



# G-sec Acquisition Programme 2.0

## Why in News

Recently, the [Reserve Bank of India \(RBI\)](#) has announced that it will **conduct an [open market purchase](#) of government securities of Rs 25,000 crore under the G-sec Acquisition Programme (G-SAP 2.0).**

- Earlier, under **G-SAP 1.0**, the first purchase of government securities for an aggregate amount of Rs. 25,000 crore was made.

## Key Points

### ▪ Government Securities Acquisition Programme (G-SAP):

- **About:** The G-Sec Acquisition Programme (G-SAP) is basically **an unconditional and a structured Open Market Operation (OMO)**, of a much larger scale and size.
  - RBI has called the G-SAP as an OMO with a **'distinct character'**.
  - The word 'unconditional' here connotes that RBI has committed upfront that it will buy G-Secs irrespective of the market sentiment.
- **Objective:** To achieve **a stable and orderly evolution of the yield curve along with management of liquidity** in the economy.
- **Significance:** The government will mainly benefit from the G-SAP.
  - By purchasing G-secs, the RBI **infuses money supply into the economy** which in turn keeps the **yield down and lower the borrowing cost of the Government.**
  - The government of India, with its massive borrowing programme (for example, [National infrastructure pipeline project](#)), can now breathe a sigh of relief as long-term borrowing costs come down.
- **Issues:** Critics of the G-SAP say that the **rupee might get adversely affected.**
  - They are of the view that the G-SAP announcement has already led to **depreciation of the rupee** (a fall in the value of currency).
  - So, critics are pointing to the fact that there is a **trade-off between a tumbling rupee and lower borrowing costs/low yields.**
  - Further, too much liquidity will **drive up inflation.**

### ▪ Open Market Operations:

- Open Market Operations (OMO) is one of the **[quantitative \(to regulate or control the total volume of money\) monetary policy tools](#)** which is employed by the central bank of a country to control the money supply in the economy.
- OMOs are conducted by the RBI by way of **sale or purchase of government securities (g-secs)** to adjust money supply conditions.
- The central bank **sells g-secs to remove liquidity from the system and buys back g-secs to infuse liquidity into the system.**
- These operations are often conducted on a day-to-day basis in a manner that balances

inflation while helping banks continue to lend.

- RBI carries out the **OMO through commercial banks** and does not directly deal with the public.
- The RBI uses OMO along with other monetary policy tools such as **repo rate, cash reserve ratio and statutory liquidity ratio** to adjust the quantum and price of money in the system.

#### ▪ **Government Securities:**

- A G-Sec is a **tradable instrument** issued by the Central Government or the State Governments.
- It acknowledges the **Government's debt obligation**. Such securities are short term (usually called treasury bills, with original **maturities of less than one year**- presently issued in three tenors, namely, 91 day, 182 day and 364 day) or **long term (usually called Government bonds** or dated securities with original maturity of one year or more).
- In India, the Central Government issues **both treasury bills and bonds or dated securities** while the State Governments **issue only bonds or dated securities**, which are called the **State Development Loans (SDLs)**.
- G-Secs **carry practically no risk of default** and, hence, are called **risk-free gilt-edged instruments**.

- Gilt-edged securities are **high-grade investment bonds** offered by governments and large corporations as a means of borrowing funds.

#### **Yield Curve**

- Bond yield is the **return an investor realizes on a bond**.
- The **mathematical formula** for calculating yield is the **annual coupon rate** (interest rate promised by the bond issuer) **divided by the current market price of the bond**.
- Movements in yields depend on trends in interest rates, it can result in capital gains or losses for investors.
  - A **rise in bond yields** in the market will **bring the price of the bond down**.
  - A **drop in bond yield** would benefit the investor as the **price of the bond will rise**, generating capital gains.
- A yield curve is a line that **plots yields (interest rates) of bonds having equal credit quality but differing maturity dates**.
- The slope of the yield curve gives an idea of future interest rate changes and economic activity.

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