MySIPonline
SIMPLIFYING INVESTMENTS

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

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August' 2025

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Introduction

Welcome to the Aug Edition of Our Economic & Investment Insights Newsletter
Welcome to the July edition of our Economic & Investment Insights Newsletter. This issue marks a pivotal moment in the evolving economic and market landscape, where caution and optimism are both present. This edition brings together an in-depth analysis of economic indicators, sectoral movements, and market dynamics to help you navigate a moderating economic environment.

Purpose of the Newsletter
The newsletter offers a comprehensive 360-degree view of India’s macroeconomic backdrop, sectoral performance, liquidity conditions, and investment strategies. By linking granular data with strategic insights, we aim to equip investors, financial professionals, and policymakers with the clarity they need to make informed decisions.

What’s Inside This Issue?
1. Macroeconomic Overview:
India's economy shows steady progress with improved trade dynamics and policy support. Key metrics compare latest (August 2025) vs. previous month:. USD weakened; India's exports gained from softer global tensions. Eased to 3.55% from 3.67%; food/inflation trends moderated ~1.8% YoY, aiding RBI flexibility. Slight dip; consumer confidence up, signaling softer people-led demand. Steady; balance of trade deficit narrowed ~27.5% with export-led adjustments.

2. Global Markets & Currency:
Global markets were mixed, with U.S. leading gains amid strong trade ties, while Europe hit records. Asia-Pacific showed variance due to regional tensions. Nasdaq up 1.58%, Dow +4.49%—driven by new highs in tech (e.g., Jones rose 4.8%), helped by strong company earnings post-Fed cuts.
Stocks advanced with STOXX 600 up 0.9%, amid 0.1% inflation and bank (0.6% daily) gains; exports grew ~1.5% for year-end.Asia-Pacific: Mixed; Nikkei +2.4% with yen composite jumps, but SSE -7.69% on weak exports and trade tensions.

3. Equity Market Performance:
Market sentiment remains bearish, with sectors like Nifty Auto and Consumer Durables performing well, Oil & Gas lagged; these sectors faced selling due to foreign outflows/stretched valuations.. Positive corporate earnings for Indian companies could key encourage DIIs; favorable economics (GDP growth, inflation, GST cuts, fiscal deficit) have encouraged domestic investors to increase positions.

4. Mutual Funds:
India’s mutual fund industry AUM grew 12.7% YoY to ₹75.2 lakh crore in Aug-25, driven by solid equity and fixed income inflows, rising SIP activity, and robust individual investor participation. SIP AUM hit ₹15.18 lakh crore (up 13%) and unique investor accounts rose 15% year-on-year.

Who Should Read This?
This newsletter is an invaluable tool for:
•Individual investors looking to build or reassess portfolios
•Wealth managers and advisors seeking data-backed allocation guidance
•Financial analysts interested in India’s economic and sectoral health
•Anyone seeking a structured, empirical approach to investing

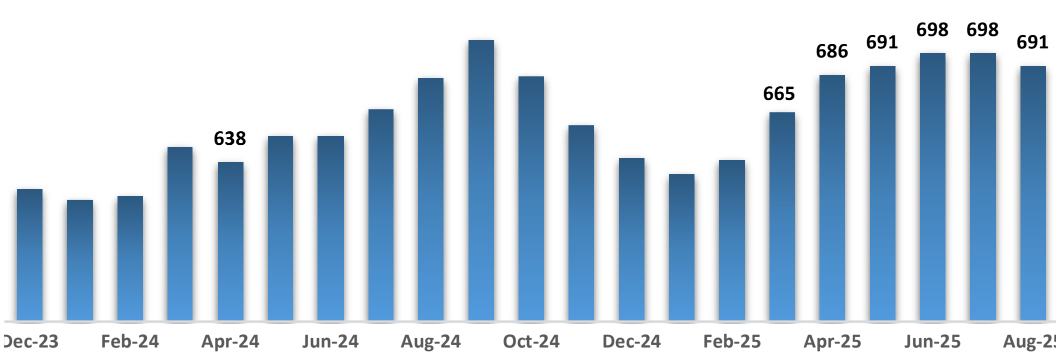
This is more than a monthly update—it’s a blueprint for navigating today’s investment climate with informed conviction and tactical precision.

INDIAN ECONOMY

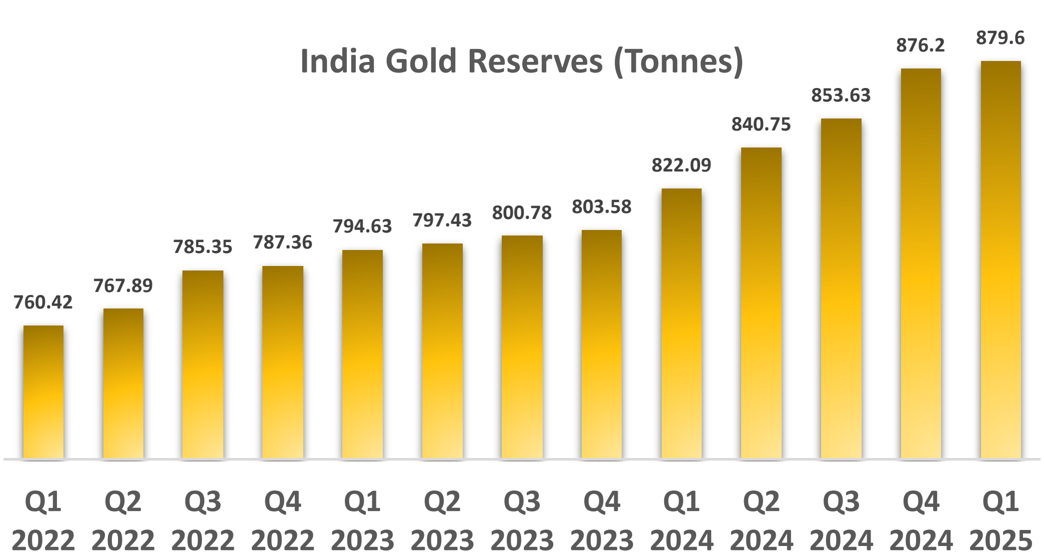
Statistical Appendix		
Indicators	**Latest**	**Previous**
USD/INR	88.12	87.47
Sensex	79,810	81,186
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.60%
Inflation Rate	1.55%	2.10%
Interest Rate	5.50%	5.50%
Balance of Trade (USD Bil.)	-27.35	-18.78
Manufacturing PMI	59.30	59.10
Services PMI	65.60	60.5
Cash Reserve Ratio	4%	4%
Consumer Confidence	96.50	95.40
Current Account	70.77	65.72
Current Account to GDP	67.35	62.68
Corporate Tax Rate	3.11	3.45

(Source: Trading Economics)

Forex Reserves ('000 USD Mil.)



(Source: Trading Economics)

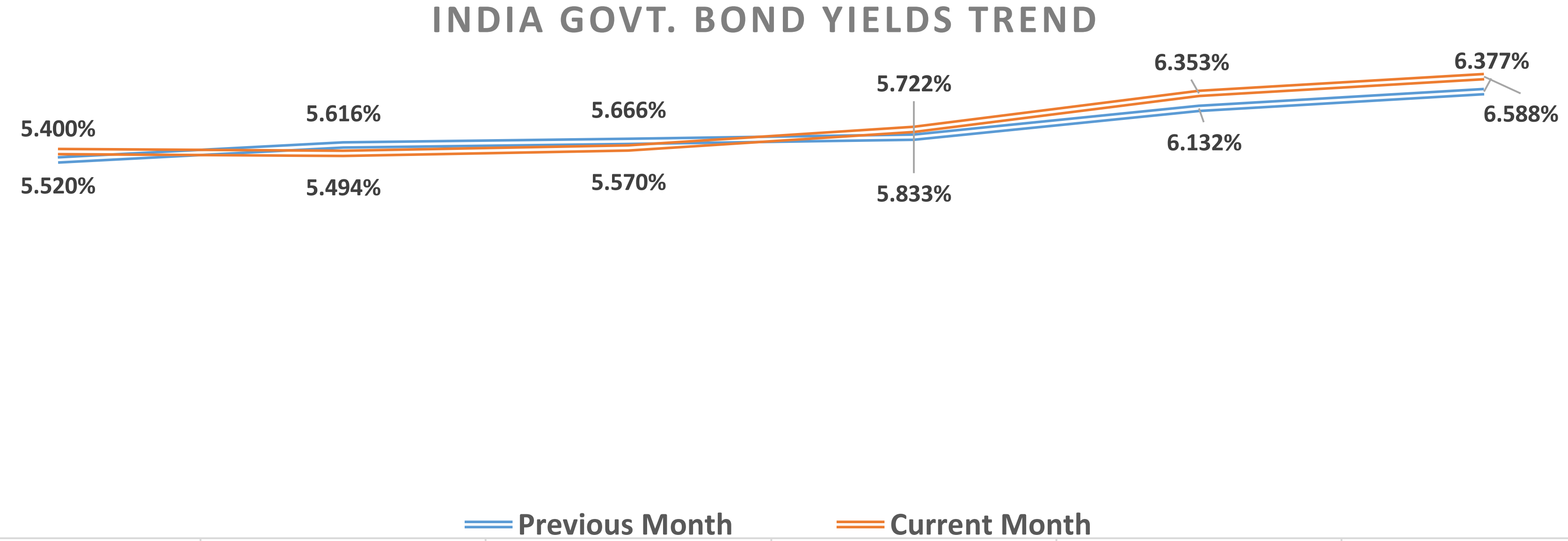


(Source: Trading Economics)

Macroeconomic Indicators - Current Overview

- **USD/INR Improvement**: The rupee depreciated to 88.12/USD from 87.47 in July. The fall reflects continued dollar strength and India's widening trade deficit, putting pressure on the currency.
- **Sensex Performance**: The **BSE Sensex** slipped to 79,810 from 81,186, a decline of nearly **1.7%**. **Global trade tensions, higher tariffs** on Indian goods, and cautious **foreign investor inflows** weighed on market sentiment.
- **Inflation Trends**: Eased to **1.55%** from **2.10**%. With food and fuel inflation moderating, overall price levels remain well within the **RBI's 2–6% target band,** giving policymakers more flexibility.
- **PMI and Consumer Confidence**: **Manufacturing PMI**, **Services PMI**, and **Consumer Confidence** is rose sharply, meaning people feel about the same regarding the economy and their personal finances.
- **Balance of Trade: Deficit** widened sharply to **-27.35 USD bn** *(vs. -18.78)*, due to **rising imports** and **weaker exports** from **U.S. tariffs**.
- **Current Account**:Improved to **70.77 USD bn** *(vs. 65.72)*, supported by **capital inflows**, **remittances**, and **forex reserve buildup**.
- **Gold Reserves and Forex Reserves**: India is **increasing its gold reserves**, which is boosting **forex reserves**. This reflects strategic reserve buildup, enhancing India's external sector resilience amid global uncertainty.
- **Bond Yields Trend**: The **Indian bond market** is facing **mixed signals**. While **low inflation** for FY26 gives room for more **RBI rate cuts**, **fiscal worries** are hurting sentiment. The plan to cut **GST rates** by October has raised fears of **higher borrowing**, reducing demand for both **sovereign** and **state bonds**. With **institutional buying down** and **yields rising**, the effect of earlier **rate cuts** is weakening. Investors now expect the **RBI** to step in and restore **stability**.

INDIA GOVT. BOND YIELDS TREND



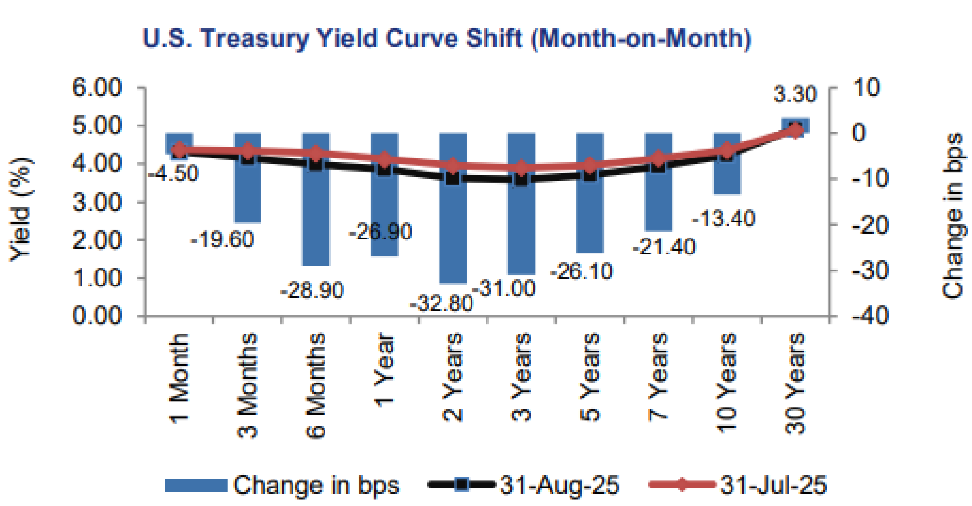
	3M Bonds	6M Bonds	1Y Bonds	2Y Bonds	5Y Bonds	10Y Bonds
Previous Month	5.400%	5.616%	5.666%	5.722%	6.132%	6.377%
Current Month	5.520%	5.494%	5.570%	5.833%	6.353%	6.588%

GLOBAL EQUITY MARKET

Performance of Major International Markets (as on Aug 29,2025)		
Indices	**Country**	**1 Mth (%)**
United States		
Nasdaq 100	U.S	1.58
Dow Jones	U.S	4.49
Asia Pacific		
SET Composite Index	Thailand	-0.46
Jakarta Composite	Indonesia	4.63
Straits Times Index	Singapore	2.30
KOSPI Index	South Korea	-1.83
Nikkei Stock Avg 225	Japan	4.01
Taiwan SE Weighted Index	Taiwan	2.93
Shanghai Composite Index	China	7.97
BSE Sensex	India	-1.69
S&P/ASX 200	Australia	2.63
Europe		
FTSE 100	U.K.	0.60
CAC 40	France	-0.88
DAX Index	Germany	-0.68

(Source: Trading View)

GLOBAL FIXED INCOME - U.S. TREASURY



Source: Refinitiv

(Source: Trading Economics)

United States

•U.S. stocks did well in August, with the main indexes hitting new highs. The Dow Jones rose 4.49%, helped by strong company earnings and hopes for Fed rate cuts. The Nasdaq 100 gained 1.58%, but tech stocks had some ups and downs after NVidia's earnings. The S&P 500 went up about 1.5%, driven by better-than-expected inflation data and retail sales up 0.6%. Tariffs eased a bit after U.S. deals, but inflation worries kept things careful. Small companies started to catch up, and experts see more growth if rates drop in September.

Europe

• European stocks barely moved, with the STOXX 600 up 0.2%. The FTSE 100 rose 0.60% due to steady banks and goods companies, aided by 2.1% inflation and a possible September rate cut. France’s CAC 40 fell 0.88% from political issues, and Germany’s DAX dropped 0.68% due to weak factories and rising energy costs. Exporters struggled with a stronger euro, but small companies held at +0.9%. Trade worries lifted defense stocks 2%. Growth is expected at 1.5% for year-end, with budget cuts a risk.

Asia

• In Aug 2025, Asia-Pacific markets showed mixed results. Asia-Pacific markets varied, with the region’s index up 2.1%. China’s Shanghai Composite jumped 7.97% from rate cuts to 3.1% and housing aid. Japan’s Nikkei 225 rose 4.01% with a weaker yen and exports. Indonesia’s Jakarta Composite gained 4.63% from commodities, and Australia’s S&P/ASX 200 (+2.63%) and Singapore’s Straits Times (+2.30%) grew steadily. Taiwan’s SE Weighted added 2.93% from tech, but South Korea’s KOSPI fell 1.83% due to U.S. chip rules and EV battery issues. Thailand’s SET Composite dropped 0.46% because floods hurt tourism, and India’s BSE Sensex went down 1.69% due to Global trade tensions, higher tariffs on Indian goods, and cautious foreign investor inflows.

US Treasury

• Yields on the 10-year U.S. Treasury fell by 13 bps to close at 4.23% from the previous month’s close of 4.36%.

• U.S. Treasury rose after the Federal Reserve Chair signaled that interest rate cuts could be on the horizon. Additional support came as investors placed bets on a potential rate cuts in Sep 2025.

• Prices gained further after July 2025 after consumer price inflation data came in roughly in line with economic expectations and showed minimal impact from tariffs, potentially clearing the way for a rate cut by the U.S. Federal Reserve.

CURRENCY

Performance of Major International Markets (as on Aug 31,2025)				
Currency	**Current Value (31-Aug-2025)**	**1 Month Ago**	**3 Months Ago**	**1 Year Ago**
U.S. Dollar	₹88.12	₹87.55	₹85.48	₹83.87
Pound Sterling	₹118.58	₹116.24	₹115.14	₹110.50
Euro	₹102.47	₹100.25	₹96.94	₹92.91
Yen (per ₹100)	₹60.00	₹59.00	₹59.00	₹58.00

(Source: Trading View)

INR

• The Indian Rupee (INR) fell in spot trade against the U.S. dollar in August 2025 due to foreign outflows and concerns over steep U.S. tariffs on Indian goods, which increased demand for the greenback. However, losses were limited by optimism surrounding potential GST restructuring and broader dollar strength.

EURO

• The Euro rose against the U.S. dollar in August 2025, supported by moderate U.S. inflation data that reinforced expectations of a potential interest rate cut by the Federal Reserve. Further gains came as investors increased bets on a rate reduction in September 2025. The Euro also strengthened after the Federal Reserve Chair signaled a possible rate cut at the central bank's September meeting, while stopping short of a firm commitment.

Rupee Versus Dollar during the year

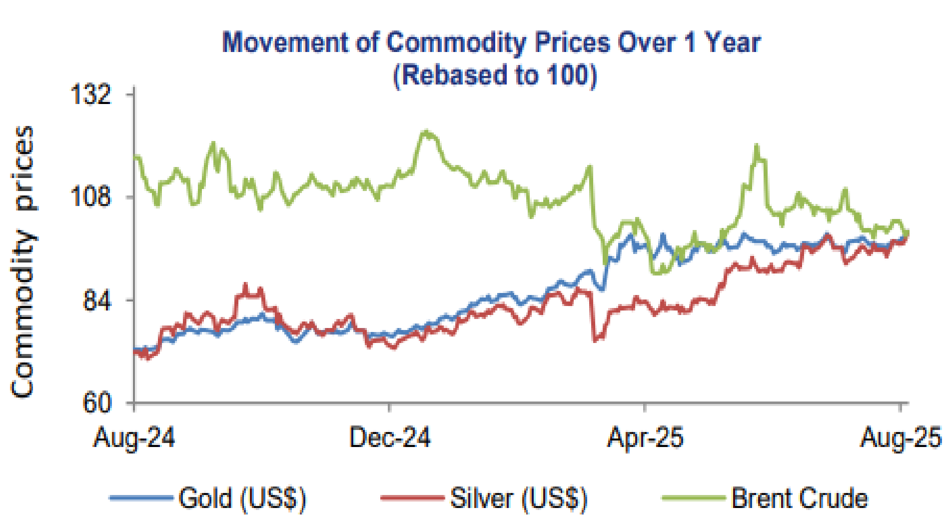
(Source: Trading Economics)

Performance of Various Commodities					
					Returns (in %)
Commodities	**Last Closing (31-Jun-25)**	**1 Wk**	**1 Mth**	**6 Mth**	**1 Yr**
Crude Brent ($/Barrel)	68.27	-2.37	-9.01	-8.79	-17.19
Gold ($/Oz)	3446.75	2.23	4.76	20.57	37.70
Gold (Rs/10 gm)	101967.00	3.03	3.98	20.26	42.26
Silver ($/Oz)	39.67	2.18	7.97	27.34	37.53
Silver (Rs/Kg)	117468.00	3.28	6.78	25.92	38.34

(Source: Trading Economics)

Crude

• Brent crude oil prices experienced a decline in August, driven by growing concerns over a potential oversupply. The downward trend intensified following OPEC+'s confirmation of a planned production increase of 547,000 barrels per day (bpd) starting September 2025, in line with earlier expectations. Additionally, an unexpected rise in U.S. crude inventories added further pressure on prices. Trade policy uncertainties, including threats related to global tech tensions and digital tax disputes, also weighed on the U.S. energy outlook.



Source: Refinitiv

Gold

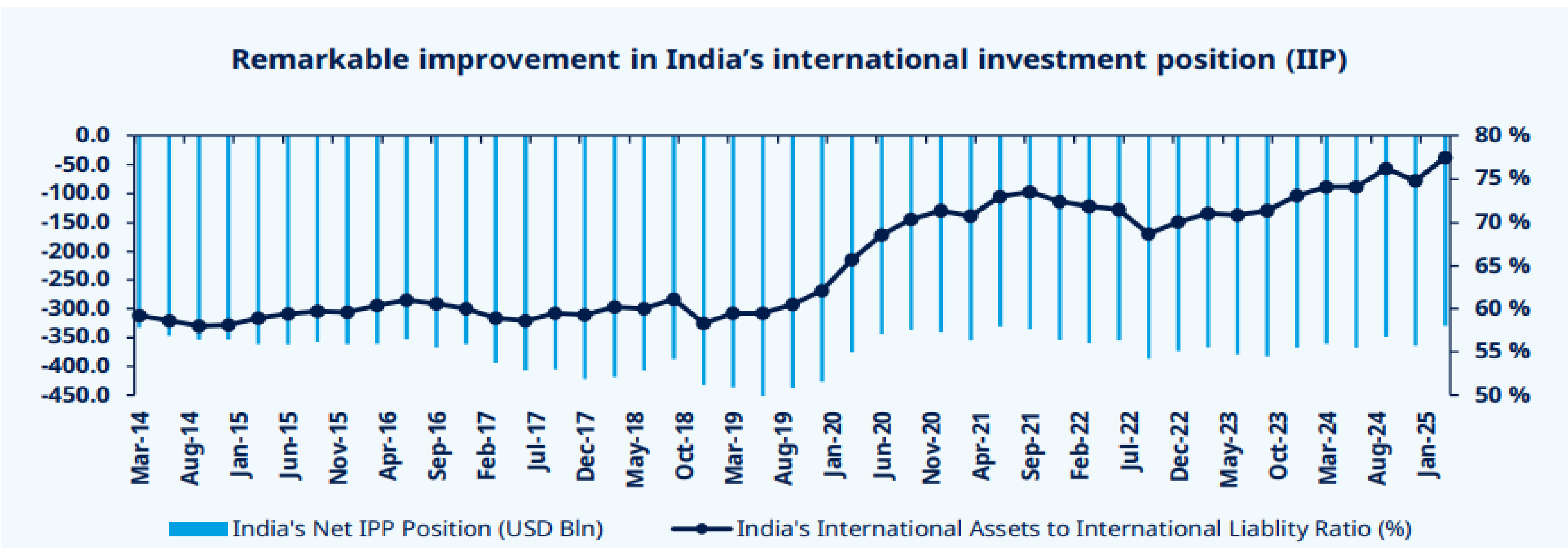
• Gold prices rose steadily in August, fueled by renewed trade tensions stemming from steep U.S. tariffs, which increased demand for safe-haven assets. The upward movement gained momentum with growing expectations of interest rate cuts, influenced by the trade conflict and potential leadership changes at the U.S. Federal Reserve. A keynote address by the Federal Reserve Chair at the Jackson Hole Symposium, hinting at possible rate cuts in September 2025, further supported the rally.

Is India resilient amid trade headwinds?

At the end of July, U.S. President Donald Trump announced a 25% tariff on Indian goods, followed by an additional 25% hike in early August. The measures are reportedly linked to trade barriers and U.S. concerns over India's defence and energy ties with Russia. Despite this renewed pressure, India is likely to navigate the turbulence arising from renewed U.S. tariff actions, thanks to its robust macroeconomic and microeconomic fundamentals.

1. Strong external fundamentals provide a buffer

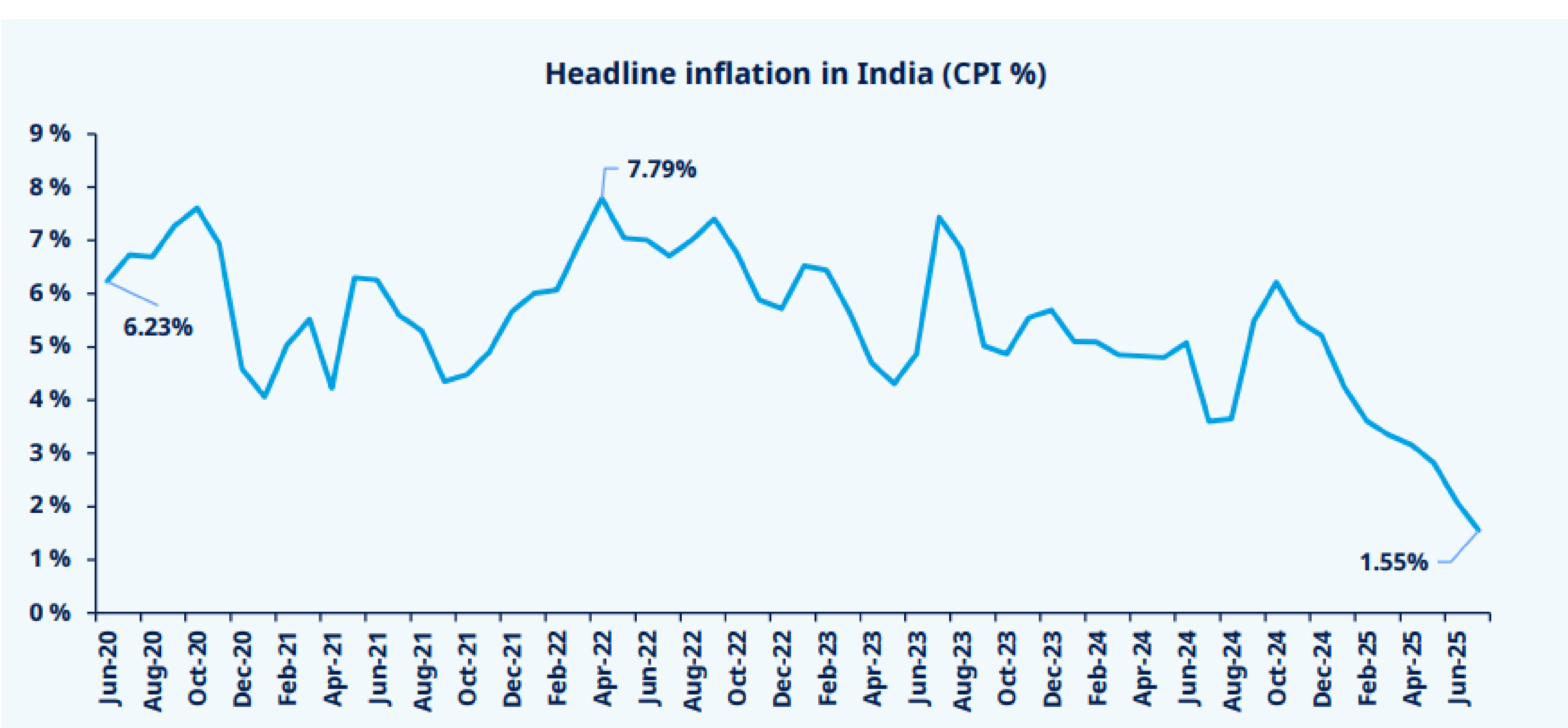
India's external sector has strengthened considerably. The international investment position2 (IIP) shows that external assets now cover 77.5% of international liabilities, the highest ratio in 16 years, up from 60% a decade ago. This structural improvement reduces currency depreciation risk and enhances resilience to global shocks.



Note: Since India runs a current account deficit3 (CAD), it requires foreign capital inflows to finance it. India is, thus, a net borrower from the rest of the world (RoW), which means that India's foreign liabilities (or inflows) to the RoW have exceeded its foreign assets (or outflows). Resulting in a negative net IIP position. Data until March 2025. Source: Reserve Bank of India; SBI Funds Management Limited, July 2025. For illustrative purposes only.

2. Inflation under control, policy space intact

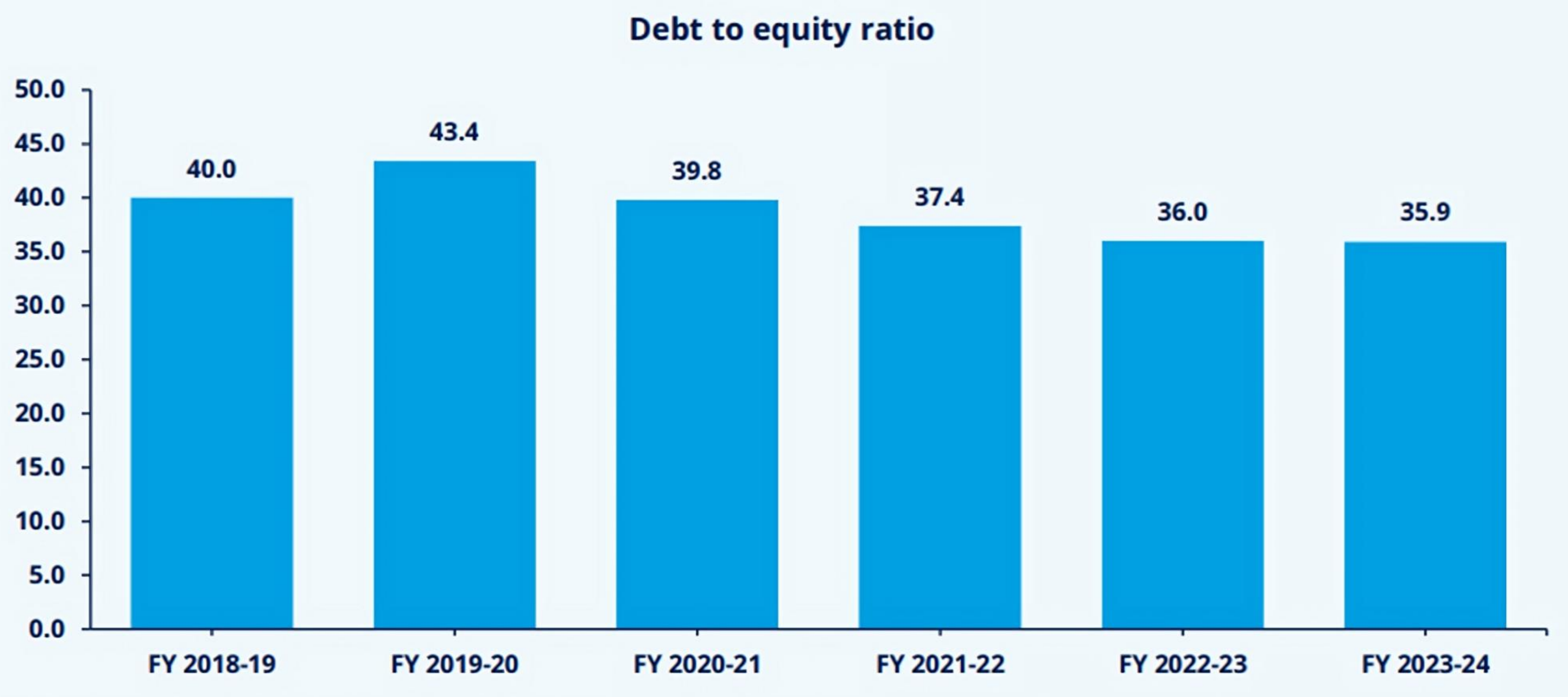
Inflationary pressures have eased significantly. Retail inflation (CPI4) declined to 1.55% in July 2025, the lowest since June 2017, while wholesale inflation (WPI5) remained negative at -0.58%. This disinflationary trend provides the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) with room to support growth if needed.



Source: MoSPI[6], Government of India, SBI Funds Management Limited, July 2025.

3. Corporate balance sheets are healthy

Corporate India has deleveraged significantly, with net debt-to-equity at multi-year lows. This improved financial strength enhances capacity for capital expenditure.

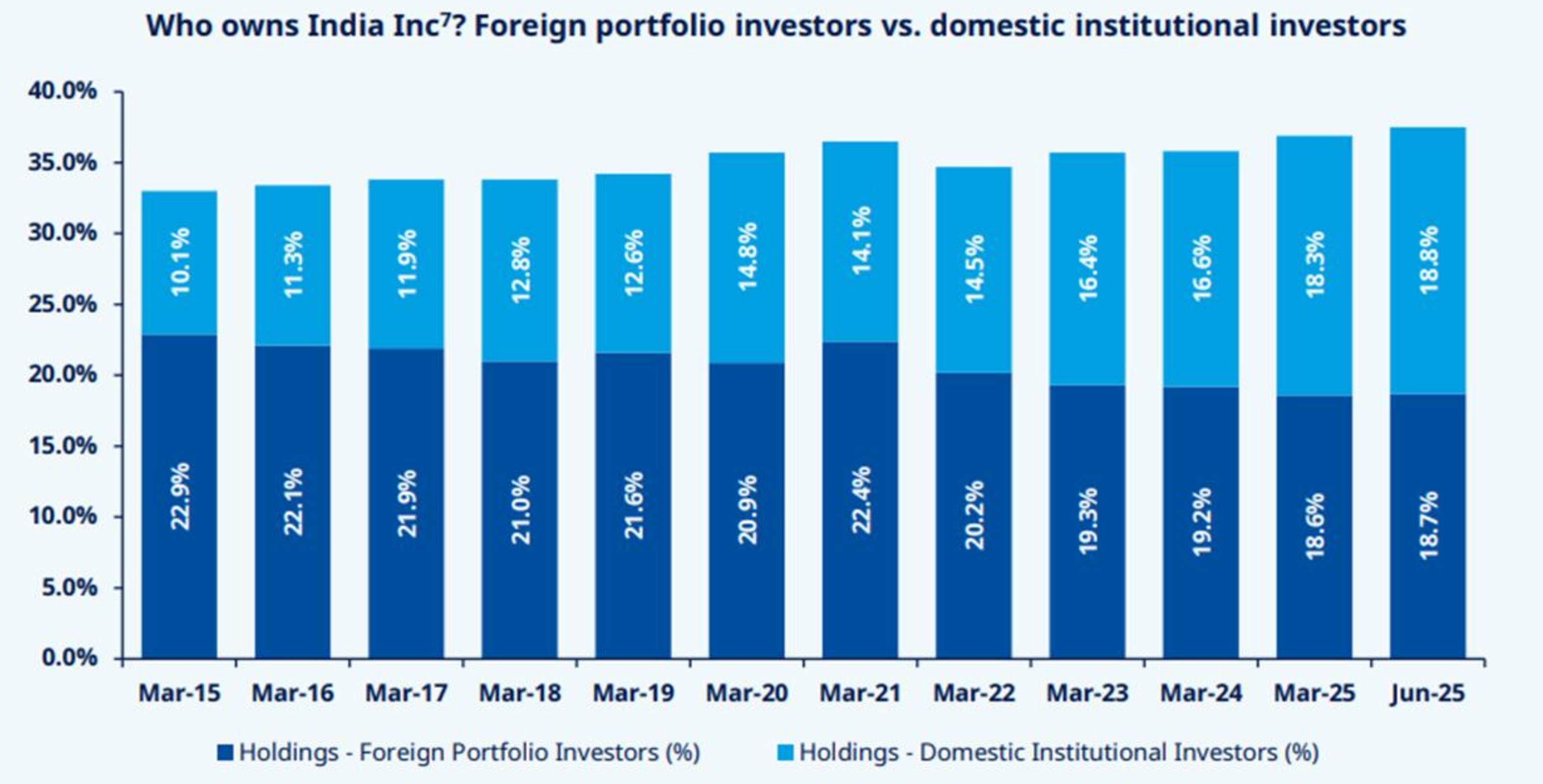


Source: RBI, Government of India, Bloomberg, SBI Funds Management Limited Research.

Consumer Price Index: it measures the average change in prices paid by consumers for goods and services.
Wholesale Price Index: it tracks the average change in prices of goods at the wholesale level.
MoSPI: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; the Government of India agency responsible for statistical data, surveys, and economic indicators

4. Domestic investors cushion volatility

The ownership structure of Indian equities is shifting. Domestic Institutional Investors (DIIs) have steadily increased their ownership share in Indian equities, reducing dependence on foreign portfolio inflows and mitigating vulnerability to external capital flight.



Note: Data shows the movement in shareholding pattern of NSE 500 Companies (by full-float market cap basis) between two major blocks – Foreign Portfolio Investors and Domestic Institutional Investors (including domestic mutual funds). This excludes Promoter holding, another major ownership block which stands at ~49.3%.

Source: Bloomberg; Capitaline; DAM Capital; SBI Funds Management Limited. August 2025. For illustrative purposes only.

While near-term volatility from U.S. tariffs and global uncertainty may persist, India's structural strengths—sound external metrics, low inflation, healthy corporate balance sheets, and rising domestic investor participation—provide a solid foundation. Historically, such disruptions have at times catalysed reform, paving the way for the next stage of economic growth

Q1 FY26 GDP Growth Surprises on the Upside

Q1FY26 GDP growth came in at 7.8%, well above our estimate of 6.6%. The robust GDP growth was led by a sharp growth in the manufacturing sector and strong momentum in the services sector. All three heads within the services - Trade, Hotels, Transport, and Commerce & Broadcasting Services (8.6% vs. 6%), Financial, Real Estate, and Professional Services (9.5% in Q1FY26 vs. 7.8% in Q4FY25), and Public Administration & Defence (9.8% vs. 8.7%) performed well. While the healthy momentum in the services sector was somewhat reflected by high-frequency indicators like strong growth in central capex, healthy services exports, growth in e-way bill collection and cargo traffic, the overall growth for this sector turned out higher than expected. Within the industry, the manufacturing sector posted higher growth (7.7% vs. 4.8%), likely supported by improving domestic consumption and the frontloading of imports by developed economies ahead of higher tariff implementation. This sharp rise in manufacturing is a positive development. However, the gains in manufacturing were partly offset by a sharp contraction in mining (-3.1% vs. 2.5%) and a moderation in utilities (0.5% vs. 5.4%), which capped the overall industrial growth. The early onset of the monsoon weighed on mining activity. Contrary to expectations, agriculture growth moderated in Q1 FY26 (3.7% vs 5.4%). However, a good monsoon along with robust Kharif sowing should support agricultural growth going forward. Overall GVA growth stood at 7.6% for Q1 FY26. The positive gap between GDP and GVA was in line with expectations, as growth in indirect taxes outpaced the growth in subsidies.

On the expenditure side, a key positive was the pickup in private final consumption expenditure (7% in Q1 FY26 vs. 6% in Q4 FY25), supported by the rationalisation of income tax slabs, easing food inflation, a favorable monsoon, and recent RBI rate cuts. The revival in domestic demand, despite global headwinds, is critical—not only for recovering private capex momentum but also for cushioning the potential loss of export market share amidst elevated tariffs. Additionally, government final consumption expenditure rebounded strongly, expanding by 7.4% in Q1 after contracting by 1.8% in the previous quarter. Interestingly, investment growth moderated but remained healthy in Q1. A strong uptick in central capex allocations, which increased by 52% in Q1 following a 33.4% growth in Q4, supported investment growth. On the external front, overall export growth (6.3% vs 3.9%) as well as import growth (10.9% vs -12.7%) recovered in Q1.

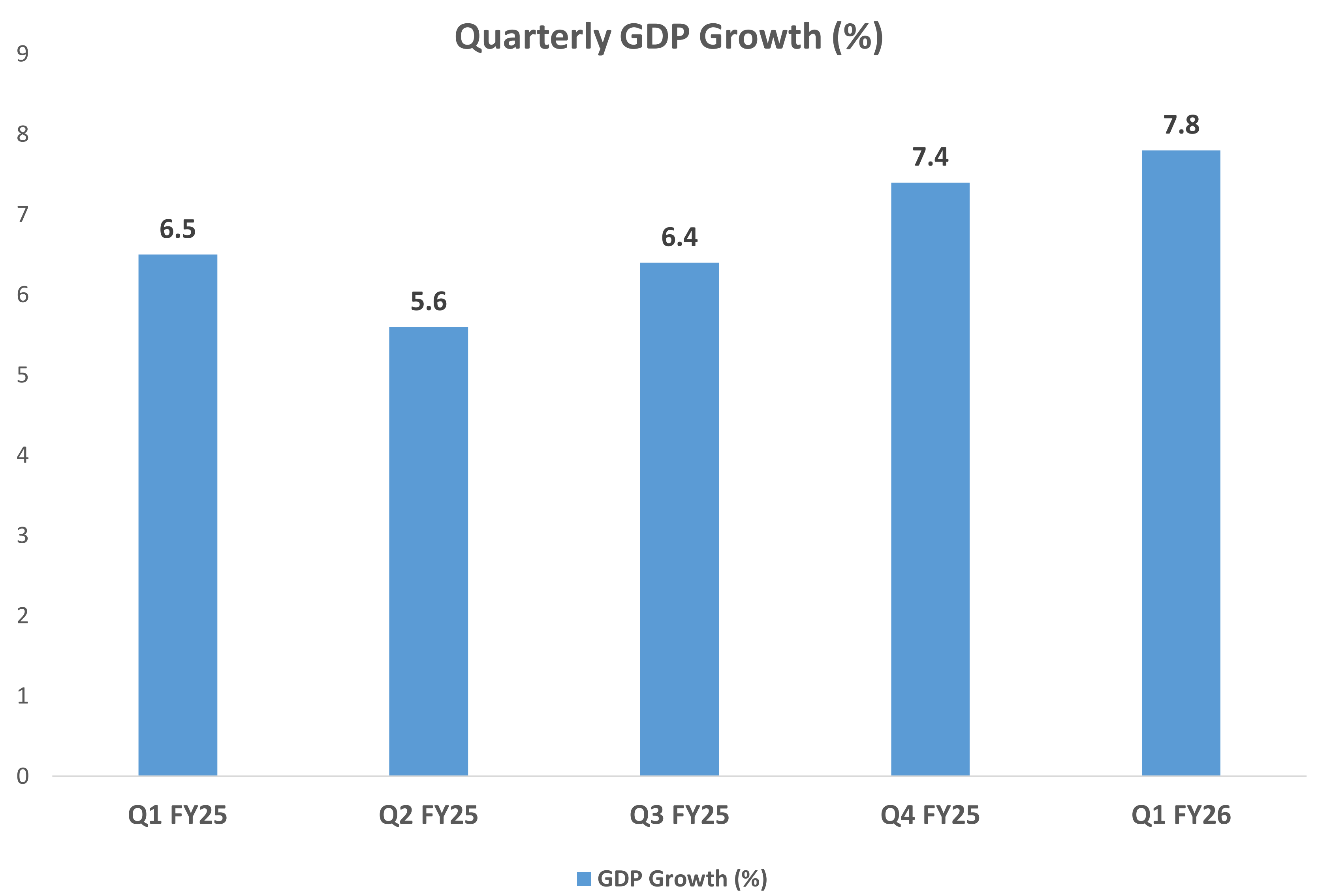


Table 1: Growth by Expenditure (Y-o-Y %)

	Q1 FY25	Q2 FY25	Q3 FY25	Q4 FY25	Q1 FY26
Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE)	-0.3	4.3	9.3	-1.8	7.4
Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE)	8.3	6.4	8.1	6	7
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	6.7	6.7	5.2	9.4	7.8
GDP (at constant prices)	6.5	5.6	6.4	7.4	7.8

Sectoral Growth (Y-o-Y %)

	Q1 FY25	Q2 FY25	Q3 FY25	Q4 FY25	Q1 FY26
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	**1.5**	**4.1**	**6.6**	**5.4**	**3.7**
Industry	**8.5**	**3.8**	**4.8**	**6.5**	**6.3**
Mining & quarrying	6.6	-0.4	1.3	2.5	-3.1
Manufacturing	7.6	2.2	3.6	4.8	7.7
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	10.2	3	5.1	5.4	0.5
Construction	10.1	8.4	7.9	10.8	7.6
Services	**6.8**	**7.2**	**7.4**	**7.3**	**9.3**
Trade, hotels, transport, communication & broadcasting	5.4	6.1	6.7	6	8.6
Financial, real estate & professional services	6.6	7.2	7.1	7.8	9.5
Public administration, defence and other services	9	8.9	8.9	8.7	9.8
GVA (at basic price)	**6.5**	**5.8**	**6.5**	**6.8**	**7.6**

(Source: IMEF)

Way Forward

	Scenario 1: US Tariff at ~20%	Scenario 2: US Tariff at 25%	Scenario 3: US Tariff at 50%
Annual Growth Impact	0.2%-0.3%	0.3%-0.4%	0.8%-1%
FY26 GDP Growth	6.70%	6.50%	5.9-6.1%
Repo Rate (End of FY26)	5.50%	5.50%	5.00%

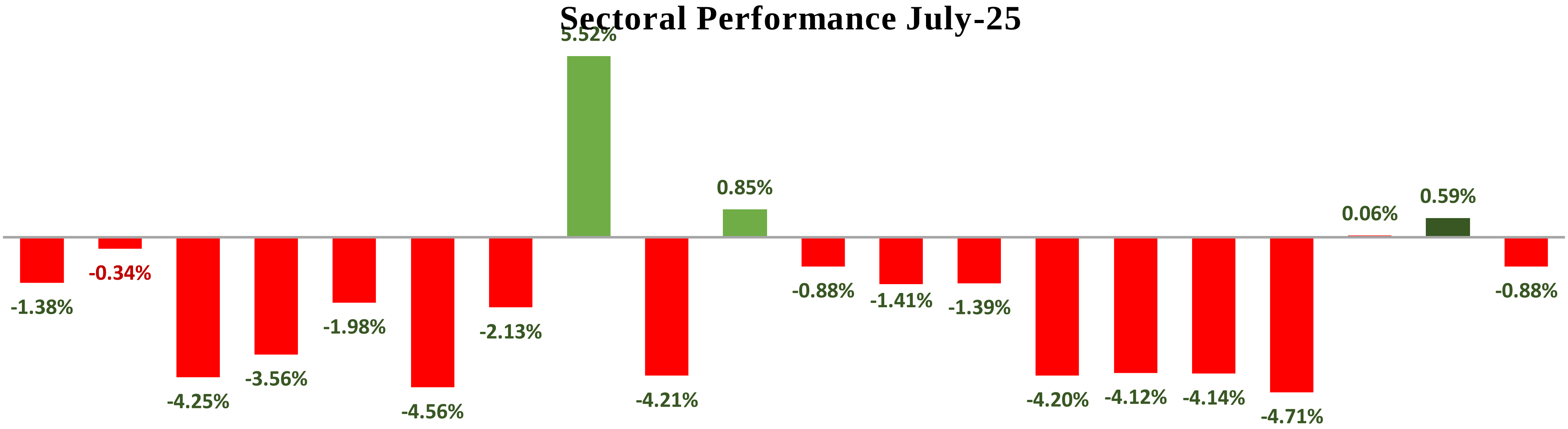
The Indian economy faces challenges from rising global trade uncertainties. With US tariffs on Indian exports now at ~50% (including a new 25% secondary tariff from August 27), India risks becoming one of the most tariffed nations globally. The delay in India–US trade talks adds to the uncertainty.

We shift our **base case to a 25% tariff scenario**, expecting **FY26 GDP growth at 6.5%** if the secondary tariff is removed. However, if the 50% tariff persists, growth could slip below 6%.

Despite this, strong Q1 GDP growth provides a cushion. Sustaining momentum will depend on **domestic demand measures**. The RBI is likely to stay cautious, with limited scope for further rate cuts, especially as **inflation pressures are expected to rise** in the second half of FY26.

Equity

Sectoral Performance July-25



	Nifty 50	Nifty IT	Nifty Pharma	Nifty Healthcare	Nifty Commodity	Nifty Realty	Nifty Infra	Nifty Auto	Nifty Energy	Nifty Consumer Durables	Nifty Consumption	Nifty Metal	Nifty PSU Banks	Nifty Oil & Gas	Nifty Bank	Nifty Private Bank	Defence	Nifty Manufacturing	Nifty FMCG	Nifty Media
Aug-25	-1.38%	-0.34%	-4.25%	-3.56%	-1.98%	-4.56%	-2.13%	5.52%	-4.21%	0.85%	-0.88%	-1.41%	-1.39%	-4.20%	-4.12%	-4.14%	-4.71%	0.06%	0.59%	-0.88%

(Source: Trading View)

Market & Sectoral Overview

Top Gainers

Nifty Auto (+3.32%), led gains, supported by increased mutual fund allocations to auto stocks (reaching 8.5%, a 10-month high) and positive sales data (e.g., light vehicle exports up 40% YoY). Nifty Consumer Durable (+0.85%) also posted a modest gain, driven by resilient consumer demand.

Laggards:

On the contrast, the market performance was largely negative, with the biggest laggards being Nifty Defence (-4.71%), Nifty Pharma, Nifty Realty, and Nifty Oil & Gas. These sectors faced selling pressure due to foreign outflows and stretched valuations.

Key Takeaways:

The overall market sentiment was bearish, with broad declines across most sectors, except for the standout performance of Nifty Auto and a slight uptick in Consumer Durable, signaling a defensive shift amid ongoing economic & geopolitical challenges

MONTH	FII (INR Crore)			DII (INR Crore)			NIFTY
	Buy Amount	Sell Amount	Net Amount	Buy Amount	Sell Amount	Net Amount	
Aug-25	2,68,077	3,14,980	**-46,903**	2,93,563	1,98,735	**94,829**	24,426 (31 Aug, 2025)
July-25	2,84,139	3,31,805	**-47,667**	3,21,828	2,60,889	**60,939**	24,768 (31 July, 2025)

(Source: Moneycontrol)

Liquidity Analysis

FII

- **Net Outflows**: In August 2025, FIIs recorded a net outflow of ₹46,903 crore from Indian equities (gross buys: ₹268,077 crore; gross sells: ₹314,980 crore). This continued the selling pressure from July, with cumulative outflows exceeding ₹94,000 crore over the two months, signaling persistent caution among foreign investors.

- **Weakening Rupee:** A depreciating Indian Rupee may have made Indian assets less attractive to foreign investors, contributing to the outflows.

DII

- **Strong Inflows:** DIIs absorbed the FII selling with net purchases of ₹94,829 crore in August 2025 (gross buys: ₹293,563 crore; gross sells: ₹198,735 crore), nearly doubling July's support and underscoring domestic resilience.

- **Healthy Corporate Earnings:** Positive corporate earnings results for Indian companies could have been a key factor for increased investment by DIIs.

- **Favorable Economic Indicators:** Strong economic data in terms of GDP growth, inflation, GST Rate Cuts and fiscal deficit could have encouraged domestic investors to increase their positions.

Mutual Funds

MF Industry at Glance

	Aug-25	Year ago	Change
Industry AUM	₹75.19 lakh cr	₹66.70 lakh cr	12.7%
Equity oriented AUM*	₹53.92 lakh cr	₹48.90 lakh cr	10.3%
Fixed income oriented AUM	₹21.26 lakh cr	₹17.80 lakh cr	19.4%
Equity funds Net flows (12 months)	₹4.92 lakh cr	₹4.12 lakh cr	↑
Fixed income funds Net flows (ex liquid & overnight) (12 months)	₹1.67 lakh cr	₹0.64 lakh cr	↑
Aggregate New Fund Offers in last 12 months	₹91,041 cr	₹1,03,850 cr	-12.3%
Individual AUM % share^	60%	61%	↓
Institutional AUM % share^	40%	39%	↑
Direct AUM % share^	48%	46%	↑
Direct AUM % share^ (Individual : Institutional breakup)	17% : 31%	16% : 30%	↑
Direct Individuals as % of total Individual AUM^	28%	26%	↑
Passive Funds AUM	₹12.19 lakh cr	₹10.96 lakh cr	11.3%
Passive AUM % of Total AUM	16%	16%	-
BSE Sensex	79,810	82,366	-3.1%
10-year G-sec yield	6.59%	6.86%	↑

Source: AMFI, BSE, CRISIL

Industry at Glance

Category	Aug-25	Year ago	Change
Unique investor accounts	5.64 cr	4.91 cr	+0.73 cr (15%)
SIP AUM	₹15.18 lakh cr	₹13.39 lakh cr	13% ↑
SIP AUM to total Equity AUM %	28.2%	27.4%	↑
Monthly SIP Gross Sales	₹28,265 cr	₹23,547 cr	20% ↑
Total SIP accounts	9.59 cr	9.61 cr	-0.2% ↓
New SIP accounts registered	55.23 lakh	63.94 lakh	-14% ↓
Discontinued SIP accounts	41.15 lakh	36.54 lakh	↑
Discontinued SIP as % of Registered SIP	75%	57%	↑
Aggregate SIP Flows (last 12 months)	₹3.17 lakh cr	₹2.34 lakh cr	35% ↑
SIP AUM Growth in 5 Years (CAGR)	35%	38%	↓
MF AUM to Bank Deposits %	32.0%	31.3%	↑
B30:T30 % AUM break-up^	18% : 82%	18% : 82%	-
B30:T30 AUM Growth in 5 Years (CAGR)	26% : 22%	25% : 20%	↑
Mutual fund AUM growth in 5 Years (CAGR)	22%	21%	↑
Bank Deposit growth in 5 Years (CAGR)	11%	11%	-

Source: AMFI, BSE, CRISIL

Top 20 Cities - Contribution to Industry AUM

Mumbai, Delhi and Bengaluru are top three cities contributing to AUM. Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Bhopal and Chandigarh improved in AUM Ranks.

City	AUM (₹ Lakh Cr) Jun-25	Rank Jun-25	% of Total AUM Jun-25	AUM (₹ Lakh Cr) Jun-24	Rank Jun-24	% of Total AUM Jun-24	YoY AUM Change %	YoY Rank Change
Mumbai	20.54	1	27.60	16.54	1	27.04	24	0
Delhi	9.11	2	12.25	7.42	2	12.13	23	0
Bengaluru	4.04	3	5.43	3.35	3	5.47	21	0
Pune	2.95	4	3.97	2.49	4	4.07	19	0
Kolkata	2.57	5	3.45	2.16	5	3.54	19	0
Ahmedabad	2.21	6	2.97	1.81	7	2.96	22	+1
Chennai	2.19	7	2.94	1.83	6	2.99	20	-1
Hyderabad	1.55	8	2.08	1.29	8	2.11	20	0
Vadodara	0.64	9	0.86	0.56	9	0.91	15	0
Jaipur	0.64	9	0.86	0.51	10	0.84	25	+1
Surat	0.59	11	0.79	0.47	11	0.77	25	0
Lucknow	0.51	12	0.68	0.43	12	0.70	18	0
Nagpur	0.42	13	0.57	0.35	13	0.57	22	0
Kanpur	0.36	14	0.49	0.32	14	0.52	15	0
Indore	0.32	15	0.43	0.26	15	0.43	22	0
Nasik	0.29	16	0.39	0.24	16	0.39	22	0
Patna	0.27	17	0.36	0.23	17	0.38	15	0
Bhopal	0.27	17	0.36	0.23	18	0.37	18	+1
Chandigarh	0.27	17	0.36	0.22	19	0.36	22	+2
Coimbatore	0.26	20	0.35	0.22	19	0.36	18	-1

Source: AMFI, BSE, CRISIL

Mutual Fund Category Performance at a Glance

Category	No. of Schemes	AUM (Rs. Cr)	1W (%)	1M (%)	3M (%)	6M (%)	1Y (%)	2Y (%)	3Y (%)	5Y (%)	10Yr
Debt											
Banking and PSU Fund	22	81,178	1.3	0.42	0.9	4.17	7.58	7.50	7.2	6	7.14
Corporate Bond Fund	21	2,04,546	0.1	0.46	1	4.38	7.91	7.9	7.4	6.03	7.1
Credit Risk Fund	14	20,034	0.19	0.65	1.53	5.36	10.4	8.6	8.5	9.1	6.5
Dynamic Bond Fund	22	37,171	0.17	0.58	0.32	2.7	5.71	7.7	7.04	5.7	6.78
Floater Fund	12	52,046	0.13	0.45	1.18	4.16	7.84	7.8	7.6	6.29	7.11
Gilt Fund	23	40,034	0.33	0.9	-0.02	1.51	4.41	7.2	6.87	5.34	7.05
Gilt Fund with 10 year constant duration	5	4,935	0.12	0.84	0.28	3.78	7.34	8.5	7.9	5.6	7.89
Liquid Fund	38	5,42,553	0.12	0.47	1.42	3.23	6.79	7.10	6.9	5.5	6.07
Long Duration Fund	11	19,723	0.4	0.9	-0.01	0.9	3.68	7.7	7.16	5.08	6.79
Low Duration Fund	22	1,42,905	0.13	0.43	1.4	4.01	7.55	7.4	7.08	5.9	6.56
Medium Duration Fund	13	25,595	0.17	0.61	1.23	4.31	8.13	8.2	7.52	6.85	6.72
Medium to Long Duration Fund	13	11,522	0.19	0.51	2.88	5.84	7.3	7.8	6.91	5.5	6.25
Money Market Fund	24	3,40,132	0.14	0.45	1.46	3.92	7.53	7.6	7.18	5.79	6.51
Overnight Fund	35	1,05,435	0.1	0.45	1.33	2.78	6.04	6.4	6.36	5.18	5.48
Short Duration Fund	24	1,36,625	0.13	0.46	1.08	4.26	7.84	7.8	7.32	6.08	6.76
Ultra Short Duration Fund	25	1,36,652	0.12	0.44	1.41	3.62	7.08	7.2	6.84	5.6	6.26
Equity											
Contra Fund	3	70,127	0.85	1.72	3.93	11.2	-1.47	19.1	20.6	25.04	16.32
Dividend Yield Fund	10	31,978	1.2	2.1	3.3	11.3	-3.36	17	19.85	22.9	14.7
ELSS Fund	43	2,45,572	1.3	1.8	3.9	12.7	-1.69	17.5	17	20.4	14.16
Flexi Cap Fund	40	4,95,512	1.2	2.1	4.3	13.2	2.4	18	16.6	20.25	14.24
Focused Fund	28	1,59,967	1.3	2.1	4.4	13.3	1.4	16.2	15	19.47	13.85
Large Cap Fund	33	3,90,536	1.1	1.5	3.5	11.8	0.3	15	15.2	19.3	12.65
Large & Mid Cap Fund	32	2,99,567	1.4	2.1	4.7	14.1	0.5	18.4	18.3	22.24	14.9
Mid Cap Fund	30	4,26,927	1.6	1.9	5.3	16.8	1	21.5	21.6	25.8	16.41
Small Cap Fund	30	3,49,948	1.7	2.1	4.7	16.9	-3.2	17.2	20.3	28.3	17.6
Value Fund	24	1,30,215	1.3	1.7	3.2	12.3	0.7	19	20.7	24.1	14.71
Hybrid											
Arbitrage Fund	32	3,11,631	0.16	0.4	1.2	3.1	6.6	7.1	7	5.7	5.67
Aggressive Hybrid Fund	31	2,36,670	1.1	1.5	3	11	1.33	15.2	14.7	18.2	12.1
Conservative Hybrid Fund	18	29,305	0.38	0.8	1.35	5.1	4.77	9.7	9.8	10.3	7.75
Dynamic Asset Allocation	35	39,054	0.78	1.23	2.57	8.16	1.7	11.6	11.1	12.52	9.9
Equity Savings Fund	23	49,869	0.5	1	2.4	6.7	5.96	10	9.84	10.44	8.08
Multi Asset Allocation Fund	29	1,41,811	0.8	2.9	4.4	6.13	11.6	18	18.4	17.97	12.88
Solution Oriented Scheme											
Retirement Fund	29	25,929	0.93	1.2	2.48	9.3	4.4	15.2	12.54	13.25	10.04
Children's Fund	12	23,958	1.06	1.6	3.56	11.5	0.9	13.4	12.3	13.3	11.85

(Source: Advisorkhoj)

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