



Forex Market **Insights** Newsletter

Volume 196 → 16th Feb 2026 to 20th Feb 2026

Welcome

Dear Members,

USDINR began the week on a positive note, touching a high of 90.78 amid steady corporate dollar demand, though the downside was cushioned by foreign portfolio inflows and RBI intervention in the NDF market.

Meanwhile, broader currency movements reflected softer U.S. inflation at 2.4%, reinforcing mid-year Fed rate-cut expectations and weighing on the dollar. GBPUSD advanced modestly on resilient UK retail sales but faced caps from subdued GDP and production data, closing range-bound. EURUSD rose to 1.1867, supported by ECB policy steadiness contrasting Fed easing bets. USDJPY declined to 152.629, driven by yen strength from BoJ hawkishness and intervention risks.

Looking ahead, USDINR is likely to remain range-bound within the 90–91 range, supported by RBI intervention and portfolio inflows, while GBPUSD, EURUSD and USDJPY may stay range-bound to cautiously directional, hinging on upcoming U.S. data, Fed rhetoric, and evolving rate-cut pricing, with central bank divergences and intervention threats adding layers of uncertainty.

Thank you

Key Takeaway Summaries

₹ INR

USDINR began the week on a positive note, touching a high of 90.78 amid steady corporate dollar demand and elevated interbank buying, which kept pressure on the rupee.

€ EUR

EURUSD rose modestly this week, closing at 1.1867 as policy differences influenced price movements

£ GBP

GBPUSD opened the week at 1.3587 and initially advanced as the dollar weakened on expectations of softer U.S. economic data and potential policy easing.

¥ JPY

The pair traded lower throughout the week and touched a low of 152.267. The Yen strengthened initially on rising intervention expectations.

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Events to WATCH

Feb 16, 12:00
WPI Inflation (YoY) (Jan)

Feb 16, 14:30
Trade Balance (Jan)

Feb 20, 10:30
S&P Global Services PMI (Feb)

Feb 20, 10:30
S&P Global Manufacturing PMI (Feb)

USDINR began the week on a positive note, touching a high of 90.78 amid steady corporate dollar demand and elevated interbank buying, which kept pressure on the rupee. However, the downside was cushioned by foreign portfolio inflows into Indian bonds and equities, along with RBI intervention in the NDF market to curb volatility. This pushed the pair to a low of 90.3675, though gains remained modest and limited. India's forex reserves stood at \$717.06 billion, marginally lower than the previous reading. Meanwhile, India's key inflation rate rose to 2.75% in January, marking the first print under the revised data series and bringing inflation back within the RBI's 2%–6% target band for the first time since August. With the RBI recently revising its FY inflation projection upward to 2.1%, the data reinforces a cautious policy stance and reduces the probability of an early rate cut.



On the global front, the U.S. dollar traded with a mild negative bias, with the Dollar Index slipping toward 96.49 as markets digested a mixed set of U.S. macroeconomic signals. Nonfarm payrolls rose by 130K, above expectations, while the unemployment rate edged lower to 4.3%, pointing to continued resilience in the labor market. However, signs of gradual cooling were evident, with initial jobless claims at 227K, better than expectations but higher than the previous reading., and U.S. CPI easing to 2.4%, marginally below expectations. This combination has kept expectations of a June Fed rate cut alive, without triggering an aggressive decline in the dollar index. In the near term, USDINR is likely to remain range-bound within the 90–91 range, supported by RBI intervention and portfolio inflows. However, persistent dollar demand and cautious global market sentiment may limit further appreciation in the rupee.

\$ USD

REPO RATE

3.75%

GDP

4.4%

INFLATION

2.4%

UNEMPLOYMENT

4.3%

TRADE BALANCE

\$ -56.83 B

Events to WATCH

Feb 17, 18:45

ADP Employment Change Weekly

Feb 18, 18:30

Durable Goods Orders (MoM) (Dec)

Feb 18, 19:00

Building Permits (Dec)

Feb 19, 19:00

Philadelphia Fed Manufacturing Index (Feb)

Feb 19, 19:00

Initial Jobless Claims

Feb 19, 22:30

Crude Oil Inventories

Feb 20, 19:00

GDP (QoQ) (Q4)

Feb 20, 20:15

S&P Global Manufacturing PMI (Feb)



The USDINR pair remained largely stable through the week, opening near 90.57 and trading in a narrow, range-bound fashion. Price action oscillated between 90.37 and 90.78, reflecting a lack of directional conviction. Although the pair tested the 90.75–90.78 resistance zone on four occasions during the week, it failed to sustain upward momentum and consistently faced selling pressure at higher levels, resulting in repeated pullbacks.

USDINR is trading in the lower band of the linear regression channel, suggesting a meaningful deviation below the mean, which typically increases the probability of a corrective move back toward the median line. The unfilled gap of approximately 57 paise between 91.43 (2Feb26 low) and 90.86 (6Feb26 high) also remains a key technical feature, and historically, such gaps in USDINR tend to be filled, pointing to potential upside bias in the medium term. The 91.00 psychological mark is expected to act as immediate resistance on any upside move. On the downside, the 50-day SMA near 90.45 remains the first and most critical support, having consistently provided a strong base. A decisive break below this level could expose the next support near 89.57, which coincides with the 100-day exponential moving average.

Given the prevailing range-bound environment, both importers and exporters should remain highly vigilant and use moves toward defined support and resistance levels for hedging. Importers may consider initiating hedges on sustained moves below the 50-day SMA, while exporters can look to resume hedging only on a confirmed break and hold above the 91.00 level.

Events to WATCH

Feb 16, 15:30
Industrial Production (MoM) (Dec)

Feb 19, 14:30
Current Account (Dec)

Feb 20, 14:30
HCOB Eurozone Manufacturing PMI (Feb)

Feb 20, 14:30
HCOB Eurozone Services PMI (Feb)

Feb 20, 14:30
HCOB Eurozone Composite PMI (Feb)

EURUSD rose modestly this week, closing at 1.1867 after reaching a high of 1.1929, as policy differences and changing U.S. rate expectations influenced price movements. The pair remained supported by increasing expectations that the Fed could deliver additional rate cuts later this year, following softer U.S. inflation at 2.4% and mixed retail sales data. Although the Payrolls report came in stronger than expected and some Fed officials maintained a cautious stance on inflation, markets are still pricing in eventual policy easing, which has limited sustained dollar strength. On the Eurozone, the euro found support from expectations that the ECB will keep interest rates steady at 2.0% amid resilient economic growth. Comments from Christine Lagarde, saying inflation is in a “good place,” strengthened confidence that the ECB is comfortable with its current policy stance despite the euro’s recent strength. Looking ahead, EURUSD’s direction will likely depend on upcoming labor and inflation data, along with further Fed commentary. If U.S. inflation continues to ease, the pair may attempt another move toward recent highs, however, stronger data could lead to short-term consolidation around current levels.



EURUSD spent the week in a tight consolidation, closing near 1.1866 as the bullish momentum seen since January began to slow. The pair failed to regain traction above the 1.1950 resistance area mid-week and turned lower after a stronger-than-expected U.S. payrolls report lifted the dollar and supported yields. From a technical standpoint, price action is testing the strength of the ascending trendline drawn from the January low, with late-week trade holding just above the 100-Day EMA near 1.1825. On the upside, 1.1948, which previously acted as a key pivot, now caps near-term gains. A sustained break and close above this level would allow for a retest of the recent swing high near 1.2082. On the downside, a clear break below the 100-Day EMA would undermine the near-term structure and open the door to a corrective move toward 1.1740. Momentum indicators point to fading upside pressure, with RSI near neutral levels.

Events to WATCH

Feb 17, 12:30
Unemployment Rate (Dec)

Feb 18, 12:30
CPI (YoY) (Jan)

Feb 18, 12:30
CPI (MoM) (Jan)

Feb 20, 12:30
Retail Sales (YoY) (Jan)

Feb 20, 12:30
Core Retail Sales (MoM) (Jan)

Feb 20, 15:00
S&P Global Composite PMI (Feb)

GBPUSD opened the week at 1.3587 and initially advanced as the dollar weakened on expectations of softer U.S. economic data and potential policy easing. Sterling found additional support after U.K. retail sales unexpectedly rose 0.4% in December, reversing the prior decline and signaling resilient consumer spending. However, gains were capped as Q4 GDP came in at 1.0%, reinforcing expectations of a more accommodative BOE stance. Further pressure emerged after both UK industrial and manufacturing production missed estimates, highlighting subdued economic momentum. On the U.S. side, the Dollar eased after softer retail sales data, though stronger-than-expected payrolls and a slight improvement in the unemployment rate helped limit downside pressure. Meanwhile, moderating inflation at 2.4% has strengthened expectations of a mid-year Fed rate cut, keeping the dollar broadly supported. Looking ahead, GBPUSD may remain range-bound as market balance soft UK growth signals against evolving Bank of England expectations. U.S. inflation data and Fed rhetoric will be pivotal, with any shift in rate-cut pricing potentially driving sharper directional momentum.



GBPUSD recovered part of the previous week's losses and posted a modest weekly gain, extending positive momentum from the prior session as it opened near 1.3587, before early selling pressure pushed prices lower and subsequent demand supported a rebound toward the 1.3659 region. The 14-day RSI is currently at 54.95, indicating neutral and balanced momentum, consistent with a consolidation phase. On the upside, further recovery is likely to encounter resistance near 1.3844, a key previous resistance zone. Conversely, failure to sustain the rebound could lead to a decline toward 1.3500, coinciding with the 50-day SMA, which acts as initial support, and a decisive break below this level could expose the 1.3384 area, aligned with the 100-day SMA. From a hedging standpoint, importers may consider hedging on dips toward the 50-day SMA, while exporters can look to gradually increase hedge ratios on sustained moves above 1.3700.

¥ JPY

REPO RATE

0.75%

GDP

-0.6%

INFLATION

2.1%

UNEMPLOYMENT

2.6%

TRADE BALANCE

¥ 106B

Events to WATCH

Feb 16, 05:20
GDP (QoQ) (Q4)

Feb 16, 05:20
GDP (YoY) (Q4)

Feb 16, 10:00
Industrial
Production (MoM)
(Dec)

Feb 18, 05:20
Trade Balance
(Jan)

Feb 20, 05:00
National CPI
(MoM) (Jan)

Feb 16, 05:20
au Jibun Bank
Services PMI (Feb)

The pair traded lower throughout the week and touched a low of 152.267. The Yen strengthened initially on rising intervention expectations. The expectations that expansionary policies under Takaichi could support growth without sharply worsening fiscal stress helped stabilize the currency. Additional support came from verbal intervention signals, keeping markets cautious about aggressive Yen selling. Mid-week, the Yen gained further support as hawkish expectations from the BoJ contrasted with a softer US Dollar. The Dollar remained pressured as markets continued to price in potential Fed easing through 2026, despite occasional support from strong US payroll data. Weak Japanese real wage data limited sharper Yen gains, but safe-haven demand and intervention risks kept USDJPY under pressure. Toward the end of the week, the Yen strengthened further after US CPI data came in weaker than expected, with CPI (YoY) at 2.4% compared to 2.7% previously, which further supported the Yen, and the pair closed at 152.629, the level last seen in January. Looking ahead, further Yen strength may persist if BoJ tightening expectations and intervention risks continue, though strong US data could limit sharp USDJPY downside.



USDJPY ended the week near 152.71, drifting modestly lower as the yen found support from improved domestic political clarity and slightly more hawkish messaging from BoJ officials. Investor sentiment was also shaped by election results that appear to give the government a firm mandate, reinforcing expectations of policy continuity. Technically, the pair remains confined within a bearish channel and continues to trade below its 50-day and 100-day simple moving averages at 156.09 and 154.53. The 152.00 psychological level is emerging as an important near-term support. Momentum indicators lean mildly in favor of the yen, with RSI holding in the low 40s. A sustained break below 152.00 would expose the area around the 200-day SMA near 150.45. Conversely, a rebound in U.S. yields could prompt short covering and lift the pair back toward the 154 zone



Doing Nothing Is a Strategy Too—and It's the Most Expensive One

The market turned against us.” Sound familiar? For most businesses, forex losses are blamed on market volatility. But here's a brutal truth: the biggest hits aren't taken when currencies move—they're taken when you don't move fast or smart enough. Whether you're an exporter watching receivables shrink due to a rupee surge, or an importer getting blindsided by a sudden dollar rally—chances are, the damage began long before the market moved. The real problem? Strategy execution, not strategy design.

Cost Centre or Profit Centre? The Strategic Identity Crisis

Too many finance leaders still manage forex as a back-office cost centre—just another overhead to minimise. But in a world where currency fluctuations can swing EBITDA by several points, treating forex as a strategic lever is no longer optional. The key question here is: Is your hedging strategy based on market dynamics or on internal benchmarks rooted in business fundamentals? Companies relying solely on external market sentiment often hedge reactively, missing the bigger picture. Instead, aligning hedging with pre-defined business benchmarks—like target margin thresholds or procurement cycles—ensures protection with purpose.

If you don't define success internally, you're always reacting to the market instead of controlling your exposure.

For Example,

An auto parts exporter receives a \$400,000 order. To keep a 12% profit, they need to get at least ₹88.95 per dollar. On the day the order comes in, the spot rate is ₹88.50, and the 90-day forward premium is ₹0.45. That means he can lock in ₹88.95 with a forward contract—right on target. But he waits, hoping for a better rate like ₹89.50. After a few weeks, the forward rate drops to ₹88.45, and he finally hedges. Now he's lost ₹0.50 per dollar × \$400,000 = ₹2,00,000. All because he didn't act when the right rate was available. If he had set and followed the business benchmark, you would have saved that money.

The Hidden Cost of Conversions: Are Banks Quietly Over-Charging You? Banks don't always charge fees in ways that appear on your statements. That 2–3 paise spread they slip into your FX conversion rate? That's margin leakage. Multiply that by millions in exposure, and you're losing far more than you think. A lack of transparency in pricing—especially in forward contracts and cross-currency conversions—means companies unknowingly overpay. Worse, many don't benchmark FX performance at all.

If you're not tracking the difference between your achieved rate and what the market offered, you're blind to avoidable losses.

Time to Flip the Script

By treating forex as a controllable lever and shifting towards a strategy-first mindset, businesses can not only mitigate risks but also capitalise on opportunities in ways that previously seemed impossible.

Conclusion

To truly succeed in the forex market, businesses need to prioritize process improvement, real-time execution, and strategic alignment across all departments. Only then can forex risk management be transformed from a business burden into a growth enabler. Your forex desk can't be an afterthought. With the right strategy, FX can be a profit driver—not a leak in your P&L. The mindset shift is simple: stop reacting to the market. Start mastering it.



Mobile Application: Features

Live rates

Exact time Live Rates are provided for USD, INR, EUR, JPY, GBP and CNY.

Forward Calendar

Shows the forward rate you'll receive if you book a contract today for the respective rate to hedge, for both import and export separately.

Rate Alert

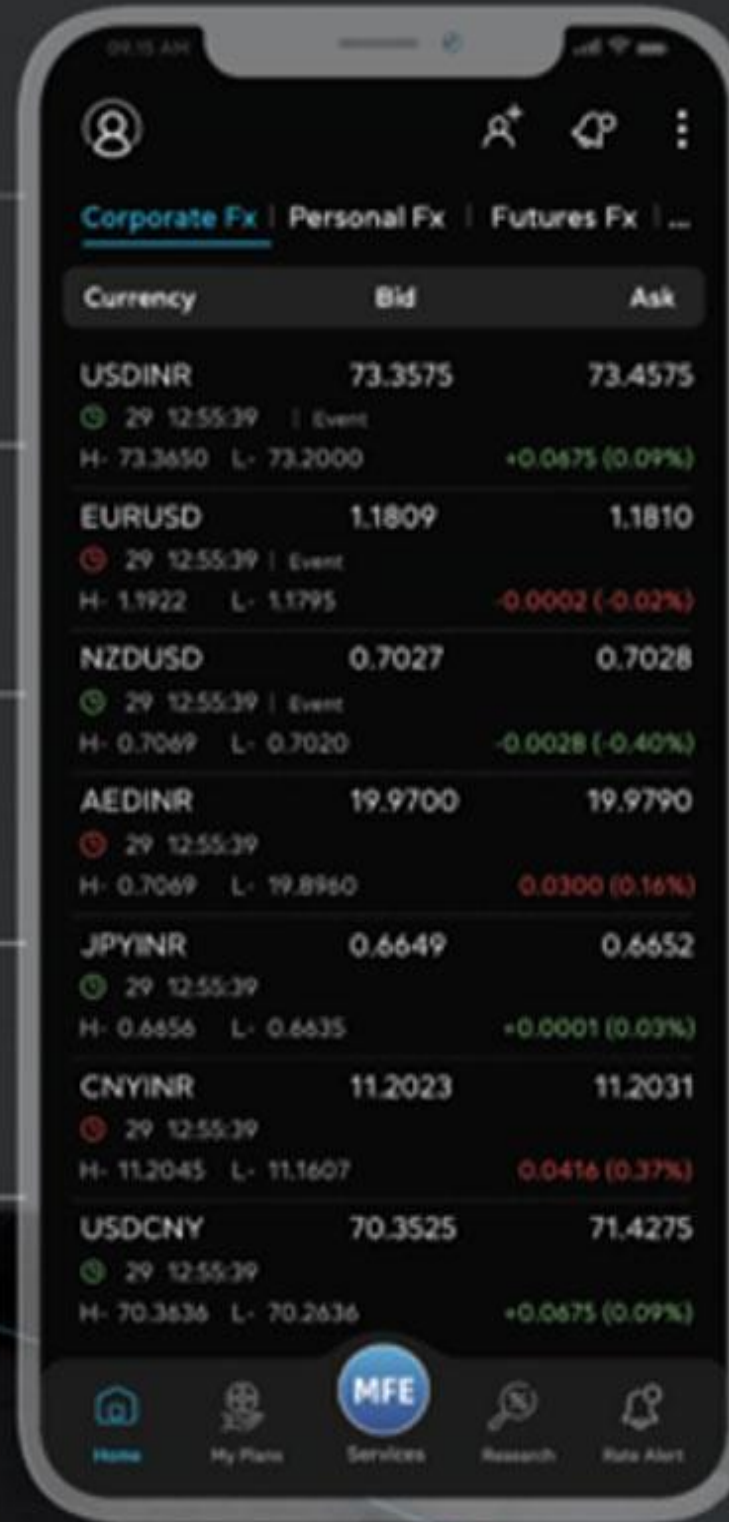
Set Rate alert for different types of transactions and know when the target rate has traded for the first time in forex market.

Economic Calendar

Stay updated about the economic events taking place round the globe. Also their impact on the currency- high, medium or low.

Forex Research

Publications- Daily Reports, Premium Research, Daily Trading Calls, News, Case Studies, Weekly Report, Monthly Report, Blogs.



The screenshot shows the 'Corporate Fx' section of the mobile app. It displays a table of currency rates with columns for Currency, Bid, and Ask. Each entry includes a high/low range and a percentage change.

Currency	Bid	Ask
USDINR	73.3575	73.4575
EURUSD	1.1809	1.1810
NZDUSD	0.7027	0.7028
AEDINR	19.9700	19.9790
JPYINR	0.6649	0.6652
CNYINR	11.2023	11.2031
USDCNY	70.3525	71.4275

FX on Call

Get the best rates as the dealers of Myforexeye do live negotiation with the Bank on a conference call, which includes the client too.

Order For Forex

This feature enables you to Buy/ Sell Forex and Transfer Money for any purpose.

Process Forex Transactions

This feature gives you access to Transaction Process Outsourcing service for transactions including Cash, Tom, Spot, Forward, etc for both export and import.

International Trade Finance

Get access to trade services like Buyer's Credit, Supplier's Credit, Export LC Discounting and Export Factoring.

Forex Trading

This feature enables you to Buy/ Sell Forex and make money transfer for any purpose.

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Simplifying Forex

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