

RVNL/SECY/STEX/2022

3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2022

<b>BSE Limited</b> 1st Floor, New Trade Wing, Rotunda Building, Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street Fort, Mumbai-400001 <b>Scrip Code: 542649</b>	<b>National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.</b> Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block G, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai – 400051 <b>Scrip Code: RVNL</b>
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**Sub: Submission of Newspaper Publication of Notice of Board Meeting**

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find enclosed herewith Notice of Board Meeting published by the Company in Newspapers (English and Hindi) on 03.08.2022. Copies of said advertisement are also available on the website of the Company at [www.rvnl.org](http://www.rvnl.org).

This is for your Information and record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,  
**For Rail Vikas Nigam Limited**



*Kalpana*

**(Kalpana Dubey)**  
**Company Secretary & Compliance Officer**

**Encl: As above**

# Responding to global stagflation

Against an increasingly stagflationary global backdrop, domestic policy will have to judiciously assign different policy instruments to help achieve competing macro objectives



SAJJID Z CHINOI

The global outlook is looking increasingly stagflationary in the near term. An unrelenting array of adverse supply shocks — from manufacturing supply chains to commodity and labour markets — have simultaneously caused activity to slow and prices to rage around the world. The US has already registered two quarters of negative growth, and while this may not be characterised as a recession just as yet, given the strength of the labour market, the writing is clearly on the wall, particularly in Europe hit by a new natural gas shock. What's more worrying is the Fed will have to keep hiking into a slowdown, to tame still-elevated inflation pressures. Commodity prices, despite their recent correction, are still almost 25 per cent higher than at the start of 2022 but more importantly, developed market labour markets are the tightest in decades, engendering the real prospect of a wage-price spiral. Markets therefore expect another 100 bps of Fed hikes this year — on the back of the 225 bps already delivered — and for the ECB to move another 50 bps in September. But slowing growth, elevated inflation and tighter monetary conditions are not the only challenges. The US dollar has strengthened almost 11 per cent this year, putting significant pressure on emerging market currencies. And there's unlikely to be any relief on this front. The dollar has typically strengthened in global recessions, especially if the Fed is unable to cut rates anytime soon.

All this creates an unenviable backdrop for emerging markets whose cyclical positions are very different from their developed market counterparts, and who don't benefit from reserve currencies and exorbitant privilege, and where inflation expectations aren't always as anchored. In particular, emerging market policymakers must confront at least three dilemmas:

**The first is that of protecting growth versus compressing imbalances.** Before the Ukraine-Russia war, the cyclical positions in developed and emerging markets were very different. The former were almost back on their pre-pandemic paths; the latter discernably below. In the wake of high inflation, therefore, the intellectual consensus in the former was clear: to focus overwhelmingly on disinflating. Waters get more muddied in emerging markets where recoveries from the pandemic remain more incomplete. In India's case if GDP grows at 7 per cent in FY23, the level of GDP will still be about 6-7 per cent below its pre-pandemic trend, as is the case for several other emerging economies.

Yet, inflation remains above the RBI's 6 per cent upper tolerance band and, with the trade deficit still very elevated, the current account is likely to widen past 3 per cent of GDP this year. To be clear, there is no threat of a 2013-like event. The RBI is armed with a war chest of FX reserves, which provide significant buffers to shocks. Instead, the dilemma is whether the relative policy focus should be on protecting growth or compressing imbalances? Demand compression will help reduce imbalances but can exacerbate an incomplete recovery. Yet, living with imbalances risks a hardening of inflation expectations and a constant drip-feed of FX reserve losses, both of which can create their own uncertainties. Hence the dilemma.

**A second dilemma relates to the extent to which the rupee should be used as a shock absorber.** When hit by a persistent negative terms-of-trade shock, the underlying equilibrium exchange rate is expected to weaken, inducing the needed expenditure switching (higher exports, lower imports) to narrow the current account deficit to more sustainable levels. But a weaker rupee will also pass through into domestic prices, pressuring inflation and increasing the monetary policy challenge. Hence the dilemma.

**A third dilemma is how to use the fiscal to simultaneously support growth and stability.** After the pandemic, private consumption

and private investment are understandably taking time to recover. Exports provided important tailwinds last year but can be expected to wane amidst a global slowdown. The upshot: the onus on public investment to drive growth and job creation has only become more urgent. The central government has correctly doubled down on capex — up almost 1 per cent of GDP over three years. Simultaneously, however, the subsidy bill has increased in response to surging commodity prices. Meanwhile, preserving macro stability in a hostile global environment necessitates a continued reduction of India's elevated consolidated fiscal deficit. How then can the fiscal simultaneously reduce the deficit, accommodate higher subsidies and double down on capex? Hence the dilemma.

Resolution of these dilemmas will necessitate judicious policy assignment. The objective of macro policy must be to progressively bring inflation down toward its medium-term target and rein in the current account deficit to sustainable levels, and yet do so in a manner that minimises the hit to growth.

Three objectives, however, require three instruments (fiscal, monetary, exchange rate) — as Jan Tinbergen, the first Nobel Laureate in Economics, demonstrated — and, while these instruments are not orthogonal (their impact will spill over into each other) the key will be to assign each instrument towards accomplishing a broader goal.

The exchange rate can and should be used towards equilibrating external imbalances. There is now sufficient empirical evidence in India that a weaker trade-weighted-real-effective-exchange-rate (REER) will help narrow the current account over time, by boosting exports and reducing discretionary imports. A weaker rupee can therefore simultaneously help external imbalances and boost growth. Much has been made of the rupee's slide in recent months but, in a world where the US dollar has strengthened by almost 11 per cent in 2022, rupee depreciation of 6 per cent, in fact, makes it among the better performing emerging market currencies this year. In fact, the REER has been flat since the start of the year, despite sustained adverse terms of trade shock. If this persists, the need of the economy will be more calibrated rupee depreciation, not appreciation.

Even as the rupee is deployed towards helping external balances, monetary policy will need to continue focusing on achieving internal balance. The RBI has correctly pivoted sharply from April to combat inflation. But monetary conditions still remain relatively accommodative and inflationary expectations — notwithstanding their recent stabilisation — have hardened over the last two years, suggesting more will have to be done. A hardening of expectations risks worsening the future growth-inflation trade-off and with inflation expectations typically adaptive, the sooner the RBI can help dis-inflate, the greater the ameliorative impact on expectations and the more favourable the activity-price trade-off for the future.

On its part, fiscal policy faces a fine balancing act between growth and stability. Deficits will need to be brought down, not least to help with narrowing the current account deficit. Meanwhile, pressure on the expenditure side keeps mounting. Interest payments have increased sharply in the wake of higher public debt, capex will need to lead growth in the near term, and health and education spending will have to be upped in the medium term. How can policymakers square this fiscal circle? Tactically, we may have no choice but to cut back on expenditures with lower multipliers in the near term. But strategically, apart from better targeting subsidies, the focus will eventually have to be on revenue mobilization, with India's consolidated tax/GDP ratio essentially stagnant for the last 15 years.

A stagflationary global environment makes policy calibration particularly challenging. The key will be judicious policy assignment. The rupee should be used to compress external imbalances, aided secondarily by normalizing fiscal and monetary policy. Monetary policy should focus on dis-inflating as soon as possible, so that expectations don't harden further. And growth should receive a helping hand from high-multiplier public capex, the expansionary effects of a weaker rupee and a preservation of macro stability. This will require an extraordinary balancing act. But then these are not ordinary times.

Sajjid Z Chinoi is chief India economist at JP Morgan

# A gold standard for the bullion trade

IIBX has the potential to ease the hassle involved in importing precious metals

DEVANGSHU DATTA  
New Delhi, 2 August

The inauguration of the India International Bullion Exchange (IIBX) at GIFT City three days ago plugs a gap in India's financial infrastructure, especially as it pertains to bullion. If the regulatory fine print is thought through carefully and well-drafted, this could ease the hassle involved in importing precious metals, either for investment or as inventory for the jewellery trade.

India is one of the largest gold importers in the world, second in the list behind China. Gold is regularly the second largest item on India's import list (behind fossil fuels) with anywhere in the range of 600-900 tonnes imported annually. Historically, whenever there's pressure on the current account, gold is one of the contributing factors.

Traditionally, families buy gold, mostly in the form of jewellery, with a surge in wedding season. It's seen as an emergency store of value in times of distress, as well as a hedge against inflation. In 2021-22, over 850 tonnes of gold was imported, at a value of over \$48 billion.

The ancient system of pawn-broking, where jewellery is offered as collateral for loans,



File photo of Prime Minister Narendra Modi launching the India International Bullion Exchange in Gandhinagar

**GILDED TRADE**  
India gold imports \$ mn

FY11	40,657
FY12	56,497
FY13	53,830
FY14	28,705
FY15	34,462
FY16	31,768
FY17	27,515
FY18	33,648
FY19	32,910
FY20	28,228
FY21	34,604
FY22	46,239
Q1FY23	10,491

Source: Bloomberg/MoC  
Compiled by BS Research Bureau

has been largely replaced by institutional deals. At least a dozen large listed non-banking finance companies (NBFCs) specialise in loans against gold, along with instant over-the-

counter deals available from many banks. The pandemic and associated lockdowns with the large-scale spike in unemployment and medical bills to pay for many families led to an expansion in this trade, and a huge jump in the number of gold auctions, usually run by NBFCs trying to recover their capital on loan defaults.

In addition, there's consumption from the jewellery trade. India has a thriving gems and jewellery industry, which imports gold and precious stones, and sells domestically as well as exports in significant volume. There are import duties on gold, and jewellery exports involve a fair amount of paperwork to process incoming imports and the outgoing transactions for jewellers.

Jewellers, like any other business, rack up inventory

based on their assessment of future demand for their value-added products and what they guess to be the price curve. Interestingly, jewellery is one item that can be bought for cash without KYC or PAN/Aadhaar document being required for cash transactions of less than ₹200,000 (KYC is required for cash transactions of above ₹50,000 for other purchases).

While bullion can be bought by individuals domestically from many sources, including banks and commodity exchanges, it is also possible to buy gold Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs). It is also possible to loan gold to the government under various gold monetisation schemes. Gold futures are also traded on the commodity exchanges, which allow speculators a chance to profit.

What does the IIBX add to this eclectic mix? Right now, it's a cash-upfront exchange where transactions have to be settled with full value on the transaction date itself (T+0). Physical metal is involved, with contracts delivered and held in designated warehouses. A cumulative storage capacity for approximately 125 tonnes of gold and 1,000 tonnes of silver is planned at GIFT City. In addition, units in SEZs (special economic zones), which are permitted to store bullion for purposes of spot delivery contracts and issue bullion depository receipts (BDR) for trading on IIBX, may hold gold for IIBX.

There are plans to eventually move this settlement to T+2 and to introduce silver contracts. The combination of full settlement and physical delivery should cut down the scope

for short-term speculation. We may assume, with fingers crossed, that the oversight mechanism will be good enough to prevent outright fraud, unlike what occurred on the National Spot Exchange Ltd where a ring of unscrupulous brokers created a system of circular trading of non-existent commodities to set up a badla-financing mechanism.

Only qualified jewellers can transact on the exchange. The empanelled parties must have a net worth of ₹25 crore and 90 per cent of their previous revenues must have been through goods categorised as precious metals.

Non-resident Indians and institutions and funds running gold ETFs empanelled with the International Financial Services Centres Authority (IFSCA), which is the nodal authority, can

also participate. So far, some 56-odd entities, mostly jewellers (many of them listed), have signed up for the IIBX.

How does the launch of IIBX help strengthen the gold ecosystem? It removes friction from physical imports, setting up alternatives to Dubai and Singapore for imports. If IIBX takes off as conceptualised, it could become the single channel (or a near-monopoly) for bullion imports. This would aid in price-discovery, offer comfort in valuations of metal purity, reduce transaction and transport costs, and also yield more complete data regarding such transactions. Using the SEZ model, this could also conceivably ease the paperwork involved in manufacturing jewellery for exports using gold imported via this exchange.

**Mother Dairy Calcutta**  
P.O. - Dankuni Coal Complex  
Dist : Hooghly, Pin - 712310.  
Ref No. : WBMDC/PUR/22-23/034  
Dated: 02.08.2022  
Mother Dairy Calcutta invites e-tender offer for Supply, Installation & Commissioning of 1 No. of "EVAPORATIVE CONDENSER" at Mother Dairy Calcutta at Dankuni plant. Please visit [www.motherdairycalcutta.com/tender](http://www.motherdairycalcutta.com/tender) & [www.wbtenders.gov.in](http://www.wbtenders.gov.in) for e-Tender details. Last date of submission of online offer is 20.08.2022 upto 02.00 p.m.  
Chief General Manager

**PUNE HOUSING AND AREA DEVELOPMENT BOARD**  
(A REGIONAL UNIT OF MHADA)  
Gruhnirman Bhavan, Agarkar Nagar, Pune 411001. Ph.: 020-2612 8856/6381/8868/8082 Fax : 26123614  
E-Tender Notice No. PB/EE-2/E Tender/14 of 2022 11nd Call  
Main Portal : <http://Mahatenders.gov.in>  
On behalf of Dy. Chief Engineer, The Executive Engineer-II, Pune Board, through the process of E-Tendering invites digitally signed & unconditional online tender in form "B-1" Open E-Tender from prospective bidders for the work mentioned below. The detail tender & documents are available on above website from 03/08/2022 @ 11.00 a.m.  
E-Tender Notice No. Name of work Estimated cost (Rs.)  
No.PB/EE II / KOLHAPUR /14 / 2022-23 Survey, Soil Investigation, Planning, Designing, Building Construction, Obtaining all Relevant Permissions and Required Completion/Occupancy certificate from concerned local authority on Lum-Sum Turn-Key basis for construction of 5 MIG & 5EWS Flats on-R.S.No-54/1/1, 2, Rajendranagar, Near S.S.C. Board, Kolhapur, Tal. Karveer, Dist. Kolhapur. Rs. 1,76,40,459/- (Excluding GST)  
The e-tender acceptance authority having sole right to accept or reject e-tender. Sd/- Executive Engineer - II Pune Board  
Date : 03/08/2022

Registered office: 1st Floor, August Kranti Bhawan, Bhikaji Cama Place, R. K. Puram, New Delhi, South Delhi- 110066, CIN: L74999DL2003G0118633.  
Email: [investors@rvnl.org](mailto:investors@rvnl.org)  
Phone No.: 011-26738299, Fax: 011-26182957  
**NOTICE**  
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Regulation 29, 33 read with Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, ("Listing Regulations") that a meeting of Board of Directors of the Company will be held on **Wednesday, 10th August, 2022**, inter alia, to consider, approve and take on record the Unaudited Financial Results (Standalone and Consolidated) of the Company for the quarter ended 30th June, 2022.  
Further, pursuant to the "RVNL code of conduct for regulating and reporting trading by Designated Persons and their immediate relatives" the Trading Window Closure Period has commenced from 1st July, 2022 and will end 48 hours after the financial results are made public on 10th August, 2022.  
The information contained in this notice is also available on website of the Company at [www.rvnl.org](http://www.rvnl.org) and website of stock exchanges where the shares of the Company are listed at [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com) and [www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com).  
For Rail Vikas Nigam Limited Sd/- Kalpana Dubey  
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer  
Place: New Delhi  
Date: 02.08.2022

**PUBLIC NOTICE**  
TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN  
Please be informed that all the authorizations granted by SP Jammu Udhampur Highway Limited (the "Company") to its Directors and any other person (other than to its Directors and authorised signatories appointed on 30 July 2022 and those issued pursuant to financing documents with banks), through the resolutions passed by it in its General Meetings and/or in the meeting of its Board of Directors from time to time, in the form of Power of Attorneys or authorization letters or authority letters or Vakalat Nama or in any other form, stand revoked with effect from 23:59 hours (11:59 P.M.) on Saturday, July 30, 2022.  
All the constituents are requested to take note of revocation of all authorizations granted by the Company as stated above and not to act on any of the aforesaid authorizations henceforth.  
For and on behalf of the Board  
SP Jammu Udhampur Highway Limited Sd/- Deepak Ramachandran  
Date : 01.08.2022 Director  
Place: Mumbai DIN: 08531364

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# Open to onboard 10 mn SMEs

PEERZADA ABRAR  
Bengaluru, 2 August

Open, the Google and Tiger Global-backed neobank, is planning to onboard about 10 million small businesses in three years in a bid to solve challenges faced by small and medium enterprises in managing finances.

Open offers a business account in partnership with banks that help SMEs automate and run their finances effectively. The firm, which works with 14 banks in India, aims to globally onboard 250 banks that would be using its platform and technology. It plans to scale up operations in markets like Europe, Southeast Asia and West Asia.

"We started Open five years back primarily to solve the challenges small businesses face when it comes to business banking because there are a lot of inefficiencies in the existing processes," said Anish Achuthan, co-founder and chief executive officer of Open. "Today, many top banks in the country are deploying our solution to launch their own neobanks."

For instance, the firm's BankingStack solution empowers banks and financial institutions to launch digital banking services. It is used by more than 15 banks in India and two in Southeast Asia.

Open competes with companies such as Razorpay and British fintech firms like Revolut

and Tide. It recently became India's 100th unicorn after raising \$100 million in a round led by Temasek, Google, and SBI Investments. It is serving more than 2.3 million SMEs and processing \$30 billion in transactions annually. The platform, which onboards 100,000 SMEs and start-ups every month, enables businesses to collect payments, make seamless payouts and streamline expense management. Other processes include managing compliance, auto-reconcile and categorising income and expense, thereby automating book-keeping.

"We manage deposits worth \$2 billion on our platform. We aim to take this to about \$7 billion by 2023," said Achuthan.

