

Global Navigator

June 2025



HSBC Mutual Fund

Global Update

	GDP		Inflation		Industrial Growth	
	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous
US	0.3%* Q1 2025	2.4% Q4 2024	2.3% Apr'25	2.4% Mar'25	1.5% Apr'25	1.3% Mar'25
Eurozone	1.2%* Q1 2025	1.2% Q4 2024	2.2% Apr'25	2.2% Mar'25	3.6% Mar'25	-1.0% Feb'25
UK	1.1% Q1 2025	1.4% Q4 2024	3.5% Apr'25	2.6% Mar'25	0.70% Mar'25	0.40% Feb'25
China	5.4% Q1 2025	5.4% Q4 2024	-0.1% Apr'25	-0.1% Mar'25	6.1% Apr'25	7.7% Mar'25
Japan	0.7% Q1 2025	2.4% Q4 2024	3.6% Apr'25	3.6% Mar'25	1.0% Mar'25	0.10% Feb'25
India	7.4% Q4 FY25	6.4% Q3 FY25	3.16% Apr'25	3.34% Mar'25	2.7% Apr'25	3.9% Mar'25

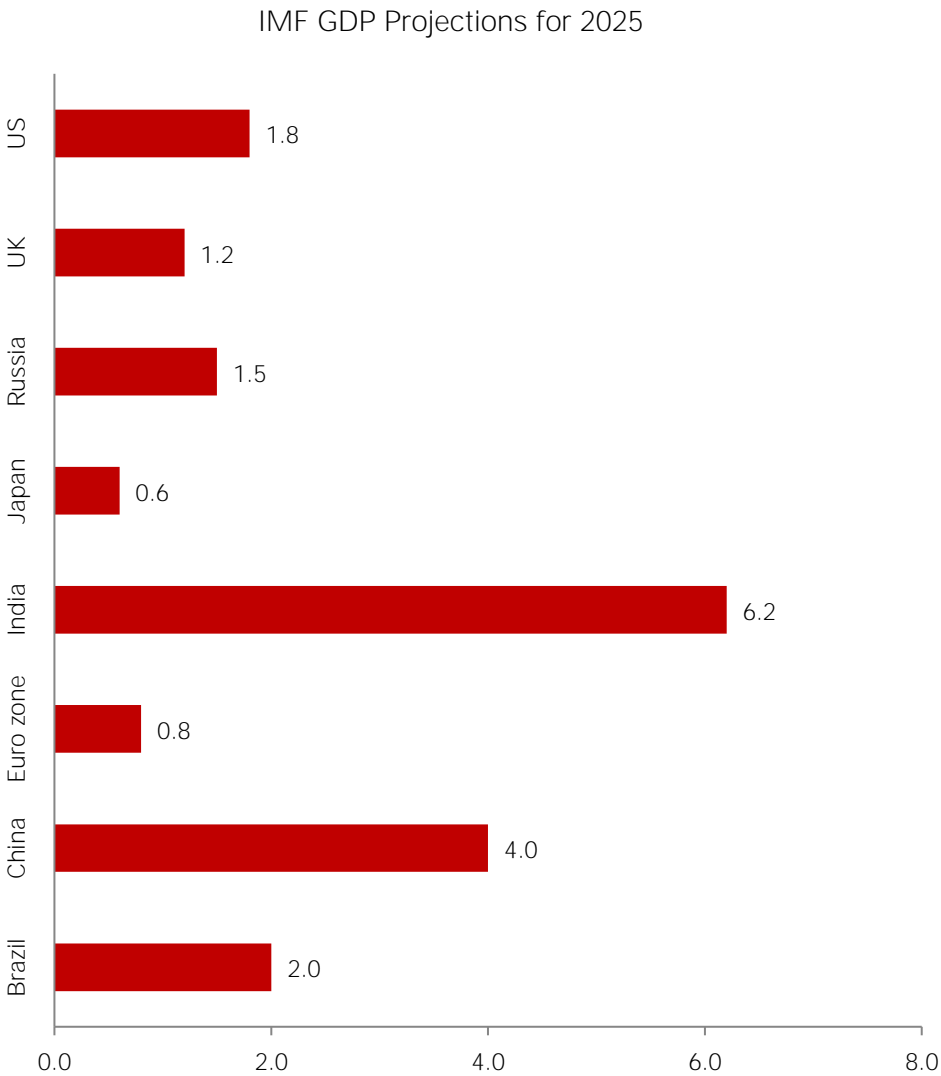
*Estimates

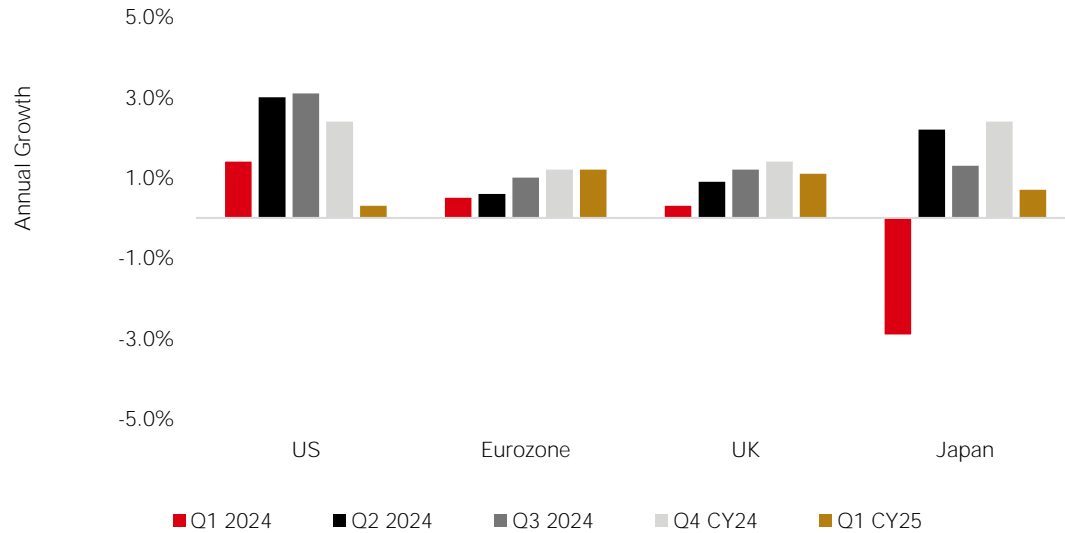
Major Global Central Bank	Latest Key Interest rate
US Federal Reserve	4.50%
Bank of England	4.25%
European Central Bank	2.40%
Bank of Japan	0.50%
India RBI	5.50%

Source: Crisil, Bloomberg, Respective Central Banks, IMF. India RBI data as of 6 June '25, Data as on 30 May 2025

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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US economy contracted at 0.3% in the first quarter of 2025; Federal Reserve kept the funds rates unchanged

- The US economy contracted at an annualised rate of 0.3% in the first quarter of 2025, compared with a 2.4% growth in the previous quarter.
- The Federal Reserve kept the funds rate at 4.25-4.50% for the third consecutive meeting in May 2025, as officials adopted a wait-and-see approach amid concerns that US President's tariffs could drive up inflation and slow economic growth.

UK growth expands 1.1% in the first quarter of 2025; while Bank of England cut its key interest rates

- The British economy grew 1.1% in the first quarter of 2025 compared with 1.4% expansion recorded in the previous quarter.
- The Bank of England voted 5-4 to cut bank rates by 25bps to 4.25% in May 2025 compared with 4.50%.

Eurozone economy grew annually at 1.2% in the first quarter 2025

- The Eurozone economy grew 1.2% in the first quarter of 2025, matching the previous quarter's pace.
- The president of European Central Bank cautioned that global trade had been permanently altered by ongoing tariff tensions, even as major economies inched toward compromise.

Japanese economy contracted 0.7% in the first quarter of 2025

- Japan's economy contracted by 0.7% on an annualized basis in the first quarter of 2025 from an upwardly revised 2.4% growth in the fourth quarter.
- Investors the Bank of Japan urged to increase purchases of super-long bonds or halt tapering, following a sharp rise in their yields.

Source : Crisil, Data as on 30 May 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- Performance trends

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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	-0.64	9.27
Nasdaq	7.50	28.24	-3.88	35.23	43.64	21.39	-33.10	43.42	28.64	-1.02	14.33
Nikkei	0.42	19.10	-12.08	18.20	16.01	4.91	-9.37	28.24	19.22	-4.84	7.15
Hang Seng	0.39	35.99	-13.61	9.07	-3.40	-14.08	-15.46	-13.82	17.67	16.10	0.61
FTSE	14.43	7.63	-12.48	12.10	-14.34	14.30	0.91	3.78	5.69	7.33	3.46
Cac 40	4.86	9.26	-10.95	26.37	-7.14	28.85	-9.50	16.52	-2.15	5.03	5.27
Xetra Dax	6.87	12.51	-18.26	25.48	3.55	15.79	-12.35	20.31	18.85	20.53	8.37
Shanghai	-12.31	6.56	-24.59	22.30	13.87	4.80	-15.13	-3.70	12.67	-0.13	-0.56
Brazil Bovespa	38.93	26.86	15.03	31.58	2.92	-11.93	4.69	22.28	-10.36	13.92	12.20
Russia RTS	52.22	0.18	-7.65	45.28	-10.42	15.01	-39.18	11.63	-17.56	26.90	4.12
Nifty 50 TRI	4.39	30.27	4.64	13.48	16.14	25.59	5.69	21.30	10.09	5.17	12.45
BSE SENSEX TRI	3.47	29.56	7.23	15.66	17.16	23.23	5.80	20.33	9.49	4.65	12.49

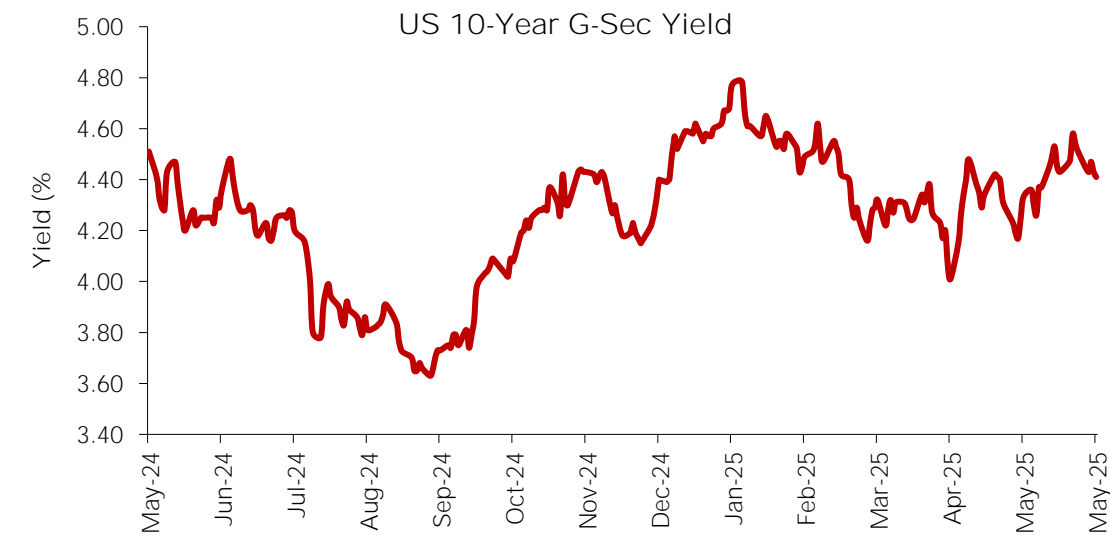
Source: Crisil, BSE, NSE and Financial websites Figures in red indicate negative returns in that period. CY25- YTD (till May 30, 2025) *10-year CAGR, Data as on 30 May 2025

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US treasury prices ended lower in May

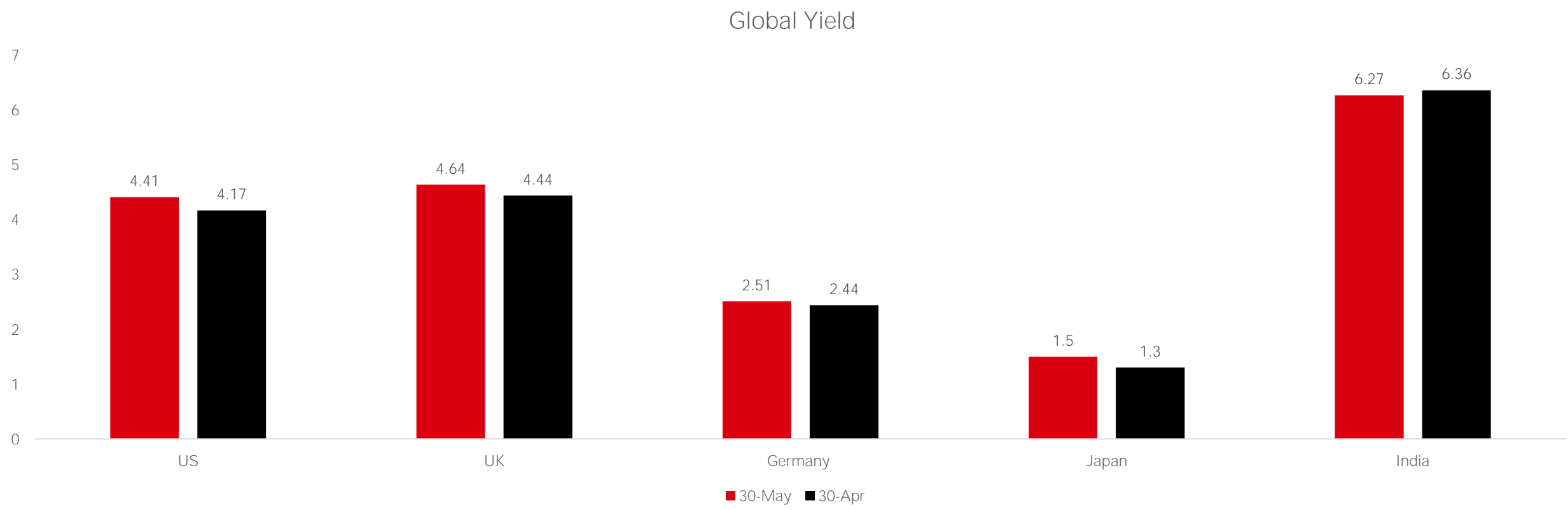
- US Treasury prices ended lower in May due to upbeat economic data and optimism over the easing trade tariff war. The yield on the 10-year Treasury settled at 4.41% on May 30 compared with 4.17% on April 30.
- Bond prices declined after the US and China agreed to slash tariffs on each other’s goods.
- The US and China have agreed to lower tariffs by 115 percentage points on each other to 30 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively, for 90 days as talks proceed to finalise a mutual pact.
- Yield rose further after the US President said that the US will delay implementation of a 50% tariff on goods from the European Union from June 1 until July 9 to buy time for negotiations with the bloc.
- However, bond prices witnessed few gains as latest consumer inflation numbers raised inflation fears. Concerns over US debt and Moody’s downgrade of the US sovereign credit rating also boosted the safe haven appeal of US Treasuries.
- Earlier in the month, bond prices rose after the Fed kept key policy rates unchanged while raising concerns over economic growth.



Global bond yields			
	30-May	30-Apr	Change
US 10-Year (%)	4.41	4.17	0.24
UK 10-Year (%)	4.64	4.44	0.20
German 10-Year (%)	2.50	2.44	0.06
Japan10-Year (%)	1.50	1.30	0.20

Source: Crisil, Bloomberg, Data as on 30 May 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



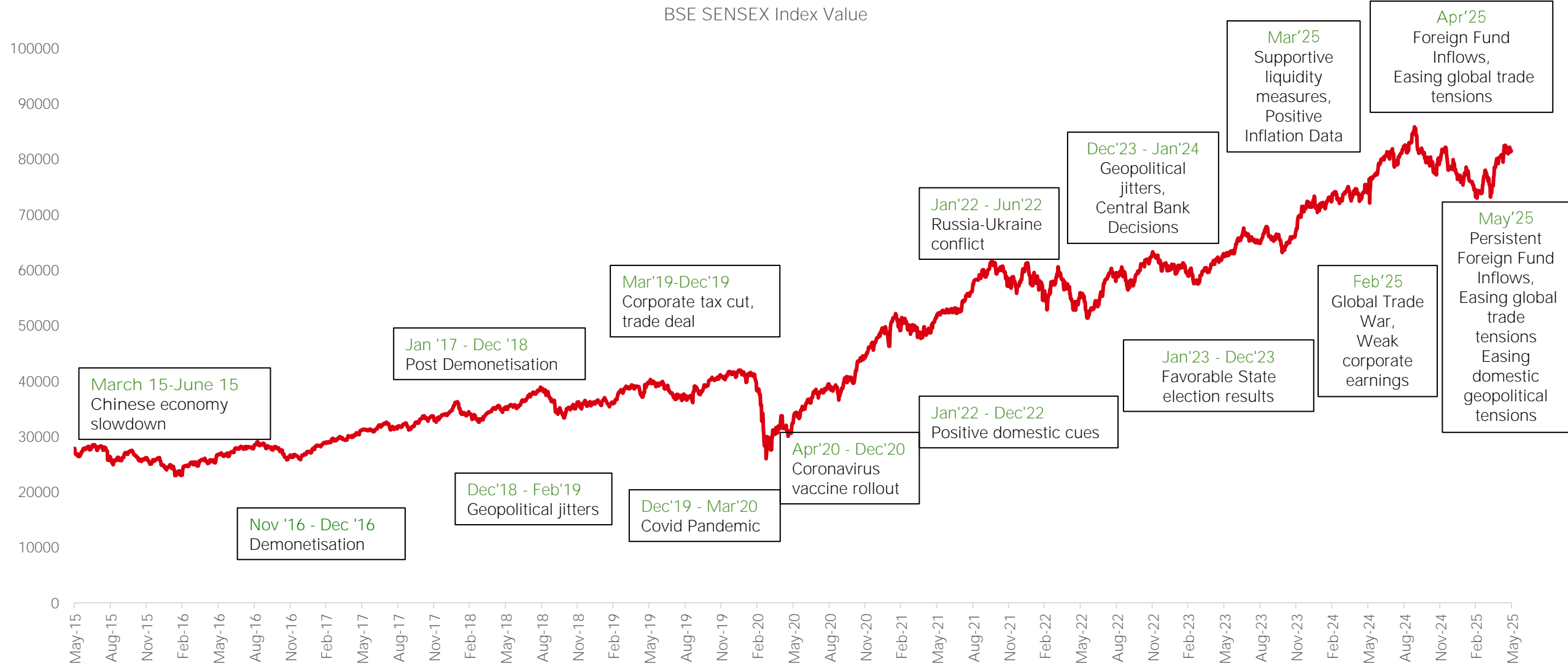
	US	UK	Germany	Japan	India
Current Yield (%)	4.41	4.64	2.51	1.5	6.27
Inflation (%)	2.3	3.5	2.1	3.6	3.16
Real Yield (%)	2.11	1.14	0.41	-2.1	3.11

Source : Crisil, Data as on 30 May 2025, Inflation Data as of April 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

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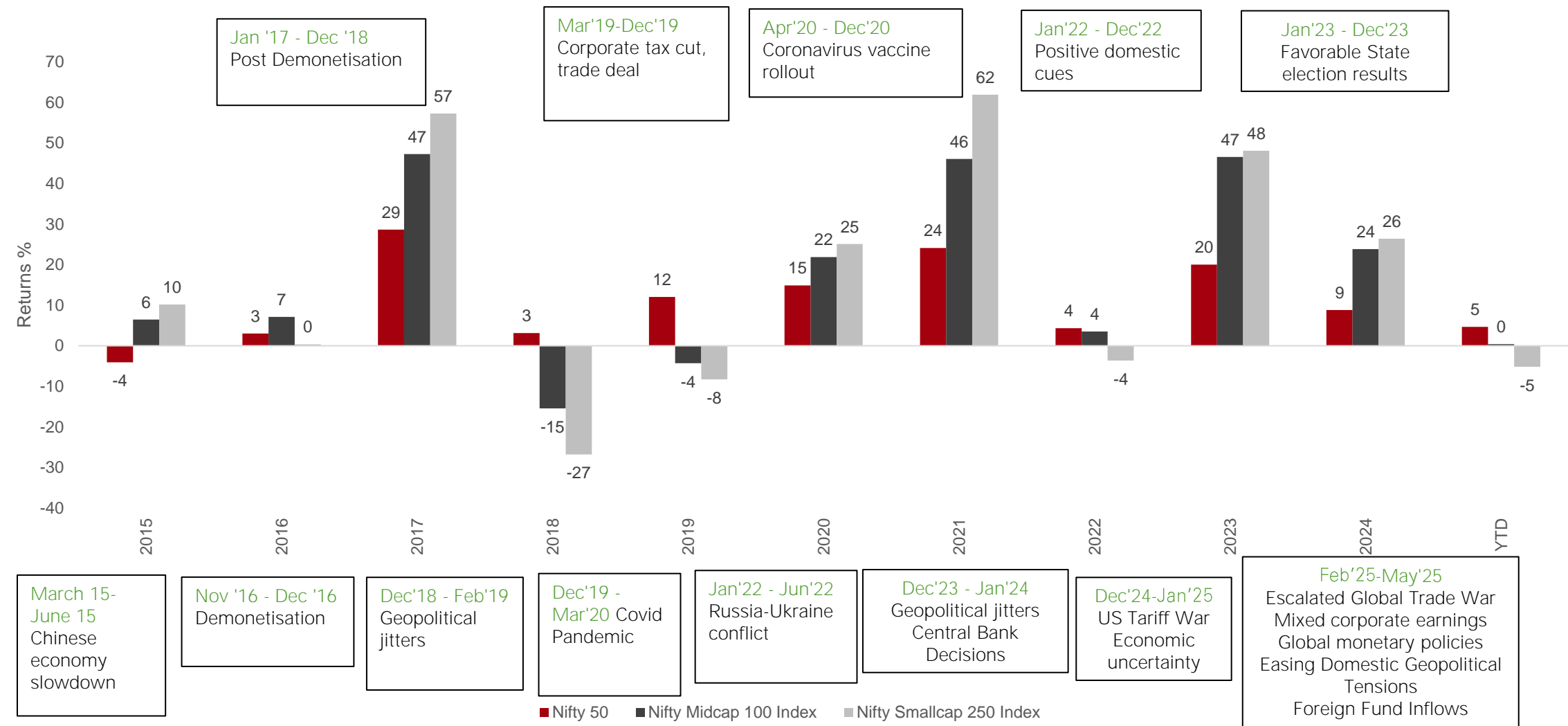


Source: BSE, Crisil, Data as on 30 May 2025, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

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History of Equity markets through major events

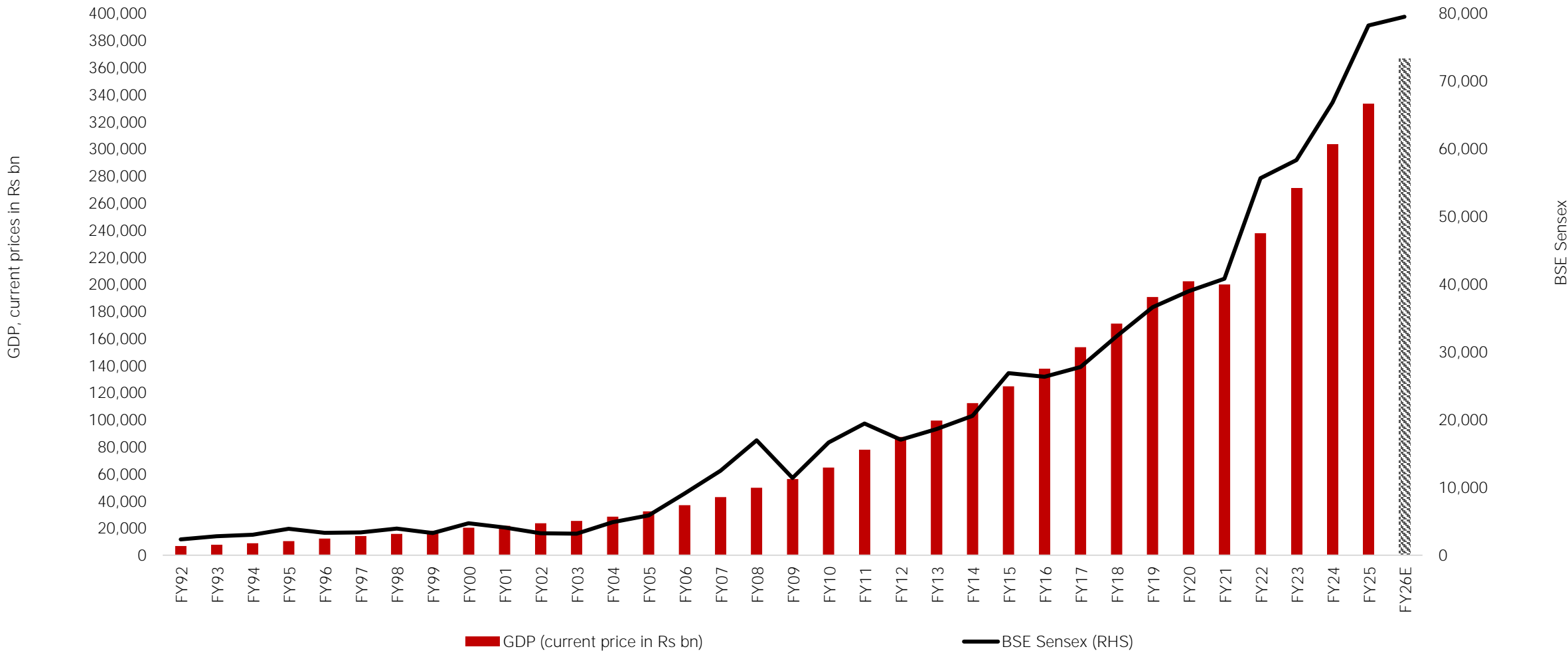
Performance of major equity indices



Source: NSE, Crisil, Data as on 30 May 2025, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.
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Equity mirrors economic growth in the long term

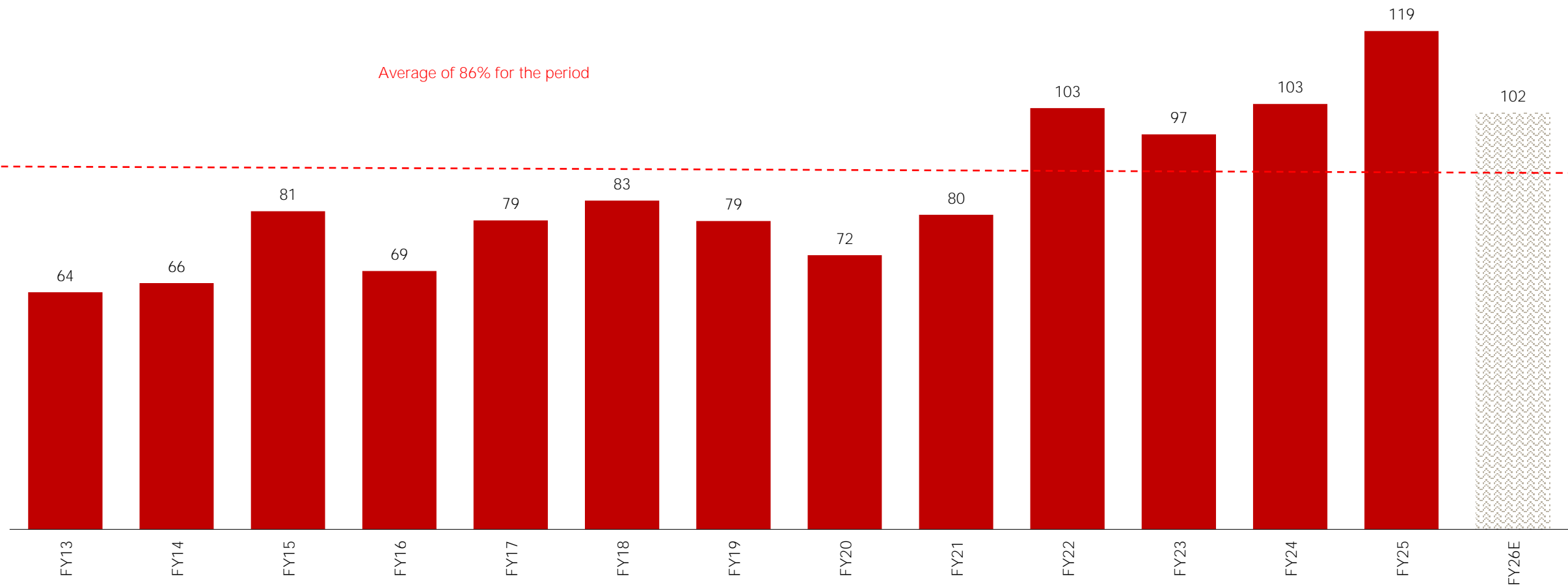
GDP - The Indian economy is expected to carry the momentum of last year’s GDP growth into the current fiscal year as well



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 May 2025, 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.

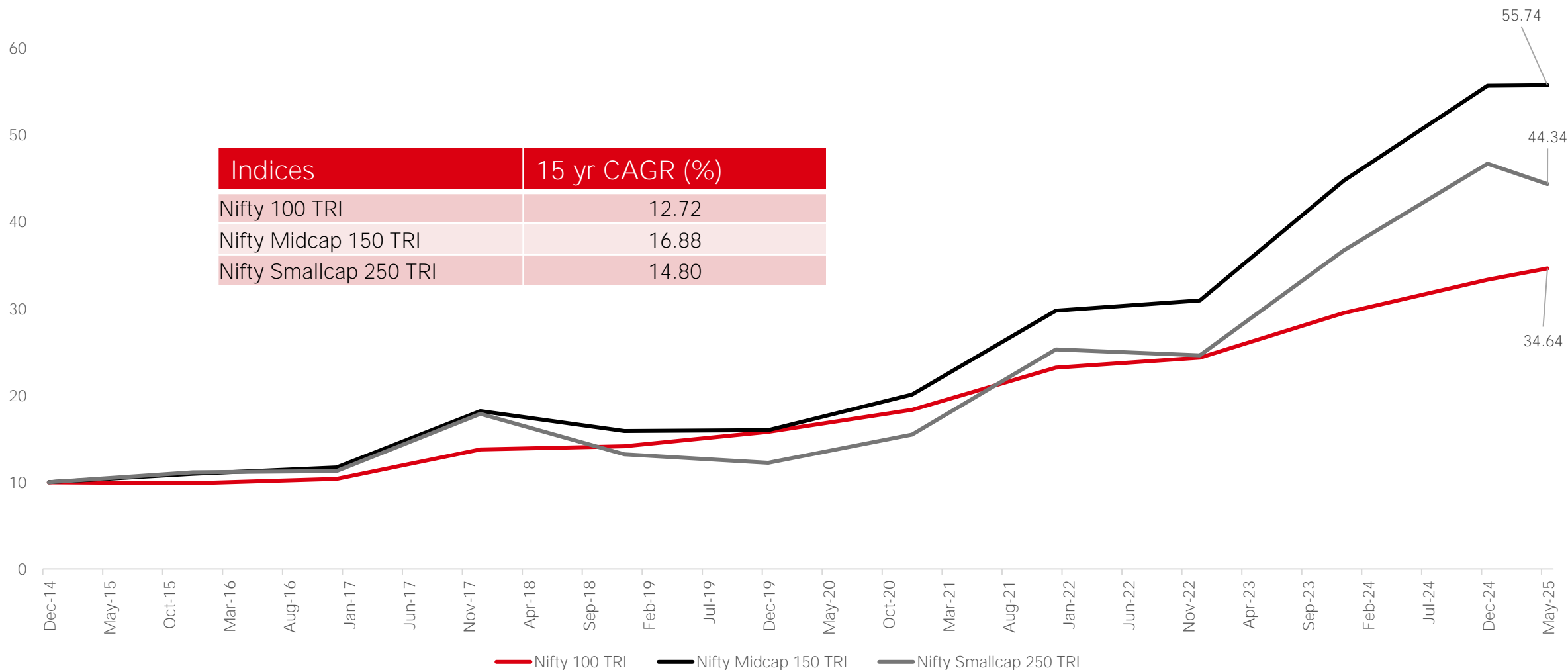
India Market cap to GDP (%)

Market cap as a % of GDP



Shaded area are Estimates (E) – FY26
Source: Crisil, MOSPI, Bloomberg, CRISIL estimates;
Data as on 30 May 2025, 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 May 2025, data represents YTD values. The indices values are rebased by 10
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Indian market - Performance trends

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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	5.17	12.45
BSE SENSEX TRI	3.47	29.56	7.23	15.66	17.16	23.23	5.80	20.33	9.49	4.65	12.49
BSE Auto TRI	10.38	33.31	-21.33	-9.94	14.27	20.59	17.83	47.71	23.40	1.50	11.52
BSE BANKEX TRI	8.39	39.98	5.65	21.12	-2.12	12.97	21.91	12.12	7.15	9.69	12.20
BSE CG TRI	-2.38	41.42	-0.49	-8.79	12.52	54.75	17.17	68.15	22.53	5.08	16.07
BSE CD TRI	-5.83	102.87	-8.32	21.53	22.19	47.73	-10.93	26.40	29.31	-10.01	18.93
BSE FMCG TRI	4.77	33.26	12.11	-2.14	13.19	11.70	19.08	29.65	3.25	-1.01	11.90
BSE Healthcare TRI	-12.43	1.10	-5.38	-2.80	62.61	21.54	-11.50	37.97	44.30	-5.72	9.96
BSE IT TRI	-6.14	13.29	27.26	11.84	60.05	58.45	-22.70	28.28	22.21	-13.82	14.49
BSE Metal TRI	43.19	52.82	-16.20	-10.16	18.43	72.68	15.70	35.50	10.24	6.89	16.98
BSE Oil & Gas TRI	30.38	37.81	-12.40	10.59	-0.55	31.72	20.45	17.30	16.50	4.88	14.93
BSE Power TRI	2.99	22.03	-14.30	-0.64	11.38	73.68	28.51	36.45	21.28	-1.79	14.65
BSE PSU TRI	16.89	22.69	-18.69	-1.12	-12.80	47.95	28.30	61.48	24.34	5.43	13.63
BSE Realty TRI	-5.27	107.24	-30.69	27.58	9.20	55.40	-9.97	80.16	33.45	-10.60	16.29

Source: Crisil, BSE, Figures in red indicate negative returns in that period. *10-year CAGR, Data as on 30 May 2025, CY25 is YTD (till May 30, 2025) (CD- Consumer Durable/ CG – Capital Goods))

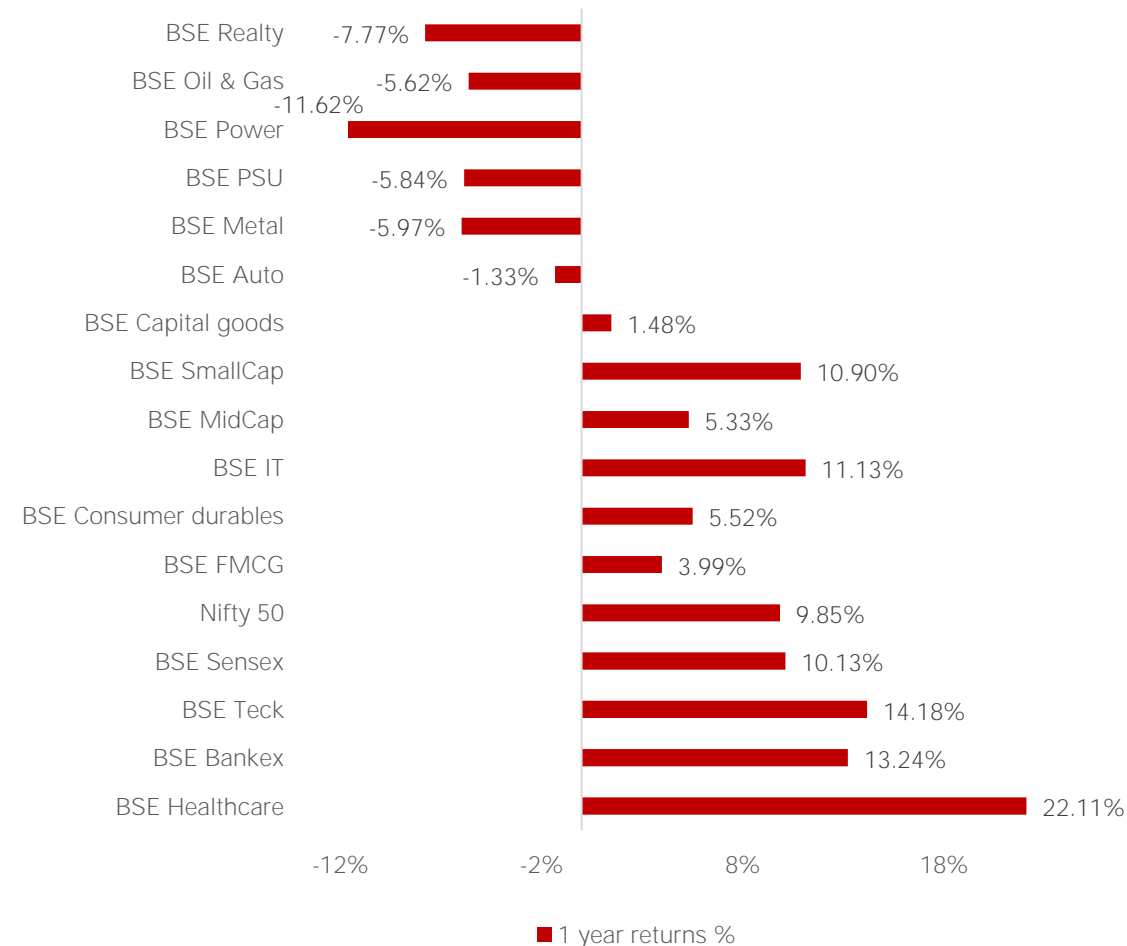
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Indian equity indices ended higher in May'25

- Indian equity markets gained for the third consecutive month in May, riding on domestic resilience and investor optimism.
- The gains were mainly driven by market-wide participation, including substantial foreign fund inflows and monthly SIP contributions.
- The month opened with positive investor sentiment amid steady foreign fund inflows and rising optimism sparked by signals of progress on a bilateral trade agreement between India and the US.
- As the month progressed, release of data indicating a softening in domestic inflation and anticipation of rate cuts by the RBI led to some gains.
- During the month, Indian bourses also gained from softening crude oil prices, and a brief rally in certain consumption-related sectors following news of the early onset of the monsoon and forecasts of above-average rainfall.



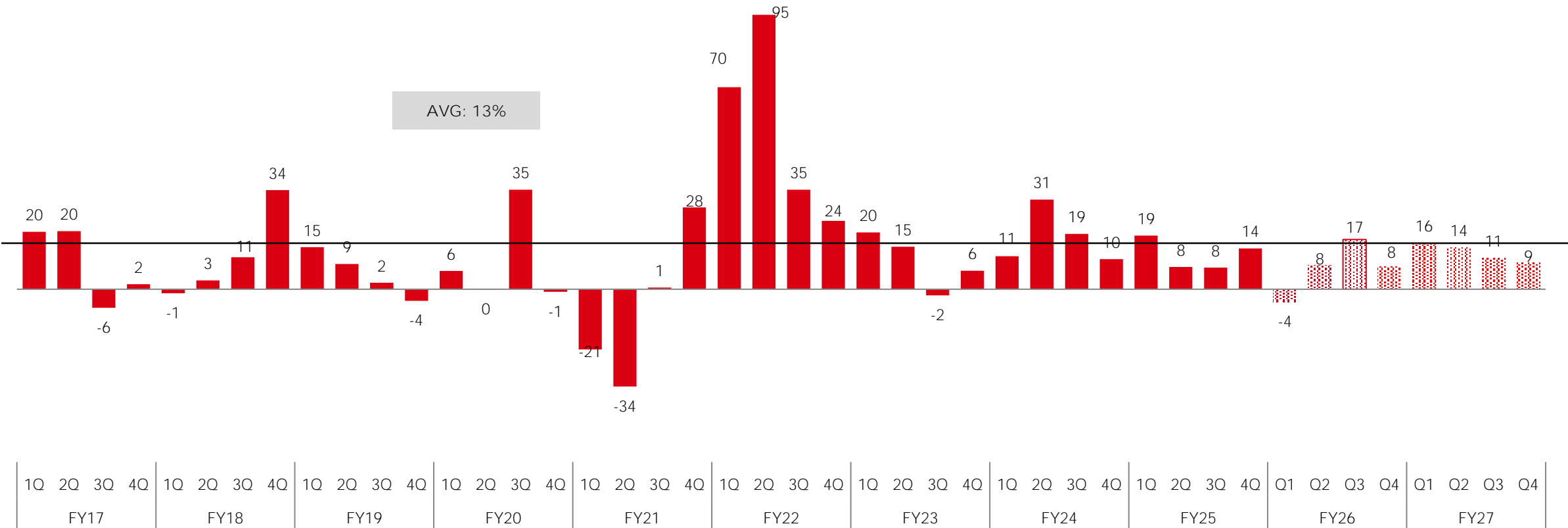
Source –Crisil, Data as on 30 May 2025, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. GDP – Gross Domestic Product

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Earnings growth – quarterly trend

Nifty 50 earnings

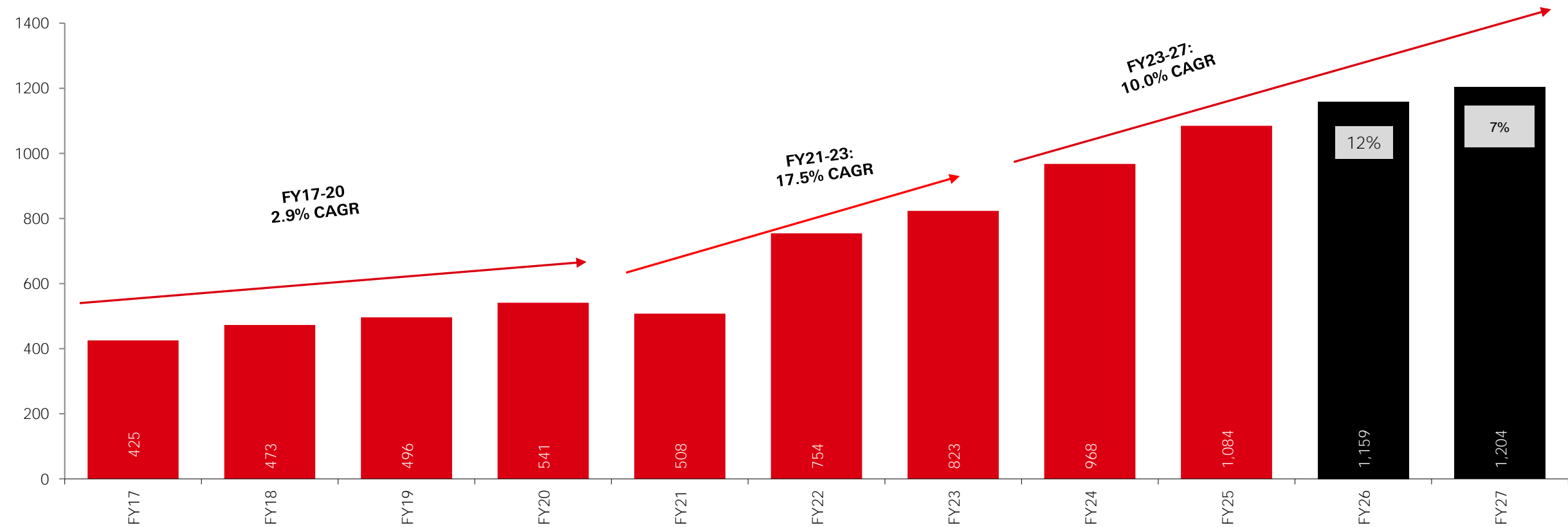


Nifty 50 EPS Growth (Y-o-Y)

Estimates – shaded portion of FY26 and FY27
Source: Crisil, Bloomberg, Data as on 30 May 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

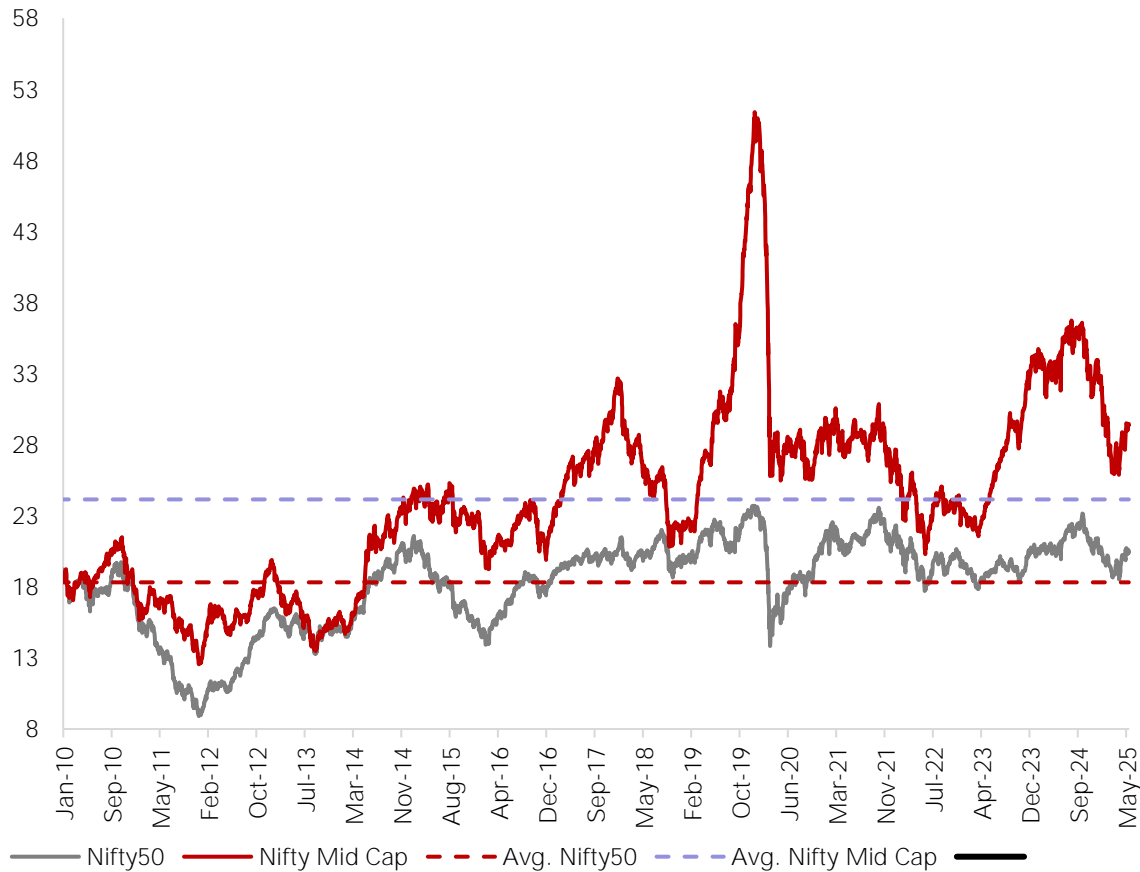
India - Equity earnings (Nifty 50 EPS)



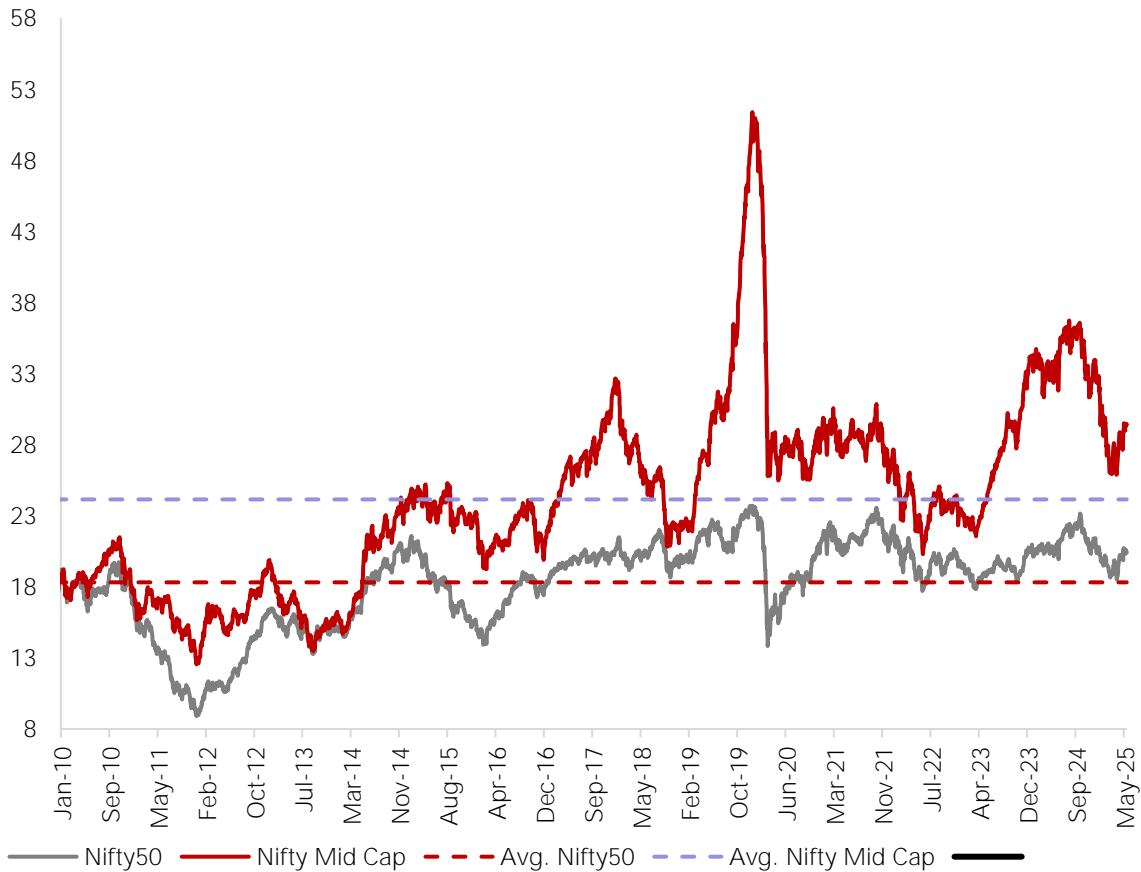
Note: Trailing 12M EPS (Earnings Per Share)
Black shaded columns are estimates of FY26 and FY27
Data for FY 26 is for only three quarters
Source: Crisil, Bloomberg, Data as on 30 May 2025, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.
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Market valuations – Nifty 50 and Nifty Midcap 100

Large and Mid Cap - Price to Earnings (PE)



Large and Mid Cap - Price to Book (PB)



Source: Crisil, Bloomberg
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- MSCI World index also saw a strong rally of 5.7% in May as market shrugged off worries related US tariffs.
- Indian equity indices continued to rise steadily in May 2025 supported by strong domestic and foreign inflows with both domestic and FII flows were supportive in May.
- India's GDP growth accelerated to 7.4% (YoY) in Q4 FY25 from 6.4% in Q3 FY25, well above expectations. The stronger than expected growth was led by higher fixed investment growth and a large contribution from net exports.
- Nifty consensus EPS estimate for CY26 saw a small downward revision of 1% during May. This along with the market recovery, Nifty now trades on 20.4x 1-year forward PE. This is now in-line with its 5-year average and a ~10% premium to its 10-year average.
- Valuations in Midcap and Smallcap space have also recovered following the sharp rally in May.
- Global macro environment remains challenging with heightened geo-political and economic uncertainties. Announcement of reciprocal tariffs by the US administration could significantly impact US and global growth outlook, if the tariffs stay in place.
- Government has tried to partly address the slowdown in private consumption through the income tax rate cuts in the Union Budget. While government capex is moderating, private capex may take time to recover given global uncertainties.
- RBI is now trying to ease policy rates and liquidity conditions rapidly. With USD weakening and decline in crude prices the room for easing has increased further. Forecast of an above normal monsoon is also a positive for rural demand.
- Growth cycle in India may be bottoming out. Interest rate and liquidity cycle, decline in crude prices and normal monsoon are all supportive of a pick-up in growth going forward. Although, global trade related uncertainty remains a headwind to private capex in the near term.
- 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. Remain constructive on Indian equities supported by the more robust medium term growth outlook.

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

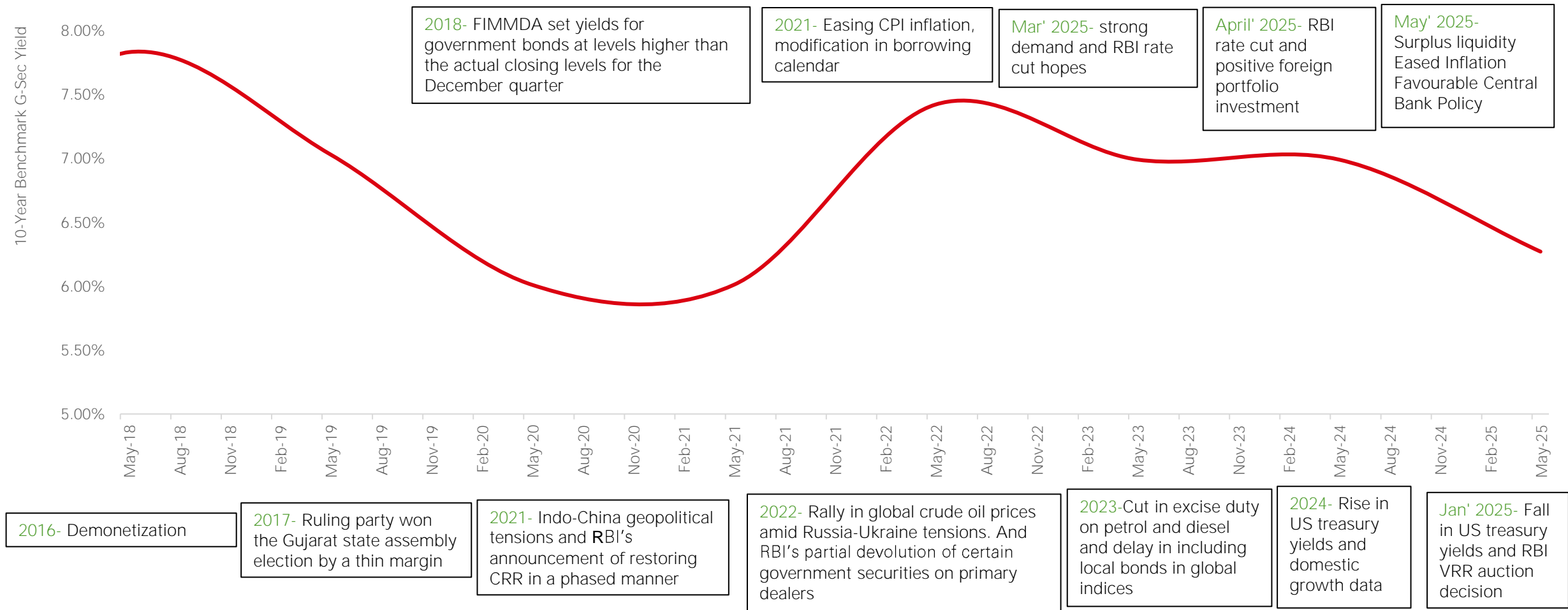
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Domestic Debt

History of Debt Markets through major events

10-year G-Sec yield movement through major events

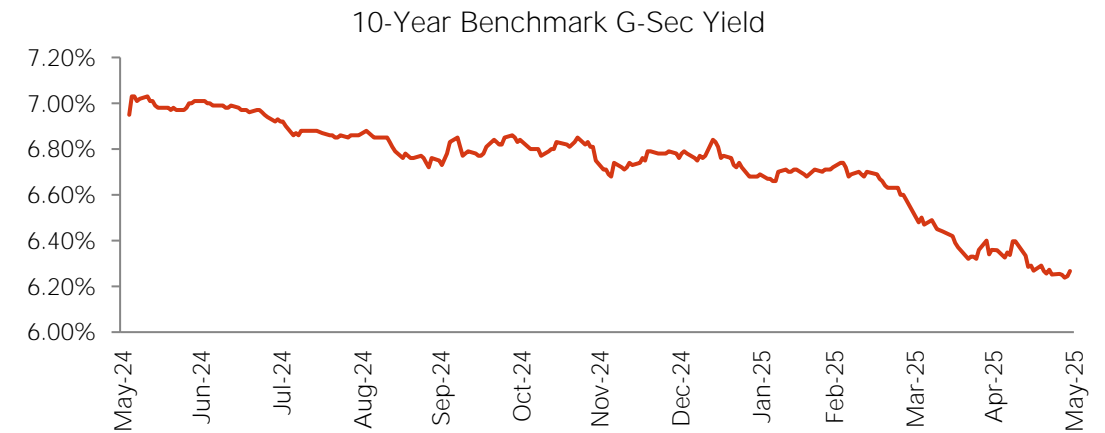


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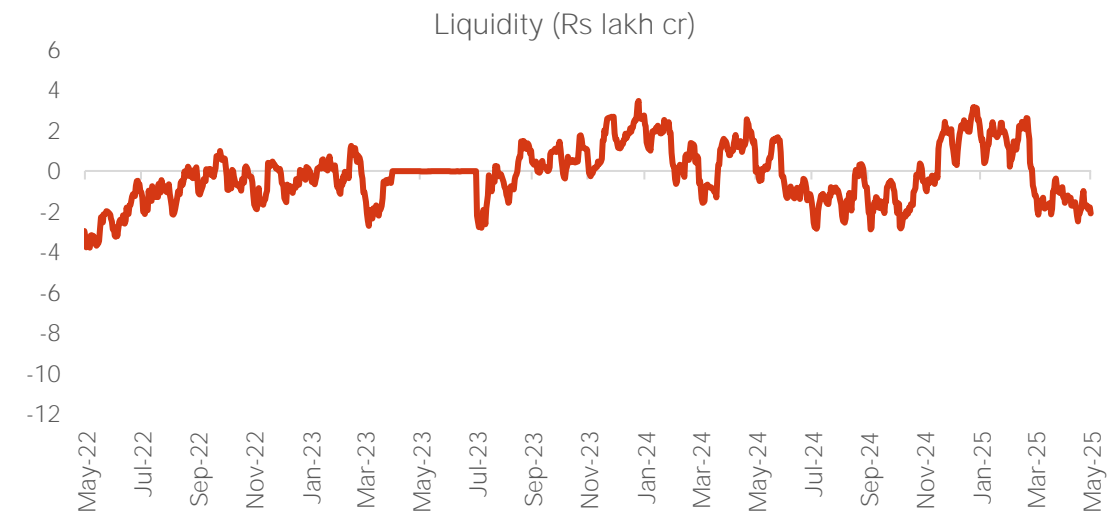
History of Debt Markets through major events

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- Ample liquidity conditions kept interbank call money rates consistently below the repo rate of 6.0%. The weighted average call money rate for the month was 5.83% (as of May 30).
- Meanwhile, surplus liquidity, relatively tame inflation and easier central bank policies kept government bond yields low in May, in contrast with global trends. The yield on the 10-year benchmark 06.79% GS 2034 paper ended at 6.27% on May 30 compared with 6.36% on April 30.
- With US Treasury yields rising, the spread between Indian and US 10-year bond yields narrowed to the lowest in two decades. The former have been rising because of concerns over the escalation of tariffs on the country's key trading partners and its rising budget deficit.
- Bond prices also declined due to stronger-than-expected economic growth data for fourth quarter of FY25 weighed on sentiment.
- Bond prices also saw some gains because of initial expectations of a surplus transfer of more than Rs 3 lakh cr by the RBI to the government. While these hopes were not met, the anticipation of monetary policy easing provided a degree of support during May '25.



*Data as of 30th May 2025



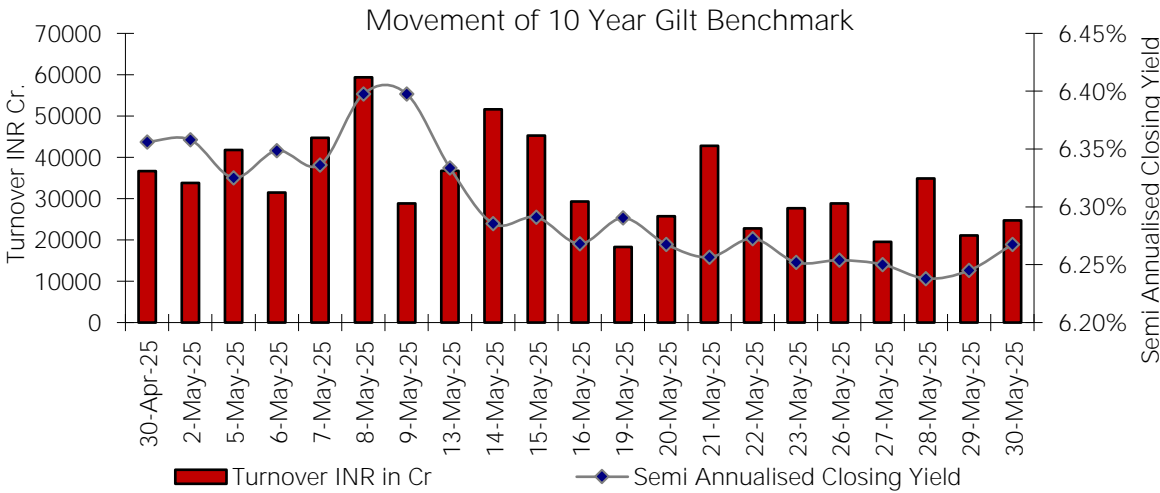
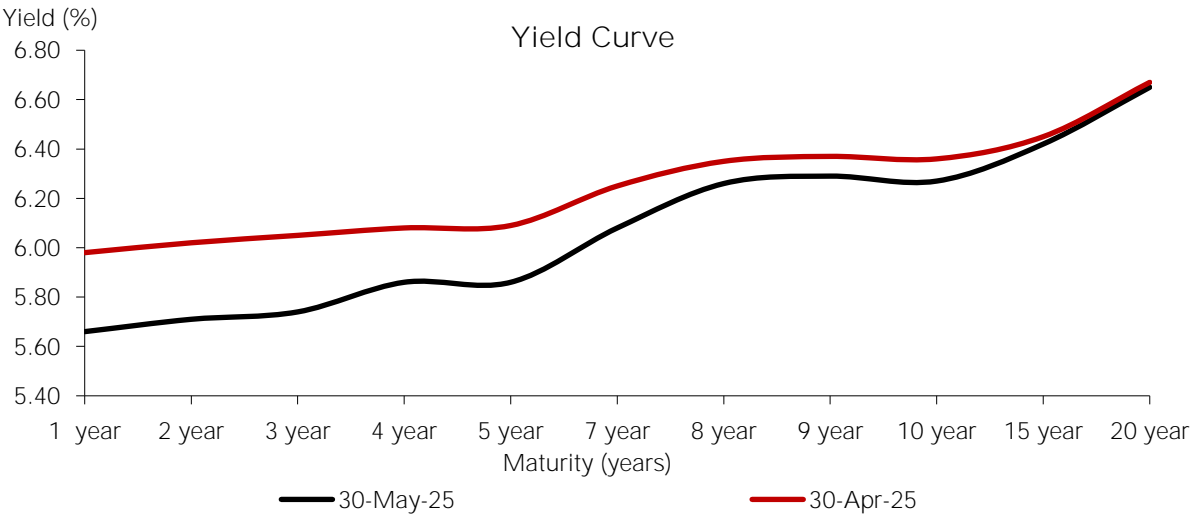
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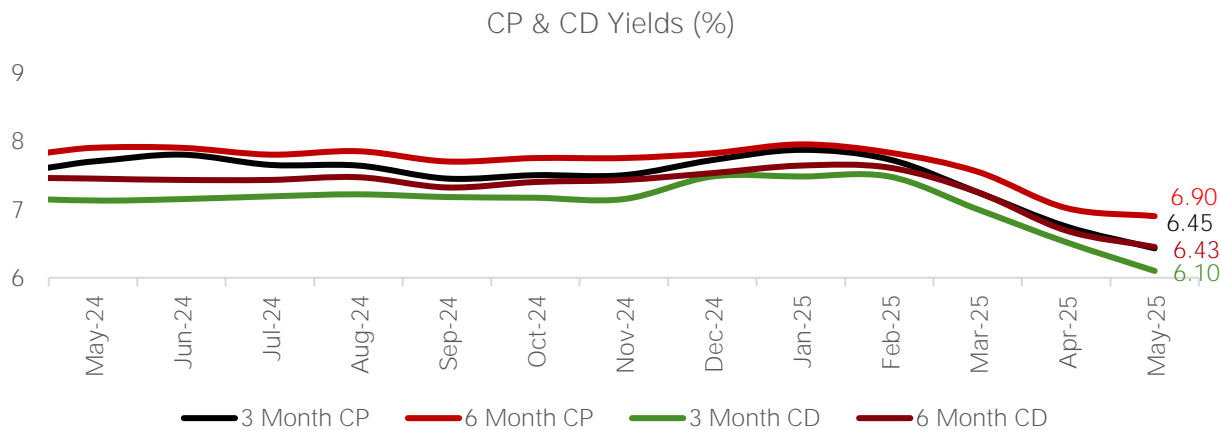
Debt Market Review

Debt Market Indicators	30-May-25	30-Apr-25
Call Rate	5.75%	6.00%
3-mth CP rate	6.43%	6.75%
5 yr Corp Bond	6.73%	6.99%
10 Yr Gilt	6.27%	6.36%
Repo	6.00%	6.00%
SDF	6.25%	5.75%
CRR	4.00%	4.00%
1-Month CD	6.28%	6.49%
3-mth CD rate	6.10%	6.52%
6-Month CD	6.45%	6.69%

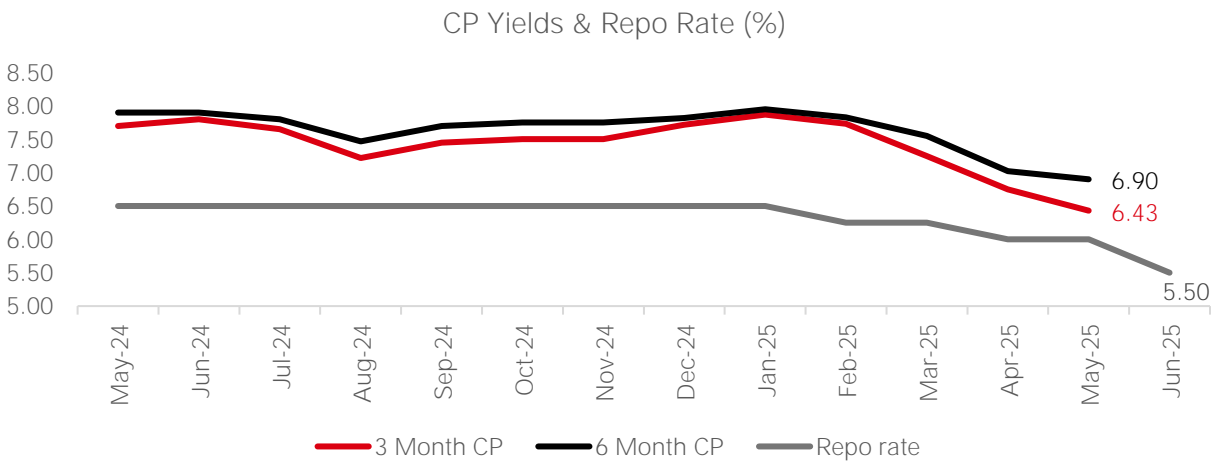


Source: Crisil Fixed Income database
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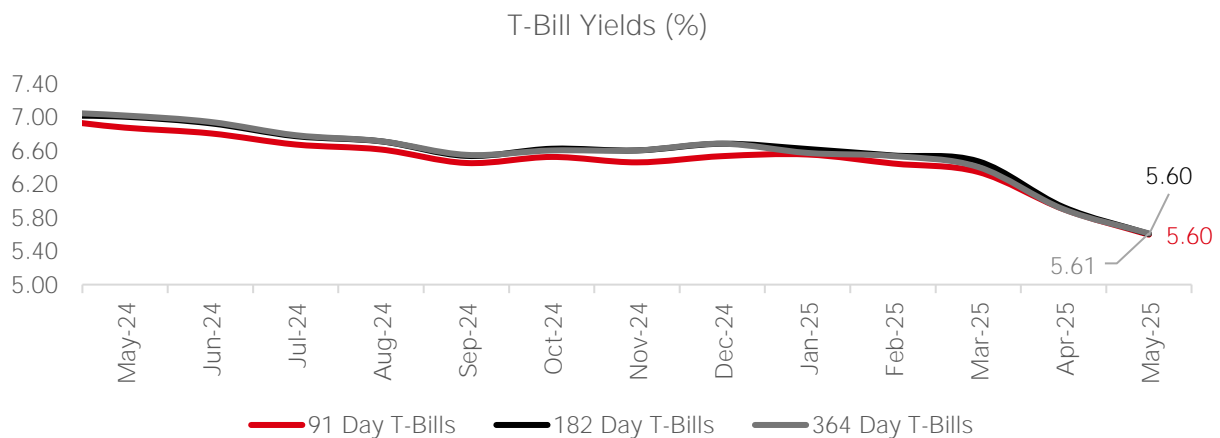
Debt Market Review



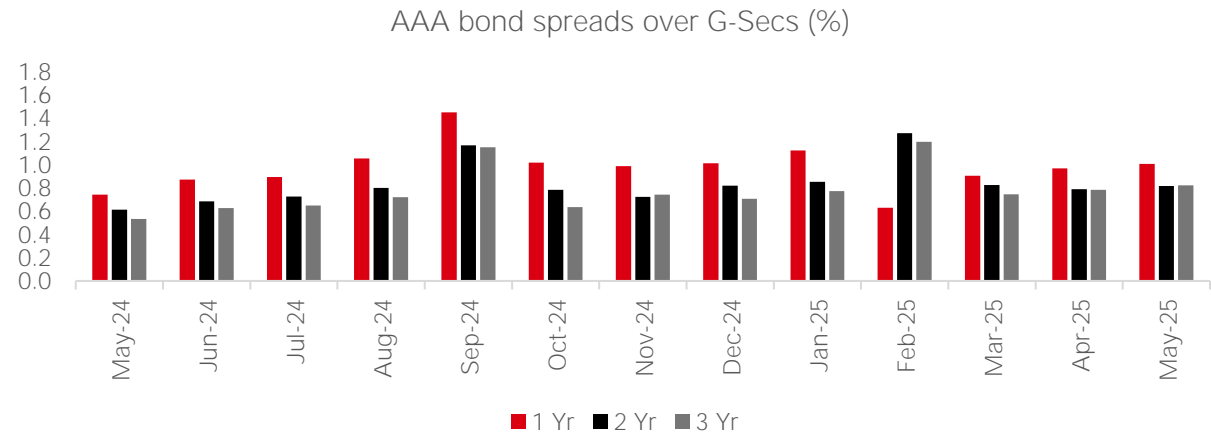
CP and CD largely



Spread of CPs over repo rate



T-Bill yields



AAA corporate bond spreads

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RBI Policy Outcome and Key Takeaways

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The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) came out with its second bi-monthly policy statement for FY26 on June 06, 2025.

Some of the key takeaways are as follows:



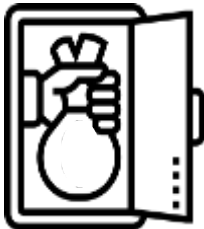
- In a 5 : 1 vote, the MPC decided to lower the policy Repo Rate by 50bps to 5.50%. Consequently, the SDF rate stands at 5.25% and the MSF rate at 5.75%
- The policy stance is changed back to 'neutral' from accommodative.



- On Liquidity, the Governor emphasised that the RBI remains committed to provide sufficient liquidity to the banking system and the 100bps CRR reduction backs that intent.



- The CRR reduction will be carried out in four equal tranches of 25bps each with effect from the fortnights beginning September 6, October 4, November 1 and November 29, 2025.
- The CRR cut is estimated to release primary liquidity of about INR 2.5 lakh crore to the banking system by December 2025.



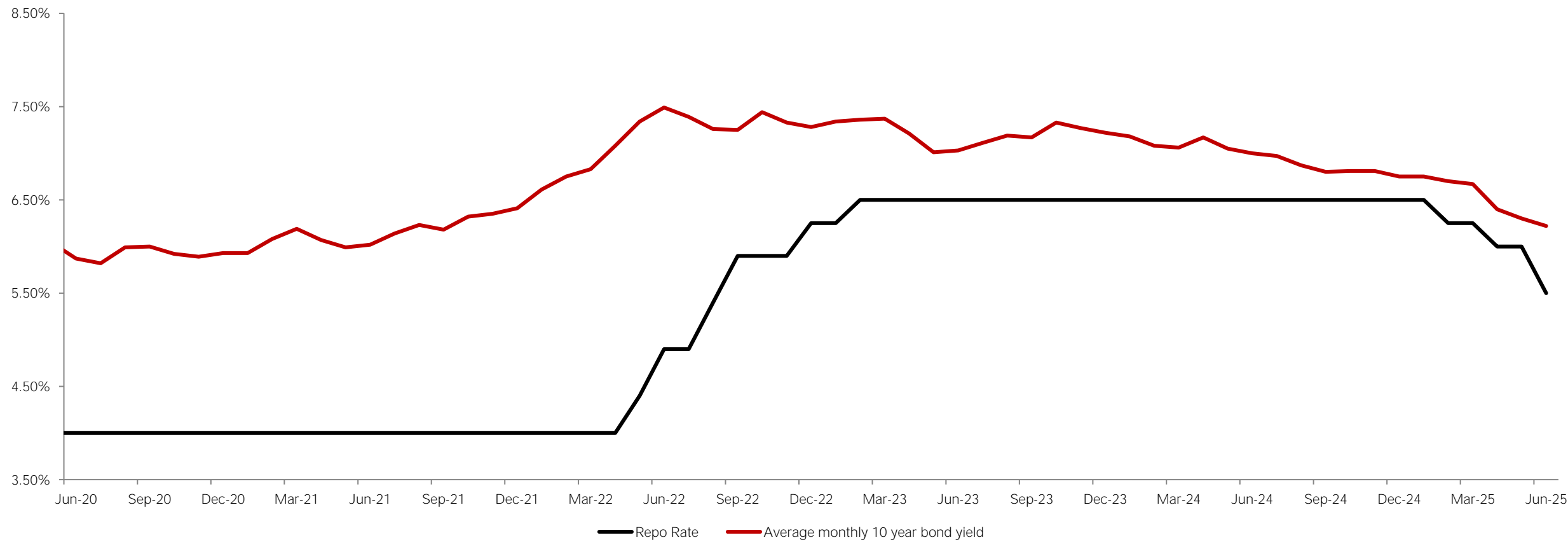
- The outlook for food inflation has turned positive on robust agriculture output. Additionally, a normal monsoon and softer commodity prices should further keep inflation soft. Resultantly, CPI inflation has been revised lower to 3.70% vs 4.0% in April 2025.
- On Growth, although it has maintained the forecast at 6.50%, the MPC states that it remains lower than our aspirations more so in the current challenging global environment and heightened uncertainty.

Source: HSBC Mutual Fund, RBI, RBI- Reserve Bank of India, Data as on 6 Jun 2025, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

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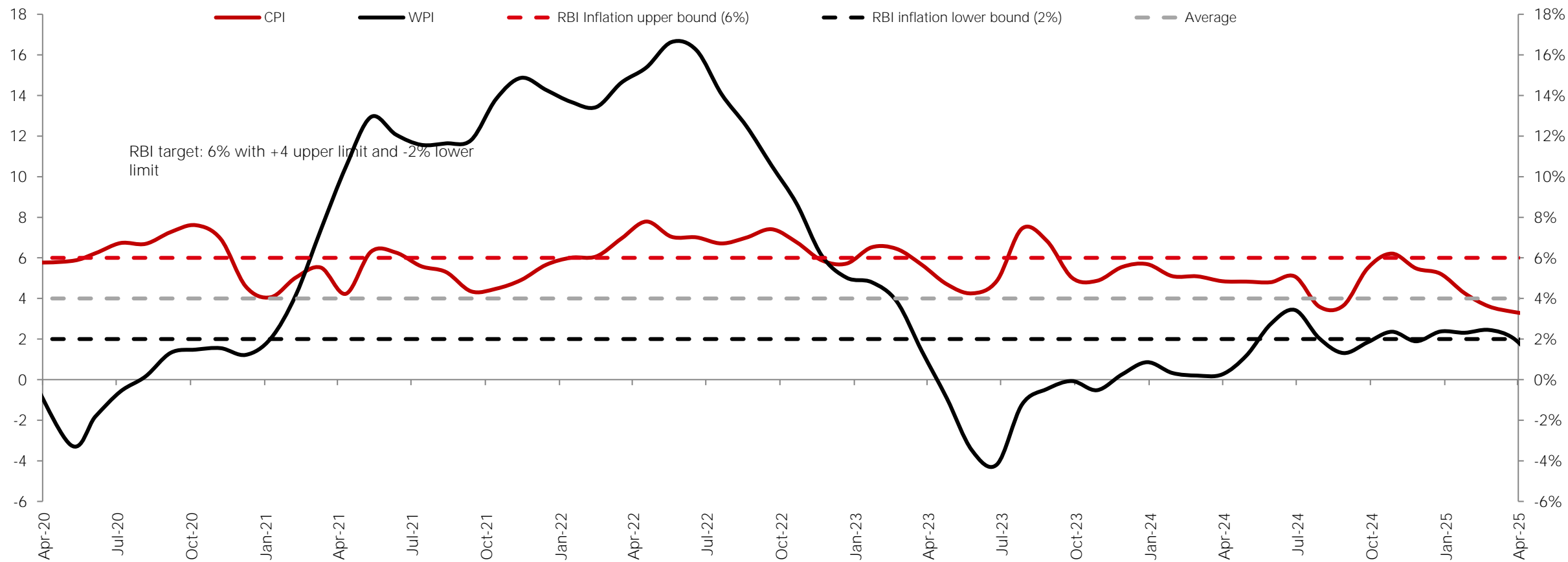
RBI Repo Rate reduced to 5.50% May policy



Source: RBI, Crisil, Data as on 6 June 2025
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Inflation target and trend

CPI inflation below the RBI's max target range



Source: Crisil, MOSPI, RBI, Data as on 30 May 2025, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.
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- By May end there was a bit of calm with the US retracting & putting on standby some of its aggressive measures on its trading partners.
- Though the uncertainties linger on as the world may never be the same as the baseline tariffs continue.
- The last of the three major credit rating agencies downgraded the US sovereign rating by one notch to Aa1 which further rattled markets; straining the dollar and the US treasury yield movements driven by concerns around US debt and fiscal situation, tariff-related inflation worries and consequently leading to a higher rate regime weighed on investor sentiments.
- For India, the economic growth momentum has been resilient, at least till 4QFY25 – with GDP growth at 7.4% and the GVA growth coming in at 6.8%. India's retail inflation has softened swiftly and clocked 3.16% YoY in April.
- The growth-inflation dynamics have thereby opened-up the space for the RBI-MPC to focus on growth by reducing policy rates.
- The RBI's proactiveness in injecting substantial liquidity and decisive monetary policy easing to support growth has boosted sentiments.
- The RBI transfer of INR 2.69 lakh crore as surplus to the central government for FY25 augurs well from fiscal earnings as well as keeping durable liquidity in deep surplus.
- The RBI-MPC rate cut of 50bps to 5.50% have softened the rates across the curve and the yield curve remains steep. The third rate cut of 50bps today now takes the cumulative rate cuts of 100bps in a span of nearly 6-months along with RBI's active liquidity infusion.
- India's cooling inflation has provided the RBI-MPC to focus on supporting growth by way of front-loaded policy easing. The MPC's shift to a neutral stance implies that the scope for future cuts might be limited and also, that it will remain data dependent.
- Currently, corporate bonds in the 3-5 year segment seem to offer favourable spreads of 50-70 bps over IGBs. This we believe is the sweet spot on the corporate yield curve. Given liquidity is expected to remain in surplus for the foreseeable future, we believe corporate bond spread compression story can continue and may provide for an opportunity for further compression in corporate bonds.

Source: HSBC Asset Management, India, Data as on 30 May 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

30

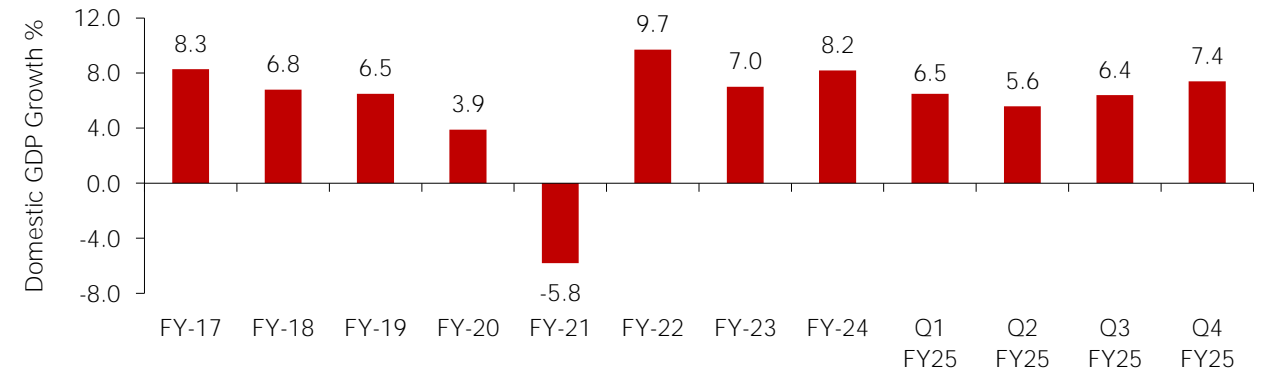
	Indicators	May-25	Apr-25	Mar-25	Feb-25	Jan-25	Dec-24	Nov-24	Oct-24	Sep-24	Aug-24	Jul-24	Jun-24	May-24
Debt Indicators	Currency in circulation (Rs billion)	38341	37762	36997	36444	35892.682	35,643	35,589	35,103	34,994	35,231	35,600	35,814	35,792
	Repo rate	6.00%	6.00%	6.25%	6.25%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
	10-year G-sec yield	6.27%	6.36%	6.58%	6.72%	6.69%	6.76%	6.75%	6.85%	6.75%	6.86%	6.92%	7.01%	6.99%
	Call rate	5.75%	6.00%	7.00%	6.50%	6.65%	6.00%	6.70%	5.75%	6.24%	6.50%	6.50%	6.25%	6.24%
	Forex reserves (\$ billion; mthly. avg.)	689	682	658	638	628.9	648.1	666.1	693.9	688.7	673.8	661.7	653.5	643.8
Economy	GDP	NA	NA	7.40%			6.40%			5.60%			6.50%	
	Fiscal deficit (Rs billion)	NA	1863.32	2304.18	1773.1	2554.53	674.95	957.7	276.3	393.44	1582.31	1412.33	850.97	-1595.21
	Gross Tax Collections (Rs crore)	NA	271,478	590,999	219,870	233,928	489,453	228,341	218,792	481,120	248,493	253,432	371,168	204,623
	IIP, %y/y	NA	2.70%	3.90%	2.90%	5.00%	3.20%	5.20%	3.50%	3.10%	-0.10%	4.70%	4.70%	5.90%
	Exports, \$ billion	NA	38.49	41.97	36.91	36.43	38.0	32.1	39.2	34.6	34.7	34.0	35.2	38.13
	Imports, \$ billion	NA	64.91	63.51	50.96	59.42	60.0	70.0	66.3	55.4	64.4	57.5	56.2	61.9
	Manufacturing PMI	57.6	58.2	58.1	56.3	57.7	56.4	56.5	57.5	56.5	57.5	58.1	58.3	57.5
	Services PMI	58.8	58.7	58.5	59.0	56.5	59.3	58.4	58.5	57.7	60.9	60.3	60.5	60.2
	GST collections (Rs crore)	201,050	236,716	196,141	183,646	195,506	176,857	182,269	187,346	173,240	174,962	182,075	173,813	172,739
	CPI inflation, % y/y	NA	3.16	3.34%	3.61%	4.31%	5.22%	5.48%	6.21%	5.49%	3.65%	3.60%	5.08%	4.80%
	WPI inflation, % y/y	NA	0.85	2.05%	2.38%	2.31%	2.37%	1.89%	2.36%	1.84%	1.31%	2.04%	3.36%	2.61%
	India crude oil import (mbpd)	NA	21.23	22.7	19.1	20.8	20.0	19.1	19.5	18.8	19.1	19.44	18.81	22.03
Sector update	Auto – Passenger vehicles	NA	5.90%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	9.8%	20.6%	15.2%	3.7%	-2.2%	-2.3%	4.3%	20.5%
	Auto – Two-wheelers	NA	-16.70%	11.4%	-9.0%	2.1%	-8.78%	-1.15%	14.16%	15.78%	9.57%	12.45%	19.51%	1.09%
	Auto – Commercial vehicles	NA	-2.10%	-1.0%	-3.3%	0.6%	3.38%	13.79%	1.48%	-22.02%	-11.63%	-12.29%	-8.30%	-0.10%
	Auto – Tractors	NA	7.70%	25.4%	13.6%	11.4%	13.99%	-1.34%	22.37%	3.72%	-5.85%	1.61%	3.60%	0.00%
	Banks – Deposit growth	10.00%	10.20%	10.60%	10.60%	10.7%	11.50%	11.20%	11.80%	11.60%	10.90%	11.30%	11.80%	13.30%
	Banks – Credit growth	9.80%	10.30%	11.80%	11.30%	11.90%	11.28%	11.20%	11.70%	13.00%	13.50%	13.90%	19.30%	19.50%
	Infra – Coal	NA	3.5%	1.6%	1.7%	4.6%	5.30%	7.50%	7.80%	2.60%	-8.10%	6.80%	14.80%	10.20%
	Infra – Electricity	NA	1.00%	7.50%	3.6%	2.4%	6.20%	4.40%	2.00%	-0.50%	-3.70%	7.90%	8.60%	13.70%
	Infra – Steel	NA	3.00%	9.30%	6.9%	4.7%	7.30%	10.50%	5.70%	1.80%	4.10%	7.00%	6.30%	8.90%
	Infra – Cement	NA	6.70%	12.20%	10.8%	14.6%	4.60%	13.10%	3.10%	7.20%	-2.50%	5.10%	1.80%	-0.60%

Source – Crisil, Mospi, Financial Websites, RBI, PIB Data as on 30 May 2025

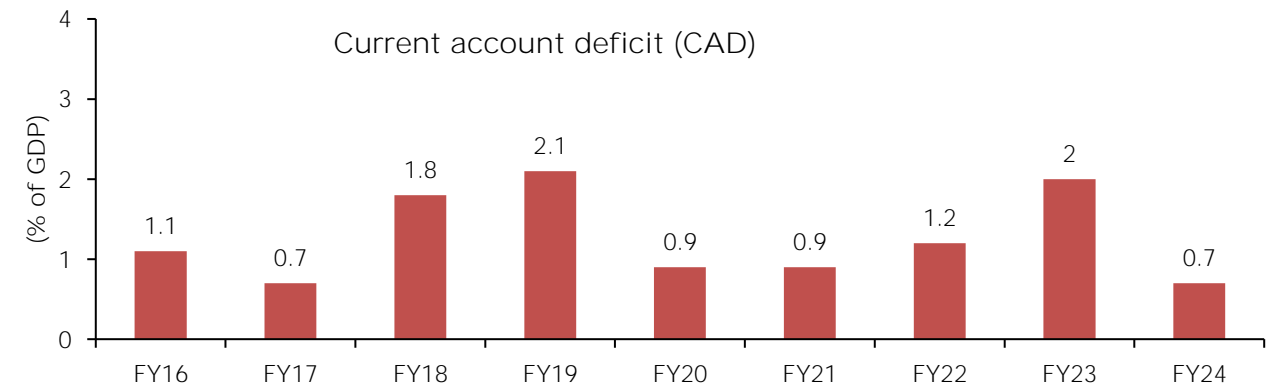
Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. GDP – Gross Domestic Product. Note-The details provided above is as per the information available in public domain at this moment and subject to change. Please consult your financial advisor for any investment decisions. The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this document do not constitute any research report nor it should be considered as an investment research, investment recommendation or advice to any reader of this content to buy or sell any stocks / investments.

Economy surpasses expectations, logs 7.4% growth in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2025 amid overall growth of 6.5% for the year

- According to the latest estimates released by the National Statistical Office, India's gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate rose to a four-quarter high of 7.4% in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2025, driven by strong industrial growth in manufacturing, construction and mining and a recovery in investment.
- Robust rural demand, supported by a strong agricultural sector and surge in government capital spending, also aided GDP growth. The print for GDP growth for fiscal 2025 came in at 6.5%, in line with government estimates.
- Stating that the GDP growth of 6.5% reflected the country's ability to outperform many of the world's larger and key economies, Chief Economic Advisor to the Government of India, expressed confidence in the momentum being carried into fiscal 2026 as well.



Gross domestic product expanded to 7.4% in Q4 of fiscal 2025

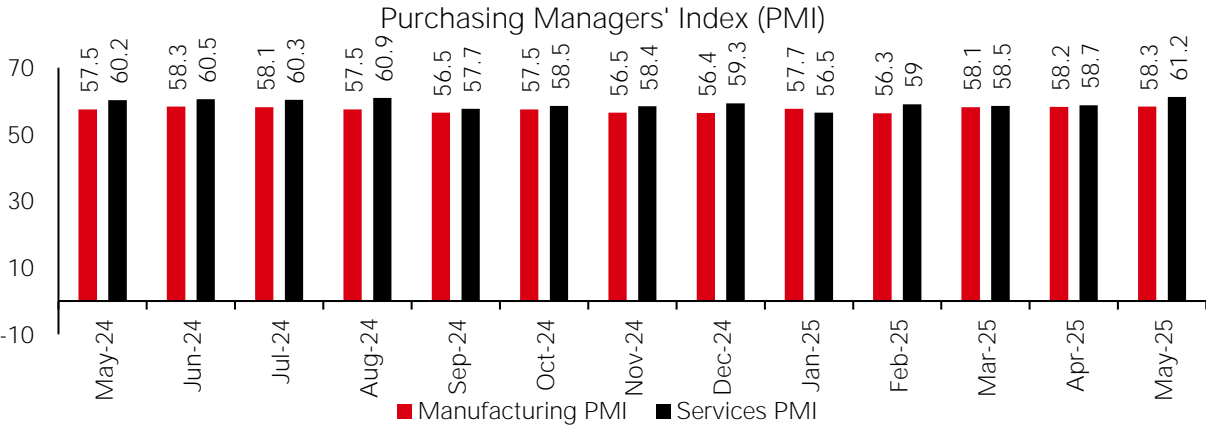


Current account deficit expanded to 1.1% of GDP for Q3 of fiscal 2025

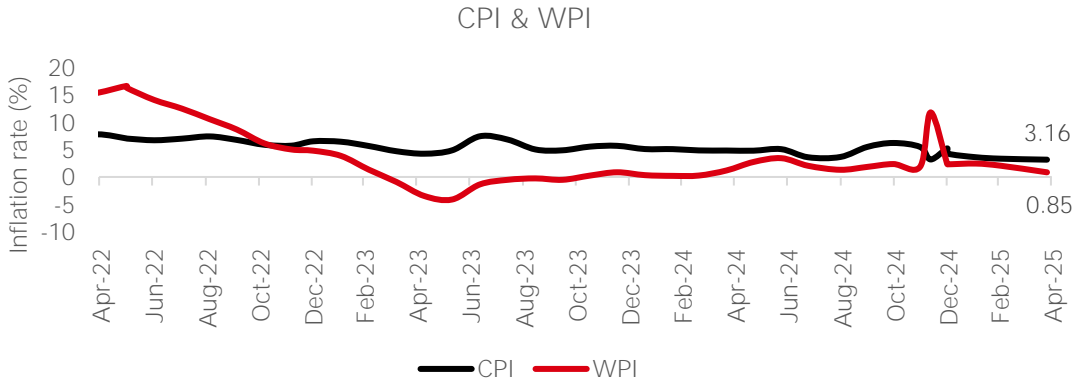
Source – Crisil, Mospi, Data as on 30 May 2025

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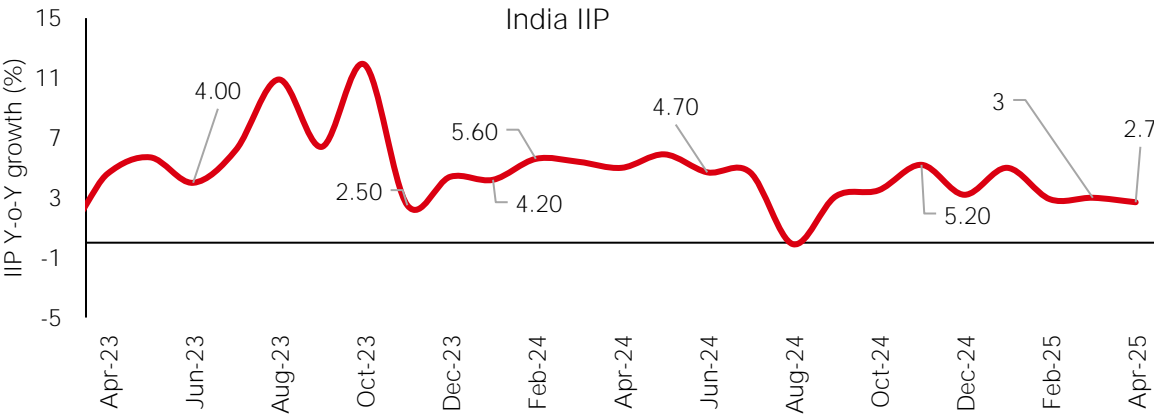
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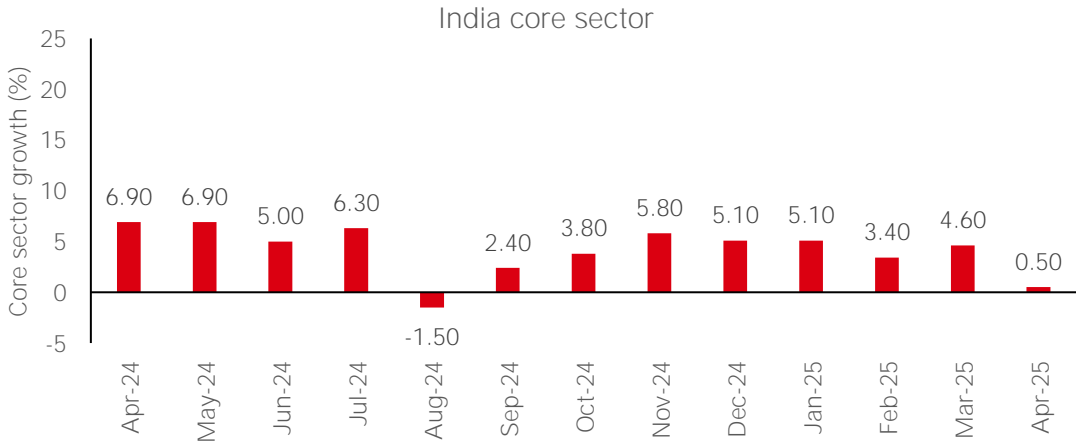
Domestic manufacturing and services activity rose in May



Retail inflation and wholesale inflation eased in April



Industrial output growth eased in April

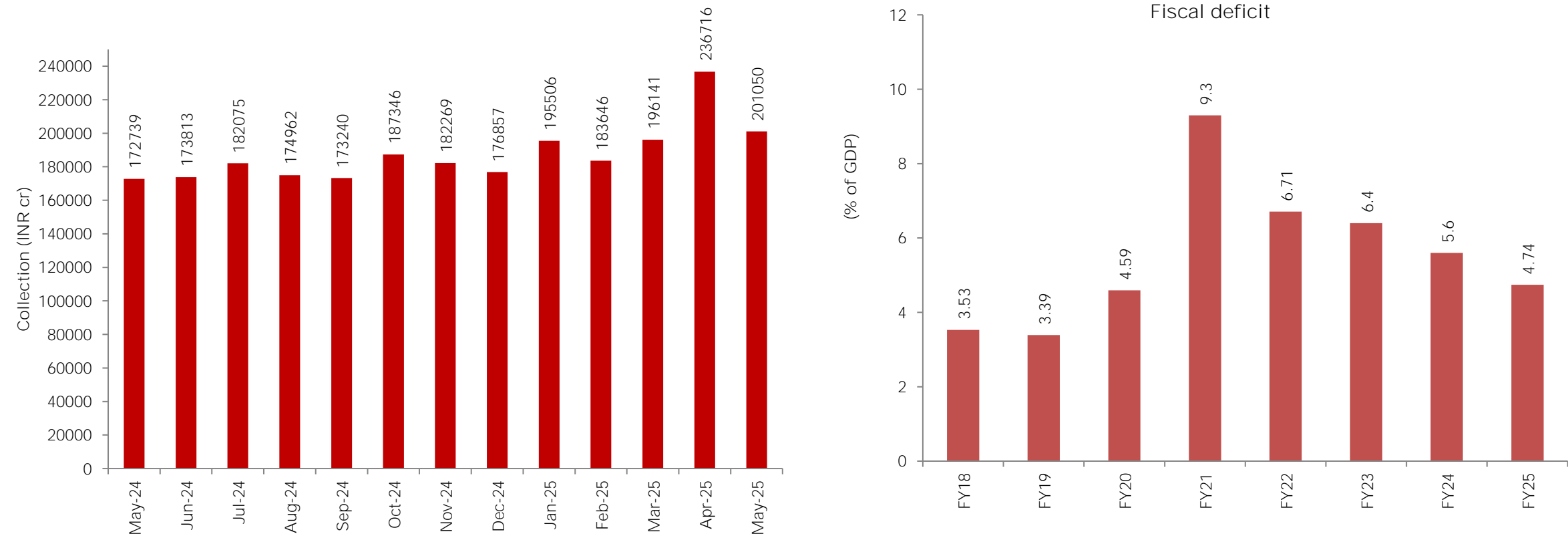


Core sector growth eased in April

Source –Crisil, Trading Economics, MOSPI, EAI, Data as on 30 May 2025, RBI- Reserve Bank of India GDP- Gross Domestic Product.
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GST collection INR 2 lakh crore in May

As per reports, the government collected INR 2.01 lakh crore goods and services tax (GST) for the month of May. Fiscal deficit stood at 4.74% of GDP for FY25.



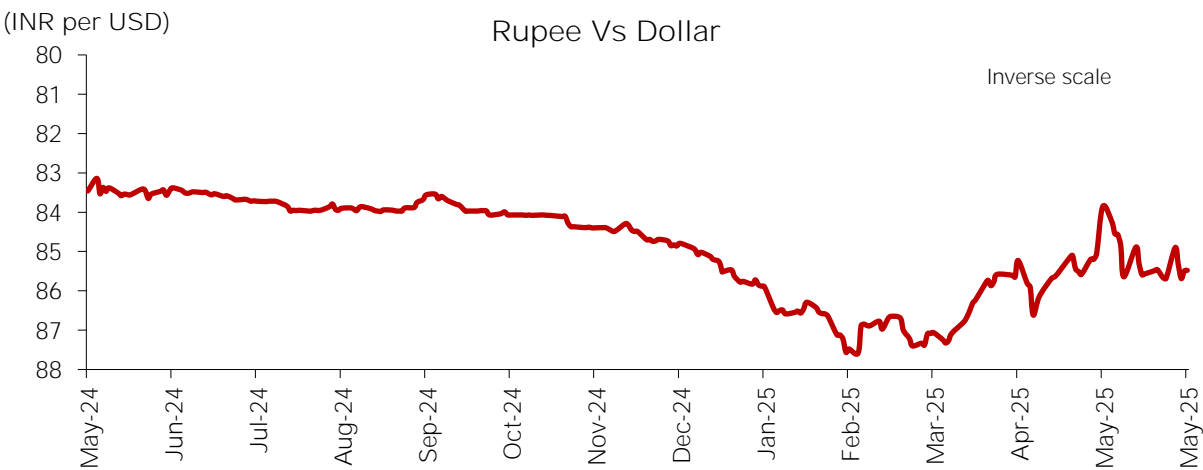
Source- Crisil, gst.gov.in, Data as on 30 May 2025, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. GST – Goods and Services Tax
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Currency & Commodity market update

After a slippery period, rupee ends May on a stable footing

- The Indian rupee ended May 2025 at Rs 85.48 to the dollar, about 0.5% lower than the April-end level (Rs 85.05 to the dollar on April 30).
- The rupee came under pressure at the beginning of May as geopolitical tensions between India and Pakistan intensified, leading to a brief military conflict between the nations.
- Volatility in domestic equities and intermittent increases in global crude oil prices created a risk-averse sentiment, also contributing to the currency’s weakness against the greenback.

Rupee Movement V/s Global Currencies				
	30-May-25	30-Apr-25	Change	% Change
USD	85.48	85.05	0.43	0.50%
GBP	115.14	113.88	1.26	1.11%
EURO	96.94	96.74	0.20	0.20%
100 YEN	59.36	59.62	-0.26	-0.44%



Rupee declined due to geopolitical tensions

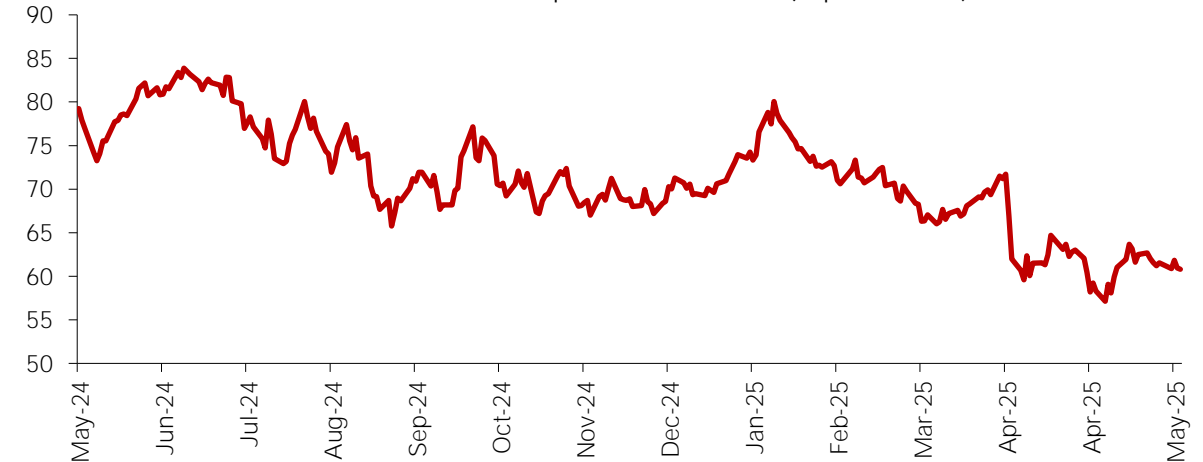
Source: RBI, Crisil. Data as on 30 May 2025, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. US- United States
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International crude oil prices rose in May

- Crude oil prices on the New York Mercantile Exchange closed at \$60.79 per barrel on May 30, 2025, up 4.43% from \$58.21 per barrel on April 30, 2025.
- Crude oil prices logged an overall slight rise in May, primarily driven by optimism surrounding US-China trade developments, a temporary tariff cut, lower US output, and escalating geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. These factors provided short-lived support to the market, lifting sentiment through the middle of the month.

(\$ Per Barrel)

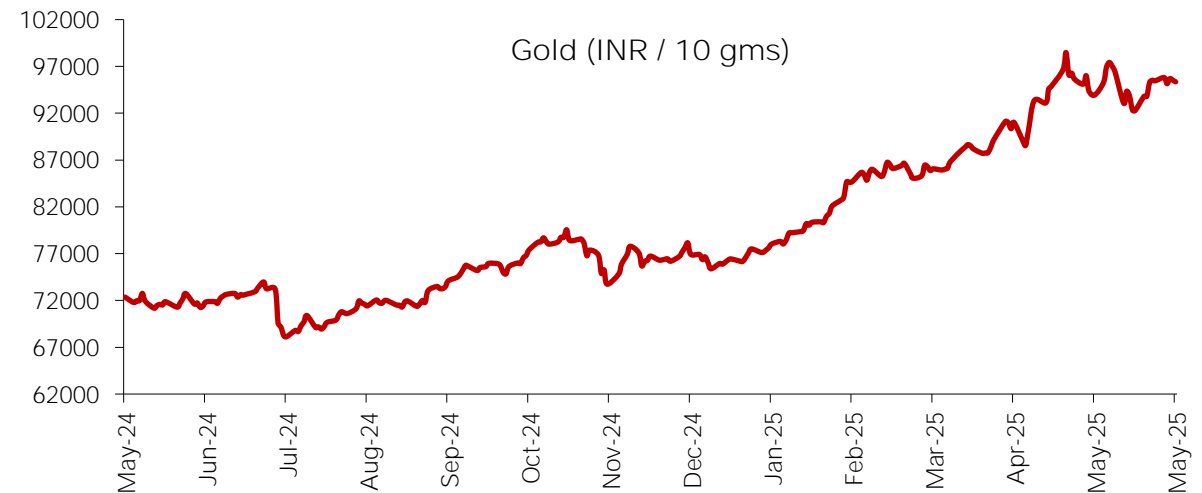
Global Crude Oil prices - NYMEX (\$ per barrel)



Domestic gold prices rose in May

- Gold prices ended at Rs 95355 per 10 gram on May 30, up 1.05% from Rs 94361 per 10 grams on April 30, according to the India Bullion and Jewellers Association Ltd.
- The prices began the month lower due to easing geopolitical tensions and positive developments in US-China trade talks. This prompted profit-booking at higher levels.

Gold (INR / 10 gms)



Source – Crisil, NYMEX. IBJA Data as on 30 May 2025.

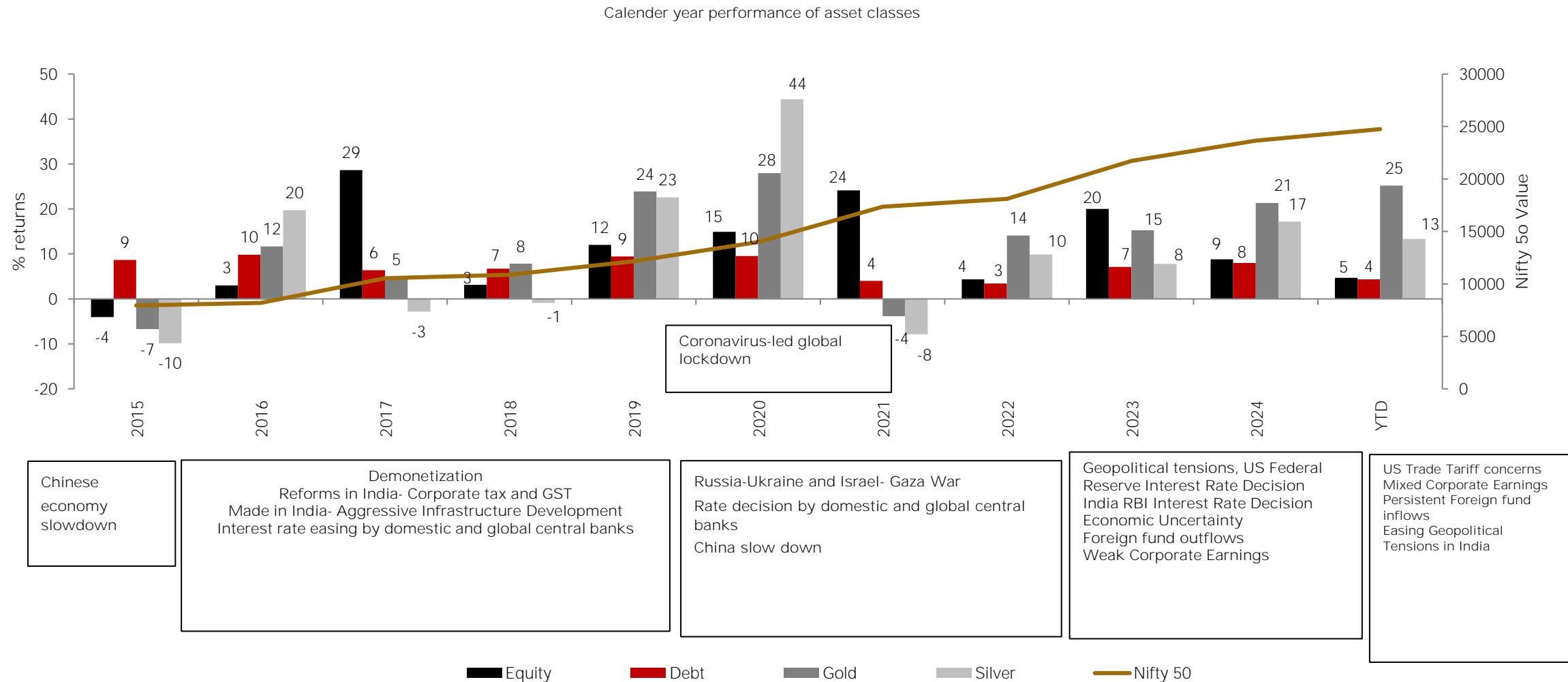
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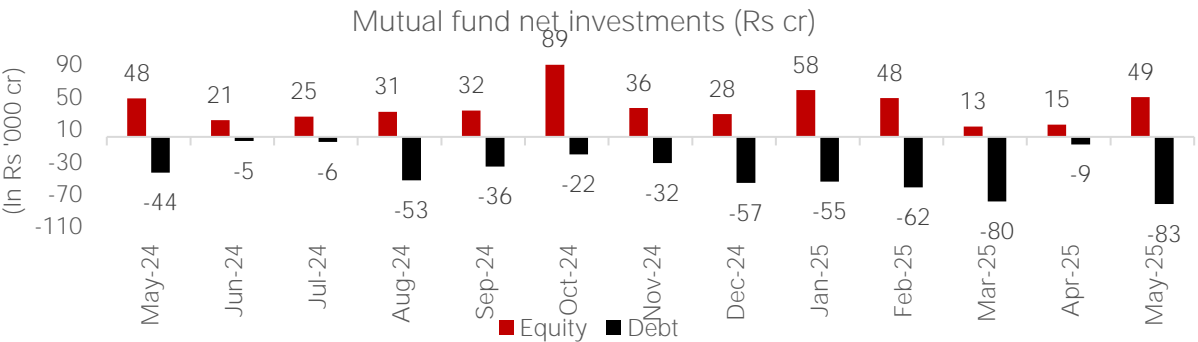
Asset Performance

History of asset classes through major events

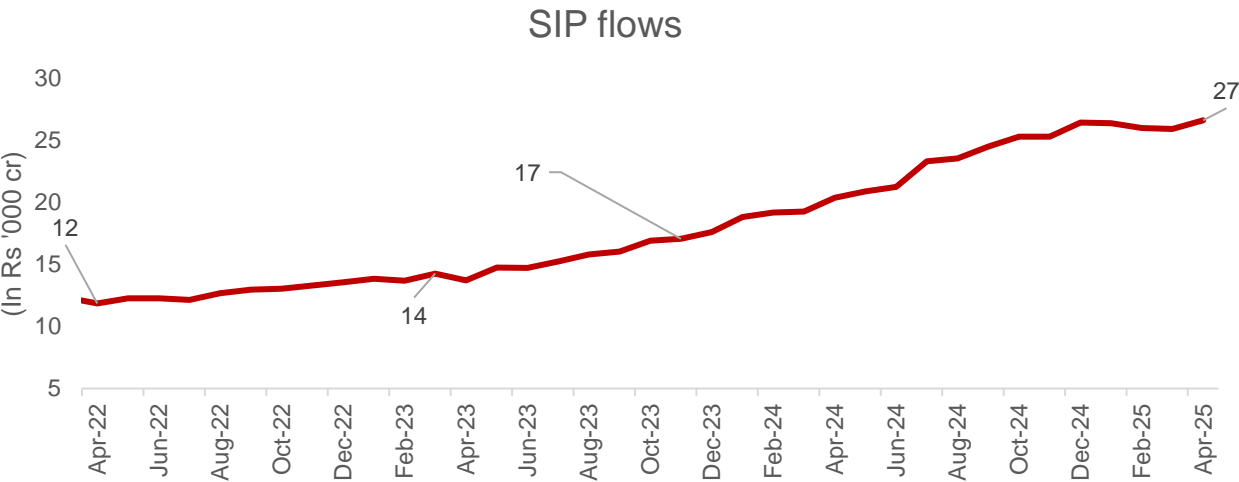


Equity- Nifty 50, Debt- Crisil short duration debt index
Gold and silver returns are based on spot rates from India Bullion and Jewellers Association (IBJA) and MCX
Source: NSE, CRISIL, Data as on 30 May 2025, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.
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Mutual funds net buyers in equity and sellers in debt



Inflows through SIPs steady in April 2025



- The domestic mutual fund (MF) industry’s assets under management (AUM) rose 6.47% (~Rs 4.25 lakh crore in absolute terms) on-month to ~Rs 69.99 lakh crore in April, compared with Rs 65.74 lakh crore the previous month, led predominantly by debt-oriented MFs.
- Assets of open-ended equity funds rose 3.8% on-month to Rs 30.57 lakh crore in April. The category witnessed net inflow of Rs 24,269 crore in April compared with an inflow of Rs 25,082 crore in March.
- Assets of hybrid funds rose 3.55% (Rs 31,378 crore) on-month to Rs 9.14 lakh crore in April owing to gains in the assets of arbitrage fund and multi asset allocation fund.
- The cumulative asset base of exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and index funds rose to Rs 11.91 lakh crore in April compared with Rs 11.46 lakh crore in March.
- Assets of open-ended solution-oriented funds rose 2.93% on-month to Rs 52,682 crore in April compared with Rs 51,182 crore in March, even as net inflow to the category eased to Rs 206 crore from Rs 241 crore.
- Collections through systematic investment plans rose to Rs 26,632 crore in April compared with Rs 25,926 crore in March. The number of SIP accounts stood at 8.89 crore as against 10.05 crore in the same period.

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Economic Events Calendar

Date	Indicators	Previous
03-June-25	US US JOLTs Job Openings April	7.192M
03-June-25	Eurozone Inflation Rate Flash May	2.2%
04-June-25	US ADP Employment Change May	62,000
06-June-25	Eurozone GDP Growth Rate QoQ 3rd Est Q1	0.2%
06-June-25	US Non Farm Payrolls May	177,000
09-June-25	China Inflation Rate May	-0.1%
	Japan GDP Growth Annualized Final Q1	2.2%
11-June-25	US Inflation Rate May	2.3%
12-June-25	UK GDP YoY APR	1.1%
	India Inflation Rate May	3.16%
13-June-25	India Balance of Trade May	\$-26.42B
16-June-25	India WPI Inflation May	0.85%
17-June-25	Japan BoJ Interest Rate Decision	0.5%
18-June-25	US Fed Interest Rate Decision	4.50%

Source: Crisil, Data as on 30 May 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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Economic Events Calendar (cont'd)

Date	Indicators	Previous
20-June-25	Japan Inflation Rate, May	3.6%
20-June-25	China Loan Prime Rate 1Y	3.0%
27-June-25	India Industrial Production, May	NA
30-June-25	India Infrastructure Output, May	0.5%
30-June-25	India Government Budget Value, May	NA

Source: Crisil, Data as on 30 May 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, PCE – Personal Consumption Expenditure
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Mutual fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.

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