

Fundamentals come first

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Interest rates have been on the rise over the past 18 months. As a result, many fixed-income instruments have become attractive, even market-linked ones such as non-convertible debentures (NCDs). Many firms, mostly NBFCs (non-banking finance companies), have been coming out with NCD offers over the past year or so. Some of these NCDs are too risky despite the high returns that they offer.

It becomes important for retail investors to understand the key terms associated with NCDs such as coupons, yields, face value, and tenor and the like.

There are other debt instruments such as tax-free bonds and many NCDs that are traded in the BSE and NSE. Investors must also be aware of these to make informed decisions.

Here's more on what retail investors must know before venturing to invest in NCDs. Of course, it goes without saying that analysing the financials and prospects of a firm - to gauge the ability to repay interest and principal amounts - is equally important.

UNDERSTAND TERMS
There are many bond-market terms used while dealing with NCDs. Some clarity on these terms may be useful.

Coupon: These debentures come with a coupon or an interest rate. This is just like interest rate on fixed deposits. Since NCDs are market-linked products, you must look for options that offer higher interest than deposits. However, you must understand that not too much risk must be taken in pursuit of higher interest. So, about 100-150 basis points more than the best private and public sector banks' deposits for similar periods would be a good reference point.

DUE DILIGENCE.

Here are things investors in non-convertible debentures must know before investing



Interest rates that are equal to or a bit more than what quality small finance banks offer and top NBFC deposits give are other thresholds. Anything more may be too risky.

Face value: These debentures or tax-free bonds are assigned a face value. Coupons are paid as a percentage of face value of NCDs. The face value is usually ₹1,000 per bond.

Interest frequency: The frequency is based on the tenor and type of payout that you choose at the time of application. Annual and monthly payout options are common. Cumulative NCDs are also available.

Depending on your cash flow requirements, you can choose the frequency that suits you. Cumulative option can be avoided by conservative investors and regular interest payouts can be taken.

Tenor: NCDs come in various timeframes ranging from two years to as high as 10 years. Usually, coupons are set higher for longer tenors. For retail investors sticking to two or three-year tenors are advisable.

Five-year tenors are fine if the coupons are really attractive and the risks are low. Avoid locking

into any more than 5-year tenors.

Credit rating: This is an important criterion while choosing NCDs. AAA and AA rated issues can usually be considered. For A-rated securities, it is better if it is issued by a reputed corporate or is backed by a conglomerate. You must avoid any lower rated securities such as BBB and the like even if the coupons on offer are very high, even in double digits.

MAKE SENSE OF YIELDS
One of the key aspects of market-linked instruments in the bonds space is to understand the concept of yields. For investors looking to deploy money in NCDs in the primary issue, usually, the coupon and yield are almost the same, give or take a few basis points.

Yields what we get as return for cash outflow (principal amount) and inflows (interest and principal repayment) over the tenor of the bond. So, the key is holding a bond till it matures and not selling it in between if you want the yield (yield to maturity) for which you bought the NCD.

When NCDs or bonds start trading on the BSE or the NSE, their prices change periodically.

Bond prices and yields move in opposite directions.

In Indian debt markets, in general, the volumes of bonds traded are pretty low. There are times when trades do not happen in some counters for days together. A select few categories such as G-Secs and a few tax-free bonds, and highly rated corporates have reasonable volumes, though.

When the yields are much higher (more than 100 basis points) than the original coupons on offer on an NCD or bond issue, it may indicate some rating downgrade, raising interest rates leading to unfavourable scenarios for the firm.

You must be on the alert to avoid risky bets where yields have risen suddenly due to adverse circumstances and not try your luck chasing higher returns as you may end up losing capital or interest payouts.

Of course, based on just a rising interest rate scenario without any change in the fundamentals of a firm, if its NCDs trade at a higher yield than the coupon, it may present an attractive entry point for better returns.

Another key point of reference to gauge the yields in the secondary or even primary market is to check the yields of what similar rated bonds trade at in the secondary market. Many brokerages and financial entities bring out the category average of yields for various corporate bonds rated AAA, AA, A, and so on.

If the bond you like to buy offers the same or a bit more (say 50 basis points) in terms of coupon rates or yields, you can consider such instruments. A much larger spread of, say 100 basis points, may not be too risky, while a much smaller spread can render it unattractive.

For retail investors, investing in NCDs must in general not be more than 5-10 per cent of their debt portfolio and they must take the above factors into consideration before taking the plunge.

It's no 'plug in and pay' matter

TAKING COVER. Buying insurance for EV can be tricky. Here's how to go about it smartly

Sai Prabhakar Yadavalli
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Electric vehicles or EVs are becoming ubiquitous on Indian roads. From being 1 per cent of all sales in 2019, electric battery-operated vehicles now account for 6 per cent of sales. That is a rapid growth - from around 2 lakh unit sales in 2019 to 13 lakh units sold in 2023 so far. Before the festive season closes, we can expect the 'noiseless buzz' of electric vehicles increasing on road.

The options for insuring such vehicles and the industry response to the variations are still in their early days. Small but incremental changes to policies are being designed to address the unique aspects of EVs. HDFC Ergo, Bajaj Allianz and Royal Sundaram offer EV-specific policies. Magma HDI insurance also offers battery care add-ons for private cars.

ICE VS EV
Compared to an ICE vehicle (internal combustion engine), bulk of the EV vehicle cost is captive in battery and electric motor. The external charging set-up is also just as crucial to insure. The operational factors are also different. In addition to drunk driving, EV insurance looks for improper charging stations, voltage fluctuations and



other mishaps, which can wreck 90 per cent of the vehicle by value. Roadside assistance takes on a whole new meaning with EVs, which can find themselves easily out of charging-point range.

The cost of insuring an EV typically runs higher compared to an ICE vehicle. There is a 15 per cent discount on EV vehicle insurance, which limits the premium, but EV insurance will be on the higher side compared to ICE. The cost of the vehicle, and hence the IDV, will be higher.

The replacement costs and the maintenance costs and the labour charges will also be higher for the EV vehicle industry. This, assuming that any repair or maintenance can be executed in the first place.

Roadside assistance, including for breakdown, energy or accident are included in some policies. EVs range from 300 to 400 km on well-charged long drive. Unless the charging ecosystem scales up significantly, the chances of getting stuck will be high and insurer assistance will be a key tool. EV insurance can service breakdowns around select cities with comprehensive insurance.

Apart from regular add-ons, battery covers and motor cover, sold as separate add-ons in most policies address the critical component risks. The battery cover includes the charger and the battery. Mechanical and electrical breakdown are covered, which is the primary risk from a cost standpoint in an EV. If the OEM supplied materials are not used in charging, or used for other purposes, surges and voltage fluctuations are not covered in insurance. Similar to an engine cover, motor cover protects against water ingress damaging any component. Any manufacturer fault, recall or warranty period damages are also not covered.

The current motor insurance product range normally suits ICE engines from a risk perspective. But an EV insurance tailored for the specific differences can suit an EV vehicle owner from battery and performance standpoint.

INCLUSIONS, EXCLUSIONS

A comprehensive or own damage insurance, beyond the mandatory third party insurance, should be the common preference. Damage to the policyholder vehicle on account of theft, fire or natural calamities gets covered in own damage and additional services like legal cover for third party damage is covered in comprehensive cover. Personal accident covers are also included in comprehensive packages. Roadside assistance and cashless claim processing may be enhanced in comprehensive cover. These features addressing fire, third party legal claim and natural calamities gain heightened risk application in EVs owing to battery pack, manual charging and electric motor.

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EXTRACT OF THE STANDALONE AND CONSOLIDATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND HALF YEAR ENDED 30.09.2023 (Rs. in Lakhs, except per equity share data)													
Sl. No.	Particulars	STANDALONE				CONSOLIDATED				Year Ended 31.03.2023 (Audited)	Year Ended 31.03.2023 (Audited)	Year Ended 31.03.2023 (Audited)	
		Quarter Ended 30-09-2023 (Unaudited)	Quarter Ended 30-06-2023 (Unaudited)	Half Year Ended 30-09-2023 (Unaudited)	Year Ended 30-09-2023 (Unaudited)	Quarter Ended 30-09-2023 (Unaudited)	Quarter Ended 30-06-2023 (Unaudited)	Half Year Ended 30-09-2023 (Unaudited)	Year Ended 30-09-2023 (Unaudited)				
1	Total Income from Operations	7,461.45	8,374.15	6,873.06	16,835.67	12,956.40	24,770.20	31,267.68	36,017.46	26,900.53	67,315.16	92,406.10	1,06,019.24
2	Net Profit before tax, non controlling interest & share in profit/(loss) of joint venture/associates (before exceptional items)	1,220.65	1,709.86	(2,319.65)	2,950.51	(1,914.63)	(4,272.94)	1,107.94	495.32	(2,019.63)	1,603.25	(2,353.15)	(3,446.99)
3	Net Profit before tax, non controlling interest & share in profit/(loss) of joint venture/associates (after exceptional items)	1,199.48	1,706.12	(2,378.18)	2,275.60	(1,973.16)	(5,827.59)	917.18	329.01	(2,239.22)	1,246.18	(2,646.04)	(3,827.96)
4	Net Profit after tax, non controlling interest & share in profit/(loss) of joint venture/associates (after exceptional items)	660.26	790.00	(1,862.53)	1,450.26	(1,577.08)	(4,948.29)	161.17	117.91	(1,866.30)	279.08	(1,781.44)	(3,247.64)
5	Total Income (including other comprehensive income/(loss))	666.26	790.00	(1,717.43)	1,450.26	9,235.48	6,147.90	162.22	118.86	(1,864.37)	281.19	(1,633.47)	(2,925.00)
6	Equity Share Capital	868.02	868.02	868.02	868.02	868.02	868.02	868.02	868.02	868.02	868.02	868.02	868.02
7	Reserves (including Retention Reserve) as shown in the Audited Balance Sheet, i.e. Other Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Earnings Per Share (of Rs. 1/- each) (for continuing operations) - (in Rs)	(Not annualised)	(Not annualised)	(Not annualised)	(Not annualised)	(Not annualised)	(Not annualised)	(Not annualised)	(Not annualised)	(Not annualised)	(Not annualised)	(Not annualised)	(Not annualised)
	1) Basic:	0.76	0.91	(2.26)	1.67	(1.82)	(5.70)	0.19	0.14	(2.15)	0.32	(2.05)	(3.74)
	2) Diluted:	0.76	0.91	(2.26)	1.67	(1.82)	(5.70)	0.19	0.14	(2.15)	0.32	(2.05)	(3.74)

NOTES
1. The above is an extract of the detailed format of unaudited financial results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the unaudited financial results are available on the investor section of our website www.shilpa.com and under the corporate section of BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited.
2. The above results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Director at its meeting held on 10 November, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sd/-
Omprakash Inani
Chairman

Small Savings Schemes - Interest rates

Small Savings Scheme	Interest rate (%)		Compounding frequency
	July 1- Sep 30, 2023	Oct 1- Dec 31, 2023	
Post Office Savings Deposit	1 year	6.9	6.9 Quarterly
	2 year	7.0	7.0 Quarterly
	3 year	7.0	7.0 Quarterly
	5 year	7.5	7.5 Quarterly
	Post Office Recurring Deposit (5 year)	6.5	6.7 Quarterly
Senior Citizen Savings Scheme	8.2	8.2	Quarterly and paid
Post Office Monthly Income Scheme	7.4	7.4	Monthly and paid
National Savings Certificate	7.7	7.7	Annually
Public Provident Fund	7.1	7.1	Annually
Kisan Vikas Patra	7.5*	7.5*	Annually
Sukanya Samridhi Yojana	8.0	8.0	Annually

Note: Small Savings rate have been revised in the latest quarterly meet on September 29, 2023. Will mature in 15 months. Source: Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Govt of India.

Bank FD interest rates (%)

Bank	<1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 to 8 years	8 to 10 years	W.E.T
FOREIGN BANKS						
Deutsche Bank	7	7.75	8	7.5	Oct 10	
Standard Chartered	6.5	7.5	7.5	7.1	Nov 10	
INDIAN: PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS						
Bank of Maharashtra	7	6.75	6.25	6	Oct 12	
Bank of Baroda	6.25	7.15	7.25	6.5	Oct 30	
Bank of India	5.75	7.25	6.75	6.5	Nov 01	
Canara Bank	6.25	7.25	6.85	6.8	Oct 27	
Indian Bank	7.05	7.25	6.7	6.25	Mar 04	
Punjab National Bank	6.25	7.25	7	6.5	Nov 01	
Punjab & Sind Bank	6.5	7.4	6.5	6	Oct 01	
State Bank of India	5.75	7.1	7	6.5	Feb 15	
UCO Bank	6	6.5	6.3	6.2	Oct 01	
INDIAN: PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS						
Axis Bank	6	7.1	7.1	7.1	Oct 12	
Catholic Syrian	7.25	7.35	6.75	6.75	Oct 18	
City Union Bank	6.5	7	6.5	6.25	Apr 05	
DCB Bank	7.25	7.75	7.9	7.9	Sep 27	
Dhanlaxmi Bank	6.75	7.25	6.5	6.6	Aug 01	
Federal Bank	6	7.4	7.05	6.6	Oct 19	
HDFC Bank	6	7.1	7.15	7.2	Oct 01	
ICICI Bank	6	7.1	7.1	7	Oct 16	
IDBI Bank	6.25	7.15	6.5	6.5	Sep 15	
IDFC First Bank	5.75	7.75	7.25	7	Nov 02	
IndusInd Bank	6.35	7.85	7.25	7.25	Oct 01	
J & K Bank	6.6	7.1	7	6.5	Oct 11	
Karnataka Bank	6	7.25	6.5	6.5	Nov 01	
Kotak Bank	7	7.35	7.1	6.5	Oct 25	
Karur Vysya Bank	6.5	7.5	7	6.5	Sep 01	
RBL Bank	6.05	7.8	7.5	7.1	Oct 16	
South Indian Bank	6.25	7.3	7	6.5	Nov 01	
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	6	7.5	6.6	6.5	Aug 14	
Yes Bank	6.35	7.5	7.25	7.25	Oct 04	
SMALL FINANCE BANKS						
AU Small Finance Bank	6.75	7.75	8	7.75	Aug 16	
Equitas Small Finance Bank	6.25	8.5	8.25	7.5	Aug 21	
Fincare Small Finance Bank	7	8.21	8.61	8.25	Oct 28	
Jana Small Finance Bank	7.25	8.25	8.5	7.25	Nov 04	
Suryoday Small Fin Bank	6	8.5	8.6	8.25	7-Aug	
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank	6.5	8.25	7.75	7.2	1-Jun	

*Data as on respective banks' website on 10 Nov 2023; For each year range, the maximum offered interest rate is considered; interest rate is for a normal fixed deposit amount below ₹1 crore. Compiled by BankBazaar.com

Health insurance premium tracker

For a 30-year-old male, non-smoker, sum insured of ₹10 lakh living in a metro city

Insurer	Plan name	Key features	Premium (₹)
Niva Bupa	Health ReAssure 2.0 platinum	Unlimited restoration of cover No room rent limit Carry forward unutilized SI up to 5x	11,109
Care	Care supreme	7x SI in 5 years Unlimited restoration of cover	10,592
Star Health	Star Comprehensive	Comprehensive plan Mid term inclusion of wife and child Unlimited restoration of cover	11,476
Aditya Birla	Activ Health Platinum Enhanced	No room rent limit Up to 100% discount on renewal Day 1 coverage	9,750
Bajaj Allianz General	Individual Health Guard - Gold	No room rent limit No claim bonus	12,212
Manipal Cigna	Prime - Advantage	90 days PFD waiting period OPD cover up to 50k Unique switch off benefit	12,513
TATA AIG	Medicare Premier	Global coverage along with OPD	13,663
HDFC Ergo	Optima Secure	2X covered from Day 1 Sum insured doubles after 2 years Zero deduction on non-medical	16,197
Reliance General	Health Infinity (more time)	1 additional month coverage Additional 3L sum insured Global coverage	9,816

Premium is calculated on the basis of age of insured member, location, plan type and sum insured. Sources: www.policybazaar.com. Health insurance covers medical expenses that arise due to an illness and benefits will be payable subject to the terms and conditions and exclusions of the policy.

Term insurance premium tracker

For a 30-year-old male/female, non smoker, living in a metro city, Sum assured ₹1 crore with coverage up to 70 yrs

Insurance company	Plan name	Max coverage up to (years)	Max coverage policy term (years)	Annual premium (₹) (inclusive of GST)		Claim settlement ratio (%)
				Male	Female	
Aditya Birla Capital	Digishield Plan	85	55	15,866	12,687	98.1
Aegion Life	ITerm Prime	70	40	14,282	11,756	99.4
Bajaj Allianz	eTouch	99*	69	13,998	12,167	99.0
Bharti AXA	Flexi Term Pro	99	69	12,037	10,385	99.1
Canara HSBC Life	Young Term Plan - Life Secure	99	69	12,552	10,484	99.0
Edelweiss Tokio	Zindaqi Protect	100	70	14,596	11,970	99.2
HDFC Life	Click2 Protect Super	100	70	15,863	14,213	99.39
ICICI Prudential	iProtect Smart	99	69	17,190	15,164	97.8
Kotak Life	Kotak e-Term Plan	85	67	13,216	11,092	98.8
Max Life	Smart Secure Plus	85	55	14,614	12,258	99.51
PNB Met Life	Mera Term Plan	80	50	15,930	12,980	99.1
SBI Life	eShield Next	100	70	17,495	14,654	97.1
TATA AIA Life	Sampooran Raksha Supreme	100	70	14,868	12,626	99.0

Claim settlement ratio as per data provided by insurer. Source: www.policybazaar.com. LIC: Max Life offers additional 5% discount for 1st year for salaried customers; *Whole life available only on limited pay option; HDFC while is available only in limited pay term life. Protect A Limited Single pay term (income Protection) 200+ covered Next plan whole life is available only in limited pay with above age 45yrs NA; Not Available.