banks are excluded from SWIFT, the country's access to global financial markets will be limited. It may follow Iran and North Korea's lead and use cryptocurrencies to settle payments. Iran was the only country to be cut off from SWIFT before Russia, and it lost a third of its global commerce as a result. For the time being, the action against Russia is only partially implemented, with only a few Russian banks covered. Although cryptocurrency transactions are being recorded on the underlying blockchain, new tools created in Russia can assist in protecting the origin of such transactions, allowing businesses to trade with Russia without being discovered. The alternative option for Russia is to hasten the launch of the digital ruble in order to ensure that cross-border transactions are as seamless as possible. Banks will be able to transfer cash, which is widely utilized as a medium of exchange and a means of cross-border payments.

In the past, sanctions have changed the regime in only small and weak countries. Russia is neither of them. However, as the war drags on and working-class Russians' living conditions worsen, we can see more widespread protests.

In conclusion, threatened sanctions were ineffective in deterrence; friendly and neutral countries can do sanction busting trades; punishment for Moscow has been severe. What now needs to be seen is whether behaviour change will occur soon.

The article discusses how effective are the sanctions imposed by the West, how can we measure the effectiveness and what changes will they bring?



SHRUTI RATHORE
2127954



SHERIN D
2128152

FINANCE BUZZWORDS

Neo Banks

These are digital-only banks that don't have traditional banking technology and costly networks of physical branches instead their banking services are provided completely online through laptop or mobile applications. There are two types of neo banks, i.e., full sack Neo Bank which is a standalone Bank it's on banking license and it can operate independently and front end focused neo banks are those which do not have their own banking license to operate in partnership with a traditional bank in order to provide services to its customers. Some of the neo banks in India are Kotak 811, Razorpay X, Jupiter, Fi Money, Niyo.

Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC)

CBDC are digital tokens issued by the Central Bank and it is similar to cryptocurrencies. They are usually pegged to the value of the country's flag currency. They are considered to be a form of legal tender that can be used to exchange services and goods. There are two types of CBDC- Wholesale CBDC, which are similar to holding cash reserves in a central bank, and Retail CBDC, Disha government bank digital currencies which can be used by consumers and businesses. This new technology can reduce credit and liquidity risk, improve cross-border payments, and help in financial inclusions.

SWIFT

Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications is a member-only society that provides safe and secure financial transactions for its member countries. It facilitates an electronic payment system between individuals and businesses even though the customer or vendor has a different Bank than the payee. It has 11 characters, the first four are the institution code, the next 2 are the country code, the next two indicate the city code and the last three indicate the branch code. On February 22 EU and US prohibited some key Russian banks from using SWIFT as a part of economic sanctions on Russia over its actions in Ukraine

Non Fungible Tokens

These are cryptographic assets that use blockchain technology along with unique identification codes and metadata that distinguish them from each other. In the modern financial system there are many different types of financial assets and making a digital representation of these physical financial assets is a step forward and re-invention of this infrastructure. One can purchase NFTs from many online NFT marketplaces like OpenSea, Rarible, Super rare, etc.

GameFi

This is a combination of two words that is gaming and decentralized finance. GameFi is based on the following concepts:

Blockchain technology- this technology is one of the vital elements of GameFi because this technology will assure that buying, selling, and exchanging items will be open, fair, and transparent as the data is stored on the decentralized public blockchain

NFTs- All gaming items like Avatars, weapons, land, gold, etc are represented as NFTs, which players can win during the course of the game and these NFTs can be exchanged for crypto and which can be further exchanged for fiat currency.

Play to earn model- this model allows users to receive rewards for completing gameplay objectives, such as winning a battle or tournament, similar to Mobile Premier League app. This model allows players to trade their valuable assets (their winnings) and exchange them.

Some GameFi apps are Decentraland, Sandbox, and Gala



AKSHAY TL
2127802

MOVIE REVIEW: THE PURSUIT OF HAPPYNESS



Movie- The Pursuit of Happyness

Director- Gabriele Muccino

Platform- Netflix

Cast- Will Smith, Jaden Smith, Thandie Newton, Brian Howe

"The Pursuit of Happyness"- is a biographical movie of Chris Gardner (American entrepreneur, investor, author, philanthropist, motivational speaker, and stockbroker), starred by Will Smith and Jaden Smith.

Gardner realized the potential of his story and decided to publish his autobiography on May 23rd, 2006. Inspired by the book, Gabriele Muccino agreed to direct the movie, and the film was released on December 15th, 2006. One of the interesting elements in the title "the Pursuit of Happyness"- is the term Happyness instead of Happiness. The misspelled word is from an essay written by Lemuel Haynes in 1776, where he quoted Thomas Jefferson's words from the United States Declaration of Independence but misspelled the last word with a "y." In the movie,

"Happyness" is not the common word we use but another level of happiness that can be achieved from success after facing all the struggles in life.

In the movie, Gardner (Will Smith) works as a salesman, his wife Linda (Thandie Newton) is working on two jobs to pay for the bills, and his 5year old son, Christopher (Jaden Smith), goes to day care.

When Gardner was trying to sell one of his scanners, he met Jay Twistle (Brian Howe), a manager of Dean Witter Reynolds, and Gardner impressed him by solving a Rubik's cube. Mr. Twistle offered him a chance to become an intern stockbroker. Gardner agrees to paint Mr. Jay's apartment to avoid eviction for not paying rent. He got arrested and was ordered to spend one night in jail. Because of that, he was late for his interview the next day, and he also showed up in shabby clothes at Dean Witter's office. Despite his appearance, he got the chance to do the internship with 20 other interns.

After that, he faced several problems within his family, internship, with the government, etc. But in the end, after all the struggles, he was able to obtain the job where only one out of 20 interns would be selected.

The story tells you not to fall behind even when facing difficult times. The movie shows that people are facing difficulties in the world mentally, physically, and even financially. Even with all this existing, people are trying to achieve their greed, which is the reason for the Russo-Ukrainian war as well. Russia is trying to capture Ukraine, claiming that Russians were ruling them in the past, so Ukraine is not an independent country but belongs to Russia. Ukraine is trying to join NATO and become a free nation so that Ukrainians can live free from the fear of Russia. People should be living in "Pursuit of Happiness" instead of cold-blooded war. Thereby living a satisfying life.

Akhil Skaria

2128205



UNSCRAMBLE!

Welcome to the world of Finance Terms!!!

- 1.igffebssnnreeti
- 2.prihafnyteinlo
- 3.sddiagirnertni
- 4.lanpingn
- 5.uyiiqtidl
- 6.gyloilopo
- 7.toactnuascrig
8. rdctidtafeei
9. lyittloiaav
- 10.wnabdor
11. lcilacsfyipo
12. idrfacyui
13. eivdiaertvs
- 14.letsryooavnici
15. ioiasictqun

Note: Few of the scrambled terms contain two words.

CLUES

1. Perks that employers give to their employees above and beyond any financial compensation
2. A term to describe rapid, excessive, and out-of-control general price increases in an economy
3. The trading of a public company's stock or other securities (such as bonds or stock options) based on material, nonpublic information about the company.
4. The process of thinking regarding the activities required to achieve the desired goal.
5. The ease with which an asset, or security, can be converted into ready cash without affecting its market price
6. A market characterized by a small number of firms who realize they are interdependent in their pricing and output policies
7. An after-the-fact contract between two parties who were otherwise not in a legal commitment to one another
8. A situation where the country's import dues exceed the receipts from the exports.
9. A statistical measure of the dispersion of returns for a given security or market index.
10. A debt security issued by a government to finance military operations during times of war or conflict
11. The use of government spending and taxation to influence the economy.
12. A person or organization who is responsible for managing money or property for another person or organization
13. Securities whose value is dependent on or derived from an underlying asset.
14. A firm's ability to meet its long-term debts and obligations
15. When one company purchases most or all of another company's shares to gain control of that company

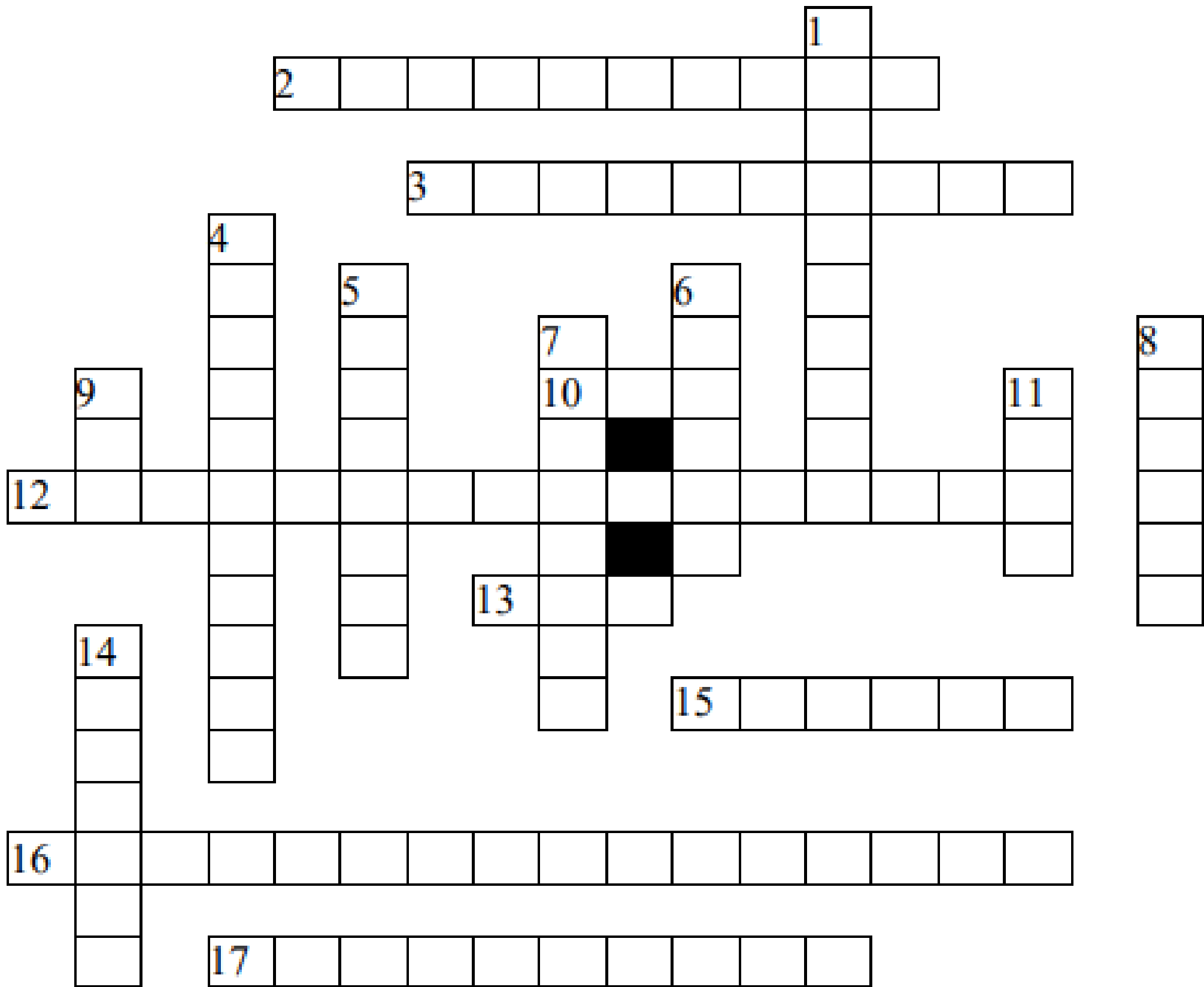
SCAN TO VIEW THE ANSWERS



SUSANNA OOMMEN
2127757



STOCK MARKET PUZZLE



Across

- 2. Measurement of the value of a section of the stock market.
- 3. Market in which prices are rising.
- 10. The first time that the stock of a private company is offered to the public.
- 12. Group of members who jointly oversee the activities of a company or organization.
- 13. Regulate the sale and trade of stocks and bonds.
- 15. National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations, a computerized system for trading in securities.
- 16. Any person, company, or other institution that owns at least one share of a company’s stock.
- 17. Street on the south end of Manhattan in NewYork City, which contains the NYSE and many other important financial institutions.

Down

- 1. Market in which prices are falling
- 4. A company or group of people authorized to act as a single entity and recognized as such in law.
- 5. A stock market index created by Charles Dow.
- 6. A person who buys and sells goods or assets for others.
- 7. Portion of a company's stock given to the shareholders
- 8. Market Index that consists of 500 stocks that are widely held.
- 9. Highest-ranked executive in a company.
- 11. The oldest and largest stock exchange in the U.S.
- 14. A document incorporating an institution and specifying its rights

SCAN TO VIEW THE ANSWERS



BHARATH BALAJI K
2127664



STOCK OF THE MONTH



Adani Wilmar, a partnership company between Adani Group and Wilmar International, is one of the largest FMCG companies in India. The company offers many of the essential commodities found in Indian households. The largest-selling edible oil brand in India, 'Fortune' is a product of Adani Wilmar. Other prominent products are wheat flour, rice, pulses, and sugar. They are also the largest importer of edible oil in the country.

After Adani Wilmar got listed on February 8th, it gained more than 40%. Even though the listing price was 3 rupees down from the issue price of 230, it soon regained momentum and the price of the stock skyrocketed.

When the stock market tanked amid the Russia-Ukraine war, Adani Wilmar's share price increased. It rose by almost 10% in the last trading week of February. As India imports nearly 90% of sunflower oil from Russia-Ukraine, the ongoing tension between the two countries will negatively impact sunflower imports.

If the crisis between Russia and Ukraine prolongs, it will result in an immediate increase in the price of sunflower oil due to supply constraints caused by the war. The price of sunflower oil has already gone up from Rs. 125 to Rs. 170-180, which may further increase in the coming months.

A decrease in the supply of raw materials may affect the company's profit margin for some months but is expected to recover soon.

The company is also the largest manufacturer of glycerin, stearic acid, and basic oleochemicals in the country. It also has a pan-India distribution network. The current CEO of the company is Angshu Mallick.

Bank of America Securities has set a target price of Rs. 420 for Adani Wilmar due to the pricing power that the company holds in the market. The firm is expected to increase its earnings per share by 38% in the upcoming year. In the last three years, the company has displayed good growth in terms of profit and revenue. The company reported a 66% increase in net profit from Rs. 127 crores in Q2 to Rs. 211 crores in Q3. Adani Wilmar has also reduced its debt and borrowings to Rs. 1,904 crore.

Adani Wilmar is an FMCG company with edible oil being its major business driver. The company has huge potential, and it is expected to grow in the coming quarters. They are more than capable of overcoming short-term headwinds and will benefit investors in the long term.

ASHIK BIJOY
2128005



CREATIVE CORNER



EXPERIENCE

POSITION TITLE for company tld
Present
Short description of the position and the responsibilities you had in this position.

POSITION TITLE for company tld
2013 - 2016
Short description of the position and the responsibilities you had in this position.

POSITION TITLE for company tld
2012 - 2013
Short description of the position and the responsibilities you had in this position.
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet lur dis onomu inusani qui spe volur new.

POSITION TITLE for company tld
2003 - 2010
Short description of the position and the responsibilities you had in this position.

REFERENCES

ELIOT BROWN
0028 01234 5678
eliot@mypage.com

ELIOT BROWN
0028 01234 5678
eliot@mypage.com

ELIOT BROWN
0028 01234 5678
eliot@mypage.com

COVER LETTER

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipiscing elit, ut vestibulum eleifend dolor ornare. Ut suscipit ornare orci venenatis massa suscipit a. Morbi non metus eleifend varius. Quisque et lacus fermentum ac purus ut, vehicula gestas, in luctus

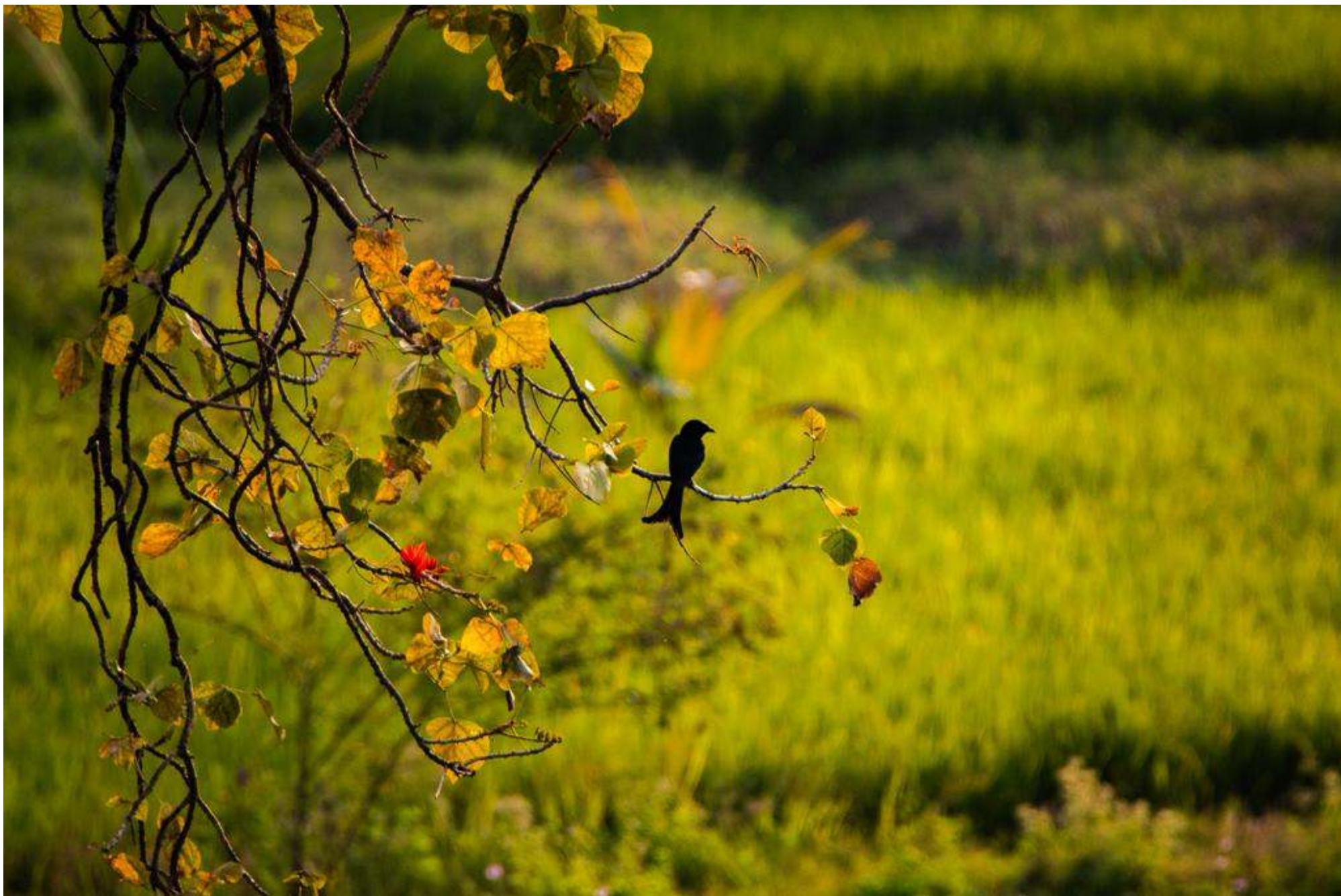
SAMANTHA BLACK
sales director

ADDRESS
125 Name Street,
Town / City,
State / Country,
Postal / ZIP code

HOBBIES
creating websites
swimming
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body building

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BEAUTIFUL THINGS DON'T ASK FOR
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(PHOTOGRAPHY)

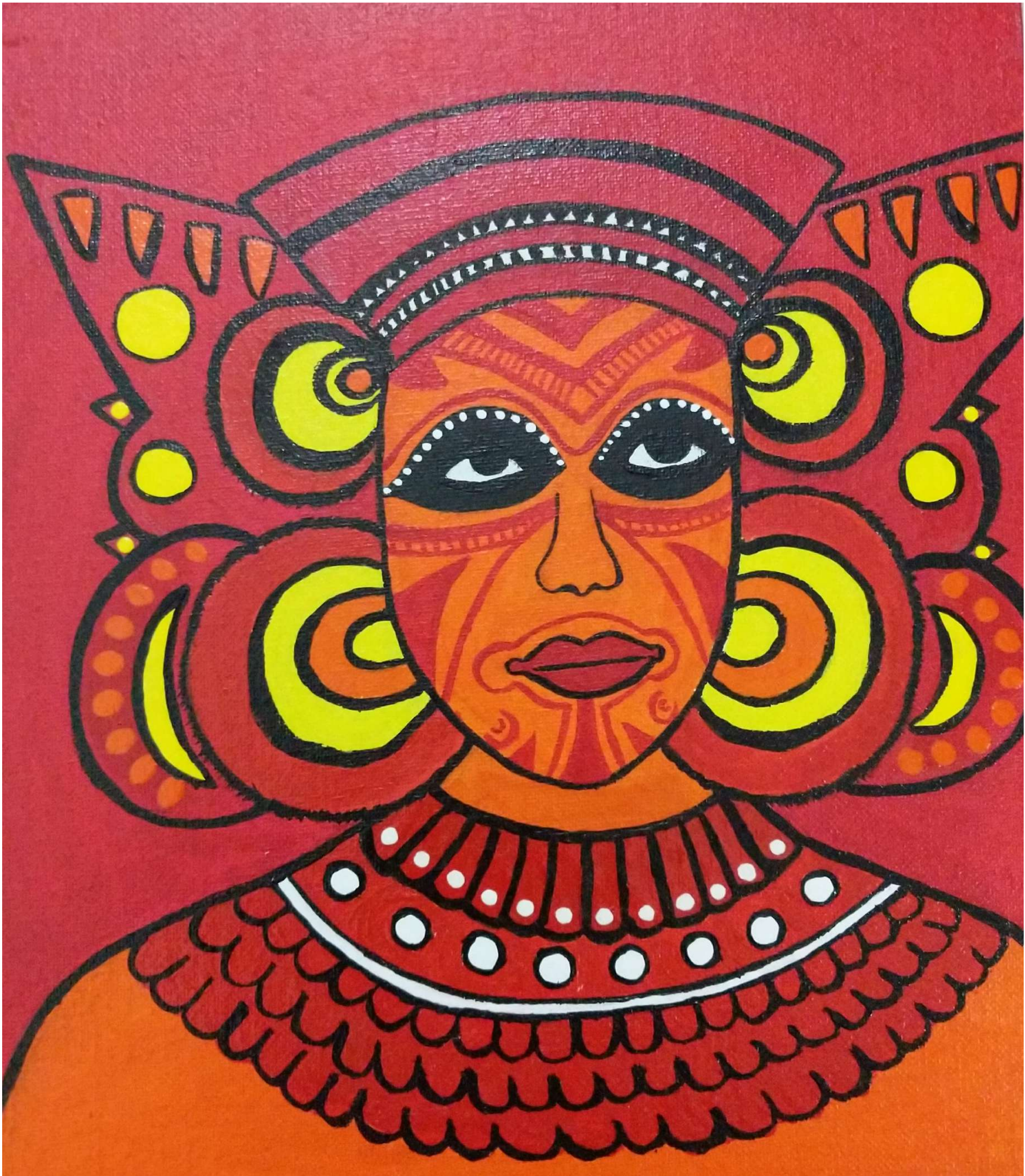


ADARSH SHARMA
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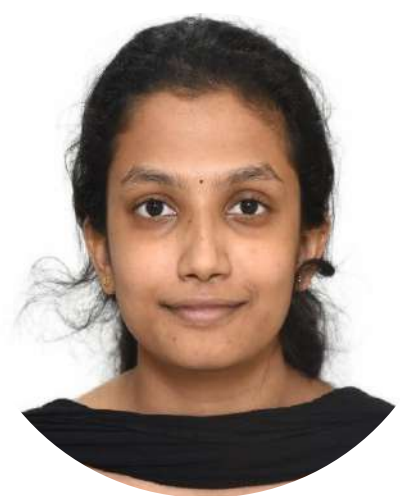


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WHERE ART MEETS CULTURE (PAINTING)



AISHWARYA K V
2127533



C H A A N A K Y A

POEM ON FIREFLY

In a journey full of thorns,
Don't take back your steps behind.
Even if you lose your destiny,
Do not let others write your fate.



Set the highest and most challenging targets,
But do not give up the courage to succeed in life.
You have the fire, the fire that can accomplish anything,
Don't let the spark leave your mind.

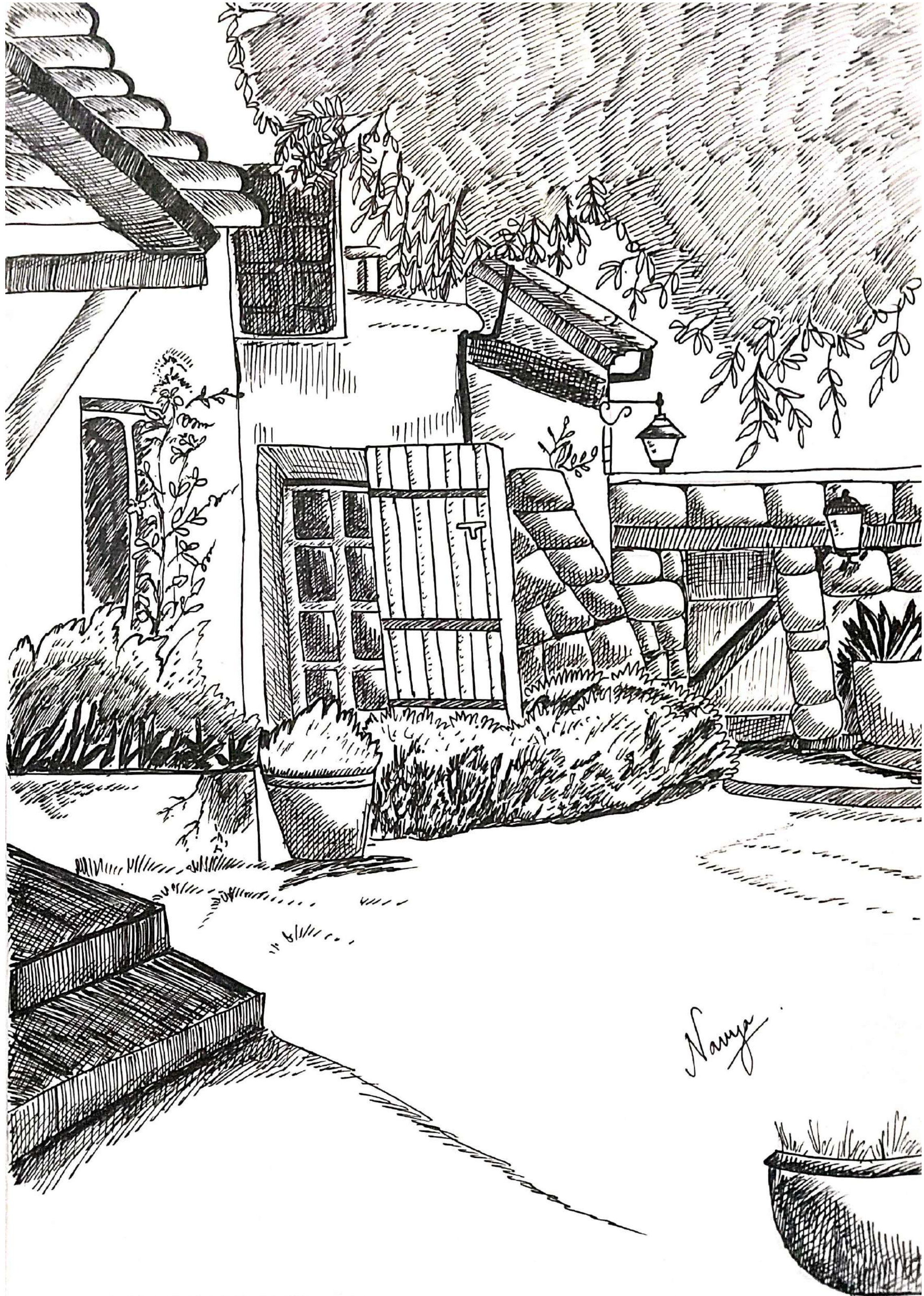
A man is a product of his thoughts,
Keep this thought of Gandhi in your mind,
Strengthen your intentions to move ahead in your life,
Humans, learn to walk in the darkness,
Learn how to shine in the darkness like a firefly.

POONAM PRAJAPAT
2127946

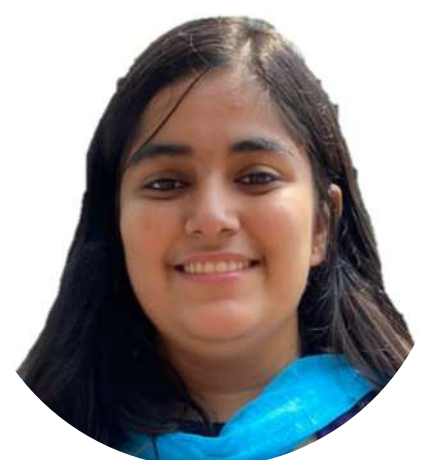


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THE WORK OF ART IS A SCREAM OF FREEDOM (SKETCHING)



NAVYA AGARWAL
2128060



THE EDITORIAL TEAM



**Head of Specialization
Dr. Mareena Mathew**



**Faculty Co-ordinator
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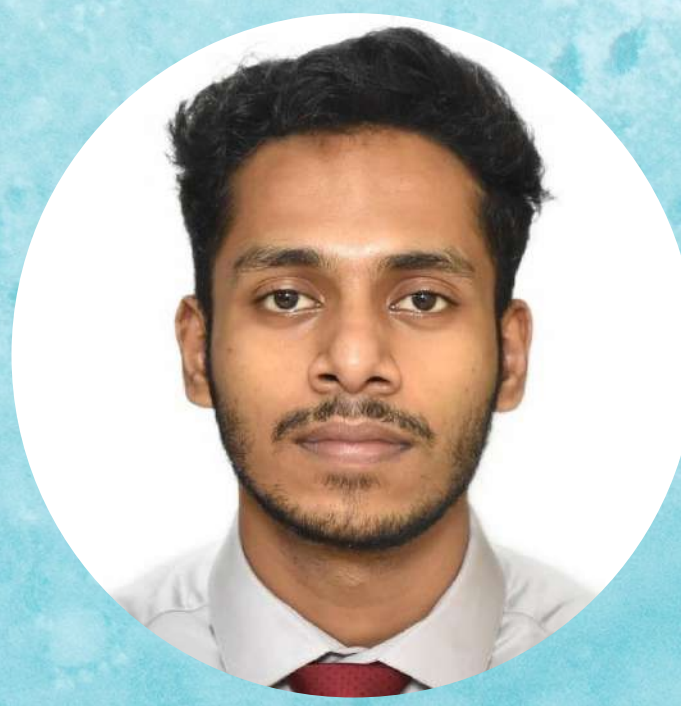
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Rahul Sanjay



Anand Santhosh



Rahul Verma