SENSEX	NIFTY	USD	GOLD (10 grams)	CRUDE
54277.72	16238.20	74.16	47647.00	5097.00

Sovereign Gold Bonds

Issued by Reserve Bank of India on behalf of the Govt of India.

Earn interest on your gold investment

Eligible Investors : Individuals, HUFs, Trusts, Universities, Charitable Institutions

Tenure : 8 years

Investment Limit: Min.of 1 Gram of gold to Max. up to 4 kg for Individuals per year. Up to 20 kg for Institutions (Trust, Charitable institutions & Universities) per year.

Why should one invest in SGB scheme rather than buying physical gold?

- Eliminate risk & storage expenses
- No risk involved in terms of purity & making charges as in the case of gold in jewellery form
- Yields 2.50% p.a. fixed interest income which is directly credited into investor's bank account
- Encashment/Redemption of the bond is allowed after fifth year. It is also tradeable & transferable if it is held in demat form
- The SGB bond can act as security / collateral to avail loans
- The capital gains tax arising on redemption of SGB to an individual has been exempted
- Flexible & safe payment options available to subscribe to the scheme
- Avail discount of Rs.50/gm for applications made online and payment through digital mode

ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund launches booster systematic transfer plan

In an industry first, ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund has launched a booster systematic transfer plan, an enhanced systematic transfer plan (STP), wherein unit holders, based on market valuations, can opt to transfer variable amounts from one source scheme to a designated target scheme at defined intervals.
According to the asset management company, the unitholder is required to provide a base instalment amount that is intended to be transferred to the target scheme.
Booster STP can vary instalment amount from 0.1 times to 5 times of base instalment amount based on equity valuation index. ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund said that this feature divides investment corpus such that market opportunities can be tapped efficiently as it invests smaller instalment when valuations are higher and larger instalment when valuations are lower.
Through this enhanced STP, a very small amount of base instalment is invested when equity valuation is considered expensive. Conversely, when the valuation is considered cheap, the investment will be of a relatively higher value.
The company gave the following example to explain the feature: If the base instalment amount, let's say, ₹1,00,000 then it invests anywhere between ₹10,000 to ₹5,00,000 (0.1 times to five times) based on market valuation. The multiplier (0.1 times to five times) is arrived at on the basis of the mutual fund house's equity valuation index. Equity valuation index is calculated by assigning equal weights to price to earnings (PE), price to book (PB), G-Sec*PE and market cap to gross domestic product (GDP).

Fund Managers recommend short term funds as RBI keeps repo rate unchanged

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting on Friday kept the repo rate unchanged at 4%. The central bank also decided to continue with the accommodative stance.
Fund managers feel that short duration debt schemes will find better traction under current atmosphere.

Maharashtrians, Gujaratis and Dilliwale love equity funds

AMFI data shows that Maharashtra, Gujarat and New Delhi are the top three states in terms of equity funds.
With Rs.4.72 lakh crore, Maharashtra has topped the list of states and UTs with highest equity fund AUM. Gujarat and New Delhi followed Maharashtra with assets of Rs.1.28 lakh crore and Rs.1.23 lakh crore, respectively. Overall, these three states account for half of the total equity assets in the industry.
Maharashtra, New Delhi, and Karnataka held the maximum assets under liquid/money market schemes, debt-oriented schemes as well as ETFs/FoFs. The rankings changed slightly in the equity category, where Maharashtra, Gujarat and New Delhi secured the top three places.
Talking about the scheme-wise composition of the top state (Maharashtra), liquid/money market schemes and debt-oriented schemes contributed 19% and 29% respectively to its asset base. Equity-oriented assets and ETFs/FoFs contributed 31% and 21%, respectively.
New Delhi held 24% of its assets in liquid/money market schemes, which also represents the highest that any state held in this category. Haryana held the maximum part of its assets (45%) in debt-oriented schemes. Equity-oriented schemes contribute significantly in most of the top 20 states, 76% being the maximum in Bihar.

(Cont.)

Here is the ranking of the top five states category-wise.

Equity-oriented Category			ETFs/FoFs Category		
Sr No	State	Asset Size (Rs. in crore)	Sr No	State	Asset Size (Rs. in crore)
1	Maharashtra	4,71,676	1	Maharashtra	2,97,139
2	Gujarat	1,27,583	2	New Delhi	11,276
3	New Delhi	1,22,931	3	Karnataka	4,746
4	Karnataka	1,18,527	4	West Bengal	4,034
5	West Bengal	99,844	5	Gujarat	3,930

Liquid/Money Market Category			Debt-oriented Category		
Sr No	State	Asset Size (Rs. in crore)	Sr No	State	Asset Size (Rs. in crore)
1	Maharashtra	2,92,430	1	Maharashtra	4,38,920
2	New Delhi	68,767	2	New Delhi	82,844
3	Karnataka	37,250	3	Karnataka	77,223
4	Tamil Nadu	27,215	4	Gujarat	73,450
5	Gujarat	25,362	5	Haryana	58,473

Here is the scheme-wise breakup of the assets held by the top 10 states:

Sr No	State	Liquid/Money Market	Debt-oriented	Equity-oriented	ETFs/FoFs
1	Maharashtra	19%	29%	31%	21%
2	New Delhi	24%	29%	43%	4%
3	Karnataka	16%	32%	50%	2%
4	Gujarat	11%	32%	55%	2%
5	West Bengal	13%	29%	57%	1%
6	Tamil Nadu	19%	29%	50%	2%
7	Uttar Pradesh	6%	24%	68%	2%
8	Haryana	18%	45%	35%	2%
9	Rajasthan	15%	24%	60%	1%
10	Telangana	15%	26%	57%	2%

Investors with annual income of Rs.2 crore can now become accredited investors: SEBI

In a series of amendments to regulations related to AIFs and PMS, SEBI has come out with the parameters for qualifying as accredited investors.
With this, any individual, HUF, family trust or sole proprietor with annual income of at least Rs.2 crore can become accredited investors.
Here are other criteria to become an accredited investor:

- Net worth of at least Rs.7 crore including Rs.3.75 crore of financial assets
- Annual income of Rs.1 crore and minimum net worth of Rs.5 crore including Rs.2 crore in financial assets
- For body corporates and trusts, net worth requirement is Rs.50 crore
- Each partner has to meet eligibility criteria separately to become accredited investors

Accredited investors are those investors who are assumed to have a better understanding of risks and returns associated with financial products. These investors have a higher financial capacity and a greater ability to absorb loss.
Among some key benefits to Accredited Investors are:

- Relaxation in minimum ticket size for such investors in AIFs and PMSs
- Can seek relaxation in investment norms if minimum investment amount in AIF is Rs.70 crore. Such a requirement is Rs.10 crore in PMS. These investors will be called large accredited investors
- Can negotiate terms and conditions on fees and services from RIAs

Investors who want to qualify as accredited investors will have to get a license from accreditation agencies, which SEBI is yet to finalize. The regulator said it could allow subsidiaries of depositories and stock exchanges to become accreditation agencies.

MFs can open multiple bank accounts to honour subscription, redemption and brokerage

SEBI has clarified that mutual fund companies can open multiple current accounts across banks and branch offices to facilitate new purchase, honour redemption, pay dividend and commission to distributors among other things.

This has come after fund houses approached SEBI to clarify if they are allowed to open multiple current accounts across banks to facilitate these transactions and facilities to investors.

Earlier, RBI instructed banks that they should open current accounts only when the customer avails credit facilities like cash credit or overdraft facility from banking system. In a further clarification, RBI said that mutual funds could open such an account for NFOs, share buyback and dividend payment. However, there were ambiguity if open-end schemes were allowed to open current accounts.

In a circular, SEBI said, “Based on the request of mutual fund industry, it is clarified that mutual funds should maintain current accounts in an appropriate number of banks for the purpose of receiving subscription amount and for payment of redemption / dividend / brokerage/ commission etc. to facilitate financial inclusion, convenience of investors and ease of doing business.”

MFs can open multiple bank accounts to honour subscription, redemption and brokerage

States with higher number of mutual fund distributors have higher penetration of mutual funds and vice versa, shows a report by Fintso titled 'The Next Billion – Inclusion Through Digitization.'

MFDs are primarily responsible for mutual fund distribution in the country and account for 80% of the total investments of individual investors.

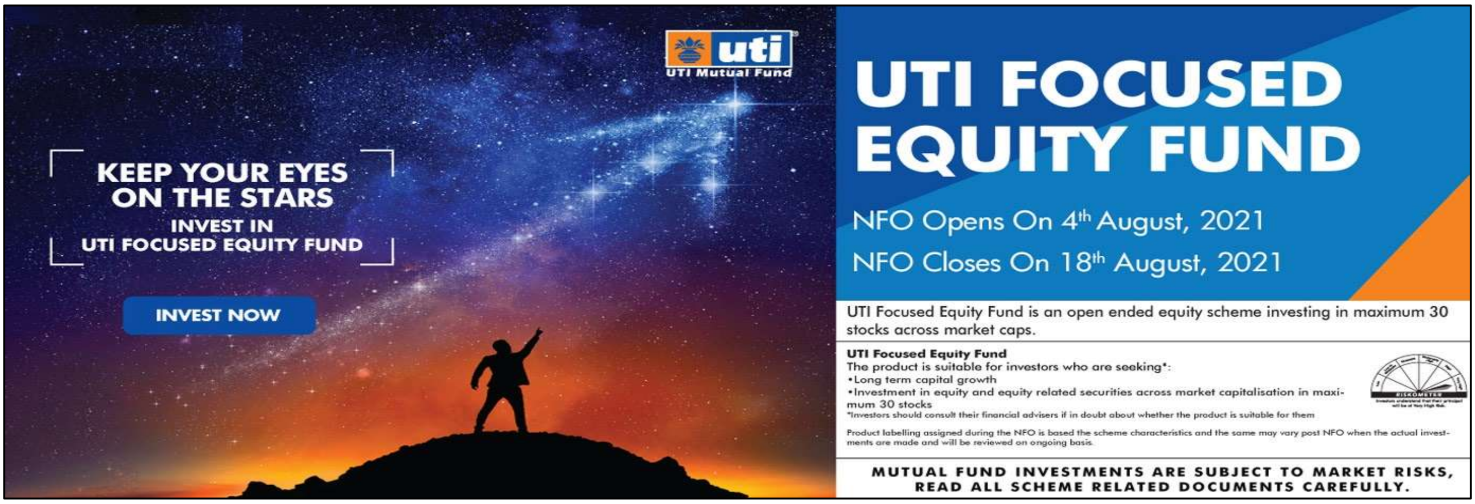
This shows the low penetration of do it yourself (DIY) models and the importance of individual MFDs for growth of the MF industry, said the report. The report further said that lack of trust in the source of advice; extensive documentation and need for active guidance are reasons for reluctance of individuals from using DIY means and platforms in any meaningful way.

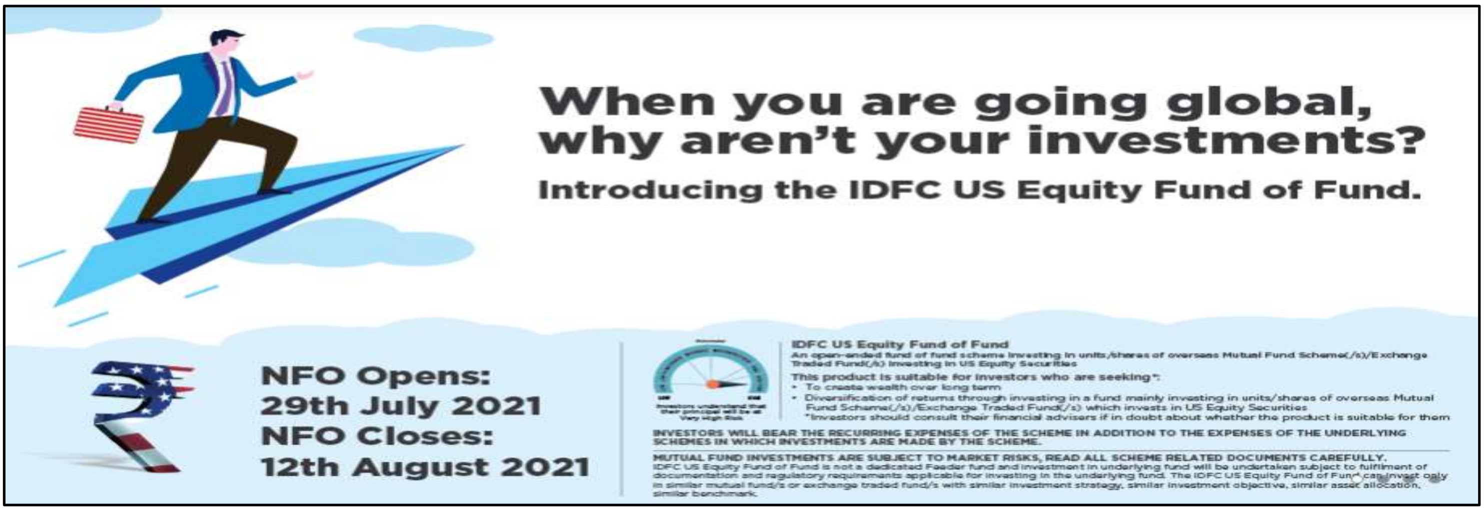
Here are other key findings of the report

- India has over 27.5 crore households with an estimated 90% living in Tier 1 and beyond. The vast majority of the 10 crore households are estimated to become savers for the first time – looking beyond bank FDs. This segment is largely under-served and is increasingly wary of unregulated investments. The report highlights the crucial role of new technology and digital initiatives as the bridge between retail investors, MFDs and financial upliftment and inclusion
- As per RBI, states like Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra have achieved high financial inclusion with the Index of Financial Inclusion (IFI) > 0.5, while some states fall in the medium category with the IFI ranging between 0.3 and 0.5
- The report analyses that there has been a gradual shift in the investment structure from physical assets and traditional savings in cash to more regulated means — FDs, mutual funds, direct equities, insurance products. As per RBI data from June 2020, 53% of the total household assets has been invested in bank FDs while mutual funds account for 13% of the total household assets
- With the increased number of digital frauds, people are reluctant to invest digitally due to lack of financial awareness and lack of trust in the source of advice. According to a BCG report, 85% of the people staying in small cities and town need handholding to invest in financial products

NEW FUND OFFER (NFO)

(Cont.)





(Source: - Moneycontrol, Economictimes, Cafemutual, Livemint, AMFIindia, etc.)

thank you