2 CAPITAL MARKET INSTRUMENTS

CLASSIFICATION OF INSTRUMENTS

Hybrid Instruments

Hybrid instruments are those which are created by combining the features of equity with bond, preference and equity etc. Examples of Hybrid instruments are: Convertible preference shares, Cumulative convertible preference shares,

Pure Instruments

Equity shares, preference shares and debentures/ bonds which were issued with their basic characteristics in tact without mixing features of other classes of instruments are called Pure instruments.

Derivatives Instruments

Derivatives are contracts which derive their values from the value of one or more of other assets (known as underlying assets). Some of the most commonly traded derivatives are futures, forward, options and swaps.

EQUITY SHARES

Equity shares, commonly referred to as ordinory share.

According to explanation (i) to **Section 43** of Companies Act, **2013** "equity share capital", with reference to any company limited by shares, means all share capital which is not preference share capital. **Section 43** further provides for equity share capital (i) with voting rights, or (ii) with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed.

Important characteristics of equity shares are given below:

Equity shares, have voting rights at all general meetings of the company. These votes have the affect of the controlling the management of the company.

Equity shares have the right to share the profits of the company in the form of dividend (cash) and bonus shares.

However even equity sharesholders cannot demand declaration ofcannot demand declaration of dividend by the company which is left to the discretion of the Board of Directors.

When the company is would up payment towards the equity share capital will be made to the respective shareholders only after payment of the claims of all the creditors and the preference share capital.

Equity share holders enjoy different rights as members under the Companies **Act, 2013** such as:

(a) The right to vote on every resolution placed before the company - (**Section 47**)

(b) The right to vote on every resolution placed before the company - (**Section 47**)

(c) Right to appoint proxy to attend and vote at the meeting on his behalf - (**Section 105**)

(d) Right to receive copy of annual accounts of the Company - (**Section 136**)

(e) Right to receive notice of the meeting of members - (**Section 101**)

(f) Right to inspection of various statutory registers maintained by the company - (**Section 94**)

(g) Right to requisition extraordinary general meeting of the company - (**Section 100**)

SHARES WITH DIFFERENTIAL VOTING RIGHTS

A. The articles of association of the company authorizes the issue of shares with differential rights;

B. The issue of shares is authorized by ordinary resolution passed at a general meeting of the shareholders. Where the equity shares of a company are listed on a recognized stock exchange, the issue of such shares shall be approved by the shareholders through postal ballot at a general meeting;

C. The shares with differential rights shall not exceed twenty-six percent of the total post-issue paid up equity share capital including equity shares with differential rights issued at any point of time;

D. The company having consistent track record of distributable profit for the last three years;

E.

The company has not defaulted in filing financial statements and annual returns for three financial years immediately preceding the financial year in which it is decided to issue such shares;

F.

The company has no subsisting default in the payment of a declared dividend to its shareholders or payment of its matured deposits or redemption of its preference shares or debentures that have become due for redemption or payment of interest on such deposits or debentures or payment of dividend;

G.

The company has not defaulted in payment of the dividend on preference shares or repayment of any term loan for a public financial institution or state level financial institution or scheduled Bank that has become repayable or interest payable thereon or dues with respect to statutory payments relating to its employees to any authority or default in crediting the amount in Investor Education and Protection Fund to the Central Government;

H.

The company has not been penalized by Court Tribunal during the last three years of any offence under the Reserve Bank of India **Act, 1934**, Securities and Exchange Board of India **Act, 1992**, Securities Contracts (Regulation) **Act, 1956**, the Foreign Exchange Management **Act, 1999** or any other special Act under whichsuch companies being regulated by sectoral regulators.

I.

The explanatory statement to be annexed to the notice of the general meeting should contain the disclosures as mentioned in the rules.

J.

The Board of Directors shall disclose in the Board's Resport for the financial year in which the issue of equity shares with differential rights was completed, the details as mentioned in the rules

The holders of the equity shares with differential rights shall enjoy all other rights such as bonus shares, rights shares etc., which the holders of eqity shares are entitled to, subject to the differential rights with which such shares have been issued.

K.

The company shal not convert its existing share capital with voting rights into equity share capital carrying differential voting voting rights and vice-versa.

PREFERENCE SHARES

The following kinds of preference shares are dealt with by the companies:-

1. Cumulative preference shares
2. Non-cumulative preference shares
3. Convertible preference shares
4. Redeemable preference shares
5. Participating preference share
6. Non participating preference shares

DEBENTURES

"Debenture includes debenture stock, bonds and any other securities of a company, whether constituting a charge on the assets of the company or not."

The important features of a debenture are:

1. It is issued by a company as a certificate of indebtedness.
2. It usually indicates the date of redemption and also provides for the repayment of principal and payment of interest at specified date or dates.
3. It usually creates a charge on the undertaking or the assets of the company.

Debentures are issued in the following forms:

- Naked or unsecured debentures.
- Secured debentures.
- Redeemable debentures.
- Perpetual debentures.
- Bearer debentures.
- Registered debentures.

1 Naked or unsecured debentures.

Debentures of this kind do not carry any charge on the assets of the company. The holders of such debentures do not therefore have the right to attach particular property by way of security as to repayment of principal or interest.

2 Secured debentures

Debentures that are secured by a mortgage of the whole or part of the assets of the company are called mortgage debentures or secured debentures. The mortgage may be one duly registered in the formal way or one which is secured by the deposit of title deeds in case of urgency.

3 Redeemable debentures

Debentures that are redeemable on expiry of certain period are called redeemable debentures. Such debentures after redemption can be reissued in accordance with the provisions of **Section 121** of the Companies **Act, 1956**.

4 Perpetual debentures

If the debentures are issued subject to redemption on the happening of specified events which may not happen for an indefinite period, e.g. winding up, they are called perpetual debentures.

5 Bearer debentures

Such debentures are payable to bearer and are transferable by mere delivery. The name of the debenture holder is not registered in the books of the company, but the holder is entitled to claim interest and principal as and when due. A bonafide transferee for value is not affected by the defect in the title of the transferor.

6 Registered debentures

Such debentures are payable to the registered holders whose name appears on the debenture certificate/letter of allotment and is registered on the companies register of debenture holders maintained as per **Section 152** of the Companies **Act, 1956**.

CATEGORIES OF DEBENTURES

Based on convertibility, debentures can be classified under three categories:

1. Fully Convertible Debentures (FCDs)
2. Non Convertible Debentures (NCDs)
3. Partly Convertible Debentures (PCDs)

Distinction between fully convertible and partly convertible debentures

Characteristics	Partly convertible debentures	Fully convertible debentures
Suitability	Better suited for companies with established track record	Better suited for companies without established track record
Capital base	Relatively lower equity capital on conversion of debentures	Higher equity capital on conversion of debentures
Flexibility in financing	Favourable debt equity ratio	Highly favourable debt equity ratio
Classification for debt-equity ratio computation	Convertible portion classified as 'equity' and non-covertible portion as 'debt'	Classified as equity for debt equity computation
Popularity	Not as popular with investors	Highly popular with investors
Servicing of equity	Relatively lesser burden of equity servicing	Higher burden of servicing equity

SWEAT EQUITY SHARES

A. The issue of sweat equity share is authorized by a special resolution passed by the company in the general meeting.

B. The resolution specifies the number of shares, current market price, consideration if any and the class or classes of directors or employees to whom such equity shares are to be issued.

C. Not less than one year has elapsed at the date of the issue, since the date on which the company was entitled to commence business.

D. The sweat equity shares of a company whose equity shares are listed on a recognised stock exchange are issued in accordance with the regulations made by SEBI in this regard.

SECURED PREMIUM NOTES (SPN)

These instruments are issued with detachable warrants and are redeemable after a notified period say **4 to 7 years**. The warrants enable the holder to get equity shares allotted provided the secured premium notes are fully paid. During the lock in period no interest is paid. The holder has an option to sell back the SPN to the company at par value after the lock in period.

If the holder exercises this option, no interest/premium is paid on redemption.

In case the holder keeps it further, he is repaid the principal amount along with the additional interest/ premium on redemption in installments as per the terms of issue. The conversion of detachable warrants into equity has to be done within the specified time.

EQUITY SHARES WITH DETACHABLE WARRANTS

The holder of the warrant is eligible to apply for the specified number of shares on the appointed date at the predetermined price. These warrants are separately registered with the stock exchanges and traded separately. The practice of issuing non convertible debentures with detachable warrants also exists in the Indian market.

DUAL OPTION WARRANTS

Dual option warrants are designed to provide the buyer with good potential of capital appreciation and limited downside risk. Dual option warrants may be used to sell equity shares in different markets. For example, equity shares or debentures may be issued with two warrants - one warrant giving right to the purchaser to be allotted one equity share at the end of a certain period and another warrant with a debt or preference share option.

DEBT INSTRUMENTS WITH DEBT WARRANTS

Debt instruments may be issued with debt warrants which give the holder the option to invest in additional debt on the same terms within the period specified in the warrant. This instrument is beneficial to the investors in periods of falling interest rates when the holder can exercise the debt warrant option and hold additional debt at, interest rates above market rates.

DEBT FOR EQUITY SWAP

These instruments give an offer to the debt holders to exchange the debt for equity shares of the company.

INDEXED RATE NOTES

In indexed rate notes, the interest rate fixation is postponed till the actual date of placement, rather than fixing it on the date of the commitment.

EXTENDABLE NOTES

Extendable notes are issued for **10 years** with flexibility to the issuer to review the interest rate every two years. The interest rate is adjusted every two years to reflect the then prevailing market conditions by trying the interest rate to a spread over a bond index such as two years treasury notes. However, investors have a put option at par value every two years i.e. they have the right to sell the bond to the issuer at a fixed rate on the expiry of every two years.

DEEP DISCOUNT BOND

IDBI and SIDBI had issued this instrument. For a deep discount price of ₹**2,700/-** in IDBI the investor got a bond with the face value of **1,00,000**. The bond appreciates to its face value over the maturity period of **25 years**. Alternatively, the investor can withdraw from the investment periodically after **5 years**. The capital appreciation is charged to tax at capital gains rate which is lower than normal income tax rate. The deep discount bond is considered a safe, solid and liquid instrument and assigned the best rating by CRISIL.

DISASTER BONDS

These are issued by companies and institutions to share the risk and expand the capital to link investors return with the size of insurer losses. The bigger the losses, the smaller the return and vice-versa. The coupon rate and the principal of the bonds are decided by the occurrence of the casualty of disaster and by the possibility of borrower defaults.

OPTION BONDS

This instrument covers those cumulative and non-cumulative bonds where interest is payable on maturity or periodically and redemption premium is offered to attract investors.

EASY EXIT BONDS

This instrument covers both bonds which provide liquidity and an easy exit route to the investor by way of redemption or buy back where investors can get ready encashment in case of need to withdraw before maturity.

PAY IN KIND BONDS

This refers to bonds wherein interest for the first three to five years is paid through issue of additional bonds, which are called baby bonds as they are derived from parent bond.

SPLIT COUPON DEBENTURES

This instrument is issued at a discounted price and interest accrues in the first two years for subsequent payment in cash. This instrument helps better management of cash outflows in a new project depending upon cash generating capacity.

FLOATING RATE BONDS AND NOTES

In this case interest is not fixed and is allowed to float depending upon market conditions. This instrument is used by the issuers to hedge themselves against the volatility in interest rates. Some of the above instruments have been used selectively by companies and institutions recently to raise funds.

CLIP AND STRIP BONDS

Clip and strip bonds also referred to as coupon notes, split the principal and coupon portions of a bond issue and two separate coupon instruments are sold to the investors.

CARROT AND STICK BOND

Another variation of the above instrument is the carrot and stick bond. The carrot is the lower than normal conversion premium i.e. the premium over the present market price of the equity shares is fixed at a reasonable level so that the price of the equity shares need not increase significantly to make conversion practical. The stick is the issuer's right to call the issue at a specified premium if the price of the equity shares is traded above a specified percentage of the conversion price.

CAPITAL INDEXED BONDS

Capital indexed bonds are inflation-protection securities. Such bonds, therefore, provide good hedge against inflation risk. The benefits do extend beyond hedging. Capital index bonds can be used as a market indicator for inflation expectation. This will help investors take a more intelligent decision on their current consumption. Finally, the spot yield curve can be better constructed based on the real yields.

INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BONDS

Industrial revenue bonds are issued by financial institutions in connection with the development or purchase of industrial facilities. These may become attractive if certain income-tax and wealth-tax concessions are offered.

The bond proceeds could be used to purchase or a construct facilities which are subsequently leased or sold to the company. The institution acts as a conduit of funds between the lenders and the company in order to take advantage of tax benefits enjoyed by the institutions.

GLOBAL DEPOSITORY RECEIPTS

It is a form of depository receipt or certificate created by the Overseas Depository Bank outside India denominated in dollar and issued to non-resident investors against the issue of ordinary shares or foreign currency convertible bonds of issuing company. In simple words, it is basically a negotiable instrument denominated in US dollars. It is traded in Europe or the US or both. After getting approval from the Ministry of Finance and completing other formalities, a company issues rupee denominated shares in the name of depository which delivers these shares to its local custodian bank, the holder on records, thus depository. The depository then issues dollar denominated depository receipts (or GDR) against the shares registered with it. Generally one GDR is equivalent to one or more (rupee denominated) shares. It is traded like any other dollar denominated security in the foreign markets, in addition to equity financing (as GDR represents equity) over debt financing. GDR issue also possesses merits like less issue formalities, less administrative works as regards dividend payment, information dissemination, annual general meeting etc. as the issuer deal only with a single share-

holder, the depository; easy availability of foreign exchange and no foreign exchange risk. Besides issuing companies, foreign investors especially FIIs also get advantage of investing in the Indian companies without getting registration with SEBI, relief from cumbersome settlement and delivery procedures, adequate liquidity (as GDR is as liquid as the shares of the company in its home market) and generally higher returns. In fact, GDR holders enjoy all economic benefits of the underlying shares but have none of the corporate rights like right to vote.

FOREIGN CURRENCY CONVERTIBLE BONDS (FCCBs)

A Foreign Currency Convertible Bond (FCCB) is a quasi debt instrument which is issued by any corporate entity, international agency or sovereign state to the investors all over the world. They are denominated in any freely convertible foreign currency. Euro Convertible Bonds are usually issued as unsecured obligation of the borrowers. FCCBs represent equity linked debt security which can be converted into shares or into depository receipts. The investors of FCCBs has the option to convert it into equity normally in accordance with pre-determined formula and sometimes also at a pre-determined exchange rate. The investor also has the option to retain the bond. The FCCBs by virtue of convertibility offers to issuer a privilege of lower interest cost than that of similar non convertible debt instrument. By issuing these bonds, a company can also avoid any dilution in earnings per share that a further issue of equity might cause whereas such a security still can be traded on the basis of underlying equity value. The agreement providing for the issuance of FCCBs normally carry less restrictive covenants as they relate to the issuer. Further, FCCBs can be marketed conveniently and the issuer company can expect that the number of its shares will not increase until investors see improved earnings and prices for its common stock. Like GDRs, FCCBs are also freely tradeable and the issuer has no control over the transfer mechanism and cannot be even aware of ultimate beneficiary. The Finance Ministry vide Notification dated **20.6.1994** stated that w.e.f. this date FCCBs will be considered an approved instrument of accessing external commercial borrowings. The terms and conditions normally applicable to commercial borrowing would be binding on convertible bonds. This would include restrictions on end-use, import of capital goods and minimum maturity for bonds. Priority for accessibility to this facility would be given to firms with good forex earnings record or potential.

INDIAN DEPOSITORY RECEIPTS

An IDR is an instrument denominated in Indian Rupee in the form of a depository receipt created by a domestic depository (Custodian of securities registered with SEBI) against the underlying equity of issuing company to enable foreign companies to raise funds from Indian Securities Markets.

In an IDR, foreign companies would issue shares, to a domestic (Indian) depository, which would in turn issue depository receipts to investors in India. The actual shares underlying the IDRs would be held by an Overseas Custodian, which shall authorize the Indian depository to issue the IDRs. To that extent, IDRs are derivative instruments because they derive their value from the underlying shares.

TRACKING STOCKS

A Tracking stock is a type of common stock that “tracks” or depends on the financial performance of a specific business unit or operating division of a company, rather than the operations of the company as a whole. As a result, if the unit or division performs well, the value of the tracking stocks may increase, even if the company’s performance as a whole is not up to mark or satisfactory. The opposite may also be true. A tracking stock is a special type of stock issued by a publicly held company to track the value of one segment of that company. By issuing a tracking stock, the different segments of the company can be valued differently by investors. Tracking stocks are generally issued by a parent company in order to create a financial vehicle that tracks the performance of a particular division or subsidiary. When a parent company issues a tracking stock, all revenues and expenses of the applicable division are separated from the parent company’s financial statements and bound to the tracking stock. Often this is done to separate a high-growth division from large losses shown by the financial statements of the parent company. The parent company and its shareholders, however, still control operations of the subsidiary.

MORTGAGE BACKED SECURITIES

These securities assure a fixed return which is derived from the performance of the specific assets. They are issued with a maturity period of **3 to 10 years** and backed by pooled assets like mortgages, credit card receivables, etc. There is a commitment from the loan originator and/or intermediary institution to ensure a minimum yield on maturity.

FEATURES OF ASSETS TO BE SECURITISED

The assets to be securitized shall have the following features:

(a) The cash flows generated from the assets should be received periodically in accordance with a pre-determined schedule.

(b) The actual cash flows generated from the assets should be predictable.

(c) The assets should be large in number and total value to be issued in securitized form.

(d) The assets should be sufficiently similar in nature to enable pooling of their cash flows.

(e) The assets should be marketable.

FUTURES

Futures is a contract to buy or sell an underlying financial instrument at a specified future date at a price when the contract is entered. Underlying assets for the purpose include equities, foreign exchange, interest bearing securities and commodities. The idea behind financial futures contract is to transfer future changes in security prices from one party in the contract to the other. It offers a means to manage risk in participating financial market. Futures basically transfer value rather than create it. It is a means for reducing risk or assuming risk in the hope of profit. Every futures contract entered into has two side willing buyer and a willing seller. If one side of contract makes a profit, the other side must make a loss. All futures market participants taken together can neither lose nor gain the futures market is a zero sum game.

OPTIONS

An option contract conveys the right to buy or sell a specific security or commodity at specified price within a specified period of time. The right to buy is referred to as a call option whereas the right to sell is known as a put option. An option contract comprises of its type a put or call, underlying security or commodity expiry date, strike price at which it may be exercised.

Option provides the investor with the opportunity to hedge investments in the underlying shares and share portfolios and can thus reduce the overall risk related to the investments significantly.

HEDGE FUNDS

Hedge funds, including fund of funds are unregistered private investment partnerships, funds or pools that may invest and trade in many different markets, strategies and instruments (including securities, non-securities and derivatives) and are not subject to the same regulatory requirements as mutual funds, including mutual fund requirements to provide certain periodic and standardized pricing and valuation information to investors.

EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS (ETFS)

Exchange traded funds (ETFs) are a new variety of mutual fund that was first introduced **1993**. ETFs are sometimes described as more “tax efficient” than traditional equity mutual funds, since in recent years, some large ETFs have made smaller distributions of realized and taxable capital gains than most mutual funds.

Term one should know

Long Position - A position showing a purchase or a greater number of purchase than sales in anticipation of a rise in prices. A long position can be closed out through the sale of an equivalent amount.

Short Position - In futures, the short has sold the commodity or security for future delivery; in options, the short has sold the call or put and is obligated to take a futures position if he or she is assigned for exercise.

Bull - One who thinks price of share is going to rise so he takes long position.

Bear - One who thinks price of share is going to fall so he takes short position.

Hedge Fund and other Pooled Investment Vehicles

Hedge funds are sometimes called as 'rich man's mutual fund'. In addition, other unregistered investment pools, such as venture capital funds, private equity funds and commodity pools, are sometimes referred to as hedge funds. Although all of these investment vehicles are similar in that they accept investors' money and generally invest it on a collectivebasis, they also have characteristics that distinguish them from hedge funds.

Private Equity Fund

A private equity fund, lika a hedge fund, is an unregistered investment vehicle in which investors pool money to invest. Private equity funds concentrate their investments in unregistered (and typically illiquid) securities. Like hedge funds, private equity funds also rely on the exemption from registration of the offer and sale of their securities. The investors in private equity funds and hedge funds typically include high net worth individuals and families, pension funds, endowments, banks and insurance companies. Private equity funds, however, differ from hedge funds in terms of the manner in which contribution to the investment pool is made by the investors. Private equity investors typically commit to invest a certain amount of money with the fund over the life of the fund, and make their contributions in response to "capital calls" from the fund's general partner. Private equity funds are long term investments, provide for liquidation at the end of the term specified in the fund's governing documents and offer little, if any, opportunities for investors to redeem their investments. A private equity fund may distribute cash to its investors when it sells its portfolio investment, or it may distribute the securities of a portfolio company.

Venture Capital Fund

Venture capital pools are similar to hedge funds or private equity; they attract the same class of investors. Venture capital funds, however, invest in the start-up or early stages of a company. Unlike hedge fund advisors, general partners of venture capital funds often play an active role in the companies in which the funds invest. In contrast to a hedge fund, which may hold an investment in a portfolio security for an indefinite period based on market events and conditions, a venture capital fund typically seeks to liquidate its investment once the value of the company increases above the value of the investments.

Commodity Pool

Commodity pools are investment rusts, syndicates or similar enterprises that are operated for the purpose of trading commodity futures. The investment concentration in commodity futures distinguishes commodity pools from hedge funds.

DOMESTIC AND OFFSHORE HEDGE FUND

Domestic Hedge Fund

Domestic hedge funds are usually organized (in USA) as limited partnerships to accommodate investors that are subject to U.S. income taxation. The fund's sponsor typically is the general partner and investment adviser. Hedge funds may also take the form of limited liability companies (LLC) or business trusts. LLPs, LLCs and business trusts are generally not separately taxed and, as a result, income is taxed only at the level of the individual investors. Each of three firms also limits investors liability; LLCs offer the additional benefit of limited liability for fund advisors (general partners).

Offshore Hedge Fund

Offshore hedge funds are typically organized as corporations in countries such as teh Cayman Islands, British Virgin Islands, the Bahamas, Panama, The Netherlands Antilles or Bermuda. Offshore funds generally attract investments of U.S. tax exempt entities, such as pension funds, charitable trusts, foundations and endowments, as well as non-U.S. Residents. U.S. tax-exempt investors favour investments in offshore hedge funds because they may be subject to taxation if they invest in domestic limited partnership hedge funds.

EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS

Exchnage traded funds (ETFs) are a new variety of mutual fund that was first introduced **1993**. ETFs are sometimes described as more"tax efficient" than traditional equity mutual funds, since in recent years, some large ETFs have made smaller distributions of realized and taxable capital gains than most mutual funds.

In short, they are similar to index mutual funds but are traded more like a stock. As their name implies, Exchange Traded Funds represent a basket of securities that are traded on an exchange. Gold ETFs are most popular among other ETFs, physical gold is kept as underlying security. As with all investment products, exchange traded funds have their share of advantages and disadvantages.

Advantages of Exchange Traded Funds	Disadvantages of Exchange Traded Funds
ETFs can be bought and sold throughout the trading day, allowing intraday trading - which is rare with mutual funds.	Commissions - like stocks, trading exchange traded funds are an extra cost.
Traders have the ability to short or buy ETFs on margin	Only institutions and the extremely wealthy can deal directly with ETF. Companies must buy through a broker.
Low annual expenses rival the cheapest mutual funds.	Unlike mutual funds, ETFs don't necessarily trade at the net asset values of their underlying holdings, meaning an ETF could potentially trade above or below the value of the underlying portfolios.

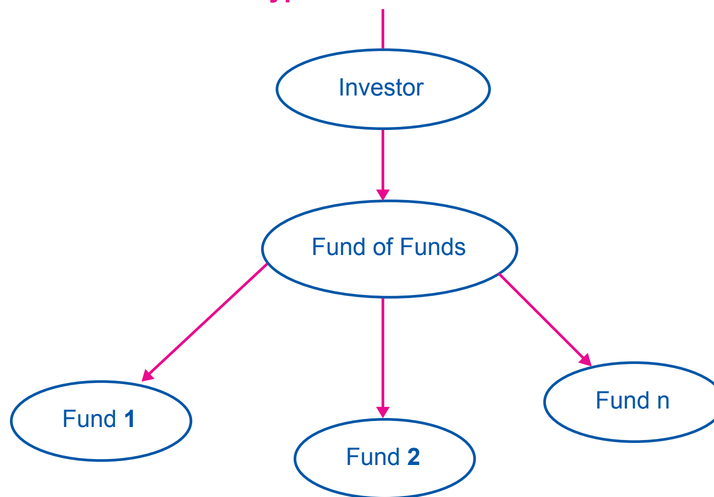
FUND OF FUNDS (FOFS)

Fund of funds (FoFs) is a mutual fund scheme, which in the schemes of same mutual funds or other mutual funds, instead of investing in securities. These funds can invest in equity oriented, debt oriented and liquid schemes or sector specific schemes. Depending on the investment style of the fund managers, fund of funds schemes can be broadly classified into:

Sector specific funds: Such type of funds invest in different sectors of the economy and thus hedge themselves against the under performance of any sector by taking the advantage from the rise in another sector.

Asset allocation funds: These funds diversify investment by holding several different asset classes at the same time. By varying the stocks to bonds proportion, the fund endeavors to endow the investors, with an appropriate asset allocation in different stages of their lives. They are also known as life cycle funds.

A Typical Fund of Funds



ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF FUNDS SCHEME

Advantages	Disadvantages
Diversification	Additional Fees
Uncomplicated	Associated Risks
Cheap	Management Risks
Low Risk	Operational Risks
Expertise of Various Managers	Qualitative Risks
	Regulations in India