



Daily current affairs

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What is 'Foreign Portfolio Investment - FPI'

- Foreign portfolio investment (FPI) consists of securities and other financial assets passively held by foreign investors.
- Foreign portfolio investment (FPI) refers to investing in financial assets such as stocks or bonds in a foreign country.
- It does not provide the investor with direct ownership of financial assets and is relatively liquid depending on the volatility of the market.
- Foreign portfolio investment differs from foreign direct investment (FDI), in which a domestic company runs a foreign firm, because although FDI allows a company to maintain better control over the firm held abroad, it may face more difficulty selling the firm at a premium price in the future.
- Foreign portfolio investment is part of a country's capital account and shown on its balance of payments (BOP).
- The BOP measures the amount of money flowing from one country to other countries over one monetary year.
- It includes the country's capital investments, monetary transfers, and the number of exports and imports of goods and services.

What is considered a bear market?

- A bear market is a condition in which securities prices fall and widespread pessimism causes the stock market's downward spiral to be self-sustaining.
- Investors anticipate losses as pessimism and selling increases.

Eurasian Economic Union

- The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU, or unofficially EEU), sometimes known informally as the Eurasian Union (EAU), is a political and economic union of states located in central and northern Eurasia. The Treaty aiming for the establishment of the EAEU was signed on 29 May 2014 by the leaders of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia,
- The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) was created in part in response to the economic and political influence of the European Union and other Western countries. As of May 2018 member states included **Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.**
- Key objectives of the EAEU include increasing cooperation and economic competitiveness for the member states, and the promotion of stable development in

order to raise the standard of living in member states.

- The EAEU ensures the free movement of goods, services, labor and capital between the states, and provides for common policies in macroeconomic sphere, transport, industry and agriculture, energy, foreign trade and investment, customs, technical regulation, competition and antitrust regulation. Unlike the treaty forming the Eurozone, the treaty forming the EAEU has **not to date established a single currency**
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International Criminal Court (ICC) or Cour Penale Internationale (CPI)

- The International Criminal Court (ICC) or Cour Penale Internationale (CPI) investigates and, where warranted, tries individuals charged with the gravest crimes of concern to the international community: genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and the crime of aggression.
- The Court is participating in a global fight to end impunity, and through international criminal justice, the Court aims to hold those responsible accountable for their crimes and to help prevent these crimes from happening again.
- The Court cannot reach these goals alone. As a court of last resort, it seeks to complement, not replace, national Courts.
- Governed by an international treaty called the **Rome Statute**, the **ICC is the world's first permanent international criminal court**.
- The ICC's main office is in **The Hague in The Netherlands**. It has smaller offices in New York City, Kampala, Kinshasa, Bunia, Abéché and Bangui.

Status Of India

- India has neither signed nor ratified the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court (ICC).
- Countries which are not party to the Rome Statute are not obliged to hand over suspects.
- The court has jurisdiction only with respect to crimes committed after July 1, 2002, in countries that have ratified its treaty.

Difference between ICC and International Court of Justice(ICJ)

- The ICC is different from the International Court of Justice (ICJ).
 - The main difference is that ICJ settles arguments between countries, but the ICC punishes people.
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