

Union Budget 2023-24

Synopsis

- Budget continues to focus on growth, inclusive development and job creation; keeps to overall fiscal discipline and avoids populist inclinations.
- Investment and capex push is the center-piece even as it hopes to cut fiscal deficit to 5.9% in FY24 from 6.4% in FY23. Targets fiscal deficit to be below 4.5% by FY 25-26.
- Capital investment outlay increased by 33.4% forming 3.3% of the GDP; higher allocations for roads and railways, somewhat muted for defense. Higher allocation to states could lead to pick up in state-level capex.
- There is an increase to low-cost housing allocation (PMAY) by 66% YoY. This should further help infrastructure-oriented sectors and create multiplier effects.
- A relief to taxpayers in form of increased tax rebate, revision in tax slabs and reduction in highest surcharge rate could spur consumption.
- Overall budgetary assumptions appear credible and leave less chances for slippage but also does not have buffers for contingencies.
- FY24 Gross & Net borrowings expected at Rs. 15.40 lakh crores & Rs. 11.80 lakh crores respectively are in line with market expectations. This should provide downside support to the fixed income market
- Budget further nudges adoption of the new tax regime. Exemptions under old regime may wind down in coming years.

Source: Budget 2023-2024 Speech. PMAY: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.

Key Highlights



Fiscal Management

- The government focuses on fiscal consolidation.
- FY23 fiscal deficit retained at 6.4% of GDP.
- FY24 fiscal deficit estimated at 5.9% of GDP.
- Targeted fiscal deficit to be below 4.5% by FY 25-26.
- States fiscal deficit allowed at 3.5% of GSDP of which 0.5% will be linked to power sector reforms.
- FY24 Gross & Net borrowings expected at Rs. 15.40 lakh crores & Rs. 11.80 lakh crores respectively.
- 50 years interest free loan to states extended by 1 year to spur investment in infrastructure with an enhanced outlay of Rs. 1.3 lakh crores.



Our views

- FY24 fiscal deficit target is in-line with our expectation. Net government borrowing has also come in line with our and markets' expectations.
- Government has re-iterated its desire of fiscal consolidation but with an eye on durable growth through higher capex spending. This is a good outcome and removes uncertainty of populist policies in run up to general elections in 2024.
- FY24 fiscal deficit target looks well-balanced on revenue growth as well as expense reduction. Nominal GDP growth assumptions look reasonable.
- Net borrowing number for FY24 has been well received by the market and removes any adverse surprises for supply of government bonds.

Source: Budget 2023-2024 Speech. RBI. Invesco Asset Management (India). GSDP: Gross State Development Product.

Disclaimer: The information provided herein may include statements/data of future expectations that are based on current views and assumptions and involves known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied

Key Highlights



Infrastructure

- Capital investment outlay increased for consecutive 3rd year; FY24 outlay increased by 33.4% (ahead of nominal GDP growth of 10.5%) to Rs. 10 lakh crores which constitutes 3.3% of the GDP.
- Capital outlay of Rs. 2.40 lakh crores for Railways.
- Effective capital expenditure of the Centre estimated at Rs. 13.7 lakh crores (4.5% of GDP)
- 50-year interest free loan to state governments extended by 1 more year to incentivize infrastructure investment
- 100 critical transport infrastructure projects identified in sectors like ports, coal, steel, fertilizer and food grains with an investment of Rs. 75,000 crores, including Rs. 15,000 crores from private sources.
- 50 additional airports, heliports, water aerodromes and advance landing grounds to be revived for improving regional air connectivity.
- Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF) established with an outlay of Rs. 10,000 crores in order to create urban infrastructure in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities.



Our views

- Clear focus on investment-led growth through higher allocations for infrastructure sectors particularly roads and railways. Allocation to roads and railways stands at 25% and 21% respectively over FY23 BE.
- Strong increase in allocation to rural housing as well.
- Defence outlay was muted at mere 8.4% growth over FY23 (RE).

Source: Budget 2023-2024 Speech. Invesco Asset Management (India). BE: Budget estimates. RE: Revised estimates.

Disclaimer: The information provided herein may include statements/data of future expectations that are based on current views and assumptions and involves known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied

Key Highlights



Agriculture

- Agriculture credit target increased to Rs. 20 lakh crores with focus on animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries.
- Agriculture Accelerator Fund to be set up to encourage agri-startups.
- Focus on horticultural crops with an outlay of Rs. 2,200 crores.

Green Energy

- National Green Hydrogen Mission, (with an outlay of Rs.19,700 crores) targets an annual production of 5 MMT by 2030.
- Rs. 35,000 crore for priority capital investments towards energy transition and net zero objectives.
- Rs. 10,000 crores allocated for 200 compressed biogas (CBG) plants, including 75 plants in urban areas, and 300 community or cluster-based plants.
- Green Credit Programme introduced to incentivize environmentally sustainable and responsive actions by companies, individuals and local bodies

Source: Budget 2023-2024 Speech. Invesco Asset Management (India).

Disclaimer: The information provided herein may include statements/data of future expectations that are based on current views and assumptions and involves known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied



Our views

- Long-term measures to support agriculture but no overt measures to boost rural consumption.
- Significant emphasis on green transition and carbon neutrality. This should boost private sector capex in various parts of the green ecosystem.

Key Highlights



Disinvestment

- Disinvestment target for FY24 is projected at Rs 51,000 crores.

Financial Sector

- Revamped Credit guarantee scheme for MSMEs – Infusion of Rs. 9000 crores with cost of credit reduced by 1%.
- Mahila Samman Savings Certificate - One-time new small savings scheme for women with a deposit facility of upto Rs. 2 lakh at a fixed interest rate of 7.5% and tenure of 2 years.
- For senior citizens maximum deposit limit enhanced from Rs. 15 lakh to Rs. 30 lakh.



Our views

- Disinvestment target virtually unchanged from FY23. Will likely lead to tempered expectations and lower market distortions.

- Overall budget is neutral for the financial sector. Removal of tax exemptions for insurance may increase flows towards bank deposits alleviating cost pressures for banks.

Source: Budget 2023-2024 Speech. Invesco Asset Management (India). MSME: Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises.

Disclaimer: The information provided herein may include statements/data of future expectations that are based on current views and assumptions and involves known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied

Key Highlights



Personal Income tax

- No tax for income upto Rs. 7 lakh in new tax regime as rebate limit increased from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 7 lakhs.
- Reduced the number of slabs from existing 6 to 5 in New Tax Regime

Income tax slab (Earlier)	Old Tax Rate	Income tax slab (Proposed)	New Tax Rate
Upto Rs. 2.5 lakh	Nil	Upto Rs. 3 lakh	Nil
Rs. 2.5–5 lakh	5%	Rs 3-6 lakh	5%
Rs. 5–7.5 lakh	10%	Rs. 6-9 lakh	10%
Rs. 7.5–10 lakh	15%	Rs. 9-12 lakh	15%
Rs. 10 – Rs. 12.50 lakh	20%	Rs. 12-15 lakh	20%
Rs. 12.50 – Rs. 15 lakh	25%	Above Rs. 15 lakh	30%
Above Rs. 15 lakh	30%		

- Highest surcharge rate to be reduced from 37% to 25% under new tax regime. This will result in the reduction of the maximum tax rate to 39% from 42.74%.

Source: Budget 2023-2024 Speech. Invesco Asset Management (India). AY: Assessment Year

Note: Health & Education cess and Surcharge at prevailing rate will be applicable in addition to the rates based on gross total Income.

Disclaimer: The information provided herein may include statements/data of future expectations that are based on current views and assumptions and involves known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied






Our views

- Budget continues on the path of tax rationalisation and simplification.
- Provides tax relief to the upper and lower segments of the salaried income pyramid.

Sector Views & Impact

Sector Impact



Sector	Budget Announcement	Impact	Our views
Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI)	Removal of tax benefit for non-ULIP products (including guaranteed products) with aggregate premium of more than Rs 5 lakhs per annum		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competitiveness of guaranteed products reduces versus fixed deposits. Guaranteed products have been a strong driver for insurance companies' growth over the last two years.
	Capital infusion of Rs.90 bn to MSME's credit guarantee scheme		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional funds will support growth and asset quality of MSME lenders.
	Push towards urban infrastructure with UIDF (Urban Infrastructure Development Fund).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This creates one more avenue for banks to meet their priority sector shortfalls and this fund will be used to create urban infrastructure in tier 2 and tier 3 cities.

Source: Budget 2023-2024 Speech. RBI. Invesco Asset Management (India). MSME: Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises

Disclaimer: The information provided herein may include statements/data of future expectations that are based on current views and assumptions and involves known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied. The sectors referred above should not be construed as recommendations, advice to buy, sell or in any manner transact in the sector and neither should it be considered as Research Report from Invesco Asset Management (India) Private Limited and/or Invesco Mutual Fund. The Scheme may or may not have any present or future positions in these sectors.

 Positive  Negative  Neutral




Contd.

Sector	Budget Announcement	Impact	Our views
Cement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall allocation for roads increased 25% YoY to Rs. 2.6 trillion. Allocation for Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) is increased by 3% on elevated Revised estimate and 66% on Budgeted estimate of 2022-23. Allocation for AMRUT and Smart City is increased by 7% to Rs. 234 billion. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cement demand to GDP multiplier has fallen to abysmally low level of 0.7x in last 5 years as against 1.1x for last 25 years. The budgetary efforts will help pushing cement demand growth closer to GDP growth at around 6 - 7% in next 4 to 5 years, which will help inching up the sector utilization levels towards 75% by FY25 from 72% in FY22.
Automobile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in effective customs duty (after surcharge) for (1) imported vehicle on SKD basis and (2) imported vehicle on CBU basis by 400 bps. Customs duty exemption extended for capital goods used for manufacturing lithium batteries. Scrappage of old Government vehicles (>15 years) and shift towards cleaner vehicles Lithium-ion cell import duty of 5% extended for 1 more year (was proposed to be increased to 10% in Apr-21) and viability gap funding to be provided for battery energy storage system with capacity of 4GWh Increase in capex outlay and Urban Infrastructure Development Fund 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government focus continues to remain on driving localization of EVs through various means. Scrappage of central Government vehicles will support demand for PV and CV companies in the medium term. Measures on battery side are positive for players who are currently offering battery pack based on imported cells and are in process of putting up cell manufacturing plants. Higher capex outlay can aid growth for CV industry over medium to long-term.

Source: Budget 2023-2024 Speech. RBI. Invesco Asset Management (India). AMRUT: Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation Scheme. SKD: Semi Knock Down. CBU: Completely Built Up. CV: Commercial vehicles. PV: Passenger vehicles. EV: Electric vehicle.

Disclaimer: The information provided herein may include statements/data of future expectations that are based on current views and assumptions and involves known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied. The sectors referred above should not be construed as recommendations, advice to buy, sell or in any manner transact in the sector and neither should it be considered as Research Report from Invesco Asset Management (India) Private Limited and/or Invesco Mutual Fund. The Scheme may or may not have any present or future positions in these sectors.



Contd.

Sector	Budget Announcement	Impact	Our views
FMCG/Staple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) allocation cut by 30% to Rs 61,032 crore for 2023-24 ▪ NCCD on cigarettes raised by 16%. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rural demand for staples/FMCG has been weak. ▪ Higher or similar allocation for MGNREGA could have helped support demand in near term. ▪ Effectively the duty on a 65mm cigarette increases from 44 paise to 51paise/stick which has an MRP of Rs. 6 and thus impact is minimal
Consumer discretionary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lab Grown Diamonds (LGD): To encourage development and reduce imports, a research grant will be given to IIT. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LGD still remains an evolving trend
Consumer durable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Custom duty increase from 7.5% to 15% on kitchen chimney ▪ Tweaking of custom duty on certain mobile phone & TV components to promote value addition 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government again emphasized its commitment on manufacturing in India ▪ Not any meaningful negative impact on the companies ▪ Tweaking in mobile / TV components will assist EMS players

Source: Budget 2023-2024 Speech. RBI. Invesco Asset Management (India). BE: Budget estimates. NCCD: National Calamity Contingent Duty. EMS: Electronic Manufacturing Services. IIT: Indian Institute of Technology

Disclaimer: The information provided herein may include statements/data of future expectations that are based on current views and assumptions and involves known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied. The sectors referred above should not be construed as recommendations, advice to buy, sell or in any manner transact in the sector and neither should it be considered as Research Report from Invesco Asset Management (India) Private Limited and/or Invesco Mutual Fund. The Scheme may or may not have any present or future positions in these sectors.

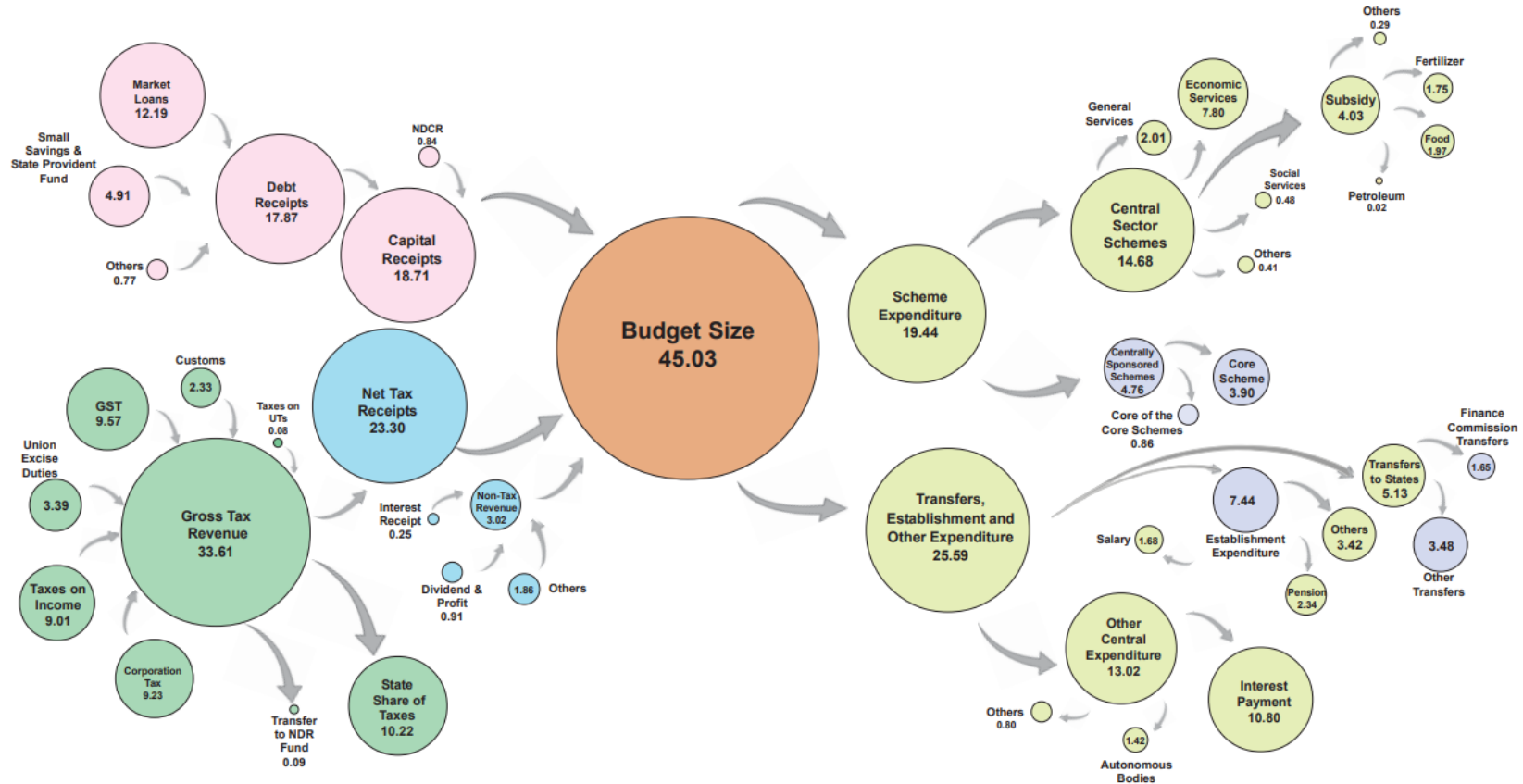
Contd.

Sector	Budget Announcement	Impact	Our views
Oil & Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional provision beyond Rs 220 bn of one time LPG subsidy provided Rs 300 bn of capital support to OMCs for FY24 BE to meet their emission/pollution standard 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While there was expectation of additional support for auto fuel losses, the capital support of Rs. 300 bn was not anticipated.
Real Estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital gains on sale of residential property are now capped at Rs. 100 mn Restriction on double deduction on housing loan interest/principal repayment Taxing REIT distribution 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will be marginally negative for sale in high-end ultra-luxury properties. If an assessee claims Interest on housing loan (U/S 24) and/or principal repayment (u/s 80C), then the same will not be allowed as part of cost of acquisition while claiming capital gains on sale of such asset. Negative for homebuyers. Distribution in form of repayment of capital will now be taxed.

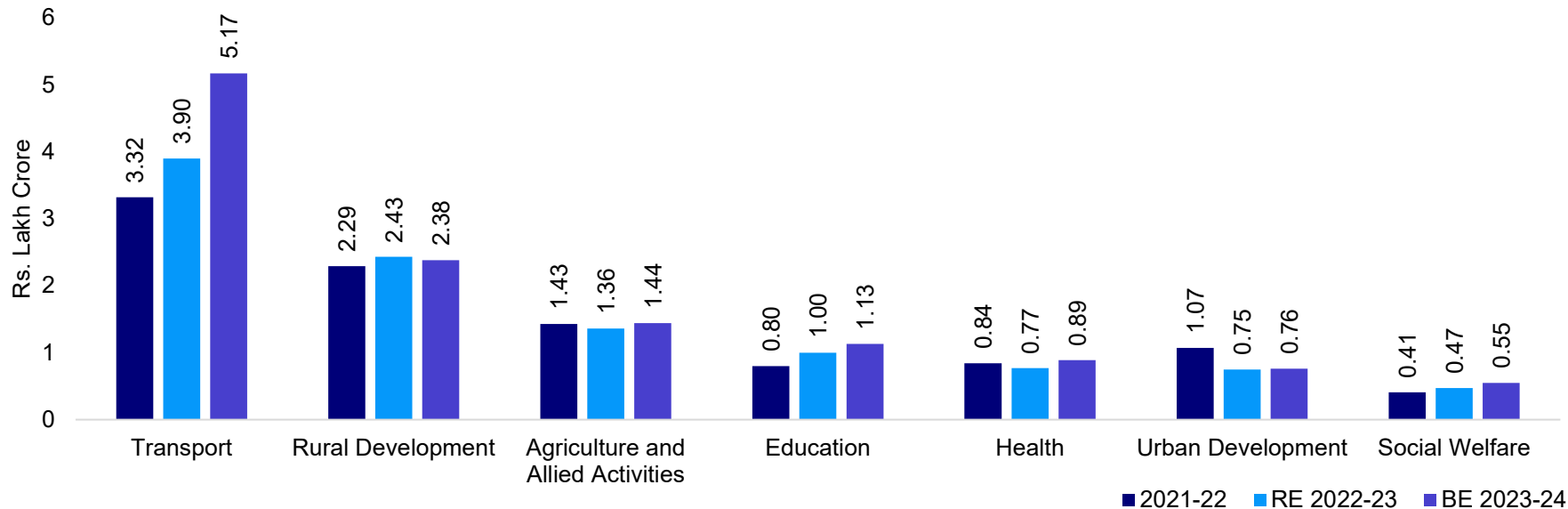
Source: Budget 2023-2024 Speech. RBI. Invesco Asset Management (India). BE: Budget estimates. OMC: Oil Marketing Companies.

Disclaimer: The information provided herein may include statements/data of future expectations that are based on current views and assumptions and involves known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied. The sectors referred above should not be construed as recommendations, advice to buy, sell or in any manner transact in the sector and neither should it be considered as Research Report from Invesco Asset Management (India) Private Limited and/or Invesco Mutual Fund. The Scheme may or may not have any present or future positions in these sectors.

Budget Profile – in Rs. Lakh Crores



Major expenditure trends



Source: Budget at glance 2023-2024. BE: Budget estimates. RE: Revised Estimates.

Allocation to major schemes

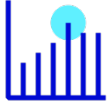
(In Rs. Crores)	2022-23 BE	2023-24 BE
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana	48,000	79,590
Jal Jeevan Mission	60,000	70,000
Eklayva Model Residential School	2,000	5,943
Scheme for Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of EV's	2,908	5,172
North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme	1,419	2,491
Development of Pharmaceutical Industry	100	1,250

Source: Budget 2023-2024 Speech. BE: Budget estimates.

Market Outlook

Equity Market Outlook

We prefer domestic oriented industries; value opportunities have begun to emerge in global sectors



Domestic Factors

- Growth seems to be moderating, albeit at healthy levels. Inflation coming down will help margins and support consumer demand.
- Government capex will likely continue helping employment generation and demand. Private capex cycle to pick-up on back of healthy banking system and deleveraged corporate balance sheets. Well supported by Budget 2023.
- Earnings to grow at a slower pace. Sensex and mid-cap index valuation premia to their 10-year averages has reduced indicating a better entry opportunity.



Global Factors

- Global Central Banks towards end of rate hikes as inflationary pressures subside.
- US Fed quantitative tightening and ECB balance sheet reduction to cause liquidity to decline.
- Global growth to slow down meaningfully as earlier sharp rate hikes and declining liquidity effects show up.
- Global earnings have been downgraded for last few quarters but still not priced for meaningful growth slow-down.



Recommendation

- We maintain a pro-cyclical stance and are overweight financials and industrials. Our current portfolio skew is towards domestic investment and consumption growth opportunities while tactically we have increased allocations to consumer staples at expense of consumer discretionary. We are incrementally seeing value in global sectors.
- We recommend investors to continue to use the current period of volatility to gradually increase allocation to equities to benefit from healthy earnings growth that can unfold over the next 2-3 years.

Disclaimer - The information provided herein may include statements/data of future expectations that are based on current views and assumptions and involves known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied.

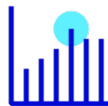
Fixed Income Market Outlook

We expect policy repo rate to reach 6.5% by early 2023 with a pause thereafter



Monetary Policy

- MPC has clearly articulated its concern on inflation especially core inflation remaining high and sticky.
- However recent low food inflation and softening core inflation going ahead will help MPC to signal pause in rate hikes after February policy.
- Further rate hikes, if any, will be very limited and largely dependent on external factors which look favourable for now.



Domestic Factors

- We believe moderating domestic demand, steady commodity prices, good rabi harvest season means inflation should come down from here.
- Growth seems to be moderating, but still at healthy levels.
- Systemic liquidity continues to decline.



Global Factors

- Global Central Banks towards end of rate hikes as inflationary pressures subside
- US Fed quantitative tightening and ECB balance sheet reduction to cause liquidity to decline
- Global growth to slow down meaningfully as earlier sharp rate hikes and declining liquidity effects show up



Recommendation

- 1 to 5 year segment of the yield curve provides duration adjusted favourable risk-reward as it has already priced in rate hikes.
- Longer end to remain vulnerable due to high supply overhang of Gsec / SDL.

Disclaimer - The information provided herein may include statements/data of future expectations that are based on current views and assumptions and involves known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied.

Fund Positioning

Equity funds positioning

- Budget maintains a growth-oriented approach while continuing on the path of fiscal consolidation. India will likely benefit from continuing govt support for infrastructure and maintain resilience in a globally challenging environment.
- We expect India's investment cycle to gather momentum in the next 2-3 years.
- Funds that can be considered:
 - Invesco India Contra Fund
 - Invesco India Flexi Cap Fund
 - Invesco India Infrastructure Fund
 - Invesco India Smallcap Fund

Source: Invesco Asset Management (India).

Note: The factors mentioned above include some of the factors which the Fund Manager may consider for deciding fund positioning and is not comprehensive listing of various factors/parameters which could have bearing on the fund positioning. The Fund Manager may or may not consider all such factors for deciding fund positioning and may change fund positioning from time to time based on prevailing market conditions/other factors. The factors mentioned above for influencing fund positioning are merely indicative in nature and should not be construed as an investment advice or recommendation to any party to invest in various schemes of Invesco Mutual Fund or to adopt any investment strategy.

Fixed income funds positioning

- Risk-reward for fixed income turns favourable as global / domestic monetary policies soon reach peak policy rates. In-line fiscal budget for FY24 has reduced any uncertainties on borrowing programme.
- Yield curve remains flat in the greater than 5 year segment while 1-5 year segment still provides yield pick-up.
- For short term investors - 6 months to 1 yr segment of the yield curve provides opportunity for good carry income as yield pick-up over policy rate remains elevated.
 - Invesco India Ultra-Short term Fund, Invesco India Money Market Fund & Invesco India Treasury Advantage Fund are suited for this opportunity.
- For investors looking at the core allocation, the 2 to 5 years segment of the yield curve remains attractively placed from carry perspective. To us, it is a sweet spot on the yield curve – as it provides opportunity to capture prevailing high yields while getting less impacted by the volatility at the longer end.
 - Invesco India Short Term Fund, Invesco India Corporate Bond Fund & Invesco India Medium Duration Fund are well positioned for this.

Source: Invesco Asset Management (India)

Note: The factors mentioned above include some of the factors which the Fund Manager may consider for deciding fund positioning and is not comprehensive listing of various factors/ parameters which could have bearing on the fund positioning. The Fund Manager may or may not consider all such factors for deciding fund positioning and may change fund positioning from time to time based on prevailing market conditions/other factors. The factors mentioned above for influencing fund positioning are merely indicative in nature and should not be construed as an investment advice or recommendation to any party to invest in various schemes of Invesco Mutual Fund or to adopt any investment strategy.

Product labelling

Suitable for investors who are seeking*

Invesco India Money Market Fund

(An open ended debt scheme investing in money market instruments. A relatively low interest rate risk and relatively low credit risk.)

- Income over short term
- Investment in money market instruments

Invesco India Short Term Fund

(An open ended short term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration[^] of the portfolio is between 1 year to 3 years. A moderate interest rate risk and relatively low credit risk.)

- Income over short to medium term
- Investments in short term debt and money market instruments

Invesco India Treasury Advantage Fund

(An open ended low duration debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration[^] of the portfolio is between 6 months to 12 months. A relatively low interest rate risk and relatively low credit risk)

- Income over short term
- Investment in debt and money market instruments

Invesco India Corporate Bond Fund

(An open ended debt scheme predominantly investing in AA+ and above rated corporate bonds. A relatively high interest rate risk and relatively low credit risk.)

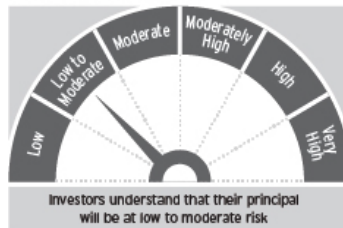
- Income over medium to long term
- Investments in AA+ and above rated corporate bonds market and debt instruments

Invesco India Ultra Short Term Fund

(An open ended ultra-short term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration[^] of the portfolio is between 3 months to 6 months. A relatively low interest rate risk and moderate credit risk.)

- Income over short term
- Investments in a portfolio of short term money market and debt instruments

RISKOMETER



Invesco India Medium Duration Fund

(An open ended medium term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration[^] of the portfolio is between 3 years and 4 years. A relatively high interest rate risk and moderate credit risk.)

- Income over medium term
- Investments predominantly in debt and money market instruments with portfolio Macaulay Duration of 3 - 4 years

RISKOMETER



* Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.

[^]Please refer to the heading 'C. Asset Allocation Pattern' under Section 'II. Information about the Scheme' of Scheme Information Document where the concept of Macaulay duration has been explained. **Note** - Macaulay duration of a bond is the number of years taken to recover the initial investment of a bond. It is calculated as the weighted average number of years to receive the cash flow wherein the present value of respective cash flows is multiplied with the time to that respective cash flows. The total of such values is divided by the price of the security to arrive at the duration.

Product Labelling

Suitable for investors who are seeking* (CONTINUED)

Invesco India Contra Fund

(an open ended equity scheme following contrarian investment strategy)

- capital appreciation over long-term
- Investments predominantly in equity and equity related instruments through contrarian investing.

Invesco India Infrastructure Fund

(an open ended equity scheme following Infrastructure theme)

- capital appreciation over long-term
- Investments predominantly in equity and equity-related instruments of infrastructure companies

Invesco India Flexi Cap Fund

(an open ended dynamic equity scheme investing across large cap, mid cap, small cap stocks)

- capital appreciation over long-term
- Investments in a dynamic mix of equity and equity related instruments across largecap, midcap and small cap stocks

RISKOMETER



Invesco India Smallcap Fund

(Small Cap Fund - An open-ended equity scheme predominantly investing in small cap stocks)

- capital appreciation over long-term
- Investments predominantly in equity and equity-related instruments of smallcap companies

* Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.

Fixed Income Funds Potential Risk Class Matrix

Scheme Name	Potential Risk Class			
	Credit Risk →	Relatively Low	Moderate	Relatively High
	Interest Rate Risk ↓	(Class A)	(Class B)	(Class C)
	Relatively Low (Class I)	A-I		
	Moderate (Class II)			
	Relatively High (Class III)			

Scheme Name	Potential Risk Class			
	Credit Risk →	Relatively Low	Moderate	Relatively High
	Interest Rate Risk ↓	(Class A)	(Class B)	(Class C)
	Relatively Low (Class I)			
	Moderate (Class II)	A-II		
	Relatively High (Class III)			

Scheme Name	Potential Risk Class			
	Credit Risk →	Relatively Low	Moderate	Relatively High
	Interest Rate Risk ↓	(Class A)	(Class B)	(Class C)
	Relatively Low (Class I)			
	Moderate (Class II)			
	Relatively High (Class III)	A-III		

Scheme Name	Potential Risk Class			
	Credit Risk →	Relatively Low	Moderate	Relatively High
	Interest Rate Risk ↓	(Class A)	(Class B)	(Class C)
	Relatively Low (Class I)		B-I	
	Moderate (Class II)			
	Relatively High (Class III)			

Scheme Name	Potential Risk Class			
	Credit Risk →	Relatively Low	Moderate	Relatively High
	Interest Rate Risk ↓	(Class A)	(Class B)	(Class C)
	Relatively Low (Class I)			
	Moderate (Class II)			
	Relatively High (Class III)		B-III	

Disclaimer

DISCLAIMER: This write up is for information purposes only and is not an offer to sell or a solicitation to buy any mutual fund units/securities. This information alone is not sufficient and shouldn't be used for the development or implementation of an investment strategy. It should not be construed as investment advice to any party. It should be noted that the data mentioned in the note are based on the budget proposals presented by the Honourable Finance Minister in the Parliament of India on February 1, 2023 and the said budget proposals may change or may be different at the time the budget is passed by the Parliament and notified by the Government. The information contained in this document is for general purposes only and is not a complete disclosure of every material fact of Union Budget 2022-23. For a detailed study, please refer to the budget documents available on indiabudget.gov.in. The data used in this material is obtained by Invesco Asset Management (India) Pvt. Ltd. From the sources which it considers reliable. While utmost care has been exercised while preparing this document, Invesco Asset Management (India) Pvt. Ltd. does not warrant the completeness or accuracy of the information and disclaims all liabilities, losses and damages arising out of the use of this information. The content of this note is confidential and intended solely for the use of the addressee. If you are not the addressee, or the person responsible for delivering it to the addressee, any disclosure, copying, distribution or any action taken or omitted to be taken in reliance on it is prohibited and may be unlawful. The recipient(s) before acting on any information should make his/their own investigation and seek appropriate professional advice.

Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.

Get in touch

Corporate Office:

Invesco Asset Management (India) Private Limited

2101 A, 21st Floor, A- Wing,

Marathon Futurex, N.M. Joshi Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai – 400 013

+91 22 67310000 F +91 22 23019422

To invest:

Call 1800-209-0007 Δ sms 'Invest' to 56677

Invest Online www.invescomutualfund.com

Follow us on

