

# Global Navigator

February 2026



**HSBC** Mutual Fund

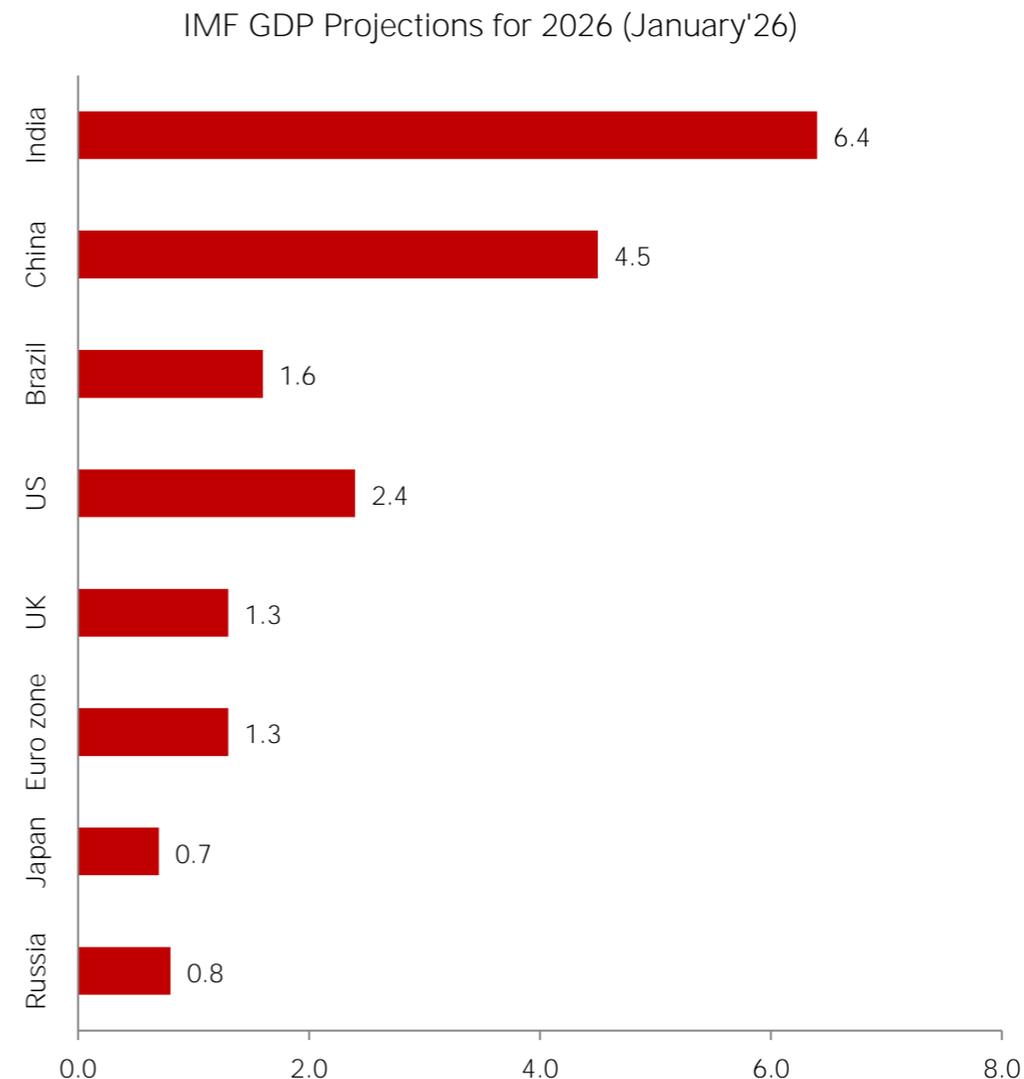
# Global Update

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# Global Economic Update

	GDP		Inflation		Industrial Growth	
	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous
US	4.4% Q3'2025	3.8% Q2'2025	2.7% Dec'25	2.7% Nov'25	2.0% Dec'25	2.7% Nov'25
Eurozone	1.3% Q4'2025	1.4% Q3'2025	1.9% Dec'25	2.1% Nov'25	2.5% Nov'25	1.7% Oct'25
UK	1.3% Q3'2025	1.4% Q2'2025	3.4% Dec'25	3.2% Nov'25	2.3% Nov'25	0.4% Oct'25
China	4.5% Q4'2025	4.8% Q3'2025	0.8% Dec'25	0.7% Nov'25	5.2% Dec'25	4.8% Nov'25
Japan	-2.3% Q3'2025	2.1% Q2'2025	2.1% Dec'25	2.9% Nov'25	2.6% Dec'25	-2.2% Nov'25
India	8.2% Q2'FY26	7.8% Q1'FY26	1.3% Dec'25	0.7% Nov'25	7.8% Dec'25	7.2% Nov'25

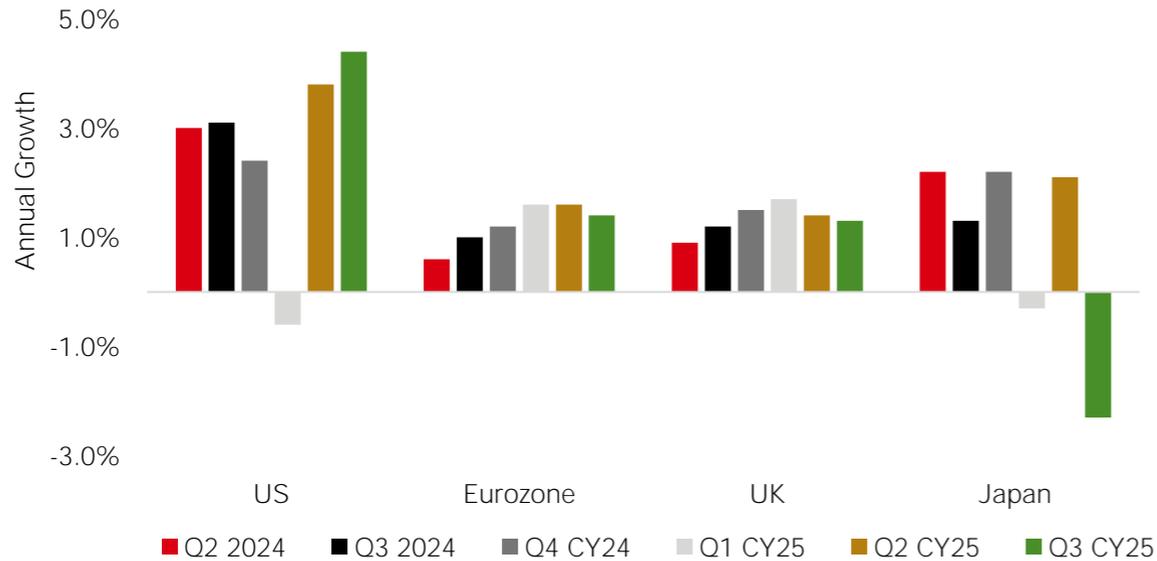
Major Global Central Bank	Latest Key Interest rate
US Federal Reserve	3.75%
Bank of England	3.75%
European Central Bank	2.15%
Bank of Japan	0.75%
India RBI	5.25%



Source: Crisil, Bloomberg, Respective Central Banks, IMF. Data as on 30 January 2026

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The US economy grows 4.4% in third quarter, Fed keeps policy rate unchanged

- The US economy expanded an annualised 4.4% in the third quarter of calendar year 2025 compared with 3.8% in the second quarter.
- The Federal Reserve (Fed) left the federal funds rate unchanged in the 3.5%–3.75% target range in its January 2026 meeting, after three consecutive rate cuts in the previous year.

UK GDP rose 1.3% on-year in the third quarter

- For the third quarter of calendar year 2025, the economy expanded 1.3% on-year, slightly down from 1.4% in the second quarter.

Eurozone economy expands 1.3% in the fourth quarter

- The Eurozone economy expanded 1.3% on-year in the final quarter of 2025, compared with 1.4% in the third quarter.
- Eurozone banks unexpectedly tightened lending standards in the fourth quarter, according to a European Central Bank (ECB) survey, despite earlier interest rate cuts.

Japanese economy contracts 2.3% in the third quarter

- The Japanese economy shrank an annualised 2.3% in the third quarter of calendar year 2025, compared with a downwardly revised 2.1% expansion in the second quarter.
- The Bank of Japan kept its key short-term interest rate unchanged at 0.75% at its first policy meeting of 2026, ahead of February’s snap election.

Source : Crisil, Data as on 30 January 2026, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

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# Global- Performance trends

Global indices	% Change										
	CY17	CY18	CY19	CY20	CY21	CY22	CY23	CY24	CY25	CY26*	10-year CAGR*
DJIA	25.08	-5.63	22.34	7.25	18.73	-8.78	13.70	12.88	12.97	1.73	9.48
Nasdaq	28.24	-3.88	35.23	43.64	21.39	-33.10	43.42	28.64	20.36	0.95	15.86
Nikkei	19.10	-12.08	18.20	16.01	4.91	-9.37	28.24	19.22	26.18	5.93	10.80
Hang Seng	35.99	-13.61	9.07	-3.40	-14.08	-15.46	-13.82	17.67	27.77	6.85	2.21
FTSE	7.63	-12.48	12.10	-14.34	14.30	0.91	3.78	5.69	21.51	2.80	3.64
Cac 40	9.26	-10.95	26.37	-7.14	28.85	-9.50	16.52	-2.15	10.42	-0.16	5.28
Xetra Dax	12.51	-18.26	25.48	3.55	15.79	-12.35	20.31	18.85	23.01	0.28	7.90
Shanghai	6.56	-24.59	22.30	13.87	4.80	-15.13	-3.70	12.67	18.41	3.76	2.87
Brazil Bovespa	26.86	15.03	31.58	2.92	-11.93	4.69	22.28	-10.36	33.96	12.56	11.65
Russia RTS	0.18	-7.65	45.28	-10.42	15.01	-39.18	11.63	-17.56	24.73	3.90	0.05
Nifty 50 TRI	30.27	4.64	13.48	16.14	25.59	5.69	21.30	10.09	11.88	-3.04	14.23
BSE SENSEX TRI	29.56	7.23	15.66	17.16	23.23	5.80	20.33	9.49	10.38	-3.44	14.09

Source: Crisil, BSE, NSE and Financial websites Figures in red indicate negative returns in that period. \*CY26- YTD (till January 30, 2026) \*10-year CAGR, Data as on 30 January 2026

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## US treasury prices ended lower in January'26

- The yield on the 10-year benchmark US Treasury paper ended at 4.24% on January 30 compared to 4.18% December 31.
- The treasury yield remained largely range-bound with a mild upward bias in January 2026, reflecting competing macro and policy forces.
- Better-than-expected US growth and labor market data reduced near-term recession fears, limiting downside in long-term yields despite easing inflation prints.
- While markets continued to expect rate cuts later in 2026, the absence of clear dovish guidance from the Fed kept long-end yields supported.
- However, renewed trade and geopolitical uncertainties added a risk premium, preventing a sharp rally in treasuries even during brief risk-off episodes.
- Overall, January's yield movement was driven less by inflation surprises and more by fiscal supply pressures, resilient growth, and uncertainty around the timing of Fed easing, resulting in stable but elevated 10-year yields.

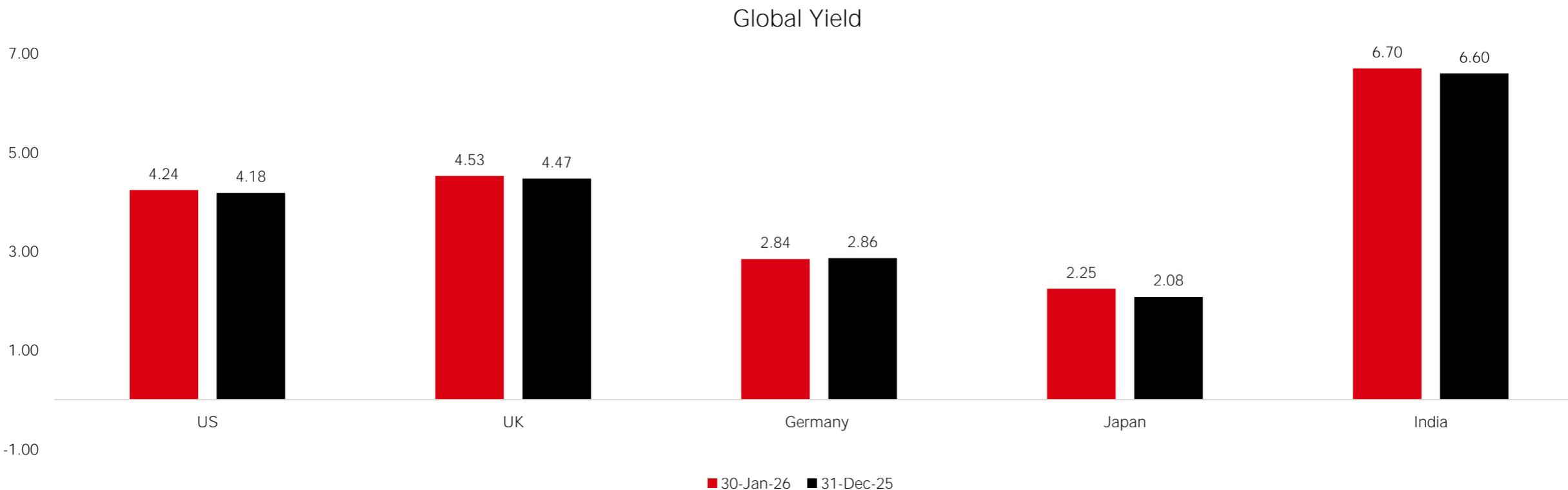


Global bond yields			
	30-Jan-26	31-Dec-25	Change
US 10-Year (%)	4.24	4.18	0.06
UK 10-Year (%)	4.53	4.47	0.06
German 10-Year (%)	2.84	2.86	-0.02
Japan 10-Year (%)	2.25	2.08	0.17

Source: Crisil, Bloomberg, Data as on 30 January 2026. Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

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# Global Yield and Where India Stands



	US	UK	Germany	Japan	India
Current Yield (%)	4.24	4.53	2.84	2.25	6.70
Inflation (%)	2.70	3.40	2.10	2.10	1.33
Real Yield (%)	1.54	1.13	0.74	0.15	5.37

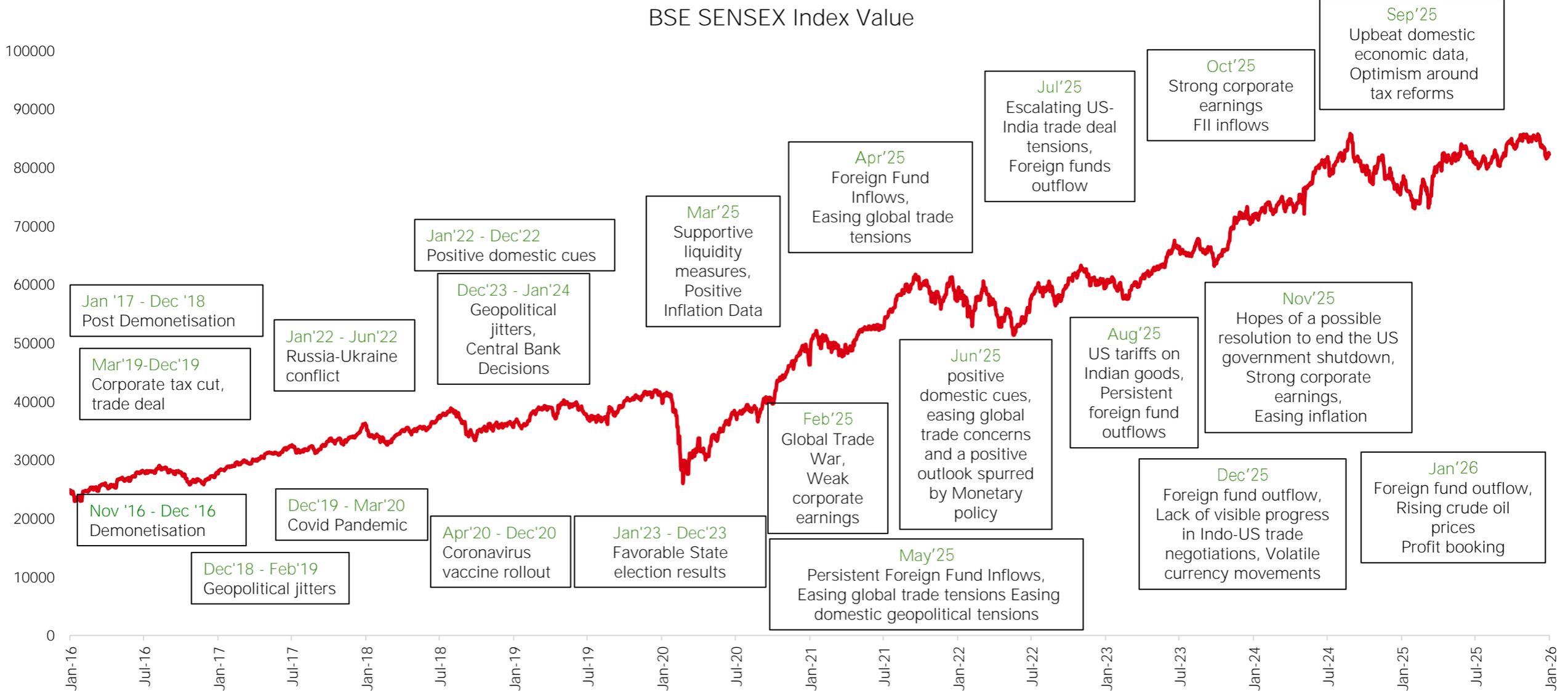
Source : Crisil, Data as on 30 January 2026, Inflation Data as of December 2025. Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

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# Domestic Equity

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# History of Equity markets through major events

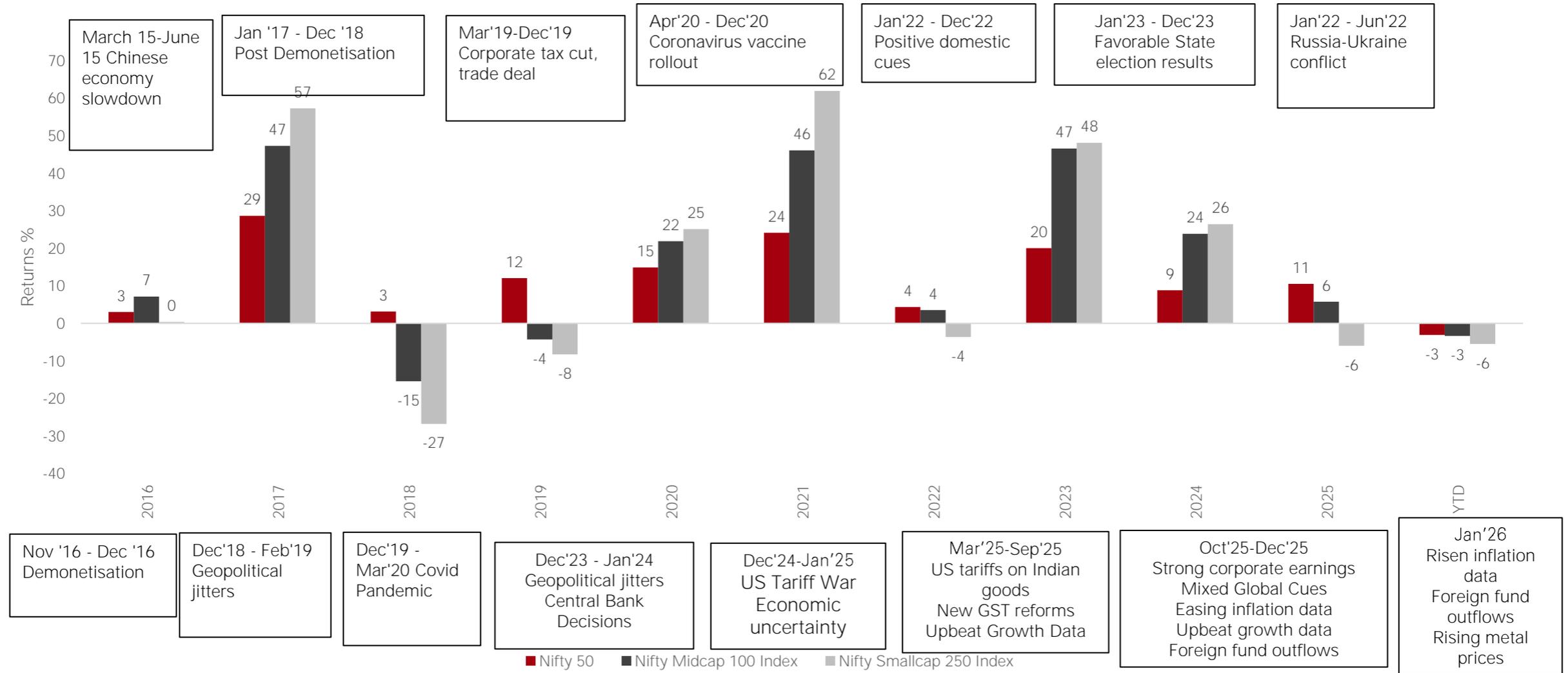


Source: BSE, Crisil, Data as on 30 January 2026, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

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# History of Equity markets through major events

## Performance of major equity indices

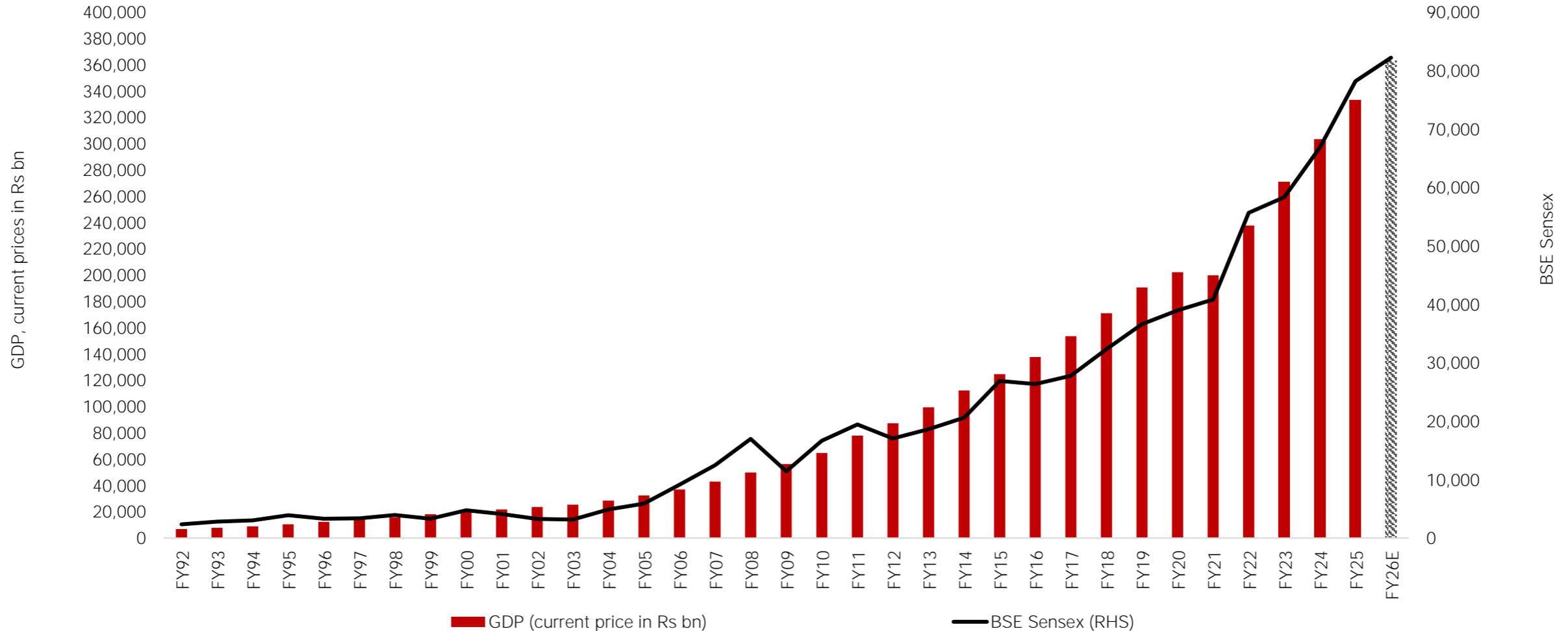


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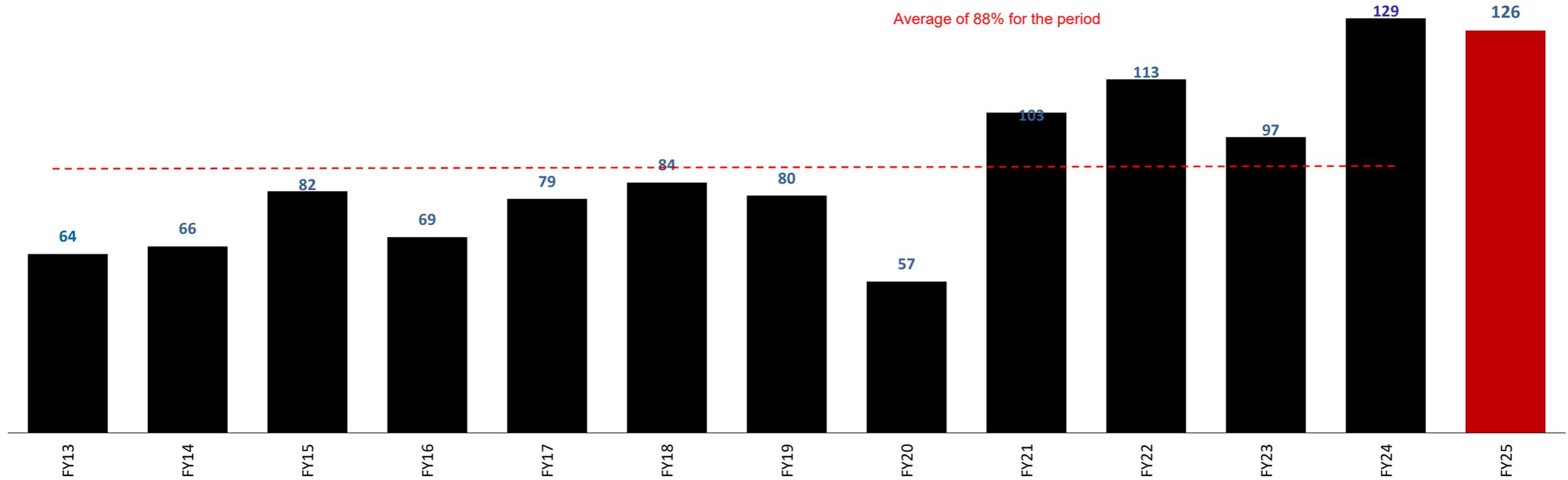
# Equity mirrors economic growth in the long term

GDP - The Indian economy is expected to carry the momentum of last year's GDP growth into the current fiscal year as well



Source: Crisil, Bloomberg, BSE, IMF, The GDP projection for fiscal year 2026 is shown shaded in this graph is for illustration purposes only and is not guaranteed, Data as on 30 January 2026, Past Performance May or May not be sustained in future. Investors should not consider the same as investment advice GDP – Gross Domestic Product. Note-The details provided above is as per the information available in public domain at this moment and subject to change. Please consult your financial advisor for any investment decisions.

# India Market cap to GDP (%)

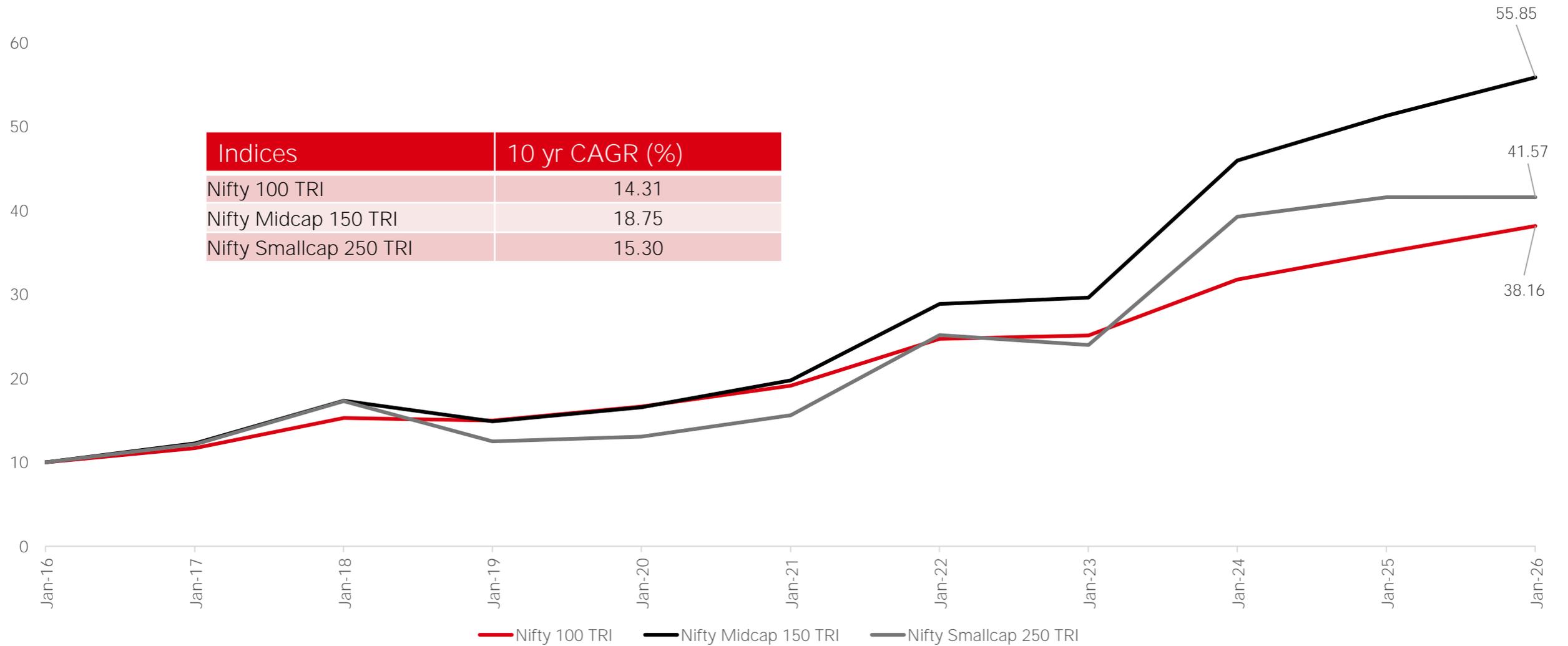


Source: MOSL, Bloomberg

Data as on 30 January 2026, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. GDP- Gross Domestic Product

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# Nifty Mid-cap 150 TRI vs Nifty Small-cap 250 TRI vs Nifty 100 TRI



Source: Crisil, NSE. Data as on 30 January 2026, data represents YTD values. The indices values are rebased by 10

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# Indian market - Performance trends

Indices	% Change										10-year CAGR*
	CY17	CY18	CY19	CY20	CY21	CY22	CY23	CY24	CY25	CY26	
Nifty 50 TRI	30.27	4.64	13.48	16.14	25.59	5.69	21.30	10.09	11.88	-3.04	14.23
BSE SENSEX TRI	29.56	7.23	15.66	17.16	23.23	5.80	20.33	9.49	10.38	-3.44	14.09
BSE Metal TRI	52.82	-16.20	-10.16	18.43	72.68	15.70	35.50	10.24	29.81	5.53	23.92
BSE Capitalgoods TRI	41.42	-0.49	-8.79	12.52	54.75	17.17	68.15	22.53	-0.21	-0.65	19.53
BSE Realty TRI	107.24	-30.69	27.58	9.20	55.40	-9.97	80.16	33.45	-17.06	-10.33	18.07
BSE PSU TRI	22.69	-18.69	-1.12	-12.80	47.95	28.30	61.48	24.34	12.09	4.47	17.21
BSE CD TRI	102.87	-8.32	21.53	22.19	47.73	-10.93	26.40	29.31	-6.51	-7.77	16.84
BSE Power TRI	22.03	-14.30	-0.64	11.38	73.68	28.51	36.45	21.28	-5.30	-1.69	15.85
BSE Oil & Gas TRI	37.81	-12.40	10.59	-0.55	31.72	20.45	17.30	16.50	14.07	-2.07	15.75
BSE BANKEX TRI	39.98	5.65	21.12	-2.12	12.97	21.91	12.12	7.15	16.66	0.46	14.98
BSE IT TRI	13.29	27.26	11.84	60.05	58.45	-22.70	28.28	22.21	-12.94	-0.16	14.84
BSE Auto TRI	33.31	-21.33	-9.94	14.27	20.59	17.83	47.71	23.40	22.59	-5.20	14.55
BSE FMCG TRI	33.26	12.11	-2.14	13.19	11.70	19.08	29.65	3.25	-0.23	-7.87	11.61
BSE Healthcare TRI	1.10	-5.38	-2.80	62.61	21.54	-11.50	37.97	44.30	-2.72	-5.60	10.43

Source: Crisil, BSE, Figures in red indicate negative returns in that period. \*10-year CAGR, Data as on 30 January 2026, CY26 is YTD (till 30 January 2026) (CD- Consumer Durable/ CG – Capital Goods))

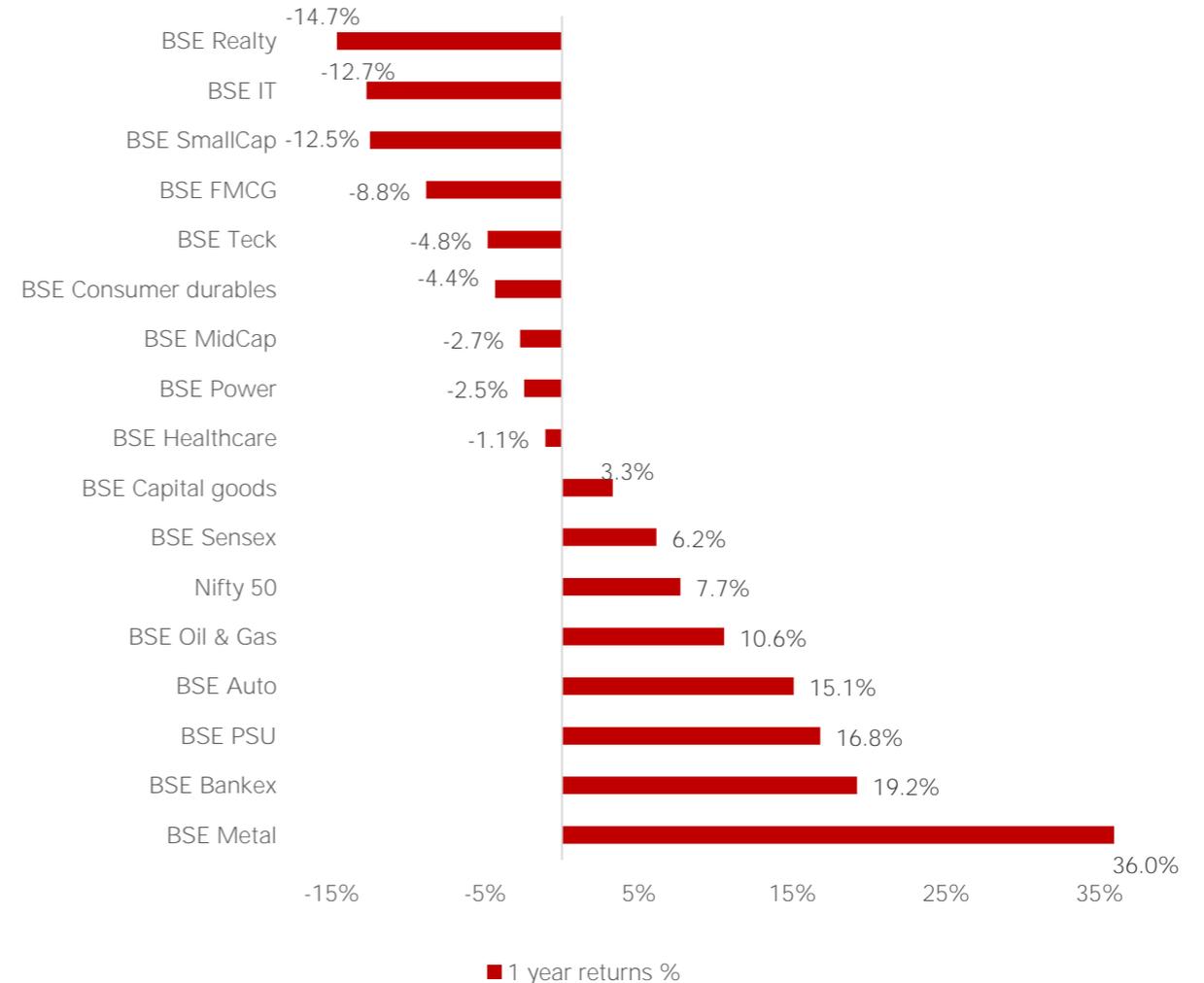
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## Indian equity indices slipped in January'26

- The US government's push to acquire Greenland, intervention in Venezuela and issuance of newer tariff threats stoked deeper geopolitical uncertainty. This, in turn, has led to a risk-off sentiment in global markets and fuelled another sharp correction in the Indian markets, which were already facing the impact of unabated foreign fund outflows since mid-2025.
- Consequently, both benchmark indices saw an on-month fall, with the BSE Sensex shedding 3.5% value vis-a-vis December-end to settle at 82,270 points, while the Nifty 50 fell 3% before closing at 25,321 points.
- The month began on a positive note, with Indian equities seeing some early gains because of strong auto sales, optimism about third-quarter earnings and some positive global cues.
- During the month, Indian bourses also saw some losses due to rising crude oil prices, a weaker rupee and mixed corporate earnings. The Indian government's announcement of a new tax on cigarettes and caution ahead of the Union Budget, also led to some losses.



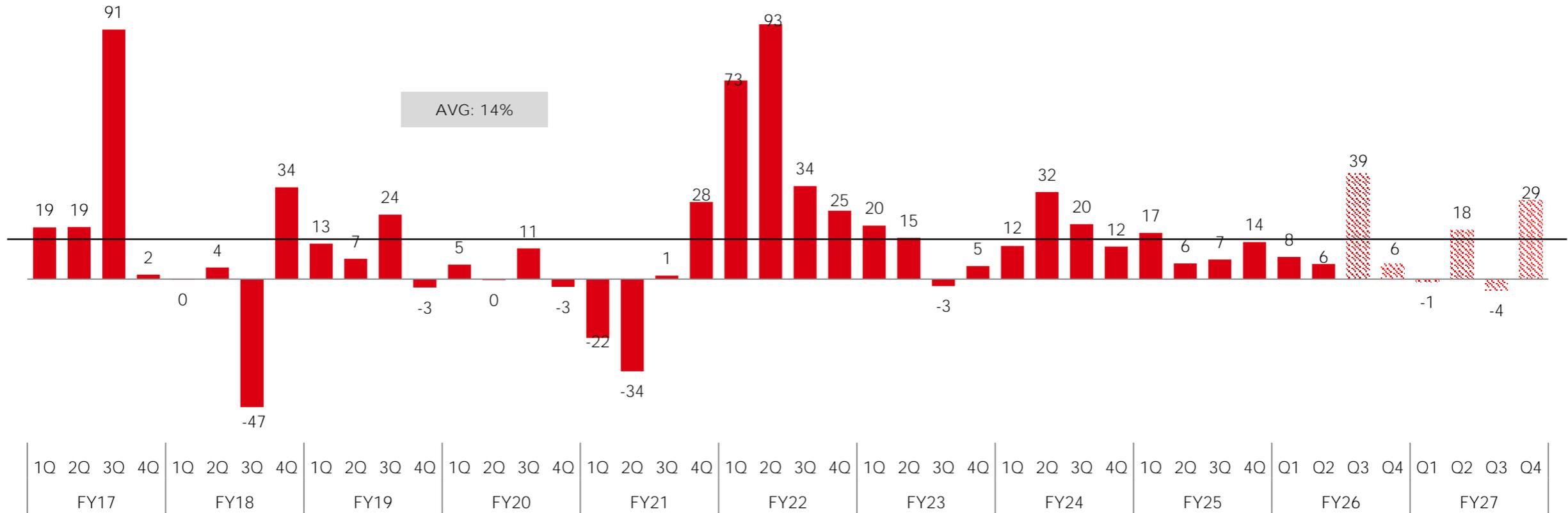
Source –Crisil, Data as on 30 January 2026, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. GDP – Gross Domestic Product

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# Earnings growth – quarterly trend

Nifty 50 earnings



## Nifty 50 EPS Growth (Y-o-Y)

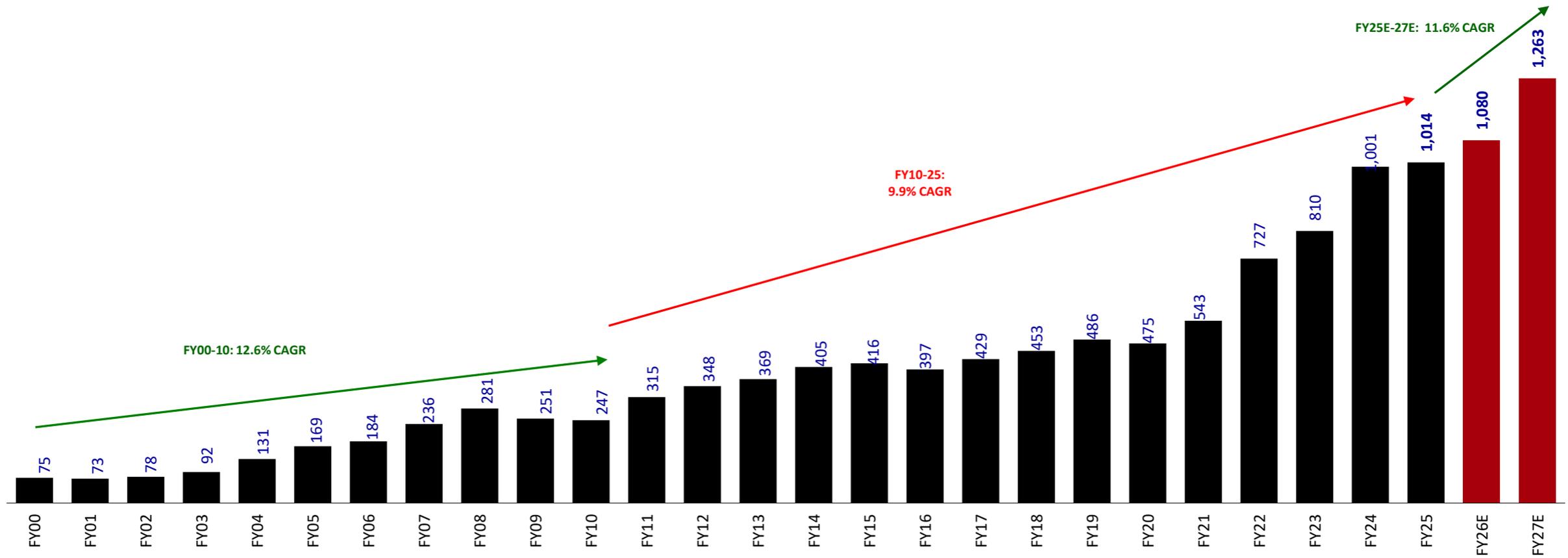
Estimates – shaded portion of FY26 and FY27

Source: Crisil, Bloomberg, Data as on 30 January 2026, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

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# Earnings trend

India - Equity earnings (Nifty 50 EPS)

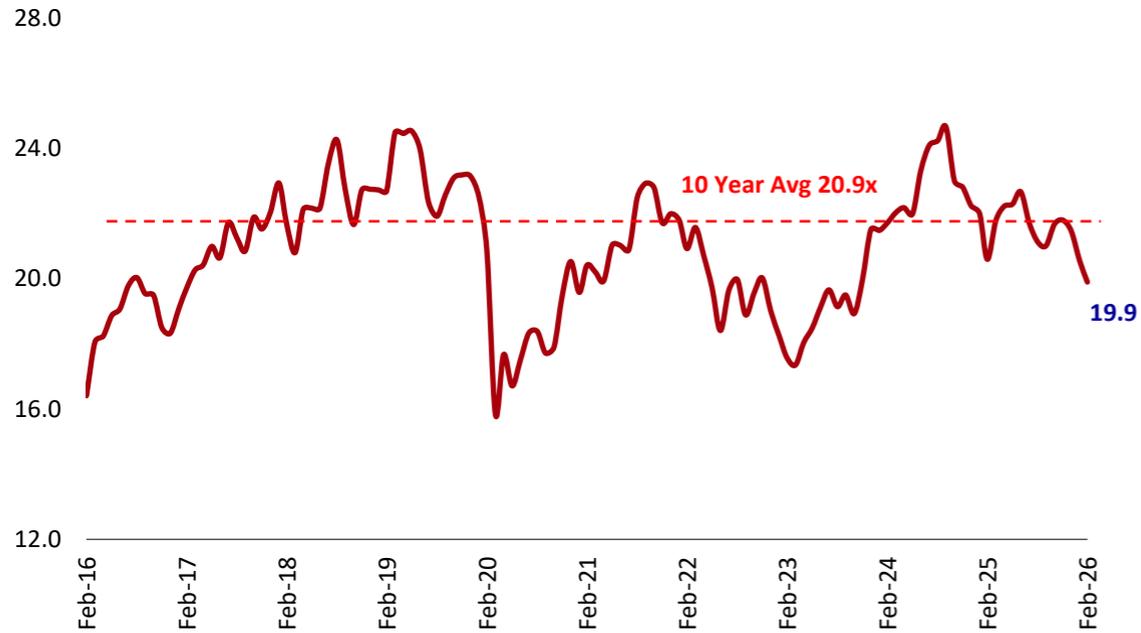


Source: MOSL, Bloomberg, Data as on 30 January 2026, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

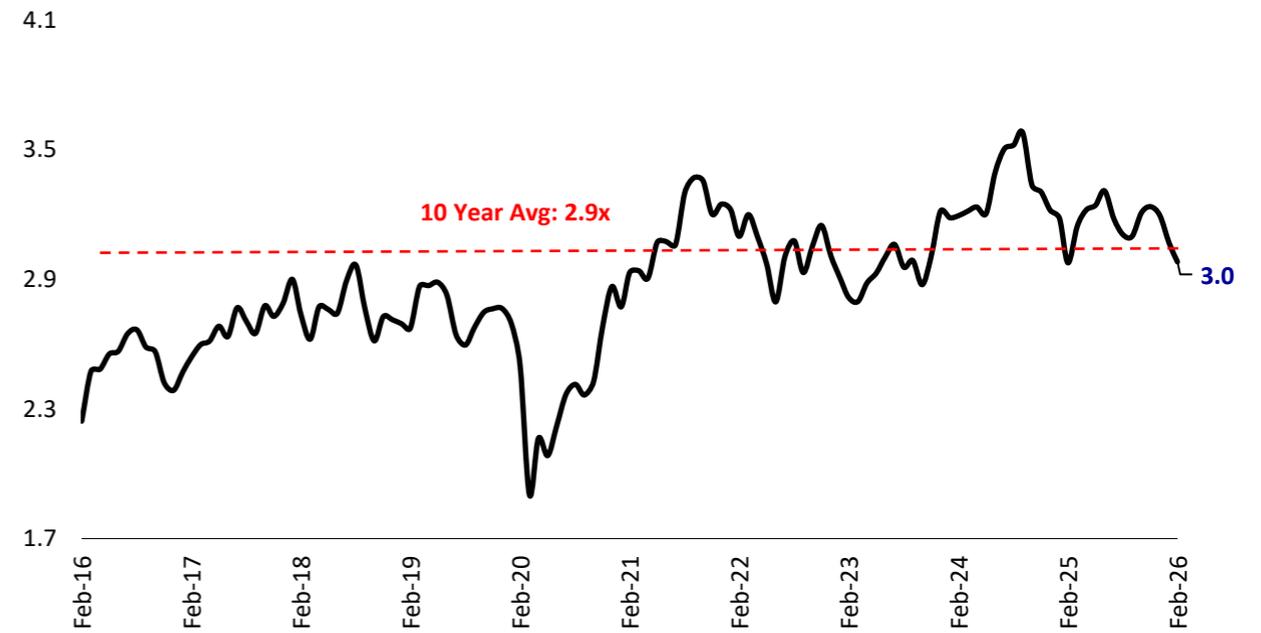
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# Market valuations – Nifty 50

### Large Cap - Price to Earnings (PE)



### Large Cap - Price to Book (PB)



Source: MOSL, Bloomberg

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- Indian equity indices saw a sharp cut in January'26, with BSE Sensex and NSE Nifty down 3.4%/3.0% respectively.
- Global markets delivered a positive return for the month. MSCI World index rose 2.2% in Jan with US (S&P 500) up 1.4%. MSCI Europe rose 4.4% and MSCI Japan rose 6.6%. MSCI EM was up 8.8% as MSCI China gained 4.7%.
- In the Union Budget 2026 government maintained a prudent fiscal stance with a fiscal deficit target of 4.3% for FY27. The government capex (adjusted) is expected to grow 10%yoy with focus on Defence, Power and higher support to states for capex.
- Nifty consensus EPS estimate for CY26/27 declined 2%/1% respectively in Jan'26 as per Bloomberg. Nifty now trades on 20x 1-year forward PE. This is now in-line with its 5-year average and a ~10% premium to its 10-year average.
- Announcement of potential trade deals with EU and US should now help support private capex with reduction in global macro-economic uncertainty.
- The GST rate cut announced by the government along with the previously announced income tax rate cuts should significantly help boost private sector consumption and support private capex.
- However, government tax revenue growth has been weak in the first eight months and is likely to lead to slower spending by the government in H2FY26 to achieve the fiscal deficit target. This would partially offset the gains from GST and income tax rate cut mentioned above. Overall, India's economic growth momentum continues to surprise on the upside with a strong 8.2%yoy GDP growth in Q2FY26.
- India's growth remains quite resilient despite the global macro-economic challenges. Interest rate and liquidity cycle, decline in crude prices and normal monsoon are all supportive of a pick-up in growth going forward.
- We expect India's investment cycle to be on a medium-term uptrend supported by government investment in infrastructure and manufacturing, pickup in private investments and a recovery in real estate cycle.
- We expect higher private investments in renewable energy and related supply chain, localization of higher-end technology components, and India becoming a more meaningful part of global supply chains to support faster growth.

Source: HSBC Asset Management India, Bloomberg, Data as on 30 January 2026, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

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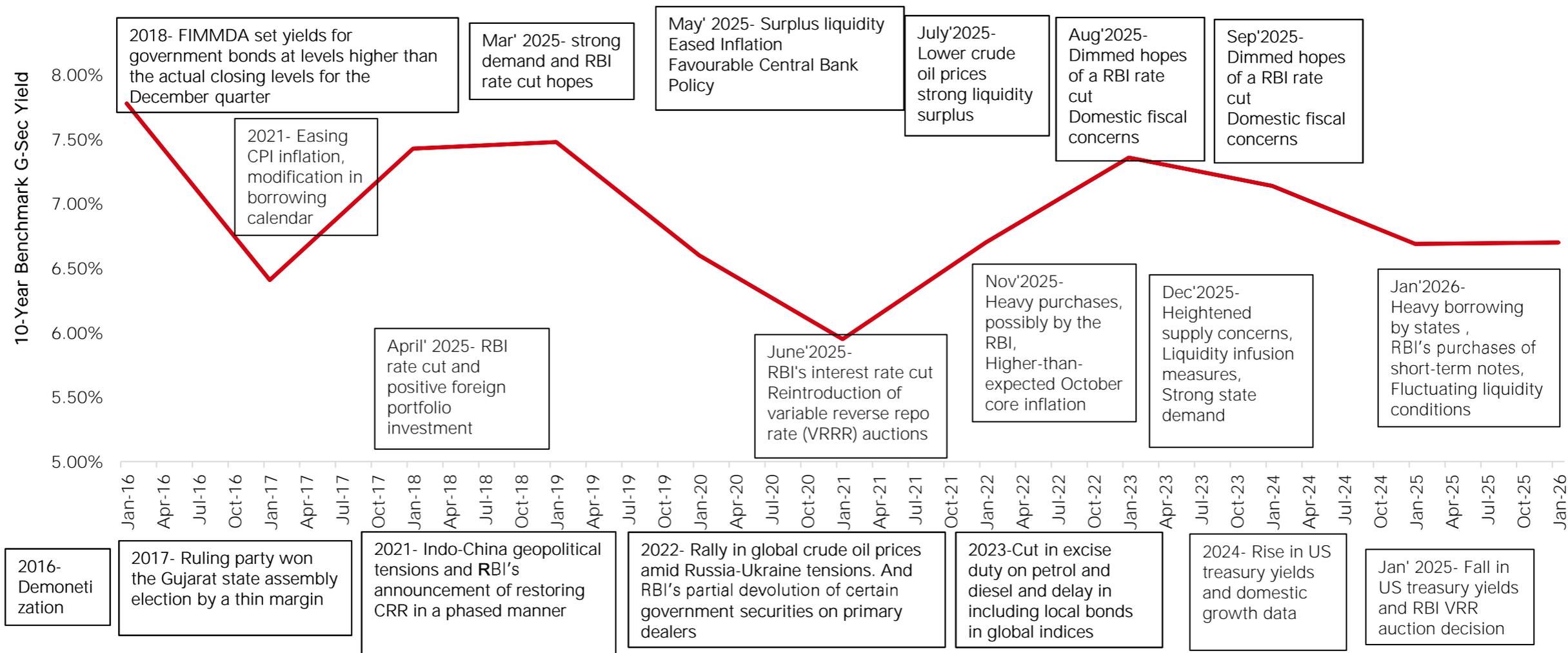
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# Domestic Debt

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# History of Debt Markets through major events

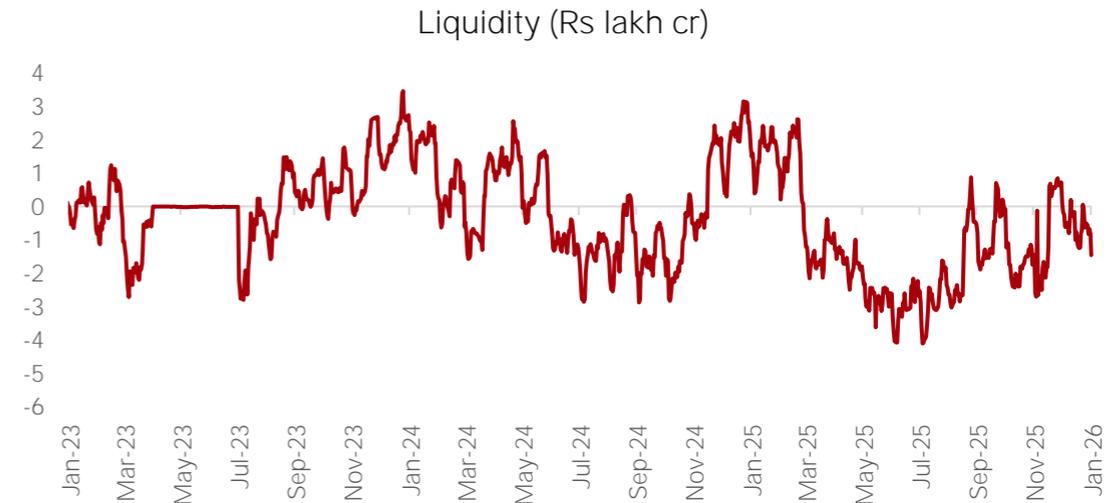
10-year G-Sec yield movement through major events



Source: NSE, Crisil, Data as on 30 January 2026, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

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- The weighted-average call rate stood at around 5.49% on January 30, 2026.
- The tight systemic liquidity, along with heavy borrowing by states and subdued risk appetite, pushed yields on 10-year government securities to near 11-month highs during the month. The yield on the benchmark 10-year 6.48% 2035 paper hit 6.71% on January 27 before eventually closing at 6.70% on January 30, 2026, compared with 6.60% at December-end.
- At the start of the month, bond prices fell after the announcement of an ambitious Rs 5 trillion borrowing programme by the states for the fourth quarter of this fiscal triggered supply-related concerns.
- The concerns were aggravated by the RBI's initial purchases of short-term notes and reports of weak response at auctions. Fluctuating liquidity conditions and the central bank's preference for illiquid papers, rather than more actively traded notes, in its debt purchases also exerted pressure on bond prices.
- Bond prices also fell sharply after Bloomberg Index Services' decision to defer the inclusion of Indian bonds in its Global Aggregate Bond Index triggered unwinding of positions built on index-inflow expectations and revived concerns about the market's ability to absorb heavy upcoming central and state debt supply.

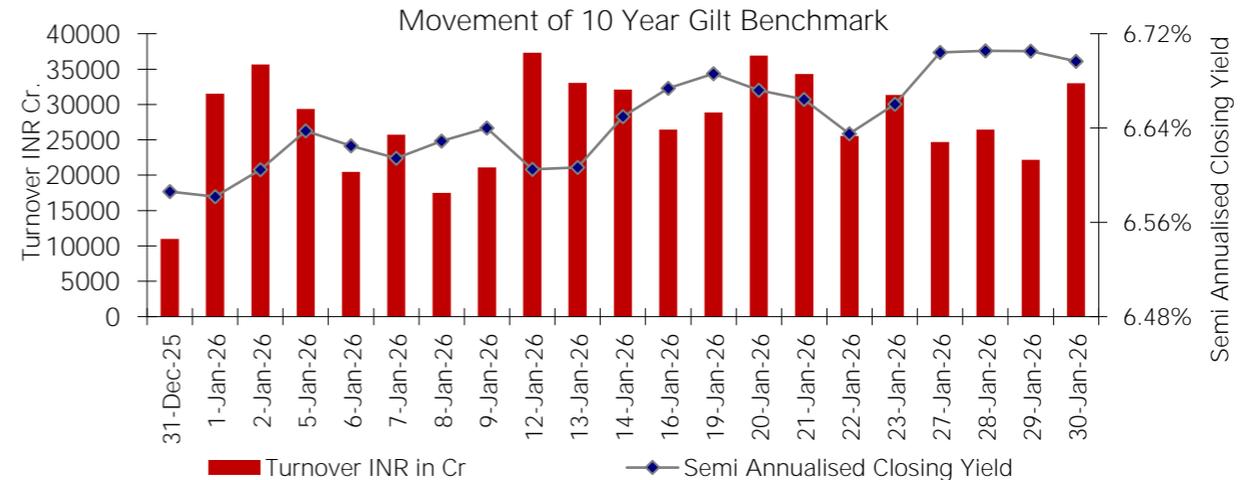
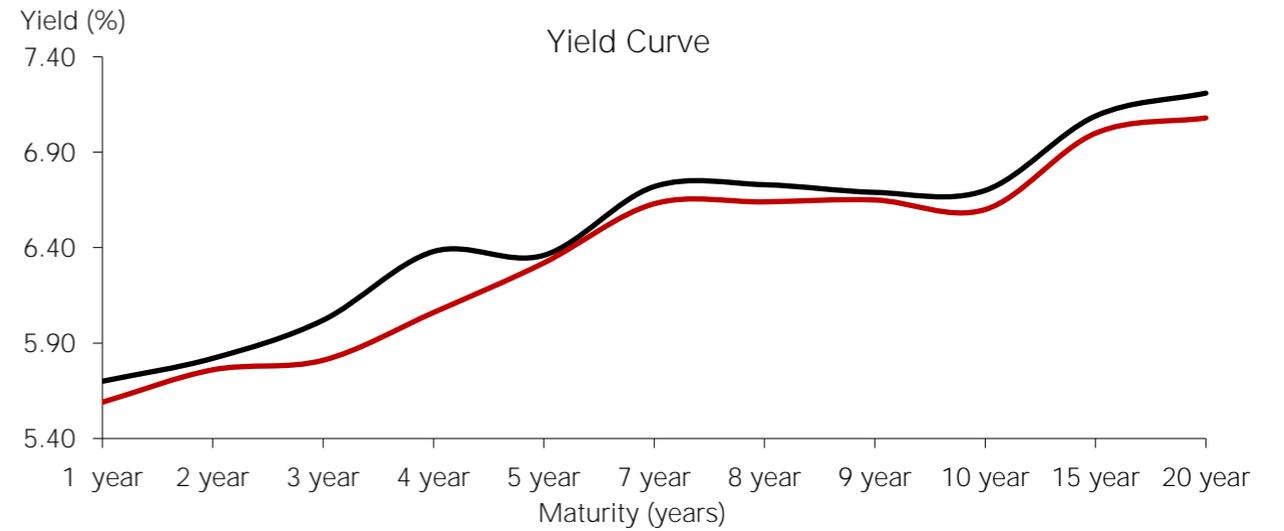


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Debt Market Indicators	30-Jan-26	31-Dec-25
Call Rate	4.80%	4.85%
3-mth CP rate	7.75%	6.67%
5 yr Corp Bond	7.29%	6.94%
10 Yr Gilt	6.70%	6.60%
Repo	5.25%	5.25%
SDF	6.25%	5.00%
CRR	3.00%	3.00%
1-Month CD	6.45%	6.00%
3-mth CD rate	7.25%	6.25%
6-Month CD	7.25%	6.48%



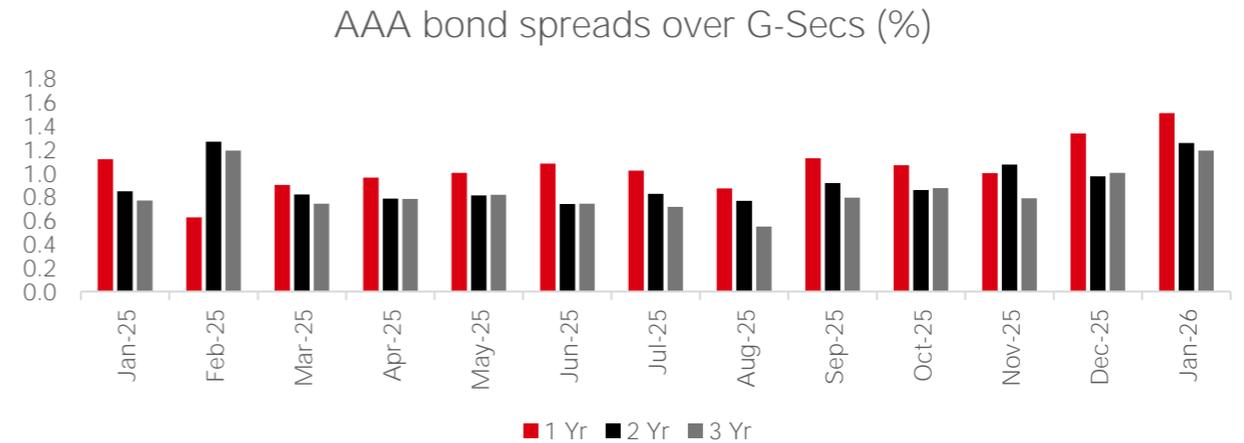
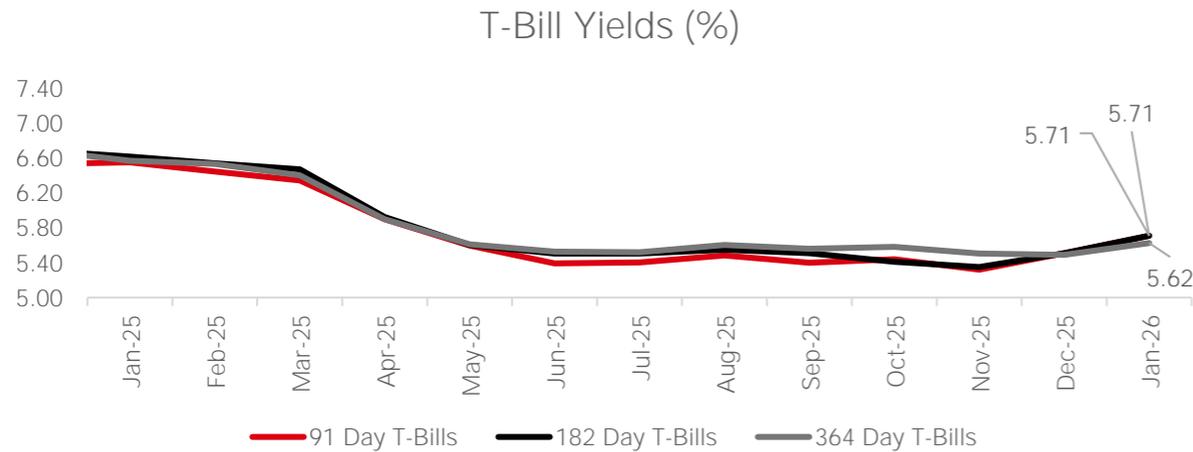
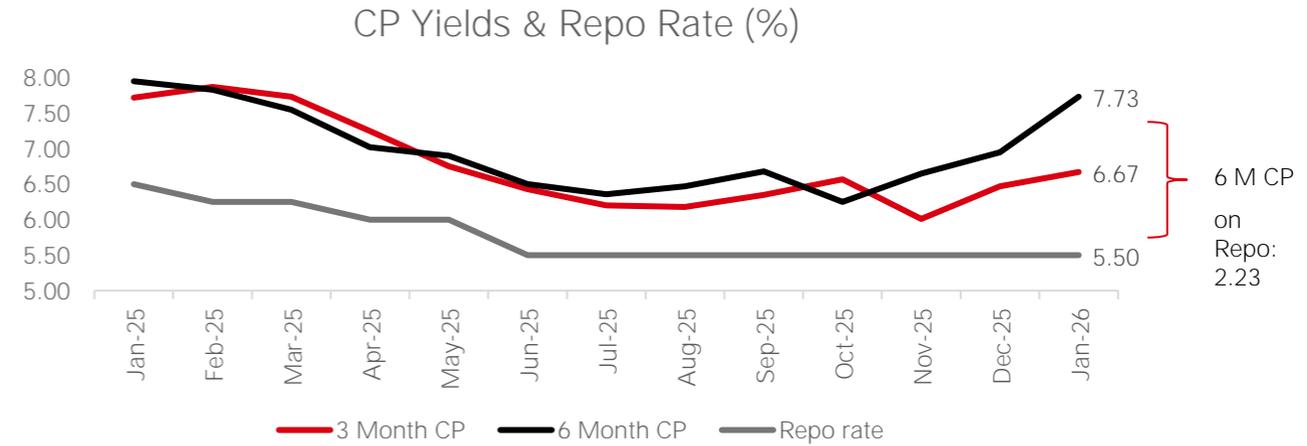
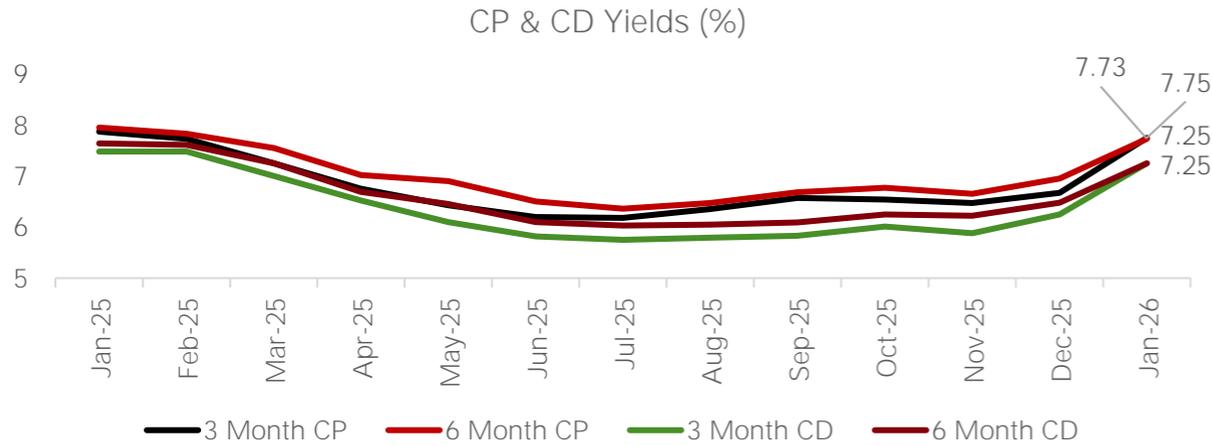
Source: Crisil Fixed Income database. Data as on 30 January 2026.

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# Debt Market Review

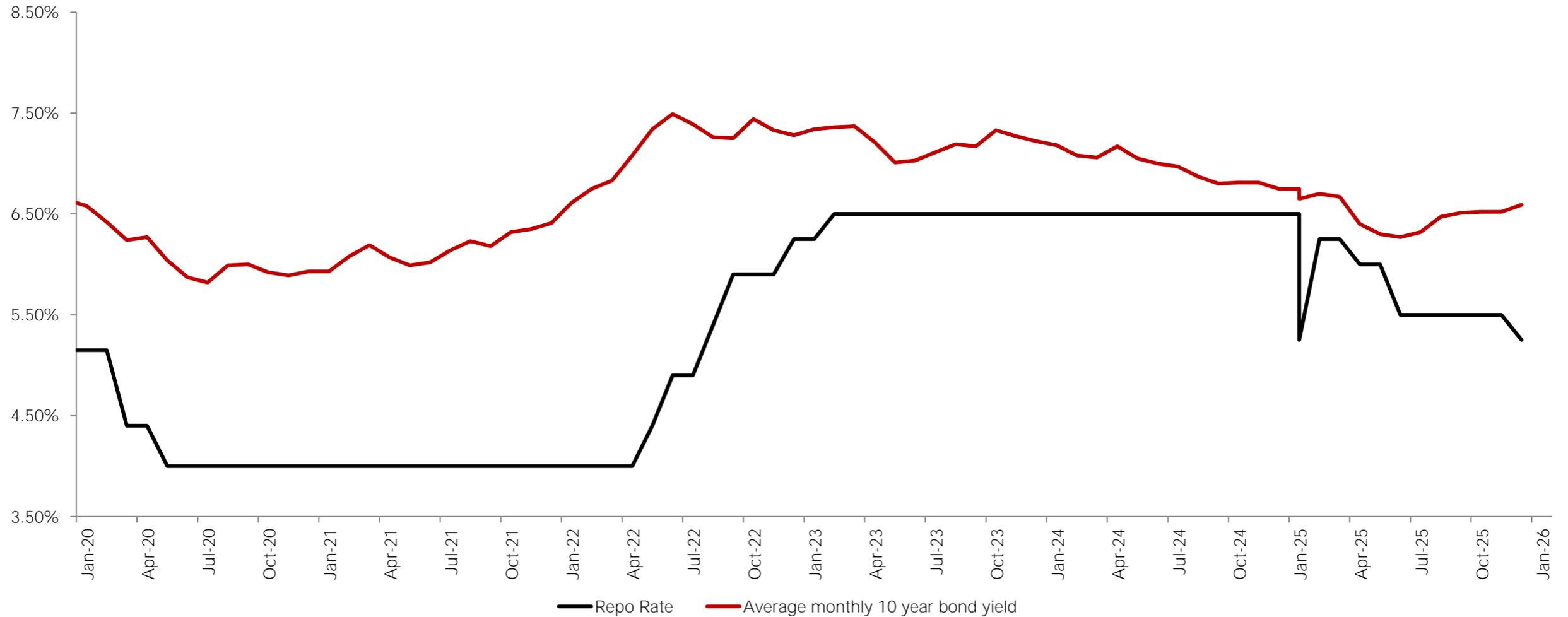


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# RBI Repo Rate at 5.25%



Source: RBI, Crisil, Data as on 30 January 2026

Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

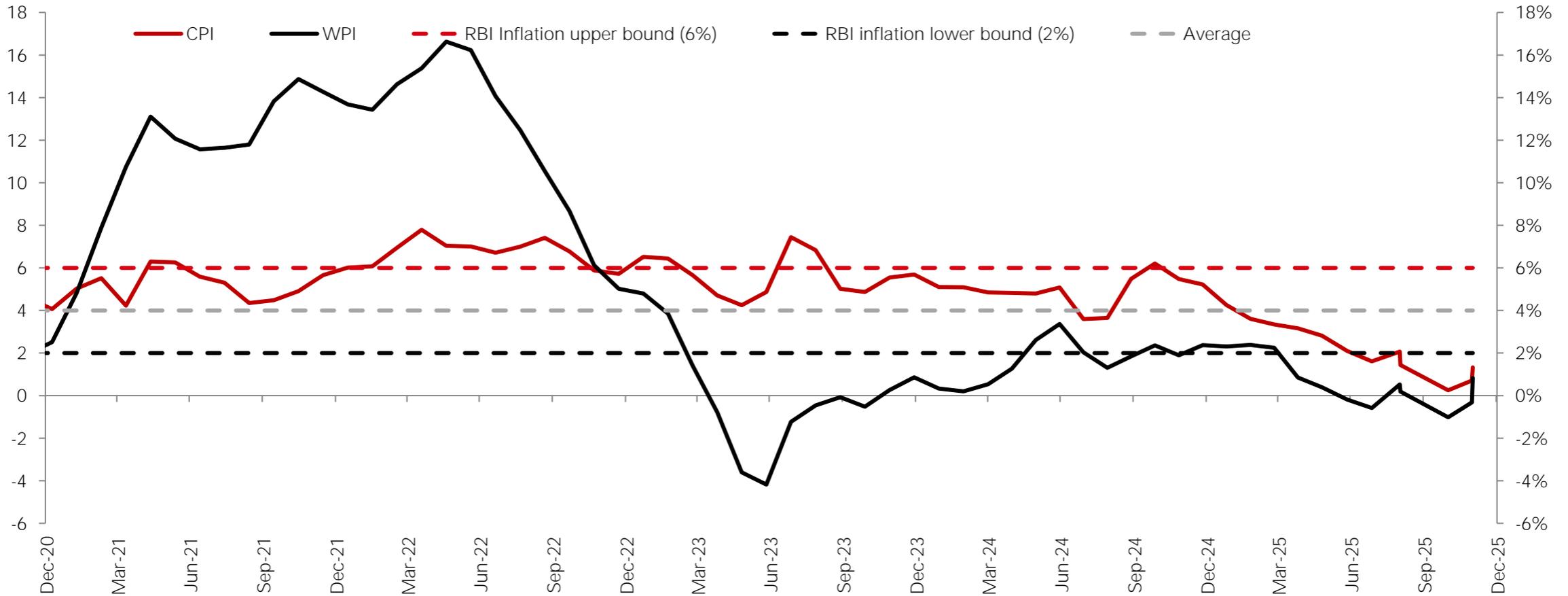
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# Inflation target and trend

## CPI inflation below the RBI's target range average

RBI target: 6% with +4 upper limit and -2% lower limit



Source: Crisil, MOSPI, RBI, Data as on 30 January 2026, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

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- The first advance estimates of GDP growth projections for FY26 position are pegged at 7.4% with Nominal GDP growth at 8% YoY for FY26.
- Despite the ongoing global uncertainties, the economic outlook remains positive. And with the most recent developments around bilateral free trade agreements (FTAs) with the European Union (EU) and the US (yet to inked with details still unknown) – have lifted animal spirits and receded downside risks to economic growth.
- FY27 Union Budget released on 1-Feb too has also demonstrated policy continuity with focus on capital-infrastructure building expenditure and fiscal consolidation (although modest), remaining growth conducive.
- The RBI MPC of 6th Feb, has delivered a neutral hold and is likely to take a ‘data-driven’ approach, more so because of the base revisions in India’s GDP and CPI.
- Following the budget announcement of a gross borrowing figure of INR 17.2 lakh crore and the net borrowing figure of INR 11.7 lakh crore dampened debt market sentiment; pushing yields higher across the curve, notwithstanding RBI’s liquidity measures.
- Following the neutral policy outcome and absence of any fresh liquidity measures, yields have hardened, across the curve. All-in-all, the neutral hold and current dynamics still suggest there is room for one final cut, the final policy action remains data dependent.
- The markets are likely pricing in the end of the rate easing cycle, Hence, even if the final cut comes through it might bring little cheer to the bonds market and we are likely to see policy rates stay lower for longer and markets are likely to see consolidation.
- While RBI might need to conduct OMOs next financial year as well, the demand supply dynamics remains slightly unfavourable.
- While, increased CD supply this quarter will keep pressure on short end rates, spreads overnight rates offer favourable pick up, continue to remain positive on 1–3-year corporate bonds.
- Additionally, SDLs offer good value over IGBs and once we move into next quarter there is possibility of spread compression.

Source: HSBC Asset Management India, Bloomberg, Data as on 30 January 2026, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

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# Domestic Economy

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# Indian Economic Environment

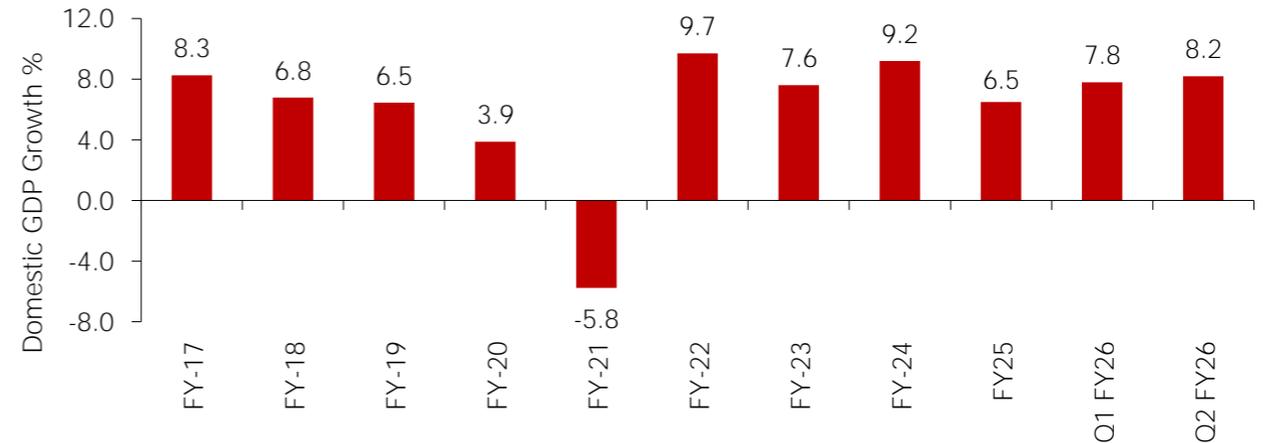
Indicators		Jan-26	Dec-25	Nov-25	Oct-25	Sep-25	Aug-25	Jul-25	Jun-25	May-25	Apr-25	Mar-25	Feb-25	Jan-25
Debt Indicators	Currency in circulation (Rs billion)	39800	39079	38512	38184	38071	38097	38147	38427	38344	37762	36997	36444	35893
	Repo rate	5.25%	5.25%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	6.00%	6.00%	6.25%	6.25%	6.50%
	10-year G-sec yield	6.70%	6.60%	6.54%	6.53%	6.57%	6.59%	6.38%	6.32%	6.27%	6.36%	6.58%	6.72%	6.69%
	Call rate	4.80%	4.85%	5.50%	5.10%	5.00%	5.45%	4.95%	5.25%	5.75%	6.00%	7.00%	6.50%	6.65%
	Forex reserves (\$ billion; mthly. avg.)	696	692	689	699	701	693	698	699	689	682	658	638	628.9
Economy	GDP	NA		NA	NA	8.20%			7.80%			7.40%		
	Fiscal deficit (Rs billion)	NA	-1208.29	1515.27	2520.21	-250.3	1297.37	1876.84	2675.69	-1731.69	1863.32	2304.18	1773.1	2554.53
	Gross Tax Collections (Rs crore)	NA	647837	222,040	249,036	521,391	251,053	223,901	353,778	243,753	271,478	590,999	219,870	233,928
	IIP, %y/y	NA	7.80%	7.20%	0.50%	4.60%	4.10%	4.30%	1.50%	1.20%	2.70%	3.90%	2.90%	5.00%
	Exports, \$ billion	NA	38.51	38.13	34.38	36.38	35.1	37.24	35.14	38.73	38.49	41.97	36.91	36.43
	Imports, \$ billion	NA	63.55	62.66	76.06	68.53	61.59	64.59	53.92	60.61	64.91	63.51	50.96	59.42
	Manufacturing PMI	55.4	55.0	56.6	59.2	57.7	59.3	59.1	58.4	57.6	58.2	58.1	56.3	57.7
	Services PMI	58.5	58.0	59.8	58.9	60.9	62.9	60.5	60.4	58.8	58.7	58.5	59.0	56.5
	GST collections (Rs crore)	193,384	174,550	170,276	195,936	189,017	186,315	195,735	184,597	201,050	236,716	196,141	183,646	195,506
	CPI inflation, % y/y	NA	1.33%	0.71%	0.25%	1.44%	2.07%	1.61%	2.10%	2.82%	3.16%	3.34%	3.61%	4.31%
	WPI inflation, % y/y	NA	0.83%	-0.32%	-1.02%	0.13%	0.52%	-0.58%	-0.19%	0.39%	0.85%	2.05%	2.38%	2.31%
India crude oil import (mbpd)	NA	21.585	21.24	20.9	19.9	19.6	18.9	20.3	21.3	21.0	22.7	19.1	20.8	
Sector update	Auto – Passenger vehicles	NA	27.90%	18.6%	16.5%	0.20%	-6.90%	2.30%	-6.80%	-0.70%	3.40%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%
	Auto – Two-wheelers	NA	39.40%	21.2%	2.15%	6.66%	7.14%	8.70%	-3.40%	2.20%	-16.70%	11.4%	-9.0%	2.1%
	Auto – Commercial vehicles	NA	28.00%	24.2%	9.87%	25.67%	3.75%	4.60%	-6.00%	-1.00%	-2.10%	-1.0%	-3.3%	0.6%
	Auto – Tractors	NA	37.10%	30.1%	14.84%	45.39%	28.30%	8.00%	10.50%	9.10%	7.70%	25.4%	13.6%	11.4%
	Banks – Deposit growth	9.60%	9.40%	10.20%	9.50%	9.50%	10.10%	10.10%	10.40%	10.00%	10.20%	10.60%	10.60%	10.7%
	Banks – Credit growth	9.20%	12.00%	11.40%	11.40%	10.40%	10.20%	9.80%	9.60%	9.80%	10.30%	11.80%	11.30%	11.90%
	Infra – Coal	NA	3.60%	2.10%	-8.50%	-1.20%	11.40%	-12.30%	-6.80%	2.80%	3.5%	1.6%	1.7%	4.6%
	Infra – Electricity	NA	5.30%	-1.50%	-6.90%	3.10%	4.10%	3.70%	-1.20%	-4.70%	1.70%	7.50%	3.6%	2.4%
	Infra – Steel	NA	6.90%	6.10%	5.90%	14.40%	13.60%	16.60%	9.70%	7.40%	4.40%	8.70%	6.9%	4.7%
	Infra – Cement	NA	13.50%	14.50%	5.20%	5.00%	5.40%	11.60%	8.20%	9.70%	6.30%	12.20%	10.8%	14.6%

Source – Crisil, Mospi, Financial Websites, RBI, PIB Data as on 30 January 2026.

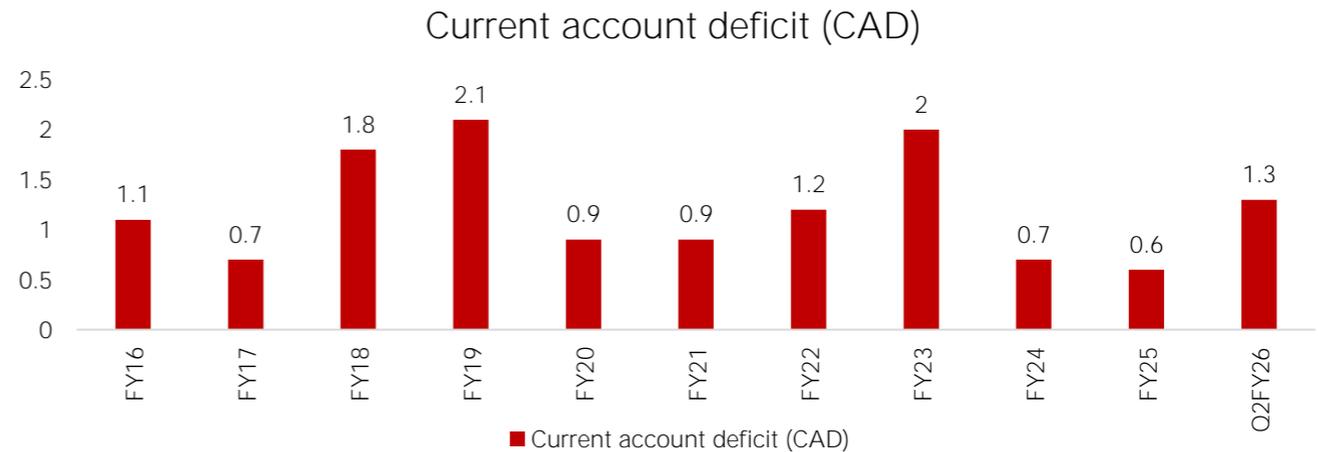
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Growth outlook remains positive, Economic Survey pegs GDP growth at 6.8-7.2% for fiscal 2027

- The Economic Survey 2025-26, released ahead of Union Budget 2026-27, projected India's gross domestic product (GDP) to grow 6.8-7.2% in fiscal 2027.
- The positive sentiment was echoed by global institutions. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) raised its growth projection for India to 6.4%, about 20 basis points higher than its forecast in October.
- The United Nations upgraded its India growth forecast for 2027 to 6.7%, attributing it to resilient private consumption and strong public investment.
- The World Bank Group hailed India as one of the key engines of global growth and announced a new Country Partnership Framework to help accelerate the next phase of the country's growth, with focus on private sector-led job creation and annual financing of \$8-10 billion over a five-year period from fiscal 2026.



Gross domestic product expanded to 8.2% in Q2 of fiscal 2026



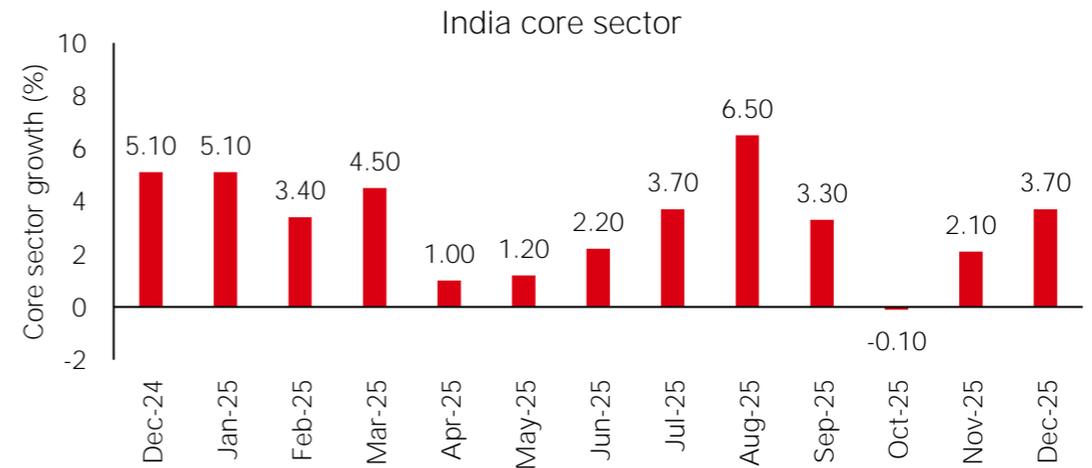
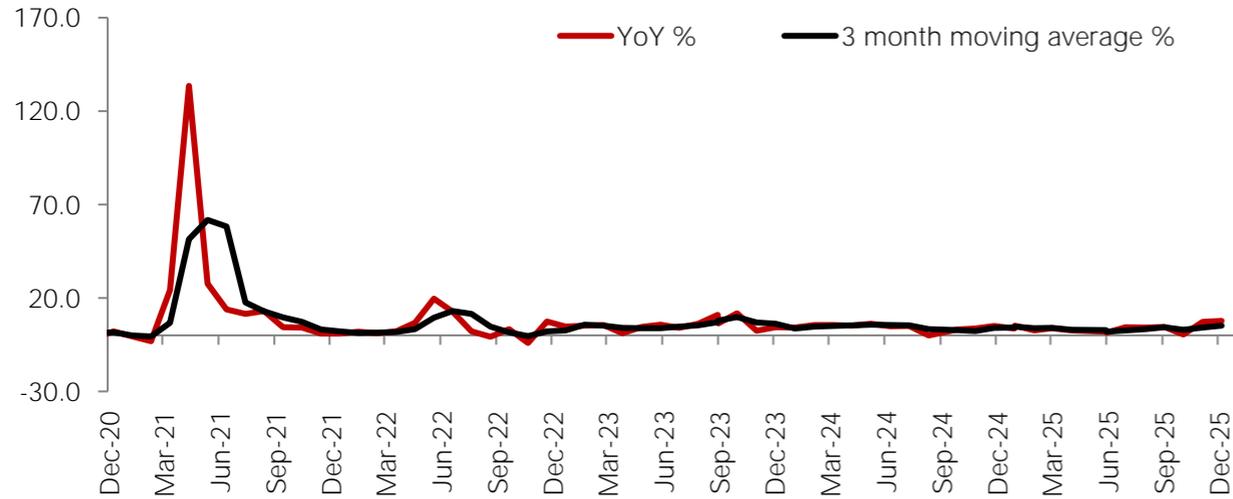
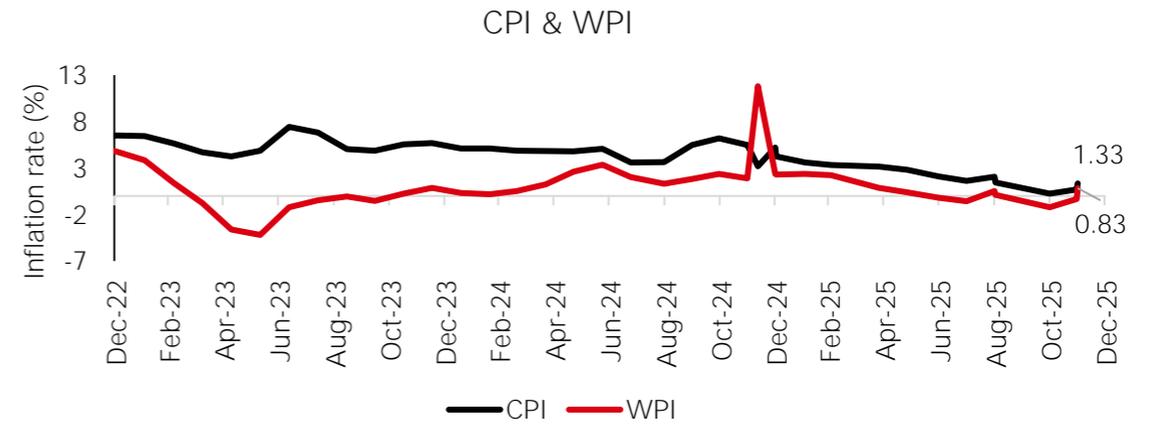
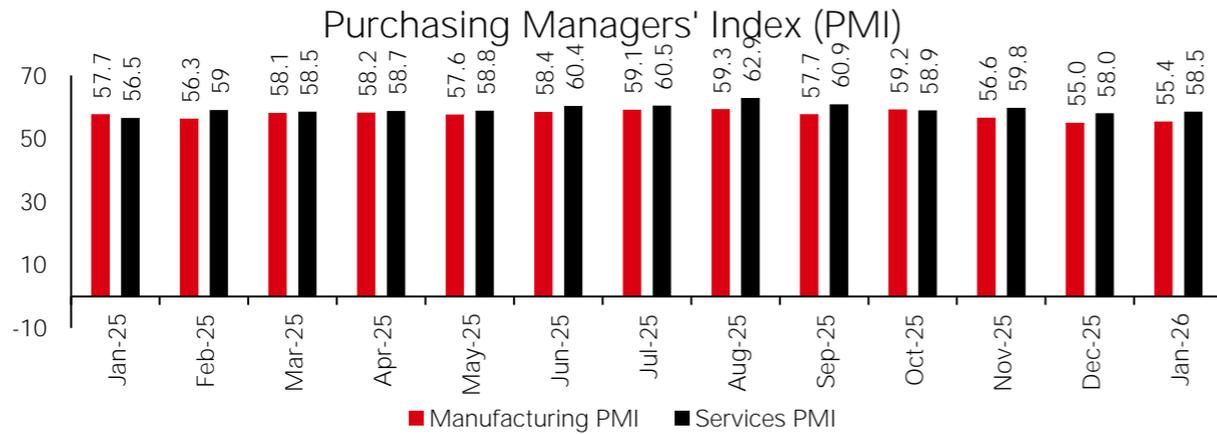
Current account deficit moderated to 1.3% of GDP on quarter for Q2FY26

Source – Crisil, Mospi, Data as on 30 January 2026

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# Indian Economic Environment

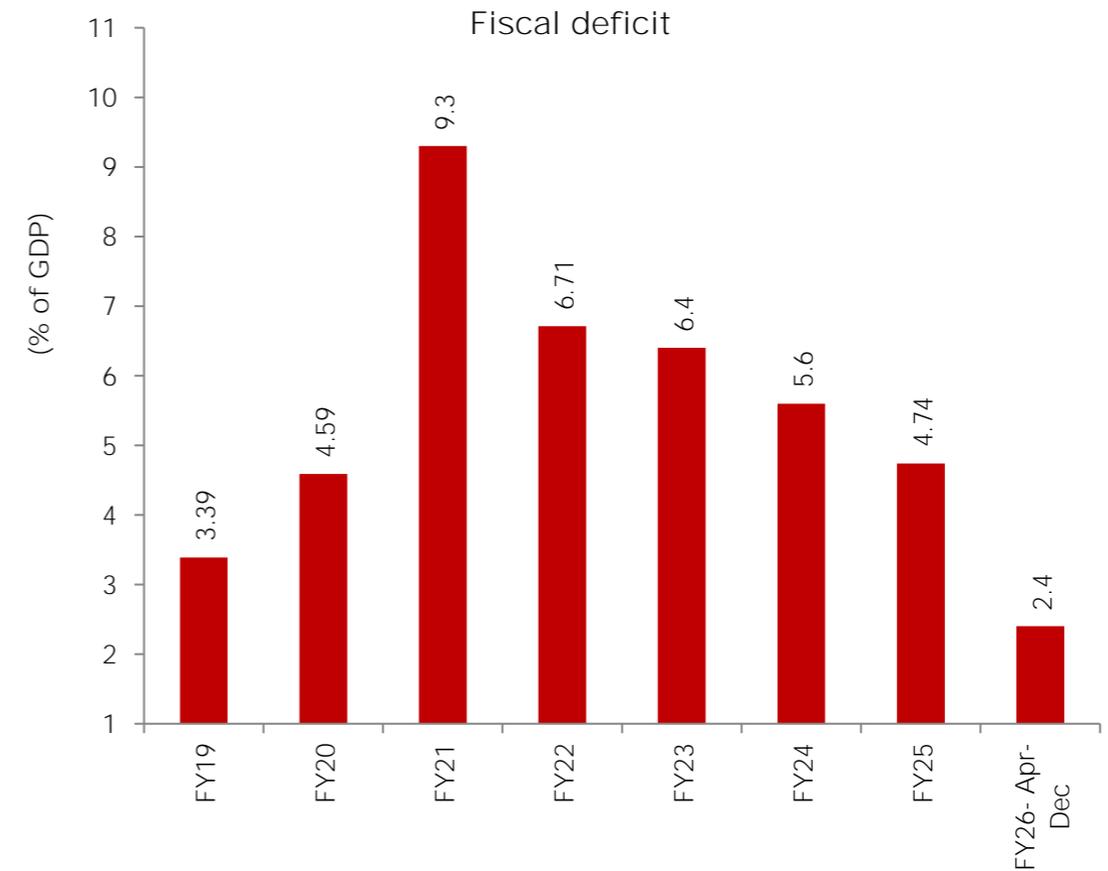
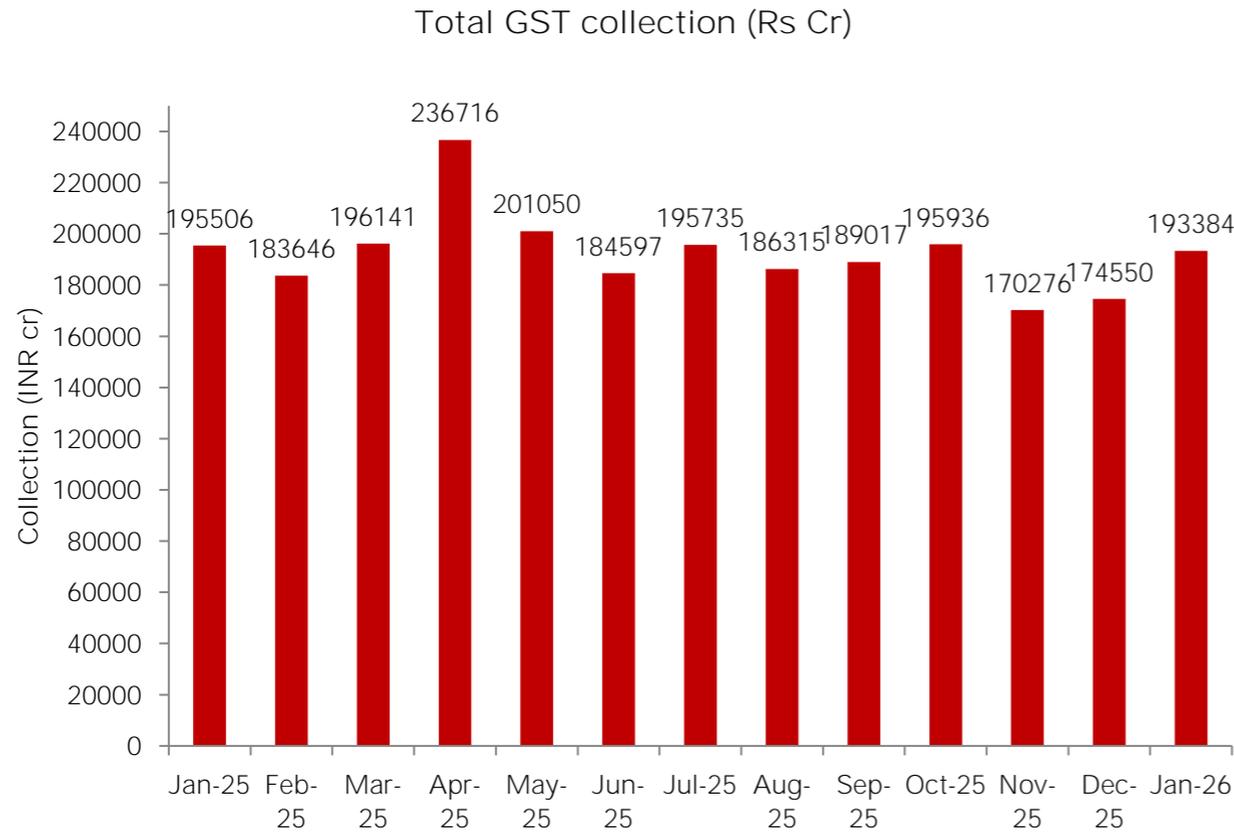


Source –Crisil, Trading Economics, MOSPI, EAI, Data as on 30 January 2026, RBI- Reserve Bank of India GDP- Gross Domestic Product.

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# GST collection INR 1.93 lakh crore in January



As per reports, the government collected INR 1.93 lakh crore goods and services tax (GST) for the month of January. Fiscal deficit for Apr-Dec period stood at 2.40% of estimated GDP for FY26.

Source- Crisil, gst.gov.in, Data as on 30 January 2026, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. GST – Goods and Services Tax  
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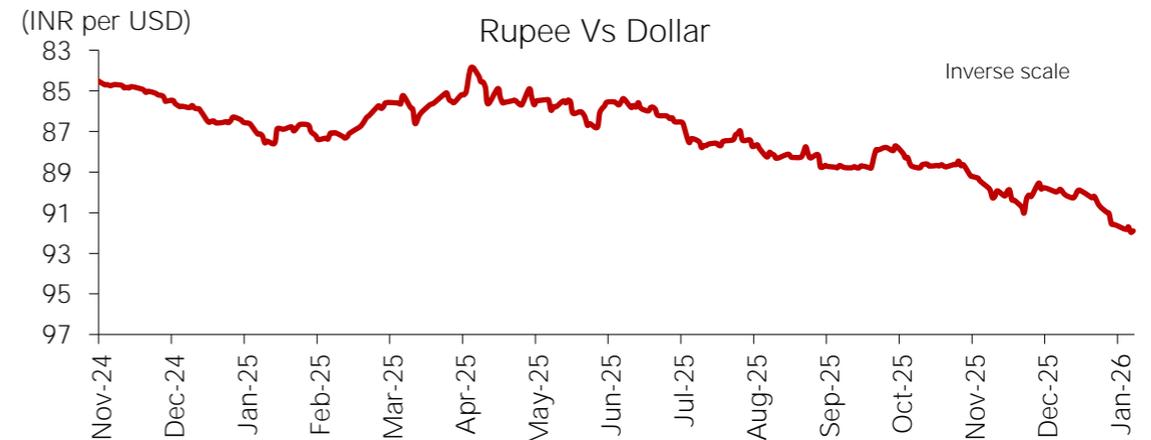
# Currency & Commodity market update

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## Rupee ended lower in January

- The rupee fell a sharp 2.2% on-month against the United States (US) dollar in January 2026, marking its third consecutive monthly decline and its worst monthly performance since September 2022.
- Although interventions by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) provided a resistance level, the rupee hit an all-time low of Rs 92.02 per dollar on the last trading day of the month, eventually closing at Rs 91.90 per dollar. The rupee had closed the previous month at Rs 89.92 per dollar.
- Unrelenting foreign fund outflows and robust corporate demand for dollars exerted significant pressure on the local currency throughout the month.
- Heavy foreign fund outflows continued to be a drag on the rupee in January. Foreign institutional investors sold Rs 35,962 crore worth (net sales) of Indian equities during the month, the most since August 2025.

Rupee Movement V/s Global Currencies				
	30-Jan-26	31-Dec-25	Change	% Change
USD	91.90	89.92	1.98	2.20%
GBP	126.38	121.02	5.36	4.43%
EURO	109.57	105.56	4.01	3.80%
100 YEN	59.72	57.42	2.30	4.01%



Rupee declined due to foreign fund outflows

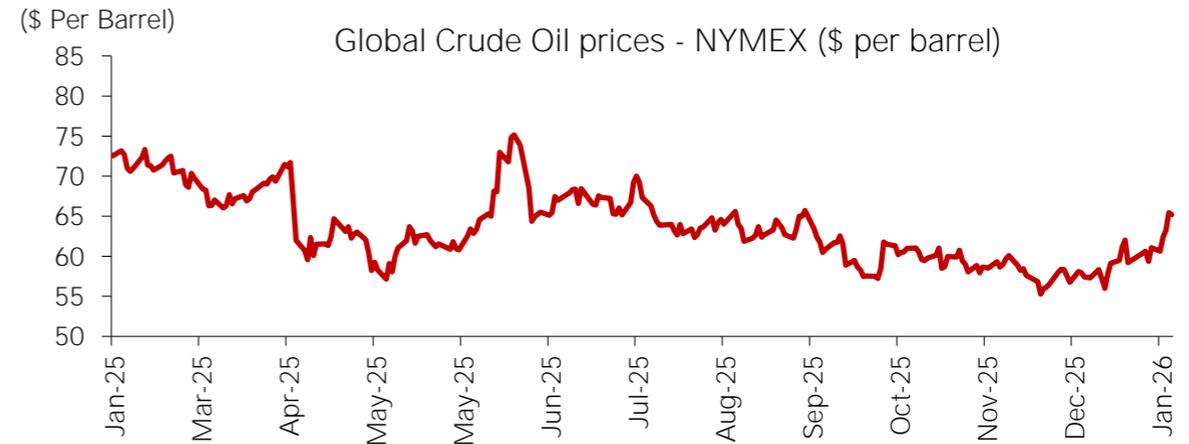
Source: RBI, Crisil. Data as on 30 January 2026, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. US- United States

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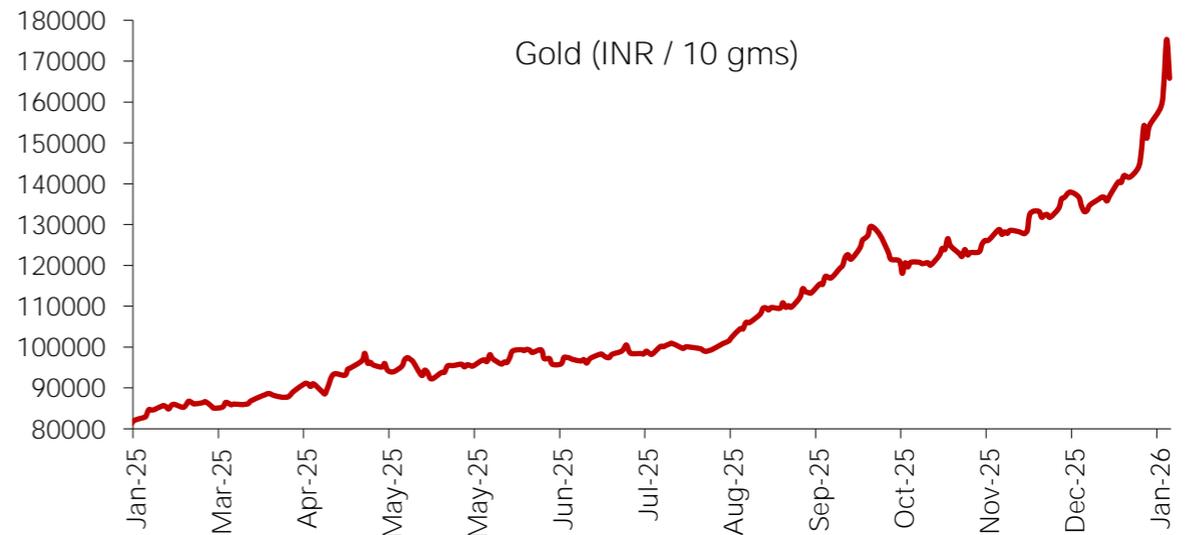
## International crude oil prices rose in January

- Crude oil prices on the New York Mercantile Exchange ended at \$65.21 a barrel on January 30, 2026, up 13.57% on-month from \$57.42 per barrel on December 31, 2025.
- Brent crude oil prices stood at \$69.32 per barrel compared with \$60.85 per barrel (up 13.92%).
- Overall, crude oil prices rose in January, because of persistent supply-side concerns amid heightened geopolitical uncertainty and weather-related disruptions.



## Domestic gold prices high in January

- Gold prices ended at Rs 1,65,795 per 10 gm on January 30, 2026, up 24.48% from Rs 1,33,195 per 10 gm on December 31, 2025, as reported by the India Bullion and Jewellers Association
- Gold prices ended higher in January, supported largely by haven demand amid persistent geopolitical uncertainties. Expectations of a dovish stance by the US Fed also aided prices
- However, gains were briefly capped mid-month due to profit booking, following the Bank of Japan's rate hike and softer US inflation data



Source – Crisil, NYMEX, IBJA Data as on 30 January 2026.

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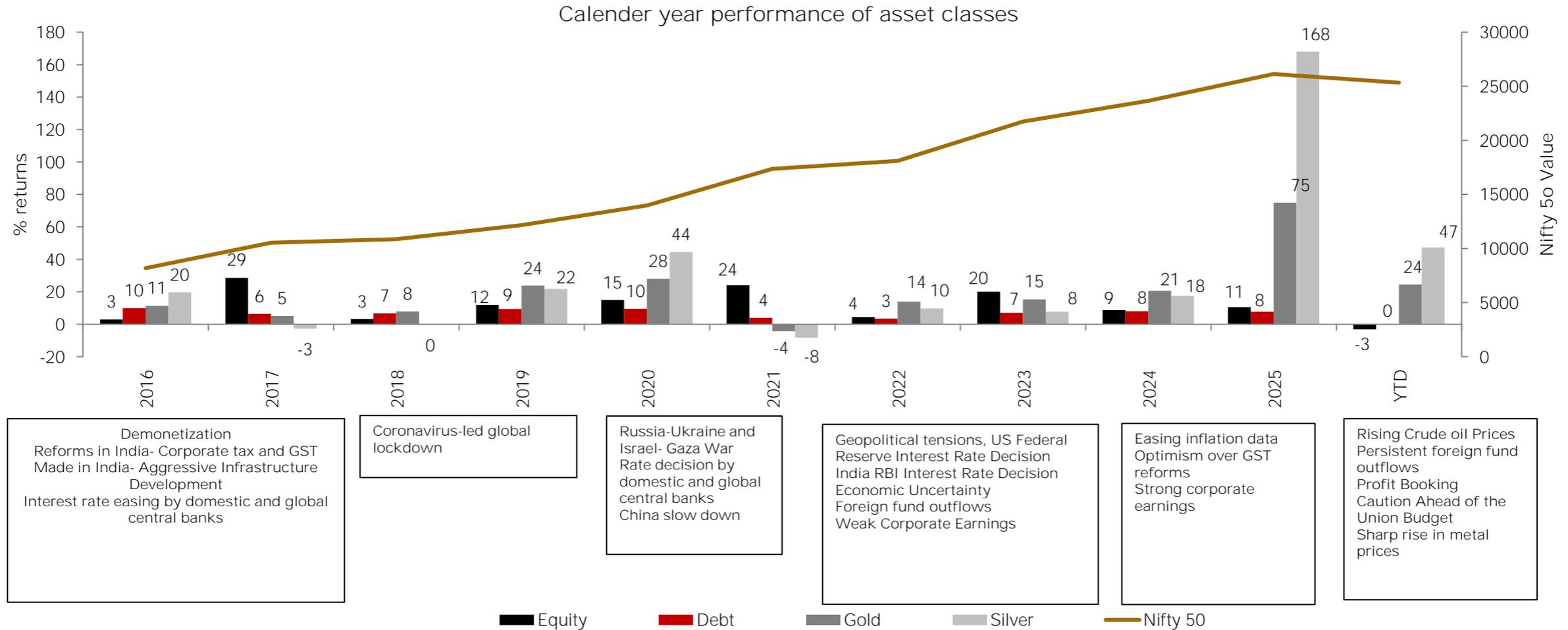
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# Asset Performance

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# History of asset classes through major events



Equity- Nifty 50, Debt- CRISIL Short Term Bond Index

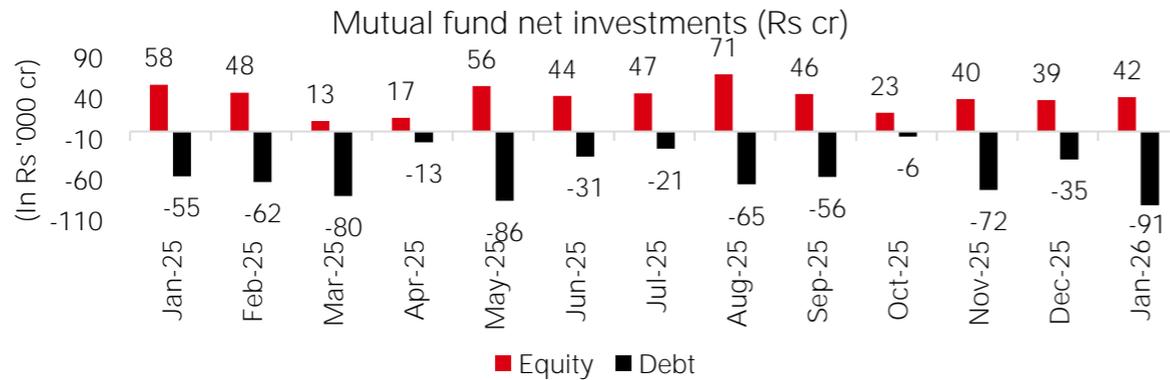
Gold and silver returns are based on spot rates from India Bullion and Jewellers Association (IBJA) and MCX

Source: NSE, CRISIL, Data as on 30 January 2026, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

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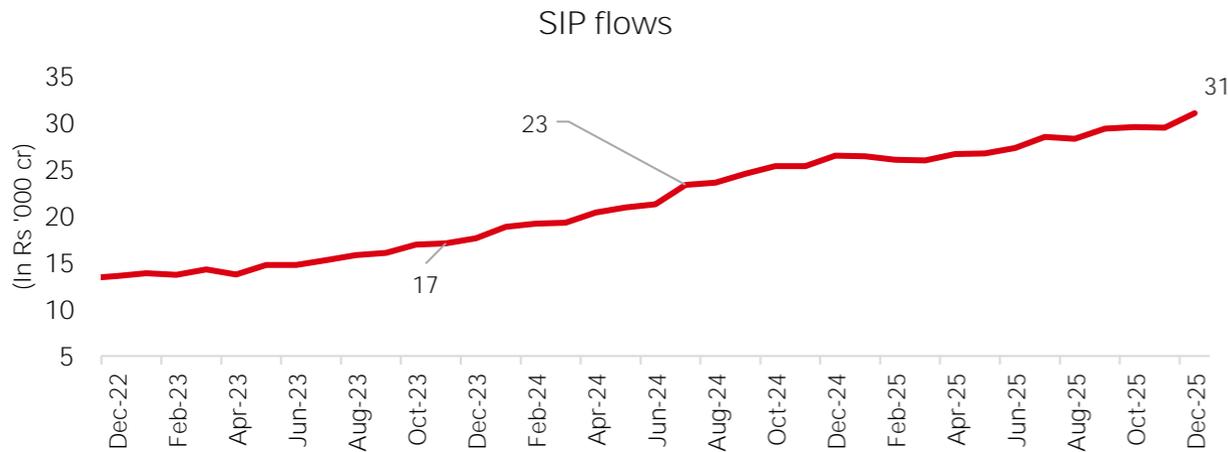
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## Mutual funds net buyers in equity and sellers in debt



- Mutual funds were net buyers of Rs 42 thousand crore in equities in January 2026, higher than Rs 39 thousand crore in December 2025. The net sellers in debt at Rs 91 thousand crore compared to the selling of Rs 35 thousand crore.

## Inflows through SIPs rose in December 2025



- Collections through systematic investment plans (SIP) increased to Rs 31,002 crore in December 2025 from Rs 29,445 crore in November 2025. The number of SIP accounts rose to 9.79 crore from 9.43 crore.

Source: Crisil, AMFI, Data as on 30 January 2026, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

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GST - 27AABCH0007N1ZS, Website: [www.assetmanagement.hsbc.co/in](http://www.assetmanagement.hsbc.co/in)

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

CL 3676

# Economic Events Calendar

Date	Indicators	Previous
9-Feb-26	Japan Current Account Dec	¥3674B
11-Feb-26	China PPI Jan	-1.9%
12-Feb-26	US Monthly Budget Statement Jan	\$-145B
	India Inflation Rate, Jan	1.33%
13-Feb-26	India WPI Inflation, Jan	0.83%
16-Feb-26	India Unemployment Rate Jan	4.8%
	India Balance of Trade Jan	\$-25.04B
	India Exports/Import Jan	\$38.51B / \$63.55B
20-Feb-26	India Bank Loan Growth Feb/06	-
23-Feb-26	US Chicago Fed National Activity Index, Jan	-0.04
27-Feb-26	India GDP Growth Rate YoY Q4	8.2%
	India Fiscal Year GDP Growth 2nd Est 2025-26	6.5%
28-Feb-26	India Government Budget Value Jan	INR-8558.4B

Source: Crisil, Data as on 30 January 2026, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

US- United States, UK- United Kingdom, GDP- Gross Domestic Product, WPI- Wholesale Price Index

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