





## **Economic Overview**

### Inflation %



down from 2.1% in August, aligning with market expectations. The average inflation for Q2 FY2025-26 stood at 1.7%, undershooting the RBI's projection by 10 basis points.

Headline Inflation (CPI) eased to 1.54% in September 2025,

- Core inflation (i.e. excluding food and fuel) rose to 4.5% vs previous month's reading of 4.1%.
- ber 2025, however, came 10basis lower than market expectation.

Globally, US inflation rose marginally further to 3% in Septem-

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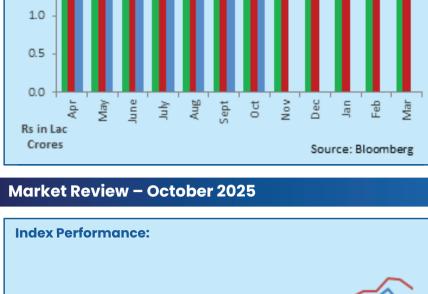


FY24 FY25 FY26

- Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for September2025 came at 4%, lower than previous month's reading of 4.1%, however better than market expectations of 2.9%. Growth in the manufacturing segment improved to 4.8%, com-
- pared to 3.8% in the previous month. In contrast, the mining segment recorded a sharp slowdown, with growth easing to 0.5% from 6.6% earlier. Similarly, the electricity segment witnessed moderation in growth, declining to 3.1% from 4.2% in the previous month. Out of 23 manufacturing sub-segments, 13 sub-segments witnessed an increase in YoY growth.

### 2.5

2.0



Gross GST Collection for the month of October2025 was at Rs.1.96 Lac crores, registering +4% MoM & +5% YoY growth.

■ E-way bill generation hit a record ~13.2 crore in September 2025, up ~21% YoY & ~2% MoM, highlighting robust goods move-

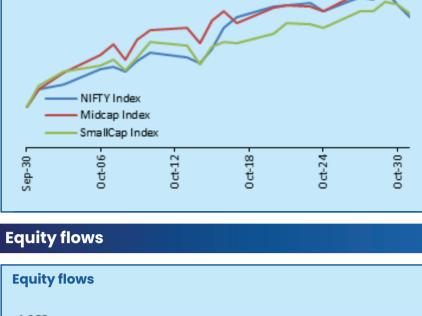
ment into the festive quarter. Festive season demand and GST rate rationalization implemented in late September 2025 boosted consumption and

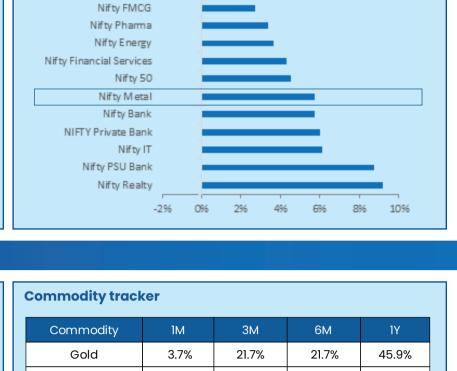
compliance.

**Sectoral Performance:** 

Silver

Nifty Media Nifty Auto

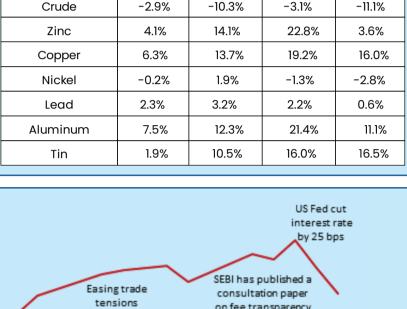




# 1,200

25,750



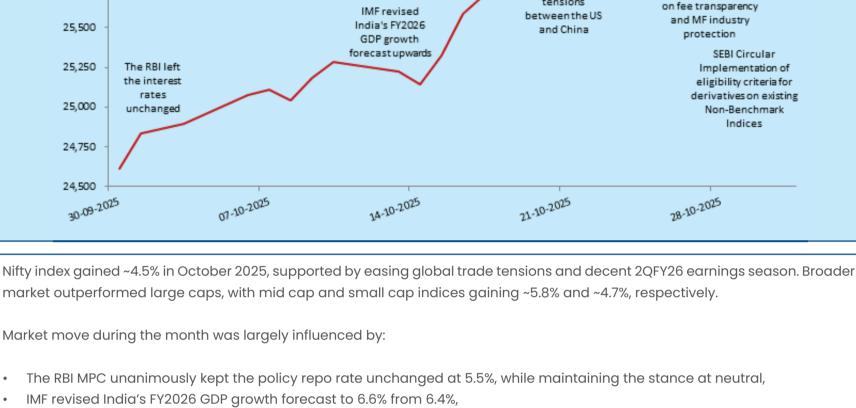


32.6%

49.3%

49.1%

4.4%



FIIs

SEBI Circular Implementation of eligibility criteria for derivatives on existing Non-Benchmark Indices The 2QFY26 earnings season - Better that expectation and

IPO Activity - Primary market witnessed highest-ever IPO activity in a single month, there were 11 IPOs raising ~Rs.43,000 Crs

The SEBI has published a consultation paper aimed at areas such as fee transparency and protection for the mutual fund

FPI inflow - FPIs after three consecutive month of selling, during October 2025, they net bough ~Rs. 146bn. During the month, sectorally major inflows were seen in Financials, Oil & Gas, Metals & Mining, Construction & Telecom. On flip side major outflows

ing markets during the month October 2025.

- were seen in FMCG, Consumer services, Healthcare, IT & Consumer durables (Source: NSDL). Domestic institutions remained buyers & have bought stocks worth ~Rs.236bn during the month.
- **Nifty Valuation & Equity Outlook** 25

12m fwd PE

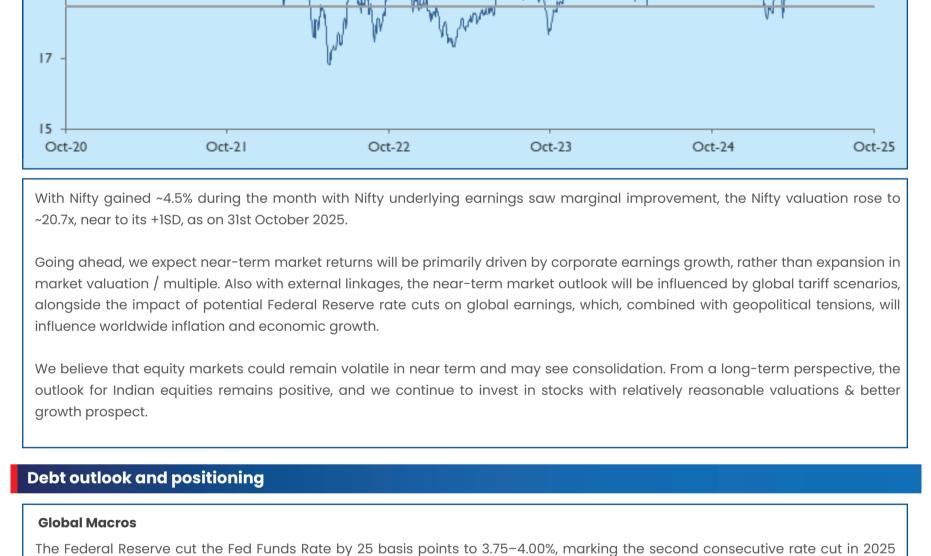
+/-I Std. Dev.

····· Average

Most Global markets gave average ~3.7% positive returns, with strong gains in South Korea (+20%), Japan (+17%) and Taiwan (+9%) made significant gains. On flip side Mexico (-0.2%), Philippines (-0.4%) & Hongkong (-3.5%) were among the worst perform-

19

23



aimed at supporting a weakening labor market and addressing risks from a partial government shutdown. US 10-year yields traded in the 4.00%–4.18% range, reflecting fiscal concerns, resilient growth, and sticky inflation. ECB Rates held steady after a year-long easing cycle; inflation near target, growth outlook slightly improved. UK long term gilt yields remain elevated, pressured by fiscal uncertainty, political risk, and persistent inflation above 4%. Bank of Japan held rates at 0.50% but signaled tightening ahead, with two board members voting for a hike and plans to divest ETF and J-REIT holdings. U.S. inflation rate for October 2025 (CPI, year-over-year) came in at 2.8%, down from 3.0% in September 2025. Core CPI (excluding food and energy) eased to 3.1% YoY, its lowest level since early 2024. During the ongoing U.S. government shutdown, the official nonfarm payroll and unemployment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has not been released. Headline Inflation (CPI) eased to 1.54% in September 2025, down from 2.1% in August, aligning with market expectations. RBI conducted Open Market Operations (OMO), variable rate repo

ing late in the month as Fed caution, safe-haven flows, and weakness in the euro, yen, and pound offset early pressure from rate--

31st March 2024

31st March 2025

10Y 30Y

Source: Bloomberg

31st October 2025

Scheme G:

## cut bets and shutdown worries. **Debt Outlook**

7.50

7.25

7.00

6.75

6.50

6.25

6.00

5.75

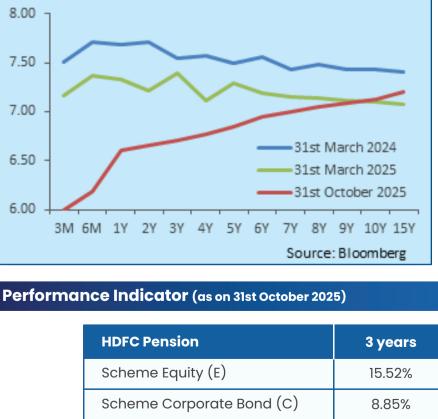
5.50

5.25

3M

1Y

2Y



India Soverign Yield Curve

3Y

AAA PSU Yield Curve

5Y

### (VRR) and reverse repo (VRRR) auctions to fine-tune liquidity. Forex swaps deployed to balance rupee liquidity amid global dollar strength. System Liquidity stayed in deficit mode due to advance tax outflows and festive currency demand, but RBI interventions kept overnight rates aligned with the repo rate. The October 2025 RBI policy was a status quo decision: rates unchanged, stance neutral, inflation outlook softer, and growth outlook brighter. The situation remains fluid, with ongoing U.S.-India trade discussions. The US 10 Year closed at 4.11% as on 31st October vs 4.16% on 30th September 2025. The DXY rose from 97.8 to 99.3 (+1.5%), rebound-

The US 10 Year closed at 4.11% as on 31st Oct 2025 vs 4.16% on 30th

Sept 2025. 10y Gsec moved from 6.57% on 30th Sept to 6.53% on

31st Oct 2025. Gsec yield curve spread for 10X30 increased to 70

bps on 31st Oct 2025. U.S. 10-year Treasury yield moved within a

tight band of 4.00%-4.18%. The yield curve steepened driven by

GST-related fiscal concerns, supply-demand imbalances, and

heightened market volatility. A 25bps rate cut is likely between December and March 2026, contingent on a slowdown in growth, as inflation is expected to remain under control through the year. We expect long bonds to outperform on a total return basis. Scheme C: Yields across the curve declined by ~10bps bps with 10y+ AAA PSU underperforming the curve. 5 Year NABARD traded at 6.85%, 10 Year NABARD at 7.12% and 15 Year at 7.20%. Corporate bond yields steepen further with surplus liquidity. Corporate bond yields declined largely to lock in higher short-term yields before further rate cuts. We expect 3y-5y AA and AA+ bonds to outperform, while 7y-15y AAA PSU bonds may underperform. We will look to deploy tactically to achieve optimum risk reward on the portfolio to take advantage of both capital gains and accruals. We will continue to look to add new names to diversify the portfolio.

7 years

15.79%

9.04%

SI

15.05%

9.30%

Scheme Government Bond (G)	8.14%	5.77%	8.53%	8.77%
a subscriber had invested Rs.50,000 on t ubscriber as on 31st October 2025 would l	,	each year since	March 2014, the c	corpus of the
Asset Allocation*	Aggres	sive Mo	derate	Conservative
Asset Allocation* Invested Amount (in Rs)	<b>Aggres</b> 6,00,0		oderate 00,000	Conservative

5 years

19.53%

7.13%

Moderate: E-50%; C- 30%; G-20% Conservative: E-25%; C-45%; G-30%

\* Note: Asset Allocation

Thus, over long term, investment with higher equity proportions tends to give better returns and helps to accumulate

1. Aggressive: E-75%; C-10%; G-15%

bigger retirement corpus for the subscribers.



Returns under NPS are subject to market risk and fluctutations based on the state of the financial market. Tax Laws are subject to change.