

**Domestic Equity Market Update**

- Indian equities ended the week on a positive note, with the large cap-oriented BSE Sensex ending higher by 0.33% & Nifty 50 ending higher by 0.42% WoW, respectively. The BSE Midcap index ended higher by 0.39% and the BSE Small cap index ended higher by 2.03%.
- On the BSE sectoral front, indices ended on a mixed note. IT, Oil & Gas and Healthcare were the biggest outperformers.
- Domestic equity markets ended the week on a positive note. Despite intermittent pressure, markets ended the week with gains after reports suggested that Iran had proposed reopening the Strait of Hormuz and easing the conflict. However, investor sentiment remained cautious as stalled U.S.–Iran negotiations and reports of renewed tensions resurfaced.

Global Market Updates

- US equity markets ended the week on a positive note supported by a decline in Brent crude prices after reports that Iran conveyed its response to the latest U.S. proposal via Pakistani mediators.
- European equity markets ended the week on a mixed note as investors closely monitored geopolitical developments and awaited a series of key global central bank policy decisions.
- Brent oil futures rose from 101.27 USD/bbl to 108.18 USD/bbl as investors weighed the UAE's surprise exit from OPEC against diminishing prospects of a near-term resolution to the Iran conflict, with stalled U.S.–Iran talks and continued disruption in the Strait of Hormuz supporting prices.

Macro Data & Domestic News Released During the Week

- Rating agency ICRA said that India's state-run Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) could face under-recoveries of around Rs 800 bn on sale of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in FY27 if current loss levels persist throughout the year.
- As per media report, the shipping ministry is working on a roadmap to add 62 vessels in FY27 through March 2027, with an investment of Rs 514 bn to create an additional 2.85 mn gross tonnage capacity.
- Data from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation showed that India's Industrial Production advanced 4.1% YoY in March 2026, following a downwardly revised 5.1% YoY expansion in February 2026.
- The National Statistics Office (NSO) proposed using aggregated Goods and Services Tax (GST) data to monitor the progress of the services sector through an Index of Service Production (ISP) with 2024-25 as the base year.
- According to real estate consultancy firm Anarock, the listed Indian realty companies closed 54 deals spanning 1,433 acres, capturing a 49% share in the number of land deals and a 48% share of total transacted land area in FY26.
- RBI's data showed that Bank Credit grew by 15% YoY in the fortnight ended April 15, 2026, lower compared to 16.1% YoY growth recorded in the previous fortnight. On the other hand, deposit growth was 12.2% YoY in the fortnight compared to 13.5% YoY in the previous fortnight.
- From Nifty 200 universe, 68 companies have announced their Q4 FY26 earnings thus far. At an aggregate level, Sales, EBITDA and PAT have grown by 13.36%, 12.28% and 11.20% YoY, respectively. Excluding Financials, Sales, EBITDA and PAT have grown by 17.59%, 11.75% and 8.74% YoY respectively.**
- From Nifty 500 universe, 148 companies have announced their Q4 FY26 earnings thus far. At an aggregate level, Sales, EBITDA and PAT have grown by 12.53%, 12.32% and 11.71% YoY, respectively. Excluding Financials, Sales, EBITDA and PAT have grown by 15.65%, 12.74% and 9.07% YoY respectively.**

Outlook

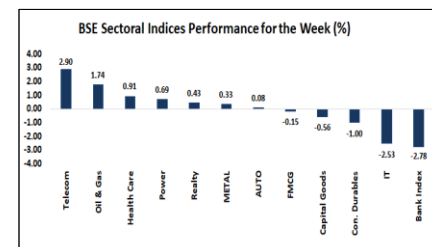
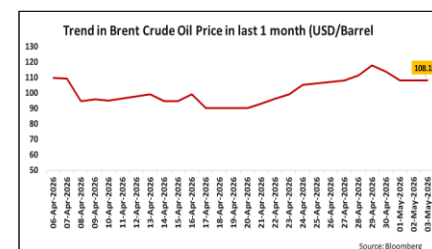
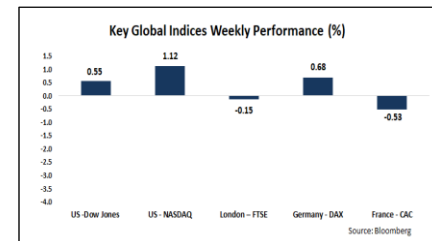
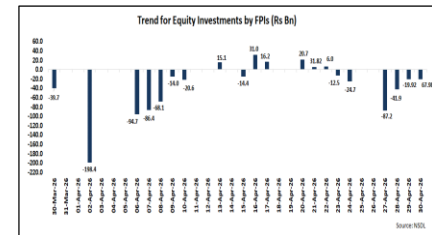
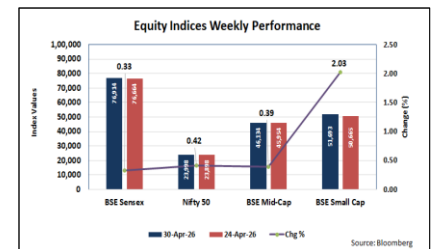
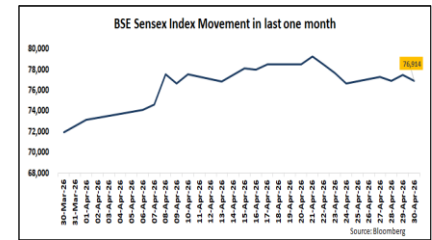
Going forward, the Indian equity market is likely to be driven by any moves around the final details pertaining to India-US trade deal, Q4FY26 earnings season and guidance given by managements, crude price volatility, rising concerns over AI-led disruptions, geopolitical tensions, movement in the US Dollar index and INR, improvement in consumption demand, FPI/DII flows and moves by the RBI to support liquidity. Early trends from earnings season seem to indicate steady numbers across sectors.

With the recent correction, driven by the ongoing war in the middle east and the blockade of Strait of Hormuz by Iran, the market valuations have come off and are now looking reasonable. Most of the Broad Indian indices are trading at a meaningful discount to their past averages. The selling pressure from FPIs rose in the month of March driven by weakening INR and expectations of impact on the Indian economy from the rising energy prices. Indian markets have seen similar issue in 2022, when the Russia-Ukraine war started, but as the crude oil prices came off, the markets moved higher, and the economic growth surprised on the upside. Interestingly, Mutual Funds' cash, as a percentage of their total AUM, has dipped to recent lows, suggesting that Indian Mutual Funds feel that valuations are right to deploy higher cash.

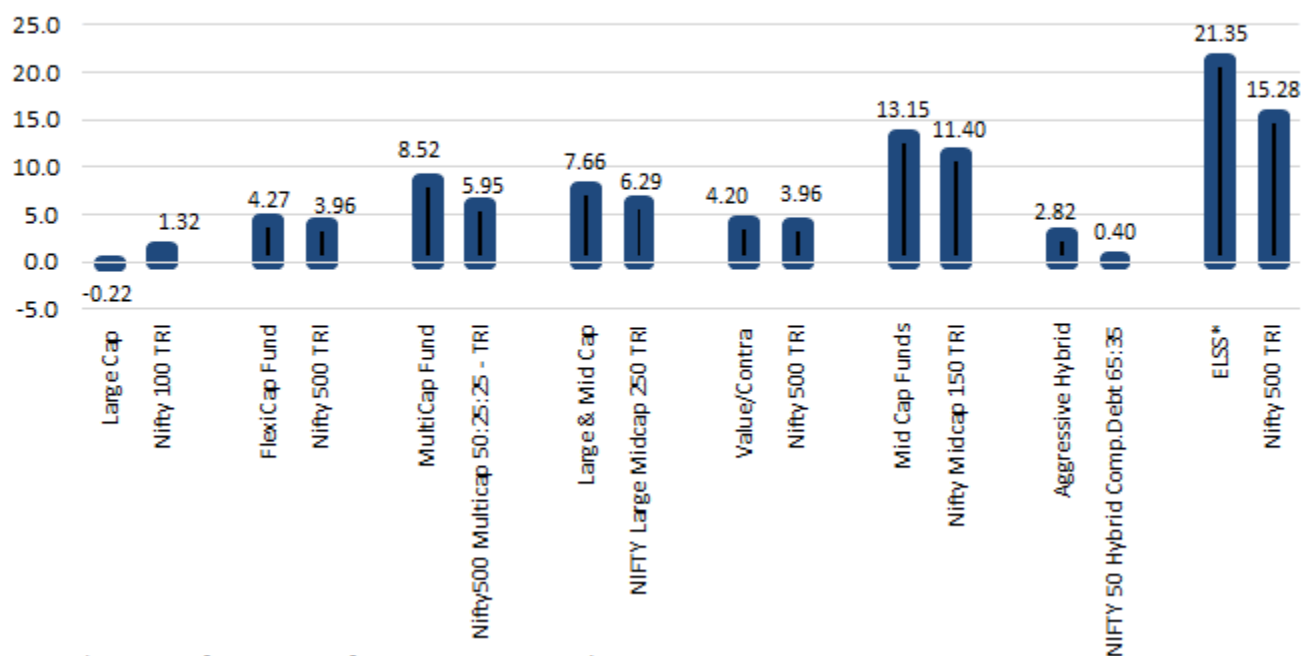
The US-Iran conflict has emerged as the near-term risk to markets which can drive oil prices higher and be near term sentiment-negative event. Negotiations for a ceasefire between US and Iran did not fructify as both sides could not agree upon a de-escalation path. In case, if it fructifies it will be a positive for the equity markets. If the conflict is contained to existing players and the energy prices come off due to movement of tankers in Persian Gulf, investors could use the market volatility due to this event as an investing opportunity.

With the recent correction, opportunities in the Indian equity market may get broad based as valuations have come off across market caps. Fund Managers who can be fairly nimble and identify growth ideas, could generate alpha vs their peers. While FPIs have been big sellers in the Indian markets, India's relative underperformance vs its peers in the recent months is likely to gradually make the Indian markets attractive for them. The FPI's holdings in Indian markets have also fallen to recent lows which implies that they may not be willing sellers for long.

Investment deployment strategy could be 60% lumpsum and rest 40% to be staggered over the next 3-4 months. Mutual Fund investors can look to focus on categories like Flexicap, Multicap, Large and Midcap, Value and Hybrid funds while using STPs as an instrument to invest in Midcap and Smallcap funds. Aggressive investors may also look at Business Cycle Funds for allocation. All allocations should be done in line with the risk profile and product suitability of the investor.



Avg. Returns of Recommended Funds vs Benchmark in last one year (Absolute %)



Note: * ELSS performance is for 3 years on CAGR basis

Returns Absolute %			Returns Compounded Annualised %			
Category Average of Recommended Funds	1 Month	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
Large Cap Funds	7.35	-6.40	-0.22	4.23	14.75	14.47
Flexi Cap Funds	9.09	-5.49	4.27	7.05	17.21	16.36
Multi Cap Funds	-0.10	-3.34	8.52	7.58	21.47	21.31
Large & Mid Cap Funds	10.92	-3.64	7.66	8.57	20.78	17.98
Mid Cap Funds	11.94	-2.54	13.15	12.48	24.92	21.13
Small Cap Funds	13.98	-5.30	10.40	7.21	23.40	20.95
Value/Contra Funds	8.61	-4.08	4.20	5.68	19.16	18.82
Focused Funds	9.75	-3.05	5.70	8.35	18.56	17.50
Aggressive Hybrid Funds	6.95	-3.04	2.82	7.39	14.90	13.77
Dynamic Asset Allocation Funds	5.49	-1.84	3.82	6.61	13.27	12.97
Equity Linked Saving Schemes	12.85	-1.79	8.06	8.55	21.35	17.36
Business Cycle Funds	10.24	-5.47	6.13	8.89	16.76	--
Nifty 50 TRI	7.49	-7.09	-0.28	4.26	11.18	11.69
Nifty 500 TRI	10.52	-4.64	3.96	4.95	15.28	14.03
NIFTY Large Midcap 250 TRI	11.05	-3.18	6.29	6.46	18.06	16.18
Nifty Infrastructure TRI	10.03	-1.74	8.07	5.65	21.64	19.52

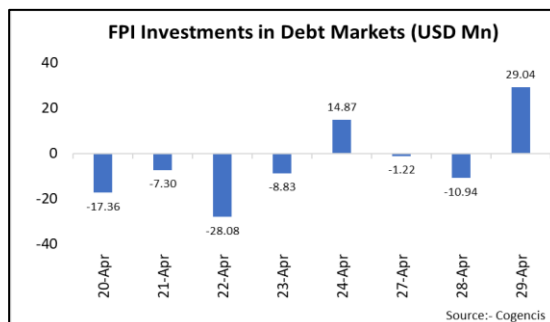
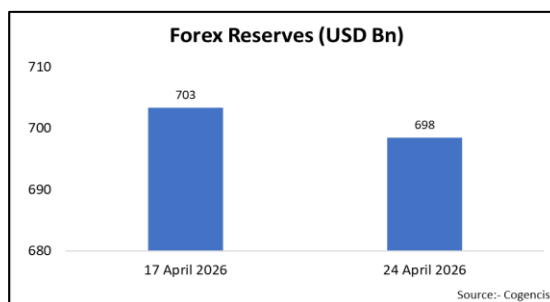
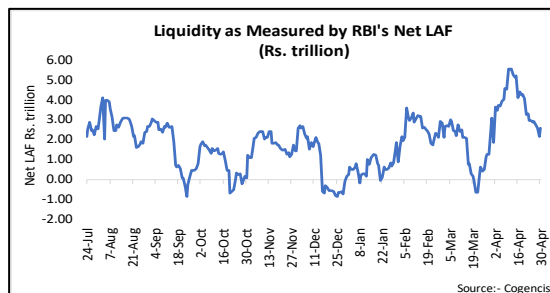
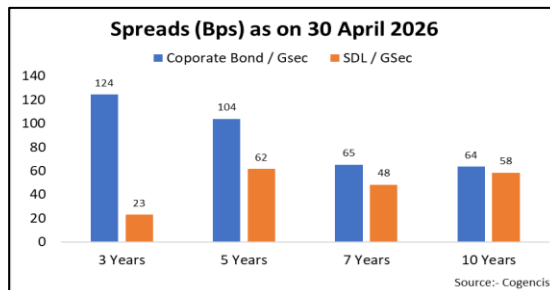
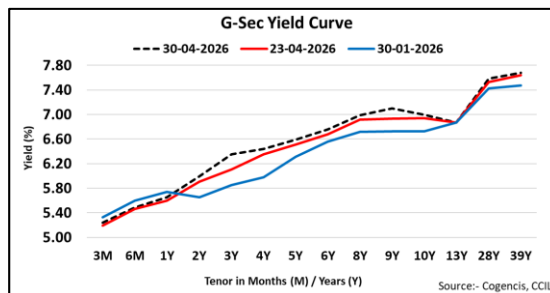
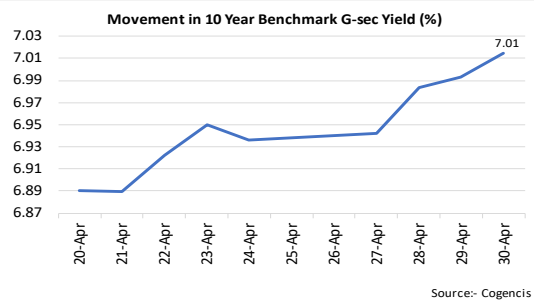
Note: Data as on April 30, 2026. Returns less than 1 year are in absolute % terms, whereas returns above 1 year are in CAGR terms. Data has been sourced from ACE MF.

Weekly Overview - Fixed Income Markets & Mutual Funds for week ended April 30, 2026

- Domestic G-Sec prices closed the week ended 30th April 2026 on a negative note wherein the yield on the 10-year benchmark, the 6.48% G-Sec 2035 bond, closed 7 bps higher at 7.01% as against its previous weekly close of 6.94% on 24th April 2026.
- In case of AAA rated corporate bonds, yields up to the one-year segment were mixed in the range of (-) 24 bps to 51 bps on a WoW basis. In case of the greater than one-year segment, yields rose by up to 26 bps on a WoW basis.
- Movement in G-sec yields :-**
 - Indian G-sec yields rose amid elevated crude oil prices, as disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz due to stalled US-Iran peace talks heightened inflationary pressures and growth concerns, while yields were further pressured by the rupee hitting a record low against the US dollar.
 - The total Government bond supply for the week stood at Rs 433.46 bn (SDLs + G-secs). In this, the G-secs' auction was to the tune of Rs 290 bn. There was no 10-year G-sec in the auction this week. The SDLs' auction was to the tune of Rs 143.46 bn and the maturities were in the range of 3-23 years. The average cut off yield for 10-year SDLs for the week came in higher at 7.70% compared to 7.64% in the previous week. The G-secs' auction was for the following: 6.68% GS 2040 & 7.43% GS 2076.
 - Banking system liquidity deteriorated, wherein liquidity, as measured by the RBI's net Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF), stood at a daily average surplus of ~Rs 2.51 trillion during the week as against a daily average surplus of ~Rs 3.32 trillion bn during the previous week.
- Macro Data released during the week :-**
 - As per Government data, Gross GST collection rose 8.7% YoY to a record of about Rs 2.43 trillion in April 2026. Net GST collections stood at Rs 2.11 trillion in April 2026, up 7.3% YoY.
 - RBI's data showed that Bank Credit grew by 15% YoY in the fortnight ended April 15, 2026, lower compared to 16.1% YoY growth recorded in the previous fortnight. On the other hand, deposit growth was 12.2% YoY in the fortnight compared to 13.5% YoY in the previous fortnight.
 - As per RBI data, India's foreign exchange reserves fell by USD 4.82 bn to USD 698.49 bn in the week ended April 24, 2026. Foreign Currency Assets declined by USD 2.84 bn to USD 554.62 bn, gold reserves fell by USD 1.90 bn to USD 120.24 bn, while Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) fell by USD 67 mn to USD 18.77 bn.
- Other macro-economic news :-**
 - EY India said that India's GDP growth may slip to around 6% YoY and retail inflation could rise to RBI's upper tolerance band of 6% YoY in FY27, if the Indian crude basket price averages USD 120 a barrel.
 - As per Chief Economic Adviser V Anantha Nageswaran, West Asia's instability and the economic shock from higher energy prices have to be offset through gains in productivity and competitiveness elsewhere in the economy.
 - The Union Finance Minister said that domestic consumption is sustaining the growth momentum in the economy, and predictable policy support is essential to ensure that the pace of GDP expansion continues.
- Global Updates :-**
 - The US Federal Reserve decided to maintain the target range for the federal funds rate at 3.50-3.75% for the third consecutive meeting. The Fed announced its widely expected decision to leave rates unchanged, although the vote was unusually divided.
 - The European Central Bank kept interest rates on hold at its April meeting. The interest rates on the deposit facility, the main refinancing operations and the marginal lending facility were unchanged at 2.00%, 2.15% and 2.40% respectively.
 - The Bank of Japan kept the short-term interest rate target unchanged at 0.75%. However, three in the nine-member board proposed hiking borrowing costs, signalling the bank's concern over inflationary pressures.
- Outlook :-**

The liquidity condition, as measured by RBI's net LAF, deteriorated, but remained in surplus during the week. In its April 2026 MPC meeting, the RBI had kept the Repo Rate unchanged at 5.25% and continued with its neutral stance. RBI estimated Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation for FY27 at 4.6% YoY. RBI also introduced a core inflation estimate of 4.4% YoY. Real GDP growth for 2026-27 is projected at 6.9% YoY. India's retail inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), accelerated to 3.40% YoY in March 2026, from 3.21% YoY in February 2026, based on the new series data. **The RBI also highlighted upside risks to inflation and downside risks to the domestic growth outlook driven by increased energy price pressures and probable weather disturbances affecting food prices. The recent cut in excise duty can weigh down on fiscal numbers, resulting in near term volatility in bond yields. On the other hand, if India's nominal growth picks up, it will aid in tax collection. This, along with persistent liquidity support, robust FPI inflows, the probable inclusion of Indian G-secs in Bloomberg's index, lower duration supply as announced by RBI, any positive effect of recently concluded trade deals, government's continuous focus on fiscal consolidation which may lead to favorable demand-supply dynamics, and probable de-escalation of the Middle East conflict may aid in keeping liquidity comfortable and be a positive for debt yields during latter half of CY26. In the US, as widely anticipated and due to ongoing geopolitical disruption, the Federal Reserve kept rates unchanged in the April Policy meeting, keeping their target range at 3.50-3.75%. In the near term, the duration and severity of geopolitical tensions in the Middle East will continue directing sentiments and capital flows and thus remains a key monitorable. If crude prices remain elevated for a longer period, it could have an adverse effect on India's headline inflation, GDP growth and Current Account Deficit, making monetary policy decisions trickier.**

Thus, at this juncture, with lucrative yields, a case continues to exist for investment into corporate bond funds that are at the 1-4-year segment of the curve. Hence, investors can look at Corporate Bond Funds and Banking & PSU Debt Funds for a horizon of 15 months and above. For a horizon of 24 months and above, investors may consider Income Plus Arbitrage FoF or consider Dynamic Bond Funds for tactical opportunity. As yields in the less than 1-year segment remain tight, investors can consider Money Market Funds for a horizon of 3 months and above. Whereas for a horizon of up to 3 months, investors can consider Overnight Funds and Liquid Funds. Investors should invest in line with their risk profile and product suitability.



Category Average Returns as on 30 April 2026

Annualised Returns *	1 Day	1 Week	1 Month	2 Month	3 Months	6 Months	9 Months	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year
Overnight Funds	5.03	4.89	4.91	5.01	4.91	5.08	5.20	5.29	5.88	6.15
Liquid Funds	3.09	4.03	7.77	6.79	6.70	6.18	6.04	6.12	6.66	6.82
Floater Funds	-7.58	-2.37	6.69	3.30	5.37	4.73	4.92	5.52	7.35	7.36
Low Duration Funds	-7.44	-1.11	6.69	4.63	5.64	4.97	5.22	5.85	6.85	6.87
Money Market Funds	-8.24	-1.07	7.23	5.54	6.10	5.63	5.67	6.15	6.94	7.01
Ultra Short Duration Funds	-3.31	1.26	7.30	6.10	6.42	5.56	5.60	5.96	6.59	6.67
Banking And PSU Funds	-35.16	-9.51	6.08	0.82	3.47	2.86	3.61	4.37	6.79	6.66
Corporate Bond Funds	-31.02	-9.58	6.33	0.51	3.42	2.81	3.56	4.44	6.98	6.81
Medium Duration Funds	-25.28	-10.34	7.45	0.22	3.39	3.54	4.09	4.82	7.37	6.97
Short Duration Funds	-21.90	-7.20	6.05	1.14	3.68	3.14	3.79	4.67	6.89	6.68
Medium To Long Duration Funds	-26.24	-12.57	9.92	-2.36	1.35	1.35	1.36	1.48	5.86	5.79
Long Duration Funds	-50.18	-19.05	19.59	-8.10	-2.91	-1.06	-1.41	-2.41	4.88	5.39
Dynamic Bond Funds	-20.36	-10.40	9.40	-1.47	1.84	1.62	1.66	1.43	6.09	6.08
Credit Risk Funds	109.24	11.76	17.96	8.49	8.67	7.77	7.42	7.61	9.39	8.71
Gilt Funds / Gilt Funds with 10 year constant duration	-28.19	-16.97	14.57	-5.76	-0.96	0.12	-0.19	-0.59	5.42	5.66
Conservative Hybrid Funds	-75.16	-16.68	27.18	-4.57	-0.45	-0.39	1.43	2.77	5.88	8.04
Index Funds	-20.28	-4.92	6.47	1.70	4.14	4.32	4.38	5.07	7.37	7.06
Arbitrage Funds	-23.47	-0.27	4.41	5.22	5.30	5.99	5.65	5.67	6.38	6.71

* Return figures for all schemes are Annualised for < 1 year and Compounded Annualised for >= 1 year

Recommended Funds' Average Returns (% Annualised Returns)	1 Months	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year
Medium to Long Duration Funds & Long Duration Funds	13.76	-0.95	0.56	0.68	5.98	6.14
Dynamic Bond Fund	12.11	3.92	3.16	2.77	6.77	6.61
Gilt Funds & Gilt Funds with 10 year constant duration	15.32	1.38	2.01	1.36	6.34	6.43
Short Duration / Medium Duration	6.12	4.04	3.59	5.14	7.22	7.09
Banking and PSU Funds	6.87	3.93	3.73	5.03	7.03	6.90
Corporate Bond Funds	7.41	3.66	3.41	4.86	7.31	7.17
Ultra Short Duration Funds / Low Duration / Floater Funds	7.13	6.32	5.65	6.33	7.11	7.19
Money Market Funds	7.32	6.23	5.78	6.32	7.17	7.28
Liquid Funds & Overnight Funds	8.06	6.89	6.33	6.23	6.76	6.92
Arbitrage Funds	4.94	5.55	6.20	5.95	6.63	6.98

Please Note that all the Dividend options factor in the taxation applicable for corporates

Return figures for all schemes are Annualised for < 1 year and Compounded Annualised for >= 1 year

Returns shown in the chart above are for growth options.

Source for entire data stated above is Accord Fintech Pvt Ltd.

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