AXIS BANK

Global Markets | **Special FX**

Fed not hawkish leading USD lower, but INR sticks out

The USD was boosted in June, with good US JOLTs and payrolls data as well as an apparently hawkish FOMC, along with West Asia developments – only to come off lately as the Fed was seen as less hawkish, while PCE inflation and payrolls were both softer. The effective end of the West Asia crisis sees pillars of fiscal dominance weakened, but we continue to see more fiscal spending as well as rates being kept lower than they should be – with fiscal dominance in the Eurozone and UK less intense. In Japan, the JPY is likely to remain above 160, CNY is likely to see steady appreciation, and INR steady depreciation.

July 07, 2026

FX Markets – Monthly update

Exhibit 1 - Mild increases to INR and JPY projections

	INR	EUR	GBP	JPY	CNY
Dec'26	96.00-98.00	1.17-1.19	1.36-1.38	161-163	6.75-6.95
Mar'27	97.00-99.00	1.17-1.19	1.36-1.38	161-163	6.70-6.90
Jun'27	98.00-100.00	1.17-1.19	1.36-1.38	161-163	6.65-6.85
Sep'27	99.00-101.00	1.17-1.19	1.36-1.38	161-163	6.65-6.85
Dec'27	100.00-102.00	1.17-1.19	1.36-1.38	161-163	6.65-6.85
Mar'28	101.00-103.00	1.17-1.19	1.36-1.38	161-163	6.65-6.85
Jun'28	102.00-104.00	1.17-1.19	1.36-1.38	161-163	6.65-6.85
Sep'28	103.00-105.00	1.17-1.19	1.36-1.38	161-163	6.65-6.85

Source: Axis Bank Research

USD reaches peak on FOMC, labour prints, but retreats, INR stability fades

The broad USD was boosted early in June, with back and forth on the West Asia conflict, as well as stronger US labour markets data. Momentum cooled in the second week with mixed numbers and no clear headway on West Asia, but the third week saw fresh gains in line with the FOMC being seen as hawkish. However, more mixed US data towards end-June as well as recovery in the GBP on political shifts led the USD to come off highs – with the first week of July also seeing supply with softer US payrolls. The INR appeared to have stabilised, but is once again seeing RBI defence lately, while the CNY has been kept largely stable through these developments (Figs 2-7)

Fed not as hawkish as seen, trends favour mild weakening; INR the standout

The effective end of the West Asia conflict and the Fed message under chair Warsh was seen challenging both pillars of fiscal dominance (Figs 8-9), pushing the USD to gain. However, the Fed might not be as hawkish as thought, while leadership shifts in the ECB and policy shifts in the UK under PM Burnham are all supportive of a weaker USD. On the JPY, we continue to see a test of PM Takaichi's reflationary model (Figs 10-11) while keeping the currency stable, while the closing of China's inflation gap with peers can limit appreciation pressures (Figs 12-13). The INR might have found fair value for now (Figs 14-16), but productivity can drive longer-term weakening (Fig 17).

Pushing up projections of INR and JPY, rest unchanged

Given the limited impact on INR of concessional swaps and the potential for productivity to leach combined with the need for the RBI to buy back reserves to cover short positions, we increase projected depreciation of the INR going ahead, formalising our call for a breach of 100 in 12 months. On the JPY we see the range shifting higher given developments outlined above. The rest of the projections are already in line with views expressed in the report in the line of US fiscal dominance remaining a force, with political shifts allowing for higher rates in the Eurozone and the UK, along with controlled appreciation in the CNY.

Tanay Dalal

Tanay.Dalal@axisbank.com

Exhibit 2 - USD peaks in June, comes lower

Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 3 - Sell-side intervention in INR is back

Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

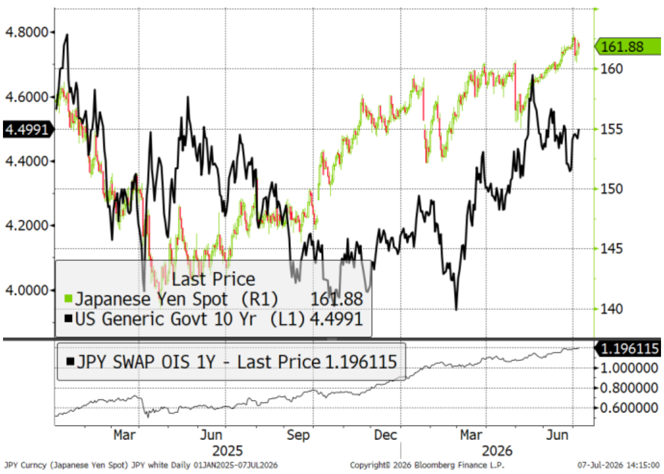
Exhibit 4 - EUR appears now to be in a range

Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 5 - As does GBP

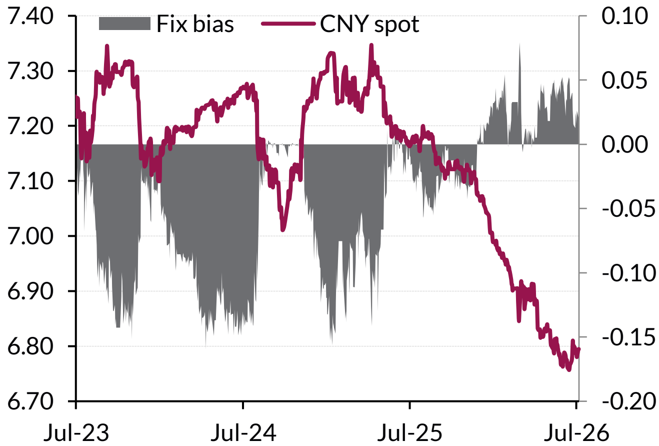
Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 6 - JPY grinding higher in test of MOF



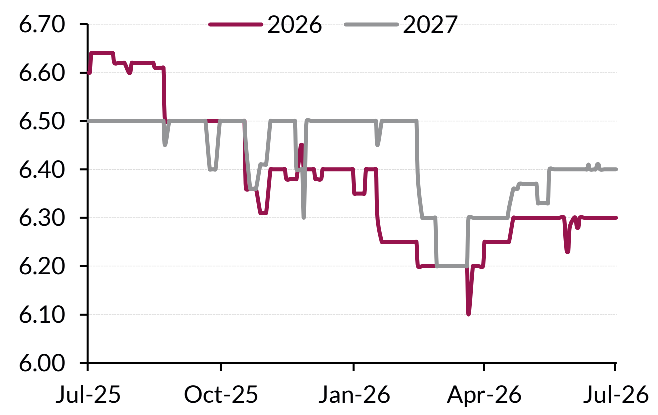
Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 7 - CNY fixes encouraging stability of late



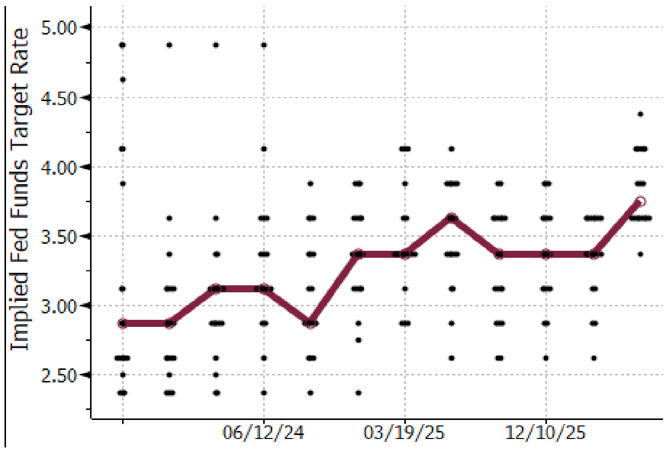
Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 8 - Evolution of US fiscal expectations – despite the war ending, markets still see deficits



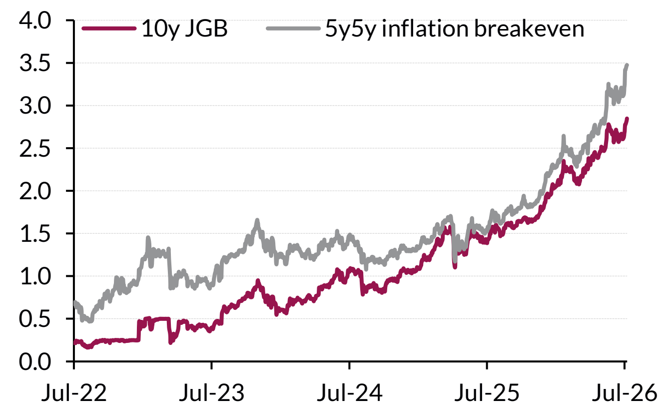
Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 9 - Evolution of dotplots for end-2026 – latest projections are higher



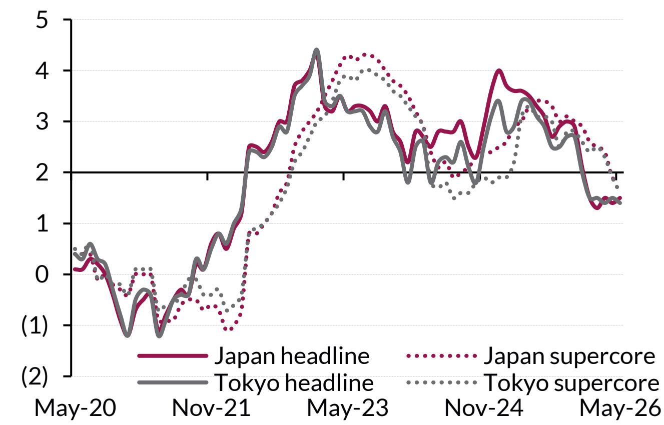
Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 10 - The 10y JGB is rising quickly, with inflation breakevens



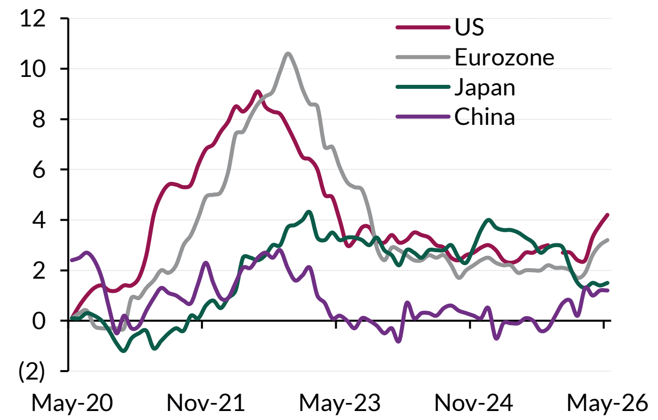
Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 11 - Even with lower crude oil prices, inflation in Japan remains high



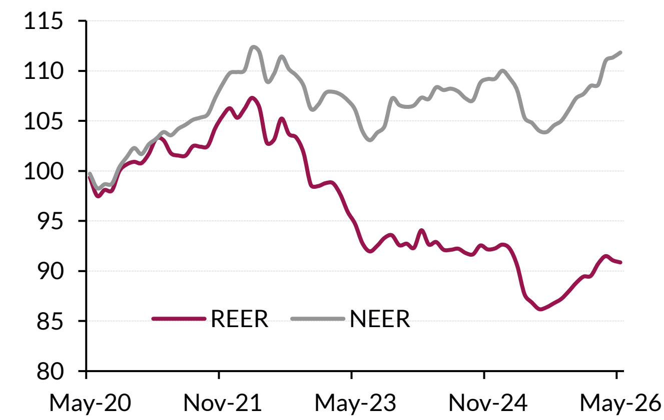
Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 12 - China inflation gap has opened up with peers – can it fall back?



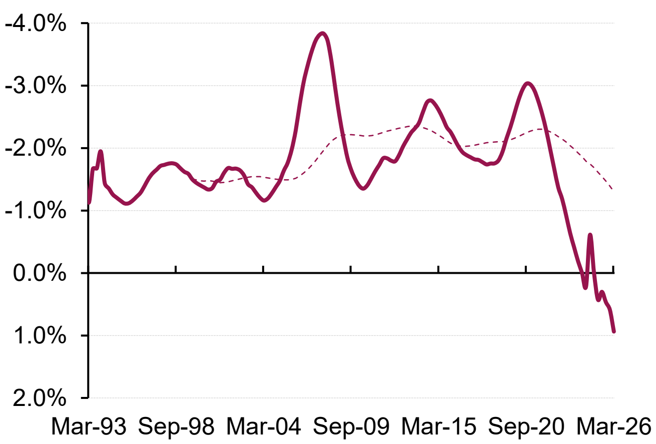
Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 13 - NEER appreciation is largely to counter inflation-driven REER depreciation



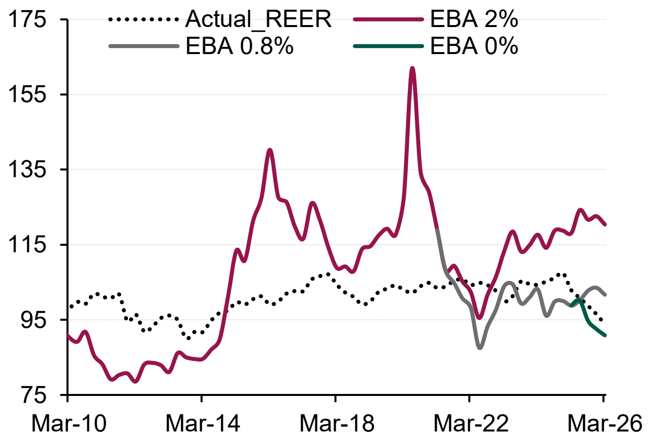
Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 14 - India's EBA CAD appears to have fallen from around 2% to 0% recently



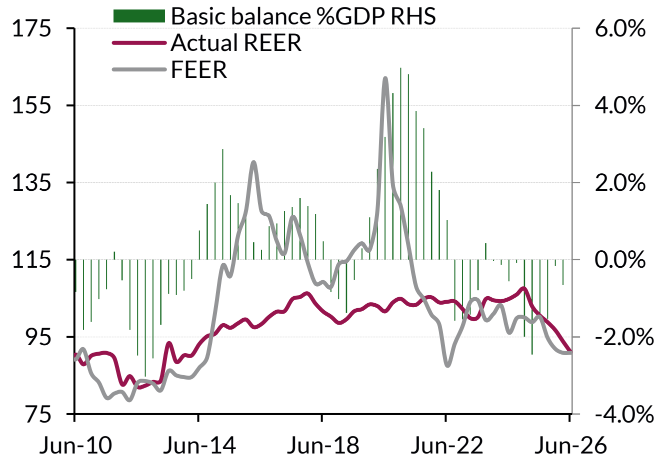
Source: RBI, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 15 - Plugging this in, we get FEER-based REER close to current levels



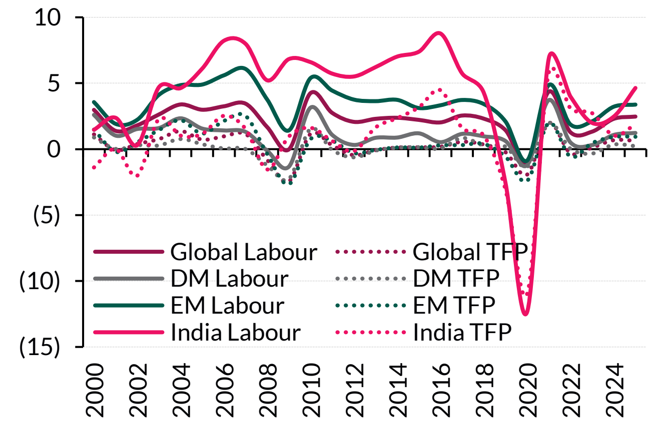
Source: RBI, MOSPI, IMF, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 16 - With REER falling to fair levels, basic balance has now turned back to zero



Source: RBI, MOSPI, IMF, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 17 - India productivity can fall below peers without AI impacts



Source: Conference Board, Axis Bank Research

USD reaches peak on FOMC, labour prints, but retreats, INR stability fades

The broad USD was boosted early in June, with back and forth on the West Asia conflict, as well as stronger US labour markets data. Momentum cooled in the second week with mixed numbers and no clear headway on West Asia, but the third week saw fresh gains in line with the FOMC being seen as hawkish. However, more mixed US data towards end-June as well as recovery in the GBP on political shifts led the USD to come off highs – with the first week of July also seeing supply with softer US payrolls. The INR appeared to have stabilised, but is once again seeing RBI defence lately, while the CNY has been kept largely stable through these developments.

Strong US payrolls drive upside momentum in early Jun, amid geopolitics

The broad USD opened June at 99.0010 with the EUR at 1.1665, the GBP at 1.3460, the JPY at 159.27, the CNY at 6.7676, the CNH at 6.7628 and the INR at 94.9950. News that US president Trump had sent back Iran's draft MOU over the weekend asking for tougher terms, as well as reports of fresh West Asia kinetic action, talk of Iran suspending communications because of Israeli activity in Lebanon, and weaker Eurozone employment data pushed the USD higher. This was offset by reports of Hezbollah in Lebanon being ready for a full ceasefire, as well as talks between US president Trump and Israeli PM Netanyahu. Comments from Mr. Trump on Israel ceasing attacks on Lebanon, and with some crossing f the Strait of Hormuz. Stronger European CPI inflation and UK consumer credit also helped push the USD lower, but this was offset by comments from the IDF advising Lebanese residents to evacuate an area, as well as by stronger than expected US JOLTs data. News of the Kuwaiti airport being hit by a strike leading to closure also pushed the USD higher, with stronger US ISM services data as well – these led the USD to peak out midweek.

The rest of the week saw the USD come off with chatter of more than one BOJ hike being planned, as well as hawkish comments from RBA governor Bullock. This was also helped by reports of US president Trump being unwilling to restart the Iran war, as well as of Israel withdrawing from South Lebanon led the USD lower. Some support was seen after Mr. Trump indicated that attacks on Cuba could follow after conclusion of the Iranian

Exhibit 18 - USD peaks in June, comes lower

Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 19 - Sell-side intervention in INR is back

Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

campaign, The last day of the week saw further moves lower with chatter of an end to the Ukraine war, after Ukrainian president Zelensky proposed a personal meeting with Russian president Putin. However, the week closed with the USD rising sharply following stronger than expected US payrolls. The USD closed at 100.0710 with the EUR at 1.1522, the GBP at 1.3342, the JPY at 160.29, the CNY at 6.7882, the CNH at 6.7907, and the INR at 94.9500.

Second week brings confused trade with geopolitical back and forth, INR stronger

The second week saw upward momentum continue with fresh kinetic action in West Asia. However, comments around an Iran/Israel ceasefire duly confirmed by Iranian news led the USD down sharply, though increased pricing of Fed rate hikes after payrolls later limited the move. Stronger equity risk sentiment and pickup in German industrial production led the USD lower still, though downing of a US helicopter by Iran followed by US retaliation pushed the USD back up. This move was limited by later comments from Mr. Trump still believing a deal was close – leading the USD to bottom for the week.

The USD then recovered with comments from US president Trump on Iran having to pay for taking too long in negotiation – though this move was limited by softer than expected US core inflation and US comments on not looking to renew the USMCA, tempered by comments from the BOC that were seen as downbeat on growth. Fresh US strikes on Iran generated some upside momentum, but this halted after the US indicated that these were done for now. After a hiatus, the USD began to rise back on concerns of Iranian retaliation, though a hawkish fell to the ECB (higher inflation projections than markets), as well as mixed US PPI inflation (lower services) pulled the USD down. Fresh comments from US president Trump on attacking Iranian bridges and power plants as well as taking Kharg island pushed the USD higher for a time, but this reversed after Mr. Trump said that he had reached a settlement and cancelled attacks. The last day of the week saw the USD lower still with Iran finally also indicating progress. However, late trade saw stronger than expected flash University of Michigan consumer sentiment, pushing the USD up in late trade. Notably, moves lower early on the last day in the broad USD coupled with FCNR chatter led the INR to appreciate sharply. The second week closed with the broad USD at 99.8070 with the EUR at 1.1568, the GBP at 1.3406, the JPY at 160.24, the CNY at 6.7625, the CNH at 6.7636, and the INR at 95.1150.

FOMC drives next leg higher in USD, UK politics support GBP

The third week saw the USD open sharply lower after the US and Iran announced a ceasefire deal, though with chatter of increased corporate issuance supporting yields and limiting moves lower in the USD. Comments from Israeli politicians about not being bound

Exhibit 20 - EUR appears now to be in a range

Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 21 - As does GBP

Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

by the deal also supported the USD, along with weakness in the GBP ahead of the Makerfield bye-election. The BOJ hiked rates, but was seen as underwhelming in guidance around future hikes, with the USD also supported with the RBA saying that hikes were not seen ahead. The move was halted by stronger German ZEW sentiment, but reversed with higher US import inflation. Moves were sideways through a stronger treasury auction (yields and USD lower), and softer UK inflation (USD higher). However, momentum came with the FOMC dotplot showing median pricing for a rate hike in 2026.

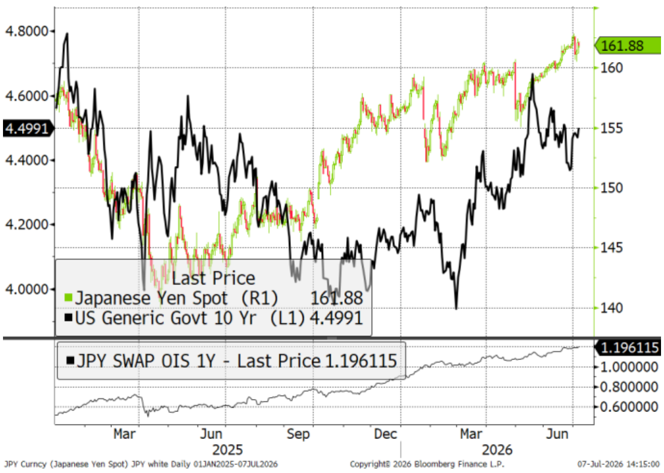
FOMC-driven repricing took the USD higher for the next few days, helped by Israeli comments around stubborn negotiations, as well as stronger than expected US Philadelphia Fed manufacturing. The BOE MPC hold of 7-2 (one more than expected) with openness to future hikes led to some squaring amid this. The last day of the week saw pullback in the USD with the GBP appreciating sharply following a strong win by Manchester Mayor Burnham in the Makerfield bye-election, as well as stronger UK retail sales. Israel and Hezbollah agreed a ceasefire at weekend, leading the lower still, closing the week at 100.7600, the EUR at 1.1471, the GBP at 1.3232, the JPY at 161.30, the CNY at 6.7682, the CNH at 6.7838, and the INR at 94.3250. Notably, the week saw more limited intervention from RBI.

USD peaks on Fed hawkishness and Eurozone inflation, coming off later on US data and geopolitics

The fourth week saw the USD rise further with moves In the JPY, while comments from Japanese FM Katayama on appropriate action ignored, while concern from rates markets around Fed hawkishness also helped. The move was tempered intraday by announcement by UK PM Starmer of his resignation and comments by former health secretary Streeting indicating he would not compete for leadership. However, concerns on Fed hawkishness continued, with an AI-driven equities selloff and weaker Eurozone flash inflation internals also pushing the USD higher. This saw the USD peak out for the week.

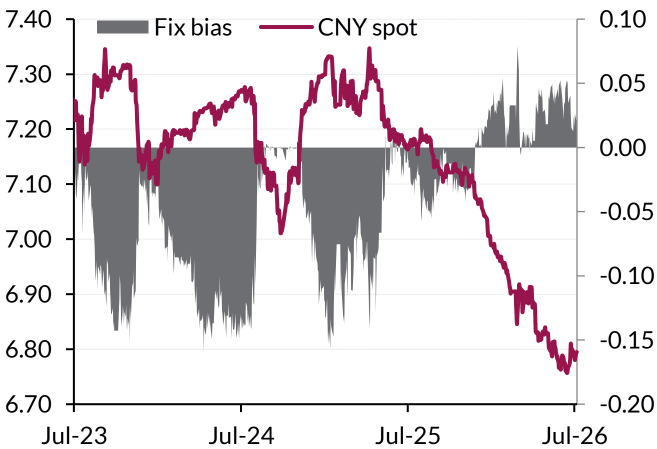
The rest of the week saw the USD come off with increased transits of the Strait of Hormuz, as well as a recovery in tech stocks. Softer than expected US personal income, spending and PCE inflation also pushed the USD lower despite weaker German GfK consumer confidence. Comments by US president Trump calling Iranian ceasefire violations foolish was seen as arguing for very limited escalation, also pushing the USD lower into the weekend. The fourth week ended with the USD at 101.3660, the EUR at 1.1384, the GBP at 1.3200, the JPY at 161.74, the CNY at 6.8005, the CNH at 6.8049, and the INR at 94.4000 – notably with intervention chatter returning.

Exhibit 22 - JPY grinding higher in test of MOF



Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 23 - CNY fixes encouraging stability of late



Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

JPY depreciation, softer Eurozone/UK data boost USD despite softer payrolls

The last day of June saw the USD rise with the JPY depreciating sharply absent intervention and with fiscal expansion concerns. The USD came off with calmer geopolitics, but rose after the US Supreme Court decided that FRB governor Cook could remain in office pending her unfair dismissal case. Early July saw the USD find some demand on comments of US/Iran disagreements, as well as with weaker Eurozone flash inflation prints and stronger US JOLTs data. Comments from ECB president Lagarde pushing back on rate hikes also pushed the USD higher. Early comments from Fed chair Warsh at the Sintra symposium led the USD higher as he reaffirmed inflation commitment, but fell back as comments on inflation risks being lower were read as pushing back on rate hikes. Later comments on Japan/Korea coordinated FX intervention also pushed the USD lower, as did softer than expected US payrolls. Demand was also had with softer Eurozone and UK PMI revisions, as well as weaker UK DMP inflation expectations. As of writing, moves higher in the JPY absent intervention have pushed the USD higher still. The USD trades at 101.0690, the EUR at 1.1418, the GBP at 1.3340, the JPY at 162.31, the CNY at 6.7961, the CNH at 6.7975, and the INR at 95.4025 – despite steady and increasingly heavy intervention.

Fed not as hawkish as seen, trends favour mild weakening – though INR the standout

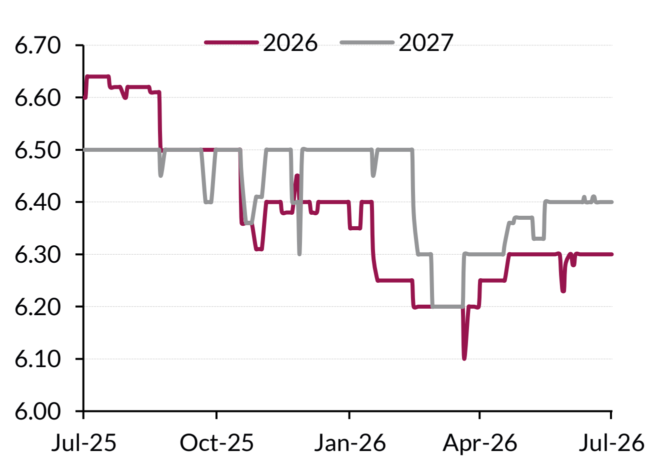
The effective end of the West Asia conflict and the Fed message under chair Warsh was seen challenging both pillars of fiscal dominance, pushing the USD to gain. However, the Fed might not be as hawkish as thought, while leadership shifts in the ECB and policy shifts in the UK under PM Burnham are all supportive of a weaker USD. On the JPY, we continue to see a test of PM Takaichi's reflationary model while keeping the currency stable, while the closing of China's inflation gap with peers can limit appreciation pressures. The INR might have found fair value for now, but productivity can drive longer-term weakening.

Fiscal dominance takes a breather, but longer-term trends intact

We have been arguing for the USD weakening over time as a consequence of fiscal dominance – heavy fiscal spending while interest rates are kept lower than they should be. The month saw trends towards this rolled back: For one, the West Asia conflict appears to be all but over, putting a lid on defence-driven fiscal spending (at least for now). Second, the latest FOMC appears to have been hawkish (we argue later that is was not), allowing for markets to price in eventual tightening rather than easing. At the same time, the ECB has pushed back on rate hikes, leading the EUR to weaken.

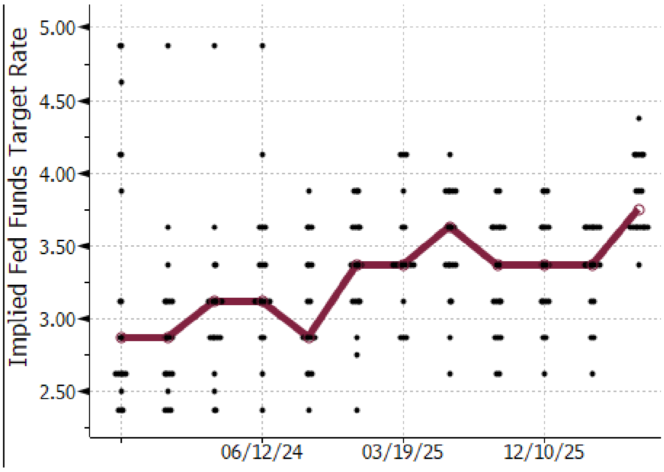
Was the Fed hawkish? The source of this belief appears to have been the dotplot of the latest FOMC meet, as well as repeated comments from Fed chair Warsh reaffirming commitment to 2% inflation. In the dotplot, 9 of 18 dots indicate expectations for a hike. However, these dots were submitted before the Iran deal that brought oil prices lower, while not all 9 dots likely belong to voters in 2026 or 2027. At the same time, chair Warsh abstained from the dotplot, while also setting up a number of task forces. One of these task forces deals with the potential impact of AI on neutral rates – chair Warsh's argument is increased AI-driven productivity would bring neutral rates lower, implying current rates are already high. However, others argue that AI investment will first raise interest rates, and rates are therefore low. Another task force is to report on the impact of the large Fed balance sheet on inflation – another argument of chair Warsh is that the large balance sheet, not low rates, are responsible for high inflation.

Exhibit 24 - Evolution of US fiscal expectations – despite the war ending, markets still see deficits



Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 25 - Evolution of dotplots for end-2026 – latest projections are higher



Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

With these dynamics at play, a rate hike before task forces submit recommendations is unlikely. At the same time, dynamics in the coming year might well point at lower inflation, given mixed growth numbers now being seen (admittedly, seasonalisation does suppress H2 data).

On fiscal spending, it is unlikely that a notable reversal takes place in the near or medium terms – with polls indicating neither Republicans nor Democrats see fiscal prudence as a political issue for now. As with past notes we point at trends during the Cold War, keeping fiscal spending high, driving inflation, and suppressing real rates – driving the USD to weaken.

Eurozone politics can lead to a more hawkish ECB shift, with limited opportunities for fiscal dominance

There is a lot of talk around EU and China trade talks, but the feedback is that progress is likely to be slow with neither side truly desiring a path of escalation, and the Chinese are said to have connections with the ability to block and dilute EU actions. At the same time, while a section of the ECB governing council still believes rates should be hiked further, a number of members are of the opinion that the cessation of West Asia hostilities and lower oil prices limit the urgency of any move. There might also be enough to suggest that president Lagarde is likely to demit office earlier than scheduled, to be able to be involved in the French election in early 2027. This might also suit French politics, allowing president Macron to appoint someone to replace Ms. Lagarde's executive board seat (but not as president) before risks of having left office.

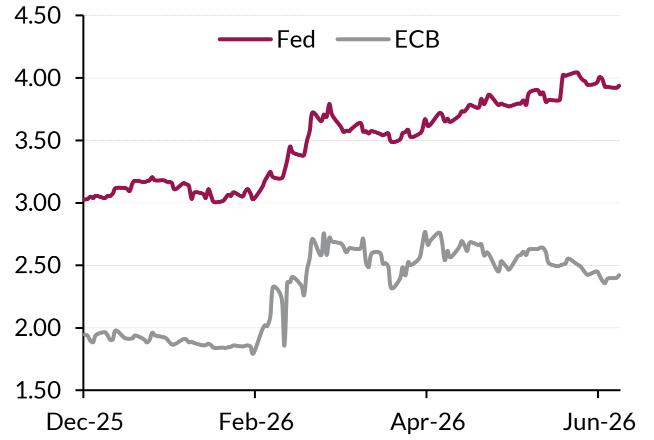
Shift in leadership can possibly be toward a more German or Eastern European dimension, allowing for somewhat more hawkish policy conduct – shifting the balance back towards the EUR going ahead. Even without this, we see the Eurozone unable to do fiscal dominance in the same way the US might, given the body of rules that limit fiscal spending and the relative orthodoxy at the ECB. These developments are also likely to continue to support the EUR.

UK's shift toward a Burnham leadership can support closer EU ties

Victory of former Manchester mayor Burnham in the Makerfield bye-election, resignation of PM Starmer, and announcement of former health secretary Streeting against running effectively clears the path for PM Burnham in the near term. Mr. Burnham has notably indicated a preference for spending, though he has rolled back earlier comments around 'being in hock' to bond markets – indicating increased spending is likely to be financed through higher taxation. These are likely to be in the form of new taxes – with socially-driven spending and increased government control (including some nationalisations) likely to boost aggregate demand. With this, inflation can be expected to be supported, with limited fiscal impact is unlikely to lead twin deficits to balloon and increase dependence on foreign savings.

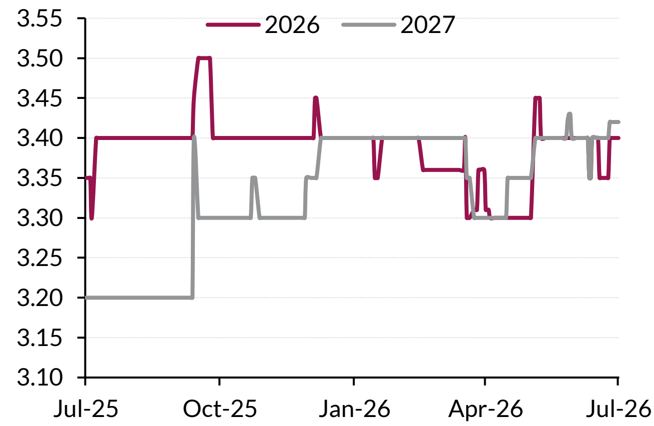
At the same time, Mr. Burnham is more pro-EU than Sir Starmer, with some speculation that talks on rejoining the EU might also start. This is significant: exiting the EU led to stagnation in productivity as well as loss of longer-term financial capital, resulting in a greater dependence on hot money. A closer relationship can support productivity, leading the welfare state to become more affordable and reduce the current account deficit for a given level of growth – while longer-term inflows can also support the currency. With US fiscal dominance, we continue to therefore expect the GBP to gain.

Exhibit 26 - Evolution of Dec'26 policy rate projection – widening led to the weaker EUR, is reversing



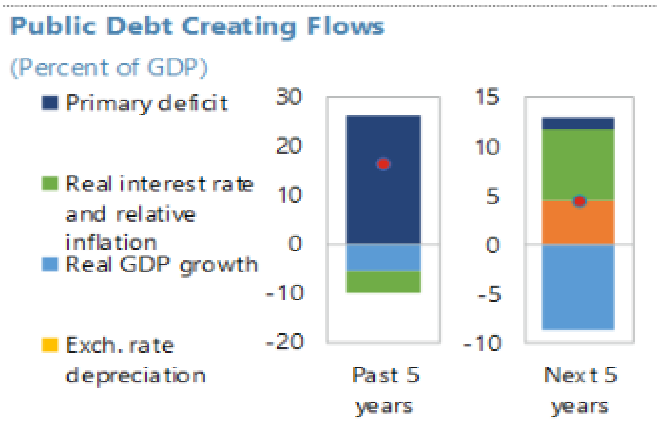
Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 27 - Evolution of EU fiscal expectations – much lower than US, more limited fiscal domianance



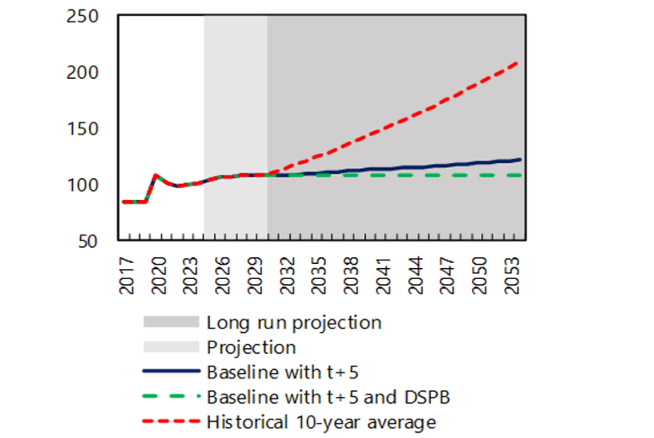
Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 28 - Increase in the primary deficit can sharply worsen debt



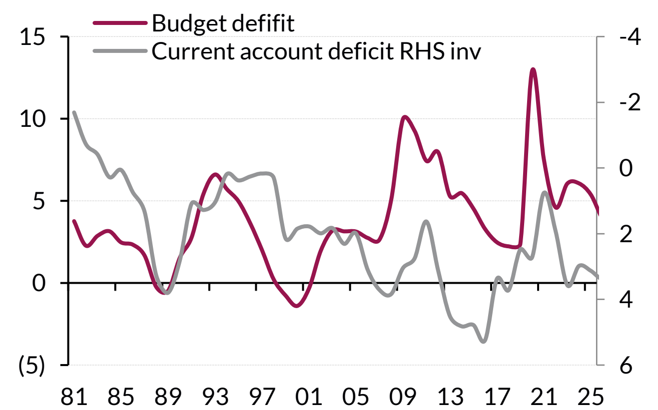
Source: IMF, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 29 - Resulting in a sharp spiralling – though Mr. Burnham has signalled a more fiscal positive approach



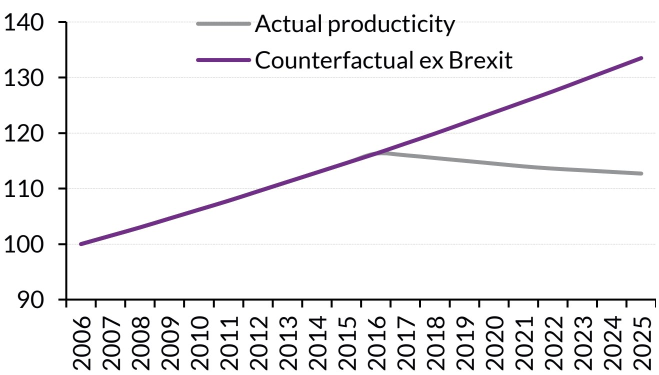
Source: IMF, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 30 - The UK has a twin deficit problem – more fiscal translates to a larger CAD



Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 31 - Brexit led to a drop in UK productivity – reversing this can restore positive trends



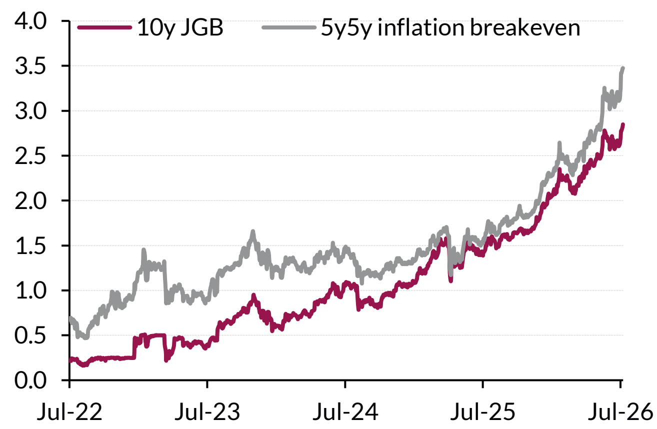
Source: NBER, Axis Bank Research

Japan fiscal dominance already underway, fear of surprise intervention keeps JPY cautious

We have for many months kept our longer-term forecasts of the JPY below 160, fearing MOF intervention to limit moves weaker in the currency alongwith potential pressure from the rates side to keep the currency stable. However, the JPY has crossed levels at which intervention was last carried out without event, and comments from Japanese policymakers are now being studiously ignored. Sharp moves are also now shorter lasting, implying that there is now a test of markets taking place – moves on 10y JGB yields, BOJ near-term rates as well as the JPY – with one of these variables having to shift if current fiscal policy continues unabated. With no indication that fiscal policy is going to shift, we see therefore a case for the JPY to settle somewhere between 160-165: recall that we had earlier indicated merely a test of this range, with moves lower helped equally by intervention and US fiscal dominance, but going slow on the latter allows for a new base to be formed. Of course, macro data are a risk, with recent prints more mixed than before. However, the extent of fiscal spending and reflation (as well subsidies) will likely push inflation higher over time and continue to push the barriers of this trilemma. On inflation, the first indications of inflation with lower crude oil prices was seen in the recent Tokyo prints: here, both headline and core prints were higher after impacts of subsidies faded.

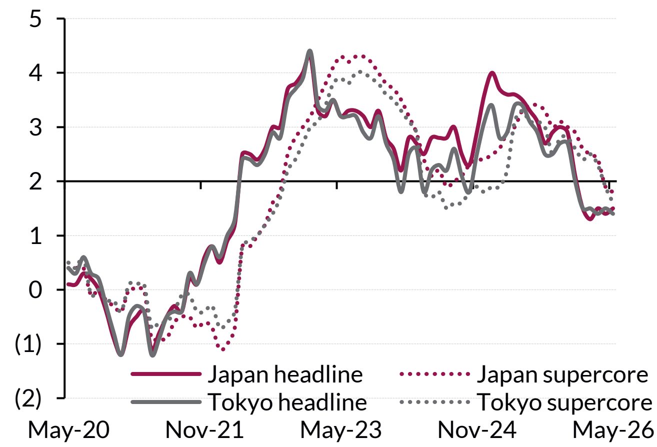
We therefore raise projections of the JPY mildly.

Exhibit 32 - The 10y JGB is rising quickly, with inflation breakevens



Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 33 - Even with lower crude oil prices, inflation in Japan remains high

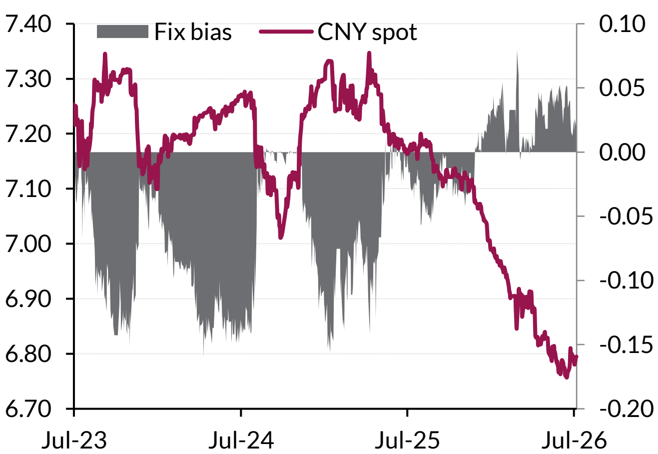


Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

A recovery in China prints could limit appreciation trends

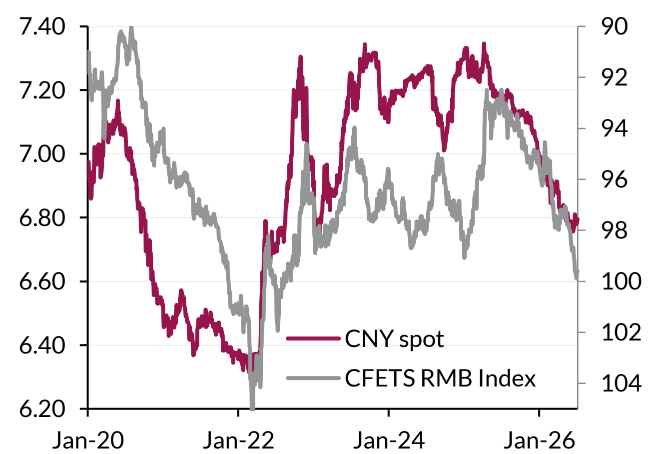
We have been arguing for months that the pressures for CNY appreciation logically stem from the need to offset continued REER depreciation driven by lower than peer inflation. Chinese inflation has been low for months, partly on slack domestic demand amid an aversion to domestic stimulus. However, recent numbers have been more on the mixed side than being altogether negative, implying that some inflation might be returning to the pipeline. Somewhat higher inflation, or more correctly, a smaller inflation differential with peers can limit the extent of REER depreciation, thereby limiting forces for CNY NEER appreciation. This also fits well with the stated objectives of more limited appreciation in the currency over the medium term, bolstered by recent indications of easier conditions for foreign currency deposits and hints towards easing of domestic and CNH interbank rates.

Exhibit 34 - The 10y JGB is rising quickly, with inflation breakevens



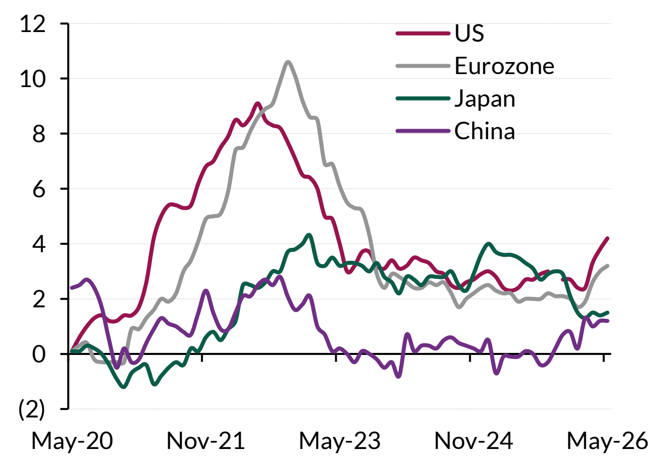
Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 35 - CFETS RMB index shows even stronger appreciation, CNY strongest since 2022



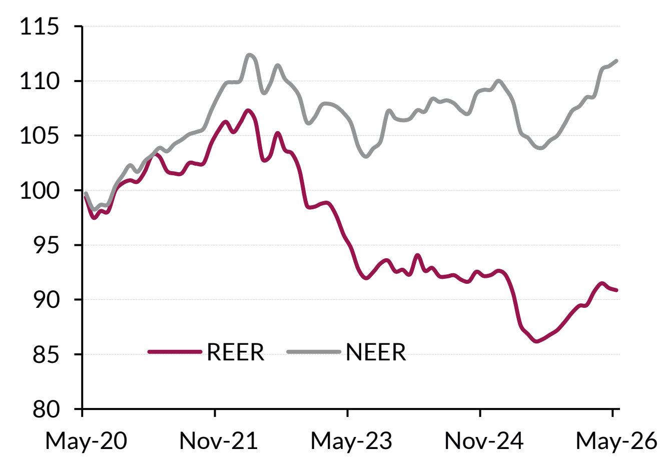
Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 36 - China inflation gap has opened up with peers – can it fall back?



Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 37 - NEER appreciation is largely to counter inflation-driven REER depreciation



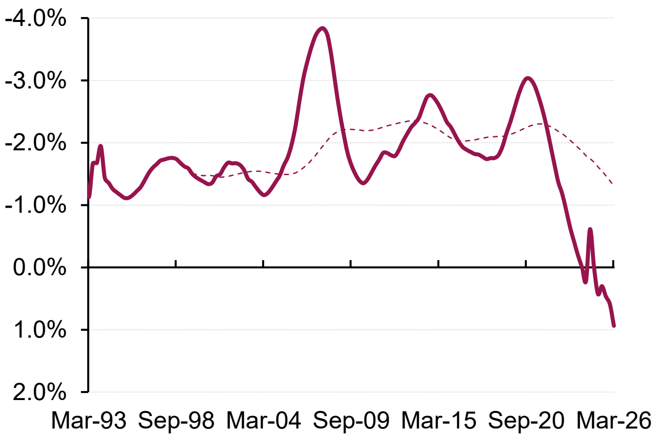
Source: Bloomberg, Axis Bank Research

INR might have reached current fair value, but this is weakening at a steady pace

We have been noting the weakness in the INR basic balance over the last several quarters, with attendant depreciation in the INR limited by steady RBI intervention. However, we recently switched to examining INR valuation through FEER – with indications that the EBA stable current account balance has shifted closer to zero. In this case, FEER arguments imply REER close to where it is currently today. However, longer-term FEER is likely to imply continued declines in REER, as absence of AI narrows productivity differentials with trading partners – more correctly, partners that provide India value consumed and those that consume India value added (these are largely DMs that make up the bulk of consumption).

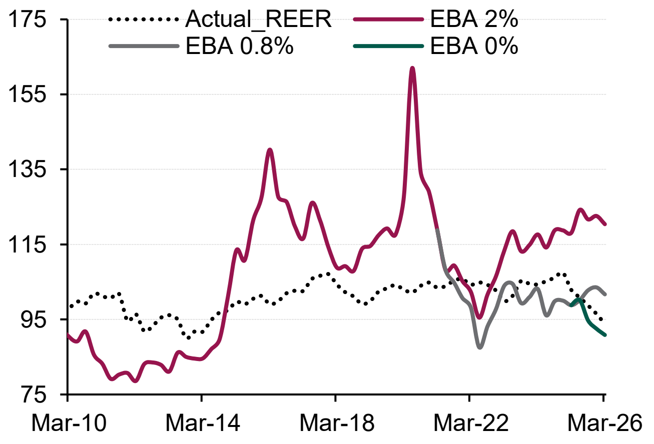
These developments continue to imply a faster than normal pace of depreciation, while the large RBI short position also needs covering – recent concessional swaps also boost forward shorts, increasing pressure to buy back reserves. We weaken our longer-term projections of INR further with these trends.

Exhibit 38 - India's EBA CAD appears to have fallen from around 2% to 0% recently



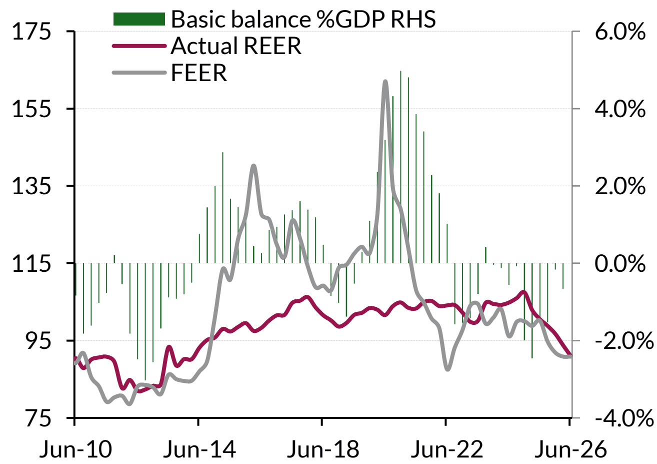
Source: RBI, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 39 - Plugging this in, we get FEER-based REER close to current levels



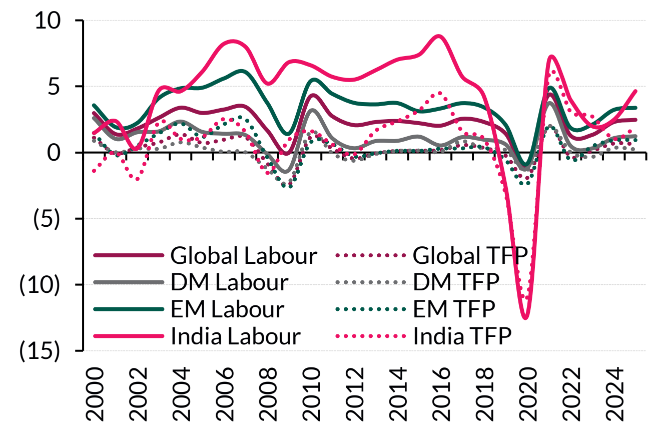
Source: RBI, MOSPI, IMF, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 40 - With REER falling to fair levels, basic balance has now turned back to zero



Source: RBI, MOSPI, IMF, Axis Bank Research

Exhibit 41 - India productivity can fall below peers without AI impacts



Source: Conference Board, Axis Bank Research

Disclaimer: The report and information contained herein is of confidential nature and meant only for the selected recipient and should not be altered in any way, transmitted to, copied, or distributed, in any manner and form, to any other person or to the media or reproduced in any form, without prior written approval of Axis Bank. The material in this document/report is based on facts, figures and information that are obtained from publicly available media or other sources believed to be reliable and hence considered true, correct, reliable and accurate but Axis Bank does not guarantee or represent (expressly or impliedly) that the same are true, correct, reliable and accurate, not misleading or as to its genuineness, fitness for the purpose intended and it should not be relied upon as such. Artificial Intelligence tools may have been used (i) during the information gathering stage for compiling or collating data from (a) publicly available sources, (b) databases to which Axis Bank subscribes, and (c) internally generated research data; and/or (ii) for compiling summaries of this report. The opinion expressed (including estimates, facts, figures and forecasts) is given as of the date of this document is subject to change without providing any prior notice of intimation. Axis Bank shall have the rights to make any kind of changes and alterations to this report/ information as may be required from time to time. However, Axis Bank is under no compulsion to maintain or keep the data/information updated. This report/document does not mean an offer or solicitation for dealing (purchase or sale) of any financial instrument or as an official confirmation of any transaction. Axis Bank or any of its affiliates/ group companies shall not be answerable or responsible in any way for any kind of loss or damage that may arise to any person due to any kind of error in the information contained in this document or otherwise. This document is provided for assistance only and should not be construed as the sole document to be relied upon for taking any kind of investment decision. The recipient is himself/herself fully responsible for the risks of any use made of this information. Each recipient of this document should make his/her own research, analysis and investigation as he/she deems fit and reliable to come at an independent evaluation of an investment in the securities of companies mentioned in this document (including the merits, demerits and risks involved), and should further take opinion of own consultants, advisors to determine the advantages and risks of such investment. The investment discussed or views expressed herein may not suit the requirements for all investors. Axis Bank and its group companies, affiliates, directors, and employees may: (a) from time to time, have long or short positions in, and deal (buy and/or sell the securities) thereof, of company (ies) mentioned herein or (b) be engaged in any other transaction involving such securities and earn commission/brokerage or other compensation or act as advisor or lender/borrower to such company (ies) or have other potential conflict of interest with respect to any recommendation and related information and opinions. The applicable Statutory Rules and Regulations may not allow the distribution of this document in certain jurisdictions, and persons who are in possession of this document, should inform themselves about and follow, any such restrictions. This report is not meant, directed or intended for distribution to, or use by, any person or entity who is a citizen or resident of or located in any locality, state, country or other jurisdiction, where such distribution, publication, availability or use would not be in conformation to the law, regulation or which would require Axis Bank and affiliates/ group companies to obtain any registration or licensing requirements within such jurisdiction. Neither Axis Bank nor any of its affiliates, group companies, directors, employees, agents or representatives shall be held responsible, liable for any kind of consequential damages whether direct, indirect, special or consequential including but not limited to lost revenue, lost profits, notional losses that may arise from or in connection with the use of the information. Prospective investors and others are cautioned and should be alert that any forward-looking statements are not predictions and may be subject to change without providing any notice. Past performance should not be considered as a reference to future performance. The disclosures of interest statements if any included in this document are provided only to enhance the transparency and should not be construed as confirmation of the views expressed in the report. The views expressed in this report reflect the personal views of the author of the report and do not reflect the views of Axis Bank or any of its associate and group companies about the subject company or companies and its or their securities.

Disclaimer for Singapore clients: This document is published by Axis Bank Limited, India ("Axis Bank") and is distributed in Singapore by Axis Bank. This document is not a research analysis or report concerning any investment product. This document does not provide or purports to provide individually tailored investment advice, commentary or opinion. The contents in this document have been prepared and are intended for general distribution strictly to accredited investor, expert investor or institutional investor. A recipient of this document shall not provide or circulate this document to any other person. The contents in this document do not take into account the specific investment objectives, financial situation, or particular needs of any particular person. The instruments and product types mentioned in this document may not be suitable for all investors. You should independently evaluate particular investments or product types and seek independent advice from a financial adviser regarding the suitability of such instruments or product types, taking into account your specific investment objectives, financial situation and particular needs, before making a commitment on any instruments or product types. This is because the appropriateness of a particular instrument or product type will depend on your individual circumstances and investment objectives, financial situation and particular needs. The instruments and product types mentioned in this document may not be suitable for all investors, and certain investors may not be eligible to purchase or participate in some or all of them.

Disclaimer for DIFC clients: Axis Bank Limited (DIFC branch) is duly licensed and regulated in the Dubai International Financial Centre by the Dubai Financial Services Authority ("DFSA"). This document is intended for use only by Professional Clients (as defined in the Rule 2.3 of the Conduct of Business Module of the DFSA Rulebook) who satisfy the regulatory criteria set out in the DFSA Rules, and should not be relied upon, acted upon or distributed to any other person(s) other than the intended recipients.