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AUG '25 NEWSLETTER EDITION

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From the **Managing Director's Desk**

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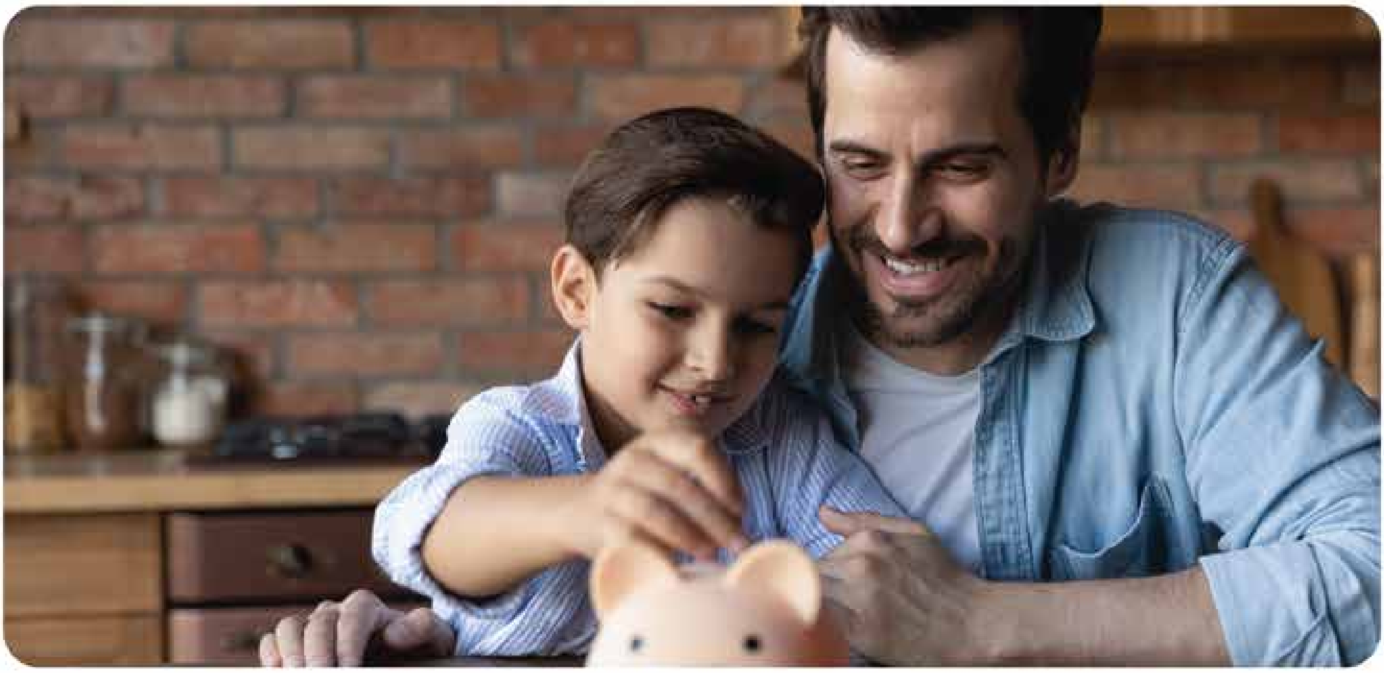
KIDS & MONEY:

Why Should You Educate Your Kids About Money?



While reading the title of this article, "Kids & Money," you might wonder about the connection between kids AND money. Why do kids need to learn about money at all? Isn't it adults who handle financial matters and should understand better ways to manage money?

As a financial planner, my answer is straightforward. I've seen many of my clients, who are senior doctors, engineers, or entrepreneurs, excel in their fields but often lack basic money skills needed for everyday life.

Let's have a look why it's important to teach our kids about money.

1) Lack of Formal Learning About Money Matters

Money skills are needed in many areas of life, yet there is no formal education on this topic in schools. We rarely teach our kids how to handle money. Even at the college level, unless a student comes from a commerce background, they get little exposure to taxes, insurance, banking, or investments.

When they grow up and face financial decisions—like buying a house, taking a loan, or investing—they often don't know where to start. Most learn through trial and error, which can be costly.

If we could provide children with even a basic understanding of financial concepts during their school years, they would be better prepared to make informed decisions later in life.

2) Biases and Beliefs

Whatever a child experiences or hears - whether consciously or unconsciously - gets stored in their subconscious. Over time, these experiences shape beliefs and biases. When the child grows up, these biases affect their financial decisions.

For example, many of my clients prefer to pay off their home loans early, even though these loans offer significant tax benefits and the post-tax interest rate is often lower than what they could earn on investments. This trend usually comes from their upbringing, where they learned the message: "Repay loans as soon as possible." This belief is often deeply embedded in their minds.

However, today's home loan interest rates are around 8.5% p.a. (unlike the 15–18% before 1999) and come with tax benefits, making it sensible to plan a house purchase through a loan. This is why it's so important for children to receive healthy and rational information and experiences about money, to help them avoid such ingrained biases later in life.

3) Helping Children Understand the Value of Money

Many of my clients say their children don't value money—they waste it. This often happens because the kids haven't earned the money themselves. They don't grasp the effort their parents put in to earn it. To help them recognize the value of money, we must teach them how it works, how it is earned, and why it should be spent wisely.

4) Building the Right Approach Toward Money

Over the years, I've noticed people take very different approaches to money. Some are casual. Others overanalyze every expense. Some overspend, while some are extremely conservative. This mindset usually stems from childhood and early life experiences. Many people are subconsciously influenced by their parents' attitudes toward money.

This approach can provoke feelings like anxiety, fear, or greed. For instance, I've met clients who work 12–14 hours a day, even though they have enough wealth and don't need to work that hard anymore. Their deep-seated belief is that "money is everything," leading to unnecessary stress that harms their health, family life, and relationships.

When we look deeper in such cases, we often find that their behavior originates from an incident or message received in childhood. That's why it's vital for parents to consciously educate children about money and help them maintain a healthy balance between money and other life aspects.

What Should We Teach Our Kids About Money?

Everything we teach them can be broadly divided into two aspects:

a) Practical Aspect of Money

This includes the basic knowledge and skills they'll need to manage money in daily life. For example:

Understanding income, expenses, assets, and liabilities

- Learning how to budget
- Basics of insurance, investments, and the banking system
- More importantly, giving them practical exposure to how these elements work.

b) Philosophical Aspect of Money

This is about helping children develop the right approach to money. Parents and family play a crucial role in this.

As a financial planner, I often see clients with an unhealthy relationship with money. This leads to unnecessary financial stress.

It's important to know that 80% of a person's money mindset forms between the ages of two to three and twelve to fourteen. After that, it becomes difficult to change. Therefore, it's essential to help our kids build a healthy, balanced, and meaningful approach to money early on.

Final Thoughts

From what we've discussed, it's clear that as parents, we are the first to introduce our kids to money. This responsibility is significant.

We need to put in the effort to educate our children about money, give them the right experiences, and help them create a healthy, practical mindset - not just for their financial wellbeing but for their overall quality of life.

In the next article, we'll continue this discussion and talk about how and what we should teach our kids regarding money.

WHAT IS CRYPTO CURRENCY:

Here's What You Need to Know.

CA Aayush Bhatt
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Let's say you want to send ₹500 to a friend who's studying in Canada. You open your banking app and make the transfer, then wait. It might take a couple of days. There is some fees involved. Meanwhile, your money goes through several checks, with different banks and maybe different countries, all to process one simple transaction.

But, what if we have a system where that same transfer happens almost instantly and at a much lower cost, without needing a bank, a payment app, or any middleman. That's the kind of change cryptocurrency is aiming for.

But what exactly is it? And why is it such a big deal?

This article explains everything in very simple terms. You'll get a clear description of what cryptocurrency is, how it works, and why people trust it even without a physical coin or central authority.

Let's start from the beginning.

WHAT IS MONEY?

Before we understand cryptocurrency, we need to know how regular money works, what we call **"fiat currency"** or say government-issued currency (like the Indian Rupee, US Dollar, etc.).

At its core, money is just a tool for exchanging value. It works only because we trust it. When you hand someone ₹100, you believe the note is valid, accepted, and backed by the Indian government.

In earlier times, money was backed by gold. Today, it is backed by governments and managed by central banks. When you use your bank's app to transfer money, your bank checks your balance, confirms the transaction, and updates its records.

But this entire system relies on middlemen: banks, payment apps, and card companies; every step adds cost, delay, and restrictions. This is where Cryptocurrency comes in. It is digital money that is not issued or controlled by any government or bank.

Instead of relying on banks to record and verify transactions, cryptocurrency uses a technology called **blockchain** to do the same job, but in a decentralized and public manner.

To understand cryptocurrency, we must first understand blockchain.

What Is Blockchain?

To understand blockchain think of it as a notebook that is completely public. Anyone can read it, and every few minutes, a new page is added listing all recent transactions. This notebook is not stored in just one place; it is copied and shared across thousands of computers worldwide.

Once a page is written in this notebook, it cannot be edited or deleted. Every computer has the same copy, so no one can tamper with it. No single person or organization controls it.

This digital, secure, and distributed notebook is called the blockchain. It keeps a permanent record of every transaction in the cryptocurrency world.

What Is a Cryptocurrency?

A cryptocurrency is a type of digital asset recorded on a blockchain. You can send it, receive it, and store it, just like regular money.

The first and most well-known cryptocurrency is Bitcoin. It was introduced in 2009 by a person or group using the name Satoshi Nakamoto. The idea was simple but revolutionary: to create a form of money that didn't need banks, governments, or central authorities, just a network of computers and code. Satoshi's whitepaper explained how people could send money directly to one another in a secure and verifiable way using blockchain technology. While many initially dismissed the concept as unrealistic or niche, a small group of developers and early users kept the idea alive. Over time, Bitcoin survived multiple crashes, regulatory challenges, and skepticism, yet it continued to grow. Today, it's recognized not only as the first successful cryptocurrency but also as "digital gold" because of its limited supply and long-term value perception.

When someone sends you Bitcoin, the network verifies the transaction and records it on the blockchain. The record is updated across all copies of the ledger around the world. There's no need for a bank to approve it. The system handles everything on its own.

01

A user initiates a transaction

02

The transaction is sent to the network

03

Multiple independent computers (called nodes) verify the transaction

04

Once verified, it is grouped with others into a block

05

The block is added to the blockchain - a permanent, public digital ledger

06

The transaction is now complete and visible to all

WHY IS IT CALLED A "CURRENCY"?

The word "currency" might seem misleading at first. You cannot touch crypto-currency, and you cannot spend it at most local shops. No government prints it.

But technically, a currency is anything that serves three functions:

1. It acts as a medium of exchange

2. It stores value over time

3. It can be used as a unit to measure value

Cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin and Ethereum meet all three criteria, especially in the digital world. You can exchange them for goods or services, store them over time, and measure value in their units.

Just as a ₹500 note is nothing more than a piece of paper until we agree that it has value, cryptocurrency works because people voluntarily assign value to it. In online and global ecosystems, it already functions as a currency, even though it is not traditional or physical.

REAL-LIFE EXAMPLE:

Blockchain Moving Beyond Just Currency

To understand how far-reaching the idea of cryptocurrency and blockchain has become, consider this: earlier this month, a surprising proposal emerged at the crossroads of geopolitics and tech-driven capitalism. A group of Israeli businessmen reportedly suggested to Donald Trump that they divide land in war-torn Gaza into digital pieces, tokenize them using blockchain, and sell those pieces to global investors.

As strange or even exploitative as it might seem, the proposal highlights something important about our times. We are starting to view the world less in terms of physical ownership and more through digital representations or tokens.

Blockchain technology allows real-world assets like land, art, or shares to be broken into tokens and traded securely around the globe. This shift from traditional to tokenized ownership is no longer just a theory; it is happening. This Gaza land proposal, despite the ethical and political concerns it raises, shows how influential and real blockchain's role in future economies could be.

Why Would Anyone Trust Cryptocurrency?

Trust is the foundation of any financial system. We trust banks because they are regulated, insured, and backed by governments.

So why do people trust cryptocurrency, which is managed by code and computers?

There are several reasons:

- **The code is open and clear.**

  Most cryptocurrencies run on open-source software, so anyone can examine the rules. There are no secrets or hidden processes.

- **The blockchain is tamper-proof.**

  Every transaction is recorded publicly. Once recorded, it cannot be changed or deleted. It becomes a permanent, visible part of history.

- **Decentralization adds security.**

  No single person, company, or government controls the blockchain. Even if some computers fail or are hacked, the others continue working, making the system resilient.

- **Proven track record.**

  Bitcoin, for example, has been operating since 2009 and has never been hacked. This long-term reliability builds confidence.

- **Trust through math, not middlemen.**

  Instead of trusting people or institutions, the system relies on code, logic, and agreement across thousands of machines. This creates a new kind of trust based on verification, not reputation.

Where Do You Store Cryptocurrency?

You store cryptocurrency in a digital wallet. This is not a physical wallet; it's an app or software that lets you send, receive, and manage your digital assets.

Each crypto wallet has:

- A public key (like your account number—you can share this)
- A private key (like your password—you must keep this a secret)

If you lose your private key, you lose access to your crypto. There is no customer service or password reset option.

Why Do People Use Cryptocurrency?

There are several reasons why people use or invest in cryptocurrency:

- Freedom from traditional banks and government restrictions
- Fast, low-cost international money transfers
- Privacy and control over their funds
- An alternative investment, especially in countries with weak currencies
- Financial inclusion for people without access to regular banking services

Some also see it as a form of digital gold - a scarce resource that can hold value over time.

What Are the Risks?

Cryptocurrency has many benefits, but it also comes with real risks:

- Prices are highly volatile. Value can change drastically in a short time.
- Regulations are unclear or evolving in many countries.
- There are many scams and fake coins in the market.
- If you lose your private key, your money is gone forever.

Like any new technology, it offers both promise and danger. Understanding how it works is the first step to using it wisely.

Is Cryptocurrency the Future of Money?

It might be, or it might evolve into something more regulated or integrated with traditional systems. But one thing is clear—cryptocurrency has changed how we think about money, trust, and technology. It has opened up the possibility of a financial world without middlemen. Even if you do not plan to invest in crypto currency today, understanding how it works is like understanding the internet in the late 1900s. It may not be a daily tool yet, but it is shaping the future in powerful ways.

Source: The Economic Times

Disclaimer:

This article is intended solely for informational purposes and should not be considered as investment advice, endorsement, or promotion of cryptocurrency. Cryptocurrency investments are subject to high risk and volatility. Please consult a qualified financial advisor before making any financial decisions.

TRADING LIKE A STOCK, INVESTING LIKE A FUND:
All About Exchange Traded Funds

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Over the past decade, Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) have steadily grown in visibility within investment circles. Blending the diversification benefits of mutual funds with the flexibility of stock trading, ETFs offer a modern, low-cost route to build exposure across asset classes, geographies, and themes. But what exactly are they, how do they work, and where do they fit in an investor's portfolio?

In this article, lets break down the basics of ETFs - covering their structure, types, potential benefits, and considerations-so you can better understand this increasingly talked-about investment vehicle.

WHAT IS AN ETF?

An Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) is a marketable financial product that trades on stock exchanges, similar to individual stocks. As the name suggests, an ETF is an investment fund that holds a diversified portfolio of assets. Unlike a single stock, which represents ownership in one company, an ETF comprises a basket of securities—such as stocks, bonds, commodities, or other instruments—offering investors an efficient way to achieve diversification.

Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) are funds that track indices such as Sensex, Nifty, etc. When you buy units of an ETF, you actually buy units of a portfolio that tracks the performance of the index. ETFs just reflect the performance of the index they track, making them an efficient way for investors to gain exposure to broader market movements.

HOW ETFs WORK?

- ## Fund construction -

The fund is created and managed by an ETF provider or asset management company. This provider selects and pools together a group of securities with the objective of tracking the performance of a specific index (like the Nifty 50 or Sensex), sector, or asset class.

- ## Unit Issuance -

Based on this pool, the provider offers **units or shares** of the ETF to investors. While investors **do not directly own the underlying securities**, they hold units of the ETF, which in turn represents a proportionate share in the pooled portfolio. Units of the fund are issued and listed on a stock exchange.

- ## Buying & Selling -

Investors can buy or sell ETF units on the stock exchange **throughout the trading day** at market-determined prices. This is a key distinction from mutual funds, which are priced only once at the end of the day.

TYPES OF ETFs

ETFs, or Exchange Traded Funds, have emerged as a flexible and cost-efficient way to gain exposure to a wide range of asset classes. Here's a quick look at the different types of ETFs available in India and who they may be suitable for.

Type of ETF	Underlying Asset	Suitable For	Examples
Equity ETFs	Stock market indices	Long-term market participation, core portfolio holding	ETFs tracking Nifty 50, Sensex, Nifty Next 50, Nifty Bank
Gold ETFs	Physical gold prices	Inflation hedge, alternative to physical gold	ETFs tracking domestic gold prices
Debt/Bond ETFs	Government or corporate bonds	Low-risk investors seeking predictable returns	ETFs investing in PSU bonds or G-Secs
International ETFs	Foreign equity indices or stocks	Global diversification and currency exposure	ETFs tracking Nasdaq 100, S&P 500, global markets
Smart Beta ETFs	Factor-based indices (e.g., low volatility, momentum, value)	Passive investors seeking enhanced risk-return profile	ETFs based on smart beta or factor strategies
Sectoral/ Thematic ETFs	Specific industries or themes	Tactical allocation to high-conviction sectors	ETFs focused on IT, Pharma, FMCG, Infrastructure

ADVANTAGES OF INVESTING IN AN ETF

1. Diversification Through a Single Investment -

One ETF unit provides exposure to a basket of securities—reducing concentration risk without the need to buy multiple individual stocks or bonds.

2. Low Expense Ratio -

ETFs are passively managed, so the fund management fees are significantly lower compared to actively managed mutual funds.

3. Real-Time Liquidity and Transparency -

ETFs are traded on stock exchanges like regular shares, allowing you to buy and sell anytime during market hours. Prices and holdings are publicly available and updated daily.

4. Elimination of unsystematic risks –

Unsystematic risks refer to the risk of making a wrong investment decision. Since ETFs follow a passive investing strategy, the unsystematic risk gets eliminated automatically; therefore, the overall investment risk is lowered.

❓ WHY ONE SHOULD NOT CONSIDER INVESTING IN ETF

1. Tracking Error -

Tracking error is the difference between an ETF portfolio's returns and the benchmark or index it was meant to mimic or beat. Tracking error is sometimes called active risk. How well an index fund manages its inflows and outflows also determines tracking error. The lower the tracking error, the better the ETF / Index fund. Main reasons for tracking errors are fund expenses, liquidity issues, or imperfect replication.

2. Limited Active Management -

ETFs follow a passive strategy and do not attempt to outperform the index. They simply mirror it—so in volatile or falling markets, they fall just as much as the index does.

3. Non Efficient Investments -

Some investors tend to find ETF investing non-efficient, as the returns mirror the returns generated by the underlying indices. Since ETF fund managers cannot use their discretion to choose portfolio securities or deviate from the index weightage, investors cannot expect an outperformance or alpha generation from their ETF investments

TAXATION OF ETF

Understanding how ETF are taxed in India is important for making informed investment decisions and optimizing returns.

In India, the tax treatment of an ETF depends on its underlying asset. Equity-oriented ETFs attract equity taxation, whereas debt-oriented ETFs attract debt taxation, while gold, or international ETFs are taxed as per separate rules.

There are two ways in which investors earn money by investing in ETFs – Dividend income and Capital Gains.

1. Taxation on Dividend Income

Some fund houses provide an option to investors to either credit the dividends into their accounts or reinvest in the ETF. These dividends are classified as 'income from other sources' and taxed as per investor's applicable slab rate.

2. Taxation on Capital Gains

ETF Type	Holding Period	Whether Long-Term or Short-Term Capital Gain	Tax Rate
Equity ETF	> 12 months	Long-Term	12.5% (on gains exceeding ₹1.25 lakh)
	≤ 12 months	Short-Term	20%
Debt ETF	NA	Always Short-Term	As per income tax slab rate
Gold ETF, Silver ETF & Interntional ETF	> 12 months	Long-Term	12.5%
	< 12 months	Short-Term	As per income tax slab rate

How ETF is different from Index Fund?

- **Both ETFs** and **Index Funds** are passively managed and aim to replicate a specific market index.

- **Index Funds** are priced once a day, at the **end of the trading day**, based on the NAV of the underlying securities, like mutual funds. Whereas **ETFs** are priced in **real time** and traded throughout the day on stock exchanges, like individual stocks.

- This makes **ETFs more liquid** and suitable for investors who may want to buy or sell quickly.

- **ETFs require a demat and trading account**, as they are available only on stock exchanges. While **Index Funds can be purchased directly** from the mutual fund house and do **not require a demat account.**

Conclusion

In summary, Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) offer a flexible, cost-effective, and diversified investment route for both novice and seasoned investors. With structures tailored to various asset classes and investment goals, ETFs strike a balance between mutual funds and direct stock investing. However, understanding their types, associated risks, and tax implications is essential before diving in. Consulting a financial advisor and making thorough due diligence are essential steps to make informed investment decision.

Sources – AMFI, SEBI, Bajaj Finserv, Groww

DATA BYTES:
OVERVIEW OF INDIAN EQUITY MARKET

Based on Total Return Index (%)

INDEX NAME	1 M	3 M	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Broad Market Indices						
Nifty 50	-2.77	2.44	0.54	14.33	18.89	12.60
Nifty Next 50	-2.61	4.34	-9.53	18.76	21.04	13.52
Nifty 100	-2.74	2.76	-1.32	14.63	19.06	12.69
Nifty 200	-2.93	3.34	-1.46	16.14	20.59	13.21
Nifty 500	-2.83	4.52	-1.63	17.15	21.71	13.64
Nifty Midcap 150	-2.74	7.74	-1.74	24.79	30.44	17.69
Nifty Midcap 50	-3.66	6.10	-2.23	26.49	31.87	17.77
Nifty Smallcap 250	-3.57	11.83	-3.93	25.77	32.76	15.01
Nifty Smallcap 50	-5.49	9.44	-2.38	28.25	30.19	11.26
Nifty LargeMidcap 250	-2.74	5.25	-1.40	19.76	24.78	16.42
Nifty MidSmallcap 400	-3.04	9.16	-2.53	25.12	31.16	16.81
Nifty Midcap 100	-3.82	6.30	-2.17	25.42	30.98	16.37
Nifty Smallcap 100	-5.71	9.46	-5.49	26.01	30.18	13.08
Nifty500 Multicap 50:25:25	-2.95	6.25	-1.86	20.06	25.43	14.74
Nifty Microcap 250	-1.01	14.39	-3.16	34.55	44.18	20.22
Nifty Midcap Select	-4.10	6.86	-0.04	23.01	28.92	16.42
Nifty Total market	-2.76	4.87	-1.68	17.63	22.19	13.83
Nifty500 LargeMidSmall Equal-Cap Weighted	-3.02	7.42	-2.12	21.83	27.47	15.30

Data as on July 31 , 2025

Source : NSE.

Based on Total Return Index (%)

INDEX NAME	1 M	3 M	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Sectoral Indices						
Nifty Auto	-0.57	6.60	-10.59	24.49	27.75	11.76
Nifty Bank	-2.26	2.17	9.42	15.24	21.77	12.12
Nifty Consumer Durables	-0.27	3.42	-3.43	14.52	23.07	18.08
Nifty Financial Services	-1.83	2.72	14.95	16.28	20.94	14.06
Nifty Financial Services 25/50	-2.73	3.22	11.26	19.63	22.71	15.12
Nifty Financial Services Ex-Bank	-5.61	7.35	14.49	21.81	22.51	15.35
Nifty FMCG	1.76	-0.16	-8.34	11.38	14.77	12.09
Nifty Healthcare Index	3.14	6.26	9.00	23.81	18.85	9.00
Nifty IT	-9.07	-0.43	-11.63	8.75	16.61	14.17
Nifty Media	-7.25	7.49	-23.81	-7.31	5.44	-3.43
Nifty Metal	-2.57	8.51	-2.25	19.84	35.96	18.33
Nifty MidSmall Financial Services	-6.43	10.70	20.17	34.21	29.90	12.11
Nifty MidSmall Healthcare	4.27	11.09	17.39	30.63	22.62	18.34
Nifty MidSmall IT & Telecom	-7.53	4.02	-13.17	17.68	32.05	19.42
Nifty Oil & Gas	-4.37	0.95	-14.04	13.91	18.95	16.22
Nifty Pharma	3.63	5.03	5.45	22.26	16.22	7.02
Nifty Private Bank	-4.03	-0.99	6.00	13.26	18.60	10.78
Nifty PSU Bank	-4.87	5.41	-6.77	35.95	38.46	7.49
Nifty Realty	-7.34	3.20	-16.34	26.95	35.76	18.39

Data as on July 31, 2025

Source : NSE.

Returns for the period up-to one year are absolute returns. Returns for the period greater than one year are CAGR Returns.

GLOBAL INDICES

What Are Global Indices?

Global indices are like report cards for stock markets around the world. They show how the stock prices of major companies in a specific region or country are performing. Think of them as a quick way to see how the economy or businesses in that area are doing.

Why Global Market Trends Matter For Your Investments?

- ***Gives you the big picture insight:*** Global indices give you a sense of how different parts of the world are growing or facing challenges.

- ***Shows you the impact on investments:*** If you're investing in global markets, these indices tell you whether stocks are gaining or losing value.

- ***Shows you the economic trends:*** Even if you're not directly investing, global indices can hint at economic trends that might eventually affect your financial plans or investments.

Index	31 / 07 / 25	1 Month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
DJIA	44,131	0.08% ▲	8.05% ▲	10.40% ▲	10.60% ▲	9.63% ▲
Nasdaq 100	23,218	2.38% ▲	19.91% ▲	21.51% ▲	16.00% ▲	17.62% ▲
Nasdaq-Composite	21,122	3.70% ▲	20.02% ▲	19.53% ▲	14.14% ▲	15.24% ▲
FTSE 100	9,133	4.24% ▲	9.14% ▲	7.20% ▲	8.65% ▲	3.16% ▲
Nikkei 225	40,724	0.58% ▲	4.15% ▲	13.31% ▲	12.91% ▲	7.08% ▲
Hang Seng	24,773	2.91% ▲	42.83% ▲	7.10% ▲	0.26% ▲	0.15% ▲
FTSE Straits Times	4,174	5.28% ▲	20.77% ▲	8.82% ▲	10.02% ▲	2.72% ▲

Data as on 31th July 2025

Source: Investing.Com

INVESTMENT ACTIVITY OVERVIEW- FIIs/DIIs/MF (Rs Cr)

Note: Mutual Fund Data as of 29th July, DIIs as of 31st July

Category	MTD	YTD
FIIs	-18,570.20	-90,289.61
DIIs	56,603.07	4,01,195.10
Mutual Funds	44,328.39	2,79,962.00

Source: ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND HEADSTART

Abbreviations: FII (Foreign Institutional Investors), DII (Domestic Institutional Investor), MTD-Month to Date, YTD - Year to Date

CURRENCIES VS INR

Currency	30th-Jun	31st-July	CHANGE	Status
USD $	85.7	87.49	-1.79	INR Depreciated ▼
GBP £	117.69	115.21	2.48	INR Appreciated ▲
Euro €	101.01	99.9	1.11	INR Appreciated ▲
100 Yen ¥	60	58.21	1.79	INR Appreciated ▲

Source: Google finance

COMMODITIES

Particular	10g of 24k Gold in INR	Return	Brent Crude Oil ($/bbl)	Return
31-07-2025	1,01,715		73.43	
1 Week Ago	1,01,855	-0.14%	70.42	4.27%
1 Month Ago	1,00,655	1.05%	67.63	8.58%
1 Year Ago	70,970	43.32%	81.39	-9.78%
3 Years Ago	53,310	24.03%	111.51	-13.00%
5 Years Ago	55,675	12.81%	43.13	11.23%
7 Years Ago	30,550	18.75%	74.16	-0.14%

Source : Google Finance, Macro trends

Data has been taken from the closest available period, as updates are infrequent due to the nature of asset class. Returns for the period upto one year are absolute returns.

Returns for period greater than one year are CAGR returns.

INDIAN DEBT SUMMARY

Data as of 31st July 2025

Index	Month Ago	Year Ago
Call Rate	5.50%	6.49%
Repo	5.50%	6.50%
10 Yr Gilt^	6.32%	6.92%
30 Yr Gilt^	7.18%	7.18%
91-D T Bill^	5.39%	6.67%
182-D T Bill^	5.50%	6.77%
364-D T Bill^	5.53%	6.78%
1-mth CP rate	6.29%	7.35%
3-mth CP rate	6.20%	7.65%
6-mth CP rate	6.50%	7.80%
1 yr CP rate	6.75%	7.91%
1-mth CD rate	5.85%	6.90%
3-mth CD rate	5.82%	7.19%
6-mth CD rate	6.10%	7.43%
1 yr CD rate	6.32%	7.60%

^Weighted AverageYield

Source: ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund Headstart

Major Events: AUGUST 2025

AUGUST 25

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

1st - Manufacturing PMI

5th - Services PMI

12th - IIP

12th - CPI

14th - WPI

PMI - Purchasing Managers' Index | IIP - Index of Industrial Production
CPI - Consumer Price Index | WPI - Wholesale Price Index

Client’s Feedback

Mrs. Geeta Shah

Country: India

Before I found Ascent Financial Solutions, I constantly felt overwhelmed and uncertain about my financial future. From the very first conversation, I felt seen, heard, and understood. They didn’t just look at the numbers - they looked at my life, my dreams, and my fears. Their guidance has given me more than financial growth - it’s given me peace of mind. I finally feel like I'm on the right path, with people I can trust walking beside me every step of the way."

Thank you for guiding me, not just as a client, but as a woman trying to take a brave step toward independence. That means more than numbers or returns - it means peace of mind.

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