



National Workshop on Open Economy Macroeconomics in Emerging Market Economies (EMEs)

(Sponsored by Reserve Bank of India)



COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

A Research Institute Supported by Indian Council of Social Science Research,
Government of Telangana and Reserve Bank of India

Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

Council for Social Development
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

Concept Note

for

**National Workshop on
Open Economy Macroeconomics in Emerging Market Economies (EMEs)**

I. Concept Note

Introduction

Emerging Market Economies (EMEs) have grown rapidly in their contribution to global output and trade, necessitating a thorough understanding of their unique macroeconomic dynamics in an increasingly interconnected world. Open economy macroeconomics focuses on the interplay between domestic economies and global forces, including trade flows, capital mobility, and foreign exchange markets. For EMEs, these issues are often compounded by structural weaknesses, external vulnerabilities, and evolving monetary and fiscal policies. Understanding these dynamics is critical for managing economic growth, stability, and resilience in the face of global shocks.

Theoretical Foundations

Open economy macroeconomics in EMEs builds on several key theoretical frameworks:

- **Balance of Payments (BoP):** Understanding the components of the BoP (current and capital accounts) and their role in exchange rate determination and external sector adjustments is crucial for EMEs, which often face persistent BoP deficits.
- **Exchange Rate Regimes:** EMEs grapple with choosing between fixed, flexible, or hybrid exchange rate regimes. The trade-offs involve considerations of stability, inflation control, and competitiveness.
- **Interest Rate Parity (Covered and Uncovered):** Interest rate differentials between countries often drive capital flows and exchange rate movements in EMEs, leading to the need for effective risk management of interest rate and currency fluctuations.
- **Inflation Targeting vs. Monetary Targeting:** EMEs are increasingly adopting inflation-targeting regimes, shifting away from older monetary targeting frameworks. The transition reflects a need for stabilizing inflation expectations while managing exchange rate volatility.

Open economy macroeconomics in EMEs is characterized by a complex interaction between domestic policies and external forces. A nuanced understanding of exchange rate management, capital flow dynamics, and the unique institutional and structural challenges in EMEs is essential for formulating effective macroeconomic policies. Policymakers must navigate external vulnerabilities while promoting sustainable growth, financial stability, and inflation control. The growing role of EMEs in the global economy makes this field of study critical for both policymakers and researchers alike.

II. The Workshop

The **National Workshop on Open Economy Macroeconomics in Emerging Market Economies (EMEs)** is designed to equip participants with a deep understanding of the complexities and challenges associated with managing an open economy. The course will focus on the impact of global economic spillovers on domestic economies, particularly in emerging markets, and the various policy frameworks and tools that can be used to address these challenges.

Participants will explore the intricacies of external sector management, monetary policy frameworks, fiscal policy coordination, and the policy trade-offs that governments face in an open economy. The workshop will combine theoretical insights with real-world case studies and practical exercises to ensure that participants are equipped to analyze and address macroeconomic challenges in EMEs.

Objectives of the Workshop

- Deepen understanding of key macroeconomic concepts, theories, and policy frameworks relevant to open economies, especially in the context of EMEs.
- Discuss challenges and case studies on monetary and fiscal policy coordination, capital flow management, and exchange rate policies.
- Engage with international experiences to explore how EMEs can strengthen their macroeconomic policy frameworks in an increasingly integrated global economy.

Target Audience

The workshop is aimed at post-graduates, research scholars (*i.e.*, who are in the early/advanced phase of Ph.D and Post-Doctoral Fellows) in the discipline of economics/management, policymakers, economists, financial analysts, and professionals involved in macroeconomic planning, monetary policy, and fiscal policy in emerging markets. This initiative aims to provide participants with enhanced opportunities for learning, growth, and development. We hope to foster academic advancement and contribute to the overall educational and professional landscape. A basic understanding of macroeconomics and econometrics is recommended.

Number of Workshop Participants

The planned number of participants for the workshops is set between 25 to 30 individuals. This size is optimal for several reasons:

1. **Engagement:** A group of this size allows for active participation and interaction among participants, fostering a more engaging learning environment.
2. **Facilitation:** It enables facilitators to manage discussions effectively, ensuring that each participant has the opportunity to contribute and ask questions/clarifications.
3. **Networking:** With 25 to 30 participants, attendees can network and build connections without the crowd becoming overwhelming, enhancing collaborative opportunities.
4. **Diverse Perspectives:** This number allows for a mix of backgrounds and experiences, enriching discussions and promoting diverse viewpoints.
5. **Logistics:** Managing a smaller group is more feasible in terms of logistics, including seating arrangements, materials distribution, and overall organization.

By keeping the participant count within this range, the workshops can maintain a balance between inclusivity and effective learning dynamics.

Preparing Participants for a Career in the field of Economics and Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

The upcoming workshop is specifically designed to equip participants with the knowledge and skills necessary for pursuing a career in the field of Economics including the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). By focusing on critical topics such as monetary policy, foreign exchange markets, and economic frameworks¹, the workshop aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the financial landscape that the RBI operates within.

Participants will gain insights into key areas such as:

- **Monetary Policy Frameworks:** Understanding the objectives and tools of monetary policy, including targeting strategies that RBI employs.
- **Foreign Exchange Mechanisms:** Exploring how exchange rates are determined and the impact of various regimes on the economy.
- **Balance of Payments:** Learning about the structure and significance of the balance of payments in economic analysis and policy-making.

In addition to theoretical knowledge, the workshop will incorporate practical sessions, case studies, and interactive discussions with experts in the field. This hands-on approach will not only enhance participants' understanding but also develop their analytical and decision-making skills, which are essential for careers in central banking.

¹ An economic framework refers to the underlying structure and principles that guide economic decision-making and policies. It is a set of assumptions and concepts that shape how economies are understood and managed, often based on historical perspectives and theories.

By the end of the workshop, participants will be better prepared to navigate the competitive landscape of banking and finance, particularly in roles related to economic policy and financial stability within the RBI. This initiative aims to foster the next generation of finance professionals who are equipped to contribute to India's economic growth and stability.

III. Workshop Structure

The **National Workshop on Open Economy Macroeconomics in Emerging Market Economies (EMEs)** is structured into a Three-Phase Workshop as follows:

The first phase of the workshop, scheduled for January 21-24, 2025, will cover two modules, namely 1) **Open Economy Concepts, and 2) Frameworks of Monetary Policy**. Spanning four days, this phase aims to introduce foundational theories and principles of open economies, including the interaction between domestic and global markets, trade, and capital flows. Sessions will cover essential topics such as balance of payments, foreign exchange markets, and the role of international trade in shaping economic policies, providing participants with a solid understanding of how emerging market economies operate in an interconnected global environment.

The second phase of the workshop, scheduled for May 2025 (*i.e.*, during summer vacation), will cover three modules, namely 1) **Operating Procedure of Monetary Policy, 2) Monetary Policy Transmission, and 3) Co-ordination between Monetary Policy and Fiscal Policy**. Over the course of four days, participants will explore how monetary policy is formulated and implemented, with a specific focus on its transmission mechanisms in open economies. Key topics will include central banking operations, the impact of monetary policy on inflation, interest rates, and exchange rates, as well as the challenges of policy coordination in an increasingly globalized economic environment.

The third phase of the workshop, scheduled for December 2025 (*i.e.*, during summer vacation), will cover two modules, namely 1) **Monetary Policy Challenges in an Open Economy, and 2) Public Policy in an Open Economy**. This phase will cover the complex interactions between domestic economic conditions, international financial markets, and global capital flows, which influence monetary policy outcomes in Emerging Market Economies (EMEs).

IV. Annexures

Annexure I

Title: National Workshop Open Economy Macroeconomics

Phase I – Module: Foundations

Day 1:

A: Open Economy Concepts

Session-1: Overview of national accounts

- Overview of national accounts and their importance in the economy
- Key components of national accounts: GDP, GNP, and NNP
- Introduction to the external sector: definition and significance

Session-2: Detailed examination of external sector

- Detailed examination of how the external sector is integrated into national accounts
- Discussion on exports, imports, and their impact on national income
- Understanding the balance of payments and its role in national accounting

B; Balance of Payment: Compilation and theories of adjustment

Session-3: Understanding the Balance of Payments

- Definition and importance of the Balance of Payments (BOP)
- Structure of the BOP: current account, capital account, and financial account
- Key components: trade balance, services, income, and transfers

Session-4: Theories of Adjustment in the Balance of Payments

- Overview of adjustment mechanisms: how economies respond to imbalances
- Theories of adjustment: elasticity approach, absorption approach, and monetary approach
- Real-world examples of BOP adjustments in different countries

Day 2:

A: Foreign Exchange Markets and Exchange Rate Regimes (*i.e.*, Foreign Exchange Market: Bilateral exchange rate, NEER (Nominal Effective Exchange Rate), and REER (Real Effective Exchange Rate))

Session-1: Foreign Exchange Market

- What is the Foreign Exchange Market?
- A global marketplace where currencies are traded
- Important for international trade and investment
- Bilateral Exchange Rate: The value of one currency compared to another
- Example: How many US dollars equal one Euro

Session-2: Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER):

- An index that measures the value of a currency against a basket of other currencies without adjusting for inflation
- Indicates overall strength or weakness of a currency.
- Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER): Similar to NEER but adjusted for inflation
- Shows the currency's value relative to others, accounting for price changes
- Important for assessing competitiveness in international markets

B: Exchange rate regimes: Fixed vs. flexible, covered and uncovered interest rate parity conditions

Session 3: Fixed vs. Flexible Exchange Rates

- Fixed Exchange Rate: The value of a currency is pegged to another major currency (*e.g.*, US Dollar)
Provides stability in international prices
Central bank intervenes to maintain the fixed rate
- Flexible Exchange Rate: The value of a currency fluctuates based on market forces (supply and demand)
Allows for automatic adjustments to economic conditions
More responsive to economic changes but can lead to volatility

Session 4: Covered and Uncovered Interest Rate Parity

- Covered Interest Rate Parity: A financial principle stating that the difference in interest rates between two countries is equal to the difference between the forward exchange rate and the spot exchange rate
Protects investors from exchange rate risk through hedging
- Uncovered Interest Rate Parity: Similar to covered, but without hedging
The expected change in exchange rates offsets differences in interest rates
Riskier, as it relies on future exchange rate predictions

Day 3:

A: Frameworks of Monetary Policy

Session 1: Monetary Targeting

- Definition, Purpose, Implementation, Advantages, and Limitations.

Session 2: Interest Rate Targeting

- Definition, Purpose, Implementation, Advantages, and Limitations

Session 3: Understanding Inflation Targeting

- Definition, Purpose, Implementation, Advantages, and Limitations

Session 4: Indian Experience with Inflation Targeting

- Adoption, Central Bank's Role, Outcomes, Challenges and Future Directions

Day 4:

Study/Exposure Visit to RBI, Hyderabad

- Valedictory
- Visit to RBI, Hyderabad
- Interaction with RBI Officials/Experts
- Visit to RBI Library

Indian Relevance

Here are some key areas of relevance, along with notable case studies focusing on the Indian economy and macroeconomics:

1. Economic Liberalization in India (1991)

- **Relevance:** The 1991 liberalization marked a significant shift from a closed economy to an open economy, impacting trade, investment, and fiscal policies.
- **Case Study: "The Impact of Economic Reforms on India's Economic Growth"**
 - Reference: **Bhagwati, J., & Panagariya, A. (1996). Economic Reforms and India's Economic Growth. Columbia University Press.**
 - This study analyzes the pre- and post-liberalization growth rates, emphasizing how reforms in trade, deregulation, and foreign investment contributed to accelerated GDP growth.

2. Inflation Targeting Framework

- **Relevance:** India adopted a formal inflation targeting framework in 2016, aimed at controlling inflation and stabilizing the economy.
- **Case Study: "Inflation Targeting in India: Challenges and Opportunities"**
 - Reference: **Patra, M. D., & Kapur, M. (2016). Inflation Targeting in India: Challenges and Opportunities. Reserve Bank of India Bulletin. October.**
 - This case study evaluates the effectiveness of the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) monetary policy in controlling inflation and its impact on economic growth and investment.

3. Monetary Policy and Financial Stability

- **Relevance:** The RBI's role in maintaining monetary policy and financial stability is crucial in an open economy.
- **Case Study: "Monetary Policy Transmission in India: A Structural VAR Approach"**
 - Reference: **Kapur, M., & Behera, H. K. (2012). Monetary Transmission Mechanism in India: A Quarterly Model. Reserve Bank of India Working Paper Series.**
 - This study examines how monetary policy decisions affect the Indian economy, focusing on interest rates, credit availability, and investment.

- **Case Study: "Monetary Policy Transmission in India"**

- Reference: **Das, Sonali. Monetary Policy in India: Transmission to Bank Interest Rates. IMF Working Paper No. 15/129, International Monetary Fund, 2015. Available at IMF eLibrary or EconPapers.**
- This work was published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 2015. It provides an analysis of how changes in the policy rate affect bank lending and deposit rates in India, highlighting that the transmission is significant but slow, with asymmetric adjustments depending on whether policy is tightened or loosened.
- Reference: **Janak Raj, Deba Prasad Rath, Pratik Mitra and Joice John (2020). Asset Quality and Credit Channel of Monetary Policy Transmission in India: Some Evidences from Bank-level Data. RBI Working Paper Series No. 14.**
- This paper evaluates the impact of asset quality of scheduled commercial banks in India on the credit channel of monetary policy. The study finds that a robust credit channel of monetary transmission exists in India. Its efficacy, however, is impaired by poor asset quality but reinforced by better capital position of banks. Credit growth deceleration in India since 2013 is explained by asset quality stress in the banking system

4. Capital Flows and Exchange Rate Management

- **Relevance:** Managing capital flows and exchange rates is vital for economic stability, especially given India's exposure to global financial markets.
- **Case Study: "The Dynamics of Capital Flows in India: Policy Responses and Implications"**
 - Reference: **Rangarajan, C., & Mishra, P. (2012). The Management of Capital Flows in India: Policy Responses and Issues. Economic & Political Weekly, 47(11).**
 - Investigates how India has managed capital inflows and outflows and the effectiveness of policies such as capital controls and exchange rate interventions.
 - Reference: **Renu Kohli, (2010). Managing Capital Flows, c.2010: Policy Options for India. Economic & Political Weekly, 45 (46).**
 - This article discusses existing policy options for India and concludes by emphasising the need to evolve a medium-term response strategy, one of whose elements include countercyclical fiscal responses.

5. Impact of Global Financial Crises

- **Relevance:** Understanding how global economic events affect the Indian economy is critical for policy formulation.
- **Case Study: "The Global Financial Crisis of 2008: Impact on India and Policy Responses"**
 - Reference: **Mohanty, D. (2010). Global Financial Crisis and Its Impact on the Indian Economy. Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.**
 - Reviews the effects of the global financial crisis on the Indian economy, focusing on banking stability, trade, and fiscal measures implemented to mitigate impacts.

6. India's Open Economy and Digitisation

- **Relevance:** The rise of the digital economy presents new opportunities and challenges for macroeconomic policy.
- **Case Study: Open Economy Digitalisation: Challenges and Opportunities - Chapter IV**
 - Reference: **Report on Currency and Finance (RCF) for the year 2021-22, RBI.**
 - Open economy digitalisation offers unique opportunities for India to reap dividends from cross-border digital trade. India's state-of-the-art digital public infrastructure (DPI) has enormous potential for enhancing cross-border trade across sectors like finance, health, education, agriculture and MSMEs and boosting India's productivity and growth potential.

7. Impossible Trinity

- **Case Study: "The Impossible Trinity: Where does India stand?"**
 - Reference: **Acharya, S. (2001). The Impossible Trinity: Where Does India Stand? Economic & Political Weekly, 36(38).**
 - The impossible trinity, or the trilemma, refers to the idea that an economy cannot pursue independent monetary policy, maintain a fixed exchange rate, and allow the free flow of capital across its borders all at the same time.
 - Reference: **Aariya Sen, Samantaraya, A, Sensarma, R. (2023). The Reserve Bank of India's Trilemma Choice: A Tale of Five Governors. Economic & Political Weekly, 58(41).**
 - This article uses the Aizenman *et al.*, (2008) framework to analyse the trilemma choice of the RBI over 2000-22. The results provide interesting insights into the RBI's shifting position in managing the impossible trinity over the years.

Suggested Readings

Indian Case Studies on Open Economy Macroeconomics

The following is the list of **suggested readings** on **Open Economy Macroeconomics** covering various aspects such as exchange rates, capital flows, monetary policy, and India's integration with the global economy:

Research Papers and Reports

- **"India's Experience with Capital Flows: The Elusive Quest for a Stable and Sustainable Flow"** by Ila Patnaik
 - Reference: **Patnaik, I. (2004). India's Experience with Capital Flows: The Elusive Quest for a Stable and Sustainable Flow. *National Institute of Public Finance and Policy Working Paper* (No. 14/2004).**
 - This paper from the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) discusses India's experience with capital inflows, focusing on the challenges of managing these flows in an open economy.
- **"Monetary Policy Transmission in India: A Survey of Recent Evidence"** by Rakesh Mohan
 - Reference: **Mohan, R. (2008). Monetary Policy Transmission in India: A Survey of Recent Evidence. *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, (October 2008).**
 - This paper provides an analysis of how monetary policy functions in India, especially in an open economy context.
- **"India and the Impossible Trinity"** by Raghuram Rajan
 - Reference: **Rajan, R. (2006). India and the Impossible Trinity. *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, (2006-2).**
 - Raghuram Rajan, former RBI Governor, discusses India's challenges in balancing monetary policy, exchange rates, and capital flows.
- **"Foreign Exchange Reserves, Exchange Rate and Capital Flows in India: Implications for Monetary Policy"** by Arvind Virmani
 - Reference: **Virmani, A. (2005). Foreign Exchange Reserves, Exchange Rate and Capital Flows in India: Implications for Monetary Policy. *Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) Working Paper* (No. 164).**
 - This paper focuses on the role of foreign exchange reserves and capital flows in India's macroeconomic stability.

- **"India's Post-Liberalisation Growth Experience: Lessons and Strategies"** by Suman Bery
 - Reference: **Bery, S. (2006). India's Post-Liberalisation Growth Experience: Lessons and Strategies. *The World Bank Economic Review*, 20(2), 279-292.**
 - This paper explores India's macroeconomic performance since liberalization, with particular focus on trade, exchange rates, and capital flows.

Policy Documents and Government Reports

- **Economic Survey of India**
 - Reference: **Ministry of Finance, Government of India. (Annually). *Economic Survey of India*. New Delhi: Government of India.**
 - Published annually by the Ministry of Finance, this document provides a comprehensive review of India's macroeconomic performance, including detailed sections on external sector developments, balance of payments, trade policy, and capital flows.
- **Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Reports**
 - Reference: **Reserve Bank of India. (Annually). *RBI Annual Report and RBI Monetary Policy Report*.**
 - The **RBI Annual Report** and **RBI Monetary Policy Report** contain important discussions on exchange rate policies, foreign reserves, and open economy issues in India.
- **"Report on Currency and Finance"** by RBI
 - Reference: **Reserve Bank of India. (Annually). *Report on Currency and Finance*.**
 - This periodic report provides insights into monetary policy, inflation targeting, and foreign exchange management in India.
- **"Capital Account Convertibility – A Review"** by S.S. Tarapore Committee
 - Reference: **Tarapore, S. S. (1997). *Capital Account Convertibility – A Review*. Reserve Bank of India.**
 - A landmark report from the Tarapore Committee that addresses the risks and benefits of full capital account convertibility for India.

Research Papers and Journal Articles

- **"Exchange Rate Management in India: An Assessment" by Ashima Goyal**
 - Reference: **Goyal, A. (2003). Exchange Rate Management in India: An Assessment. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 38(48), 5033-5042.**
 - This journal article discusses India's exchange rate policy and its alignment with global developments.

- **"Foreign Exchange Intervention and the Dynamics of Exchange Rate in India" by Himanshu Joshi**
 - Reference: **Joshi, H. (2014). Foreign Exchange Intervention and the Dynamics of Exchange Rate in India. *Journal of Asian Economics*, 30, 144-154.**
 - This article explores the effectiveness of foreign exchange interventions by the RBI in stabilizing the rupee.

- **"International Capital Flows and Exchange Rate Volatility: The Case of India" by Ila Patnaik**
 - Reference: **Patnaik, I. (2007). International Capital Flows and Exchange Rate Volatility: The Case of India. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 42(11), 913-917.**
 - A detailed analysis of capital flows, exchange rate management, and their implications for India's macroeconomic stability.

- **"Monetary Policy in Emerging Market Economies: What Lessons from the Global Financial Crisis?" by Rakesh Mohan**
 - Reference: **Mohan, R. (2011). Monetary Policy in Emerging Market Economies: What Lessons from the Global Financial Crisis? *Asian Development Review*, 28(1), 1-32.**
 - Focuses on how emerging markets like India have managed monetary policy in the face of increased capital mobility and external shocks.

- **"The Impossible Trinity and India: Evidence and Implications" by Raghuram Rajan**
 - Reference: **Rajan, R. (2006). *The Impossible Trinity and India: Evidence and Implications. The Brookings Institution.***
 - Examines India's approach to managing the impossible trinity (independent monetary policy, fixed exchange rates, and free capital flows).

- **"Exchange Rate Management in India: An Assessment" by Ashima Goyal**
 - Reference: Goyal, A. (2002). Exchange Rate Management in India: An Assessment. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 37(42), 4293-4296.
 - An evaluation of India's exchange rate policies and their implications for open economy management.

Foundational Texts on Open Economy Macroeconomics

- **"Foundations of International Macroeconomics" by Maurice Obstfeld and Kenneth Rogoff**
 - Reference: **Obstfeld, M., & Rogoff, K. (1996). *Foundations of International Macroeconomics.* MIT Press.**
 - A classic, advanced-level text that covers the key models and theoretical underpinnings of open economy macroeconomics, including exchange rate dynamics, current account balances, and capital flows.

- **"International Economics: Theory and Policy" by Paul Krugman, Maurice Obstfeld, and Marc Melitz**
 - Reference: **Krugman, P. R., Obstfeld, M., & Melitz, M. (2015). *International Economics: Theory and Policy.* Pearson Education.**
 - This book blends international trade theory with open economy macroeconomic policies, making it ideal for understanding the policy implications of trade and capital flows.

- **"Open Economy Macroeconomics" by Rudiger Dornbusch**
 - Reference: **Dornbusch, R. (1980). *Open Economy Macroeconomics. Basic Books.***
 - This seminal book offers a comprehensive view of macroeconomic principles in the context of an open economy, focusing on exchange rate systems and external balance adjustments.

Books Specific to Emerging Market Economies

- **"Open Economy Macroeconomics in Developing Countries" by Carlos A. Végh**
 - Reference: **Végh, C. A. (2012). *Open Economy Macroeconomics in Developing Countries*. MIT Press.**
 - This text specifically addresses open economy macroeconomic issues faced by developing and emerging market economies, including monetary policy, exchange rates, and crises.
- **"The Open Economy and the World Economy: A Textbook in International Economics" by Martin L. Weitzman**
 - Reference: **Weitzman, M. L. (1984). *The Open Economy and the World Economy: A Textbook in International Economics*. Harper & Row.**
 - A broad coverage of how global economic forces interact with national economies, particularly relevant for small and open economies in the context of globalization.
- **"Financial Policies in Emerging Markets" by Mario I. Blejer and Marko Škreb**
 - Reference: **Blejer, M. I., & Škreb, M. (2001). *Financial Policies in Emerging Markets*. MIT Press.**
 - This book provides insight into how emerging market economies, including India, manage the challenges of financial liberalization, exchange rate volatility, and capital mobility.

Additional References for a Broader Perspective

- **"Exchange Rate Regimes: Choices and Consequences" by John Williamson**
 - Reference: **Williamson, J. (2000). *Exchange Rate Regimes: Choices and Consequences*. Peterson Institute for International Economics.**
 - Discusses the various exchange rate regimes that countries can adopt, including a focus on how emerging markets make these choices.
- **"The Globalization Paradox: Democracy and the Future of the World Economy" by Dani Rodrik**
 - Reference: **Rodrik, D. (2011). *The Globalization Paradox: Democracy and the Future of the World Economy*. W. W. Norton & Company.**
 - While not exclusively focused on open economy macroeconomics, Rodrik's book provides critical insights into the tensions between globalization, national policy sovereignty, and economic stability.

- **"Financial Globalization and Stability: Lessons from Emerging Markets" by Eduardo Levy Yeyati and Federico Sturzenegger**
 - Reference: **Yeyati, E. L., & Sturzenegger, F. (2002). *Financial Globalization and Stability: Lessons from Emerging Markets*. MIT Press.**
 - This book discusses the challenges emerging markets face in balancing financial globalization with macroeconomic stability, focusing on currency crises and policy responses.

Online Resources and Articles

- **International Monetary Fund (IMF) Working Papers**
 - Reference: **International Monetary Fund (IMF). *Working Papers*. Available at: <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WP>**
 - The IMF publishes a range of working papers on exchange rate policies, capital flows, and external sector management in emerging markets.

- **National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) Working Papers**
 - Reference: **National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). *Working Papers*. Available at: <https://www.nber.org/papers>**
 - NBER regularly publishes research on international macroeconomics, with many papers focusing on the experiences of emerging market economies like India.

Notification for the National Workshop on Open Economy Macroeconomics in Emerging Market Economies (EMEs)

Workshop Dates: January 21-24, 2025

Sponsored By: Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

Location: Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, Telangana

Application Deadline: November 30, 2024

In pursuit of the mandate of the RBI Professorial Chair to enhance its involvement in RBI's Research and Training Activities, and also as an integral part of the ongoing efforts of the RBI Chair to orient and equip banking and finance practitioners, research scholars, and advanced students of economics/management with state-of-the-art techniques and mainstreaming knowledge on key aspects of Open Economy Macroeconomics, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad is organizing a **National Workshop on Open Economy Macroeconomics** (RBI sponsored) for post-graduates, research scholars (who are in the early/advanced phase of Ph.D and Post-Doctoral Fellows), policymakers, economists, financial analysts, and professionals interested in deepening the understanding of macroeconomic dynamics in open economies. The workshop scheduled during **January 21-24, 2025**, sets out with an objective to equip participants with the foundational concepts and practical insights needed to navigate the complexities of EMEs.

Topics to be covered:

- Introduction to Open Economy Concepts
- Treatment of the External Sector in National Accounts
- Balance of Payments and Exchange Rate Regimes
- Frameworks of Monetary Policy: Monetary Targeting, Interest Rate Targeting, and Inflation Targeting

Learning Format:

- Interactive lectures by leading experts
- Engaging discussions and Q&A sessions
- Real-world case studies and hands on sessions
- Networking opportunities with fellow participants and professionals

Application Process:

- Interested candidates must apply by **November 30, 2024**.
- Submit your application through Google Forms: <https://forms.gle/ApsZeCQEM15QiR1f7>
- All selected candidates will be provided with complimentary accommodation and meals for the entire duration of the workshop. Travel expenses (sleeper class train fare or bus fare) for the shortest route will be reimbursed to candidates who maintain 100% attendance throughout the workshop.

Further Details: For details and queries, please write to email: openeconomyworkshop@gmail.com

Workshop Director

Dr. Deba Prasad Rath

RBI Chair Professor

Council for Social Development

(A Research Institute Supported by Indian Council of Social Science Research,
Government of Telangana and Reserve Bank of India)

Southern Regional Centre

Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-500030

www.csdhyd.org

Former Principal Adviser

Department of Economic and Policy Research (DEPR)

Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai