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SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

Sustainable Finance alludes to the most common way of taking natural, social and administration (ESG) contemplations into account while pursuing venture choices in the monetary area, prompting all the more long haul interests in reasonable financial exercises and activities.



Fintech Development And Green Innovation

After the 2008 money related crisis, the world dynamically advanced fintech to work with financial trades and oversee likely bets, especially the moral risk and ominous assurance achieved by information irregularity. As needs be, it progresses the significant joining of information development and cash. All the while, the improvement of new progressions could give ways of managing green turn of events.

Driving fintech serving monetary exercises supporting natural improvement, handling environmental change, asset saving and efficient use, is gainful to speculation, funding and activity for tasks of ecological insurance, low carbon, energy preservation, clean energies, etc, driving practical advancement of green money. the reason for this unique issue is to investigate the potential situations of fintech serving green development from individual, corporate, attractive and administrative levels



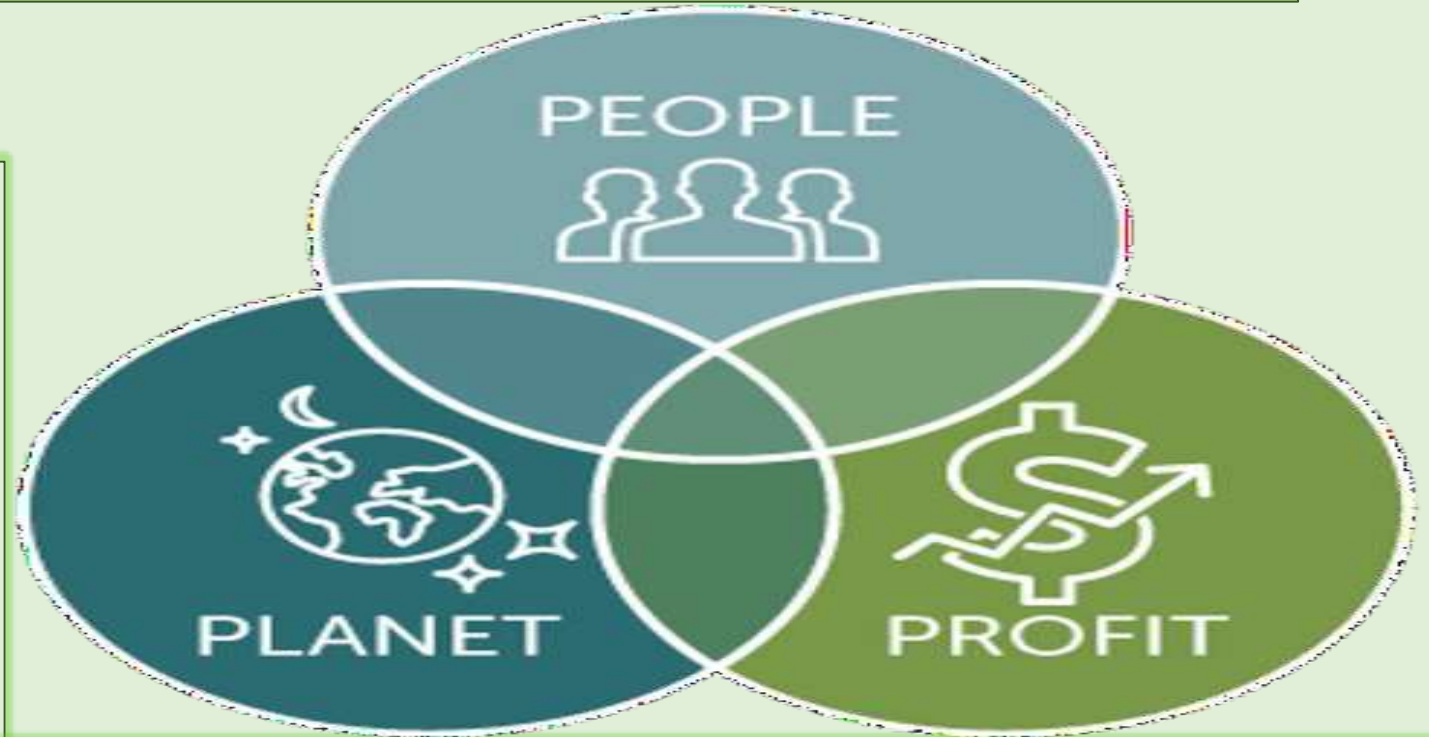
GREEN FINANCE

By Zahid Munir



Investing in a Sustainable Future for the Planet and Profits

In the monetary area, green sustainable financing is a somewhat groundbreaking thought that has acquired prominence as of late. Green supporting intends to offer subsidizing for drives and undertakings that help ecological maintainability and decrease the adverse consequences of human action on the climate. Banks, speculation organizations, and other monetary associations habitually offer this sort of money, which is planned for drives that help the utilization of environmentally friendly power, lower ozone depleting substance discharges, safeguard regular assets, and advance feasible living. The fundamental objective of green supporting is to offer cash for drives that would somehow find it trying to help subsidizing through ordinary courses. Because of their innovative person and absence of a history, green endeavors are habitually seen as higher-risk speculations.



Green bonds, green loans, and green equity investments are just a few of the several types of green financing. Environmentally friendly initiatives are financed with the help of green bonds, which are debt securities. Green financing can assist in accelerating the development of new technologies and business models that support sustainability by providing funding for creative projects and initiatives. This could open up new markets and business prospects for companies that prioritise environmental sustainability.

ESG Regulations

2015

Q4

The Paris Agreement - first **legally binding international treaty on climate change**, adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris on 12 December 2015.

2016

Q4

Establishing High-Level Group on Sustainable Finance (HLEG) by the European Commission

2017

Q3

Interim Report by the HLEG on "Financing a sustainable European economy"

2018

Q1

Publication of EC Action Plan for Financing Sustainable Growth

Q2

Publication of three legislative proposals, including the regulation on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment (EU Taxonomy)

Q3

Establishing Technical Expert Group (TEG) by the European Commission

2019

Q1

Publication of the TEG report on climate-related disclosures

Q2

Publication of guidelines on climate-related disclosures

Publication of three TEG reports

Report on EU Taxonomy

Report on EU Green Bond Standard

Report on Benchmarks

Q4

European Banking Authority (EBA): Action plan on sustainable finance

Publication of the Regulation EU 2019/2088 on disclosure of information on sustainable development in the financial services sector (SFDR) effective from 10/03/2021

11 December 2019 - Announcement of the European Green Deal

2020

Q1

European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA): Strategy for sustainable finance

Publication of TEG final report

Q2

Publication of the regulation on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment (EU Taxonomy)

Start of EC consultations on the European strategy for sustainable finance

The Regulation (EU) 2020/852 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment (EU Taxonomy), and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 was published in the Official Journal.

Q4

End of green bond standard consultations by the European Commission

2021

Q1

10 March 2021 - effective date of SFDR

Q2

April 2021 package

The European Commission published a draft Directive on non-financial reporting - CSRD (Corporate Sustainable Reporting Directive) - new obligations are to apply in 2024 for 2023

Climate Delegated Act (EU Taxonomy) -

Adaptation and mitigation delegated acts

July 2021 package:

Draft Delegated Act supplementing Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation

European Green Bond Standard (EUGBS)

A new sustainable finance strategy

Q4

December 2021 package:

Climate Delegated Act (criteria of the environmental objectives 1+2) and Delegated Act supplementing Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation published in the EU Official Journal

2022

Q1

1 January 2022 - expected applicable date for the Taxonomy Regulation regarding first two environmental objectives: climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation

2023

Q1

1 January 2023 - expected applicable date for the Taxonomy Regulation regarding other environmental objectives: sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

Application date of the Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) under SFDR delayed to 1 January 2023

Social Responsible Investing

Socially mindful money management (SRI) is a contributing system that plans to produce both social change and monetary returns for a financial backer. Socially dependable ventures can incorporate organizations making a positive feasible or social effect, for example, a sun powered energy organization, and prohibit those having an adverse consequence. SRI will in general go by many names, including values-based money management, reasonable financial planning and moral money management. The abbreviation "SRI" has also come to stand for sustainable, responsible and impact investing.

Objective

Social Responsible Investing

Objective:
Risk adjusted
maximum return
building on ESG
trends

VS

Impact Investing

Objective:
Create positive social
and environment
impact as well as
financial return

Impact Investing

The term influence putting was first began in 2007 An essential objective of effect effective money management is to assist with diminishing the adverse consequences of business action on the social climate.. Financial backers who use influence money management as a methodology think about an organization's obligation to corporate social obligation (CSR) or the feeling of obligation to decidedly serve society overall before they become engaged with that organization. The kind of effect that can develop from influence money management shifts in view of the business and the particular organization inside that industry.

What is Carbon Financing?



Origin of carbon credits

The concept of implementing a cap-and-trade system for carbon emissions emerged with the Kyoto Protocol, a United Nations treaty adopted in Kyoto, Japan in 1997 to prevent climate change.

Carbon financing is an innovative funding tool that places a financial value on carbon emissions and allows companies wishing to offset their own emissions to buy carbon credits earned from sustainable projects.

Carbon funding is an inventive monetary instrument that relegates a money related worth to fossil fuel byproducts and empowers organizations wanting to balance their own outflows to buy carbon credits produced by practical drives.

A carbon credit is a sort of tradable license that permits radiating one ton of carbon dioxide or an equivalent amount of other ozone harming substance proprietor

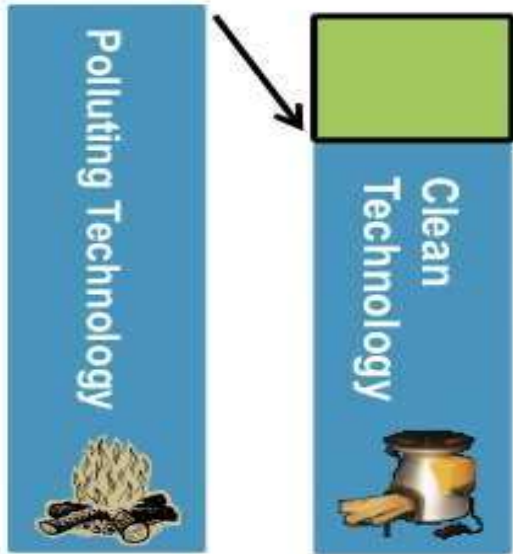
Carbon Bank

A carbon bank is an independent entity, free from political influence, responsible for oversight and management of the carbon market. Carbon bank include:

- **Professional forecasting:** judgments or assessments with regards to emissions and carbon prices
- **Allowance management:** allocating and tracking allowances as well as conducting auctions
- **Monitoring emissions:** ensuring compliance and evaluating progress towards emissions reductions
- **Cost containment:** buying and selling allowances and approving offset projects

Carbon Finance

1 UpEnergy sells a stove to replace a dirty, inefficient and dangerous cooking method in a developing country.



Greenhouse gas (GHG) savings



2 A rigorous auditing process and issuance by governing bodies (Gold Standard or United Nations) ensures credible and widely accepted carbon credits.



3 Carbon credits are then sold to GHG emitting companies in developed countries. This helps them comply with pollution laws or voluntary carbon neutrality commitments.



4 Carbon revenues reduce the price of stoves, bolster distribution channels and marketing efforts, and offer significant investor returns.



RENEWABLE ENERGY

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY OPPORTUNITIES

GLOBAL ENERGY DEMAND GROWING RAPIDLY

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WIND POWER

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SOLAR POWER

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HYDRO POWER

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BIO ENERGY

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VISIT OUR WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT RENEWABLE ENERGY

www.reallygreatsite.com

India's developing vital worldwide significance as a country that undeniably expects the all important focal point in worldwide environmentally friendly power request. A glaring illustration of such essential significance is obvious from the lead taken by India in shaping the Worldwide Sun oriented Coalition (ISA) on 1 December 2015, with an objective to prepare joint worldwide endeavors to address the environmental change concerns. This cognizant strategy choice to advance renewables has become basic with thriving homegrown energy request prodded by high financial development, fast urbanization through drives like Brilliant City undertakings, and late industrialization measures, for example, 'Make in India'. In addition to the fact that this is the approach need of the Public authority of India to give 24X7 power to every one of the families by 2019, yet it is normal to add around 600 million new power purchasers by 2040

India is the third-largest country in energy investments but it needs to do more to reach its goal of producing renewable energy.

The genesis of renewable energy development in India could be traced back to the global oil crisis in late eighties. The Government of India has been, since then, striving consistently to develop renewable energy sector with a set of strategic policy and regulatory measures. Given the constitutional status of energy as a concurrent item— entry 38 in the concurrent list—strategic policy initiatives are framed from time to time both by the federal government as well as provincial governments to expand the renewable energy sector.



“EU budgets for energy transformation are so large that even the largest Polish banks may find their capabilities insufficient. At the same time, due to the scale of funding, this is a unique opportunity to rapidly grow the Polish sector. Despite differences of approach and perspectives, we have a shared goal to achieve; cooperation is our biggest chance and hope to succeed“

**NEED A HINT
TAKE A LOOK AT PICTURES**

Let's Play



1. Refers to companies that enhance or automate financial services and operations using technology.



2. Refers to the most prevalent method of considering environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations when making investment decisions in the financial sector, causing longer-term interests in appropriate financial operations and exercises.



3. An innovative funding method that gives carbon emissions a monetary value and enables businesses to offset their own emissions by purchasing carbon credits obtained from eco-friendly initiatives



4. Energy that comes from renewable resources that replenish themselves more quickly than they are used up.



8. A programme launched by the Indian government to support and promote businesses that design, produce, and assemble goods in India

**IT'S
GAMES
TIME!**



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Winner Of Last Magazine



Congratulations
Shivam Chaudhary
Sec- A