



BUSINESS ACUITIES

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INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

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GLOBAL CHANGES IN APRIL 2022:



1. GLOBAL EVENTS:

Various international events and conferences were scheduled to take place in 2022, such as the FIFA World Cup in Qatar, the Winter Olympics in Beijing, and the World Expo in Dubai. These events were expected to attract global attention and have significant cultural, economic, and sporting impacts.

2. ELECTIONS:



Many countries held elections in 2022, including presidential, parliamentary, and local elections. Political transitions and changes in leadership can have significant implications for domestic and international affairs.

3. TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENTS:



Technological innovation and advancements were expected to continue shaping various industries and societies. Areas such as artificial intelligence, robotics, blockchain, renewable energy, and 5G technology were

anticipated to witness further developments.

4. Climate Change and Sustainability:



Climate change remained a pressing global issue. Efforts to address climate change, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and promote sustainable practices were anticipated to continue through international agreements and national policies.

5. GEOPOLITICAL DYNAMICS:



Geopolitical

relationships among nations continued to evolve in 2022. Ongoing issues such as trade disputes, regional conflicts, diplomatic negotiations, and alliances could impact global affairs.

6. ECONOMIC RECOVERY:

Many countries were focused on recovering from the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Governments and central banks implemented measures to stimulate economic growth, support businesses, and address employment challenges.

MONETARY POLICY:



1. INTEREST RATES:

Central banks use interest rates as a tool to manage monetary policy. In 2022, central banks may adjust interest rates based on their assessment of economic conditions, inflationary pressures, and growth expectations. If the economy is overheating or inflation is accelerating, central banks may consider raising interest rates to cool down the economy and curb inflation. On the other hand, if economic growth is sluggish or inflation is below target, central banks may opt to lower interest rates to stimulate borrowing, investment, and spending.

2. QUANTITATIVE EASING (QE):

Some central banks may continue or modify their quantitative easing programs in 2022. QE involves purchasing government bonds or other financial assets to inject liquidity into the economy and stimulate lending and investment. Central banks may adjust the size and pace of their asset purchase programs based on economic conditions and their objectives.

3. INFLATION TARGETING:



Many central banks have an inflation target they aim to achieve over the medium term. In 2022, central banks will closely monitor inflation rates and take appropriate measures to ensure that inflation remains within their

target range. If inflation exceeds the target, central banks may tighten monetary policy by raising interest rates or scaling back asset purchases.

4. FORWARD GUIDANCE:



Central banks provide forward guidance to communicate their policy intentions and provide guidance to financial markets and the public. In 2022, central banks may adjust their forward guidance based on evolving economic conditions and their policy outlook. Changes in forward guidance can influence market expectations and impact borrowing costs and investment decisions.

5. COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPARENCY:

Central banks are increasingly focused on communication and transparency. They aim to provide clear and consistent messaging to enhance the predictability of their policy actions and manage market expectations. Central banks may continue to prioritize effective communication strategies in 2022 to guide market participants and promote financial stability.

INFLATION TARGET:



inflation targets set by central banks:

1. UNITED STATES FEDERAL RESERVE (FED):

The Federal Reserve aims for an inflation target of 2% over the longer run. The Fed utilizes the Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) price index to monitor inflation.

2. EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK (ECB):



The ECB aims to maintain inflation below, but close to, 2% over the medium term. The Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is the main indicator used by the ECB to assess price developments.

3. BANK OF ENGLAND (BOE):

The BoE's inflation target is

2%. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used to monitor and measure inflation in the UK.

4. RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA (RBA):

The RBA aims for an inflation target of 2% to 3% over time. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used as the main indicator of inflation in Australia.

5. BANK OF JAPAN (BOJ):



The BoJ has been pursuing a target of 2% inflation. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used to assess price developments in Japan.

FINANCE MANAGEMENT:

1. BUDGETING:

Creating and adhering to a budget is a fundamental aspect of finance management. It involves tracking income and expenses, setting financial goals, and allocating funds accordingly. Budgeting helps in prioritizing spending, controlling costs, and ensuring financial stability.

2. CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT:



Managing cash flow involves monitoring and optimizing the inflow and outflow of funds. It includes maintaining sufficient liquidity to cover expenses, managing receivables and payables, and making strategic decisions to improve cash flow.

3. RISK MANAGEMENT:

Assessing and managing financial risks is crucial for effective finance management. This includes identifying and evaluating risks, implementing risk mitigation strategies, and having appropriate insurance coverage. Risk management helps in protecting assets, reducing financial vulnerabilities, and ensuring long-term financial stability.

4. INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT:



Making informed investment decisions is an important aspect of finance

management. It involves assessing investment opportunities, diversifying portfolios, and balancing risk and return. Investment management aims to grow wealth, generate income, and achieve long-term financial goals.

5. DEBT MANAGEMENT:



Effectively managing debt is essential for maintaining financial health. This includes managing borrowing wisely, making timely debt payments, and minimizing interest costs. Debt management helps in avoiding excessive debt burdens and maintaining a good credit rating.

6. FINANCIAL PLANNING:



Developing a comprehensive financial plan is crucial for successful finance management. It involves setting financial goals, creating a roadmap to achieve them, and regularly reviewing and adjusting the plan as circumstances change. Financial planning provides a framework for making informed financial decisions and achieving long-term financial objectives.

7. TAX PLANNING:

Strategically managing taxes is an important aspect of finance management. It involves understanding tax laws,

optimizing tax deductions and credits, and ensuring compliance with tax regulations. Tax planning helps in minimizing tax liabilities and maximizing after-tax income.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION:



In 2022, the WHO is expected to continue its efforts in addressing various health challenges. These may include:

1. COVID-19 RESPONSE:

The WHO has been actively involved in the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, it is likely to continue providing guidance, technical support, and coordination to member states in

combating the pandemic, including vaccination campaigns, testing strategies, and public health measures.

2. HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE:



The WHO plays a crucial role in preparing for and responding to health emergencies around the world. This involves monitoring and detecting outbreaks, supporting countries in building their capacities to respond to emergencies, and coordinating international efforts in times of crisis.

3. DISEASE SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL:



The WHO works on monitoring and controlling various diseases of global concern, such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and non-communicable diseases. It provides technical expertise, guidelines, and support to member states in preventing, diagnosing, and treating these diseases.

4. HEALTH POLICY AND GOVERNANCE:

The WHO works to develop evidence-based health policies and guidelines, promoting best

practices in healthcare delivery, and advocating for health equity and universal health coverage. It collaborates with member states and other stakeholders to strengthen health systems and improve health outcomes globally.

5. COLLABORATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS:



The WHO collaborates with various international organizations, governments, civil society, and other stakeholders to address global health challenges. It works closely with partners to leverage resources, share expertise, and foster collaborations for better health outcomes worldwide.