

TUESDAY
26.09.2023

ICBA DAILY

HEAD LINES

FOLLOW US ON
 /ICBA_chennai
 /ICBA_chennai
 /ICBA_chennai
 /ICBACHennai

 www.icba.in

VOL.02 NO.26

தமிழ்நாடு

- மின்சார வாகனங்களின் முக்கிய மையமாக மாறி வரும் தமிழகம்

India

- India set to ban Sugar Export
- Banks told to Display information on borrowers linked to SARFAESI Act
- RBI Directed Urban Co-Operative Banks To Focus On Governance
- Vehicle Scrapping Policy

World

- 50th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations Between India And South Korea

மின்சார வாகனங்களின் முக்கிய மையமாக மாறி வரும் தமிழகம்

மாநில அரசு வெளியிட்டுள்ள அறிக்கையில், கடந்த ஜனவரி மாதம் முதல் தற்போது வரை நாடு முழுவதும் விற்பனையாகி உள்ள மின்சார வாகனங்களில் தமிழகத்தில் மட்டும் 4 லட்சத்து 14 ஆயிரம் மின்சார வாகனங்கள் விற்பனை ஆகி இருப்பதாக அரசு கூறியுள்ளது.

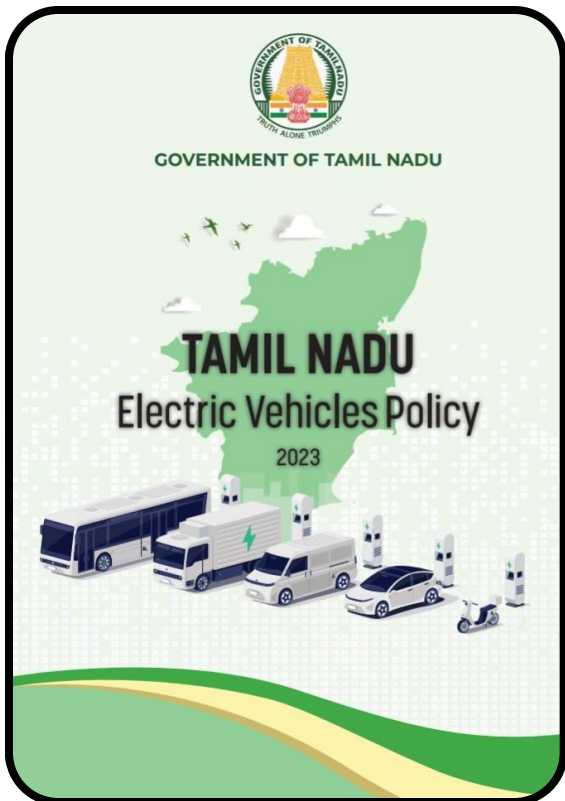
இதை கருத்தில் கொண்டு தமிழக அரசு வரும் 2030-ஆம் ஆண்டுக்குள் இந்தியாவின் மின்சாரவாகன உற்பத்தியில் மாநிலத்தின் பங்களிப்பை 30 உயர்த்த இலக்கு நிர்ணயித்துள்ளது.

தமிழ்நாடு மின்சார வாகனக் கொள்கை 2023

தமிழ்நாடு கடந்த ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளில் இந்தியாவின் முன்னணி மின்சார வாகனங்கள் (நுஏ) உற்பத்தி மையமாக மாறியுள்ளது.

குறிக்கோள்கள்

1. தென்கிழக்கு ஆசியாவில் மின்சார வாகன உற்பத்திக்கான விருப்பமான இடமாக தமிழகத்தை மாற்றுதல்
2. தமிழகத்தில் மின்சார வாகனங்களின் புழக்கத்தை விரைவுபடுத்துதல்
3. தமிழகத்தில் மின்சார வாகன சூழலின் வளர்ச்சியை மேம்படுத்துதல்
4. தமிழ்நாட்டில் மின்சார வாகன நகரங்களை உருவாக்குதல்



India set to Ban Sugar Export

- After battling months of hyper-food inflation of vegetables like tomatoes and onion, legumes, rice, etc., India facing another commodity problem – sugar.

Characteristics

- India's sugar production could fall **3.3% to 31.7 million tonnes** in the 2023/24 season.
- Retail inflation in India jumped to a **15-month high of 7.44% in July and food inflation to 11.5% - its highest in over three years.**

Reasons for Low Sugar Production

- The low rainfall in August, especially in the sugar-growing areas, resulted in a drought-like condition
- Major producing states like **Maharashtra reported a 14% drop (lowest in four years) in production.**
- The United States Department of Agriculture recently **predicted a 6.5% increase in production** but it is uncertain how much actual sugar will reach the international market as Brazil diverts its surplus sugar for bio-fuel and ethanol.
- Brazil's commitment to the Global Biofuel Alliance started at the G20 in New Delhi also signals that Brazil is not leaving her bio-fuel industry on the simmer any time soon.

Steps taken by INDIA

- Policymakers were quick to ban the export of the sugar because the Indian government cannot afford further food price inflation.
- This time all stocking limits have to be declared by retailers, whole sellers and all stock quantities have to reported to the government portal on a weekly basis to "combat hoarding and curb unscrupulous speculation" in the sugar market.
- India led the Global Biofuel Alliance from the front. Without sufficient and cheap supply of raw material or sugar, it would be very hard to encourage the bio-fuel industry in India.

Cabinet Decisions: 28 June 2023

Fair and Remunerative Price of sugarcane 2023-24

- CCEA approves Fair and Remunerative Price of sugarcane for sugar season 2023-24 (October - September) at Rs.315/qttl for a basic recovery rate of 10.25%
- Premium of Rs.3.07/qttl for each 0.1% increase in recovery over and above 10.25%, & reduction in FRP by Rs.3.07/qttl for every 0.1% decrease in recovery also approved
- No deduction in case of sugar mills where recovery is below 9.5%. Such farmers to get Rs.291.975/qttl for sugarcane in ensuing sugar season 2023-24 in place of Rs.282.125/qttl in current sugar season 2022-23

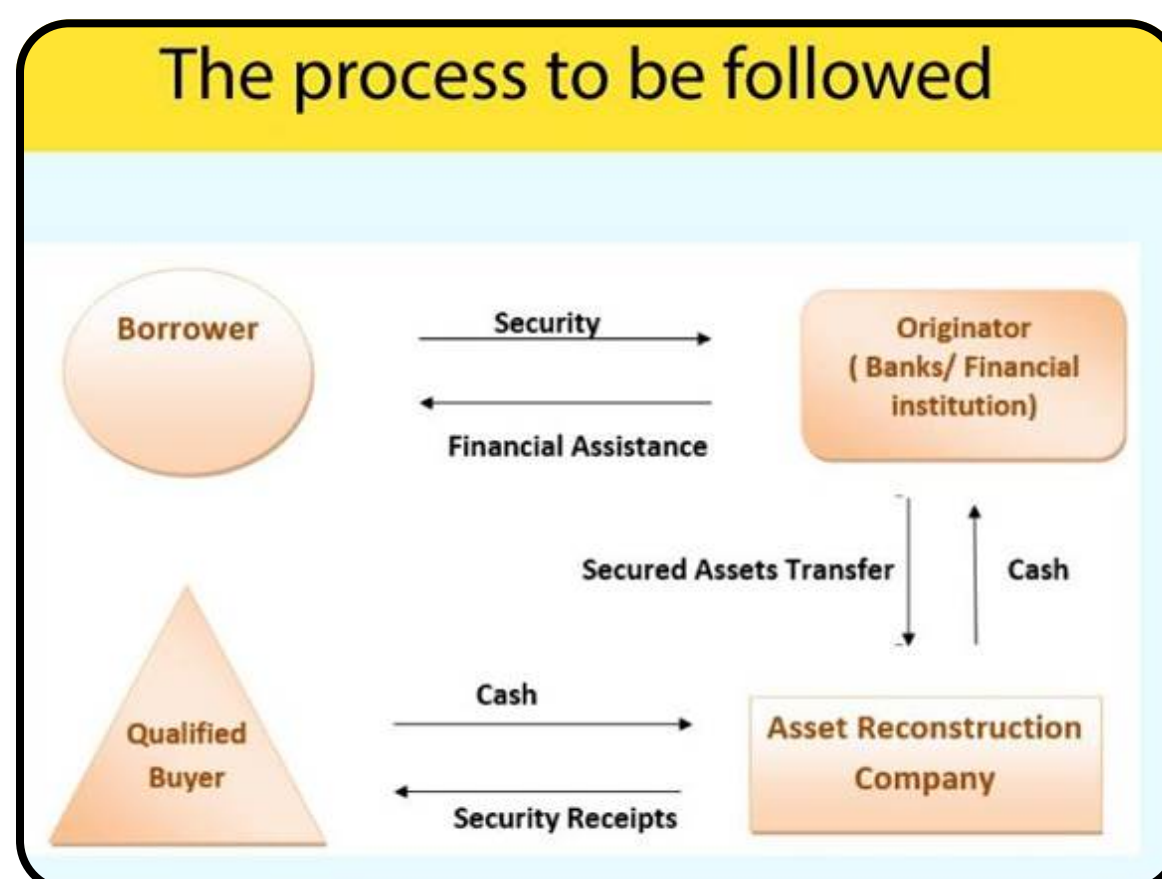
1/2

Banks Told To Display Information on Borrowers Linked to SARFAESI Act

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has asked Regulated Entities (REs), namely commercial banks and Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs), to display information regarding borrowers whose secured assets have been taken into possession by the REs under SARFAESI Act, 2002.

(SARFAESI) Act, 2002

- The SARFAESI Act stands for **the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act.**
- It is a **legal framework enacted by the Indian government to tackle non-performing assets (NPAs) and facilitate asset reconstruction.**
- The act empowers **banks and financial institutions to take action against defaulting borrowers and recover their dues.**
- Under the SARFAESI Act, banks can enforce their security interests by seizing and selling the collateral without court intervention.
- The act **provides a quicker and more efficient process for resolving bad loans and reducing the burden on the banking system.**



RBI Directed Urban Co-Operative Banks To Focus On Governance

RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das said the central bank is "not comfortable" with the **gross non-performing assets ratio of 8.7 per cent in urban cooperative banks (UCBs)** and asked them to work towards improving the same.

Non-Performing Assets

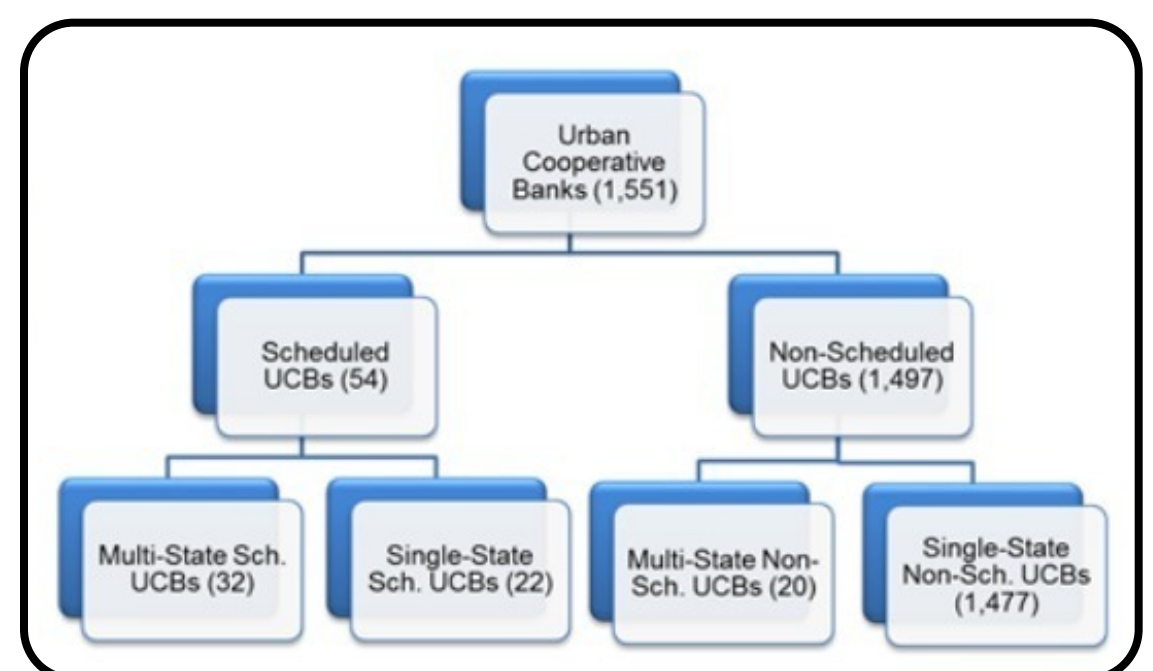
- It is a loan or advance for which the principal or interest payment remained overdue for a period of 90 days.
- Classified as **Substandard assets - a period less than or equal to 12 months**
- Doubtful assets - a period of 12 months.
- Loss assets - it is considered uncollectable.
- As per RBI, an asset becomes non-performing when it stops generating income for the bank.

Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs)

The Urban Banks Department of the RBI is vested with the responsibility of regulating and supervising primary (urban) cooperative banks, popularly known as Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs).

NPA provision for cooperative banks

For cooperative banks Provision should be for 100 per cent of the extent to which the advance is not covered by the realisable value of the security to which the bank has a valid recourse should be made and the realisable value is estimated on a realistic basis.



Vehicle Scrapping Policy

- **The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH)** launched the Voluntary Vehicle-Fleet Modernization Program (Vehicle Scrapping Policy) in 2021.
- India will also implement a **Global Positioning System (GPS)-based toll collection system and do away with all toll booths within a year.**
- Reducing the population of old and defective vehicles, bringing down vehicular air pollutants, improving road and vehicular safety.

Provisions

Fitness Test - Old vehicles will have to pass a fitness test before re-registration and as per the policy government commercial vehicles more than 15 years old and private vehicles which are over 20 years old will be scrapped.

The Ministry has also issued rules for registration procedure for scrapping facilities, their powers, and scrapping procedure to be followed.

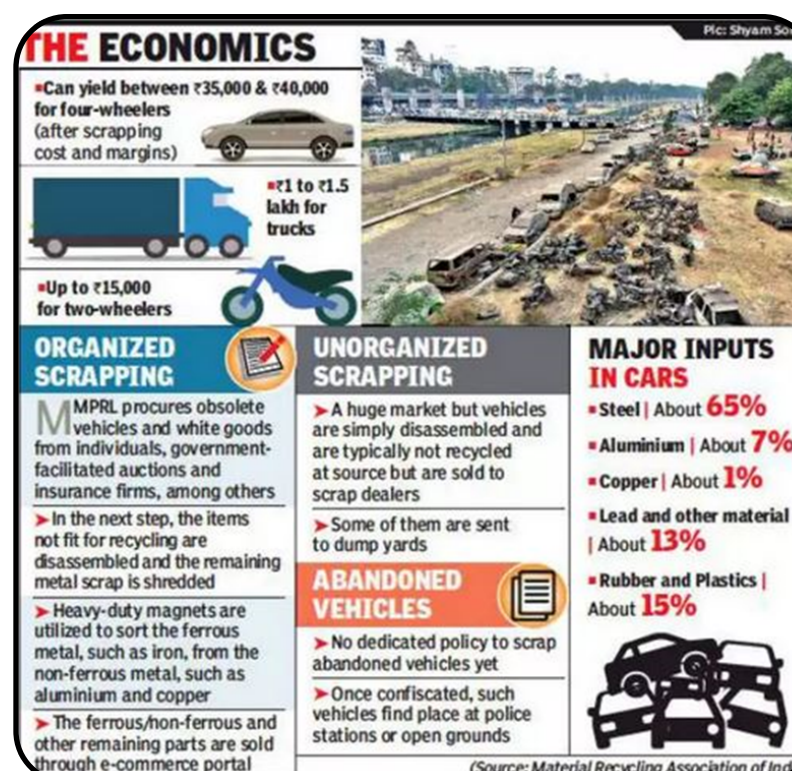
Road Tax Rebate - The state governments may be advised to offer a road-tax rebate of up to 25% for personal vehicles and up to 15% for commercial vehicles to provide incentive to owners of old vehicles to scrap old and unfit vehicles.

Vehicle Discount- Vehicle manufacturers will also give a discount of 5% to people who will produce the 'Scrapping Certificate' and registration fees will be waived off on the purchase of a new vehicle.

Disincentive - As a disincentive, increased re-registration fees would be applicable for vehicles 15 years or older from the initial date registration

Initiatives to Curb Vehicular Pollution:

- Go Electric Campaign
- FAME India Scheme Phase II.
- Electric Vehicles (EV) Policy 2020 for Delhi.
- Hydrogen Fuel Cell Based Bus and Car Project.
- National Electric Mobility Mission 2020.



50th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations Between India And South Korea

- The Indian Embassy in Seoul has organized an event to mark the 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations between India and South Korea.
- The two countries share a long history together, dating back to one of the first contacts that **both countries established through Buddhism.**
- It also highlighted **the role of Cultural diplomacy & India's soft power.**
- India - South Korea relation have made rapid strides in recent years. With **the convergence of India's Act East Policy (AEP) and South Korea's New Southern Policy (NSP),**
- There has been an acceleration of economic and strategic relations between the two countries.

Act East Policy (AEP)

- It is considered as the modern version of the 'Look East Policy' which was **launched in 1991 by then Prime Minister V. Narasimha Rao.**
- The main focus of 'Look East Policy' was to **shift the country's trading focus from the west and neighbors to the booming South East Asian countries.**
- The "Act East Policy" was launched at **the East Asia Summit in Myanmar in November 2014.**
- Under the "Act East Policy" the government is relying on the **3 C's (Culture, Connectivity, and Commerce) to develop better relations with ASEAN nations.**



Relation with India

- In 1973 formal establishment of relations
- Trade agreements in 1974,76,85, etc.
- 10 billion trade between Both countries in 2007
- Korea is fifth largest source of FDI in India
- Tata Motors Purchased Korean Daewoo Motors Heavy vehicle unit
- India's export to south Korea is 4.62 Billion \$
- India's import from south Korea is 5.4 Billion \$

