Economies of election

Democracy is viewed as a system that ensures freedom of the people, separation of powers and respect for human rights. Although the nation of democracy has evolved, the same people, the people for the people, still remains. Currently, the democratic systems around the world follow a representation democracy in which the people choose one or a few governing officials to represent the authority to deliberate and decide legislation. The election ensures voting rights for all eligible voters to elect governing officials such as members of parliament or mayors or ward representatives. As the governing officials are responsible for legislation and its execution or any country, they are elected by the people through democratic elections. If the governing officials neglect or impede the country’s demands, candidates spend large amounts of money during elections, in order to convince the candidates to win the election, campaigning has become essential. The campaigning may include legitimate expenses to communicate their policies and manifestos but would also involve expenses made to lure the voters into voting for them. With the local level elections just around the corner in Nepal, a question arises: to what extent do election campaigning expenditures benefit the economy?

Economy of election:

Sri Lanka has faced a severe food crisis due to the impact of the Civil War that ravaged the country for over 30 years. The Civil War caused massive destruction to the economy and population. The war also led to a significant slowdown in global growth in 2022 and added to inflation. Fuel and food prices have increased rapidly, hitting vulnerable populations in low-income countries. The war in Ukraine has triggered a costly humanitarian crisis that demands a peaceful resolution. At the same time, economic damage from the conflict will contribute to a significant slowdown in global growth in 2022 and 2023. Fuel shortages in crisis-hit Sri Lanka could be finalised.

India needs to remove trade restrictions, reduce tariffs in South Asia

India is a major trading partner for South Asia and plays a significant role in the economies of the region. The government has formally banned imports of at least 10 goods, which it considers luxury or non-essential, in a bid to stop the country’s foreign exchange reserves from further depleting. India’s move to ban exports of crude palm oil, though some of them expect the ban could be finalised.

IMF asks Sri Lanka to restructure debt before bailout

The IMF said that it has asked cash-rich India to provide financial assistance to Sri Lanka. The government has formally banned imports of at least 10 goods, which it considers luxury or non-essential, in a bid to stop the country’s foreign exchange reserves from further depleting. IMF asks Sri Lanka to restructure debt before bailout.

Sri Lankan central bank to launch digital currency

The Sri Lanka Central Bank (SLCB) is preparing to launch the country’s own digital currency. Digital currency or central bank digital currency (CBDC) is an electronic or digital form of money, backed by the central bank of a country or group of countries. It is a store of value and a medium of exchange that is not physically issued or stored, but rather exists as a digital record on a ledger of transactions. The launch of the national digital currency in Sri Lanka is expected to provide several benefits to the economy, including increased efficiency in financial transactions, reduced costs for banks and other financial institutions, and improved access to financial services for the unbanked and underbanked segments of the population.

Nepal to launch digital currency

Nepal’s central bank has announced plans to launch a digital currency. The move is expected to provide several benefits to the economy, including increased efficiency in financial transactions, reduced costs for banks and other financial institutions, and improved access to financial services for the unbanked and underbanked segments of the population.

IMF calls on developing countries to reduce tariffs on exports

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is calling on developing countries to reduce tariffs on exports. The IMF says that high tariffs on exports can be a significant barrier to trade and economic growth. It is calling on countries to reduce tariffs on exports as a way to boost economic activity and improve living standards.

Indian FMCG players are concerned about Indonesia's move to ban crude palm oil exports.

Indian fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) companies are concerned about the potential impact of Indonesia's move to ban crude palm oil exports. Indonesia is one of the world's largest producers of palm oil, which is a key ingredient in many FMCG products. The ban could lead to a shortage of raw materials for Indian FMCG companies, which could in turn lead to higher prices for consumers.

Sri Lanka economic crisis could divert shipping activities toward India

The economic crisis in Sri Lanka has led to a diversion of shipping activities toward India. India has a significant advantage in terms of geographical proximity and access to the Indian Ocean, which makes it a preferred destination for shipping activities. The diversion of shipping activities away from Sri Lanka is expected to have negative implications for the country's economy, as it reduces the demand for goods and services in the local market, leading to job losses and reduced economic growth.

CO2 lockdowns in China hit its trade partners

China's lockdowns to control the spread of COVID-19 are having impacts on imports and exports. China is the world's largest exporter, and its trade partners are significantly affected. The lockdowns have led to a reduction in production capacity, which has impacted the supply of goods and services in the global market. The reduction in exports from China has led to a decline in demand for goods and services, which has impacted the economies of China's trade partners. The lockdowns have also led to a decline in demand for goods and services, which has impacted the economies of China's trade partners.

Experts doubt implementation of Nepal’s latest trade deal with China

Expatriate economists doubt the implementation of the latest trade deal between Nepal and China. The deal includes a range of trade agreements and initiatives aimed at boosting trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. However, experts have expressed concerns about the feasibility and impact of the deal, citing issues such as the lack of concrete action plans and the potential for limited gains for Nepal.

India agrees to expand power cooperation

India and Nepal have agreed to expand power cooperation. The two countries have a long history of cooperation in the power sector, and the agreement is expected to further strengthen the relationship between the two nations. The agreement includes initiatives such as the construction of new power transmission lines and the development of renewable energy projects.