

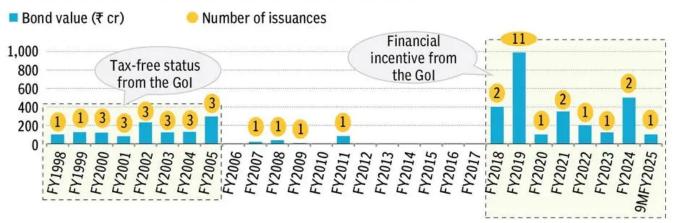
Municipal Bonds

Source: BL

Municipal bonds, an important source of funding for urban infrastructure, have **not gained much popularity in India.**

- Bonds are debt instruments where investors lend money to issuers in exchange for periodic interest and principal repayment at maturity.
 - It includes Treasury, Municipal, Corporate, Floating Rate, Zero-Coupon, Convertible, Inflation-Protected Bonds etc.

Domestic municipal bond issuances revive after FY18



Municipal Bonds: Debt instruments issued by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to fund infrastructure and development projects.

- Advantages: Reduce reliance on government funds, enhance financial autonomy, attract private investment, and enable long-term urban financing.
- Challenges: Low issuance due to heavy dependence on state grants (38% of revenue in FY 24). Only a few cities like Pune, Ahmedabad, Surat, Hyderabad, and Lucknow have issued bonds.
- Spending Pattern (FY18-FY25): Most funds raised by municipalities through bonds were allocated to urban water supply and sewerage, followed by renewable energy and river development.

Challenges with Municipal Bond Market



Strengthening ULB finances, simplifying regulations, and introducing credit enhancement measures can boost municipal bond adoption and developing a secondary market and offering tax incentives will attract investors.

Read More: Urban Local Government in India, Bond Yield