

Tuesday, May 7, 2024

mint

Think Ahead. Think Growth.

mint primer

For a few \$\$ more: Signals from the rising greenback

BY ABHISHEK MUKHERJEE

The dollar is having an unusually strong year, gaining against most major currencies. That's got policymakers from Tokyo to London fretting over its implications for economies. *Mint* takes a look at one of the most important price signals of the global financial market:

Dollar's dominion

The greenback is gaining strength in tandem with a resilient US economy



1 What is happening with the US dollar?

The US dollar, the world's de facto reserve currency, has been gaining strength since the beginning of this year. A currency is considered "strong" when it rises in value against other currencies in the global foreign exchange market. The ICE US Dollar Index, which measures the greenback against a basket of six major currencies, is up around 4% in 2024 so far, though it is still some distance away from the levels witnessed in the early 2000s. The dollar has gained against almost every major currency this year, an unusually strong trend which demonstrates its primacy in the global financial system.

2 What is causing the dollar to strengthen?

The primary reason is that the US Federal Reserve, the country's central bank, is keeping interest rates at over 20-year-high levels as inflation is still above its target of 2%. The central bank, earlier this month, left the benchmark interest rates unchanged at 5.25 - 5.50% for the sixth straight meeting. Higher interest rates mean American assets like Treasury bonds offer better returns than most of the world—and that too at virtually zero risk. US equity markets too are trading at lifetime peaks. These factors have triggered a gush of foreign fund inflows into the US, strengthening the greenback.

3 How does this impact the rest of the world?

A stronger dollar means the currency on the other side of the trade is weakening. Two-thirds of 150 currencies tracked by *Bloomberg* have weakened against the dollar this year, including the euro, rupee and yuan. This raises the cost of imports as global trade is dollar-denominated. Key commodities like oil are priced in dollars, stoking risks of imported inflation.

4 What does this mean for India?

Since India imports 85% of its crude oil, a weaker rupee is a major risk to its economic health. The Reserve Bank sells dollars to prop up the rupee, but there's a limit to its firepower. India's foreign exchange reserves declined for the third straight week to stand at \$637.922 billion in the week ended 26 April. A strong dollar also affects companies with dollar-denominated debt as they have to pay more in rupee terms to repay their dues. However, a firm greenback boosts the revenue and margins of exporters.

5 What is the near-term outlook for the dollar?

A resilient US economy, as seen in strong inflation and labour market data, has dimmed the prospects of the Federal Reserve easing its stance any time soon. Investors are pricing in interest rate cuts of just 50 basis points in 2024, compared to projections of 150 bps at the start of the year. Ratcheting up of geopolitical tensions has further boosted the safe-haven appeal of the US dollar. Against this backdrop, analysts say, the greenback is expected to maintain its upward trend at least till the second half of this fiscal year.

QUICK EDIT

A flying start

Going by high frequency indicators, India's economy seems to have got off to an impressive start in 2024-25. On Monday, the services sector purchasing managers' index (PMI) was reported at 60.8 in April. Though this is a slip from 61.2 in March, total sales and output are among the strongest in 14 years. Earlier, the PMI for manufacturing also showed similar strength at 58.8, the second highest since the beginning of 2021. Booms on this index can be gauged from the margin by which the reading exceeds the 50 mark that separates expansion from contraction. Further, India's goods and services tax revenue hit a record ₹2.1 trillion in April. All this spells optimism over this year's economic prospects. That this is happening despite the economy not firing on all cylinders, with private investment and consumption still not doing as well as they should, is quite remarkable. Interest rates aren't low either, with RBI's policy constrained by inflation worries. Its task could've got more complicated had a rate-easing cycle begun in the US. The Federal Reserve's 'higher-for-longer' stance has kept that pressure off, thankfully. Domestic variables can be challenging enough to watch.

MINT METRIC

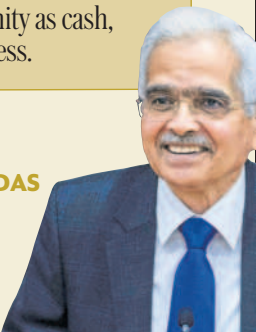
by Bibek Debroy

In Hyderabad, an amazing typing feat,
Ashraf's record will be tough to beat.
He typed Z to A very fast,
Leaving Guinness Records quite aghast.
Typing backwards is an unusual treat.

QUOTE OF THE DAY

Anonymity can be addressed through legislation and/or through technology. For example, through permanent deletion of transactions... The basic principle is that CBDC (central bank digital currency) can have the same degree of anonymity as cash, no more and no less.

SHAKTIKANTA DAS
RBI GOVERNOR



MINT PODCASTS



DAILY BIZ NEWS

Start your day well-informed with the engaging daily business bulletin 'Top of the Morning' podcast. In this insightful show, we bring you timely updates on global markets, the dynamic business world, and emerging trends, ensuring you kick-start your day with valuable insights and a wealth of knowledge.



MARGIN TRADING

Your broker can lend you some money if you want to buy shares, but don't have adequate balance in your broking account? In this episode of 'Why Not Mint Money,' we indulge in discussions with Jay Prakash Gupta, founder of Dhan, on what is margin trading facility.



PLACEMENT DYNAMICS

Professor Viswanath Pingali, chairperson-placements, at India's top B-school IIM-Ahmedabad deciphers the code to getting the best companies no matter what the economy is. Pingali discusses with *Mint's* Devina Sengupta on how to look at placement data beyond just compensation numbers.





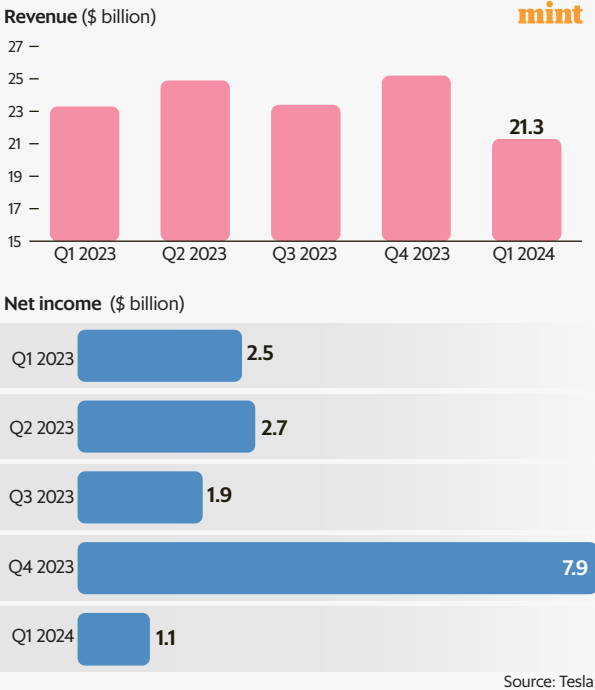
Why Musk prioritized China over India visit

BY HOWINDIALIVES.COM

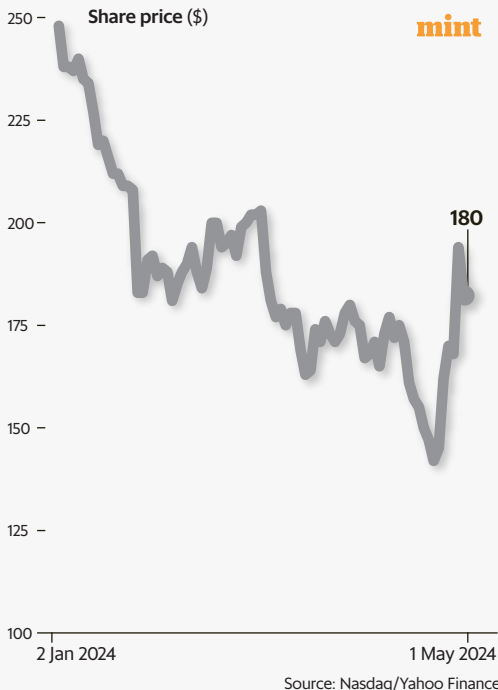
Elon Musk's recent trip to China kicked up intense debates in India. It happened barely a week after the Tesla head cancelled a visit to India and a meeting with Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Musk was also expected to announce an investment of about \$3 billion in India. He cited "very heavy obligations" at Tesla as a reason for cancellation. It turned out the Chinese visit had much to do with the heat the electric car company had been facing from the stock market.

The company reported revenues of \$21.3 billion in the quarter ended March, down 9% from a year ago. This was the first drop in its revenues since 2020, when covid-19 disrupted production and deliveries. It also came amidst concerns about demand for electric vehicles (EVs), which is expected to grow only 11% this year, after 47% in 2023, as per UBS Group estimates. Tesla had responded to the tepid growth by cutting EV prices, which hurt its financials. Its revenue per vehicle delivered in the March quarter dropped 5% year-on-year. Net profits, which were hit by additional factors, slumped 55%. Free cash flows turned negative, as the company built 46,561 more vehicles than it could sell. Musk's trip to China, however, changed the negative sentiment. Tesla's share price, which was on a downward trend for months, jumped 15% a day after Beijing gave in-principle approval to roll out its full self-driving (FSD) cars there. During his visit, he also signed a deal with Baidu, which will open its mapping data and lane-level navigation service for the company.

Tesla's financials showed a dip in the March-ended quarter



Tesla's shares jumped 15% after Musk's China visit

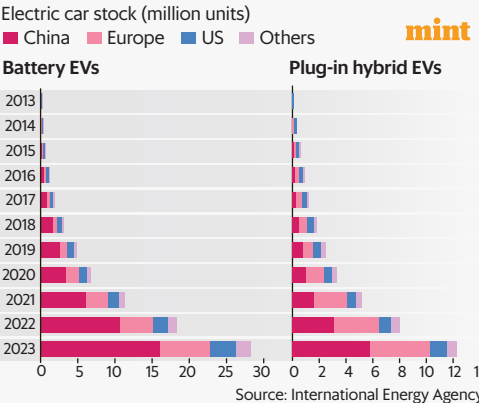


Chinese Competition

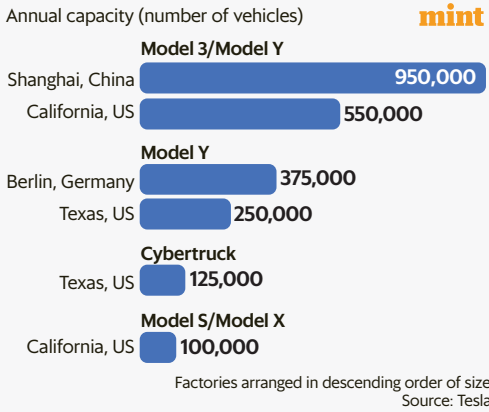
THIS BREAKTHROUGH is considered to be important for Tesla, because China is the world's largest market for EVs. It has 54% of global electric car stocks. Almost 60% of new electric car registrations in 2023 were in China, against 10% in the US, according to the International Energy Agency's Global EV Outlook for 2024. China accounted for about 40% of Tesla's sales last year.

However, it is a tough market, with growing competition and intense price wars. BYD's profits dropped 47% sequentially, due to price cuts. If the price cuts continue, the industry could turn unprofitable, Goldman Sachs has warned, according to *Reuters*. It is not clear if the rollout of FSD in China would give a significant advantage to Tesla. Its Chinese rivals such as XPeng and Nio offer similar functionalities for lower or no cost to customers. Tesla offers its FSD system in the US for \$99 a month.

China accounts for 54% of global electric car stock



Tesla's largest factory by capacity is in China



Global Play

EVEN IF domestic competition makes the Chinese market tough, the country is still important for Tesla. With an annual capacity of 950,000 vehicles, Shanghai hosts Tesla's largest factory globally and is a regional export hub. Besides, China enjoys a cost advantage in batteries, a key component in EVs, due to its control of the mining industry. The administration also sees benefits in having Tesla and has allowed it to operate in the country without a domestic partner.

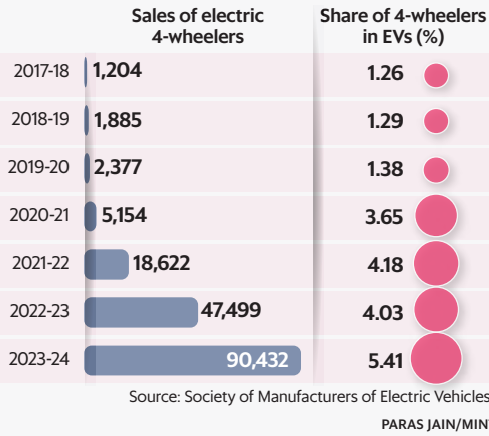
However, Tesla's close relationship with China has not gone down well in the US, which sees the Asian country as a geopolitical rival. In February, the US said it was probing potential security risks of Chinese-made cars. Tesla itself is fighting battles beyond the slowdown in EV demand. Last month, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in the US said it had opened an investigation against Tesla over its recall of 2 million vehicles last December following a series of crashes.

India Potential

TESLA PRIORITIZED China due to these immediate concerns. However, India, which wants 30% of all new vehicle sales to be EVs by 2030, is expected to play a key role in Tesla's global ambitions. Electric four-wheelers are gaining ground in India. According to the Society of Manufacturers of Electric Vehicles, their sales jumped 90% in 2023-24, and their share in the overall EV market increased from 4% in 2022-23 to 5.4% in 2023-24. However, to make inroads into the Indian market, Tesla might have to launch cheaper cars (its Model 3 and Model S are expected to be priced at ₹70 lakh in India). Even in the US, Tesla investors were concerned about the company's commitment to building cheaper cars. During the recent earnings call, Musk promised to launch less expensive models by end-2024. That could drive its sales in China too, even more than FSD.

www.howindialives.com is a database and search engine for public data.

Four-wheelers account for 5.4% of all EV sales in India



PEANUTS by Charles M. Schulz



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How PepsiCo stung Red Bull with Sting

P10

KKR set to buy medical devices co Healthium

P3

SENSEX 73,895.56 ↑ 17.41

NIFTY 22,442.7 ↓ 33.15

DOLLAR ₹83.50 ↓ ₹0.07

EURO ₹89.93 ↓ ₹0.30

OIL \$83.90 ↑ \$0.75

POUND ₹105.03 ↓ ₹0.24

New drug export regime to ease quality concerns

Matching local certification with WHO's GMP follows licensing shift to Centre

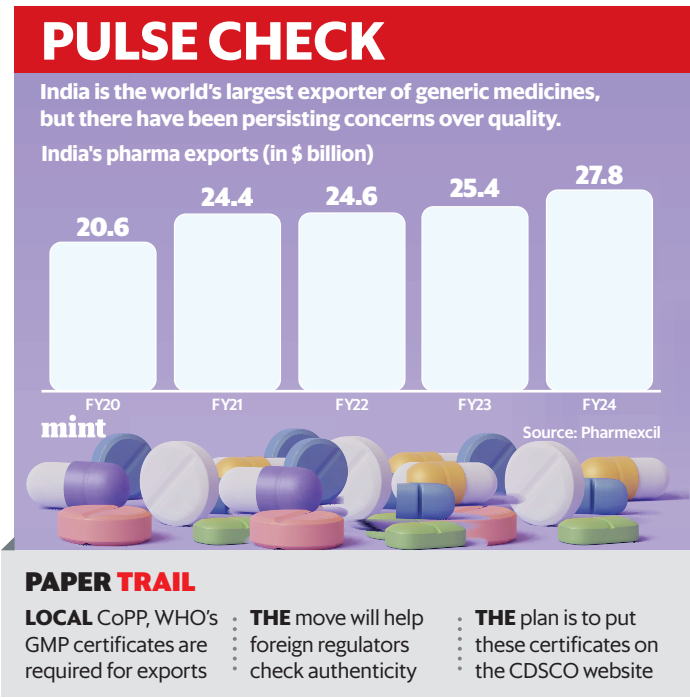
Priyanka Sharma
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NEW DELHI

Drugs made in India for global markets will soon have their local certification aligned with global norms, as the central government moves to assure foreign buyers after recent incidents of sub-standard drugs sold abroad.

The drug regulator will upgrade India's Certificate of Pharmaceutical Product (CoPP) to match the World Health Organization's (WHO's) good manufacturing practices (GMP) certification as part of an overhaul of the export approval process, two officials familiar with the development said.

The CoPP and the WHO's GMP certificates are the preliminary documents required for obtaining product approval and market authorization for exporting pharmaceutical items from India. The move will also help foreign regulators ascertain the authenticity of Indian drugmakers.

"The plan is to put these certificates on the website of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) so that importing countries or regulators can check whether these certificates are issued by CDSCO or not," one of



the two people said.

The idea is to bring in transparency in the system, including greater oversight over the number of products shipped by Indian firms and their quality, the official said on the condition of anonymity.

Because of a lack of uniformity between CoPP and the WHO's GMP formats, foreign drug regulators find it difficult to validate the

metics industries, similar to the US's Food and Drug Administration. The Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI), operates under the CDSCO.

To ensure that Indian pharmaceutical companies are manufacturing quality products, the DCGI has directed companies to strictly adhere to the WHO's good manufacturing practices guidelines at their production facilities.

The move to bring uniformity in the CoPP and the WHO's certificates is welcome as it will bring confidence to exporters and overseas regulatory bodies that exports from India are of high quality and under the supervision of the central government, said Sudarshan Jain, secretary general of the Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance.

As part of the overhaul, the Indian government recently wrested authority from states to become the sole entity responsible for issuing manufacturing licences for drugs meant for exports.

Under the new guidelines, state governments can issue CoPP certificates to pharmaceutical companies only if CDSCO officials are involved in joint inspections.

A health ministry spokesperson did not immediately reply to *Mint's* queries.

I-Sec delisting: Sebi vets complaints on outreach by ICICI

Nehal Chaliawala & Gopika Gopakumar

MUMBAI

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Sebi) is looking into allegations that employees of ICICI Bank Ltd had reached out to some shareholders of ICICI Securities Ltd to try and influence them ahead of a crucial vote in March.

The shareholders voted to delist ICICI Securities and merge it with its parent firm. More than 500 shareholders of ICICI Securities coordinated on WhatsApp and social-media platforms to lodge around dozens of complaints with Sebi, a person aware of the matter said.

"Sebi is currently examining multiple complaints. Once there is proper evidence, the regulator will initiate an investigation. What action Sebi will take is difficult to say," the person said on the condition of anonymity.

Manu Rishi Gupta, a Bengaluru-based fund manager and a minority shareholder in ICICI Securities, said: "Investors have filed 60-70 complaints with Sebi and also complained on the SCORES platform." SCORES is Sebi's online platform for filing



After the delisting nod, many investors moved Sebi. REUTERS

grievances. He added that the key allegations in these complaints are the violation of data privacy of its shareholders by ICICI Securities and the valuation at which the company is being delisted.

Guptha is leading a group of over 100 ICICI Securities shareholders who last month filed a class action suit with the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) against ICICI Bank Ltd's proposal to delist ICICI Securities.

Mint reported earlier that employees of ICICI Bank had reached out to shareholders of ICICI Securities in the days leading up to the crucial shareholder meeting on 27 March, where it was decided to delist



SERVICES PMI SLIPS IN APRIL, BUT AMONG FASTEST IN 14 YEARS

India's services sector growth fell in April, though expansions in total sales and output remained among the fastest in 14 years. The HSBC India Services Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), compiled by S&P Global, fell to 60.8 in April from 61.2 in March.

P2

RAILWAYS PLANS VANDE BHARAT METRO TRAINS LAUNCH THIS YEAR

The first of India's Vande Bharat metro trains will roll out from Indian Railways' Kapurthala Rail Coach Factory later this year, two people said, with the train's prototype ready for trials. The 12-coach trains can be extended to 16 if required.

P6

ADANI IN TALKS WITH LENDERS TO RAISE \$600 MN OFFSHORE LOAN

Billionaire Gautam Adani's conglomerate is seeking an offshore loan of about \$600 million to refinance existing debt, according to people familiar with the matter. The loan will be raised by Dhamra LNG Terminal Pvt., a unit of Adani Total Pvt, they said.

P4

BRITANNIA EYES DOUBLE-DIGIT VOLUME GROWTH IN FY25

Britannia Industries said it will focus on a double-digit sales volume growth this fiscal year, as the company expects normal monsoons to aid consumption despite a likely rise in prices of wheat and sugar, key ingredients for packaged foods.

P7

Behind the MCX engine change at 30,000 feet

Ram Sahgal & Satish John
MUMBAI

Migrating to a new technology platform was like changing an airplane engine while flying at 30,000 feet, that too "lock, stock and barrel," recalls Padala Subbi Reddy, outgoing managing director and chief executive of Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd, the country's largest commodities derivatives exchange.

The technology transition that began in 2021, amid the pandemic-induced lockdowns, was "unprecedented globally" as something like that had never been done in any other exchange that was up and running, said Reddy, whose five-year term at MCX was the most eventful for the bourse that began operations a little over two decades ago.

"What we essentially did was a daredevil act," Reddy told *Mint* in a rare interview for the outgoing CEO.

"The task was formidable in that the new platform involved integration of the trading and clearing and settlement systems, made all the more challenging by the regulatory requirements to safeguard our markets against systemic risk. The markets regulator was very cautious given (that it was) the first time such a migration was happening, but they have been very supportive."

Reddy leaves MCX on 9 May; an internal committee will run MCX until a new CEO is appointed.

In February 2021, MCX awarded Tata Consultancy Services Ltd a contract to implement the new tech platform, christened Project Udaan, by September 2022.

TCS piped the only other shortlisted candidate, the London Stock Exchange Group, a provider of financial



Padala Subbi Reddy, outgoing MD & CEO of Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd.

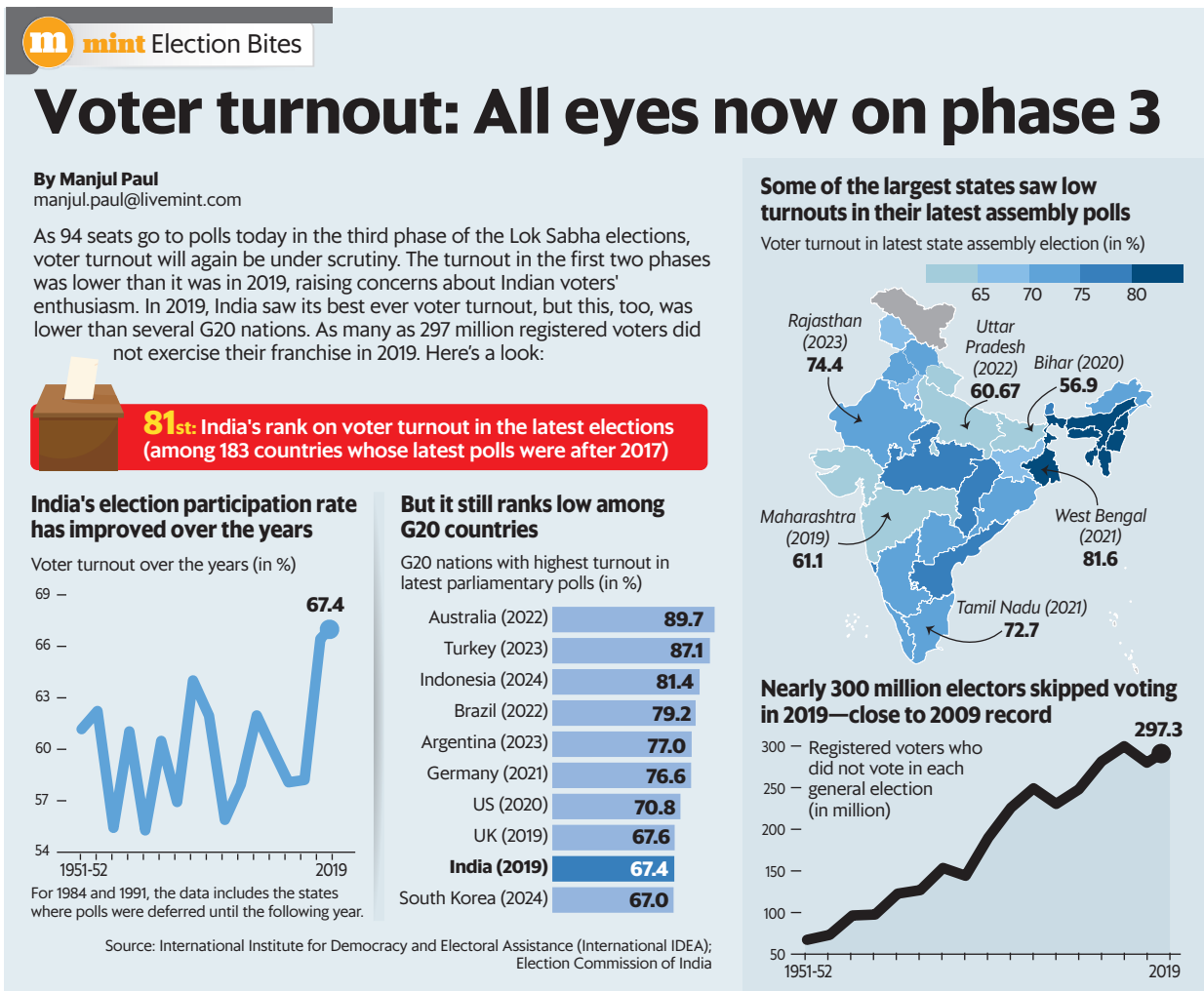
infrastructure and data. Other candidates who had submitted expressions of interest to build the new platform included 63 Moons Technologies Ltd and Nasdaq Inc.

Earlier known as Financial Technologies India Ltd, 63 Moons was the founder of MCX. But it had to divest its 26% stake in the bourse in 2014 following a ₹5,600 crore scam in its subsidiary National Spot Exchange Ltd.

The Forward Trade Commission (FMC), which was then the regulator for the commodity and futures markets in India, declared that 63 Moons was not fit and proper to hold stake in any stock exchange. (The FMC was merged with the Securities and Exchange Board of India in 2015.)

63 Moons, however, was also the technology vendor for MCX, which had renegotiated its contract with 63 Moons in 2014 for eight years through September 2022.

The new platform, however, was delayed by a year with heavy cost overruns—a total of ₹472 crore, against a normal cost of ₹60 crore annually, which dragged down MCX's 2023-24 net profit by 44% to ₹83.1 crore.



MINT SHORTS

BSNL to launch 4G across India in August; to use indigenous tech

New Delhi: BSNL will start rolling out 4G services across India from August, using completely indigenous technology, official sources said. BSNL officials claimed to have recorded peak speed of 40-45 megabit per second on the 4G network which has been rolled out in the premium spectrum band of 700 Mhz as well as in 2,100 Mhz band during the pilot phase. The company rolled out 4G services in Punjab using indigenously developed technology by TCS and a telecom research organization C-DoT-led consortium and onboarded around 800,000 subscribers. **PTI**

Sitharaman administers oath to chief of GST appellate tribunal

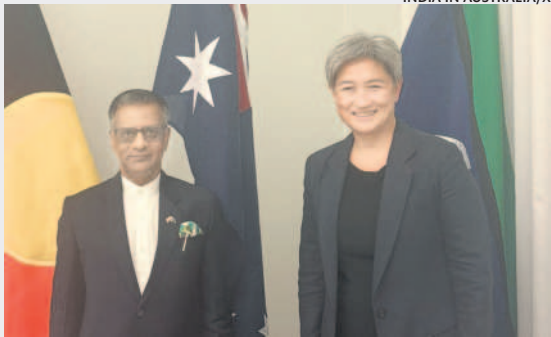


New Delhi: Finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman on Monday administered the oath of office to Justice (Retd) Sanjaya Kumar Mishra as the first president of the GST appellate tribunal (GSTAT). Mishra's appointment marks the beginning of the operationalization of the GSTAT, a crucial body for resolving GST-related disputes. **PTI**

Maldives urges Indians to be part of its tourism, help its economy

Dubai: Maldivé's tourism minister Ibrahim Faisal on Monday urged Indians to contribute to the country's economy which is dependent on tourism. He also emphasised on the historical relations between his country and India. "We have a history. Our newly elected government also wants to work together (with India)," he said. **PTI**

Indian envoy, Australian minister discuss bilateral ties



Canberra: Indian high commissioner to Australia, Gopal Baglay, met Australian foreign minister Penny Wong on Monday and held substantial discussions on the entire range of matters in bilateral cooperation between the two countries. The meeting came days after the Australian media reported that Canberra expelled two Indian spies in 2020 for allegedly trying to "steal secrets" about sensitive defence projects and airport security. **PTI**

Global health heavyweights team up for climate, disease funding

London: Three of the biggest global health funders have joined forces for the first time in a \$300 million partnership aimed at tackling the linked impacts of climate change, malnutrition, infectious diseases and antimicrobial resistance. The Novo Nordisk Foundation, Wellcome and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation announced the research partnership, focused particularly on finding affordable solutions for people in low- and middle-income countries, in Denmark on Monday. **REUTERS**

Indian tariff suspension pushes Australian chickpea prices

Canberra: Australian desi chickpea prices rose sharply after India suspended tariffs on imports, opening the door to a revival of a trade once worth hundreds of millions of dollars. Higher prices and increased demand from India will encourage farmers to plant more chickpeas, said industry body Grains Australia. India, the world's biggest chickpea consumer, on May 4 suspended tariffs until March 31 next year following a poor local harvest. **REUTERS**

Services sector remains strong, but begins FY25 slow

Despite dip in growth in April, expansions in total sales & output were among fastest in 14 yrs

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India's services sector growth fell in April, though expansions in total sales and output remained among the fastest in 14 years.

The HSBC India Services Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), compiled by S&P Global, fell to 60.8 in April from 61.2 in March, but it was higher than February's 60.6. The index hit a six-month peak of 61.8 in January.

The reading has remained above the 50 mark, which separates expansion from contraction, for 33 months.

Manufacturing PMI in April stood at 58.8—the second-strongest expansion since the beginning of 2021.

The April services PMI figure was below HSBC's projection of 61.7, mentioned in its Flash Services PMI Business Activity Index last month.

"India's service sector made a strong start to the first fiscal quarter as growth of new business and output remained sharp and among the fastest in 14 years," the survey report said.

"In addition to buoyant domestic demand, firms noted new business gains from several parts of the world, which collectively underpinned the second-quickest upturn in international sales since the series started in September 2014," it added.

The April report noted that wage



The April report noted that wage pressures and higher food prices led to an increase in cost burdens. **ISTOCKPHOTO**

pressures and higher food prices led to an increase in cost burdens, which firms partially passed on to their customers, though charge inflation eased from March's seven-year high figures.

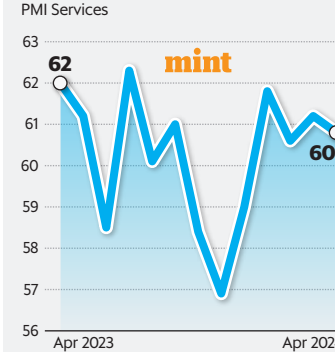
The data showed that services companies observed the second-fastest increase in new export business in the near ten-year series history, behind only that seen in March.

Anecdotal evidence highlighted gains from several countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, the Americas and West Asia, the survey added.

"India's service activity rose at a slightly softer pace in April, backed by a

Slow but steady

PMI in April was lower than March, but crossed February's index.



Note: A reading above 50 denotes expansion, while one below 50 indicates contraction. Source: S&P Global, HSBC

PRANAY BHARDWAJ/MINT

further rise in new orders, with a notable strength in domestic demand. Although new export orders remained robust, they showed a slight moderation from March figures," said Pranjal Bhandari, chief India economist at HSBC.

"In response to increased new orders, firms expanded their staffing levels, though the pace of hiring growth decelerated. Input costs continued to rise sharply, albeit slower than in March, but resulted in squeezed margins for service firms, as only part of the price rise was passed on to clients through output charges," he added.

"Overall, confidence among service providers for the year-ahead outlook improved markedly, bolstered by resilient demand conditions."

In terms of overall activity, aggregate output across both the manufacturing and service sectors rose significantly in April, albeit at a slightly slower pace, indicating sustained health in these sectors.

India's services sector—among the world's fastest-growing—accounts for more than half the country's gross domestic product. The robust performance in recent months is expected to help the country achieve its targeted economic growth for the fiscal year that ended on 31 March.

The Reserve Bank of India in February raised its GDP growth forecast for FY24 to 7% from the previous 6.5%, while the statistics ministry last week raised its estimate to 7.6% in its second revised estimate, up from 7.3% in the first advance forecast. Recent government data showed that the

Indian economy soared ahead in the December quarter (the third quarter of FY24) with a surprise growth of 8.4%, belying fears of tempering.

The services PMI, compiled from responses from around 400 service sector firms, serves as a crucial economic health indicator. Meanwhile, the HSBC India Composite PMI Output Index fell to 61.5 in April, down from 61.8 in March, though above February's 60.6.

Supreme Court junks MSME plea against 45-day pay rule

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The Supreme Court on Monday declined a plea by micro, small and medium enterprises challenging a rule under the Income Tax Act which prohibits them from extending credit to buyers for more than 45 days.

Section 43B(h) of the Act aims to regulate credit extension practices among MSMEs, ensuring timely payments and addressing working capital shortages in the sector.

Failure to adhere to this timeframe attracts penalties, including compounded interest penalties at three times the bank rate set by the Reserve Bank of India.

Moreover, buyers risk losing the ability to deduct payments made to MSMEs from their taxable income. This provision applies when a business purchases goods or avails services from an enterprise registered under the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act).

Some MSMEs expressed concerns that this provision



The Income Tax Act aims to regulate credit extension to ensure timely payment and address working capital shortage. **ISTOCKPHOTO**

might lead larger buyers to bypass small and medium suppliers and instead opt to purchase from unregistered enterprises.

The apex court allowed the Federation of All India Vyapar Mandal, which filed the plea on behalf of the MSMEs, to withdraw the petition and approach the high court.

In February, representatives from the traders' body Confed-

eration of All India Traders (CAIT) met finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman, requesting a one-year postponement in the clause's implementation until April 2025.

In a memorandum to the finance ministry, CAIT expressed support for the government's decision, emphasizing the importance of ensuring timely payments to the MSME sector within 45 days.

Plea challenges Income Tax Act rule which bars businesses from extending credit to buyers beyond 45 days

6-month wait for telco rules

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The department of telecommunications is likely to take at least six months before it begins notifying rules under the Telecommunications Act 2023 that came into effect in December 2023, a senior official said, citing the need to "grandfather" several of the existing licences under the new rules.

About 39 rules have been formulated under the Act that will replace three archaic laws—the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 and the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950. Several provisions under these old laws will continue under the new law even as new provisions get added.

"The new law covers much more than what the earlier laws used to cover. Some licences that have been given in the last six to seven years will remain active as per rules of the older Acts. It has to be ensured that they continue and the new laws don't create any conflict, that itself will take a lot of time. So, not all rules



About 39 rules were formulated under the Telecommunications Act 2023 that will replace three archaic laws. **MINT**

will get notified in six months, it can take up to a year for all of them to be harmonized," the official said.

The official also noted that new provisions on right of way, consumer protection and assignment of spectrum would have to be included in the rules. Assignment of spectrum related to satellite broadband communications will also get delayed as the telecom department will first send a reference to the regulator for a fresh consultation on the airwaves and the process of allocation. Following the regulator's recommendation the allocation of airwaves in the category will

take place and will be embodied in the rules.

A second official said that the rules would also have to take into account any legal changes that may occur during the course of events.

"It has to be ensured that once the rules are made, they're not liable to being challenged by anyone, either on the grounds that the new rules are not consistent with the old ones, or that it is discriminatory in any way or that it prevents creation of a level playing field. All of this has to be kept in mind before the rules are notified," the official added.

India's mini cucumbers are a global snacking delight—raw and pickled

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The popularity of Indian baby cucumbers—both raw and pickled gherkins—is growing across Europe, the US, South Korea and Brazil.

Exports have surged in Germany, Spain, the UK, Netherlands, France, Italy and Greece.

Shipments increased 10% to \$218.76 million in 2022-23 from \$199.38 million in 2021-22.

In the 10 months to January in FY24, India had exported

raw and pickled baby cucumbers to the tune of \$189.08 million.

Until January 2024, India had exported baby cucumbers and gherkins worth \$15.66 million to Germany, making it the biggest importer after the US.

"Baby cucumbers are rich in antioxidants, vitamins, and minerals, making them an excellent choice for those looking to improve their health. It is suggested that it is helpful in regulating blood sugar level, aging, and decreasing the pain by preventing the cell damage," said Dr Yudhyavir Singh, who is



Exports surged 10% to \$218.76 million in 2022-23 from \$199.38 million in 2021-22. **ISTOCKPHOTO**

associate professor in the critical care department at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi.

"As the world embraces healthier eating habits, Indian baby cucumbers gherkins are sure to remain a popular

choice for those seeking a tasty and nutritious snack that promotes good health as it is rich in antioxidants and anti-inflammatory properties," the AIIMS doctor said.

Spanish imports increased marginally at \$13.55 million until January FY 24, compared with \$13.43 million in FY23.

Exports to the UK increased from \$6.18 million in 2022-23 to \$8.11 million until January 2024, a signifi-

cant increase of 31.2%.

Iraqi purchases increased 25% from \$3.69 million in 2022-23 to \$4.61 million until January 2024.

Other countries that reported a rise in these imports include the Netherlands, Chile, China, Saudi Arabia, Italy, South Korea, Brazil, Kazakhstan and Greece.

India is the world's largest supplier of baby cucumbers and gherkins, having exported 181,452 tonnes to

over 90 countries as of January in FY2024. Nearly 15% production of the world's baby cucumber and gherkin requirement is met by India.

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) facilitates the export of baby cucumbers and gherkins.

On average, a farmer produces 4 metric tonnes of baby cucumbers per acre, and earns about ₹80,000, resulting in a net income of ₹40,000.

Baby cucumber is a 90-day crop, and farmers cultivate two crops annually.

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S&P BSE Sensex				Nifty 50				Nifty 500				Nifty Next 50				Nifty 100				S&P BSE Mid-cap				S&P BSE Small Cap			
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HIGH		LOW		HIGH		LOW		HIGH		LOW		HIGH		LOW		HIGH		LOW		HIGH		LOW		HIGH		LOW	
74,359.69		73,786.29		22,588.80		22,409.45		21,048.95		20,805.05		65,865.40		64,398.10		23,466.00		23,256.40		42,605.12		41,692.62		47,532.56		46,455.72	

MINT SHORTS

Russia's budget getting twice as much oil money as year ago

Russia's oil revenue more than doubled in April from a year earlier, despite international sanctions intended to limit the flow of money to fuel President Vladimir Putin's war in Ukraine. Proceeds for the Russian budget from oil-related taxes jumped to 1.053 trillion rubles (\$11.5 billion) last month compared to nearly 497 billion rubles in April 2023, according to *Bloomberg* calculations based on finance ministry data. Total oil and gas revenues in April increased nearly 90% year-on-year, to 1.23 trillion rubles, according to the data. Rising prices for Russia's crude helped to drive the increase in budget revenue. State taxes in April were calculated based on a Urals price of \$70.34 per barrel, up from \$48.67 a year ago when it was dampened in the wake of a price cap the Group of Seven nations imposed on Russian oil exports, data from the Federal Tax Service show. To be sure, a weaker ruble also contributed to the revenue growth.

BLOOMBERG



The yield on 10-year rupiah bonds fell as much as 26 basis points to 6.91% on Monday.

BLOOMBERG

Indonesian bond yields drop most since Nov on Fed bets

Indonesian bond yields slid the most since November to outperform Asian peers, as a revival of US interest-rate cut bets spurred demand for the notes after they got heavily sold off last month. The yield on 10-year rupiah bonds fell as much as 26 basis points to 6.91% on Monday, helping to pare the 55-basis-point jump recorded in April. The move followed a rally in Treasuries on Friday after weaker-than-expected US jobs data. Sentiment toward Indonesian assets is improving after a risk-off wave hit emerging markets last month amid a ratcheting up of Middle East tensions and fast-changing Federal Reserve policy bets. The Indonesian central bank's unexpected rate hike last month—which contributed to the bond selloff back then—is now seen helping to attract foreign flows with higher local yields and a wider gap with the US. The rupiah gained as much as 0.6% on Monday. The size of the move suggests foreign investors were likely re-entering the market.

BLOOMBERG

Govt bond buyback eases liquidity strain

Reuters

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India's central bank is stepping in to ease banking system liquidity conditions as a national election which stretches over six weeks is hurting government spending, despite strong tax collections.

Voting in India's national elections began on 19 April and will conclude on 1 June, with counting on 4 June.

Typically, government spending slows during polls and picks up only after a new government is in place and a budget is presented.

On Friday, the government announced a surprise buyback of bonds worth ₹400 billion (\$4.8 billion), which will infuse funds into the banking system. Yields on bonds maturing in 2-5 years fell 3-5 basis points on Monday. Longer-term yields also cooled.

The buyback of securities is a liquidity injecting tool, and will help in easing liquidity in the system, a source familiar with the government's thinking said.

India's average banking system liquidity has been in deficit since 20 April and is expected to stay in deficit or close to neutral this month, according to economists.

"The buyback announcement could be an exercise to infuse liquidity because we have an interim budget and the general election, so the government expenditure is lesser than usual," Gaura Sen



RBI has also stepped up short-term liquidity infusions.

Gupta, India economist at IDFC FIRST Bank said.

In April-June 2023, government spending was ₹2.78 trillion, and stood at ₹1.75 trillion in the same period a year before, according to Anitha Rangan, an economist at Equirus Group.

"This year, April-June spending would be significantly lower than that due to elections," she said.

India's central bank has also stepped up short-term liquidity infusions.

Since mid-April, the RBI has infused ₹1.7 trillion via variable rate repo auctions, Citi economists stated in a note on Monday.

"The RBI might be anticipating that the election-related delayed decision-making in the government might constrain spending and in turn cause further liquidity tightness," they said.

The central bank's dividend is likely to be transferred to the government in May but spending may be delayed due to the elections, Citi said.

Kotak Bank's Q4 is a silver lining

Manish Joshi

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Kotak Mahindra Bank has been under scrutiny lately, facing one setback after another. Towards the end of April, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) asked the lender to stop onboarding new customers through its online and mobile banking channels, and also barred it from issuing fresh credit cards. This action stemmed from the RBI's scrutiny of the bank's IT operations spanning 2022 and 2023. Additionally, Kotak announced the resignation of its joint managing director K.V.S. Manian, who had been with the bank for almost three decades.

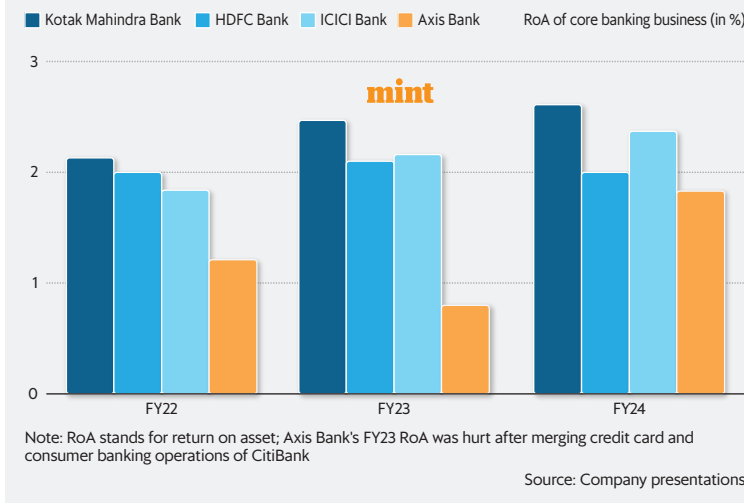
In the aftermath of RBI's intervention, Kotak witnessed a sharp decline in its share price, plummeting from a high of ₹1,846 on 24 April to a low of ₹1,544 by 3 May, just ahead of the release of the bank's March quarter results (Q4FY24), all within a span of six trading sessions.

The Q4 results, announced on Saturday, came as a relief, boasting robust performance propelled by a surge in fee income. Investors responded positively, driving the stock up by 5% on Monday.

Kotak Bank's results have to be ana-

A cut above the rest

Kotak's RoA is superior among the top four private sector banks, aided by solid net interest margin and high fee income growth



lyzed on a standalone basis, as some of its subsidiaries like insurance have different dynamics and need to be valued on separate parameters. The bank's standalone operations accounted for 75.6% of the group net profit for FY24, thus necessitating deeper understanding.

For Q4FY24, net interest income (NII) grew almost 11% year-on-year to ₹6,767 crore on a standalone basis after excluding the interest on income tax refund of ₹142 crore. The growth in NII is even more impressive considering that the bank's credit-to-deposits ratio at 84% is not stretched and deposit

mobilization was healthy.

The robust deposit mobilization gives headroom to grow advances over the next couple of quarters when deposit growth could get affected by the RBI restriction for sourcing new customer business digitally. In the earnings call, the management has indicated a potential operating profit hit of ₹300-450 crore in FY25 due to the RBI ban. Meanwhile, Kotak's core fee-based other income grew about 30% year-on-year in Q4FY24 to ₹2,841 crore with impressive increase across distribution, syndication and general banking fees. Core pre-provisioning operating profit excluding trading and MTM on treasury rose by 11.4% to ₹5,182 crore.

Asset quality continues to be sound with net non-performing assets (NPAs) at less than 0.5%, in line with most of the leading banks. But the key differentiating factor in favour of the bank is its RoA—one of the sector's best—at 2.6% for FY24. This was aided by a solid net interest margin of 5.3% along with a high share of fee income at nearly 23% of total income.

The only blemish in terms of consolidated results is Kotak Mahindra AMC's lacklustre show where net profit fell in FY24 despite an increase in average assets under management of equity funds. As such, Kotak stock's positive reaction to the results is on expected lines. Still, the shares are down almost 12% since the RBI ban. In short, the stock's future course would hinge on clarity on RBI's regulatory stance. RBI's lifting of curbs will help in repairing reputational damage, although the timeline for this cannot be predicted.

Here, it's worth noting that the RBI lifted restrictions on loan products of Bajaj Finance within six months of their imposition, following satisfactory corrective measures. While there may be distinctions in

how RBI approaches non-banking finance companies versus banks, this holds significance as it raises optimism for Kotak Bank to swiftly address RBI restrictions through prompt corrective actions, unlike HDFC Bank, which took over a year to resolve regulatory concerns.

how RBI approaches non-banking finance companies versus banks, this holds significance as it raises optimism for Kotak Bank to swiftly address RBI restrictions through prompt corrective actions, unlike HDFC Bank, which took over a year to resolve regulatory concerns.

India's services sector is booming, but signs of weakness visible

Harsha Jethmalani

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Business activity in India's services sector, a crucial driver of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) growth, softened in April but remained near its highest level in just under 14 years. The seasonally adjusted HSBC India Services Business Activity Index fell to 60.8 in April from 61.2 in March. A reading above 50 indicates expansion.

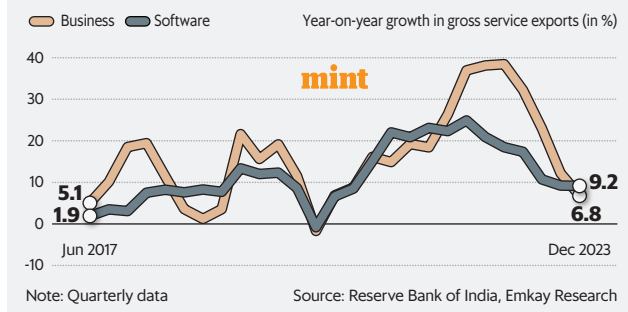
However, some signs of weakness are emerging. The PMI sub-index for new exports dropped in April, making a weak start to FY25 amid concerns that inter-

est rates staying higher for longer could hamper India's services-sector growth. Sluggish growth in developed markets could weigh on demand for IT services exports.

Healthy services exports, including IT services and business consulting & financial services, have largely offset the goods deficit in FY24, according to Emkay Global Financial Services. However, while growth in non-IT services exports could spill into FY25 as well, IT services exports growth could moderate to the low-single digits. That, along with lower remittances and slower goods exports amid weaker-than-expected

Cooling down

Growth in India's business services exports has been moderating



global demand, may hurt.

The moderation in demand has also meant that Indian service providers are starting to lose

their pricing power. The rate of selling-price inflation eased in April from a nearly seven-year high of 54.3 in March. Service

providers have been seeing higher input costs (particularly for fruits and vegetables) and labour costs, and their operating expenses continued to increase in April. Their margins were squeezed as they could pass on only a part of the increased costs to customers. Going forward, the impact on input costs of elevated crude oil prices and potential changes in supply chains owing to geopolitical tensions should be monitored. On the macro front, sticky inflation could further delay interest-rate cuts. But for now, confidence among Indian service providers about business activity in the year ahead rose to a three-month

high in April. Marketing efforts and efficiency gains, plans for competitive pricing, and predictions that demand conditions will remain favourable boosted optimism, said the PMI survey report.

But things may not be hunky-dory. "The PMI indicator shows growth conditions remain on the stronger side in both manufacturing and service sectors," said Gaura Sen Gupta, economist at IDFC First Bank. "That said, India's GDP growth is expected to moderate to 6.5% FY25 from around 8% likely in FY24, with a slowdown in companies' profit growth as input cost pressures rise," she added.

Rupee drops 7 paise as oil rises

PTI

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The rupee pared its initial gains and settled for the day 7 paise lower at 83.52 against the US dollar on Monday, weighed down by elevated crude oil prices.

Forex traders said a weak trend in domestic equities also dented investor sentiments.

At the interbank foreign exchange, the local unit opened at 83.43, then touched an intra-day high of 83.42 and a low of 83.55 against the greenback. The rupee finally settled at 83.52 against dollar, registering a fall of 7 paise over its previous close.

On Friday, the rupee inched up 1 paise to settle at 83.45 against the US dollar.



The rupee has been weighed down by elevated crude oil prices.

Forex traders said US dollar demand from importers and a recovery in crude oil prices weighed on the rupee.

"We expect the rupee to trade with a slight positive bias on the rise in risk appetite in global markets. However, any recovery in crude oil prices

may cap sharp upside. Any renewed geopolitical tensions in the Middle East may also weigh on rupee at higher levels," said Anuj Choudhary, Research Analyst, Sharekhan by BNP Paribas.

USD-INR spot price is expected to trade in a range of ₹83.20 to ₹83.70, Choudhary added. Meanwhile, the dollar index, which gauges the greenback's strength against a basket of six currencies, was trading 0.06% higher at 105.09.

According to Jateen Trivedi, VP Research Analyst - Commodity and Currency, LKP Securities, last week's non-farm payroll and unemployment data from the US, which came in lower and higher respectively, weakened the dollar index.

Adani in talks with lenders to raise \$600 mn offshore loan

Bloomberg

feedback@livemint.com

Billionaire Gautam Adani's conglomerate is seeking an offshore loan of about \$600 million to refinance existing debt, according to people familiar with the matter.

The loan will be raised by Dhamra LNG Terminal Pvt., a unit of Adani Total Pvt., the people said, asking not to be named because the details are private. The debt's tenor could range from three to five years, with the pricing likely linked to the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, they said.

The port-to-power group is discussing the planned trans-



Billionaire Gautam Adani aims to refinance existing debt.

action with lenders including Credit Agricole, DBS Bank Ltd, BNP Paribas, Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group Inc., and Mizuho Bank Ltd, two of the people said. Adani is likely to conclude the borrowing in the

next two months. Adani Group did not immediately respond to *Bloomberg's* requests for comment.

The conglomerate is regaining the confidence of investors since being targeted early last year by US short seller Hindenburg Research. In March, the group saw robust demand for its first public bond sale since the shortseller crisis.

Lending to Adani Total, an equal venture between Adani Group and TotalEnergies, entails a relatively higher risk appetite compared to refinancing debt of a standalone company, according to Srinath Sridharan, an independent policy researcher and a corporate advisor.

RBI's draft norms on project finance hit PSU bank shares

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The shares of public sector banks fell during trade on Monday after the Reserve Bank of India's draft rules proposed higher provisioning norms on under-construction projects.

PSU Bank Nifty index fell 3.66% to close at 7,252.85 in trade on Monday.

On 3 May, RBI issued a draft prudential framework for lenders undertaking project finance, which proposed an increase in standard asset provisioning to 1-5% of loans from the

current 0.4% in a phased manner on project loans that are not overdue to stressed.

When a project is in the construction phase, lenders must set aside a provision of 5% of the loan amount, according to the draft rules. This will reduce to 2.5% once a project is operational and further to 1% once the project has adequate cash flow to repay obligations.

RBI has allowed lenders three years to reach 5% provisioning—2% in FY25, 3.5% in FY26 and 5% by FY27.

The draft rules also say that banks should have a clear viability on the date on which a project is expected to begin



RBI's draft rules proposed higher provisioning norms on under-construction projects.

commercial operations and increase provisions in case operations are delayed. Any delay over 3 years in beginning an infrastructure project sho-

uld change the classification of loan from standard to stressed.

RBI has also laid down criteria such as individual lenders in the consortium for projects

with aggregate exposure up to ₹1,500 crore shall not have less than 10% exposure, and those lenders with higher aggregate exposure should have individual exposure of 5% or ₹150 crore, whichever is higher.

The draft norms are meant to safeguard the risks involved in project lending and to make higher prudential provisions, analysts said. Suresh Ganapathy, Macquarie Capital banking analyst, says that these rules will hit public sector banks more than private sector owing to their increased exposure.

"From financial companies' perspective, we think this will have two implications: 1) provi-

sioning requirements will go up for lenders affecting their profitability; and 2) these companies may ration credit to project finance, be more selective, and/or raise lending rates, further postponing the capex cycle recovery," he said.

Analysts at IIFL Securities estimate that the impact of 5% standard asset provisioning will result in banks making additional provision of 0.5-3% of net-worth and a hit of 7-30 basis points on common equity tier 1 capital. Infrastructure-focused NBFCs like REC, PFC and Ireda can see potential hit of 200-300bps to their capital ratio, they said.



I-Sec delisting: Sebi vets complaints on outreach by ICICI

FROM PAGE 1

the company and merge it with ICICI Bank. Both BSE and NSE subsequently sought a clarification from ICICI Bank and ICICI Securities, while experts raised concerns about data privacy and corporate governance violations.

In their identical responses to the exchanges, the two firms said they were reaching out to shareholders "to explain the proposed scheme and the e-voting process with the primary objective of maximizing participation in the vote". There was an overlap between shareholders and retail customers of the two entities, they said, without elaborating further on how ICICI Bank employees got the personal information of ICICI Securities shareholders.

A spokesperson for ICICI Bank directed *Mint* to this response when contacted, while Sebi and ICICI Securities did not respond to queries.

Five shareholders previously told *Mint* that the bank's employees had phoned and visited ICICI Securities shareholders at their homes to persuade them to vote in favour of the delisting. Some of the employees even asked for screenshots of their votes as proof.

One ICICI Securities shareholder, who had never dealt with ICICI Bank as a customer or investor, and was not a customer of ICICI Securities, was perplexed about how ICICI Bank employees secured contact details. *Mint* could not verify if the bank's employees



BSE, NSE have written to ICICI and I-Sec for clarification. MINT

attempted to influence votes.

Minority shareholders voted to delist ICICI Securities and make it a 100% subsidiary of ICICI Bank on 27 March. The bank holds a 74.73% stake in the brokerage firm, while public shareholders hold the rest.

However, many retail shareholders, who collectively hold about 6% of the company, disagreed with the valuation at which it was being delisted. Shareholders of ICICI Securities will get 67 shares of ICICI Bank for every 100 shares they own of the brokerage firm.

ICICI Bank and ICICI Securities have said the valuation was arrived at by independent valuers and vetted by independent experts for both the bank and the brokerage. ICICI Securities was the first company to use a new Sebi rule that grants an exemption from the reverse book-building process for price discovery when delisting a listed subsidiary engaged in a similar business as the parent.

Minority shareholders voted to delist I-Sec and make it a 100% subsidiary of ICICI Bank on 27 March

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Railways plans Vande Bharat metro trains launch this year

In the first two years after the prototype is approved, 50 such trains could be introduced

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The first of India's Vande Bharat metro trains will roll out from Indian Railways' Kapurthala Rail Coach Factory later this year, two people aware of the plan said, with the train's prototype ready for trials.

The 12-coach trains, which can be extended to 16 if required, will serve India's rapidly expanding inter-city and suburban routes. In the first two years after the prototype is approved, 50 such trains are expected to be introduced, the people said on the condition of anonymity.

The made-in-India trains will take India into select global club of metro train rolling stock makers, dominated by countries in Europe, South Korea, China and Canada. Metro coaches operating in various Indian cities are currently supplied by global train makers, with some of them manufacturing coaches and train sets in the country, including under technology transfer agreements.

Subsequently, Railways will place larger orders of over 400 trains, requiring investments worth ₹50,000 crore over next few years in manufacturing units.

While a 12-coach metro train currently costs ₹100-120 crore, domestic manufacturing would bring that down by a fourth, making it one of the cheapest metro systems globally.

"These trains are first being manufactured for domestic consumption to connect over 125 cities covering short distances between 100-250 km. First set of the trains would be run between 12 key cities including Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Mathura, Varanasi, Tirupati, Chennai etc. Based on



The 12-coach trains can be extended to 16 if required. PTF

the availability, export option would also be explored later," said the first person quoted above.

A query sent to the railway ministry remained unanswered till press time. Saurabh Agarwal, partner with EY Investment Growth Group said that a

dependence on imports. These factors are all essential for achieving self-sufficiency in India," he said.

The 12-coach trains can be extended to 16, depending on the need. The coaches will feature all modern amenities available on Vande Bharat trains

to the general category of passengers and daily commuters, and thus have an entire unreserved configuration.

Vande Bharat metro would be third in a series of trains proposed under the Make in India tag. Prime Minister Narendra Modi had earlier announced that three versions of Vande Bharat semi-high-speed trains would be launched to change the face of rail travel India.

The first chair car version of Vande Bharat rolled out on 15 February 2019. According to railway data, 51 Vande Bharat trains (102 Vande Bharat train services) are operational on 100 different routes, spanning 284 districts in 24 states and Union territories. The second chair car version of Vande Bharat train and the metro versions are expected to be launched later this year.

ON TRACK			
FIRST set of the trains would be run between 12 key cities including Lucknow, Kanpur and Agra.	BASED on the availability, the option to export would also be explored later	THE coaches will feature all modern amenities available on Vande Bharat trains now	VANDE Bharat metro would be third in a series of trains proposed under the Make in India tag

multi-pronged approach is necessary to achieve the goal of self-reliance. "Localization would have a cascading effect, generating more jobs, fostering increased investment in research and development, and ultimately reducing

now. It will have a maximum speed of 120-160 km per hour, same as the existing chair car version of Vande Bharat semi high-speed trains, but come with faster acceleration required for inter-city trains with more stops. It will cater

Behind MCX engine change at 30K feet

FROM PAGE 1

Reddy attributed the delay to "bugs" that had to be removed before the TCS technology core—an integration of Deutsche Börse Group's T7 trading platform and TCS' BaNCS for delivery, settlement and risk management—could substitute 63 Moons' software.

After a series of dry runs eliminated all chinks, the new platform went on stream on 16 October last year. To Reddy's credit, the platform has stabilized, and MCX reported an after-tax profit of ₹87.9 crore for the January-March period after two quarters of losses.

Each time the project was delayed, the vendor could ask MCX for more money, said Reddy, recounting the challenges. "Probably, it wouldn't have been so stressful had the previous vendor been more cooperative in terms of the monetary compensation they were asking for; every extension was huge. We had no alternative; we couldn't replace the vendor overnight with any other system."

The lockdowns during the second wave of Covid-19 also posed a daunting challenge, preventing the colocation of



After a series of dry runs eliminated all chinks, the new platform went on stream on 16 October last year. REUTERS

the MCX and TCS teams.

"The teams participated through VC (video conferencing), resulting in understanding gaps arising. As if this were

not enough, certain members of our teams left, necessitating appointments of equally competent candidates. This also caused delays in the new platform," said Reddy.

"The lockdown was a pretty complicated process that we went through."

The successful migration to the new technology platform

saw investors re-rating MCX's stock. On Monday, the company's shares ended up 0.9% each at ₹4047.30, up 215% from the stock's 52-week low of ₹1,285.05.

Asked whether Uday Kotak, whose Kotak Mahindra Bank owns a 15% stake in MCX, was supportive during the challenging period, Reddy said there was

"support" from shareholder directors. MCX is owned entirely by public shareholders, with Kotak Mahindra Bank being the single-largest

shareholder.

"All the time they were helping... they understood the problems we were facing and said, 'Don't worry, go ahead and you will succeed'."

Investors in the company were also supportive, he said.

Reddy recalled a one-on-one call with an executive of a foreign portfolio investor in MCX. According to Reddy, the FPI executive said, "We are not looking at what you're paying to them (63 Moons); we are looking at the future of (the technology). We are standing behind you rock-solid."

Reddy denied any proposal about a potential merger with BSE during the troubled phase or at present.

"The technology issue and covid bogged us down for two-to-three years, which has restricted development of this market. Going forward, there is only upward trajectory for MCX," said Reddy, who will hang up his boots after 38 years of being associated with the capital markets, including with the Central Depository Services (India) Ltd and BSE. "There is huge potential in commodity derivatives and we have only scratched the surface."

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Centre plans new drug export regime to ease quality concerns

FROM PAGE 1

Another issue under consideration is on whether to allow manufacturers to supply and divert un-exported quantities of pharmaceutical items to other countries with the approval of the CDSCO and subsequent licences from overseas regulators.

"There are a few issues which need to be resolved to strengthen the pharma exports," the second official said.

"For example, if permission has been given for an export of 1,000 kg of pharma items to a party importing from some country, and if the importer cancels the order or if he consumes only 500 kg, the remaining 500 kg we need to destroy," said the official.

"Now, the plan is that this exporter can supply the remaining pharmaceutical goods to some other party with prior approval from DCGI and regulatory authorities of the other country. Therefore, a provision is being made to amend the (no-objection certificate) conditions of physical

destruction of all un-exported quantity of the drugs."

A recent communication from Pharmexcil to the CDSCO that *Mint* has seen addresses this issue.

"The excess quantity manufactured under Test License and un-exported, needs to be destroyed by the manufacturer as per NOC conditions, which leads to great economic loss to the industry. This is mostly happening in potent molecules and high value products such as anti-cancers and biotech derived products etc," states the communication.

"It is requested that necessary changes and amendments in the conditions of NOC may be made, permitting the manufacturer to supply or divert the un-exported goods to another importer with the prior approval from CDSCO and subsequent license from concerned FDA," it added.

Wastage in pharma exports is a huge loss to the country as

well as the exporters, said Daara B. Patel, secretary general at the Indian Drugs Manufacturers Association. "We don't have any problem in exporting remaining pharma products to another party."

India is the world's largest exporter of generic medicines, which are authorized copies of patented drugs. In 2022-23, India exported pharmaceutical products worth \$25.4 billion to about 210 countries.

Around 60% of the country's pharmaceutical exports go to highly regulated markets such as Europe and the US, India's largest market.

But drugs manufactured in India have regularly been seized by global regulators primarily over safety and quality concerns.

In August, the WHO raised an alert over a batch of contaminated cough syrup found in Iraq and manufactured by Fourtts (India) Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.

Around 60% of India's pharma exports go to highly regulated markets such as Europe and the US

NSE-listed Delhivery is another example of a company that has seen sustained growth from the metros. While the levers of growth are different in metros and tier-2 towns, the company has seen a steady increase in order frequency.

"I think on the tier-II and tier-III side, the driver of growth is a combination of increased frequency, of course, but a lot of it is also people exploring e-commerce for the first time," CEO Sahil Barua said in a post-earnings call with analysts in February. Since the start of the year, Delhivery's shares have risen about 18% to ₹454 (as of close on 3 May).

Ambiguous addresses are another challenge that logistics players grapple with in smaller markets. Consumers in these areas often enter incorrect addresses or poor landmarks that make it hard to find them.

Despite the advent of a geospatial tools and apps, delivery workers often end up a kilometre or more from their destination in tier-III markets and beyond. To curb this, logistics providers and aggregators have devised sophisticated technologies to map the correct address, and also have huge troves of data with addresses of repeat buyers.

For instance, Ecom Express uses AI and machine learning to correct misrouted deliveries. It also nudges customers to manually fix their addresses.

command higher bill rates due to the high-end consulting work. Even if they are based out of India, they will have higher bill rates due to sheer brand equity and bargaining power that Accenture commands," said Girish Pai, consultant to Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities.

Meanwhile, profitability per employee tanked for each of the above-mentioned IT firms barring Accenture, whose 2023-24 numbers are not out yet, from 2018-19 to 2023-24. Analysts attributed this to higher margins in 2018-19.

Wipro reported the steepest drop in profitability per employee from 2018-19 to 2023-24.

At IT services companies, employees are fetching less revenue

FROM PAGE 1

steepest drop in that number, 12.5% less compared to 2018-19. Cross-country rival Wipro reported the lowest RPE of \$43,868 among the top four in 2023-24. Likewise, TCS saw its RPE fall 6.3% to \$47,815 in 2023-24 from 2018-19. But for Infosys, it gained 3% to \$56,208.

Infosys, over the last four years, has seen among the fastest revenue growth among its peers, but at the same time, it has also seen a decline in headcount. The Bengaluru-based IT company saw headcount fall by 25,994 in FY24.

Analysts attributed the fall in RPE to higher offshoring

compared with the pre-covid times. "Offshore delivery has gone up. Increase in offshore delivery mix contributes to lower revenue per employee but also drives higher volumes," said Apurva Prasad, vice-president for institutional research at HDFC Securities.

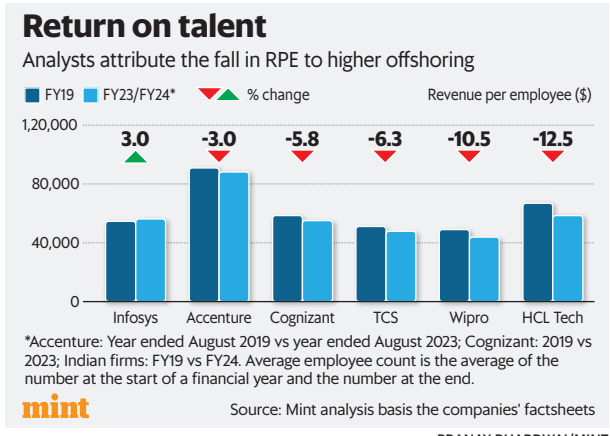
Working 'on-site', or on a client site like, say, in the US would allow an Indian IT company to generate higher billing per employee than in an offshoring model that has the job being done in, say, Bengaluru.

"There has been a 500-700 bps (basis points) increase in offshore revenue business compared to the pre-covid levels," said a Mumbai-based analyst on condition of anonymity.

ity. "Employee expense as a percentage of an IT company's revenue has increased and with the offshore shift, this proportion must have gone down but has not because salaries given to employees have gone up from FY19."

The covid outbreak sparked a hiring spree in IT as companies across industries looked to digitize their operations. This caused IT companies to hire more people to match the client load.

As IT companies had to hire more people, their wage bills spiked as they had to pay more salaries to those people. According to a *Mint* report, employee wage costs at India's biggest IT companies reached



a six-year high as of the quarter ended September 2023.

While Indian IT bore the brunt of low revenue per employee, things at bigger for-

eign peer Accenture were not all that different.

As of 2022-23, each employee at Accenture contributed about \$88,187 to its

revenue, which is almost double the average of its Indian IT peers. Still, RPE declined 3% from 2018-19 to 2022-23.

Indian IT companies follow the April-March financial calendar, while Accenture and Cognizant follow September-August and January-December financial calendars, respectively.

Accenture declined to comment on *Mint's* queries, whereas emails sent to Cognizant, Tech Mahindra, HCL Tech, Wipro, and Infosys remained unanswered until

press time.

Accenture gets almost 50% of its revenue through its consulting business, which has higher pricing power. "Accenture has been using the global delivery model and they have more than three lakh employees based out of India. As that number kept going up, average bill rate came down and revenue per employee came down. Having said that, Accenture's revenue per employee is more than that of its Indian IT peers because their onsite employees likely

Big tech’s great AI power grab

Alphabet, Amazon and Microsoft are on the hunt for new energy sources

The Economist

Big tech wants more computing power. A lot more. According to their latest quarterly reports, Alphabet (Google’s corporate parent), Amazon and Microsoft—the world’s cloud-computing giants—collectively invested \$40bn between January and March, most of it in data centres equipped to deal with growing artificial-intelligence (AI) workloads. Last month Meta, which does not have a cloud business but does run a data-hungry social-media empire, said its capital expenditure could reach \$40bn this year as a result of AI-related projects. That is not far off the \$50bn that Saudi Aramco, an oil colossus, is planning to splurge. Microsoft is likely to spend more.

The comparison with the famously capex-happy energy industry is apt not just because of the sums involved. AI needs vast amounts of processing power. And that processing power needs vast amounts of electricity. On May 2nd Bob Blue, chief executive of Dominion Energy, one of America’s biggest utilities, said that data-centre developers now regularly ask him for “several gigawatts” (GW). Dominion’s total installed capacity is 34GW.

JPMorgan Chase, a bank, calculates that Microsoft, Amazon’s cloud arm (AWS), Alphabet, Meta and Microsoft consumed 90 terawatt-hours (TWh) of electricity in 2022, as much as Colombia. And that was mostly before ChatGPT set off the AI revolution in November that year.

The ensuing hoopla led the International Energy Agency (IEA), an official forecaster, to predict that data centres (including those dedicated to AI and equally energy-hungry cryptocurrencies) will gobble up more than 800TWh globally in 2026, more than double the amount in 2022. BCG, a consultancy, reckons that data processing could triple its share of American power consumption by 2030, to 7.5%.

And not just any power will do. The technology titans want theirs to be clean. In April their industry association warned Georgia Power, which had managed to fast-track the approval of 1.4GW of new fossil-fuelled generation by pointing to rising demand from data centres, that its members would build fewer of these in the southern American state if the utility spewed extra carbon. Combined with rising demand from increasingly electrified transport, heating and parts of heavy industry, digital technology’s power needs are putting enormous strain on the businesses that generate and distribute electricity.

BloombergNEF, an information



The International Energy Agency has predicted that data centres (including those dedicated to AI and equally energy-hungry cryptocurrencies) will gobble up more than 800TWh globally in 2026, more than double the amount in 2022. BLOOMBERG

firm, reckons that annual grid investment needed to fully decarbonise global electricity by 2050 will need to rise from about \$300bn in 2022 to \$600bn in 2030 and well over \$800bn in 2050. Risk-averse utilities, which would normally undertake grid-expansion projects under the watchful eye of cost-minded regulators, have neither the money nor the appetite to do so.

Enter big tech itself. The deep-pocketed giants have already been the biggest force behind green “power-purchase agreements”, which helped kickstart America’s renewables boom by persuading utilities and other investors to build wind and solar farms. They are now getting in on the green-energy action more directly.

On May 1st Microsoft and Brookfield, one of the world’s biggest infrastructure investors, announced a deal to build 10.5GW of renewables capacity in America and Europe by 2030. The arrangement is meant to enable the software giant to meet its pledge to have 100% of its electricity use, 100% of the time, come from zero-carbon sources by 2030. Microsoft and Brookfield have not revealed the price tag, but adding a gigawatt of wind or solar capacity can cost about \$1bn.

One problem is that data centres tend to consume power at a steady rate, including when the sun is not shining nor the wind blowing. So technology firms are also thinking of ways to make data-processing more flexible. In March Sidewalk Infrastructure Partners, an infrastructure-technology company co-created by Alphabet, presented a detailed plan for how this could be

achieved. It involves a combination of microgrids (which can run independently but also exchange energy with others nearby), batteries and advanced software in order to enable shifting less time-sensitive tasks, such as training AI models, to periods of fallow demand.

Jonathan Winer, one of Sidewalk’s founders, expects such data centres to pop up first in energy-constrained places like Arizona, California and Massachusetts.

Renewables are not the only area of big tech’s power interest. In March AWS paid \$650m for a 960-megawatt (MW) data centre in Pennsylvania powered by a nuclear reactor located next door. Microsoft has struck a deal with Constellation Energy, America’s biggest nuclear operator, for supply of nuclear power for its data centre in Virginia, as a backstop when wind and solar are unavailable. Both firms have also been looking at “small modular reactors”, a promising though unproven nuclear technology.

Google, meanwhile, is dabbling in geothermal energy. The search giant has signed the first-ever corporate deal to develop “enhanced” geothermal power with Fervo, a startup that has raised \$430m in venture capital. Inspired by the shale industry, the hot-rocks hot-shot has developed horizontal wells, monitored using fibre-optic cables. Its site in Nevada produces round-the-clock, carbon-free power for the local grid—which Google then acquires. Tim Latimer, Fervo’s boss, says that every drilling rig his firm operates can add 100MW of power. The firm is developing a 400MW commercial plant in Utah that will

start feeding the grid in 2026. The Department of Energy reckons that innovations like Fervo’s could expand geothermal output in America around 20-fold, to more than 90GW, by 2050.

Google and Microsoft have also teamed up with Nucor, a giant American operator of steel mini-mills, which consume lots of electricity. In March the trio announced that they will aggregate demand and jointly offer contracts to clean-energy projects, both early-stage commercial ones and entirely novel “first-of-a-kind” ventures. The idea is to guarantee custom for developers of promising technologies like long-duration energy storage, clean hydrogen, next-generation geothermal and nuclear energy.

The AI industry’s most exotic power plays come courtesy of Sam Altman, the techno-optimistic boss of OpenAI, maker of ChatGPT and Microsoft’s main model-making partner. In a quest to power the AI revolution, he has invested in Helion, a nuclear-fusion startup, and Exowatt, a startup developing solar modules that can act as both electricity generators and thermal-storage batteries.

Mr Altman is now looking to raise \$500m for Oklo, which is working on nuclear micro-reactors that run on spent fuel from larger ones and that could power individual factories, corporate campuses and, of course, AI server farms. These wagers may seem fanciful. Then again, 18 months ago so did the idea that an AI could write essays or paint like a human.

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Boeing’s big space test: Using Starliner to ferry NASA crews

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A new Boeing spacecraft is set to carry astronauts for the first time this week, a major test of whether the much-delayed project is ready to handle NASA missions.

Starliner, the name of Boeing’s gumdrop-shaped ship, is scheduled to blast off Monday at 10:34 p.m. ET, ferrying astronauts Sunita Williams and Barry Wilmore to the International Space Station. The vehicle is slated to return them to Earth about a week after docking with the facility, landing in the western U.S. under parachutes.

Boeing has developed rockets, spacecraft and other vehicles for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for decades, including hardware for the Apollo moon missions. But the aerospace company has tripped up with Starliner, struggling at times with software, a communications system, valves, parachutes and even a type of tape used in the vehicle. The project has led to \$1.4 billion in accounting losses for Boeing.

Monday’s planned mission comes as Boeing faces intense scrutiny over its bread-and-butter airplane business. Lawmakers and airline executives have blasted the company’s manufacturing failures after a segment on one of its planes blew out midair earlier this year, threatening passengers and crew on board. Air-safety regulators have ratcheted up oversight of the company’s

operations.

“Space-flight is risky. It is unforgiving of mistakes,” NASA Administrator Bill Nelson said in an interview. “NASA is integrated with Boeing to make sure that this flight is as safe as possible.”

Mark Nappi, a Boeing vice president, said the company’s spacecraft is ready to carry astronauts. Since taking over management of Starliner about two years ago, Nappi said he has focused his team on shifting from design and development to operations. Around 500 people are working on the program.

“We’ve been very disciplined, following the process. NASA is right there with us and that makes me feel comfortable,” he said during an interview in March.

Starliner’s problems have left the agency dependent on Elon Musk’s SpaceX for those flights from the U.S., prompting concern at the agency about relying too heavily on one supplier. SpaceX didn’t respond to a request for comment.

Leaders at both Boeing and NASA have said they won’t hesitate to again postpone



Boeing’s work on Starliner goes back over a decade. NASA in 2014 awarded Boeing and SpaceX contracts for vehicles to fly crews. AP

Starliner’s flight, should any safety risks emerge in the run-up to the launch.

Starliner will blast off from Florida, propelled by an Atlas V rocket, a proven booster that rocket operator United Launch Alliance has flown for years. After Starliner separates from the rocket, it will take about a day to reach the space station, where it is designed to autonomously dock with the lab.

The astronauts Starliner will carry—Williams, 58 years old, and Wilmore, 61—are retired Navy aviators who have been in orbit before. Each traveled to the space station on both NASA’s former space shuttle and Russian Soyuz vehicles.

Williams said the team working on Starliner, including herself and Wilmore, rigorously analyzed problems that emerged with the vehicle earlier, including the stuck valves and software challenges.

“We all pushed on it,” she said in a recent interview. “We feel very confident that we’re at a point

where we’re good with how the spacecraft is going to operate.”

Boeing’s work on Starliner goes back more than a decade. NASA in 2014 awarded the company and SpaceX contracts to create new vehicles to fly crews to and from the space station, seeking two distinct spacecraft from U.S. aerospace companies. At the time, the agency depended on Russia for crew rotations, following the retirement of its shuttle fleet.

NASA rated Boeing as better prepared than the Musk-led company for technical maturity, management and other categories used to evaluate the bids. At SpaceX, which had been transporting cargo to the space station, some former employees said the company took it as a challenge to beat Boeing in astronaut missions.

In late 2019, Boeing launched the first Starliner mission, an uncrewed operation designed to test the vehicle under flight conditions without astronauts on board. The mission went poorly, dogged by software coding errors and the unexpected loss of a

communications system. Starliner didn’t attempt one of its major goals for the mission—docking with the space station.

After the flight, NASA officials increased oversight of Boeing’s Starliner efforts, saying the agency had relied too much on the company’s internal engineering decisions. A review team analyzing the botched 2019 mission recommended Boeing make dozens of changes, including more testing of how hardware and software on the vehicle are integrated.

SpaceX in 2020 flew two astronauts to the station on its competing Crew Dragon vehicle, marking the first human space flight from the U.S. in nearly a decade.

In 2021, Boeing stacked Starliner on a rocket in what was meant to be a do-over of the earlier flight. But the company ran into trouble again, this time with stuck valves in a propulsion system. It later resolved the issue and completed the uncrewed operation, setting it up for a mission with astronauts last year.

The company and NASA delayed that mission, though, after identifying issues with the Starliner parachute system as well as potentially flammable tape Boeing used. Boeing’s Nappi said neither problem posed major risks but did narrow the margin for safe operations.

“Since it was the first flight, and we don’t have much history with the vehicle, it was Boeing’s decision not to accept that,” he said. The company completed another test of its parachute system in January and removed about a mile of the tape from Starliner.

SpaceX has demonstrated its ability to safely and reliably fly its fleet to the research lab, said Steve Stich, a program manager at NASA. The company has launched astronauts for the agency nine times over the past four years.

“But you’re just one flight away from some anomaly that you didn’t catch,” showing why the agency wants to have two vehicles, he said. With Boeing’s Starliner, he said, “It’s worth taking the risk of that first test flight, which is always hard.”

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Why the Fed is right to bide its time on rate moves

James Mackintosh
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If you want to know the trouble with a balanced outlook, ask a tightrope walker. The Federal Reserve has finally reached the stage of being balanced between whether interest rates are too high or too low. Unfortunately, it’s a precarious balance, with exceptionally weak evidence that rates are in the right place. They might be too low or too high, but it will be hard to stay balanced for long.

Last week, Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell said a rate increase

was “unlikely,” giving markets what they wanted to hear. He also retreated a bit from his previous pivot toward rate cuts, saying the Fed would first need to be confident that inflation was heading back to target—which it hasn’t been recently.

Powell thinks interest rates are restrictive, that they are slowing the economy and thus should be contributing to reducing inflation. The prob-

lem is there is also lots of evidence that they are not. Start with the signs in the Fed’s favor, that monetary policy is indeed putting a squeeze on growth.

Labor: Jobs are far less plentiful than they were. While there are still more vacancies being advertised than before the pandemic, workers are much less likely to quit their jobs. Consumers report jobs are harder to find, and small employers have slashed hiring plans.

Friday’s payrolls figures showed the second-lowest

monthly number of new jobs since October, and the rise in hourly earnings was small.

Credit: More consumers and companies are struggling to cope with the interest burden on their debts. More than 3% of borrowers failed to pay their credit-card bills on time in the fourth quarter of last year, the highest delinquency rate since 2011, and double the low reached three years ago. Young and poor borrowers



U.S. Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell thinks interest rates are restrictive and thus should be contributing to reducing inflation. REUTERS

who took out loans to buy a car or truck are also getting into trouble more often than before the pandemic.

Something similar is going on with companies: Those closest to the edge are at much greater risk of tipping into bankruptcy than normal—even as profit margins for the biggest companies remain

high.

This shows up as a higher proportion of the worst-rated junk bonds trading at prices more deeply distressed than at any time outside of a recession, according to Viktor Hjord at BNP Paribas. The deep distress of the worst-hit contrasts with a lack of stress in the wider junk-bond market.

Money: The Fed’s tightening has coincided with a collapse in the money supply, something the monetarist school of economics thinks should lead to lower inflation. The broadest measure of the money supply, known as M2, has fallen year-over-year for 16 months. This is something it had never before done in data

back to 1960.

The trouble is that, if monetary policy is so tight, why isn’t it showing up in broader financial measures?

An economy beset with problems shouldn’t have the S&P 500 stock index trading at just 2.4% below its all-time high. It shouldn’t have implied volatility, as measured by the Cboe Volatility Index, or VIX, at boom-time levels of 14. And it shouldn’t have junk bonds paying around the smallest amount of extra yield above safe Treasuries of the past 30 years.

If the Fed is right that financial conditions are tight, the markets are wrong.

How could that be? On jobs, maybe employers weren’t put off from hiring by high rates. Maybe it was the massive immigration of the past three years combined with people coming back into the workforce that allowed jobs to be filled and wage pressures to be reduced.

Economist Dario Perkins at TS Lombard points out that postpandemic normalization also helped. The biggest drops in vacancy rates occurred in

sectors such as transport and health that had the biggest postpandemic recruitment problems.

Credit trouble is obviously being caused by the Fed’s rate rises, but it is far from obvious that it is widespread enough—yet—to slow the economy. Companies with low-income customers have suffered, but consumer spending as a whole

is strong. In fact, personal consumption spending rose in March at the fastest pace since January last year. Rate increases are meant to crimp demand, but haven’t. Similarly, corporate capital spending is elevated. While planned spending has dropped back sharply from peak levels, it is picking up again.

The money supply isn’t obviously holding back the economy, either.

Monetarists think the shrinking of the money supply shows a slowdown to come, and it might. But mainstream economics gave up tracking

the money supply decades ago because it was such a poor predictor.

Even true believers ought to be concerned that perhaps year-over-year change is less relevant after the huge spike in deposits caused by pandemic-era handouts. On top of that, broad money has been rising again since October.

The problem is that both

Credit trouble is being caused by Fed’s rate rises, but it is far from obvious that it is can to slow the economy

sides have a good case, which is why I keep writing about the two-speed economy. If enough people or companies struggle with higher rates—or see that they might—it would

bring down consumer demand and slow inflation, and perhaps cause a recession.

But, for now, enough consumers and big businesses are thriving, and demand could stay robust and perhaps push inflation higher. I can see why the Fed wants to wait and see how these conflicting pressures play out before deciding if it needs to raise or cut rates.

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HOW PEPSICO STUNG RED BULL WITH STING

The energy drink has emerged as one of PepsiCo's top selling beverage brands. How long will the dream run last?

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NEW DELHI

On a scorching hot April afternoon, in Noida's sector 150, a group of 15 workers, largely masons and labourers, take a quick 15 minute power nap after lunch. Before resuming work at an upcoming multi-storey residential complex nearby, Lalan Das, one of the labourers, scoots off for a bottle of Sting. PepsiCo's energy drink. His colleagues settle for a puff of bidi.

"I look forward to having one bottle of this everyday now," he says. "I have had to cut down on bidi to accommodate this but I feel less tired at the end of the day."

Nearly 50km away, in the heart of Delhi, Arun Malik also has a similar routine. Before heading home from a premier school he works for near Connaught Place, he heads to a grocery store for a swig of Sting. It is one of his guilty pleasures. "It is not an addiction but I like the taste. It is better than the colas," he says, flipping the empty bottle in a trash can before jumping on to his chauffeur-driven sports utility vehicle.

Das and Malik are at the opposite ends of India's long socio-economic scale. But the duo underline the sort of popularity Sting has gained in India since its launch six years ago, in 2017.

At ₹20 for a 250ml bottle, it is the country's first affordable energy drink. It is also low on sugar—6.8gm to Sprite's 9.5gm and Red Bull's 11gm per 100ml of serving. However, its relatively high caffeine—72mg—acts as a stimulant and makes it edgy. But that's still less than a double shot of espresso. Starbucks' doppio contains about 150mg of caffeine.

According to Euromonitor International, a market research company, the energy drinks segment has grown at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of over 110% in the last five years (see table). All of it is largely due to the success of Sting. From less than 0.5% share before its launch in 2017, energy drinks now account for almost 5% share in the overall market in 2023. For PepsiCo, it has played an even more outsized role. Last year, the drink accounted for 15% of its local bottler Varun Beverages Ltd (VBL)'s overall volume portfolio. VBL accounts for 90% of PepsiCo's production and sale of beverages in India.

"In a lot of markets and especially in the emerging markets, energy drinks are 14%-15% of the mix. Sting has reached around 14%-15% of our portfolio mix and there is still a lot of potential left for the energy drinks industry," Ravi Jaipuria, chairman, VBL, said at an investor call on 6 February. "It is now a six-year-old brand and still doing extremely well. We think there is enough room for us to play."

While Sting has upset Red Bull's apple cart in India—one of the world's most sold energy drinks—it is also a rare win for PepsiCo over arch-rival Coca-Cola in India, particularly when it comes to beverages.

"Sting is a clear leader in its category and its success since its launch is the fastest of any soft drink brand in the history of the beverage category in India," a PepsiCo spokesperson says in an emailed response to *Mint*.

What made the drink such a success story? Before we delve into this, here's a short history of energy drinks.

A SHORT HISTORY

Energy drinks, globally, are not a novel concept. Dietrich Mateschitz founded Red Bull in the mid-1980s. Inspired by functional drinks from East Asia, he launched the Red Bull Energy Drink in Austria on 1 April 1987.

Sting was born in Vietnam around 2002 after PepsiCo executives in the country recognized the need for an affordable energy brand. But the product was not the company's first crack at opening up this segment in India. In 2008, it had introduced SoBe—abbreviation for South Beach—into the market. It was launched at ₹75 per 245ml can, targeting 24 years plus consumers in metro cities in India.

This had followed Coca-Cola's own attempt with an energy drink, Shock, in 2001. Aimed more at diversification beyond the colas, both the brands did not find too many takers in India at that point. The products were discontinued within a few years.

Instead, the credit for creating the energy drinks category in India goes to Red Bull which entered the market in 2009. By 2017, there were a dozen energy drink brands in the market with Red Bull commanding the giant's share but the category was niche—around eight million cases a year, according to industry estimates. Not surprisingly, there was uncer-

The growing popularity of energy drinks among the youth, and increased scrutiny of health drinks in general, could trigger another round of regulation.



Energy drinks at a Reliance Fresh store in New Delhi. PepsiCo's distribution muscle has ensured Sting's availability across the board, from paan shops to modern retail.

SARVESH KUMAR SHARMA/MINT

ainty around Sting's prospects.

"Currently, nobody has put energy drinks at the right pricing, which is what we are planning to do. This product will take market (share) from existing energy drinks as well as some of the regular products," Ravi Jaipuria had said during an investor call in November 2017.

His prediction turned out to be accurate.

₹20 MIRACLE

Launched at an aggressive price of ₹50 per 250ml can, Sting undercut Red Bull, the market leader back then, by nearly 50%.

But more than pricing, Sting got an initial lift from the void left in the market by the exit of many players following tighter regulations. In May 2015, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (Fssai), the country's food safety regulator, banned a few variants of Monster energy drink sold by US-based Monster Beverage Corp., and ordered the recall of Restless Energy Drink sold by Pune-based Pushpam Foods and Beverages Pvt. Ltd. The regulator was concerned about the combination of ginseng and caffeine in energy drinks. Fssai also banned a few variants of Cloud9 sold by Goldwin

Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. and Tzinga, a product by Hector Beverages Pvt. Ltd, on compliance issues. Some of these brands subsequently adapted and re-entered the market but lost out on the first mover advantage in the process. PepsiCo, over time, reduced prices even further. In 2020, it introduced Sting in PET bottles that cost ₹20. This opened the floodgates for the brand and caught rivals including Coca-Cola napping.

"The ₹20 price point was a game changer for the category as it lowered the entry barrier for the otherwise pricey energy drinks category," Aditya Goel, co-founder, Love in Store, a store loyalty management firm that works with large consumer goods companies, says. "The second thing that worked for the brand is VBL's distribution muscle," he adds. That distribution muscle ensured

Sting's availability across the board, from paan shops to modern trade stores.

Goel says that becoming widely available in general trade stores works well for on-the-spot consumption, a segment that contributes significantly to sales of beverages in India. "No other energy drink brand is as widely distributed as Sting. They also accompanied this with high level marketing," he adds.

"Sting has gained significant popularity, particularly among the 15-19 age group, comprising a substantial 126 million individuals. This demographic, mainly consisting of students prioritizing affordability, finds Red Bull often beyond their reach," says Amulya Pandit, consultant at Euromonitor International. "Furthermore, Sting has received a positive reception in rural areas, where consumers may not distinguish between different soft drink categories," he adds.

In four years, Sting completely monopolized the segment with 90% share, relegating even Red Bull to the margins. From an estimated sale of 23 million cases in 2021, volumes grew to 65 million cases in 2022 and a record 110 million cases in 2023.

THE WIND

PepsiCo or VBL may not have foreseen the kind of success Sting would receive but it came at a critical time for the company. By 2017, PepsiCo in India was not in the best of shape. It was losing market share in many beverage segments, struggling to compete not just with arch rival Coca-Cola but also with homegrown brands such as Dabur and ITC.

A *Mint* report from December 2017, which quoted Euromonitor data, had a rather ingenious headline: *PepsiCo's mid-life crisis in India*. In carbonated beverages, flagship product Pepsi lost share to touch 13.4% (retail value) in calendar year 2016 from 14.9% in 2013, the report stated. Fruit juice brand Tropicana's market share dropped from 10.2% in 2013 to 8.8% in 2016 while Slice slipped marginally from 15.6% in 2013 to 15.4% in 2016, the report further added. Similarly, its packaged water brand Aquafina saw its share drop from 11.1% in 2013 to 9.9% in 2016.

The company bled—in 2016-17, PepsiCo India posted a loss of ₹148 crore, its fourth consecutive year of losses. It needed a suc-

mint SHORT STORY

WHAT

Across the world, Red Bull is a popular energy drink and one of the most sold. However, in India, PepsiCo's energy drink Sting has taken a massive lead.

WHY

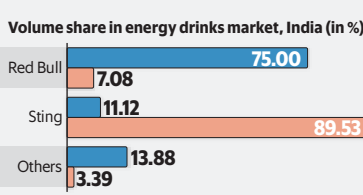
PepsiCo, over time, reduced prices. In 2020, it introduced Sting in PET bottles that cost ₹20. This opened the floodgates for the brand. In addition, its distribution muscle helped.

NOW

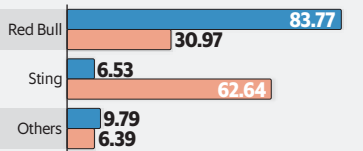
Coca-Cola has re-entered the energy drink market with Charged. The firm, like PepsiCo, has a wide dealer footprint and huge marketing budgets. It could stunt Sting's growth.

COMPLETE DOMINANCE

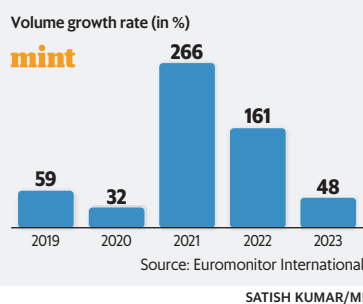
Sting has relegated Red Bull to the margins



Value share in energy drinks market, India (in %)



Fine fettle
The energy drinks segment in India is growing unevenly



SATISH KUMAR/MINT

siCo's overall portfolio, respectively.

In India, Sting has headroom for network expansion. "Our reach today is up to 3.5 million dealers out of the base of 12 million. We got a big runway after Sting, where we added 400,000 exclusive dealers. These dealers were never purchasing the goods from us earlier, and now after Sting, they have also started carrying our other products," Gandhi said during an investor call on 9 November 2023.

But there are challenges, too. For one, the entry of Coca-Cola in 2022 with Thums Up Charged Berry Bolt, now called Charged, is Sting's new rival. Coca-Cola, too, has a wide dealer footprint and a marketing muscle that is at par with PepsiCo.

"Already, we are beginning to see that the growth of energy drinks is starting to lag. Coca-Cola's entry will have an impact. It will stunt Sting's potential growth," says Pandit of Euromonitor.

PepsiCo, on its part, remains confident. "Sting will benefit from category growth with the entry of other 'me-toos' and its product superiority, engaging consumer activation, superior distribution will ensure it remains the most loved energy drink in the market," the spokesperson quoted above says.

The other worry is any potential regulatory action by Fssai. Though the regulator did intervene in 2015 as mentioned before, the growing popularity of energy drinks among the youth, and increased scrutiny of health drinks in general, could trigger another round of regulation. That could present a curve ball for Sting.

"We are completely compliant with all the regulatory laws of the markets we operate in. Consumption of a bottle of Sting is comparable to having a cup of a hot beverage like coffee," PepsiCo's spokesperson says. "Further, as a responsible brand, Sting gives all mandatory specific cautionary declarations on our product label."

Considering that there are no regulatory headwinds, we are all set for an engrossing battle ahead, one that would test Coca-Cola for a change.

Coca-Cola did not respond to clarifications sought by *Mint*. Red Bull said that globally, the company has "no employee spokesperson philosophy". (With inputs from Suneera Tandon)

to ₹2,101.8 crore. Last year, the company's realization per case hit a record ₹175.7 from around ₹145 in 2019, resulting in an operating margin of 22.5% for the calendar year.

"As the mix of Sting improves in our overall sales, it leads to higher net realization as well, as it is slightly more profitable than the other brands," Raj Gandhi, group CFO, VBL, told *Mint*.

PepsiCo India turned profitable in fiscal 2018. In 2022-23, it recorded sales of ₹8,031 crore and profit of ₹255.75 crore. However, this performance may have to do more with the growth of its food business.

HEADROOM FOR GROWTH?

Having come this far, how much further can Sting go? VBL cites the examples of Vietnam and Pakistan where Sting accounts for 30% and 25% of Pep-

cess story desperately and Sting provided that wind beneath its wings.

"While energy drink is certainly not a new category, it did receive a boost after Sting's launch. New brands gaining rapid penetration and also expanding the category is a rarity and Sting is thriving at both," says K. Ramakrishnan, managing director—South Asia, Kantar Worldpanel, a market research company.

"Inside homes, Sting is currently reaching 2.7% of the urban households annually. Nearly eight out of every 10 households that consume energy drinks purchased Sting in the last one year," he adds. "Out-of-home, too, Sting has a similar hold," he further informs.

Sting's success reflects in the success of VBL.

Between 2018 and 2023, VBL's top line has more than tripled to ₹16,042.6 crore and net profit zoomed seven times

OUR VIEW



Universal healthcare is a must for Viksit Bharat

Wider health insurance coverage, as with India's accident care plan, is welcome. But it's a stopgap at best. We should aim for an efficient state-run healthcare system that covers all

Considering India is among the countries with the highest number of road accidents in the world, it's welcome news that victims are on the Centre's policy agenda for help. Too many lives are lost in such accidents. Prompt medical attention might have saved many of these lives. Those in dire need sometimes get turned away or face the danger of delayed treatment while hospitals figure out who will pick up their bills. Delays can harm even patients whose health is insured, as prior approvals for cashless procedures can take hours in a loop of claim checks. Given this backdrop, the government's plan to facilitate cashless accident emergency care is thoughtful. On Monday, *Mint* reported that the ministry of road transport and highways has a scheme in the works that would provide up to ₹1.5 lakh of cashless treatment for every victim of a traffic mishap. This facility will be available to all without exception, regardless of whether they are covered by a health insurance policy or not, and will cover hospitalization for up to a week from the incident's date at all facilities under the Ayushman Bharat plan. With payment assured, treatment refusals and delays should drop. The money so spent would be reimbursed through the Motor Vehicle Accident Fund, which was set up in January 2022 to compensate hit-and-run victims. The purpose of this fund will be enlarged accordingly.

While further details of the scheme are still awaited, its planners seem keen to keep its fiscal cost low. The extent to which medical bills can be passed onto insurers of people's health and/or vehicles is being explored. Talks are said to be underway with general insurers on using a part of the premium paid by vehicle owners for

third-party coverage. If put in place, such a programme would save lives. In spirit, it would follow Ayushman Bharat, a scheme of subsidized health coverage aimed at greater insurance inclusion. The logic of such safety cushions draws upon the 'law of large numbers': As the numbers under watch go up, events in the real world get closer to a pattern that theory says is most probable. So, the more people we cover, the more reliably we can attain payout stability, plot future expense trends and sustain the insurance cushion. As road crashes offer us a pile-up of data to analyse, the latest proposal's fiscal math can be worked out quite easily.

Expanded insurance works well for quick welfare expansion, but it's a stop-gap arrangement at best. Ultimately, a Viksit Bharat must provide direct healthcare services via a network of reliable facilities that attend to everyone promptly, efficiently and costlessly (or cheaply). This is what sets apart the world's happiest countries. The predictability benefit of large numbers applies to state-run health systems too. If this is leveraged well, the rigmarole of insurance could be left out of the welfare deal. A robust public health system would also restrain runaway prices charged by the private sector, whose domination, profit orientation and large bills are what make health plans so vital in India. Moreover, unequal access to quality services is a problem far better solved directly than through insurance; going cashless under the latter tends to require too many okays for people to count on, especially if precious time is ticking away. While private medical care should be free to thrive, subsidized state provisions are a must. Unless we intend to proceed along a suboptimal path as our economy expands, fiscal planning for a big upgrade of services should begin.

GUEST VIEW

Our approach to the regulation of cryptocurrency needs clarity

Efforts at reining in crypto haven't yielded results and the path ahead is riddled with cryptic clues



MITALI MUKHERJEE is director, journalist programmes, at Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, University of Oxford, and author of 'Crypto Crimes'.

In March this year, Sam Bankman-Fried, founder of the now defunct crypto exchange FTX, was sentenced to 25 years in prison on the back of fraud and conspiracy charges. In an interview over email to *ABC News* a few weeks later, he wrote: "It's most of what I think about each day."

It is certainly what many others think about as well. Prosecutors say conservative estimates of losses from this fraud stand at \$8 billion for FTX customers, \$1.7 billion for FTX investors, and \$1.3 billion for Alameda lenders. Once the richest and most influential man in crypto, Fried or 'SBF' was the creator of the hugely successful crypto trading exchange FTX and the Alameda Research trading firm. His crypto empire came crashing down in November 2022, an outcome of multiple acts of financial fraud and deceit, all spearheaded by him.

The collapse of FTX marked a hellish patch for crypto currencies that sank to multi-year lows. After peaking at \$3 trillion in November 2021, the FTX debacle saw the value of the overall crypto market slump to a two-year low of \$796 billion. It also prompted a much needed regulatory crackdown.

Here in India, the relationship between regulation and crypto has remained fuliginous at the best of times. The three key protagonists in the crypto tale—the Reserve Bank of India (RBI),

Securities and Exchange Board of India (Sebi) and the government—have at different times held diametrically opposite views on cryptocurrencies. Of the three, it is clearly the central bank that has always been the most strident in its criticism and distrust of the crypto ecosystem.

However, it is the government that appears to have wound itself and policy action in knots. A cryptocurrency bill has been in the works since 2021, but still hasn't seen the light of day. What came in its place in 2022 was a tax whammy. Crypto currency trades in India attract a levy of 1% tax deducted at source (TDS) along with 30% capital gains tax, without any provision of offsetting crypto losses. The government categorized crypto assets as "Virtual Digital Assets," while refusing to address the moot question of whether they were legal or not. "Whether it is legitimate or illegitimate is a different question. But I will tax [crypto gains] because it is a sovereign right to tax," finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman said on the matter.

For an industry that has often resembled the dotcom bubble in its narrative, regulation in India has constantly shied away from addressing the who, what and how of crypto. Crypto believers swear that this is the answer to financial democratization and crypto sceptics say it's just fraud spelt with a 'c'.

When I started collating the numbers around crypto trading in 2021, data by research firm Crebaco showed that about 15 million Indians had invested in cryptocurrencies through Indian exchanges. New sign-ups were driving close to a 150% month-on-month surge in trading volumes. The government and policymakers were clearly nervous. Crypto was popular with the younger generation and there was a visible trail of incidents across India involving kidnapping, extortion, money laundering and drug deals where crypto coins were the weapon or ransom currency of choice. So, even as a clear policy eluded

crypto, two decisions were taken. The first was a hefty tax, perhaps aimed at curbing trading enthusiasm; the second was a notification released in March 2023 that brought crypto currencies and other digital assets under India's anti-money laundering law. The PMLA intent here was to check money laundering by essentially placing the onus of transparency and checks on Indian crypto exchange platforms.

However, things haven't worked out as planned. By the end of 2023, a report by think-tank Esya Centre reveals that about 3-5 million Indian users shifted to offshore platforms, resulting in \$3.8 billion worth of trading volume moving out of domestic exchanges. It's a loss of users and of taxes. Clearly, neither the 30% tax nor the PMLA inclusion has been a deterrent for those trading crypto; only a nuisance. One that private network connections have helped circumvent. Even as the information technology ministry blocked access to overseas platforms like Binance, Kucoin and Bitfinex, India-based crypto platforms and entrepreneurs have quietly moved business to locations like Dubai, probably because neither Indian policies nor the stress of staying based in India seemed appealing anymore.

While India's crypto industry continues to play a guessing game of 'what next' with regulation, what's clear is that our lack of policy clarity has never helped. The US has learnt the hard way that it needs to do more than just battle a stream of crypto-related litigation. The UK, EU, Singapore, Japan and Australia have moved forward with cogent regulatory frameworks for digital assets. For India, step one will be identifying who is taking charge of the situation. Should it be Sebi, which has purview over other financial markets? Should it be RBI, which is our bank regulator and monetary authority? Or should it be yet another body, a hybrid with financial and digital overview? The bigger question of regulation, however, isn't who. It is why.

10 YEARS AGO



JUST A THOUGHT

Of all the forms of inequality, injustice in health is the most shocking and inhumane.

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

MY VIEW | MUSING MACRO

University campus dissent: The kids are (not) alright

AJIT RANADE



is a Pune-based economist.

The title of this column refers to a famous song by Pete Townshend of the iconic rock band, The Who. Part of their debut album in 1965, it captures the spirit of youth culture of the 1960s—rebellious, trying to break free from tradition and stereotypes and yet somehow also meet society's expectations. The Who's innovative, defiant and unruly style influenced many future generations of rock bands. The song itself has lasting appeal and has been covered by other artistes and there is also a recent movie by the same name. *The Kids are Alright* has become a catch-phrase representing the resilience and potential of youth as they face daunting challenges. It is the restless, resistant and resilient youth who rouse the social conscience when others are silent.

As Israel continues to brutally bomb Gaza, the kids in America are not alright about it. Across the country, college campuses have erupted with student protests, asking their universities to divest from all companies that do business with Israel. They want to end

partnerships with Israeli universities. They are calling it a 'genocide,' as nearly 40,000 Palestinians have died, the majority of them women and children. Palestinian flags have gone up on campus greens. College administrators have been trying and failing to defuse the tense and escalating situation. Encampments have sprung up on the campuses of elite Ivy League colleges like Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia, all the way to mid-west institutions in Michigan and Texas and places like Berkeley in California. The police have had to be called in, and there have been hundreds of arrests. These students are taking the risks of expulsion, disciplinary action and damage to their careers. These include many foreign students, including those from India. Student unrest has also spread to France, England and Australia. Even the faculty in many places have joined forces with students. It is a great testimony to youth power that the powers that be, whether in Washington, Wall Street or Silicon Valley, can no longer be reticent and have had to respond. Even the President of the US has shown some sympathy, although officially the US continues to stonewall all resolutions to restrain Israel at the United Nations. Some US lawmakers have asked Columbia's president to resign, while others warned

that colleges should not cave into "right wing" pressure. The protests have divided lawmakers and social commentators, but the students themselves seem united the US.

This is not the first time that students are leading the voice of conscience in America. In the 1980s, college kids across campuses forced divestment in companies that did business with South Africa. This was their protest against its apartheid regime back then. Much earlier, in the 1960s, there was massive and decisive student unrest against the Vietnam war.

The present pro-Palestinian student-led movement will prove to be a watershed in the evolution of America's relationship with Israel. The word 'genocide' has gained currency in the discourse on what is going on in Gaza. Israel's response to the 7 October brutalities of Hamas that killed innocent civilians is increasingly seen as disproportionate and unjustified. The US can no longer instinctively side with Israel no matter what the latter does.

The social conscience and global awareness of American kids stands in stark contrast to the recent clueless fumbling of placard-holding young protestors in Delhi. These college students from a prestigious university, when asked by a journalist on camera, unfortunately exposed themselves as ignorant youth who had probably been unwittingly coddled into doing political propaganda. They seemed to have no idea what they were supposed to be protesting. Their answers provided much comical relief in the style of late-night TV comedy shows of David Letterman and Conan O'Brien, who routinely parody the clueless. The troubling aspect is that these were college kids who are supposed to be socially and politically aware. They represent human capital of the future. Of course, it is totally inappropriate to extrapolate from one hilarious episode, but the difference in what's happening on American campuses and this scene on the streets of Delhi, both on live television at the same time, is telling.

Whatever complaint you may make about American institutions of higher education, that they have become prisoners of 'wokeness,' that political correctness is out of control, or that the diversity agenda has gone too far (all of these being favourite grumbles of Donald Trump supporters), you cannot deny that US universities remain bastions of free speech and creative thinking. They push the envelope, be it on social norms or science. They still attract the brightest and most competitive applicants from all over the world. The current predicament of university administrators is not that they want to suppress dissent against Israeli policy, but how to achieve a balance between free speech and providing a safe non-violent environment to all stakeholders, none of whom should feel intimidated. Within the boundaries of the college, where even the police cannot enter without permission, freedom of expression is sacrosanct. This is a *sine qua non* for a stimulating environment where science and art can flourish, where knowledge and insight can bloom. India's universities must also become that crucible where the dynamic human capital of tomorrow is forged—by healthy debate and dissent, by fearless questioning and exploration. Only then will our kids be alright.

As in America, our campuses should also become the crucibles where human capital is forged

MY VIEW | UNCOMMON SENSE

MINT CURATOR

Startups have a lot to learn from long established organizations

From teams and advisors to 'good bureaucracy' and governance, vital lessons can be drawn from the longevity of large firms



HARSH MARIWALA & ABHEEK SINGHI
are, respectively, founder and chairman of Marico, and the chair of practices at Boston Consulting Group India .

When I was a boy of 14, my father was so ignorant that I could hardly stand to be around him. But when I got to be 21, I was astonished at how much the old man had learned in seven years.” This quote, often ascribed to Mark Twain, captures the disposition that young companies sometimes have towards large ones. In this article, we focus on what startups can learn from established organizations.

Get trusted advisors and challengers: Entrepreneurs bring passion and conviction to the business, and they are often in love with their ideas. The founder is larger than life, almost like a force of nature, and this is celebrated—both within the company and in the media. Think of Jobs, Musk or Zuckerberg in the global context or Agarwal(s) and Bansal(s) in India. Sometimes, this passion leads to spectacular success, but this could also lead to blind spots, poor investments and suboptimal outcomes. Behaviours that drive a startup’s success also paradoxically increase the risk of an early failure. Startups can greatly benefit from having someone play the role of a trusted challenger or advisor to the founders by holding a mirror and helping maintain a balance—a role often played in a large company by some board members or external advisors.

Build a team of owners: Many startups have a super(wo)man entrepreneur driving initial success but as the business scales up, it becomes increasingly difficult for one person to do everything. Winning startups recognize the need for a senior team with complementary skills to scale up the business and empower the team in a balanced manner. Consider how the Google founders and investors hired Eric Schmidt as CEO as early as 2001 (Google was founded in 1998) and also carved out the roles between themselves thoughtfully. The same philosophy applies to the entire senior team that emerges. As the business scales up, it is important to focus on the employee value proposition with the same dedication as the consumer proposition. Some readers may recall a print advertising campaign that Marico ran targeting not consumers but employees. In our view, startups need to think of the human resource team as product managers for the organization. Most importantly, founders need to delegate but not abdicate. As the organization grows, their role expands to not doing everything, but ensuring it gets done.

Focus on reality metrics: During various startup booms, metrics ranging from eyeballs and monthly active users to gross merchandise value (GMV) have been fashionable, but only for a while. Sooner than later, the focus shifts to what established companies have always known: the topline is vanity,



bottom-line is sanity and cash is reality. Startups that relentlessly focus on relevant operating and financial metrics are the ones that attract investors in the long run and succeed in becoming large companies. These metrics would, of course, change depending on the nature of the business and stage of the market’s development. For example, in the fast-evolving e-commerce market, the focus has shifted from GMV to unit economics to overall profitability and the underlying drivers for the same, be it the transaction size, demand density or associated advertising revenue. Identifying the right metrics for the business, measuring those and improving performance helps build the business for long term.

Develop a 'good bureaucracy': Startups are known for speed, action and individual initiative, but these can sometimes lead to chaos, arbitrariness and confusion. Bureaucracy, on the other hand, is associated with insistence on procedure and documentation. In academic usage, bureaucracy is sometimes characterized as comprising hierarchy (division of labour and specialization), continuity (a defined structure), impersonality (independent of individuals) and expertise. Large companies have systems and processes so that the organization can be run efficiently for the long run. Startups can benefit from embracing ‘good bureaucracy’—by setting in place fit-for-purpose systems. Striking an apt balance between creating the right struc-

tures and processes to support decision making while leaving room for managerial discretion should be the desired outcome. In our view, that sweet spot is always a work-in-progress for the best companies as they adapt to the changing context.

Go for governance from Day One: Governance starts with but is much more than mere compliance. Sometimes startups feel that this aspect can be taken care of “when we become larger.” This attitude is a recipe for disaster, since core governance principles have to be embedded in the business’s DNA and ways of working from the very start. The starting point is being clear on the distinction between the entrepreneur and the organization. The media has reported several disputes between boards or investors and founders in the last year, some on account of the *Laxman rekha* or dividing line between the individual and institution getting crossed, and others due to a culture of taking short-cuts or not following due process. Startups that eventually succeed start thinking of governance from Day One. Getting the right investors and advisors is really what helps founders build businesses for the long run.

In our last article, we wrote about what traditional large companies could learn from ‘startup cheetahs.’ In this piece, we make the point that startups also have a lot to imbibe from the wisdom and longevity of established elephants.

These are the authors’ personal views.

GUEST VIEW

Artificial intelligence holds the key to urban resilience

JUSTINA NIXON-SAINTIL



is vice president and chief impact officer at IBM.

The cities that some 4.4 billion people call home are increasingly at risk of catastrophic climate-driven events. Rising sea levels and flooding threaten coastal megacities like New York City and Jakarta, and extreme heat waves, like those that afflict cities across South Asia and the Middle East each year, are projected to become more frequent and severe.

While our built environments and infrastructure are being tested by unpredictable weather and changing populations, many urban communities are facing heightened climate-related health and economic risks. Dangers such as air pollution and natural disasters can be especially acute in developing countries, where they threaten to drive more people into poverty.

At the same time, cities contribute disproportionately to the broader challenges we face today. Cities already account for an estimated 70% of global carbon dioxide emissions and 78% of energy consumption, and these figures could grow in an urbanizing

world. According to UN-Habitat, the share of people living in urban areas is expected to increase to 68% by 2050.

Clearly, cities will play a central role in how the world addresses climate change. One factor that could give cities much-needed support and unlock opportunities for building greater resilience is artificial intelligence (AI). If developed and deployed responsibly and ethically, AI could potentially accelerate urban climate solutions, enable science-based and sustainable development, and deliver innovation at an unprecedented pace, allowing us to put the most vulnerable communities first.

But the first step is to improve our understanding of AI’s many potential applications as a tool for resilient cities. For example, the challenge of handling vast amounts of data is a major obstacle to modelling future climate scenarios accurately and making informed planning decisions. Fortunately, through the power of AI, foundation models and geospatial analytics could help us visualize our cities in a new way.

Consider the metropolitan areas facing severe and changing weather patterns. With real-time and historical climate data and AI-powered predictive capabilities, governments could introduce new tools for disaster

response and readiness. Everyone, from ordinary citizens to those tasked with protecting and maintaining critical infrastructure, could be better informed and prepared.

AI also has the potential to help make city operations more sustainable at every level, thus reducing cities’ outside emissions and environmental impact. Intelligent software applications could integrate AI to analyse buildings’ energy usage, water consumption, and waste management, providing insights that allow communities and organizations to make more responsible decisions about sustainability.

Moreover, with the addition of connected devices to drive in-depth data collection, safety measures such as urban infrastructure maintenance could be more effective and efficient than ever before. Think of all the bridges and roadways threatened by unprecedented weather events. When combined with AI, the uses of data extend far beyond basic monitoring and reporting.

Nor will AI’s urban applications stop there. The technology has the potential to optimize public transportation and traffic planning to achieve more sustainable urban transit. It could help to identify the best locations for expanding much-needed green space, while also preserving urban biodiversity and natural resources.

Governments, public-service providers and non-profit organizations alike have growing opportunities to access and explore AI tools, such as through requests for proposals and pro-bono programs, like those offered by IBM.

However, recent research shows that while 69% of cities are already exploring or testing the uses of generative AI, only 2% are implementing it. As IBM’s chief impact officer, I know that access to technology and the skills required to use it effectively can be major obstacles to implementation.

The need for greater access becomes all the more urgent when one considers the unequal distribution of climate-driven

threats. Within our cities, problems like air pollution and a lack of access to clean energy disproportionately affect the poorest and most vulnerable residents.

These are the communities that have the most to gain from AI.

We all have a responsibility to make AI solutions support vulnerable populations. That means providing equal access to climate tools, supporting training in AI and related skills, and also creating programs designed to respond to the specific needs of historically marginalized urban populations. Upskilling, especially, will play a key role in accelerating vulnerable communities’ adoption of climate-mitigation and adaptation tools. The private sector can do its part by forming partnerships with public agencies and working closely with organizations that are already engaged in supporting vulnerable communities.

By embracing AI and putting it to work in the fight against climate change, we can help make our cities safer, more adaptable, and more sustainable. The technology to give people the tools to anticipate, address, and recover from climate-driven events is here. But it is up to all of us—communities, governments and companies—to put it to the best possible use. ©2024/PROJECT SYNDICATE

GenAI’s big drawback is that it doesn’t reject clients’ bad ideas

Amazing but slavish creative tools can’t really rival human minds



PARMY OLSON
is a Bloomberg Opinion columnist covering technology.



Creativity on command may not work out as well as AI purveyors say

Yael Biran has worked for the last 25 years as an animator for mostly corporate clients, capitalizing on her talent for colourful illustration, movement and figuring out what her customers want but don’t know how to articulate. Recently, she was “freaking out” about her work. She had big expenses on the horizon and her usual workflow of about a dozen annual projects had dwindled to three in the past year. The reason: artificial intelligence (AI).

More of the clients and creative agencies she worked with were trying to do animation work themselves and she suspects they were using AI tools for it. Biran is resigned to what that means. Another animation veteran she knows just retrained to be a gardener, and Biran is mulling new paths too, but she has a stark warning for what clients are about to lose: the people who challenge your terrible ideas. “What we give to clients is the ability to say ‘no’ to their ideas,” says Biran. “They’re not visual people and they know what they think they want. And then a lot times it really needs tweaking. Sometimes in a major way.”

The content that generative AI models can now conjure can look as good as anything created by humans. Creative agencies have been using tools from New York-based video generation startup Runway to develop concert backdrops for Madonna and graphics for CBS’s *Late Show With Stephen Colbert*, often saying it saves them hours or weeks of work. Earlier this year, actor and movie producer Tyler Perry said he was halting a \$800 million studio expansion because of OpenAI’s video generator Sora, whose capabilities he called “mind-blowing.”

Critics of the tech say that will lead to a flood of boring, derivative work in film and TV since AI tends to spew a pastiche of pre-existing art, like Biran’s swirling watercolour figures or the quirky cartoons. But when companies use AI to generate animations for their own marketing, the effect could be worse thanks to the relative lack of visual, creative thinkers among their ranks. They’ll use AI tools to churn out graphics that—as with Hollywood’s overuse of CGI—look impressive but fail to make a meaningful impression on other humans.

One design agency, for instance, tried making a short animated film graphic for a British health-care provider that was meant to train doctors on their bedside manner. The script said medical professionals should listen carefully to their patients and avoid behaving like they were going through a checklist. Yet the resulting animation showed a physician

sitting with a patient and a giant list being marked off above them. That’s not how visual communication works, says Biran. “People will see a checklist and go away thinking, ‘checklist.’”

When corporate clients try putting together a slideshow, they’ll also gravitate toward displaying some the same text already being spoken in a presentation, but that can make a presentation more confusing. There’s a reason for the phrase ‘a picture paints a thousand words.’

Images can elevate subtext and advance a message, but figuring out which images are best requires people who are skilled at thinking visually, like Biran. “We think in pictures, and we gravitate towards metaphors,” she explains. “And so we can help identify the subtext.”

Corporate clients often believe they are visual thinkers too, perhaps because so much of the content people see online now is visual on platforms like TikTok, YouTube and Reels. But passively consuming graphical content doesn’t mean you can do a decent job making it.

“AI can clearly enhance our capabilities, but some clients are now questioning the need to hire creatives,” says Leila Makki, who runs a video production company for brands and agencies. A big reason may be the anticipation of OpenAI’s Sora. “They’re genuinely uncertain, but dismissing creatives for AI is short-sighted and counterproductive.”

Businesses would do well to avoid outsourcing too many aspects of creative work to artificial intelligence, even as they shift much of their marketing spending—which for North America and Europe tends to hover at around 9% of capital expenditures—to generative AI. Biran predicts that in a few years, more companies will realize they need visual thinkers “and they will circle back and ask for our help.”

That may be an optimistic view, given that generative AI models are becoming more sophisticated, with the possibility of greater reasoning capabilities to boot.

But companies will also need people who understand visual communication to challenge their ideas, and they won’t get that from sycophantic AI models that don’t actually experience colour and sound. They’ll get that from humans, who will need to be paid. ©BLOOMBERG



ISTOCKPHOTO

No, apple cider vinegar can't keep kilos away

Experts bust five wellness myths that are popular on social media



ISTOCKPHOTO

Shrenik Avlani
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During one of my recent doom-scroll sessions on the 'gram, I came across a fitness influencer who sticks "yoga teacher & nutritionist" against her name, has 236,000 followers, and in one of her videos was claiming to teach us how to 'naturally' increase height. Hanging from a bar is something I started doing as a kid and, firmly in my 40s now, I still do it. Since forty years of hanging from a bar have failed to do anything for my height, it got me thinking about how much of all this fitfluencer content is factual or scientific. While I'll save the question of whether one should follow fitness, health and nutrition advice from someone with vague credentials for another day, for now let's explore how much water some popular health myths hold.

A spoon of ghee/butter in coffee is good for health: This is a topic of debate in the health and wellness world, says Shalini Garwin Bliss, executive dietician at Manipal Hospital in Gurugram. She notes that proponents argue that the healthy fats in ghee or butter can provide a slow release of energy and promote satiety. However, Chandni Haldurai, the head nutritionist at Cult Fit, warns against this, no matter how delicious it sounds. "Although these fats can give you a brief energy boost, their high-calorie content quickly adds up," Haldurai says.

Apple cider vinegar helps burn fat: This idea is big these days as even gym trainers and coaches support the idea of having daily doses of apple cider vinegar. "There is no magic bullet for weight loss. Simply consuming apple cider vinegar daily is unlikely to lead to significant weight loss without complementary lifestyle changes like following a balanced diet and an exercise routine," says Bliss.

Claims about exercises that promise to increase one's height are completely false

Jaggery and demerara sugar are safe: Next time you put that second spoon of jaggery or demerara sugar in your tea or coffee, remember that despite being less processed than refined sugar, both are still sugars and can have an impact on blood sugar levels. "Due to their low processing and trace nutrients, they might be marginally preferable solutions, but people with pre-diabetes or diabetes shouldn't choose them," warns Haldurai.

Freshly squeezed and cold-pressed juices are healthy: It is true that fruit juices that have been freshly squeezed or cold-pressed retain more nutrients than packaged juices, but they have little to no fibre. Whole fruits provide the most advantages due to their high fibre content, which helps slow down the absorption of sugar, says Haldurai. However, if you must have your fruits in liquid form, smoothies made with whole fruits, yogurt or vegetables are preferable.

Hanging leads to height gain: If hanging from bars actually led to height gain, many of us would have been giants. "It's a myth that certain exercises or stretching techniques such as pull-ups and hanging from a rod can make you grow taller," says Dr. Amite Pankaj Aggarwal, director and head of the department for orthopaedics in Fortis Hospital, Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi. There's no good evidence or study to support these claims, he concludes.

Boot camp and easy banter on a holiday

High on energy and camaraderie, group exercise helps push your limits and allows you to experience a foreign city like a local

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A little after 6.30am on a recent Wednesday, I found myself doing an extended plank at Independence Square in Colombo among a group of exercisers and under the watchful eye of two fitness trainers, Tusari Ekanayake and Nathan Nikko. Not far away was a phalanx of military cadets doing crunches. The postcard perfect setting was framed by a rapidly more belligerent sun.

On my previous trip to Sri Lanka, I had discovered TASS, a sports science, training and sports injury rehab centre that hosts group exercise classes every day. Many are outdoors—leading me to discover the joy of working out outdoors while on vacation. To many, exercising while on holiday would seem to miss the point of a break from our daily disciplines, but group exercise gives one instant access to excellent trainers and a band of fellow fitness devotees. For an hour or so, one feels like a local, part of the regular rhythms of a city.

Many gyms around the world allow visitors to join for a week or less. In Hong Kong, the plush Pure Fitness chain offers a month-long pass that enables a visitor to attend group classes that include a tai chi-yoga hybrid called Body Balance and a weight training routine called Body Pump. More than a decade ago, I had become addicted to the frenetic energy and camaraderie of large group exercise classes while living in Hong Kong. Pure Fitness uses formats created by Les Mills in Auckland, whose group classes set to fabulous music are franchised to 18,000 gyms in more than 100 countries.

TASS, founded ten years ago, has developed its own classes that incorporate weights, body



TASS

An outdoor group exercise class conducted by TASS in Colombo, Sri Lanka

weight training, and occasionally, a CrossFit routine. The sessions run 45 minutes. I did four in a week in early April and found very little repetition. A recent class started with a one-mile run past a pristine cricket field, so numerous in central Colombo that it often seems a city that permanently inhabits an era when sport was played in whites.

The kettle bell was deployed that morning to make lunges more challenging and build strength. When one of the class struggled to hold the two-minute plank, others in the group spontaneously gathered to cheer her on.

Even though I was headed for the beachside town of Bentota on the weekend, I squeezed in a class at 7am dubbed Saturday Sizzle. Imran Khan, the gym's business development manager and a fitness trainer, explained the aim is to "push your limits non-stop for 45-50 minutes and keep the heart rate high." Serendipitously, the exercises chosen that morning seemed tai-

lor-made for a club tennis player like me, focusing on squats and lunges that help build strength for staying low at the point of contact with the tennis ball. There were also routines to build oblique strength, an underappreciated necessity to generate topspin.

My favourite was the slam ball routines, repeatedly thrown against a wall as tennis stars often do as warm-up. Another involves a 15kg weighted ball, slammed on the matted floor repeatedly. This has something strangely cathartic about it—violence without inflicting pain or suffering consequences. When the time was up on Saturday, I was still wallowing a large tyre outside with a heavy elongated hammer with such abandon that I had to be told to stop.

A management role model of leading from the front, Thanura Abeywardena, TASS' managing director, is usually in the gym training clients before heading to the office. He founded TASS a decade ago, fulfilling a dream as a

Most gyms around the world allow tourists to join fitness programmes for a week; some even offer month-long passes

My mother works out more than I do: Milind Soman

The super-model, actor and fitness enthusiast on how fit moms inspire fit families and why he runs as much as he does

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Milind Soman ran his first full marathon (42km) in 2008 when he was 43. Since then, the super-model-actor and fitness enthusiast has finished a number of marathons on terrains as diverse as deserts, hills and snow, both in India and internationally. He is also by far the name most closely associated with running and marathons in the country today. It's a recognition he wears easily but Soman recollects that he didn't really enjoy the sport all that much when he started.

"I didn't like running, but as a child I'd heard about the story of Pheidippides running from Marathon to Athens and the whole amazing myth about him dying after he ran. I'd decided then that I'd do at least one marathon in my life as some rite

of passage," reminisces Soman, admitting that he'd only signed up for the first Mumbai marathon when it was announced in 2003 because "it was happening in my city and I had no excuse to not run." While he doesn't term the first experience 'life-changing', Soman says that running has brought "so much more" to his life. "I don't run for exercise, to lose weight, to be fit or for any other reason except that I love to run. It gives me joy. I cannot over-estimate the value that running has in my life today," he says.

Soman says that thousands of people do approach him in person and on social media to tell him how he's inspired them to take up the activity. "They publish stories on Instagram. They follow everything I do because what I do is simple, it's not something that's very technical, I don't even go to the gym or have a trainer, and so anybody can follow me," he says.

For Soman, the simplicity of his routine hinges on the belief that one's health and fitness habits need to come from a place of self-awareness. "I don't want to depend on somebody else telling me what to do. Whether it's what to eat, when to eat, how much to eat or when to exercise and how much to exercise, I want to learn it all through my own experience," he says. It's



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this self-awareness that Soman feels is lacking from the fitness discourse happening in the country today.

Easy availability of information means that most people are relying on external sources rather than tuning in to understand what their bodies need. "While I

think it is okay for someone to start their fitness journey by listening to somebody, it eventually boils down to them taking that first step," says Soman.

The fitness advice he doles out for newbies prescribes to his philosophy and is simple. "To me the whole idea of endur-

ance sport is not about achieving a specific target like timing or speed. It's about being comfortable doing something that is difficult," he says, and so, his advice is to 'start slowly'. "Remember that you need to be comfortable all through. So, take the first step. If it's comfortable, take the second step, then the third, but if the third step is not comfortable, stay there till it becomes comfortable and then move on to the fourth," Soman explains. He also advocates trying different exercises, not just running. "See what suits you best, understand your strengths and weaknesses and work on your weaknesses," he adds.

Standing at the cusp of 60, Soman's insights come from a place of experience and it's this blend of experience and wisdom that he hopes to tap into as the running ambassador for performance wear brand, PUMA. Talking about it, Soman says that besides the gear, it was the brand's vision to increase the running space in India that resonated with him. "They want more people in India to run, exercise, and take care of their health."

Taking people along on the fitness journey is something that Soman is familiar with as co-founder of the Pinkathon marathon, a running event that was designed only for women. "Thousands of women

joined that journey that we started in 2012, and while Pinkathon hasn't happened for the last three-four years, the community continues to be active," he says before deliberating on the need for initiatives that focus on pulling more women into fitness.

"I think women are important because when it comes to families, it is women who decide what their families will eat, what their families' lifestyles will be. So, if a woman is fit, healthy and understands what is necessary to have a better life, those are the habits and values that her children are going to imbibe," he says citing his own mother, Usha Soman, as an example.

"My mother is 85 years old. She works out more than I do and goes trekking in the Himalayas. She inspires a lot more people than me," he says. While he shrugs off the question of how he prepares for marathons with "I normally just run," Soman is keenly aware of age catching up. Recalling a recent conversation with a follower on social media, Soman says, "I had this person ask me, 'Why are you running all the time, what are you afraid of?' My response was, 'I am afraid that one day I may not be able to run, and so I have to do as much as I can before that happens.'"

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