



# Sovereign Gold Bond 2021-22 – Series I

17-May-2021

**Investment Products Team** 



#### **Prologue:**

Government of India, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, has decided to issue Sovereign Gold Bonds (SGB), 2021-22 Series I. Applications for the bonds will be accepted between May 17, 2021 to May 21, 2021. The Certificate of Bond(s) will be issued on May 25, 2021.

The issue price of the Sovereign Gold Bond for this Series has been fixed at Rs. 4,727 (Rupees four thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven only) per gram of gold for those who subscribe online and pay through digital mode and Rs. 4,777 (Rupees four thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven only) per gram for others.

### Forthcoming Issues in FY 21-22:

| Sr.No. | Tranche            | Date of Subscription          | Date of Issuance |
|--------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 1      | 2021-22 Series II  | May 24, 2021- May 28, 2021    | June 01, 2021    |
| 2      | 2021-22 Series III | May 31, 2021 – June 04, 2021  | June 08, 2021    |
| 3      | 2021-22 Series IV  | July 12, 2021 – July 16, 2021 | July 20, 2021    |
| 4      | 2021-22 Series V   | Aug 09, 2021 – Aug 13, 2021   | Aug 17, 2021     |
| 5      | 2021-22 Series VI  | Aug 30, 2021 – Sept 03, 2021  | Sept 07, 2021    |

### Details of all the tranche issues in FY21:

| Series       | Month      | Issue price/gram  | No. of units (grams) |
|--------------|------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| FY21 - I     | Apr 2020   | Rs. 4589 – 4639   | 17,72,874            |
| FY21 - II    | May 2020   | Rs. 4540 – 4590   | 25,44,294            |
| FY21 - III   | June 2020  | Rs. 4627 – 4677   | 23,88,328            |
| FY21 - IV    | July 2020  | Rs. 4802 - 4852   | 41,30,820            |
| FY21 - V     | Aug 2020   | Rs. 5284 - 5334   | 63,49,781            |
| FY21 - VI    | Sept 2020  | Rs. 5067 - 5117   | 31,90,133            |
| FY21 - VII   | Oct 2020   | Rs. 5001- 5051    | 18,59,518            |
| FY 21 – VIII | Nov 2020   | Rs. 5127 – 5177   | 15,73,457            |
| FY 21 – IX   | Dec 2020   | Rs. 4,950 – 5000  | 28,69,886            |
| FY 21 – X    | Jan 2021   | Rs. 5,054 – 5,104 | 12,14,048            |
| FY 21 – XI   | Feb 2021   | Rs. 4,862- 4,912  | 12,27,915            |
| FY 21 – XII  | March 2021 | Rs. 4,612 – 4,662 | 32,30,907            |

Offering gold bonds at a discount of Rs 50/gm for online/digital payment: Nominal value of per unit of bond is fixed basis the simple average of closing price of 999 purity gold published by India Bullion and Jewelers Associations Ltd. (IBJA) for last 3 business days of the week preceding the subscription period, i.e. May 12 and May 14 (May 13, 2021 being a holiday). The current tranche is priced at Rs 4,777 per gram. Government of India, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, has decided to offer a discount of Rs 50 per gram on the nominal value of the Sovereign Gold Bond those who subscribe online and pay through digital mode.

### Gold update:

Gold price have traded with a positive bias since April 2021 and delivered ~3.65% returns in April 2021. Gold prices rebounded in April on the back of concerns over inflation, weakened U.S. dollar and surge in coronavirus cases in various country. The Fed, in its recent FOMC, signalled tolerance for higher inflation levels as a likely consequence of various rounds of fiscal stimulus and renewed economic growth, as well as its commitment to low interest rates which supported the gold prices in previous weeks.

For calendar year to date, gold has delivered negative returns of 2.9% in dollar terms as of 14<sup>th</sup> May 2021. However, it has moved up to the psychologically important \$1800/ounce level. During Q1 CY 2021, gold prices were mainly reacting to movement in interest rates and U.S. dollar. Rising U.S. yields and dollar index contributed to the gold's underperformance in Q1 CY21.

Investment in gold should be more of an asset allocation and diversification strategy (5-10% of portfolio) due to its low correlation with other asset classes.



Note: Gold prices in INR refers to per kg value; Gold prices in USD refers to per ounce value All the values are rebased to 100.



### Key benefits:

- The issue price that is fixed at Rs. 50 less than the nominal value for per gram for digital applications is beneficial for investors. This helps investors to get slightly higher returns than that of the gold price in the spot market.
- Sovereign Gold Bonds deliver two streams of returns. One in the form of regular interest of (2.50% p.a.) on invested capital every six months and the other in the form of capital gains at the time of redemption in case the price at the time of redemption is higher.
- Bonds are freely tradable on stock exchanges within a fortnight of the issuance on a date notified by the RBI.
- The bonds will be available both in demat and paper form.
- In Union budget 2016, Finance Minister exempted capital gains tax on redemption on such bonds (under normal case, LTCG tax is levied 20% with indexation on gain). Indexation benefits will be provided to long term capital gains arising to any person on transfer of bond.

#### **Basic Details:**

- Interest Rate: The Sovereign Gold Bonds offer an interest rate of 2.50% per annum payable semi-annually. Interest will be credited semi-annually to the bank account of the investor.
- Eligible Investors: The Bonds will be restricted for sale to resident Indian entities including Resident Individuals, HUFs, Trusts, Universities, Charitable Institutions and minors applying (through their guardian).
- Minimum application criteria: 1 unit (i.e. 1 gram of gold).
- Maximum application limit: Not be more than 4kg for individuals/HUFs and 20kgs for trusts per fiscal year (April-March).
- Tenor: The tenor of the Bond period is 8 years with exit option after the 5th year of the date of issue and such redemptions shall be made on the next interest payment dates.
- Redemption price: The sovereign gold bonds will be redeemed for cash at the end of the investment tenure. Redemption will take place at the prevailing
  gold price (based on simple average of closing price of gold of 999 purity of previous 3 business days from the date of redemption, published by the IBJA),
  giving the investor the value of the bond plus capital appreciation/depreciation from increase/fall in gold price.
- Premature redemption: From 5th year, investors can approach the concerned bank/Post Office/agent thirty days before the coupon payment date. Request for premature redemption can only be entertained if the investor approaches the concerned bank/post office at least one day before the coupon payment date.
- Liquidity: Liquidity is available from secondary markets as these bonds are mandated to be listed on BSE and NSE. However, the liquidity of the past issues are quite low and restricted only to few tranches. Most of the past series of SGBs are trading at a discount to the gold prices due to lack of liquidity and depth in the market.
- Nomination facility: Yes. Nomination and its cancellation shall be made in Form 'D' and Form 'E', respectively.
- Loan against Bonds: Available. The loan-to-value (LTV) ratio is to be set equal to ordinary gold loan mandated by the Reserve Bank from time to time.
- Transfer: The Bonds shall be transferable by execution of an Instrument of transfer as in Form 'F'.
- Taxation: Interest on the Bonds shall be taxable as per the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Capital gains tax treatment (except in case of redemption) will be the same as that for physical gold (20% tax after indexation benefit if held for three years). TDS is not applicable on the bond interest/redemption proceeds.

The redemption of these sovereign gold bonds by an individual will be exempt from capital gains tax. Long-term capital gains to any person on transfer of sovereign gold bonds shall be eligible for indexation benefits.

### Issue Details of SGBs:

| Issue Year | Issue price/gram | No. of units (grams) |  |
|------------|------------------|----------------------|--|
| 2015 – 16  | Rs. 2600 – 2916  | 49,03,285            |  |
| 2016 – 17  | Rs. 2893 – 3150  | 1,13,87,765          |  |
| 2017 – 18  | Rs. 2780 – 2987  | 65,24,691            |  |
| 2018 – 19  | Rs. 3114 – 3326  | 20,30,873            |  |
| 2019 – 20  | Rs. 3196 – 4260  | 61,31,169            |  |
| 2020 – 21  | Rs. 4590 – 5334  | 3,23,51,961          |  |

# What are the benefits of buying these bonds in comparison to physical gold?

- No impurity risk These bonds are denoted by 999 purity. When one buys physical gold from jeweller, purity of the metal could be a concern
- No storage risk or cost of storage Storing physical gold could be a risky affair and involves storage/locker/insurance charges. None of these are applicable for SGBs
- No default/counterparty risk Physical gold holders could be exposed to counterparty risk, whereas SGBs are backed by the government and issued by RBI on behalf of the central government
- No GST or STT Purchase of physical gold attracts GST. SGBs do not attract GST and there is no STT charged on SGB trades



# Comparison between Sovereign Gold Bonds and Gold ETF:

- Two Streams of Returns SGBs deliver returns in form of interest income (2.50% p.a) on invested capital and in form of capital appreciation at the time of redemption, in case the price at the time of redemption is higher. ETFs generate returns only through capital appreciation if the price at the time of redemption is higher.
- Transaction charges Investors have to bear the transaction charges if they want to trade in Gold ETF while there is no such charge involved with SGBs.
- Expenses Gold ETF deducts some charges in the name of TER (Total Expenses Ratio) from the total assets. This expense ratio ranges from 0.35% 1.17% per annum of the total assets.
- Liquidity Gold ETFs scores over SGBs when it comes to liquidity. Investors can enter/exit from Gold ETF during any working day of the stock exchanges. Liquidity will not be the constraint (though impact cost may be a hurdle) for the Gold ETF. On the other hand, the encashment/redemption of the Sovereign Gold bond is allowed after fifth year from the date of issue on coupon payment dates. However, these bonds will be tradable on Exchanges, if held in demat form (but, liquidity may be limited).
- Taxation No capital gains tax is payable if the sovereign gold bonds are held till maturity, while ETFs held for more than three years attract capital gains tax (with indexation benefits).

Comparison among Sovereign Gold Bonds, Physical Gold and Gold ETF:

| Particulars                       | Sovereign Gold Bonds                                    | Physical Gold          | Gold ETF                                     |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------|--|
| Total Return                      | Higher than the price due to additional interest payout | In line with the price | Lower than price due to fund expenses        |
| Sovereign guarantee               | Yes   | No                     | No   |
| Purity of Gold                    | High  | Variable               | High   |
| Interest on the investment        | Yes   | No                     | No (No dividend option provided on Gold ETF) |
| Capital Appreciation/depreciation | Yes   | Yes                    | Yes  |
| Annual fund management fees       | No  | No                     | Yes  |
| Brokers charge on buying          | No  | No                     | Yes  |
| Exit / redemption option          | Only from 5th year                                      | Any time exit          | Any time exit                                |
| Tradability                       | Yes   | Yes                    | Yes  |
| Liquidity                         | Limited   | Highly liquid          | Highly liquid                                |
| Storage/Insurance charges         | No  | Yes                    | No   |
| Quality check required            | No  | Yes                    | No   |

## Is capital gain tax payable on gains in SGB?

In case the SGBs are encashed by way of redemption by an individual from the RBI, no capital gains tax is payable.

In case the SGBs are sold before the maturity date on the exchanges, then this exemption is not available. In such a case, the Capital Gains will be levied (Long term or Short term based on whether it is held for 3 years or more or less than 3 Years) at the applicable rates i.e. short term (at applicable rates to the investor) and long term (20% after indexation).



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