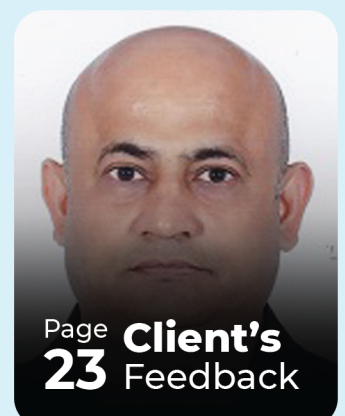


SEPT '25 NEWSLETTER EDITION

ASCENT FLASH

EMPOWERING YOUR FINANCIAL JOURNEY



➤ From the **Managing Director's Desk**



Mr. Prakash Lohana

Managing Director
Ascent Financial Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

Certified Financial Planner (CFP),
Financial Planning Standard
Boards of India

KIDS & MONEY (PART 2):

Why Should You Educate Your Kids About Money?



In my last article on kids & money, we saw that it is very important to teach our kids about money. We also saw that financial education for kids can be divided into two parts:

- Practical Aspect of Money
- Philosophical Aspect of Money

Now let us see both aspects in detail:

1) Practical Aspects of Money

This includes practical aspects like income, expenses, assets, liabilities, investment, banking, insurance, etc. From the age of 2, kids start observing money transactions, but they don't understand much. According to my experience, I recommend starting discussions about small money transactions with kids from the age of 5. The discussion should be very basic and not complicated, and parents should try to simplify the topics.

I have particularly observed that when our kids watch us doing financial transactions, or whenever discussions about financial matters are going on, they want to participate. But we generally stop them by saying, "You will not understand this." This approach should be changed.

Which practical aspects shall we teach our kids?

While educating kids about money matters, we have to be careful about which topics to discuss. Based on my understanding and experience, the following topics should be introduced:

a) Income

We should discuss with kids: What is income? Also, explain the difference between income from different sources, such as active efforts (salary income, business income, professional income) versus passive sources (rental income, dividend income, interest income). Teach them how to build sources of passive income.

While discussing these topics, remember that kids may understand hardly 10% to 20% of what we tell them, but this will definitely plant seeds in their minds. Also, these topics need to be discussed again and again for better understanding.

b) Expenses – Developing good spending habits

Another very important topic is spending habits. Expenses can be classified into four categories:

1. Expenses for basic needs
2. Comfort needs

3. Luxury needs

4. Waste of money (expenses not falling in the above three)

We need to help kids develop a balanced approach to spending—not too conservative, not too aggressive. They should also learn cost-benefit analysis and value for money while making spending decisions.

For example, I try to involve my son in all spending decisions, from buying vegetables to bigger decisions like purchasing a car or house. I give him different options with prices and ask for his opinion with reasoning.

When kids give their views, we must respect them and not criticize or reject their ideas straightaway. At the same time, we should share our reasoning in a positive discussion. If we reject their views immediately, they may stop participating. This method helps develop their analytical skills for future financial decisions.

c) Savings & Investments

After income and expenses, kids should understand savings and investment. Savings is what remains from income after spending. Investment is when you use those savings in a planned way for future goals through an investment instrument.

This can be taught by encouraging kids to earn small income through simple tasks like car washing, or small projects like a stall at their school funfair. Once they earn, help them manage expenses and develop a habit of recording income and expenses in a diary or an Excel sheet.

Whatever they save should then be invested. Start with a savings account, then introduce them to instruments like fixed deposits, shares, and mutual funds. Guide them to choose, but don't force decisions - let them decide and observe the outcomes.

This entire activity will develop the habit of understanding the relationship between income, expenses, savings, and investments, and will help them plan their money matters when they grow up.

d) Assets, Liabilities & Net Worth

Another important topic is assets and liabilities. Assets are created from savings and investments. Kids should learn about different types of financial and physical assets, depreciating assets (like a car), and appreciating assets (like property and investments).

Similarly, they should understand liabilities and learn the difference between good and bad liabilities.

Excess of assets over liabilities is called net worth, which is the most important figure in one's financial matters. Every financial decision impacts net worth. Kids should be encouraged to focus on how their choices affect net worth, as it represents overall financial health.

TWO KEY ASPECTS WHILE TEACHING KIDS ABOUT MONEY:

1. Let your kids make some mistakes

It is important to give kids small experiences in handling financial matters and allow them to make a few small decisions. They will make mistakes and face small losses, but this will improve their decision-making.

It is better for them to make mistakes at a small level so that when bigger financial decisions come later in life, they have prior experience. Encourage them to analyze and learn from their mistakes.

2. Develop reasonable risk-taking & loss-bearing ability

In real life, financial decisions don't always go as planned. Sometimes, even after analyzing carefully, things may not go the way we expect. At such times, we must be able to adapt and make necessary changes.

From my experience, I have seen many parents exclude their kids from financial decisions - even after they start earning. This approach results in poor decision-making skills and a lack of confidence, as children grow up fearing wrong decisions.

If we involve them from an early age, help them develop analytical skills, and encourage independent thinking, they will build confidence in making financial decisions. This ability will help them throughout their life.

This way by giving children the freedom to take small financial decisions, experience both success and failure, and reflect on the outcomes, parents can help them develop confidence, resilience, and sound judgment. The goal is not to protect them from every mistake but to prepare them for larger financial responsibilities in the future with the right mindset and decision-making ability.

Conclusion

Teaching kids about money isn't just about numbers and math. It's about shaping how they think, their habits, and their approach to financial choices. By introducing them early to ideas like income, expenses, savings, investments, and net worth, we give them the tools to think for themselves and act responsibly. The earlier we start, the stronger their foundation will be. Ultimately, our goal as parents should be to raise financially aware, confident, and responsible individuals who can make smart choices in their adult lives and build long-term financial security.



WHY SHOULD NRIs

Invest in the US?

CA Aayush Bhatt
Head of Research & Strategy
Ascent Financial Solutions Pvt. Ltd.



Imagine securing a future where your investments are not only safe but also part of the world's most innovative and resilient economy. A future where your wealth grows alongside companies that are shaping global trends in technology, healthcare, finance, and sustainability. For NRIs, that future could very well lie in the United States.

The US is not just another global market; it is the financial heartbeat of the world. From Silicon Valley's tech giants to Wall Street's financial powerhouses, the US offers NRIs unparalleled opportunities to diversify, grow, and safeguard their wealth.

But why should NRIs consider investing in the US? Let's uncover the answers.

1. The World's Largest and Most Resilient Economy

The United States has consistently been the largest economy in the world, contributing nearly 25% of global GDP. Even during global uncertainties, the US economy has shown resilience backed by strong consumer demand, innovation, and financial depth.

For investors, this means stability. By investing in US markets, NRIs gain exposure to an economy that not only drives global growth but also sets trends for the future.

2. Exposure to Global Leaders and Innovation

Think of companies like Apple, Microsoft, Amazon, Google, Tesla, and Johnson & Johnson. These are not just US companies; they are global leaders in their fields. Investing in the US allows NRIs to directly participate in the success of these innovation-driven businesses - v many of which do not have an equivalent presence in India or other emerging markets. Whether it's artificial intelligence, clean energy, biotechnology, or financial technology, the US markets are where these revolutions begin.

3. Diversification Beyond Indian and Local Assets

For NRIs, wealth is often concentrated in two geographies — their country of residence and India. This creates a concentration risk, especially if both economies face challenges simultaneously.

The US offers a way to diversify:

- Geographically – Exposure to the US reduces overdependence on Indian or local markets.
- By Currency – Holding investments in USD hedges against INR depreciation or fluctuations in your country of residence.
- By Sector – The US stock market is broad, covering technology, healthcare, consumer, industrials, energy, and more.

This diversification ensures that your portfolio is more balanced and resilient against shocks

4. Access to Dollar-Denominated Assets

The US dollar is the world's reserve currency. By investing in US assets, NRIs get natural exposure to USD - a hedge against long-term currency depreciation of INR and other emerging market currencies.

For NRIs planning future expenses abroad - such as children's education, international travel, or retirement outside India - investing in dollar-denominated assets provides currency-aligned returns and financial security.

5. Depth, Liquidity, and Transparency of US Markets

The US stock market is the most liquid and transparent in the world. With advanced regulations, world-class governance, and robust financial disclosures, investors enjoy a higher level of protection and confidence.

Additionally, the market offers a wide range of investment products:

- ETFs and Index Funds – Track global benchmarks like S&P 500 or Nasdaq 100.
- Mutual Funds – Professionally managed portfolios across sectors and geographies.
- Fixed Income – US Treasury bonds are considered among the safest assets globally.
- Alternative Assets – REITs, commodities, and thematic funds (AI, renewable energy, etc.).

Such depth ensures that every investor - conservative or aggressive — can find a suitable investment vehicle.

6. Favorable Tax and Repatriation Options

While taxation varies by country of residence, the US has Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with many nations, including India. This prevents NRIs from being taxed twice on the same income.

Additionally, most global investment platforms allow seamless repatriation of funds, ensuring flexibility in moving capital when required.

7. Aligning with Long-Term Global Goals

For NRIs with global aspirations - children's education in the US, business expansion abroad, or retirement in multiple countries - US investments are not just an option, they are a necessity. Matching future liabilities with USD-based assets ensures currency stability and financial preparedness.

KEY LIMITATIONS NRIS MUST KEEP IN MIND:

While the US offers unmatched opportunities, NRIs should also be aware of certain limitations before directly investing:

1. US Estate Tax

- Non-resident foreigners are subject to US estate tax if the value of US-situs assets (like US stocks, ETFs, mutual funds, and real estate) exceeds USD 60,000 at the time of death.
- The tax can go up to 40% of the portfolio value, making estate planning critical.

2. Withholding Taxes on Dividends

- Dividends from US companies attract a 30% withholding tax for non-resident foreigners.
- The India-US Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) reduces this to 25%, but it still reduces post-tax returns for income-seeking investors.

3. Regulatory and Compliance Requirements

- Depending on your country of residence, you may need to report your US holdings for tax compliance (e.g., FBAR/FATCA-style reporting if in the US or certain other jurisdictions).
- Repatriation rules also vary depending on whether you invest through your NRE/NRO account or an international brokerage account.

4. Market Volatility

- While the US is the most liquid and diversified market, it is still subject to volatility, especially in tech-heavy indices like the Nasdaq 100.

Final thoughts:

Should NRIs Invest in the US?

The answer is a resounding **yes** - but with a strategy.

The US offers NRIs a chance to participate in global innovation, diversify across geographies and currencies, and secure exposure to the world's reserve currency. Whether you are looking for growth, stability, or diversification, US markets provide the depth and breadth to meet those goals.

That said, investments should always align with your financial objectives, time horizon, and risk appetite. With proper planning and the right advisor, NRIs can balance their India and US exposures to achieve true global financial freedom.

So, the real question isn't whether NRIs should invest in the US - it's whether they can afford to miss out.



NFO VS. EXISTING MUTUAL FUND: Where Should You Invest?

CA Prajakta Patel

Research & Compliance Manager
Ascent Financial Solutions Pvt. Ltd.



In the ever-evolving world of money and aspirations, mutual funds have quietly become a trusted companion for the modern investor. They help people turn small, regular savings into meaningful long-term wealth by investing in a carefully selected mix of stocks, bonds, and other assets. With so many schemes available, one question often stands out: should you explore the potential of a newly launched New Fund Offering (NFO), or place your trust in an existing mutual fund with a strong and proven track record?

This article walks you through the key differences between New Fund Offerings and existing schemes, helping you make informed decisions that align with your financial goals and long-term plans.

WHAT IS A NEW FUND OFFERING (NFO)?

A New Fund Offering (NFO) is the launch of a new mutual fund scheme by an Asset Management Company (AMC). During the NFO period, investors can subscribe to units of the fund at a fixed price, usually ₹10 per unit. This initial subscription phase allows the fund to raise capital and start building its portfolio.

NFOs are typically introduced to bring fresh investment themes or strategies to the market, such as funds focused on emerging sectors like technology, infrastructure, or socially responsible investing (ESG). They also help AMCs expand their product range to meet evolving investor interests.

TYPES OF NEW FUND OFFERINGS (NFOS):

When an AMC launches a New Fund Offering, the scheme is usually classified as either open-ended or closed-ended, each with distinct features:

1. Open-Ended NFOs:

These funds allow investors to buy and sell units at any time after the NFO period ends. They offer high liquidity, as you can enter or exit the fund on any working day at the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV). Open-ended funds are more popular among retail investors because of their flexibility and ease of access.

2. Closed-Ended NFOs:

Closed-ended funds have a fixed subscription period during the NFO, i.e. units cannot be redeemed **with the AMC** until the fund matures (usually after 3 to 5 years). However, Investors can sell them on the stock exchanges if the fund is listed. These funds generally focus on specific investment strategies and may offer less liquidity, but sometimes have a fixed maturity date, appealing to investors with a defined investment horizon.

NFO VS EXISTING MUTUAL FUND:

When investing in mutual funds, a common question is whether to choose a New Fund Offering (NFO) or an existing mutual fund scheme. Both options come with their own set of features and limitations, and the right choice depends on your investment goals, risk tolerance, and the level of clarity and information you prefer before making a decision.

1. Track Record and Performance History

One of the most significant differences between an NFO and an existing mutual fund is the availability of performance data. An existing mutual fund has a track record, sometimes spanning several years that allows investors to evaluate how the fund has performed across different market conditions. You can analyze past returns, consistency, risk-adjusted performance (like Sharpe or Sortino ratio), and compare it with peers in the same category.

In contrast, an **NFO has no performance history**. You're investing based on the fund's investment objective, the fund manager's reputation, and the credentials of the AMC. This makes it harder to judge the fund's future potential, as there's no way to see how it has managed market ups and downs in the past.

2. Net Asset Value (NAV) and Pricing

NFOs are usually offered at a fixed price, typically ₹10 per unit during the launch period. This low price may seem attractive to some investors, giving the illusion of a “cheap” entry point. However, it's important to understand that NAV is not a measure of value or potential returns. A fund with a NAV of ₹10 is not necessarily better than a fund with a NAV of ₹100. What matters more is how the underlying portfolio performs over time.

Existing funds, on the other hand, will have a higher NAV if they have delivered returns over the years. While this might look “expensive” at first glance, it simply reflects the fund's growth and performance and offers far more clarity than a newly launched fund.

3. Transparency and Portfolio Disclosure

With existing mutual funds, you have access to a wide range of data: past returns, portfolio holdings, sector allocations, fund manager commentary, risk metrics, and third-party ratings. This level of transparency helps you make a more data-driven investment decision.

NFOs, on the other hand, offer very limited information at the time of launch. The portfolio is yet to be built, and while the fund's investment strategy is disclosed in the offer document, there is no way to see how those ideas will be executed in reality. As a result, investing in an NFO is a leap of faith to some extent.

4. Risk and Uncertainty

NFOs come with a higher level of uncertainty. Since there's no historical data to evaluate, you're relying entirely on future expectations. Even the fund manager might take time to deploy the capital and construct the portfolio. During this period,

the fund could underperform, especially in volatile markets.

On the other hand, existing funds offer a much clearer picture of risk. You can assess how volatile the fund has been in the past, how it handled bear markets, and whether it meets your risk appetite and investment goals.

Here is a summary stating difference between NFO and existing scheme -

Particulars	NFO (New Fund Offering)	Existing Mutual Fund Scheme
NAV	Launched at ₹10 per unit (appears affordable)	NAV may be higher (e.g., ₹100), but price doesn't affect growth potential
Track Record	No past performance history available	Established performance history across market cycles
Portfolio Transparency	Limited – actual holdings unknown at launch	Full details available (portfolio, sector exposure, fund manager updates)
Certainty	Higher uncertainty in performance and execution	More predictable, easier to evaluate relative performance

Things to Keep in Mind Before Investing in an NFO:

1. What's the Fund's Goal?

Make sure you understand what the fund aims to do and if it matches your investment needs and comfort with risk.

2. Who's Managing the Fund?

Look into the fund manager's experience and how well they have done with other funds in the past.

3. What Type of Fund Is It?

Find out if it's an equity, debt, or hybrid fund and see if it fits well with your existing investments.

4 How Much Will It Cost?

Check the expense ratio—the fees charged by the fund. High fees can reduce your overall returns.

5 What's Happening in the Market?

Think about how the market is doing right now because it can impact how well the fund performs.

Conclusion

Both NFOs and existing mutual funds have their own strengths. NFOs can be a good option if you're an experienced investor looking to explore new ideas. But for most investors, existing mutual funds are usually the safer and more reliable choice - thanks to their track record, transparency, and flexibility. The key is to choose what fits your goals, risk level, and how much information you're comfortable with before investing. It is always advisable to consult your financial advisor before making any investment decision.

Sources – Groww, BAJAJ FINSERV, AMFI.

➤ 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	-1.21	-0.71	-2.01	12.49	17.91	12.36
Nifty Next 50	-1.79	-1.03	-11.84	15.41	20.62	13.21
Nifty 100	-1.31	-0.77	-3.72	12.54	18.15	12.44
Nifty 200	-1.57	-1.10	-4.02	13.82	19.47	12.92
Nifty 500	-1.82	-1.00	-4.41	14.67	20.35	13.32
Nifty Midcap 150	-2.78	-1.52	-4.83	21.19	27.61	17.21
Nifty Midcap 50	-2.98	-1.55	-4.97	23.25	28.78	17.26
Nifty Smallcap 250	-3.58	-1.65	-8.62	21.93	28.84	14.47
Nifty Smallcap 50	-4.55	-3.14	-9.23	24.35	26.18	10.65
Nifty LargeMidcap 250	-2.05	-1.15	-4.15	16.94	22.93	15.98
Nifty MidSmallcap 400	-3.06	-1.57	-6.20	21.43	27.98	16.31
Nifty Midcap 100	-2.83	-2.70	-5.49	21.70	28.27	15.90
Nifty Smallcap 100	-3.94	-3.33	-10.14	22.30	26.30	12.52
Nifty500 Multicap 50:25:25	-2.24	-1.16	-5.02	17.18	23.32	14.36
Nifty Microcap 250	-3.84	-1.91	-8.05	29.72	39.33	19.57
Nifty Midcap Select	-3.19	-1.87	-4.92	19.69	25.35	15.91
Nifty Total market	-1.90	-1.03	-4.54	15.09	20.77	13.50
Nifty500 LargeMidSmall Equal-Cap Weighted	-2.56	-1.30	-5.54	18.68	24.94	14.88

Data as on 31 August 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	5.86	7.86	-3.74	24.61	27.25	12.29
Nifty Bank	-3.91	-3.15	5.32	11.65	18.57	11.58
Nifty Consumer Durables	0.88	3.56	-6.27	12.45	21.81	18.03
Nifty Financial Services	-3.85	-2.84	9.24	13.02	18.57	13.50
Nifty Financial Services 25/50	-3.67	-2.88	5.11	16.37	20.80	14.56
Nifty Financial Services Ex-Bank	-2.91	-2.86	6.22	19.05	21.25	14.88
Nifty FMCG	0.75	1.98	-9.17	10.51	15.10	12.07
Nifty Healthcare Index	-3.53	3.71	-0.49	22.23	18.02	8.54
Nifty IT	-0.34	-5.24	-15.93	9.56	16.72	14.01
Nifty Media	-0.72	-5.60	-22.82	-7.42	1.12	-3.48
Nifty Metal	-1.21	0.07	-1.81	16.21	32.29	18.03
Nifty MidSmall Financial Services	-2.25	-1.33	13.69	30.42	27.13	11.76
Nifty MidSmall Healthcare	-4.21	5.27	4.90	28.30	20.88	17.68
Nifty MidSmall IT & Telecom	-3.61	-5.83	-19.08	15.88	28.74	18.82
Nifty Oil & Gas	-3.99	-4.85	-18.94	9.73	17.97	15.62
Nifty Pharma	-4.20	2.16	-5.42	20.64	15.35	6.51
Nifty Private Bank	-3.59	-4.98	2.00	9.40	15.53	10.29
Nifty PSU Bank	-1.38	-3.14	-2.65	31.95	35.95	7.28
Nifty Realty	-4.49	-8.04	-17.08	23.82	31.78	17.70

Data as on 31 August 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	29 / 08 / 25	1 Month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
DJIA 	45,544.88	2.44% ▲	10.18% ▲	12.73% ▲	9.72% ▲	10.99% ▲
Nasdaq 100 	23,415.42	0.30% ▲	21.16% ▲	23.79% ▲	13.75% ▲	18.91% ▲
Nasdaq-Composite 	21,455.55	1.54% ▲	22.49% ▲	21.77% ▲	12.44% ▲	16.56% ▲
FTSE 100 	9,187.34	0.55% ▲	9.64% ▲	7.66% ▲	9.40% ▲	4.25% ▲
Nikkei 225 	42,718.47	5.08% ▲	11.35% ▲	14.85% ▲	13.05% ▲	8.93% ▲
Hang Seng 	25,077.62	-0.39% ▼	40.99% ▲	7.92% ▲	-0.09% ▼	1.70% ▲
FTSE Straits Times 	4,269.70	1.19% ▲	25.41% ▲	9.64% ▲	10.52% ▲	4.01% ▲

Data as on 29th Aug 2025

Source: Investing.Com

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

Note: Mutual Fund Data as 22nd Aug, DIIs as of 29th Aug.

Category	MTD	YTD
FIIs	-28840.15	-125283.04
DIIs	93516.72	494711.82
Mutual Funds	55375.67	338028

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	31st-July	31st-Aug	CHANGE	Status
USD \$	87.49	88.17	+0.68	INR Depreciated ▼
GBP £	115.21	117.13	+1.92	INR Depreciated ▼
Euro €	99.9	102.85	+2.95	INR Depreciated ▼
100 Yen ¥	58.21	60	+1.79	INR Depreciated ▼

Source: Google finance

COMMODITIES

Particular	10g of 24k Gold in INR	Return	Brent Crude Oil (\$/bbl)	Return
29-08-2025	1,05,610		67.83	
1 Week Ago	1,02,250	3.29%	68.29	-0.67%
1 Month Ago	1,02,320	3.22%	73.98	-8.31%
1 Year Ago	73,975	42.76%	81.55	-16.82%
3 Years Ago	52,290	26.40%	96.55	-11.10%
5 Years Ago	53,400	14.61%	45.22	8.45%
7 Years Ago	31,105	19.08%	76.94	-1.78%

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 1st September

Index	Month Ago	Year Ago
Call Rate	5.38%	6.66%
Repo	5.50%	6.50%
10 Yr Gilt [^]	6.37%	6.86%
30 Yr Gilt [^]	7.16%	7.12%
91-D T Bill [^]	5.38%	6.62%
182-D T Bill [^]	5.49%	6.71%
364-D T Bill [^]	5.51%	6.70%
1-mth CP rate	6.05%	7.37%
3-mth CP rate	6.18%	7.64%
6-mth CP rate	6.36%	7.85%
1 yr CP rate	6.60%	7.90%
1-mth CD rate	5.70%	7.01%
3-mth CD rate	5.77%	7.20%
6-mth CD rate	6.03%	7.47%
1 yr CD rate	6.25%	7.65%

[^]Weighted Average Yield

Source: ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund Headstart

➤ Major Events: SEPTEMBER 2025

SEPTEMBER 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

3rd - Services PMI

12th - IIP

12th - CPI

15th - WPI

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

➤ Client's Feedback



Mr. Nilesh Sheth

Designation: CEO at Shreeji Pharma International

Country: India

I just wanted to take a moment to thank you for the outstanding service you've provided. Your professionalism, attention to detail, and clear communication have given me real peace of mind when it comes to managing my finances. I especially appreciate how approachable and responsive you are - it makes a big difference knowing I can trust your advice and rely on your guidance. Thanks to your support, I feel more confident and in control of my financial future.

Disclaimer: The content provided in this newsletter is for informational purposes only. The views and opinions expressed in the articles are those of the individual authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the newsletter's editor or publisher. The information contained in this newsletter is not intended to provide professional advice or recommendations of any kind. Readers are encouraged to seek the advice of a qualified professional for any questions or concerns they may have. The editor and publisher of this newsletter are not responsible for any actions taken by individuals based on the information provided in this newsletter.

"Equity investments are subject to 100% market risks. Read all the related documents carefully before investing."

"Registration granted by SEBI, membership of BASL (in case of IAs) and certification from NISM in no way guarantee performance of the intermediary or provide any assurance of returns to investors."



Location

315 - 316, Notus IT Park,
Sarabhai Campus, Genda Circle,
Vadodara, Gujarat 390007

Contact

+91 74900 56120
financialplanning@ascentsolutions.in
www.ascentsolutions.in