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Coal Ministry Releases Report "Greening Initiative in Coal & Lignite PSUs"

Key Findings:

- Coal Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are working extensively on afforestation and ecological restoration projects.
- Innovative methods like seed ball planting, seed casting using drones, and Miyawaki plantation are being used to increase green cover in coal mining regions.
- Miyawaki plantation involves densely planting native trees, shrubs, and groundcover plants in small areas.
- **Other Environmental Initiatives in Mining:**
 - The Ministry of Coal has issued mine closure guidelines that require the reclamation and rehabilitation of minedout land.
 - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) are mandatory for mining activities.
 - Forest Clearance (FC) must be obtained from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for using forest land for non-forest purposes.
 - As part of India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), there is a commitment to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent through increased forest and tree cover by 2030.

RBI Absorbs Via VRRR Auctions Surplus ₹44,430 Crore

- ➤ The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) absorbed ₹44,430 crore of surplus liquidity through two three-day variable rate reverse repo (VRRR) auctions.
- Auction Details:
 - First VRRR Auction: Notified amount of ₹50,000 crore; banks deployed ₹41,730 crore; accepted at a weighted average rate (WAR) of 6.48%.
 - Second VRRR Auction: Notified amount of ₹50,000 crore; banks deployed ₹2,700 crore; accepted at a WAR of 6.49%.
- Liquidity Surplus: System liquidity surplus widened to ₹28,800 crore, attributed to month-end government spending.
- Economic Observations:
 - RBI's dividend pay-out announcement of ₹2.1 lakh crore at the end of May.
 - Post-election government spending expected to improve banking system liquidity.

These actions and observations indicate a strategic approach by the RBI to manage liquidity in the banking system effectively.

Depreciation Of Rupee

- Depreciation of the rupee means a decrease in its value compared to another currency due to market forces like supply and demand.
- Reasons: Political instability, Outflow of capital
- Benefits: Boosts exports, Discourages imports
- Issues:
 - May cause inflation,
 - Exposes companies to foreign exchange risks
- Control Measures:
 - RBI can sell forex reserves ,
 - Encourage capital flows into NRI deposits
- Devaluation
 - Devaluation is a deliberate reduction in the official exchange rate, lowering the currency's value.
 - **Purpose**: It is done by the government or central bank to adjust the currency value.



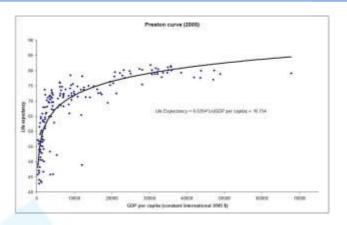
OPEC+ Extends Deep Oil Production Cuts Into 2025

About OPEC+

- Establishment: OPEC was founded at the Baghdad Conference in 1960 by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela.
- Headquarters: Vienna, Austria.
- Current Members: 12 countries, including:
 - Founding members: Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela.
 - **Other members:** Algeria, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Libya, Nigeria, Congo, and UAE.
- Objective
 - To coordinate and unify petroleum policies among member countries.
 - To secure fair and stable prices for petroleum producers.
- OPEC+
 - Formation: In 2016, OPEC signed an agreement with 10 other oil-producing countries, forming OPEC+.
 - Members: Russia, Mexico, Kazakhstan, Oman, Azerbaijan, Malaysia, Bahrain, South Sudan, Brunei, and Sudan.
- > OPEC+ has agreed to extend its significant oil output cuts into 2025 to stabilize and manage oil prices effectively.

Preston Curve

- Proposed By: American sociologist Samuel H. Preston in 1975.
 Key Concept
 - Income and Life Expectancy: The curve illustrates that an increase in a country's per capita income boosts life expectancy, but only up to a certain point.
 - Initial Growth: In poor countries, as per capita income rises, life expectancy initially increases due to better nutrition, sanitation, and access to healthcare.
 - **Plateau Effect:** Beyond a certain income level, further increases in per capita income have a diminishing effect on life expectancy, causing the growth to flatten out.



RBI Cancels 10-Year Green Bond Auction For The First Time Due To Lack Of Greenium

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) canceled its planned auction of 10-year green bonds because traders were unwilling to accept lower yields, a condition known as "greenium." This marks the first cancellation of a green bond auction since green bond sales began in January 2023.
- Key Points:
 - Auction Cancellation: The cancellation happened due to the absence of greenium, indicating investors' reluctance to accept lower yields.
 - **Green Bond Plans**: The government intends to issue green bonds worth Rs 12,000 crore in the first half of the current financial year (2024-2025), diverging from the usual practice of issuing bonds in the second half.
 - Bid Yields: Bids ranged between 7% and 7.06%, above the RBI's acceptable rate. At the time, the benchmark bond yield was about 6.99%.
 - **Purpose of Funds:** The funds from green bond sales are intended to finance public sector projects aimed at reducing the economy's carbon footprint.
- Additional Notes:
 - After pausing auctions from April to September 2023, the government raised **200 billion rupees** through green bond sales over the rest of **fiscal 2024 at 1-2 basis points below** the prevailing yields.
 - "Greenium" refers to the reduced yield that investors typically accept for green bonds, which fund environmentally sustainable projects.

