

Topics

A Shared G20 vision for the Ocean Commons

Context:

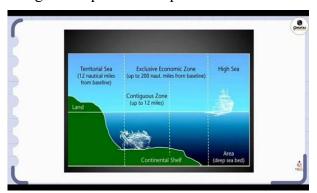
❖ The G20 countries together account for around 45% of the world's coastlines and over 21% of the exclusive economic zones (EEZs). The oceans are reservoirs of global biodiversity, critical regulators of the global weather and climate and support the economic well-being of billions of people in coastal areas.

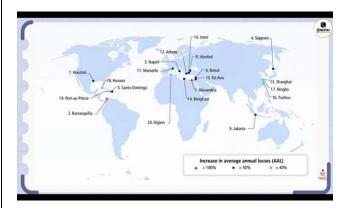
Blue Economy:

- According to the World Bank, the blue economy is the "sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods and jobs while preserving the health of the ocean ecosystem".
- It includes not only ocean-dependent economic development, but also inclusive social development and environmental and ecological security.

About Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ):

It is defined by UNCLOS as a 200-nauticalmile zone in which the coastal state has the right to explore and exploit resources.





A Host of initiatives:

- The Government of India has launched bold initiatives to promote the development of a blue economy.
- The Sagarmala initiative promotes port-led development.
- The Shipbuilding Financial Assistance Policy encourages domestic ship-building.
- Yojana is actively engendering a 'blue revolution' through sustainable and responsible development of the fisheries sector.
- The Sagar Manthan dashboard tracks vessels in real-time.
- The Deep Ocean Mission explores deep-sea resources in the EEZ and continental shelf as well as development of technology for harnessing them.
- ❖ India adopted the Coastal Regulation Zone notification to classify and better manage coastal regions and conserve ecologically sensitive coastal and marine areas including ecosystems.

Special Groups

अगर आपको Watsapp Quiz Group ज्वाइन करना है तो आप हमे watsapp पर इस नंबर 9695164679 अपना नाम लिखकर और आप किस Exam की preparation कर रहे है वो लिखकर मैसेज करे

1 UPSC/ BPSC Group
2 JEE / NEET / CUET Exam
3 12th & 10th BOARD EXAM
4 SSC GD
5 Banking Exam
6 Railway Exam
7 Spoken English (Basic se)
8 Complete English Grammar

आपको Monday to Saturday ko Morning OR Evening में important PDF Or Quiz मिलेंगे आप मुझसे किसी भी एग्जाम की जानकारी ले सकते है Suraj Mishra - 9695164679 पर अपना नाम ओर एग्जाम लिखकर मैसेज करे



- ❖ As the host of the World Environment Day in 2018, Mr. Modi gave a clarion call to eliminate single-use plastic.
- ❖ In 2022, the global community rallied together for a multilateral treaty on addressing plastic pollution.
- The same year, India introduced an amendment **Plastic** Waste Management Rules banning select singleuse plastic items and introduced policies for extended producer responsibility in waste management in order to combat plastic pollution, including in the marine environment.
- * 'Lifestyle for the Environment' that promotes mindful utilisation over mindless consumption patterns.
- The G20 Action Plan on Marine Litter, the Osaka Blue Ocean Vision, and the Coral Research and Development Accelerator Platform.

Why need to focus?

- The ambitious efforts by countries to expand their blue economies are being threatened by intensifying extreme weather events, ocean acidification and sea level rise, marine pollution, over-extraction of resources and unplanned urbanization also pose significant threats to the ocean, coastal and marine ecosystems, and biodiversity.
- Therefore, the responsibility of their protection, conservation and sustainable utilization lies with all nations.

An important role:

- Several G20 members have released their strategies for developing and/or expanding their blue economy.
- India's G20 presidency would play an important role in promoting individual and collective actions to facilitate the transition towards a sustainable blue economy.

Conclusion:

- This forum presents an excellent opportunity to build effective communication with all stakeholders to share best practices, foster collaborations for advancements in science and technology, promote public-private partnerships and create novel blue finance mechanisms.
- The spirit of 'One Earth, One Family, One Future' must unite the global community for the well-being of our ocean commons.



Understanding IMF bailouts

Context:

Recently, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) confirmed a bailout plan for Sri Lanka and Pakistan's struggling economies (negotiations).

Why do nations seek an IMF bailout?

- Countries seek help from the IMF usually when their economies face a major macroeconomic risk, mostly in the form of a currency crisis.
- ❖ The gross mismanagement of the nation's currency by its central bank, often under the covert influence of the ruling government.



- Central banks may be forced by governments to create fresh money out of thin air to fund populist spending which results in the value of the currency to drop.
- ❖ Foreigners may also be unwilling to invest in an economy where the value of its currency gyrates in an unpredictable manner.
- ❖ A country's domestic economic policies can also have an adverse impact on its currency's exchange rate and foreign exchange reserves.
- ❖ Bad luck can also contribute to a crisis, like in Sri Lanka, a decrease in foreign tourists visiting the country led to a steep fall in the flow of U.S. dollars into the nation.

How does the IMF help countries?

- The IMF basically lends money, often in the form of special drawing rights (SDRs).
- SDRs simply represent a basket of five currencies, namely the U.S. dollar, the euro, the Chinese yuan, the Japanese yen, and the British pound.
- The IMF carries out its lending to troubled economies through a number of lending programs such as the extended credit facility, the flexible credit line, the stand-by agreement, etc.

Conclusion:

- Currently, both Sri Lanka and Pakistan are in urgent need for U.S. dollars to import essential items and also to pay their foreign debt.
- So any money that they receive from the IMF is likely to go towards addressing these urgent issues.

Additional information:

- ❖ The IMF was set up in 1945 out of the Bretton Woods conference.
- ❖ The primary goal of the IMF back then was to bring about international economic coordination to prevent competing currency devaluation by countries trying to promote their own exports.
- Eventually, the IMF evolved to be a lender of last resort to governments of countries that had to deal with severe currency crises.

News Source: The Hindu

Dwindling Allies

Context:

Recently, Honduras established diplomatic relations with China and has joined a growing list of countries that have recently switched recognition from Taipei to Beijing.

Diplomatic ties of Taiwan:

* Taiwan now has only 12 countries, besides the Vatican, with which it has diplomatic ties, including four small Pacific island nations, Eswatini in southern Africa, Paraguay, and six central American and Caribbean nations.

Status quo:

❖ Taiwan accused China of persistently using any and all means to suppress Taiwan's international participation, intensify its military intimidations and disrupt regional peace.



- The switch by Honduras, as well as Taiwan's concerns about its shrinking international space, point to the growing stress on the current status quo across the Taiwan Strait.
- The status quo has generally served both sides across the strait well, preserving peace against tall odds.
- In Taiwan, a thriving democracy with a highly developed economy, the status quo remains the popular choice for most people, according to numerous public opinion surveys.

China-US tussle & facing by Taiwan:

- ❖ The China government has warned the U.S. that Taiwan remains a red line for China, but with worsening relations between the two countries, Taiwan has yet again emerged as a friction point.
- ❖ The tussle between the world's two biggest powers has left the 23 million people of a vibrant and prosperous island caught in the middle.

News Source: The Hindu



