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8. Consider the following statements regarding Negative-yield bonds.

1. These are debt instruments that offer to pay the investor a maturity amount lower than the purchase price of the bond.
2. These are generally issued by central banks or governments.
3. Negative-yield bonds attract investments during times of stress and uncertainty as investors look to protect their capital from significant erosion.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3

Solution: d)

Recently China sold negative-yield debt for the first time, and this saw a high demand from investors across Europe. As yields in Europe are even lower, there was a huge demand for the 4-billion-euro bonds issued by China. China's 5-year bond was priced with a yield of -0.152% , and the 10-year and 15-year securities with positive yields of 0.318% and 0.664% .

What are negative-yield bonds?

These are debt instruments that **offer to pay the investor a maturity amount lower than the purchase price of the bond**. These are generally issued by central banks or governments, and investors pay interest to the borrower to keep their money with them.

Why do investors buy them?

Negative-yield bonds attract investments during times of stress and uncertainty as investors look to protect their capital from significant erosion. At a time when the world is battling the Covid-19 pandemic and interest rates in developed markets across Europe are much lower, investors are looking for relatively better-yielding debt instruments to safeguard their interests.

Source

9. National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) hears appeals from the orders of

1. National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)
2. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India
3. Competition Commission of India (CCI)

Select the correct answer code:

- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3

Solution: d)

The **National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT)** is a tribunal which was formed by the Central Government of India under Section 410 of the Companies Act, 2013. The tribunal is responsible for hearing appeals from the orders of **National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)**, starting on 1 June 2016.

The tribunal also hears appeals from orders issued by the **Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India** under Section 202 and Section 211 of IBC. It also hears appeals from any direction issued, decision made, or order passed by the **Competition Commission of India (CCI)**.

10. Geographical Indication tags are typically given for