Global Navigator

November 2025

HSBC Mutual Fund

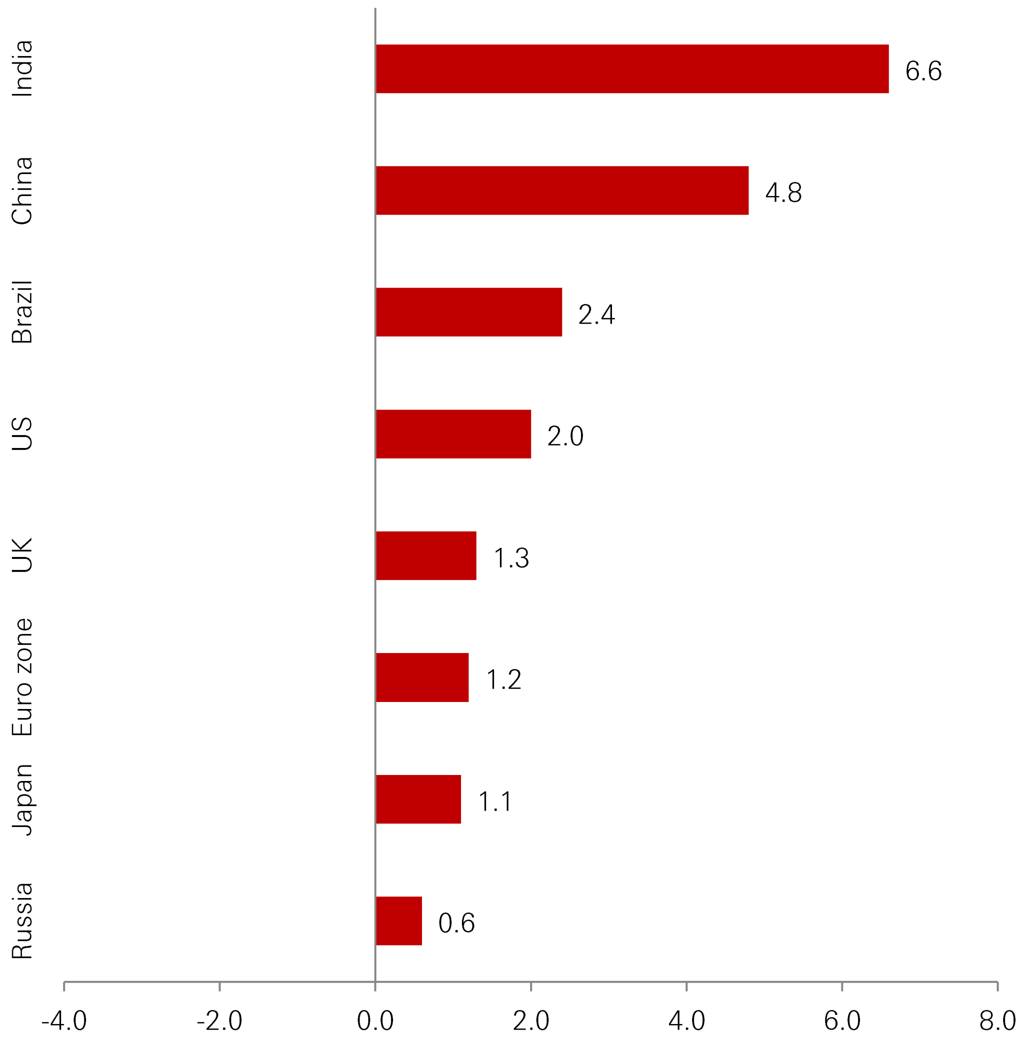
Global Update

Global Economic Update

	GDP		Inflation		Industrial Growth	
	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous
US	3.8% Q2 2025	-0.6% Q1 2025	3.0% Sep'25	2.9% Aug'25	0.9% Aug'25	1.3% Jul'25
Eurozone	1.3%* Q3 2025	1.5% Q2 2025	2.2% Sep'25	2.0% Aug'25	2.2% Sep'25	2.0% Aug'25
UK	1.4% Q2 2025	1.7% Q1 2025	3.8% Sep'25	3.8% Aug'25	-0.7% Aug'25	-0.1% Jul'25
China	4.8% Q3 2025	5.2% Q2 2025	-0.3% Sep'25	-0.4% Aug'25	6.5% Sep'25	5.2% Aug'25
Japan	2.2% Q2 2025	-0.3% Q1 2025	2.9% Sep'25	2.7% Aug'25	3.4% Sep'25	-1.6% Aug'25
India	7.8% Q1 FY26	7.4% Q4 FY25	1.5% Sep'25	2.1% Aug'25	4.0% Sep'25	4.1% Aug'25

Major Global Central Bank	Latest Key Interest rate
US Federal Reserve	4.00%
Bank of England	4.00%
European Central Bank	2.15%
Bank of Japan	0.50%
India RBI	5.50%

IMF GDP Projections for 2025 (October)



Source: Crisil, Bloomberg, Respective Central Banks, IMF. Data as on 31 October 2025 (* flash data)

Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns., GDP – Gross Domestic Product, IMF – International Monetary Fund

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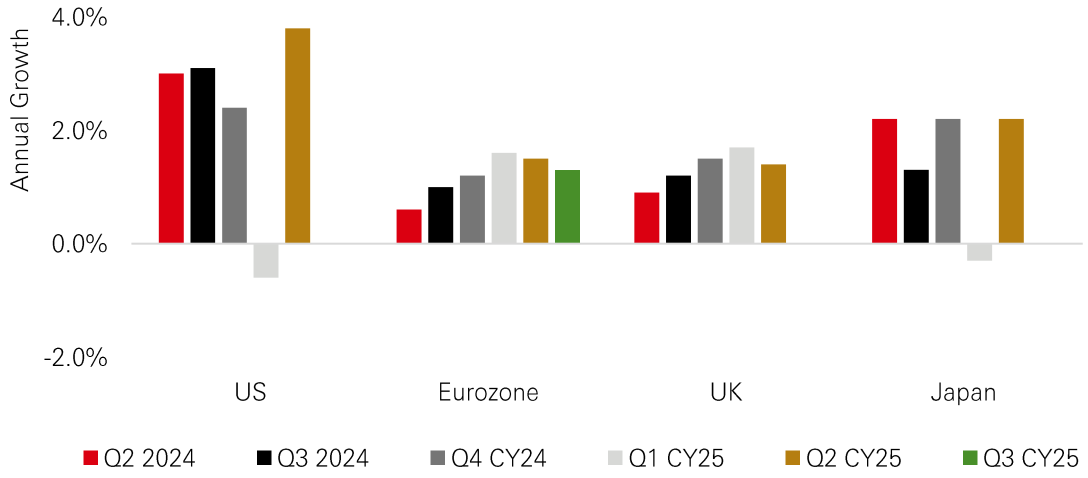
Global Economic Update



US economy grows 3.8% in the second quarter of 2025; Fed cuts rate by 25 bps

- The US economy expanded an annualised 3.8% in the second quarter of 2025 compared with a downwardly revised 0.6% in the first quarter.
- The Federal Reserve (Fed) lowered the federal funds rate by 25 bps to a target range of 3.75-4.00% at its October meeting.

UK GDP rises 1.4% on-year in second quarter; Bank of England holds interest rates

- The bank is approaching one of its most finely balanced policy meetings in recent months, as moderating inflation and a cooling labour market intensify the debate over further monetary easing.
- The central bank is expected to keep its policy rate steady at 4% on November 6.

Eurozone economy grows 1.3% in third quarter; ECB keeps interest rates unchanged

- The Eurozone economy grew 1.3% on-year in the third quarter of 2025 compared with 1.5% in the second quarter.
- The European Central Bank left interest rates unchanged for a third consecutive meeting in October, signalling confidence in a resilient eurozone economy and easing inflation pressures. The main refinancing rate remained at 2.15%, while the deposit facility rate stayed at 2.0%.

BoJ keeps short-term rate unchanged at 0.5%

- The BoJ kept its benchmark short-term rate unchanged at 0.5% in October, maintaining the borrowing costs at their highest level since 2008.
- Newly elected Prime Minister said the country has not yet achieved a sustainable inflation regime driven by solid wage growth, despite consumer prices hovering around 3 %.

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Global- Performance trends

Global indices	% Change										
	CY16	CY17	CY18	CY19	CY20	CY21	CY22	CY23	CY24	CY25 *	10-year CAGR*
DJIA	13.42	25.08	-5.63	22.34	7.25	18.73	-8.78	13.70	12.88	11.80	10.56
Nasdaq	7.50	28.24	-3.88	35.23	43.64	21.39	-33.10	43.42	28.64	22.86	16.83
Nikkei	0.42	19.10	-12.08	18.20	16.01	4.91	-9.37	28.24	19.22	31.37	10.66
Hang Seng	0.39	35.99	-13.61	9.07	-3.40	-14.08	-15.46	-13.82	17.67	29.15	1.69
FTSE	14.43	7.63	-12.48	12.10	-14.34	14.30	0.91	3.78	5.69	18.89	4.52
Cac 40	4.86	9.26	-10.95	26.37	-7.14	28.85	-9.50	16.52	-2.15	10.03	5.76
Xetra Dax	6.87	12.51	-18.26	25.48	3.55	15.79	-12.35	20.31	18.85	20.34	8.35
Shanghai	-12.31	6.56	-24.59	22.30	13.87	4.80	-15.13	-3.70	12.67	17.99	1.12
Brazil Bovespa	38.93	26.86	15.03	31.58	2.92	-11.93	4.69	22.28	-10.36	24.32	13.18
Russia RTS	52.22	0.18	-7.65	45.28	-10.42	15.01	-39.18	11.63	-17.56	9.98	2.64
Nifty 50 TRI	4.39	30.27	4.64	13.48	16.14	25.59	5.69	21.30	10.09	10.08	13.67
BSE SENSEX TRI	3.47	29.56	7.23	15.66	17.16	23.23	5.80	20.33	9.49	8.66	13.53

Source: Crisil, BSE, NSE and Financial websites Figures in red indicate negative returns in that period. CY25- YTD (till October 31, 2025) *10-year CAGR, Data as on 31 October 2025
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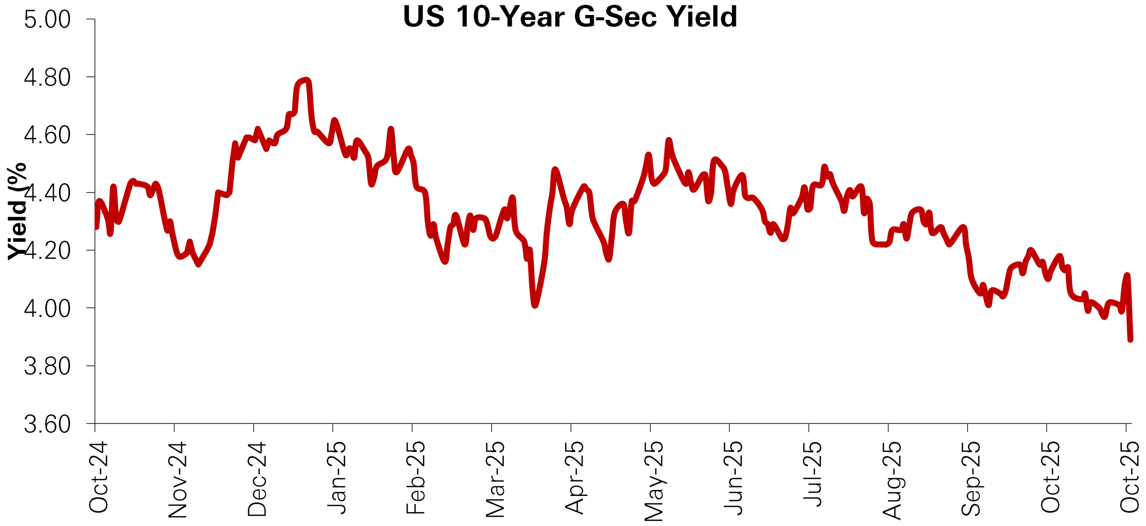
US Fixed Income Markets - Overview

US treasury prices ended higher in October

- The yield on the 10-year benchmark US Treasury bond ended at 4.11% on October 31 vs 4.16% on September 30.
- The bond prices rose owing to the US government shutdown, which stemmed from a standoff between lawmakers over funding, causing a delay in critical economic data releases, including the September jobs report. This data blackout made it challenging for the Federal Open Market Committee to determine the pace of future rate cuts ahead of its October meeting.
- The Federal Reserve played a significant role in shaping market expectations, with Fed Chair's speech at the NABE meeting in Philadelphia leaving intact expectations for two more interest rate cuts by the year-end. This announcement, combined with signs of credit stress in smaller US lenders, contributed to the rise in bond prices.
- Additionally, the ongoing trade talks between the US and China was a key factor, with investors remaining cautious over progress in the negotiations.
- Overall, October was marked by significant volatility in the US Treasury bond market, driven by a complex interplay of factors, including the government shutdown, trade talks and monetary policy expectations.



Global bond yields			
	31-Oct	30-Sep	Change
US 10-Year (%)	4.11	4.16	-0.05
UK 10-Year (%)	4.40	4.70	-0.30
German 10-Year (%)	2.64	2.71	-0.07
Japan10-Year (%)	1.66	1.65	0.01

Source: Crisil, Bloomberg, Data as on 31 October 2025, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.
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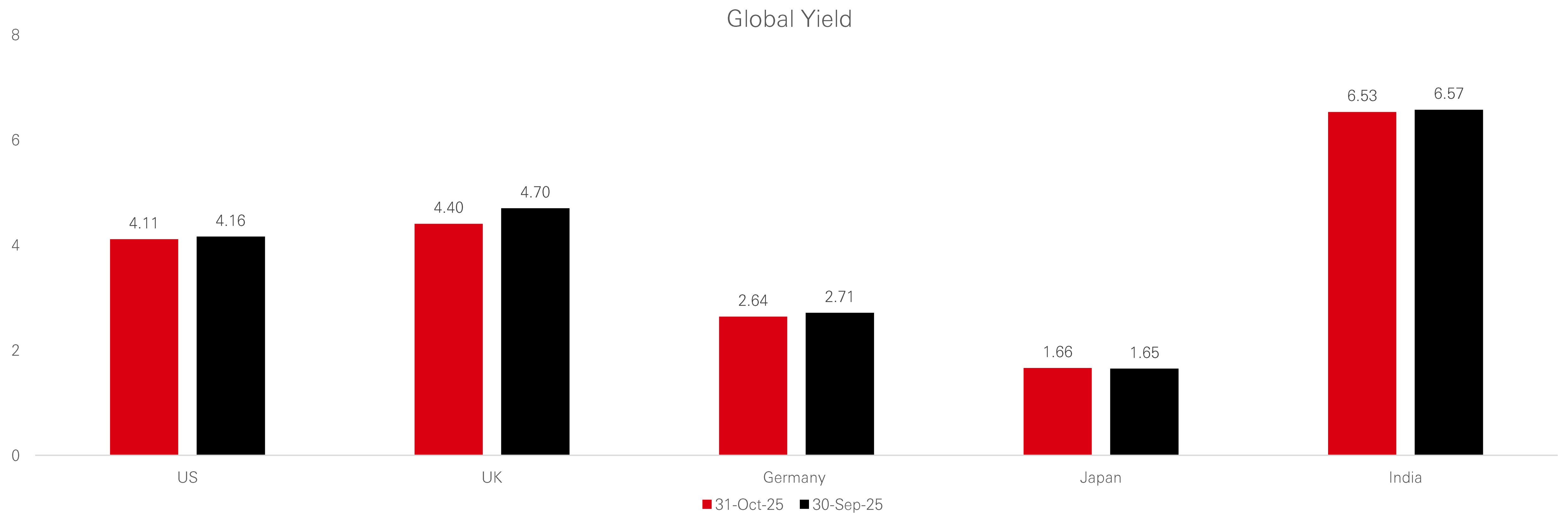
Global Yield and Where India Stands



	US	UK	Germany	Japan	India
Current Yield (%)	4.11	4.40	2.64	1.66	6.53
Inflation (%)	3.00	3.80	2.30	2.90	1.54
Real Yield (%)	1.11	0.60	0.34	-1.24	4.99

Source : Crisil, Data as on 31 October 2025, Inflation Data as of September 2025 Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.
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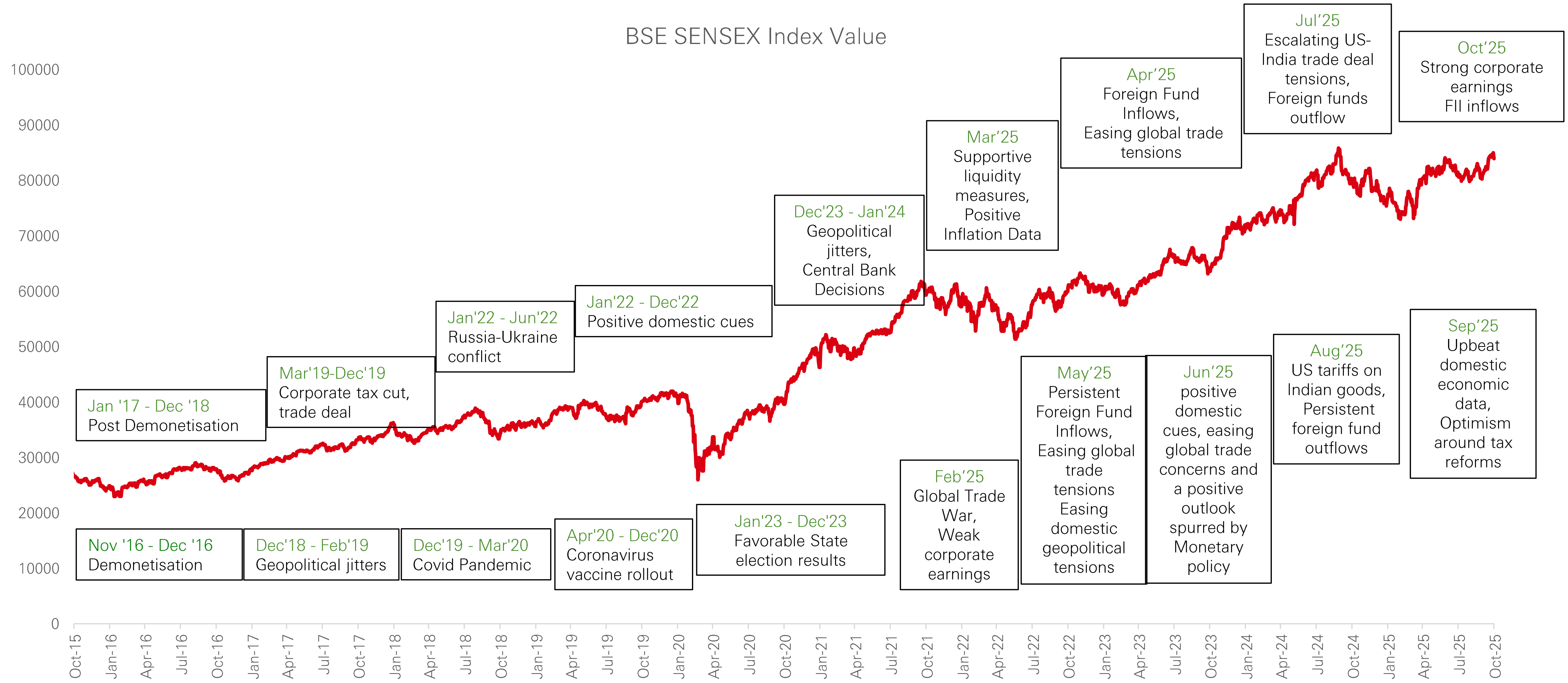
Domestic Equity

History of Equity markets through major events



Source: BSE, Crisil, Data as on 31 October 2025, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.
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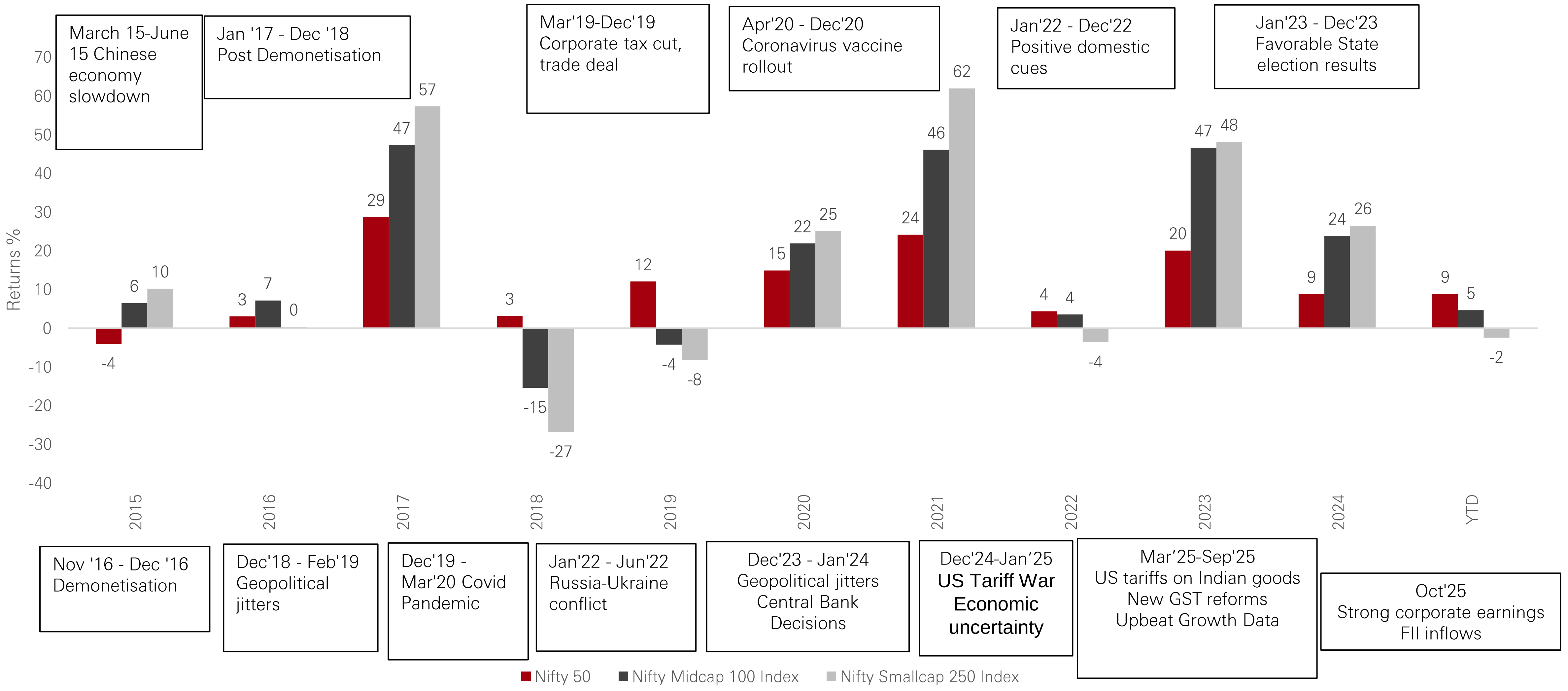
History of Equity markets through major events

Performance of major equity indices



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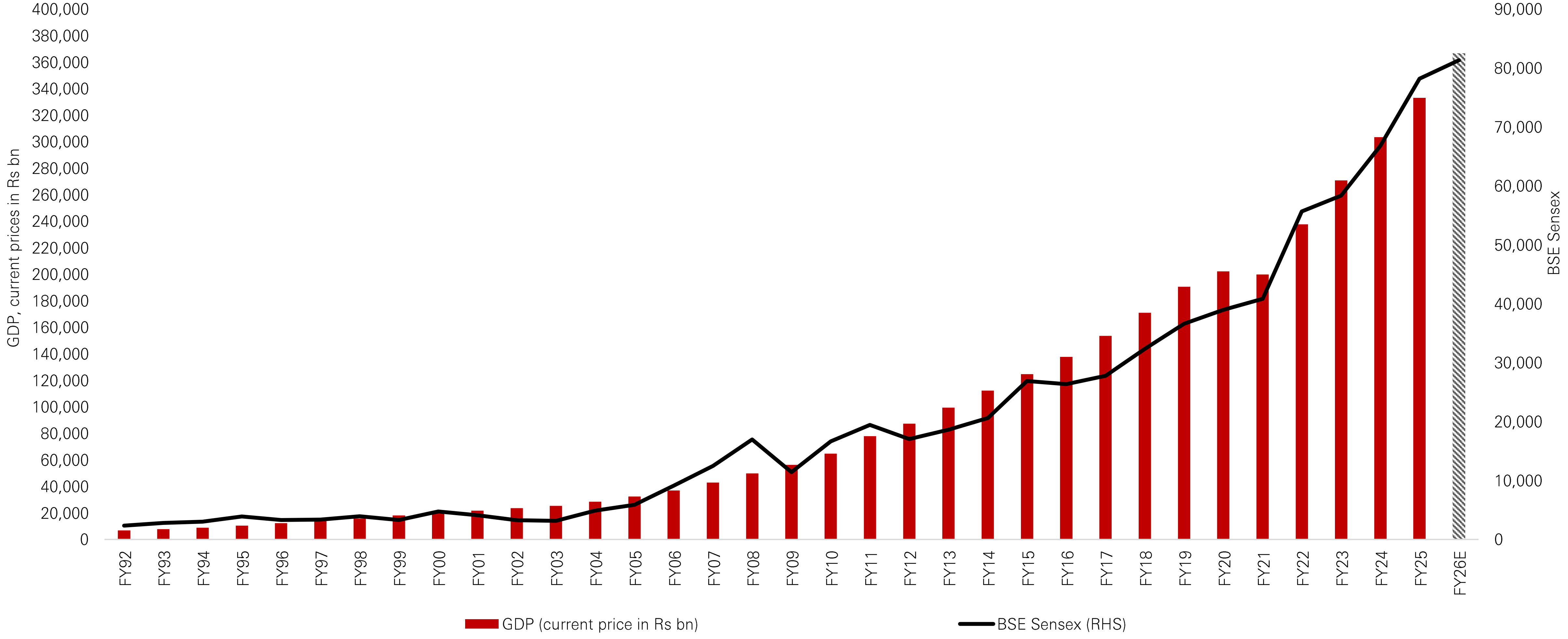
Equity mirrors economic growth in the long term

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 31 October 2025, Past Performance May or May not be sustained in future. Investors should not consider the same as investment advice GDP – Gross Domestic Product.
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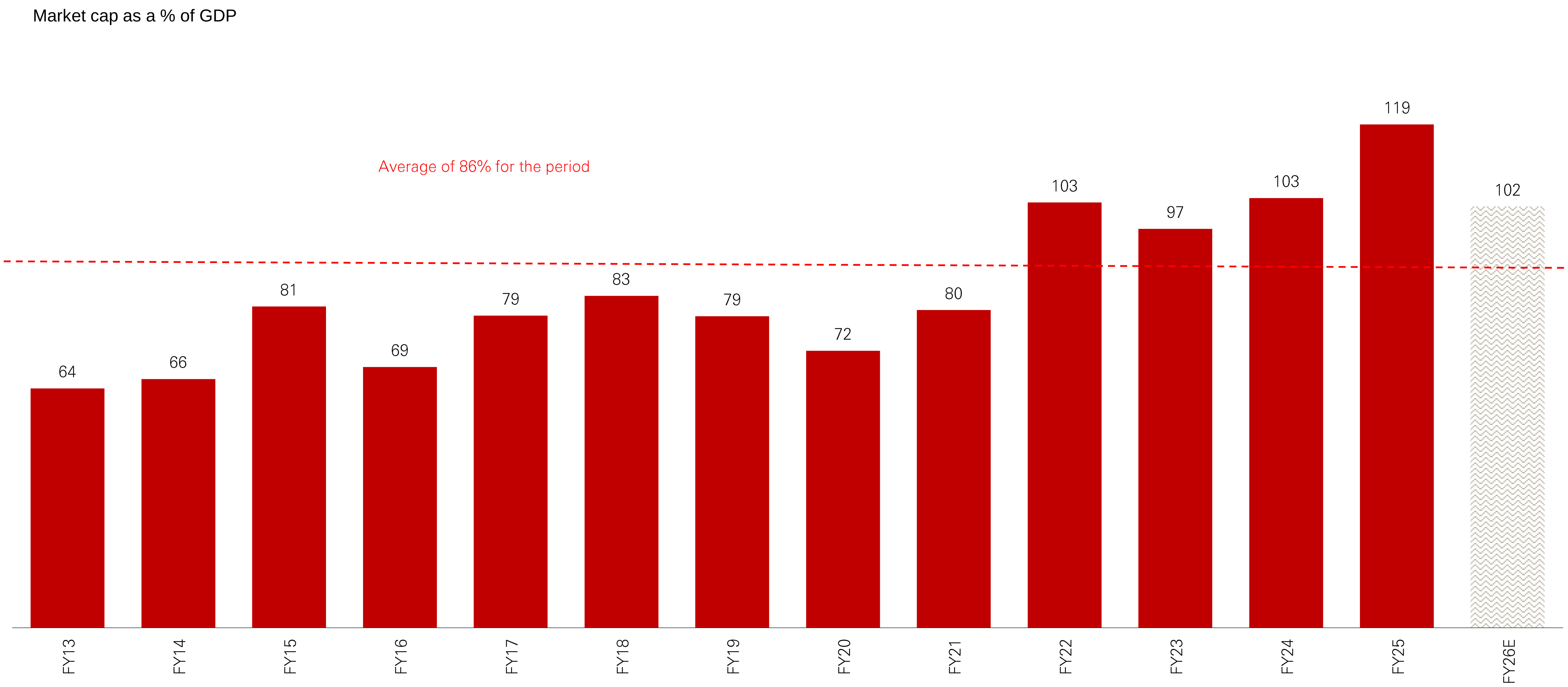
India Market cap to GDP (%)



Shaded area are Estimates (E) – FY26
Source: Crisil, MOSPI, Bloomberg, CRISIL estimates;
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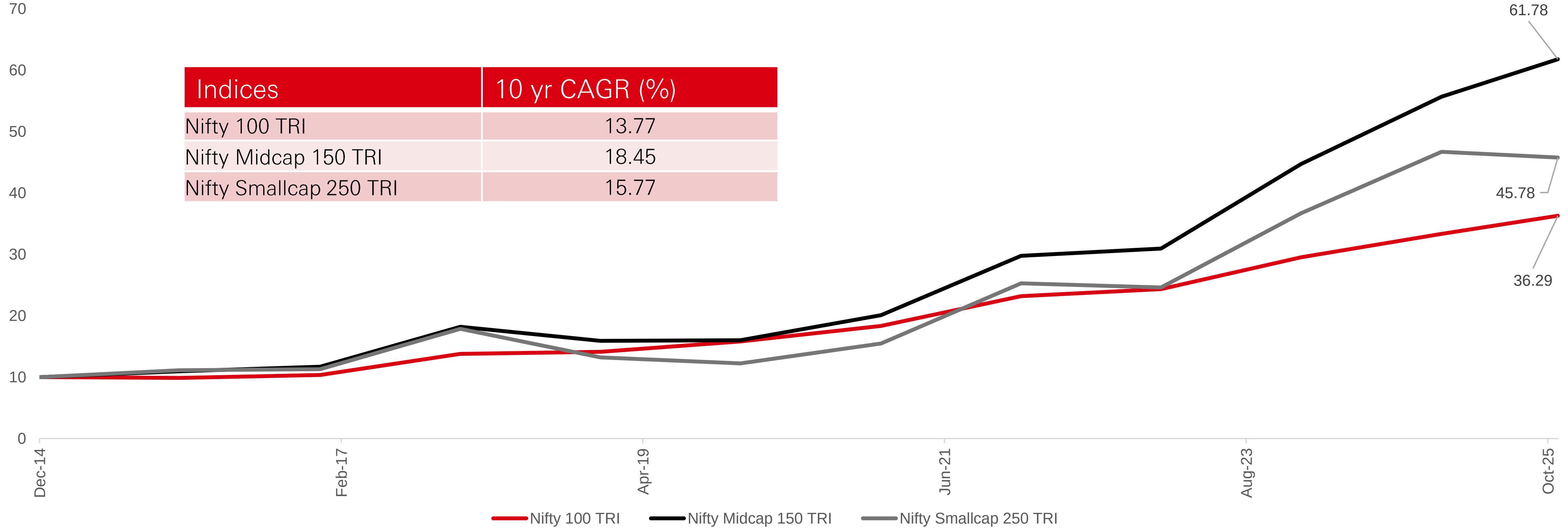
Nifty Mid-cap 150 TRI vs Nifty Small-cap 250 TRI vs Nifty 100 TRI

Indices	10 yr CAGR (%)
Nifty 100 TRI	13.77
Nifty Midcap 150 TRI	18.45
Nifty Smallcap 250 TRI	15.77



Source: Crisil, NSE. Data as on 31 October 2025, data represents YTD values. The indices values are rebased by 10
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Indian market - Performance trends

Indices	% Change										
	CY16	CY17	CY18	CY19	CY20	CY21	CY22	CY23	CY24	CY25*	10-year CAGR*
Nifty 50 TRI	4.39	30.27	4.64	13.48	16.14	25.59	5.69	21.30	10.09	10.08	13.67
BSE SENSEX TRI	3.47	29.56	7.23	15.66	17.16	23.23	5.80	20.33	9.49	8.66	13.53
BSE Metal TRI	43.19	52.82	-16.2	-10.2	18.43	72.68	15.7	35.5	10.24	23.82	21.96
BSE Realty TRI	-5.27	107.2	-30.7	27.58	9.2	55.4	-9.97	80.16	33.45	-10.3	18.79
BSE CD TRI	-5.83	102.9	-8.32	21.53	22.19	47.73	-10.9	26.4	29.31	-5.68	18.2
BSE CG TRI	-2.38	41.42	-0.49	-8.79	12.52	54.75	17.17	68.15	22.53	4.66	17.93
BSE Power TRI	2.99	22.03	-14.3	-0.64	11.38	73.68	28.51	36.45	21.28	0.39	16.25
BSE Oil & Gas TRI	30.38	37.81	-12.4	10.59	-0.55	31.72	20.45	17.3	16.5	12.25	16.09
BSE PSU TRI	16.89	22.69	-18.7	-1.12	-12.8	47.95	28.3	61.48	24.34	11.5	15.71
BSE IT TRI	-6.14	13.29	27.26	11.84	60.05	58.45	-22.7	28.28	22.21	-17	14.23
BSE Auto TRI	10.38	33.31	-21.3	-9.94	14.27	20.59	17.83	47.71	23.4	17.3	13.93
BSE BANKEX TRI	8.39	39.98	5.65	21.12	-2.12	12.97	21.91	12.12	7.15	13.47	13.29
BSE FMCG TRI	4.77	33.26	12.11	-2.14	13.19	11.7	19.08	29.65	3.25	1.11	12.09
BSE Healthcare TRI	-12.4	1.1	-5.38	-2.8	62.61	21.54	-11.5	37.97	44.3	-1.13	10.11

Source: Crisil, BSE, Figures in red indicate negative returns in that period. *10-year CAGR, Data as on 31 October 2025, CY25 is YTD (till 31 October 2025) (CD- Consumer Durable/ CG – Capital Goods)) (
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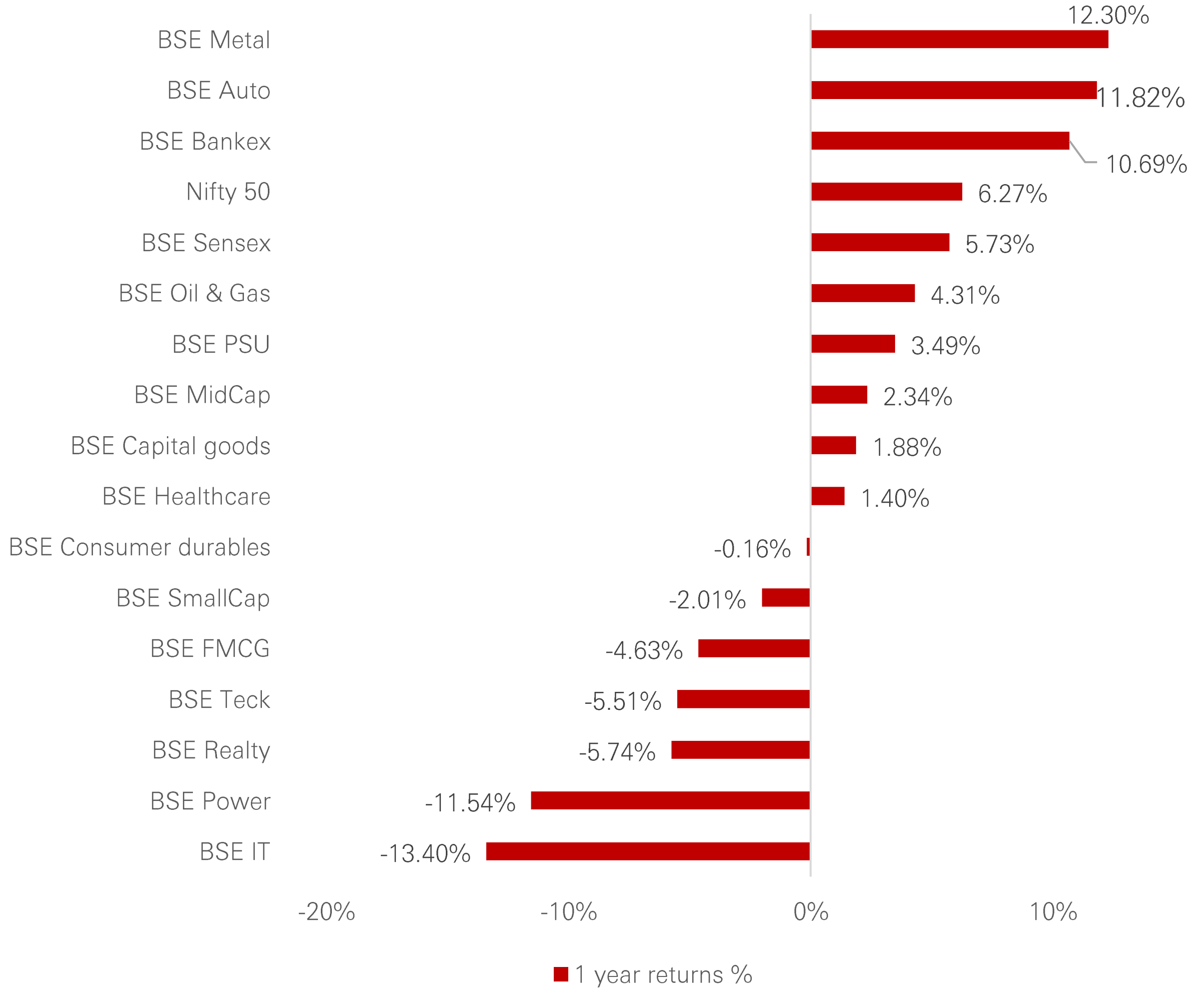
Equity Market Review

Indian equity indices rose in October'25

- The Indian equity market rebounded strongly in October 2025, hitting a fresh 52-week high. The surge was driven by expectations of strong corporate earnings, positive global cues and renewed confidence shown by foreign institutional investors (FIIs), who turned net buyers on several days during the month after three consecutive months of withdrawals.
- The domestic markets opened the month on a strong note following the decision of the RBI's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) to keep the repo rate unchanged at 5.50%, while maintaining a neutral policy stance. The central bank's announcement of lending rule relaxations, including higher limits on loans against shares, listed debt, and M&A and IPO funding, and upbeat loan growth data also propelled the markets during the opening weeks.
- Buoyant investor sentiment ahead of the earnings season received a further boost with better-than-anticipated second quarter earnings by Indian corporates, an improved growth forecast by the IMF and other signs of recovery in domestic growth.



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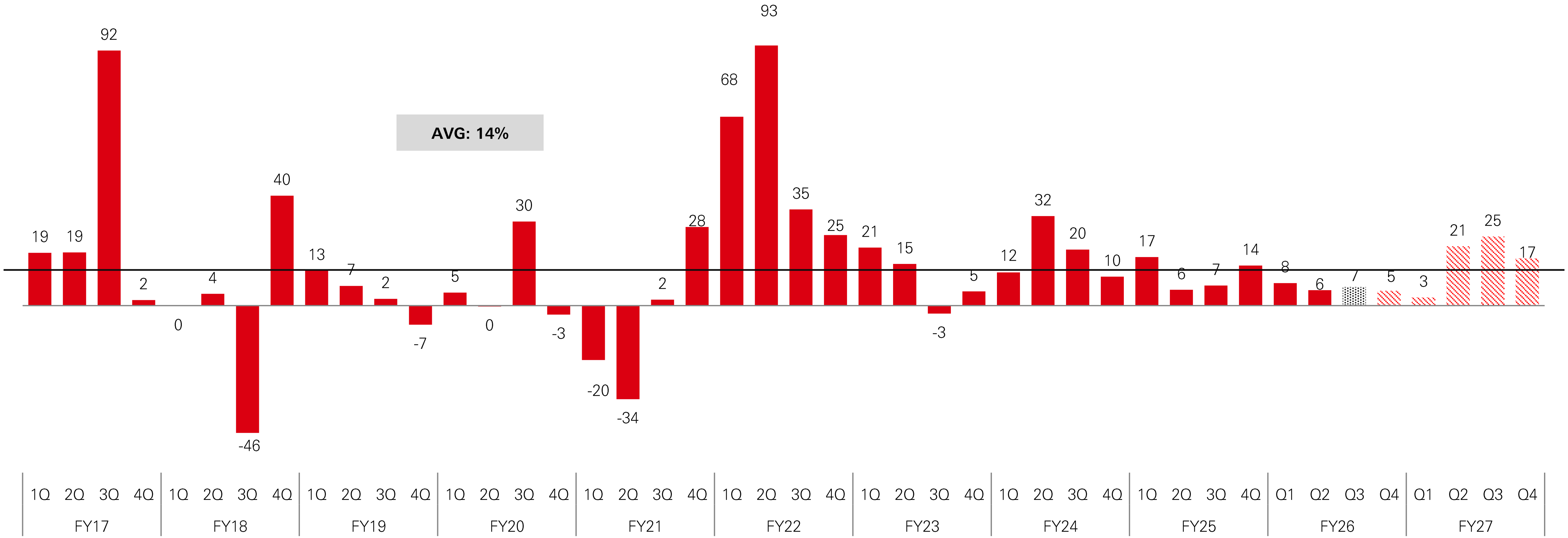
Earnings growth – quarterly trend

Nifty 50 earnings



Nifty 50 EPS Growth (Y-o-Y)

Estimates – shaded portion of FY26 and FY27

Source: Crisil, Bloomberg, Data as on 31 October 2025, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

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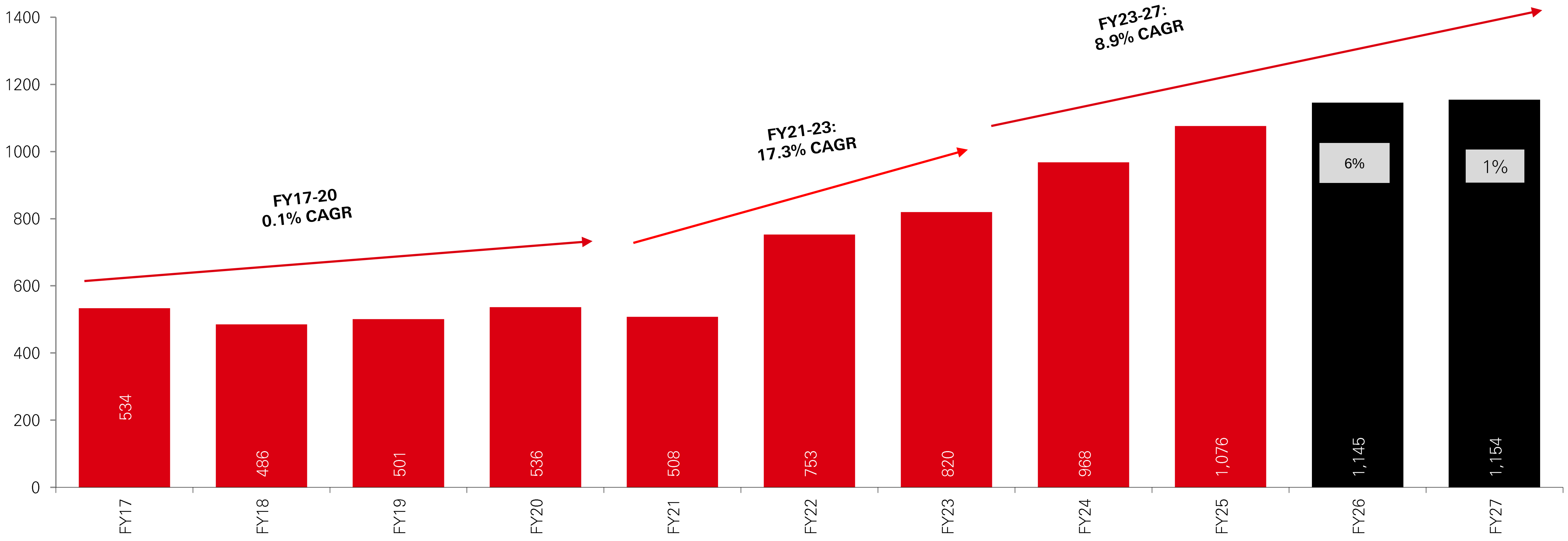
Earnings trend

India - Equity earnings (Nifty 50 EPS)



Note: Trailing 12M EPS (Earnings Per Share)
Black shaded columns are estimates of FY26 and FY27
Data for FY 26 is for only three quarters
Source: Crisil, Bloomberg, Data as on 31 October 2025, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.
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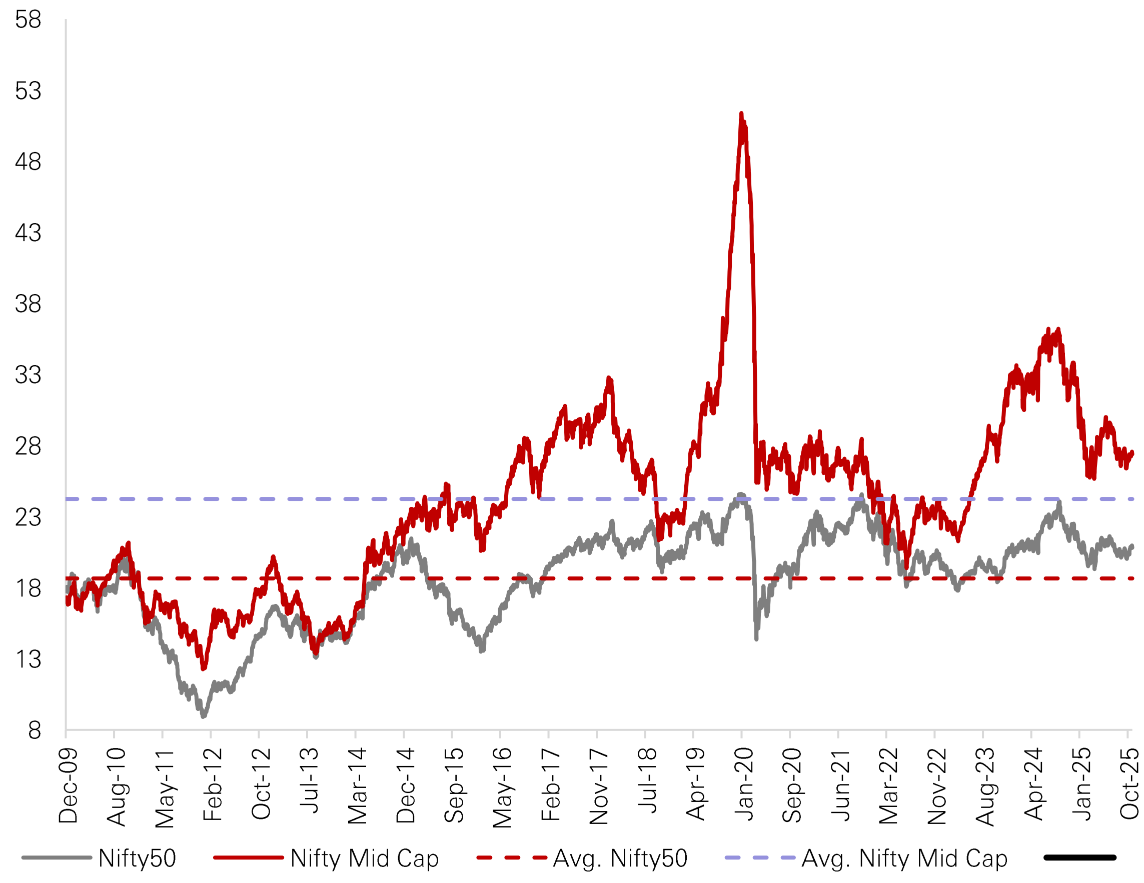
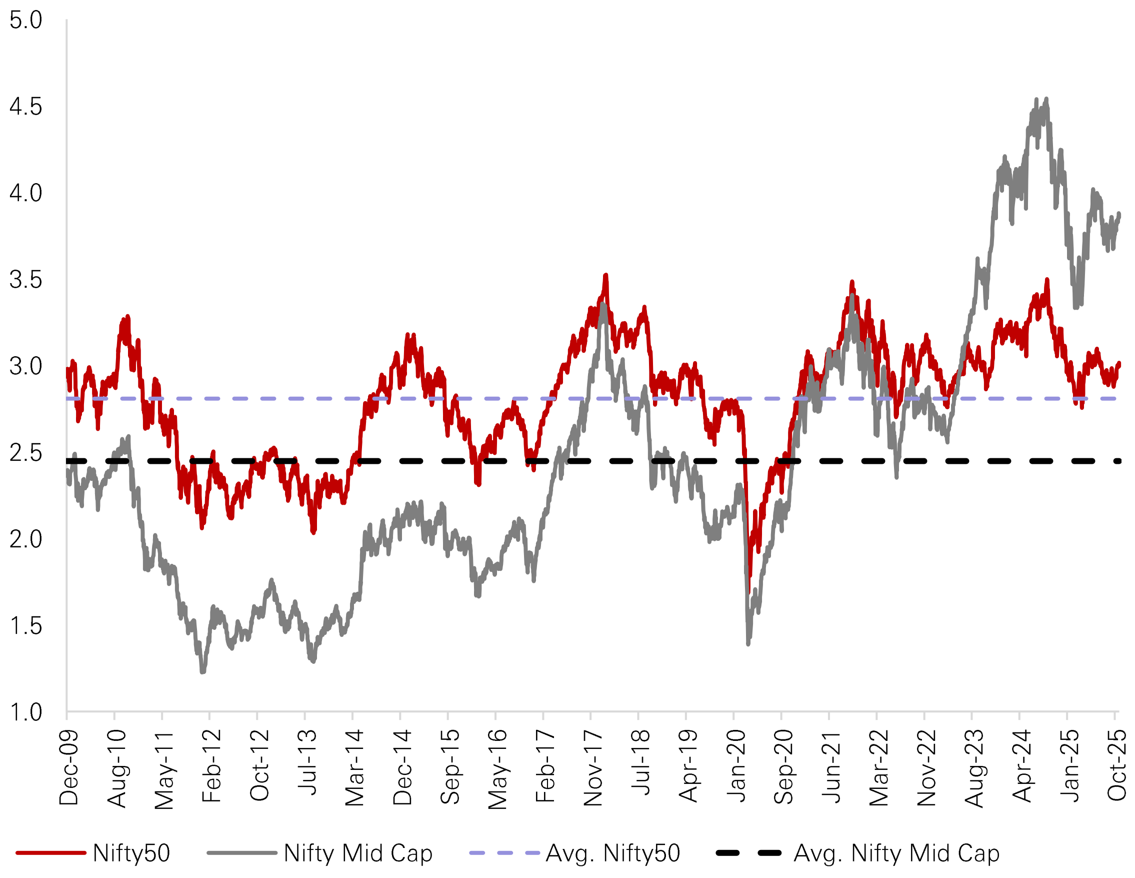
Market valuations – Nifty 50 and Nifty Midcap 100

Large and Mid Cap - Price to Earnings (PE)



Large and Mid Cap - Price to Book (PB)



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HSBC Mutual Fund

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Equity Market Outlook

- Global markets continued to do well. MSCI World index rose 1.9% in Oct led by US (S&P 500) rising 2.3%. MSCI Europe rose 0.6% and MSCI Japan rose 3.4%. MSCI EM rose 4.1% despite a 3.9% decline MSCI China. Crude oil declined 2.9% in October.
- Indian equity indices saw a strong recovery in Oct'25 with BSE Sensex and NSE Nifty up 4.7%/4.6%, respectively. Broader market also saw material gains with NSE Midcap index up 4.8% and BSE Smallcap index gaining 3.2% for the month.
- FIIs again turned buyers in Oct after 3 months of significant outflow. In October, FIIs bought US$1.2 bn of Indian equities, while DIIs bought US$5.8 bn. Domestic MFs invested US$3.8 bn while insurance inflow was US$2 bn.
- IMF revised India's FY2026 GDP growth forecast to 6.6% from 6.4%.
- Nifty valuations are modestly above 10-year average. Nifty consensus EPS estimate for CY25/26 saw a -1%/-1% change respectively during Oct as per Bloomberg. Nifty now trades on 20.7x 1-year forward PE. This is now in-line with its 5-year average and a ~10% premium to its 10-year average.
- Global macro environment remains challenging with heightened geo-political and economic uncertainties. Reciprocal tariffs announced by the US administration is likely to impact US and global growth outlook. Economists estimate US tariffs could have a 0.4%-0.8% negative impact on India's GDP growth. 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 help boost private capex in the current times of global uncertainty.
- 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.
- 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. Real Estate remains another strong medium term growth driver having weathered the impact of higher interest rates. Demand trends in top metro cities remain strong and inventory levels have declined.
- Global commodity prices: Benign global prices of crude oil and fertilizers has been a positive for India from inflation, fiscal deficit and corporate margins perspective in FY24-25.

Source: HSBC Asset Management, India, Data as on 31 October 2025, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.
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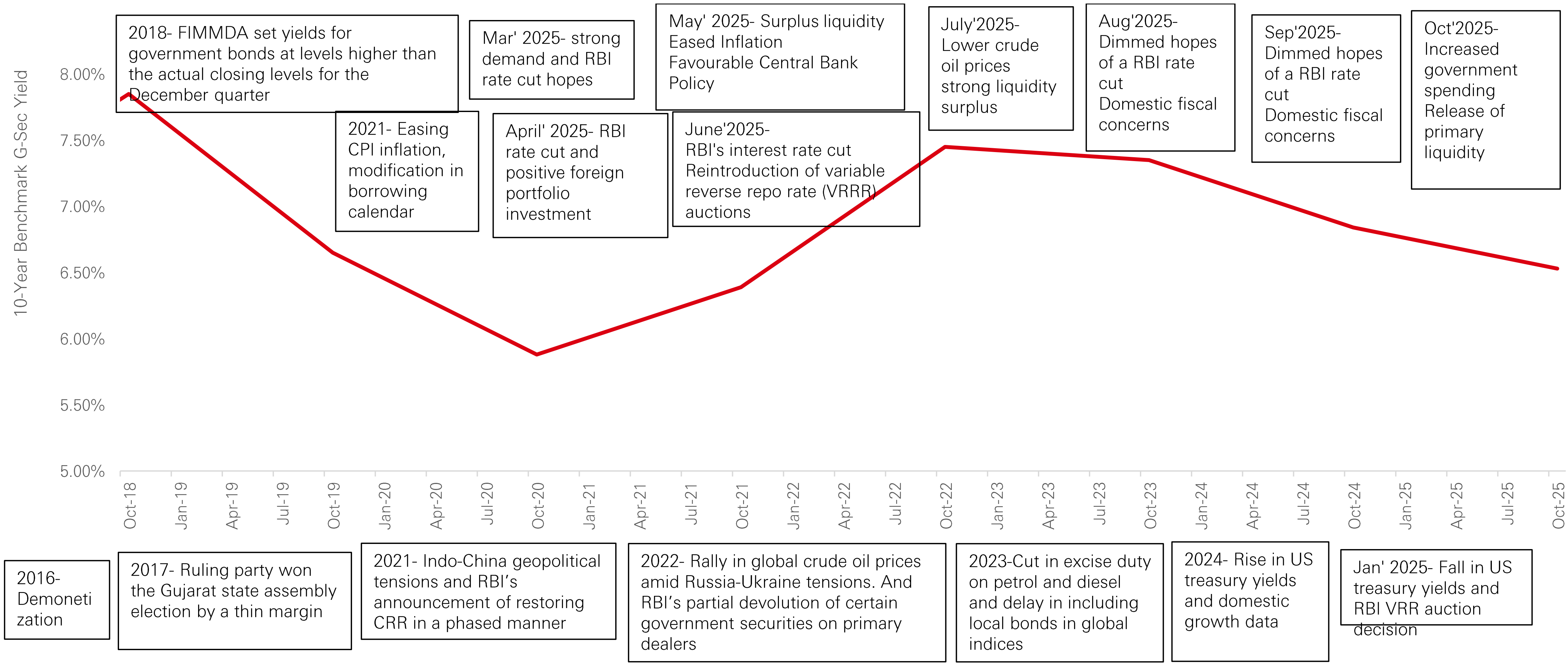
Domestic Debt

History of Debt Markets through major events

10-year G-Sec yield movement through major events



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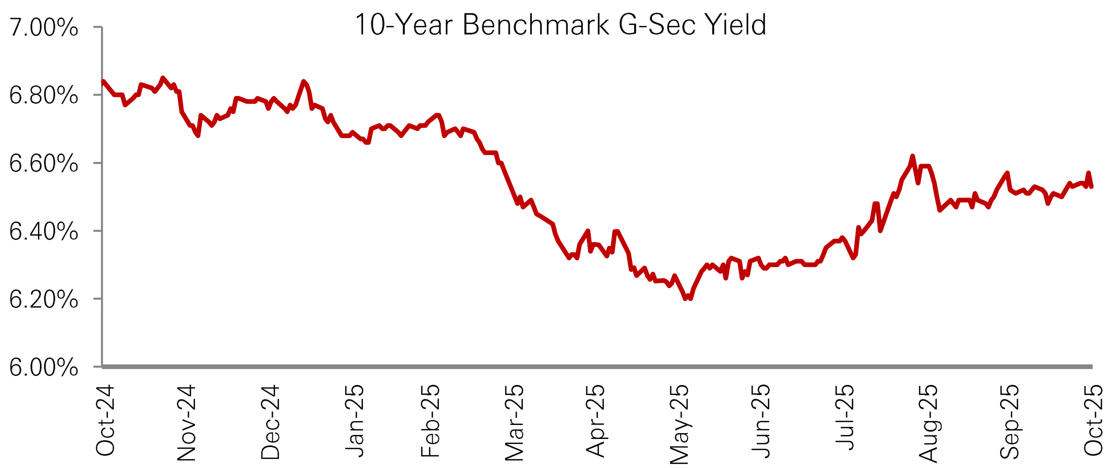
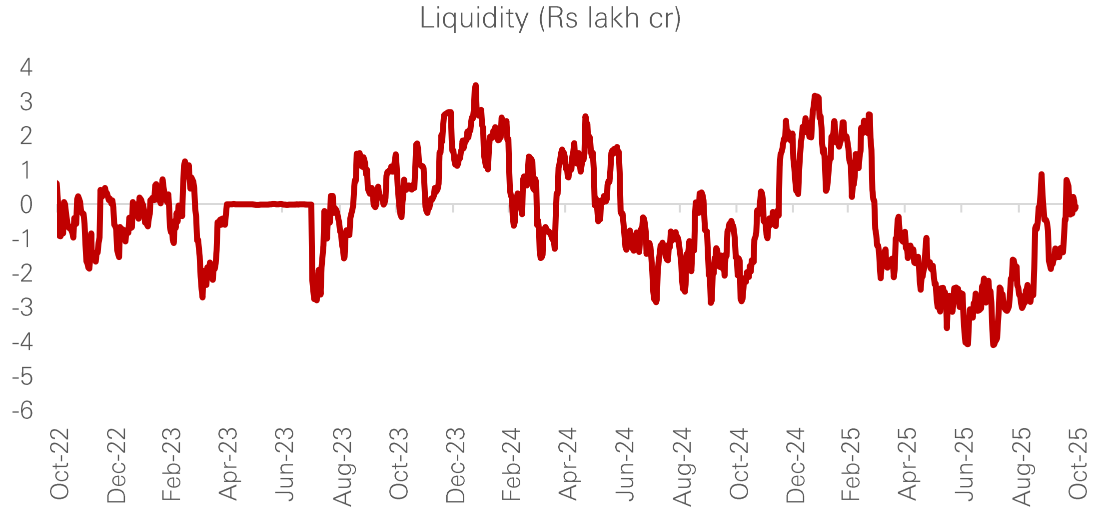
Debt Market Review

- Sustained profit booking and tight liquidity conditions during the latter half of the month kept bond yields in a very narrow range for most of October. While the yield on the 10-year benchmark 6.33% GS 2035 paper eased from ~6.57% at September-end to 6.51% on October 3, it dipped below the 6.50% mark only once before eventually settling at 6.53% on October 31, 2025.
- Bond yields underwent substantial softening at the beginning of the month due to perceptions of a dovish stance by the central bank. At its MPC meeting, the RBI held policy rates steady but signalled policy space for growth.
- Lower-than-expected borrowing by states through bond sales in the ongoing quarter and the emergence of domestic data revealing softening inflation also kept yields in check during the first half of the month.
- As the month drew to a close, short covering ahead of the US Fed's policy decision led to some gains in bond prices.
- However, further gains were trimmed by profit booking. Yields were also kept high by the government's decision to reduce the allocation of ultra-long bonds and to instead enhance the allocation of 10-year benchmark bonds in its borrowing plan for the second half of this fiscal.
- These decisions, coupled with the move to marginally reduce gross borrowings for the fiscal, exerted tremendous selling pressure on treasury bonds.





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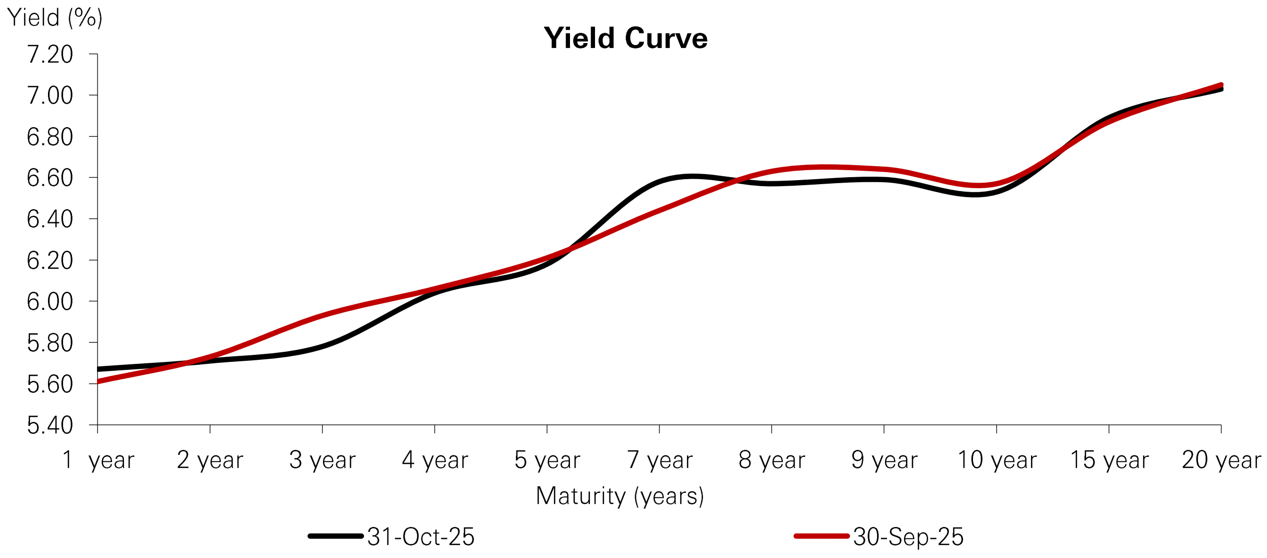
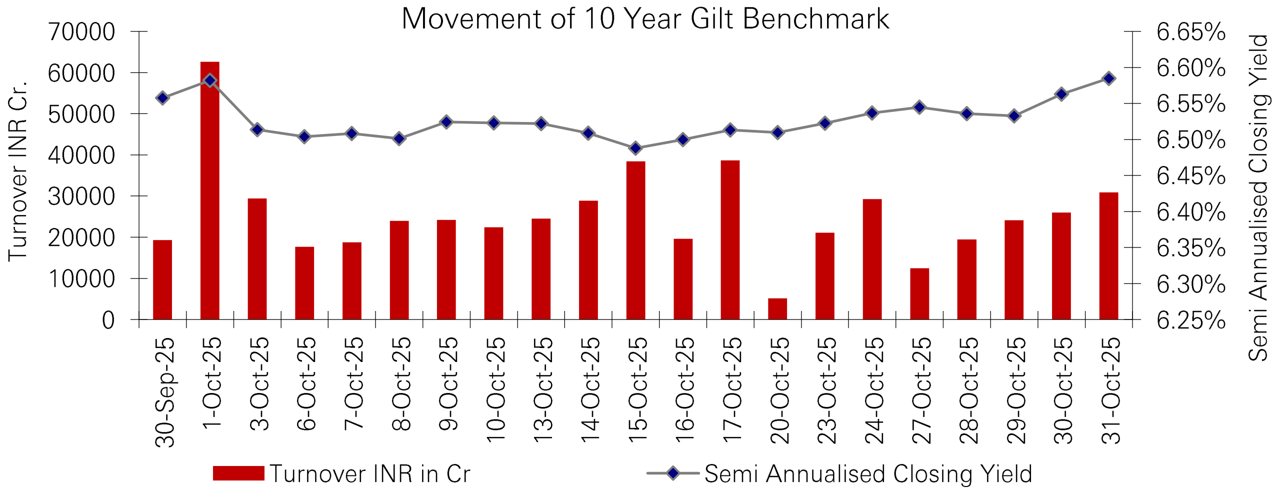
Debt Market Review

Debt Market Indicators	31-Oct-25	30-Sep-25
Call Rate	5.10%	5.00%
3-mth CP rate	6.54%	6.57%
5 yr Corp Bond	6.90%	7.00%
10 Yr Gilt	6.53%	6.57%
Repo	5.50%	5.50%
SDF	6.25%	6.25%
CRR	4.00%	4.00%
1-Month CD	5.85%	5.80%
3-mth CD rate	6.01%	5.83%
6-Month CD	6.25%	6.09%





Source: Crisil Fixed Income database
Data as on 31 October 2025, Past Performance May or May not be sustained in future. Investors should not consider the same as investment advice
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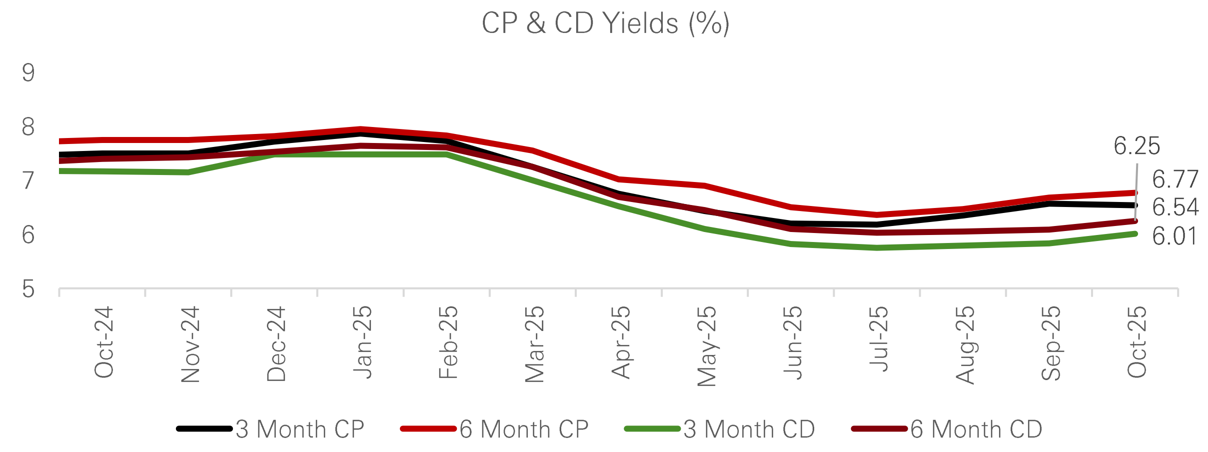
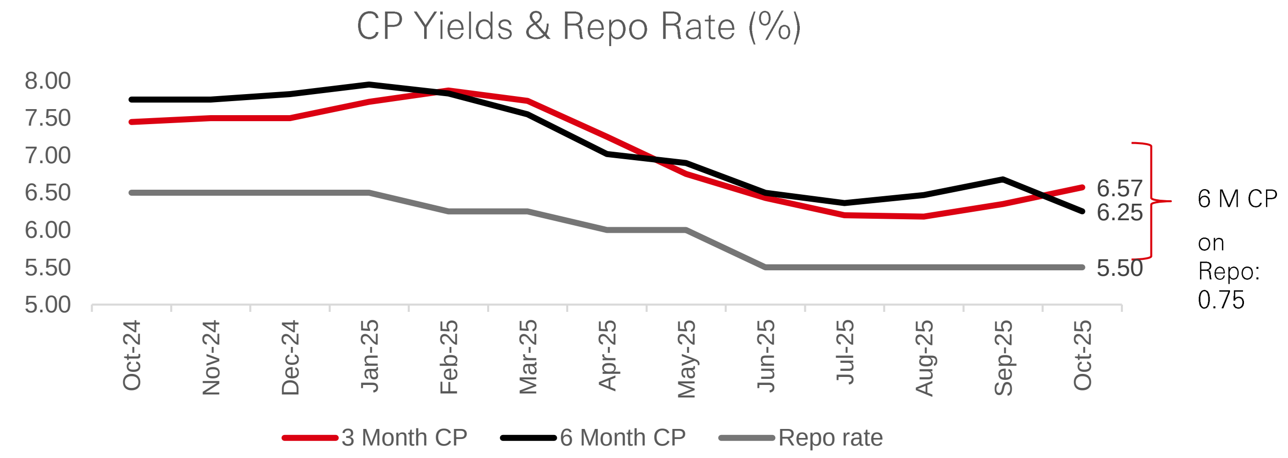
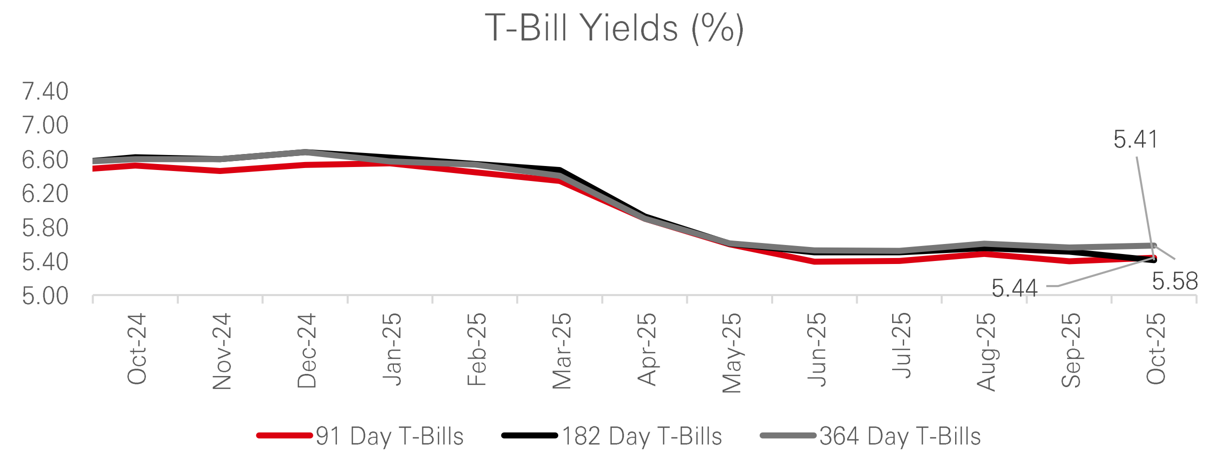
Debt Market Review

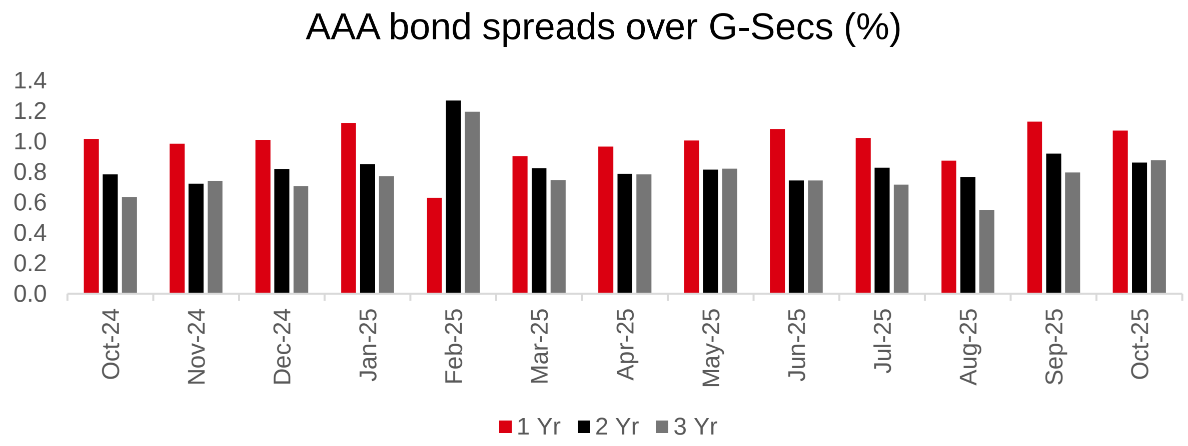




CP and CD largely steady in October

Spread of CPs over repo rate at 0.75 in October





T-Bill yields were steady in October

AAA corporate bond spreads were steady in October

Source: Crisil, Data as on 31 October 2025, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.
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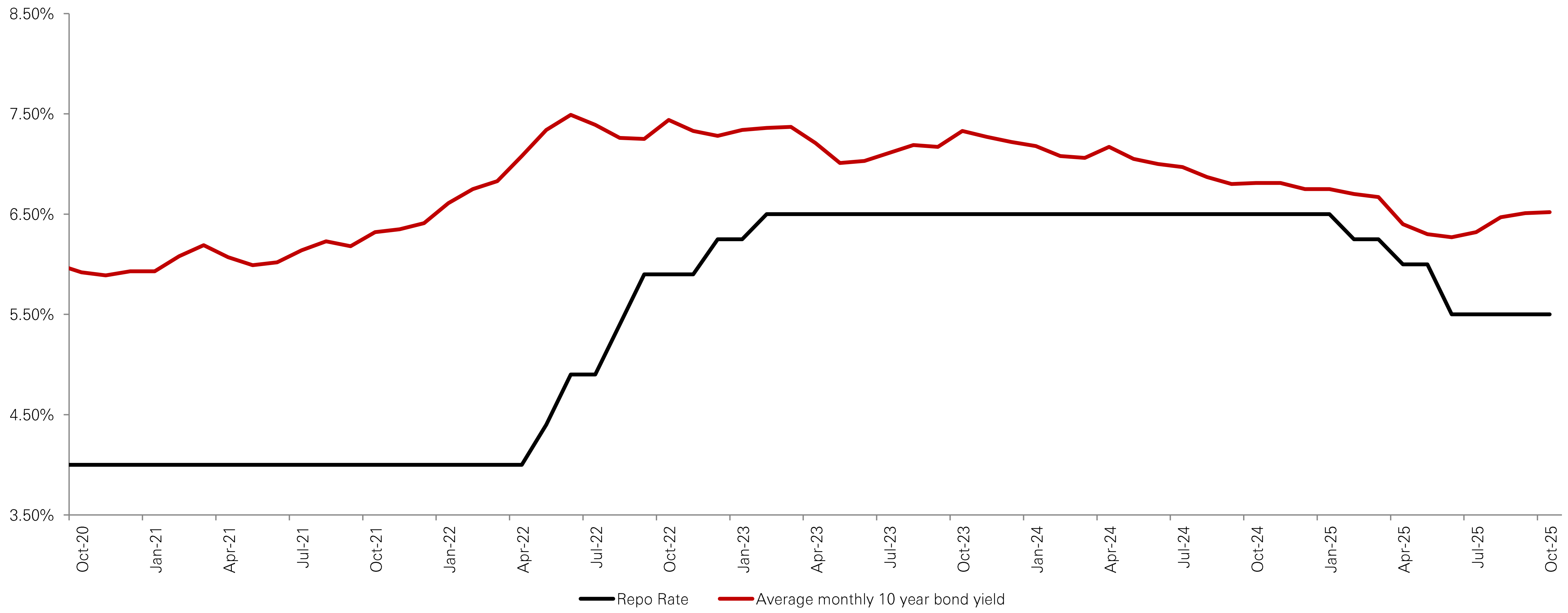
RBI Repo Rate maintained at 5.50% October policy meet



Source: RBI, Crisil, Data as on 31 October 2025

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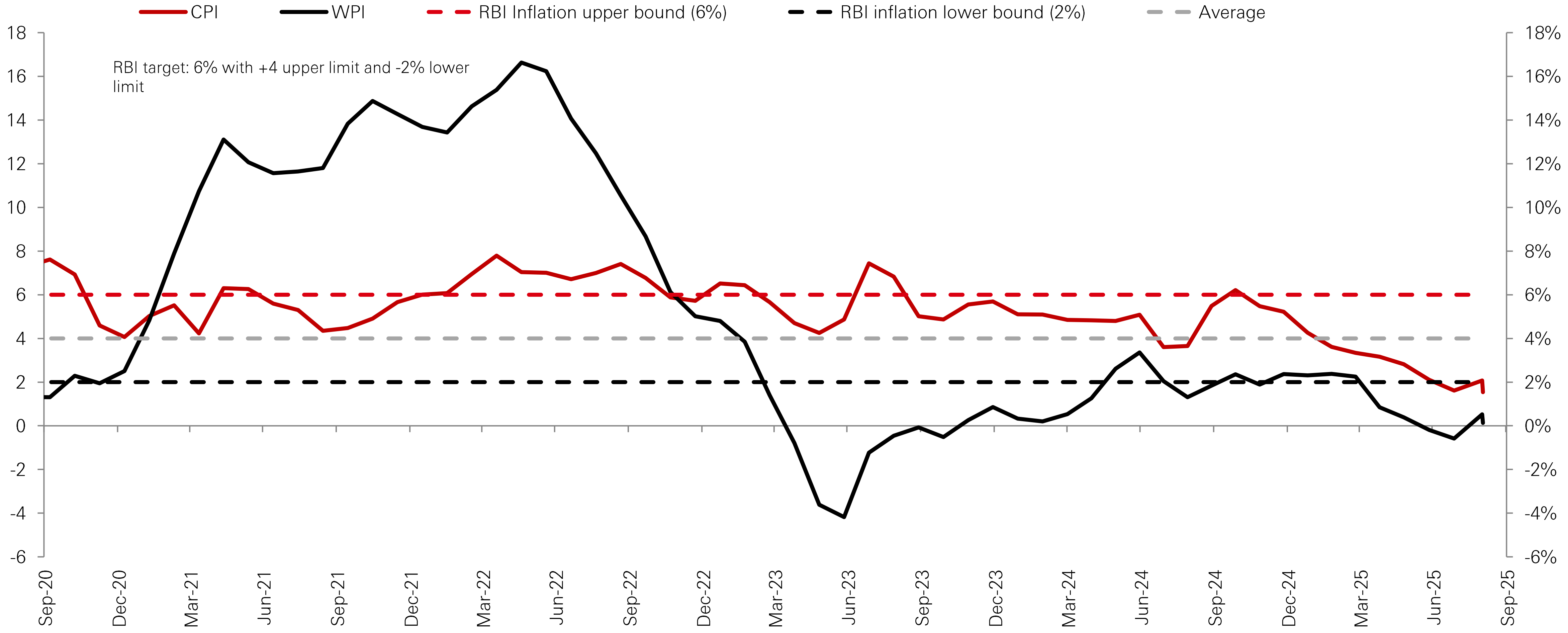
Inflation target and trend

CPI inflation below the RBI's target range average



Source: Crisil, MOSPI, RBI, Data as on 31 October 2025, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.
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Debt Market Outlook

- Amidst all the murkiness around trade tariffs and geopolitical developments, US-India trade deal optimism, the goods & services tax rate reductions in the run-up to the Diwali season & October month lit-up animal spirits.
- Foreign investors returned with total inflows of US$ 4bn in October. Some of the lead indicators too suggest that the economic momentum gained traction around the festival season.
- While the currency saw sharp volatility forcing aggressive Reserve Bank of India (RBI) FX interventions, the depreciation bias is persisting following the dollar strength and likely increased importer demand.
- Globally, the US govt. remained in the shutdown phase and the US Fed delivered a hawkish cut at the October policy; lowering the Federal Funds Rate (FDTR) by 25bps to 3.75-4.00%.
- While the policy decision was on expected lines, the US Fed Chair at the press conference indicated that the December rate cut is far from a done deal which led to repricing of rate cut expectations – pushing yields and dollar index higher.
- The US-India trade deal talks have built up expectations of lower tariff rates which could limit the downside to India’s economic growth. The upside to growth has led to a scale back in expectations of a December rate cut by the RBI MPC.
- However, given the inflation outlook and the uncertainty around growth, we see increased likelihood of a 25bps rate cut on 5th December.
- Despite the CRR cuts, the system liquidity is tight and following November’s two-remaining tranches of the CRR cuts of 25bps each on 3rd Nov and 29th Nov are expected to ease liquidity tightness. The expectations of OMO Purchases have gone up, however, for the next few weeks monetary data holds key to assess if the RBI would deploy that policy tool.
- Positive on 2-4 year corporate bonds as this segment may continue to offer favourable spreads.

Source: HSBC Asset Management, India, Data as on 31 October 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 Economy

Indian Economic Environment

	Indicators	Oct-25	Sep-25	Aug-25	Jul-25	Jun-25	May-25	Apr-25	Mar-25	Feb-25	Jan-25	Dec-24	Nov-24	Oct-24
Debt Indicators	Currency in circulation (Rs billion)	38184	38071	38097	38147	38427	38344	37762	36997	36444	35892.682	35,643	35,589	35,103
	Repo rate	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	6.00%	6.00%	6.25%	6.25%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
	10-year G-sec yield	6.53%	6.57%	6.59%	6.38%	6.32%	6.27%	6.36%	6.58%	6.72%	6.69%	6.76%	6.75%	6.85%
	Call rate	5.10%	5.00%	5.45%	4.95%	5.25%	5.75%	6.00%	7.00%	6.50%	6.65%	6.00%	6.70%	5.75%
	Forex reserves ($ billion; mthly. avg.)	699	701	693	698	699	689	682	658	638	628.9	648.1	666.1	693.9
Economy	GDP	NA		NA	NA		7.80%			7.40%			6.40%	
	Fiscal deficit (Rs billion)	NA	-250.3	1297.37	1876.84	2675.69	-1731.69	1863.32	2304.18	1773.1	2554.53	674.95	957.7	276.3
	Gross Tax Collections (Rs crore)	NA	521,391	251,053	223,901	353,778	243,753	271,478	590,999	219,870	233,928	489,453	228,341	218,792
	IIP, %y/y	NA	4.00%	4.10%	4.30%	1.50%	1.20%	2.70%	3.90%	2.90%	5.00%	3.20%	5.20%	3.50%
	Exports, $ billion	NA	36.38	35.1	37.24	35.14	38.73	38.49	41.97	36.91	36.43	38.0	32.1	39.2
	Imports, $ billion	NA	68.53	61.59	64.59	53.92	60.61	64.91	63.51	50.96	59.42	60.0	70.0	66.3
	Manufacturing PMI	59.2	57.7	59.3	59.1	58.4	57.6	58.2	58.1	56.3	57.7	56.4	56.5	57.5
	Services PMI	58.8	60.9	62.9	60.5	60.4	58.8	58.7	58.5	59.0	56.5	59.3	58.4	58.5
	GST collections (Rs crore)	195,936	189,017	186,315	195,735	184,597	201,050	236,716	196,141	183,646	195,506	176,857	182,269	187,346
	CPI inflation, % y/y	NA	1.54%	2.07%	1.61%	2.10%	2.82%	3.16%	3.34%	3.61%	4.31%	5.22%	5.48%	6.21%
	WPI inflation, % y/y	NA	0.13%	0.52%	-0.58%	-0.19%	0.39%	0.85%	2.05%	2.38%	2.31%	2.37%	1.89%	2.36%
	India crude oil import (mbpd)	NA	19.9	19.6	18.9	20.3	21.3	21.0	22.7	19.1	20.8	20.0	19.1	19.5
Sector update	Auto – Passenger vehicles	NA	0.20%	-6.90%	2.30%	-6.80%	-0.70%	3.40%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	9.8%	20.6%	15.2%
	Auto – Two-wheelers	NA	6.66%	7.14%	8.70%	-3.40%	2.20%	-16.70%	11.4%	-9.0%	2.1%	-8.78%	-1.15%	14.16%
	Auto – Commercial vehicles	NA	25.67%	3.75%	4.60%	-6.00%	-1.00%	-2.10%	-1.0%	-3.3%	0.6%	3.38%	13.79%	1.48%
	Auto – Tractors	NA	45.39%	28.30%	8.00%	10.50%	9.10%	7.70%	25.4%	13.6%	11.4%	13.99%	-1.34%	22.37%
	Banks – Deposit growth	9.50%	9.50%	10.10%	10.10%	10.40%	10.00%	10.20%	10.60%	10.60%	10.7%	11.50%	11.20%	11.80%
	Banks – Credit growth	11.40%	10.40%	10.20%	9.80%	9.60%	9.80%	10.30%	11.80%	11.30%	11.90%	11.28%	11.20%	11.70%
	Infra – Coal	NA	-1.20%	11.40%	-12.30%	-6.80%	2.80%	3.5%	1.6%	1.7%	4.6%	5.30%	7.50%	7.80%
	Infra – Electricity	NA	2.10%	4.10%	3.70%	-1.20%	-4.70%	1.70%	7.50%	3.6%	2.4%	6.20%	4.40%	2.00%
	Infra – Steel	NA	14.10%	13.60%	16.60%	9.70%	7.40%	4.40%	8.70%	6.9%	4.7%	7.30%	10.50%	5.70%
	Infra – Cement	NA	5.30%	5.40%	11.60%	8.20%	9.70%	6.30%	12.20%	10.8%	14.6%	4.60%	13.10%	3.10%

Source – Crisil, Mospi, Financial Websites, RBI, PIB Data as on 31 October 2025

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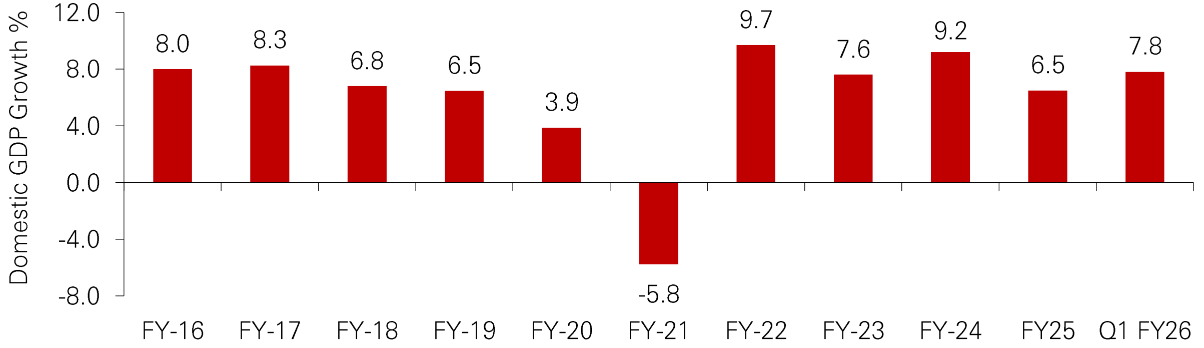
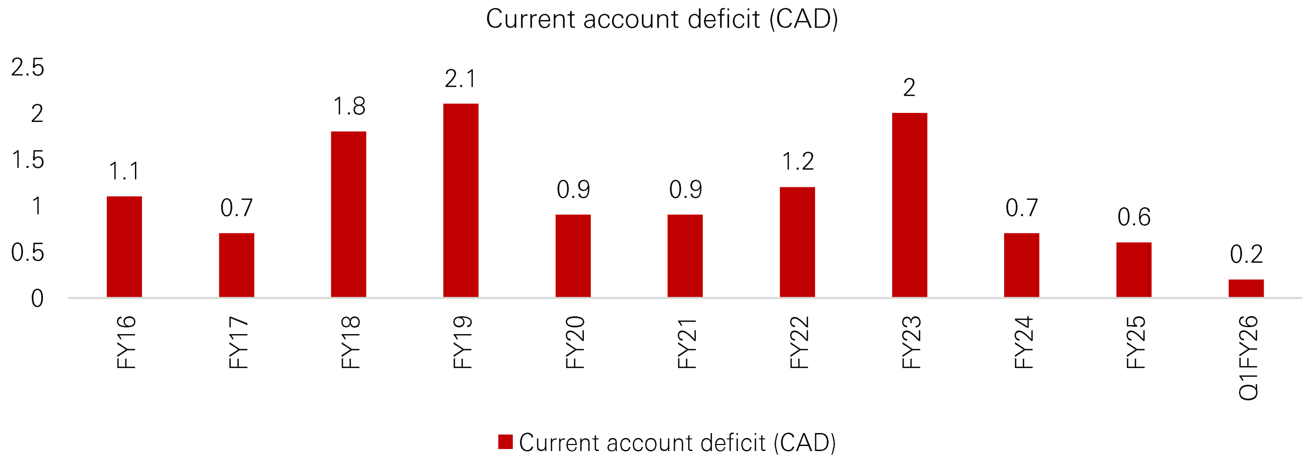
Indian Economic Environment

Economic outlook remains positive despite headwinds; RBI projects GDP growth for fiscal 2026 at 6.8%

- The Indian economy is expected to maintain a positive growth trajectory, despite headwinds in the form of punitive US tariffs, uncertainty and rising protectionism.
- Its strong economic performance in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 amid the imposition of US tariffs, which came into effect from July, prompted the International Monetary Fund to raise the country's GDP growth forecast for 2025-2026 to 6.6% in its October World Economic Outlook report, from 6.4% in July. This projection surpasses China's expected growth rate of 4.8%.
- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) projected India's real GDP growth for fiscal 2026 at 6.8%.
- India's chief economic advisor said the country's economy is likely to post growth north of 6.7% in the current fiscal and earlier concerns about a slowdown have eased significantly.



Gross domestic product expanded to 7.8% in Q1 of fiscal 2026



Current account deficit contracted to 0.2% of GDP for Q1 of fiscal 2026

Source – Crisil, Mospi, Data as on 31 October 2025
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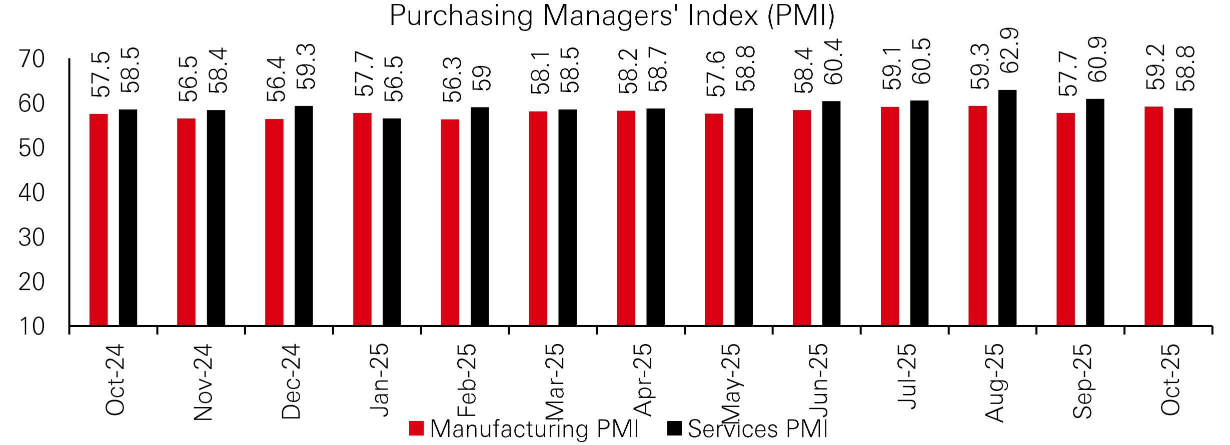
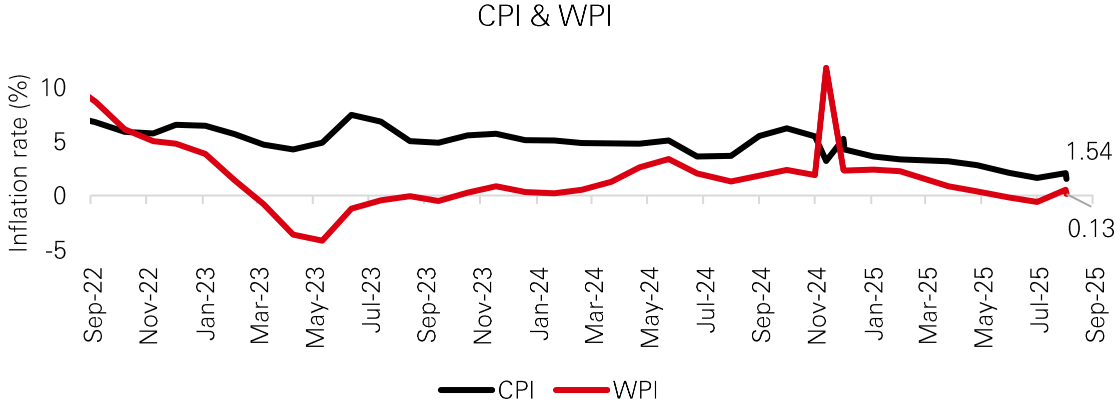
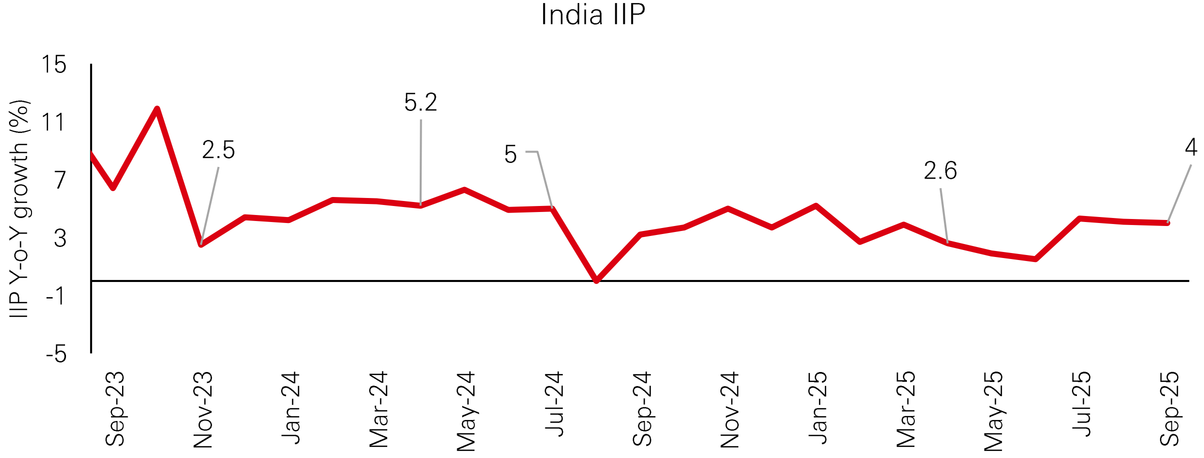
Indian Economic Environment



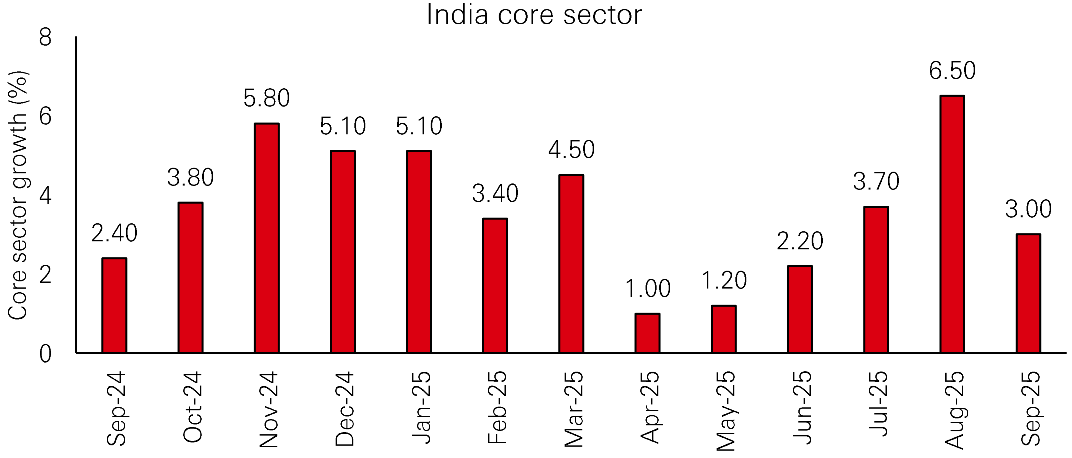
Domestic manufacturing rose while flash services activity eased in October



Retail inflation and wholesale inflation eased in September



Industrial output growth eased in September



Core sector growth eased in September

Source –Crisil, Trading Economics, MOSPI, EAI, Data as on 31 October 2025, RBI- Reserve Bank of India GDP- Gross Domestic Product.
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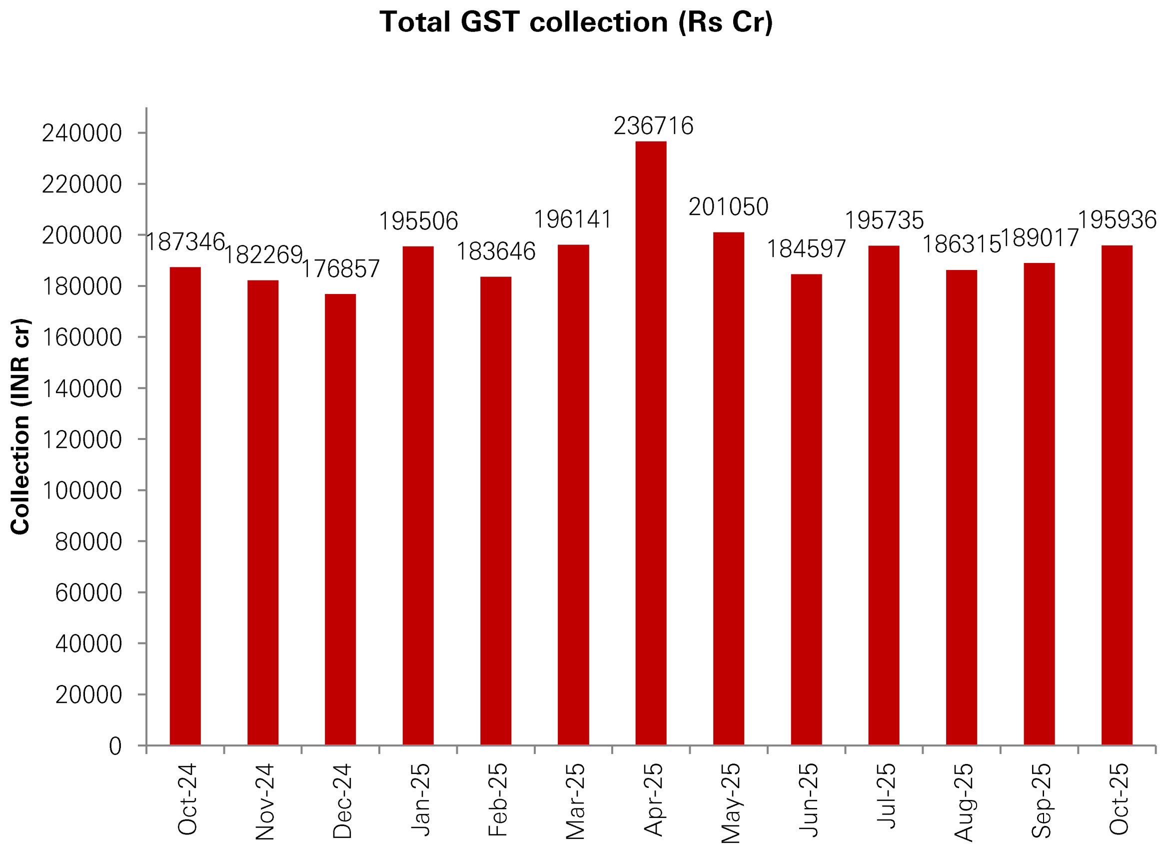
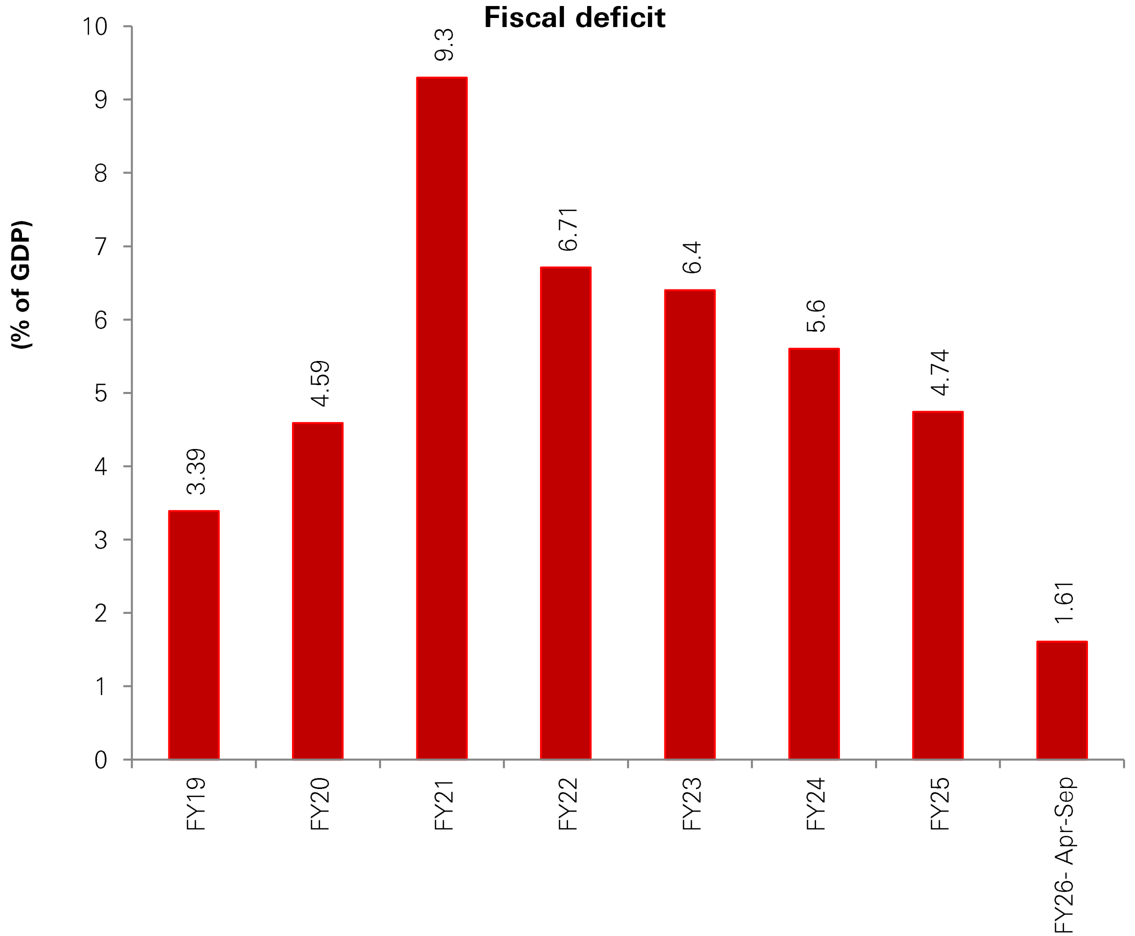
GST collection INR 1.95 lakh crore in Oct





As per reports, the government collected INR 1.95 lakh crore goods and services tax (GST) for the month of Oct.
Fiscal deficit for Apr-Sep period stood at 1.61% of estimated GDP for FY26.

Source- Crisil, gst.gov.in, Data as on 31 October 2025, 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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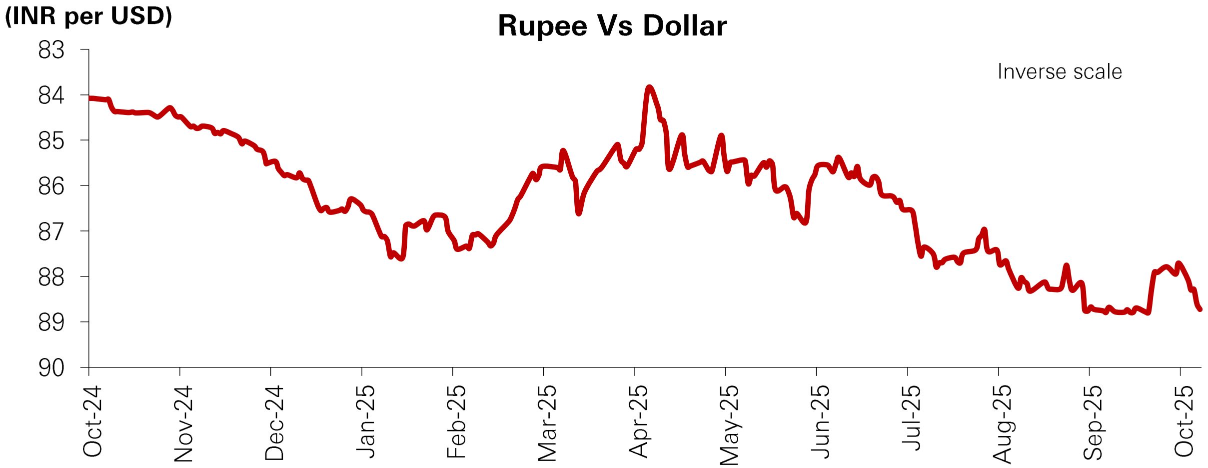
Currency & Commodity market update

Forex Market Review

Rupee ended slightly higher in October

- The rupee closed October at Rs 88.72 to the dollar, slightly higher compared with Rs 88.79 on September 30, after hitting a record low of Rs 88.81 and hovering close to newer all-time lows during the month. Interventions by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) helped the rupee hold steady after five consecutive months of losses. Although foreign fund inflows and easing crude oil prices led to some recovery, it was erased during the second half of the month by a strong dollar index and the hawkish stance of the US Federal Reserve (Fed).
- The rupee made some early gains when pressures exerted by persistent foreign fund outflows, corporate dollar demand and trade uncertainties between India and the US were alleviated by the RBI's decision to keep policy rates unchanged.

Rupee Movement V/s Global Currencies				
	31-Oct-25	30-Sep-25	Change	% Change
USD	88.72	88.79	-0.07	-0.08%
GBP	116.69	119.35	-2.66	-2.23%
EURO	102.67	104.22	-1.55	-1.48%
100 YEN	57.61	59.91	-2.30	-3.84%



Interventions by the RBI helped the rupee hold steady

Source: RBI, Crisil. Data as on 31 October 2025, 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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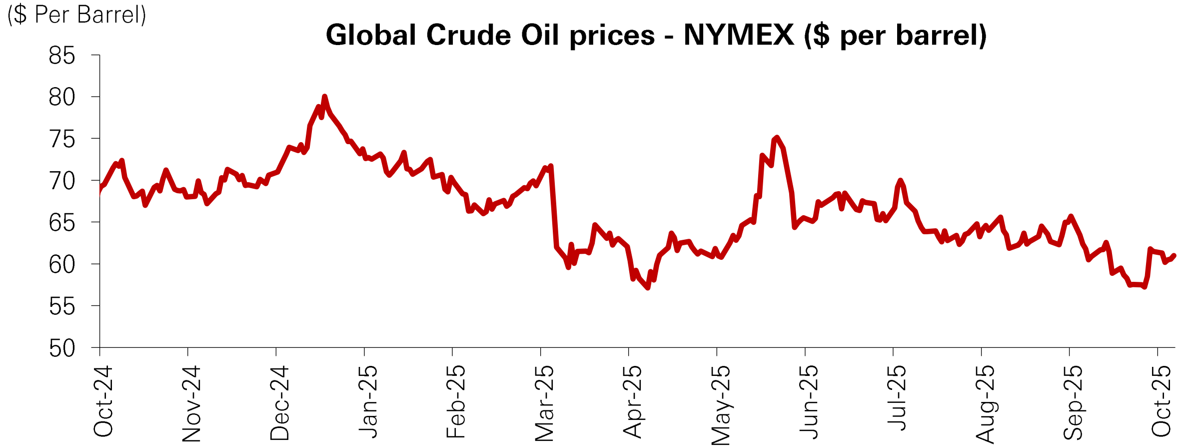
Commodity Market Review

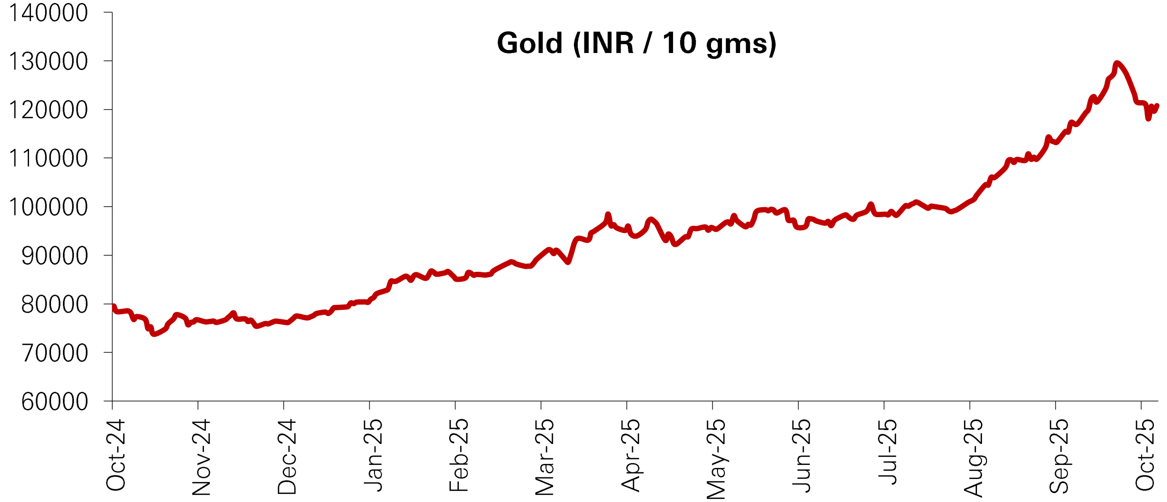
International crude oil prices fell in October

- Crude oil prices on the New York Mercantile Exchange closed at $60.98 per barrel on October 31 vs $62.37 per barrel on September 30, 2025, i.e. down 2.23% on-month.
- The fall in crude oil prices was primarily on account of the US dollar rising to near a three-month high against other major currencies, making the purchase of dollar-denominated commodities such as crude oil cheaper.



Domestic gold prices high in October

- Gold prices ended October 31 at Rs 120,628 per 10 gm, up 6.50% from Rs 113,262 per 10 gm on September 30, as reported by India Bullion and Jewellers Association Ltd.
- Gold prices ended higher in October, supported by safe-haven demand amid the prolonged US government shutdown, global trade uncertainty, intermittent dollar weakness and festive buying in the domestic market.
- Gains were partly capped later in the month due to profit booking and improved sentiment over easing US-China trade tensions, which reduced demand for the metal as a safe asset.



Source – Crisil, NYMEX. IBJA Data as on 31 October 2025.
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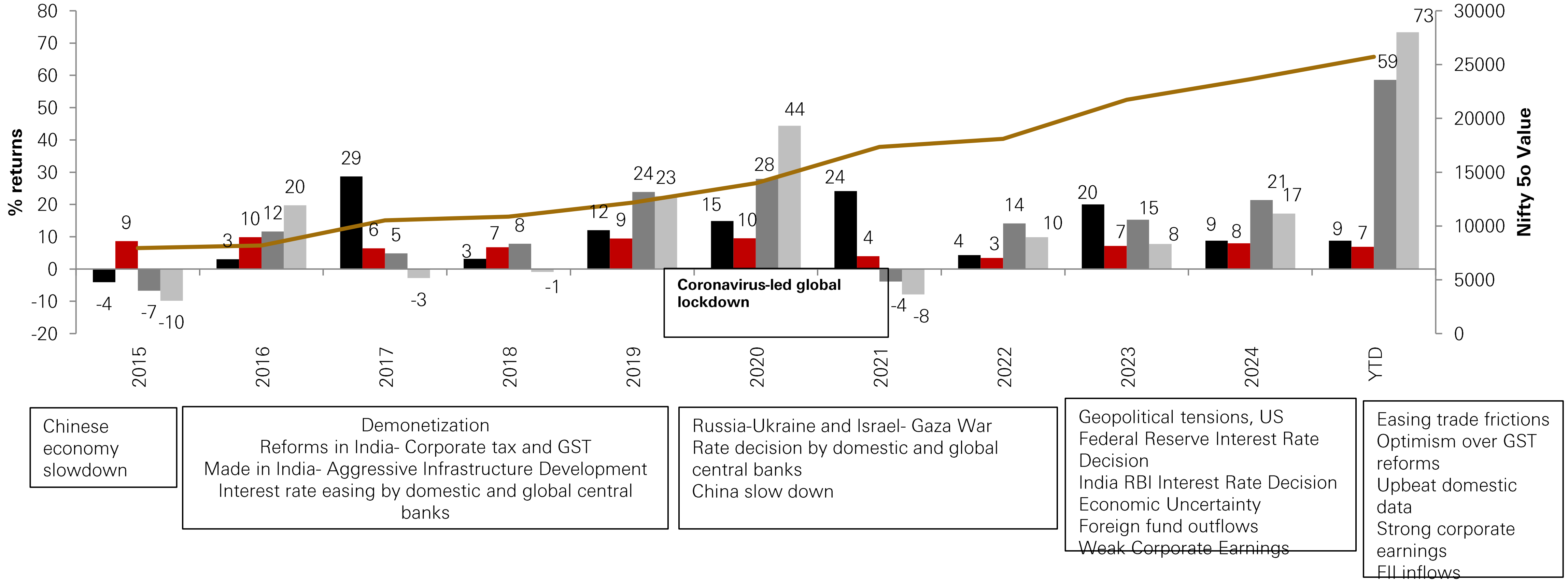
Asset Performance

History of asset classes through major events

Calender year performance of asset classes



Equity- Nifty 50, Debt- Crisil short duration debt 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 31 October 2025, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.
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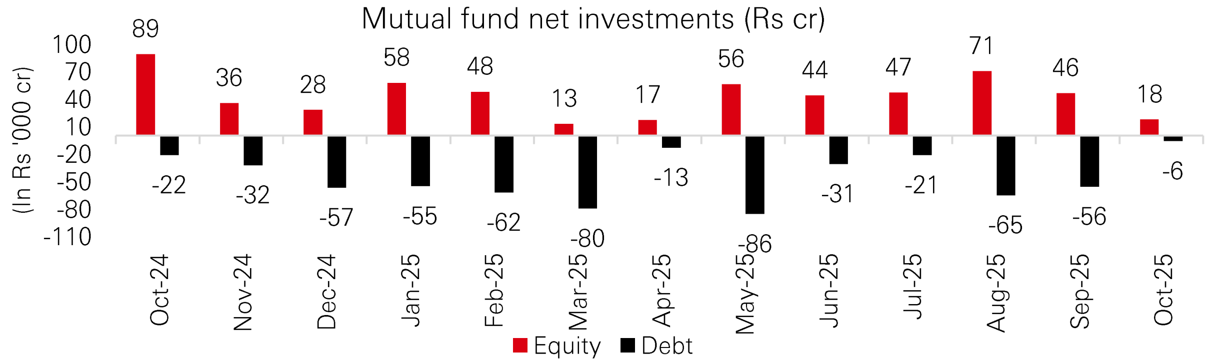
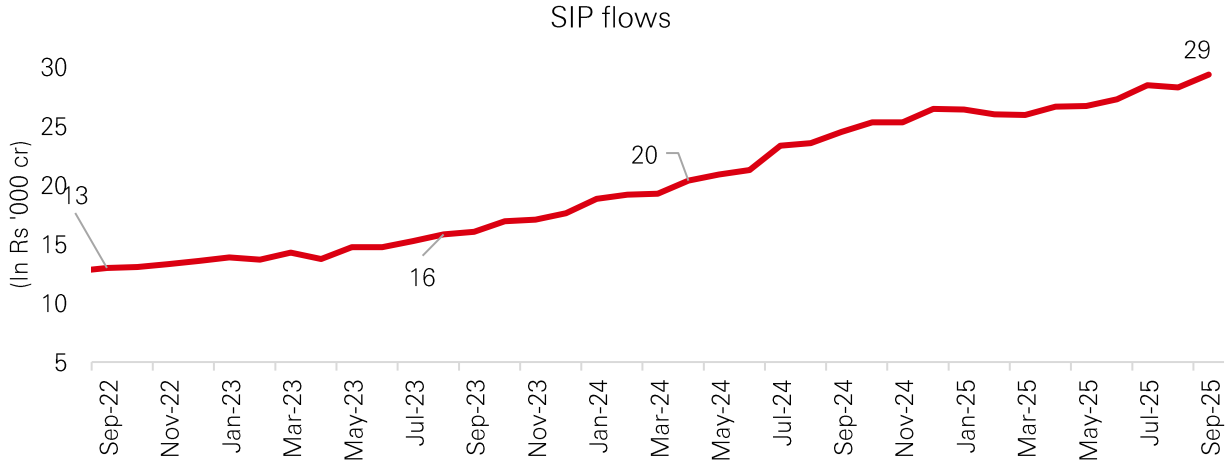
Market sentiment in October 2025

Mutual funds net buyers in equity and sellers in debt



Inflows through SIPs grew in September 2025



- Assets under management (AUM) of the domestic mutual fund industry increased 0.57% (Rs 42,607 crore in absolute terms) on-month in September to Rs 75.61 lakh crore from Rs 75.18 lakh crore the previous month, led by hybrid mutual funds.
- The improvement in AUM was despite a net outflow of Rs 43,146 crore in the month, compared with an inflow of Rs 52,443 crore in August.
- Assets of hybrid funds rose 2.46% (Rs 24,834 crore) on-month to Rs 10.32 lakh crore in September owing to gains in the assets of balanced hybrid funds/ aggressive hybrid funds. The category's net inflow eased to Rs 9,397 crore from Rs 15,294 crore.
- Collections through systematic investment plans reached Rs 29,361 crore in September (Rs 28,265 crore in August). The number of SIP accounts was 9.72 crore (9.59 crore).

Source: Crisil, AMFI, Data as on 31 October 2025, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.
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Economic Events Calendar

Date	Indicators	Previous
6-Nov-25	UK BoE Interest Rate Decision	4%
	India HSBC Composite /Services PMI Flash, Oct	51.3 / 53.3
12-Nov-25	India Inflation Rate, Oct	1.54%
14-Nov-25	Eurozone GDP Growth Rate, Q3	1.3%
	India WPI Inflation, Oct	4
	India Export, Sep	0.13%
	India Import, Sep	$36.38B
	India Balance of Trade, Oct	$68.53B
17-Nov-25	India Unemployment Rate, Oct	5.2%
20-Nov-25	India Infrastructure Output, Oct	3.0%
28-Nov-25	India GDP Growth Rate, Q2	7.8%
	India Industrial Production, Oct	4%
	India Government Budget Value, Oct	INR-5731B

Source: Crisil, Data as on 31 October 2025, 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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RBI Policy Outcome and Key Takeaways

- The Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) voted unanimously to hold the repo rate at 5.50%.
- Accordingly, the standing deposit facility remained unchanged at 5.25%. The marginal standing facility rate and bank rate each were maintained at 5.75%. The MPC decided to continue with its 'neutral' stance.
- The RBI projected India's real gross domestic product (GDP) growth for fiscal 2026 at 6.8%—with the second, third and fourth quarters at 7.0%, 6.4% and 6.2%, respectively—and 6.4% for the first quarter of fiscal 2027. The growth is expected to be driven by brightened prospects of agriculture and rural demand, buoyancy in the services sector, rationalisation of the goods and services tax (GST) rates, rising capacity utilisation, favourable financial conditions and improving domestic demand. However, the RBI warned that global uncertainties and trade policy frictions may continue to pose risks to the growth prospects of the economy.
- RBI Governor said the economy remained resilient, aided by strong macroeconomic fundamentals, favourable monsoon and benign inflation outlook, allowing room for the monetary policy to be accommodative. Amid global uncertainties and trade-related headwinds, the current policy measures were aimed at maintaining price stability while supporting sustainable economic growth
- The RBI Governor said rural consumption remained robust, supported by a favourable monsoon, while urban discretionary spending was gradually recovering. Fixed investment remained strong, underpinned by robust government capital expenditure. The services sector remained buoyant, led by sustained growth in construction and trade, while the industrial sector showed moderate performance, impacted by softness in electricity and mining

Source: Crisil, RBI Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. RBI- Reserve Bank of India
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