Investor's Brief – September 2026

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I. Monthly Wrap

1. **Sep 2026 witnessed Nifty50 closing lower by -6.04%.** Midcaps & Small Caps also fell by -7.09% and -3.12% respectively. Rising crude prices, higher global interest rates, foreign investor outflows and geopolitical uncertainty weighed on sentiment.

2. India's economic indicators offered a more mixed picture**. GST collections remained above ₹2 lakh crore**, business activity accelerated, but inflation picked up and export momentum weakened. Globally, equity markets showed resilience even as bond yields surged and energy prices rose.

3. **India's August retail inflation rose to** 4.82%, **an eight-month high**, from 4.45% in July. Food inflation increased to 5.95%. Higher food prices, delayed monsoon effects and global energy-related supply concerns put inflation back in focus ahead of the RBI's October monetary policy meeting.

4. **IT, Auto and Financial Services were the worst performing** sectors in Sep '26, with the respective indices falling -11.2%, -8.8% and -6.3% respectively.

5. **Higher global interest rates** - The US Federal Reserve and other major central banks raised interest rates during September. US Fed rates were hiked from 3.75% to 4% on 16th Sep, which was its first increase since 2023.

6. Top corporate news: (a) Tata Sons' board decided to comply with the RBI's listing directive, while **Tata Trusts subsequently proposed a restructuring that could change the company's regulatory classification and potentially avoid a public listing**; (b) **Reliance Industries raised ₹13,000 crore through a 10-year rupee bond** issue carrying a 7.90% annual coupon. SBI bought nearly 40% of the issue.

Equity Market performance

>1 year returns are Annualised (XIRR)

Nifty 50 Index - 22620.45

(as of 30th Sep 2026)

*Nifty 50**	*1M*	*3M*	*6M*	*1Y*	*3Y*	*5Y*	*7Y*	*10Y*
Returns (%)	*-6.04%*	*-4.92%*	*2.11%*	*-7.11%*	*6.00%*	*6.33%*	*11.37%*	*11.37%*

** Nifty 50 is a widely accepted benchmark index for Indian Equity market. Individual Mutual Fund performances may vary.*

II. Investor's Q&A

Why Oil prices have become a major dominant factor for Indian Stock Markets?

India imports close to 90% of the crude oil it consumes. That makes the country particularly vulnerable to sustained increases in global oil prices.

#	The Oil impact	How it affects Indian Consumers & Investors
1	India's crude oil import dependence	Around 90% of consumption is imported.
2	Impact of a sustained $10/barrel increase	Estimated to add about 0.4% of GDP to the current account deficit
3	Oil and Inflation sensitivity	A 10% rise in crude oil prices could add around 20 basis points to headline inflation, based on RBI research
4	September oil and market pressure	Brent rose to around $106.5 on September 28, while September foreign equity outflows reached $2.7 billion
5	Currency transmission	The rupee approached ₹96 per dollar in late September, with crude prices and US yields contributing to the pressure

The Chain reaction: Higher oil prices → Higher dollar demand → Weaker rupee → More expensive oil imports. This makes Emerging markets like India become less attractive in comparison to US where higher bond yields and stronger dollar play out at the same time.

Investors' problem: The question for investors is not simply whether oil prices will rise or fall. It is how long they will remain elevated and how much of the economic impact is already reflected in market prices.

Key takeaway for investors is to stay focused on fundamentals, maintain diversification and avoid making long-term investment decisions based solely on one volatile commodity.

III. General Insight



Mutual Fund Investments are subject to market risk as well as patience risk. Please observe the history of Indian Stock Markets carefully. 😊