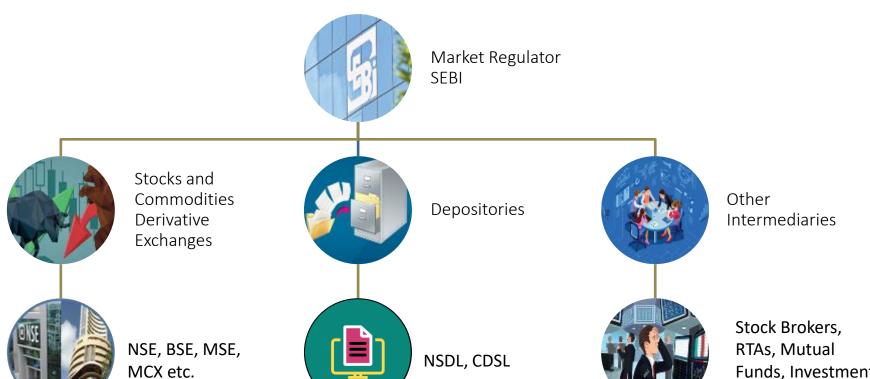
Understanding Different Asset Classes





Indian Securities Market - Overview





Funds, Investment Advisors etc.

Starting Investment in Securities Market



Accounts Required



Bank Account



Trading or Broking Account



Demat Account

Many DPs offer a 3-in-1 account opening facility which gives you the convenience of opening a trading, demat and bank account – all together. Now many DPs are offering online demat account opening. Trading or Broking account is required only if you want to buy / sell shares through stock exchange.

About NSDL





1996
First Depository in India



One of the leading Depositories in the world



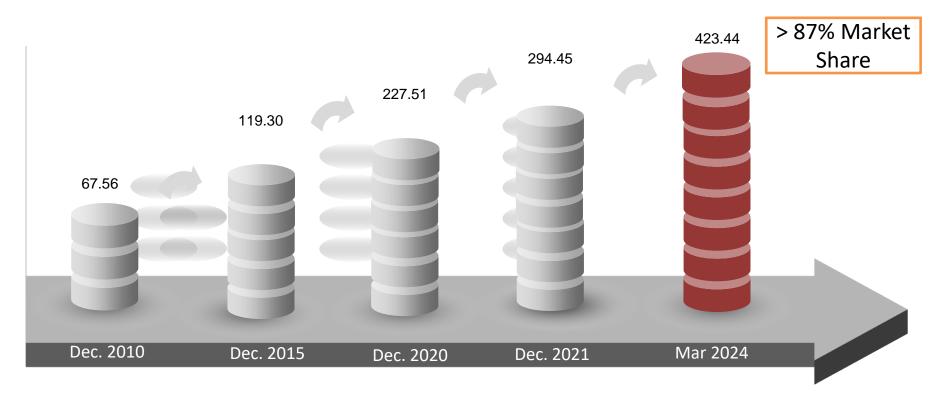
Demat accountholders present in 99.27% of pincodes in India

Wide service network – all States and UTs

No. of Service Centres – 61,298

Growing Custody Value

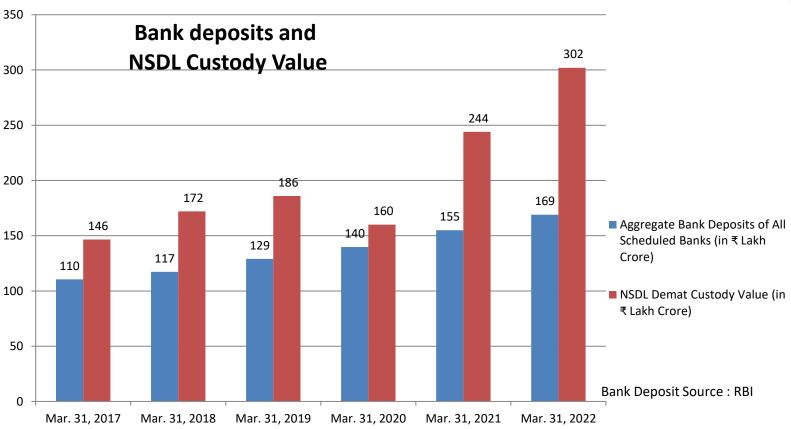




Total Value of All Assets Held In All NSDL Demat Accounts in ₹ Lakh Crore

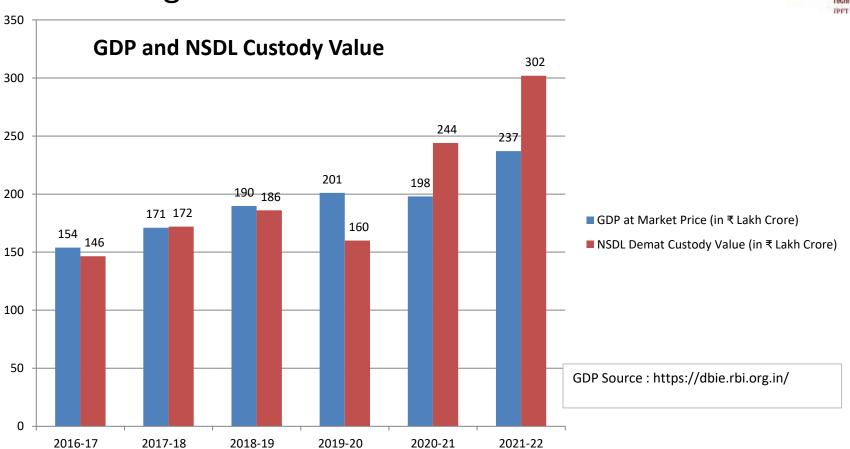
NSDL's Progress





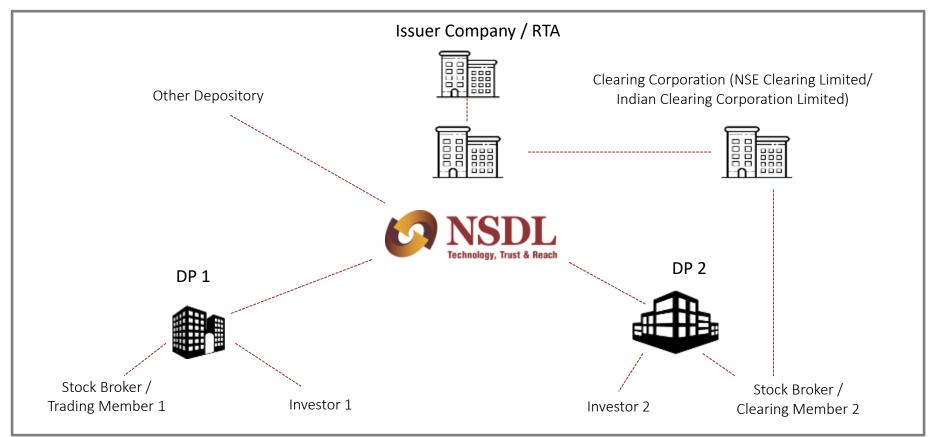
NSDL's Progress





Indian Securities Market - Depository System





Services offered by Depository Participant





^{*}Even unlisted shares can be dematerialized. **Transfer of securities held in physical form not allowed w. e. f. April 1, 2019. Re-lodgement of transfer deeds which were submitted prior to this, but were rejected or returned, was allowed till March 31, 2021. Shares pending for transfer with listed company / its RTA shall be issued only in demat.

Key points on Anti-Money Laundering



Legislative and Regulatory References

- Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002
- Prevention of Money Laundering (Rules), 2005
- SEBI Master Circular October 15, 2019

What is Money Laundering (ML)?

• Money Laundering is "the process in which the proceeds of crime are converted and disguised as legitimate assets"

What is Anti-Money Laundering (AML)?

• Anti-Money Laundering is "the initiative to effectively prevent, detect, control and report ML activities to the authorities"

What are Suspicious Transactions?

Transactions (including attempted transactions), that may involve proceeds from a predicate offence, do not have any economic rationale, made in circumstances of unusual or unjustified complexity or gives rise to a reasonable ground of suspicion that it may involve financing of activities relating to terrorism

Key Authorities – Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-IND), Ministry of Home Affairs and the Enforcement Directorate

Key points for all Investors



Índividuals:

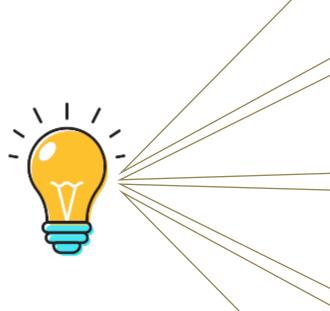
- Provide officially valid documents for proof of identity and address
- Furnish correct information on income, occupation, business, marital status, etc.
- Provide accurate financial information salary or business income as applicable
- Inform about any changes to the above information
- Invest only using own sources of funds, not third party funds
- Do not fall prey to any gimmicks or schemes from anyone

Non – Individuals:

- Provide officially valid documents for proof of identity and address
- Furnish information about Beneficial Owner(s), where applicable
- Furnish all other related documents (AoA, MoA, Partnership deed, ASL, etc.)
- Provide correct information about nature and type of business
- Changes to the above information may be duly informed to DPs

Cooperate with DPs who may seek any additional information for due diligence
Be diligent and aware about various money laundering schemes
Contact your DP or broker in case of any doubts





Keep record of documents signed, account statements, contract notes received and payments made. Save important emails and take periodic back up of data.

Change password of your online accounts frequently.

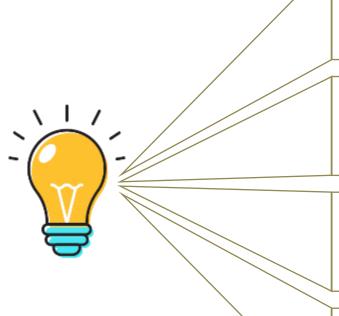
Never share your passwords, OTP, CVV and PIN with any one.

Never click on suspicious links received via SMS, email or social media platforms.

Read SMS, emails, letters, statements, bills sent by your broker, bank, DP and NSDL. These are sent to you to keep you updated.

Accept the DIS only if serial number is pre printed and Client ID is pre stamped or pre printed. Keep DIS in safe custody. Do not to leave the DIS "blank or signed" with the Depository Participants (DPs) or any other person/entity when not in use.





Inform your DP about any change in your Personal Information such as address, bank account immediately.

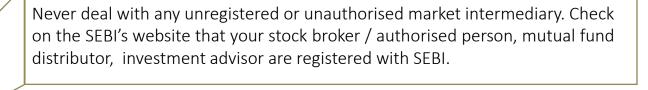
Always mention your Mobile Number and email ID in account opening form and keep them updated.

NSDL publications and presentations are available in Hindi, English and other languages at www.nsdl.co.in → Education

Schedule of Awareness Programs, Registration, Feedback and Webinar Recordings are available at www.nsdl.co.in → Education

Be a Prudent Investor – Don'ts







Never invest with borrowed money. Avoid unnecessary loans and credits.



Nominate Karo - Surakshit, Samajhdaar, aur Atmanirbhar Niveshak Bano!





Hurry!! Last date is
30th September, 2023

NOMINATE YOUR LOVED ONES TODAY!!

Opting-in/Opting-out of nomination is mandatory in your Demat Account to avoid your account becoming inactive





SCAN TO KNOW MORE



*Applicable to single demat account holder (Resident Individual) who have not opted-in/opted-out for Nomination in their demat account.

www.nsdl.co.in





Do Not Fall Prey To Stock Tips, Hot Picks etc. Circulated on Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp, Telegram, Unsolicited SMS, YouTube Channels etc.



Be a Prudent Investor – Consult a SEBI Registered Investment Advisor and Do Your Own Homework Before Investing



Do Not Invest In Any Ponzi Scheme, Unregistered Collective Investment Scheme or Any Other Schemes Promising Unrealistic Returns

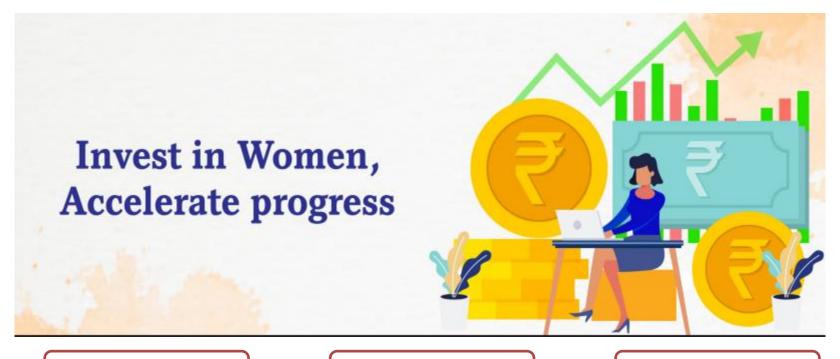


Be a Prudent Investor – Consult a SEBI Registered Investment Advisor and Do Your Own Homework Before Investing

NSDL Newsletter for Investors



The Financial Kaleidoscope – Free monthly newsletter



www.nsdl.co.in



Education



Newsletter – The Financial Kaleidoscope

SEBI Investor Website





Learn to Manage Your Money for Financial well-being. For more information, please visit SEBI's Investor website https://investor.sebi.gov.in

SEBI's Mobile App for Investor Education





SAARTHI

SEBI SCORES Education

E Everyone

Add to wishlist



If You are holding Securities in Paper form



- 1. Provide PAN, KYC information and Nomination to RTA / Company for all joint holders.
- 2. Get PAN and Aadhaar linked for all joint holders.
- 3. Folio may be frozen if not complied.
- 4. Electronic interface provided by company / RTA for various service requests like issuance of duplicate shares, transmission, change in name etc.
- 5. SEBI has prescribed 'Simplified and Standard Norms' for processing of various service requests [Form ISR -1 and other forms available on website of listed company / RTA].

Grievances Redressal



- 1. Read Investor Charter at www.nsdl.co.in → Education
- 2. Lodge your complaint with SEBI at https://scores.sebi.gov.in/ or SEBI Mobile App SCORES.
- 3. For filing dispute for resolution by conciliation and arbitration, visit SEBI's Securities Market Approach for Resolution Through ODR (SMART ODR) Portal https://smartodr.in/login
- 4. SEBI Toll free helpline 18002667575 / 1800227575
- 5. NSDL helpline 022-48867000
- 6. Online submission of Grievances at www.nsdl.co.in → Query related to Demat
- 7. NSDL email for grievance <u>relations@nsdl.com</u>
- 8. NSDL email for other information info@nsdl.com









For more details.

visit https://rbikehtahai.rbi.org.in/dp

- · While making payments using QR cod confirm the name on the screen
- · Never download Lending Apps from unknown sources
- Do not share personal or bank information with unknown entities

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक

RESERVE BANK OF INDI





Be smart.

Verify the credentials of

unknown callers, investme

portal sites and requests

for urgent help for money

through social media.

- . Do not answer calls/emails from unknown persons demanding money
- . Check details of websites/Apps offering high returns
- · Verify requests for urgent help for mon

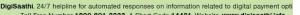


Prasidh Krishna Indian Cricketer, RBI Employee

> For more details. risit https://rbikehtahai.rbi.org.in/dp



DigiSaathi, 24/7 helpline for automated responses on information related to digital payment opt Toll-Free Number: 1800-891-3333: A Short Code: 14431: Website: www.digisaathi.info



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For more details,

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ssued in public interest by

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

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Understanding Different Asset Classes

Why Do We Invest?



Investment is necessary to support your financial needs when you do not earn money.

- 1. By investing a portion of your income you allow money to grow and work for you.
- 2. 3 parameters to assess suitability of any investment avenue are
 - i. Return potential
 - ii. Safety
 - iii. Liquidity
- 3. Various avenues where money can be invested, are broadly classified into some groups, known as 'Asset Class'. Stocks or Equity shares are most popular class of assets.



What is meant by Asset Class?

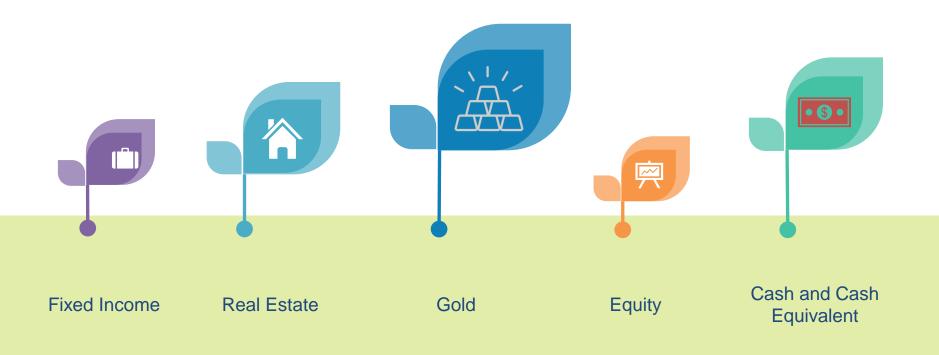


- 1. An Asset Class is a group of different financial assets or instruments which have some common ground in terms of safety, returns and liquidity.
- 2. Typically various investment avenues under one asset class respond similarly to market conditions.
- 3. Historically, asset classes have shown significantly different performance in different market conditions.
- 4. Therefore, it pays to allocate different amounts to different asset classes.
- 5. This process of allocating or investing some amount to different financial assets or financial instruments is called 'Asset Allocation'.



Type Of Asset Classes





How to Decide Asset Allocation?



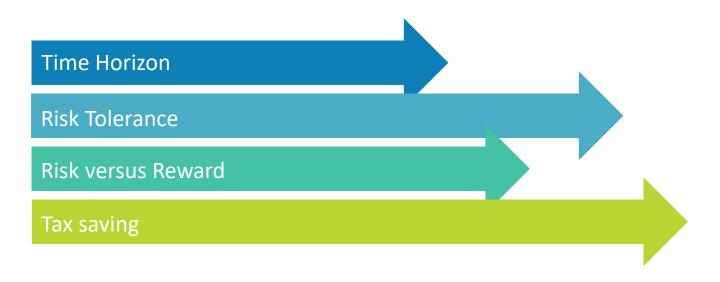
3 Classical Questions

- 1. Which are the appropriate Asset Classes for one investor?
- 2. How much money one should invest in one particular Asset Class?
- 3. How much money one should invest in one particular financial asset or instrument (within one Asset Class)?

- ✓ There are no standard answers for above questions.
- ✓ Asset Mix varies from person to person.
- ✓ Even for one person, Asset Mix is not constant. It varies over time.

Factors Affecting Asset Allocation





In real life, there are many assets which can not be fit into a single Asset Class, meaning they are Hybrid Assets.

A Basic Approach for Asset Class Selection



	Students	Salary Earners - Private	Salary Earners - Government	Professionals	Traders	Housewives	Retired Persons
Returns	VI	VI	I	VI	VI	1	T
Liquidity	LI	1	1	LI	LI	1	1
Safety	1	1	VI	1	1	VI	VI
Tax Savings	LI	VI	I	VI	VI	LI	LI

Key: VI - Very Important, I - Important, LI - Less Important (Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Primer for First-time Investors)

Its not the case that all salaried persons should have similar Asset Mix. Even same salaried person will need to reconfigure his / her portfolio with advancing age, changes in family composition, etc.

Importance of Portfolio Diversification

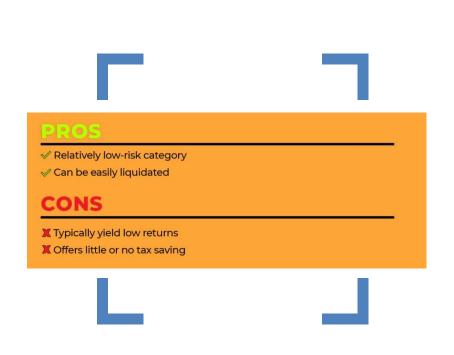


- 1. An Investment Portfolio means combination of various financial assets belonging to different asset classes.
- 2. A well diversified portfolio reduce the overall risk and ensure optimal returns.
- 3. It ensures that portfolio performance is not affected by poor performance of any single asset class.



Some Important Asset Classes – Fixed Income

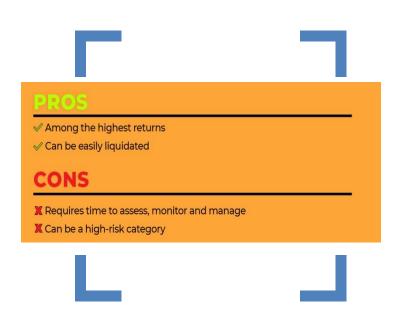




- 1. Typically have fixed return attached.
- 2. Time horizon is pre-defined generally.
- 3. Examples
 - i. Bank Deposits Fixed and Recurring - (FDs / RDs)
 - ii. Government securities
 - iii. Corporate debentures or bonds

Some Important Asset Classes – Equity



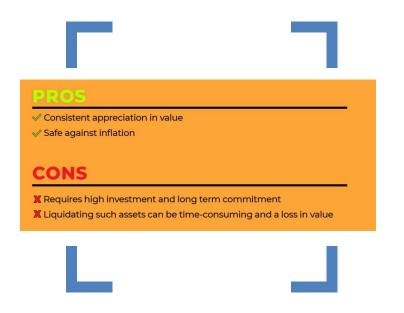


1. Equity offers typically high but uncertain returns.

- 2. Examples
 - i. Equity shares
 - ii. (Equity) Mutual funds

Some Important Asset Classes – Gold

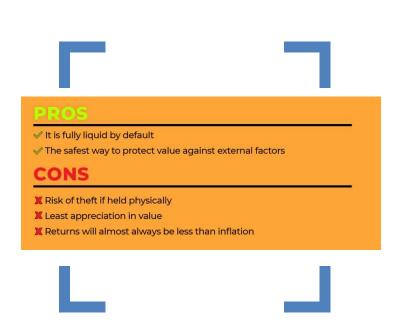




- 1. It is the oldest form of holding assets.
- 2. It is popular across the world. Even central banks do hold some portion of their reserves in gold.
- 3. Various forms of investment in gold
 - i. Physical gold coins, bars, jewellery
 - ii. Digital gold
 - iii. Gold mutual fund and Gold ETF
 - iv. Sovereign Gold Bond

Some Important Asset Classes – Cash





- 1. Cash earns typically the lowest returns, yet essential component of portfolio.
- 2. A thumb rule keep 3 to 6 times of your monthly expenses in Cash or Cash like assets as Emergency Funds.
- 3. Examples
 - i. Hard cash or bank balance
 - ii. Foreign exchange
 - iii. Flexible fixed deposits
 - iv. Liquid mutual funds

Characteristics of Different Financial Assets

Financial Asset or Instrument

Government Bonds, Treasury Bills, National Saving Certificates, Fixed Deposits

with Scheduled Banks, Saving Bank and Recurring Deposits

Deposit schemes of PSUs / Infrastructure Companies / Blue chip Companies,

ULIPs

Mutual Funds, Corporate Bonds, Corporate Fixed Deposits, Preference Shares,

Commercial paper, Certificate of Deposits

Direct Investment in Equity

Collective Investment Schemes, Derivatives, Currency Swaps, Credit Default

Swaps (CDS), Collateralized Debt Obligation (CDO)



Safety

High

Medium

Medium

Low

to Medium

Low

Liquidity

Medium

Low

to High

Low to

Medium

Low

to Medium

Medium to

High

Returns

Low

Medium

Medium

High

High

Remember



- 1. Always remember your financial goals and investment timeframe.
- 2. Review your financial goals periodically, at least once in 5 years.
- 3. Risk and Return profile of various assets are not constant.
- 4. Consider taking help from a registered and qualified Investment Advisor.







Demat Ki Paathshala - An initiative by NSDL for Investor Education

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