

Market Pulse

A monthly review of Indian economy and markets



Fiscal Edition

Market Pulse

Volume 7, Issue 4

This publication is issued monthly by the Economic Policy and Research (EPR) department of the National Stock Exchange of India Limited. It is a review of major developments in the economy and financial markets and market statistics for the month gone by, insights from cited academic research papers and topical research articles.

Authors

Tirthankar Patnaik, PhD

Prerna Singhvi, CFA

Ashiana Salian

Prosenjit Pal

Sushant Hede

Gautam Sodani

Sumiti Manchanda

Aratrik Chakraborty

Past editions of Market Pulse can be accessed at

<https://www.nseindia.com/research/publications-reports-nse-market-pulse>



**NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE OF INDIA
LIMITED**

Market Pulse

Published by Economic Policy and Research, National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.

*Copyright © 2025 by National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE)
Exchange Plaza, Bandra Kurla Complex
Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 051 INDIA*

Any/all Intellectual Property rights in this report including without limitation any/all contents/information/data forming a part of this report shall at all times vest with NSE. No part of this report may be sold/distributed/licensed/produced/transmitted in any form or manner by any means (including without limitation - electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise) to any person/entity whatsoever without the prior written permission of NSE. Extracts from this report may be used or cited provided that NSE is duly notified and acknowledged as the source of such extract.

This report is intended solely for information purposes. This report is under no circumstances intended to be used or considered as financial or investment advice, a recommendation or an offer to sell, or a solicitation of any offer to buy any securities or other form of financial asset. The Report has been prepared on best effort basis, relying upon information obtained from various sources. NSE does not guarantee the completeness, accuracy and/or timeliness of this report neither does NSE guarantee the accuracy or projections of future conditions from the use of this report or any information therein. In no event, NSE, or any of its officers, directors, employees, affiliates, or other agents are responsible for any loss or damage arising out of this report. All investments are subject to risks, which should be considered prior to making any investments.

NSE at a glance

NSE's positioning and reach

NSE's global positioning (2024)	Domestic market share	Reach	
1 Largest multi-asset class exchange	NSE share in FY25 (%)	1,302	Trading members
2 Second largest equity exchange (No. of trades, 17.5% share in 2024*)	EQ Cash 93.6	99.85%	Pin codes covered
1 Largest derivatives exchange (No. of contracts traded, 81.7% share in eq. F&O in 2024*)	EQ Futures 99.9	11.3 Crore	Unique registered PANs
6 Market capitalization*	EQ Options* 87.4	US\$92.5bn	Total passive AUM tracking Nifty indices
	FX Futures 93.6	US\$4.81trn	Market capitalisation of NSE listed cos.
	FX Options* 99.7		
	* Based on premium turnover	As of March 31 st , 2025, unless specified otherwise	
	** As of March 31 st , 2025		

* Source: WFE

NSE's contribution to the economy

Catalyst for capital formation	Dedicated MSME platform	Market capitalisation
Rs 10.3 lakh cr Total equity capital raised between FY22-FY25 2,720 Companies listed*	Rs 16,866 cr Total capital raised since FY12 610 Cos listed * 143 Cos. migrated to main	Rs lakh cr NSE market cap Market cap to GDP (%; rhs*)
*Includes companies listed on NSE Emerge	* Data includes companies that are migrated to Mainboard	* Market cap to GDP is based on 3M avg. market cap and nominal GDP for the last four quarters. # As of March 31 st , 2025

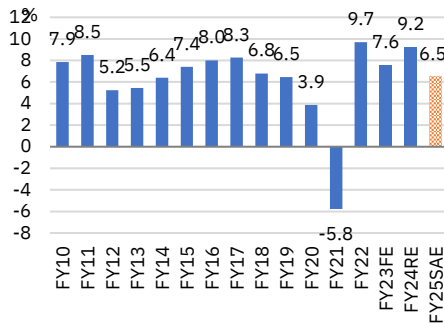
Investor growth

Unique investor base	Individual investors' participation*	New investor registrations
lakhs Unique PANs on NSE FY20 310, FY21 400, FY22 594, FY23 727, FY24 916, FY25 1,128	lakhs CM Segment FO Segment FY18 72, FY19 75, FY20 91, FY21 152, FY22 274, FY23 249, FY24 307, FY25 377	Lakh East India, North India, South India, West India, Total FY21 89.8, FY22 193.0, FY23 132.6, FY24 187.1, FY25 209.4
* As of March 31 st , 2025	* Individuals investors' participation has been defined here as investors who have traded at least once in the year.	Top five states (UP, MH, WB, RG, GJ) accounted for 47.9% of new investor registrations in FY25.

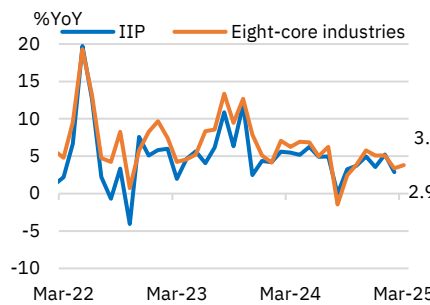
Key macro charts

Growth outlook robust

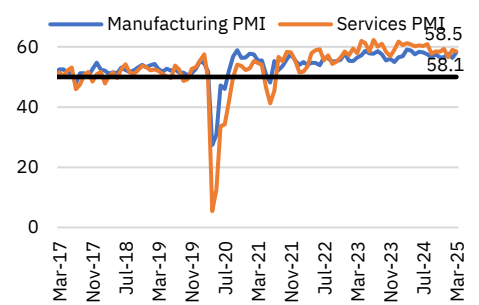
Annual GDP growth



Industrial activity stable

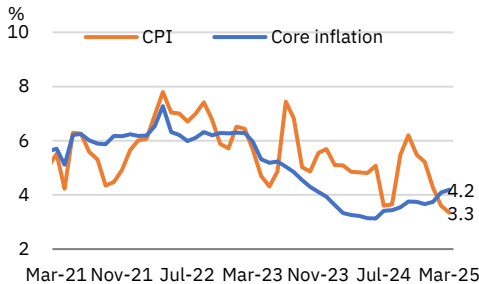


PMI in the expansion zone

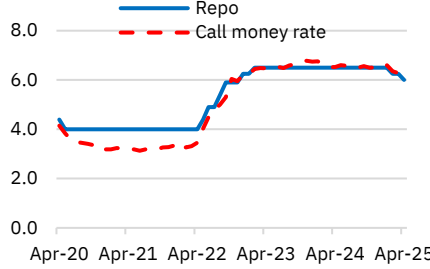


Inflation moderates; opens window for additional rate cuts

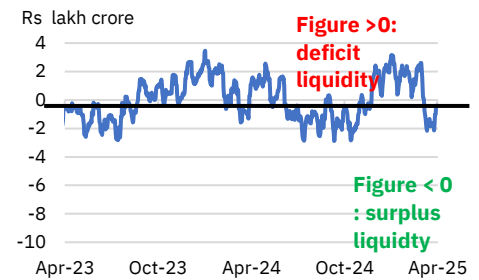
Inflation below RBI's target



WACR aligns with LAF corridor

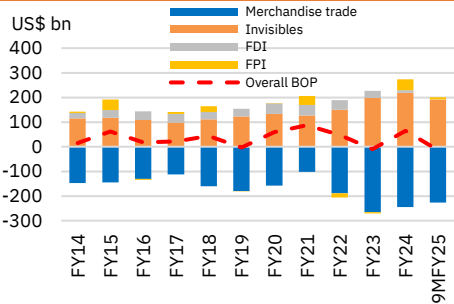


Liquidity moves into surplus

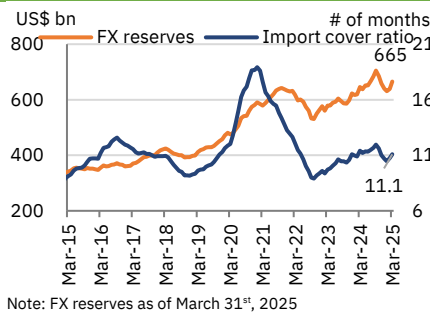


External situation comfortable; rupee depreciates but volatility contained

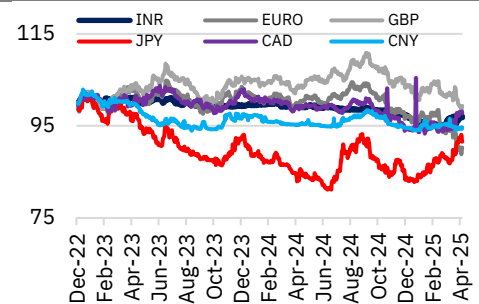
Overall BOP



Forex reserves

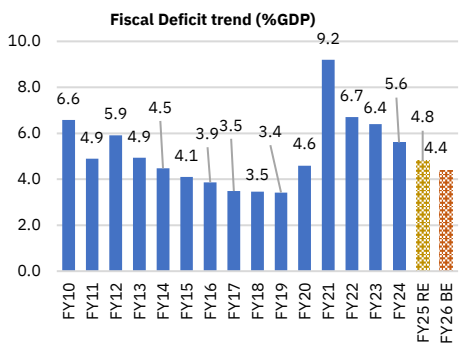


Rupee volatility contained

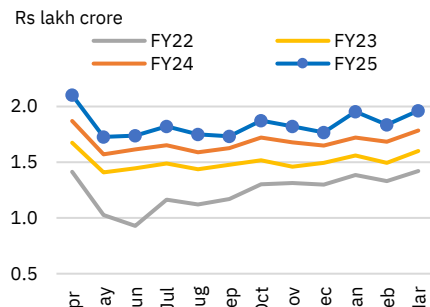


Fiscal prudence but with higher capex

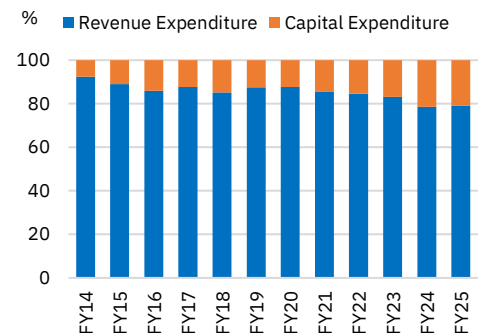
Fiscal consolidation underway



GST collections robust

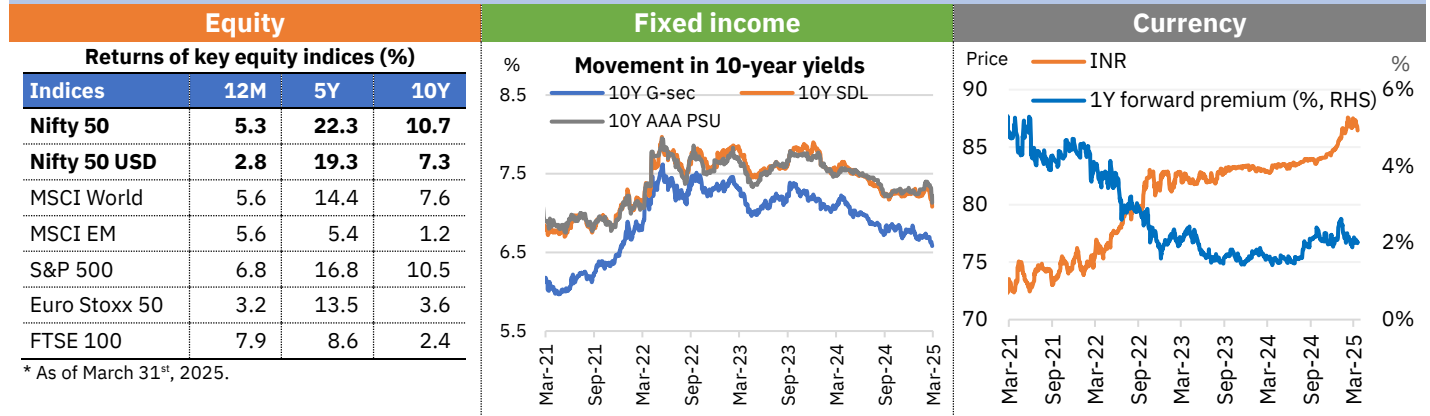


Share of capex rising

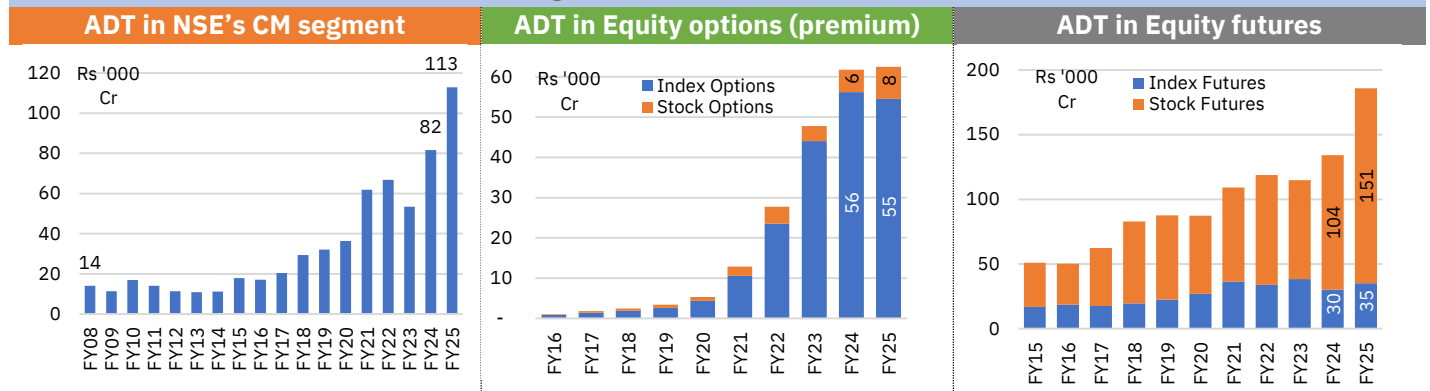


Key market charts

Performance across asset classes



Segment-wise turnover trend



Market activity

Category-wise gross turnover and share in FY25							Average daily open interest				
Client category	CM		Equity options#		Equity futures		Instruments	FY25		FY24	
	Value (Rs '000 Cr)	Share (%)	Value (Rs '000 Cr)	Share (%)	Value (Rs '000 Cr)	Share (%)		Contracts (in lakh)	Value (Rs lakh cr)	Contracts (in lakh)	Value (Rs lakh cr)
Corporates	2,616	5	1,224	4	7,411	8	Index Futures	7.3	0.6	4.3	0.4
DIIIs	6,972	12	32	0	8,170	9	Stock Futures	58.9	4.1	34.6	2.6
FIs	8,361	15	2,995	10	23,816	26	Index Options	170.6	13.1	128.0	11.1
Individuals	19,283	34	10,769	35	16,859	18	Stock Options	42.0	3.0	27.2	2.1
Others	2,625	5	873	3	4,590	5					
Prop	16,399	29	15,206	49	31,733	34					
# Based on premium turnover							Note: Notional value is presented here				

Category-wise net inflows into Indian equities

	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
In Rs cr											
DIIIs	-19,264	78,687	29,932	1,14,600	72,407	1,28,208	-1,32,389	2,21,660	2,55,236	2,06,717	6,08,035
FIIIs	1,11,346	-14,031	56,050	21,416	1,454	5,141	2,74,032	-1,40,010	-37,632	2,08,211	-1,27,041
Individuals#	-5,544	-6,421	-46,357	-23,914	-16,181	4,156	68,357	1,64,892	49,225	47,241	1,25,127
In US\$bn											
DIIIs	-3.2	12.1	4.4	17.8	10.3	17.8	-18	29.6	32.1	24.9	71.8
FIIIs	18.4	-2	8.5	3.3	0.3	1.1	37	-18.5	-5.1	25.3	-14.6
Individuals#	-0.9	-1	-6.9	-3.7	-2.3	0.6	9.2	22.1	6.1	5.7	14.8

Data pertaining to individuals include net flows on the NSE in the secondary market only. Individuals include individual /proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI.

Executive Summary

Navigating an uncertain equilibrium in the new fiscal

The fiscal year 2024–25 unfolded against a backdrop of heightened global macroeconomic uncertainty, marked by a complex interplay of persistent inflation, diverging monetary policy stances, and rising geopolitical and trade tensions. The anticipated disinflationary path in advanced economies proved uneven, delaying rate cuts and keeping global yields elevated for much of the year. While the US economy remained resilient, underpinned by strong consumption and labour market strength, the final quarter saw renewed volatility amid US tariff announcements and policy uncertainty in general, growing concerns over fiscal sustainability, and importantly, renewed weakness in the dollar. Mr Trump, absent in the opening act of the fiscal year, played the starring role towards the end. China staged a notable recovery, buoyed by targeted policy support, improved credit conditions, a resurgence in strategic sectors like AI and lastly, accelerated export orders, while Japan attracted renewed investor interest following its exit from negative interest rates. These developments, alongside the fragmentation of global trade architecture and the reconfiguration of supply chains, had significant spillovers for emerging markets—including India—through capital flows, commodity price volatility, and shifts in investor risk appetite.

A sudden escalation in global trade tensions marked a defining moment early in April 2025, with the US announcing sweeping tariffs on 57 countries—only to pause and then intensify measures against China. The episode has drawn comparisons with the Smoot-Hawley Act, raising concerns over a repeat of interwar-style protectionism, though narratives lie between realignment of trade practices and great power competition, a theme we have pointed to in earlier issues of the *Pulse*. Inevitably, IMF and WTO projections point to a sharp hit to global growth and trade in 2025–26, while inflation risks have risen. For India, the direct impact is expected to be limited, with various estimates suggesting a decline of 0.2–0.3pp in FY26 GDP growth. Ongoing bilateral engagements could help cushion spillovers. However, financial markets remain cautious, with global indices yet to recover fully, and the lingering uncertainty likely to weigh on global economic momentum, investor sentiment, and policymaking. For details, refer to our **Chart of the month** section.

Our **Story of the month** takes a deep dive into gold's resurgence in a fragmenting world. The year FY25 saw gold emerging as the best performing asset, rising 41% in dollar terms. In the long horizons, however, Indian equities have delivered better returns, reinforcing their role as a wealth-building asset. Global gold demand hit a 15-year high in FY25, driven by sustained central bank buying and strong investment demand amid rising uncertainty. India also deepened its financialised gold ecosystem over the last few years via ETFs and Sovereign Gold Bonds. The RBI was the third largest official buyer of gold over the last three- and five-year periods, with gold now comprising over 11% of India's FX reserves. With geopolitical and economic uncertainty persisting, core drivers of gold demand remain intact. Central banks are expected to stay key structural buyers as reserve strategies adapt to a fragmented global order.

Global equities delivered mixed returns in FY25, marked by elevated global uncertainty, sharp sector rotations, and divergent regional performances. The US outperformed for most of the year on the back of large-cap tech gains, before sentiment weakened in Q4 amid renewed tariff concerns. Emerging markets largely underperformed due to capital outflows and weak external demand, except China, which rebounded strongly on policy support, improved credit flows, attractive valuations, and AI-led optimism. Developed market equities (MSCI World) rose 5.6%, while the MSCI EM Index posted similar gains—driven mainly by China and India. Global fixed income market also had a turbulent ride last fiscal year, shaped by shifting rate expectations and persistent inflation. Strong US data early in the year delayed rate cuts, pushing the 10-year yield above 5% in October 2024 and triggering risk aversion. By early 2025, disinflation and softer growth prompted a dovish pivot by major central banks. Yields eased across the US and Europe, while Japan ended its negative interest rate regime after 17 years, though policy remained broadly accommodative.

Indian equities closed FY25 in the green, despite a sharp correction from October to February triggered by elevated valuations and sustained foreign outflows. A strong rebound in the final two months, supported by solid macro fundamentals and renewed FPI interest, lifted the Nifty 50 to a 5.3% annual gain. Over the past 20 years, the Nifty 50

has delivered a 13% annualized return—well above the MSCI World (5.9%) and MSCI EM (3.5%). India's bond market also remained largely resilient in FY25, supported by anchored inflation, a stable RBI policy stance, improving fiscal fundamentals, and India's inclusion in JP Morgan's GBI-EM Index. Consequently, the 10-year G-sec yield ended the year 47 bps lower at 6.6%. More details in our **Market Roundup** section.

Despite global headwinds, India remained the fastest-growing major economy in FY25, with growth estimate for FY26 holding above 6% (RBI: 6.5%, World Bank: 6.3%, OECD: 6.4%) despite modest downgrades. Inflation moderated sharply, averaging at a six-year low of 4.6% in FY25—with March CPI falling to 3.3%. The external sector stayed stable, with CAD contained at 1.1% of GDP in Q3 FY25 and net services exports hitting a record US\$189 bn in FY25. Fiscal consolidation progressed well, and high-frequency indicators pointed to robust domestic momentum. With inflation easing and risks to growth emerging, the RBI turned accommodative—cutting rates by 50bps in 2025 thus far—and signalled further easing ahead, supported by a favourable monsoon outlook.

Market activity softened in the second half of FY25, reflecting the broader equity sell-off, with average daily turnover declining across both cash and derivatives segments. However, on a full-year basis, activity remained strong relative to FY24. This was evident in: (a) a surge in registered investors to 11.3 crore by March 2025—adding 2.1 crore during the year, with key milestones at 10 crore (Aug '24) and 11 crore (Jan '25); (b) record net inflows of US\$71.8 bn (Rs 6.1 lakh crore) by DIIs; (c) a 38% rise in average daily turnover in the cash segment; and (d) addition of over 4 crore new demat accounts—the highest ever in a single year. Total fund mobilisation rose 35% to Rs18.7 lakh crore, with equity IPOs hitting a record Rs1.7 lakh crore. Overall equity mobilisation, including follow-on offerings, more than doubled to Rs4.3 lakh crore. Despite these strong headline numbers, market participation remained highly skewed—over 90% of investors in the cash segment accounted for just 2.2% of turnover, while 73% of options traders contributed only 2.3% of premium turnover in March 2025.

Our April issue features seven papers in the *Insights* section, curated by the CBS team at IIMA and the EPR team at NSE, with a strong focus on the economic impact of trade tariffs. The first paper examines how Twitter trends influence stock market decisions. The second explores the relationship between simulation experience and performance in real-money trading accounts. The third investigates whether investors actively seek sector-specific information before investing. The fourth analyses the effects of tariffs imposed in 2018 on prices and welfare. The fifth revisits the Smoot-Hawley trade war during the Great Depression. The sixth explores optimal monetary policy responses to tariffs in advanced economies. The final paper develops a model assessing when negotiations or auctions yield better outcomes in a bargaining environment.

As we step into FY2025–26, the global economy continues to navigate an uncertain equilibrium, with markets finely attuned to inflation trajectories, monetary policy pivots, trade disruptions, and geopolitical realignments. Persistent macroeconomic fragilities, alongside the accelerating race for technological dominance—particularly in areas like artificial intelligence and green energy—are reshaping global investment flows and supply chains. In this evolving landscape, India's stable macro fundamentals, large and growing domestic market, and expanding technology and services footprint position it as a critical node in the next phase of global realignment. Strategic initiatives to strengthen digital public infrastructure, supply-chain capabilities, and financial resilience further enhance India's attractiveness. In the rush by countries for deals before the US tariff break ends in early July, some interesting arrangements are becoming visible. For instance, while 70%+ of iPhones sold in India are assembled locally, 100% of iPhones sold in the US may be assembled in India by next year, as per media reports. As economic, technological, and strategic considerations increasingly converge, India's ability to build trusted, scalable systems and maintain policy agility will be pivotal in shaping its role in an emerging, multipolar world.

On that note, we present the annual (fiscal year) edition of the NSE Market Pulse and look forward to your comments and suggestions.

Tirthankar Patnaik
Chief Economist

Table of Contents

NSE at a glance	3
Key macro charts	4
Key market charts	5
Executive Summary.....	6
Story of the month.....	24
Gold's resurgence in a fragmenting world: Investment, reserves, and the India story	24
Chart of the month	48
Tariff war and the global fallout.....	48
Macroeconomy	70
IIP growth falls to six-month low in Feb; core sector growth higher in March	72
Retail inflation eased further in March; at a six-year low in FY25	78
RBI Monetary Policy: A dovish 25bps cut with focus on transmission	89
Merchandise trade deficit widens in FY25, partly offset by service surplus	97
Bank credit growth moderates further in February 2025	103
Union finances: Fisc likely to undershoot thanks to moderate capex outlay	109
CAD improves while capital account drags overall BOP into deficit	114
Global macro snippets: Highlights of IMF's WEO (April 2025)	121
Insights	129
Does Twitter Affect Stock Market Decisions? Financial Sentiment Analysis During Pandemics: A Comparative Study of the H1N1 and the COVID-19 Periods	129
When Trading Simulations and Real Money Outcomes	131
A Study of Investment Decisions in India: The KANO Way	134
The Impact of the 2018 Tariffs on Prices and Welfare	137
The Smoot-Hawley Trade War	140
Optimal Monetary Policy and Tariffs.....	143
Auctions versus Negotiations: The role of the Payment Structure	145
Market performance	147
Market round-up	147
Market performance across asset classes	152
Equity market performance and valuations	154
Fixed income market performance	179
Commodity market performance	190
Currency market performance.....	198
Institutional flows across market segments in India	203
Primary markets	207
Market Statistics: Fund mobilisation	207

New IPO listings in the year	214
Investor growth	221
Region-wise distribution of total registered investors	221
Region-wise distribution of new investor registrations	225
Investor profile	230
Market activity across segments and investor categories	232
Total turnover across segments	232
Average daily turnover (ADT) across segments	236
Category-wise participation in turnover across segments	250
Distribution of turnover by channels of trading	274
Individual investors' activity in NSE's CM and derivatives segment	303
Distribution of trading activity by turnover	307
Spatial distribution of individual investor activity in the cash market	314
Turnover of top 10 traded securities in the year	321
Record statistics	323
Investment through mutual funds in India	324
Comparison of trading activities across major exchanges globally	333
Policy developments	339
Annual macro snapshot	341
Glossary	342

List of Figures

Figure 1: Movement in gold vs. other asset classes	26
Figure 2: Global Uncertainty Index vs. gold prices.....	27
Figure 3: Annual trend of gold demand vs. gold prices	28
Figure 4: Quarterly trend of gold demand vs. gold prices	29
Figure 5: Investment demand for gold	30
Figure 6: Annual trend of region-wise net value of investments into gold ETFs.....	32
Figure 7: Annual trend of region-wise net quantity invested into gold ETFs	33
Figure 8: Annual trend of holding of global physically backed gold ETFs in dollar and tonnes	34
Figure 9: Region-wise gold ETF AUM in March 2015 (US\$bn)	35
Figure 10: Region-wise gold ETF AUM in March 2025 (US\$bn)	35
Figure 11: Gold ETFs in India: Net investments and AUM	35
Figure 12: Annual trend of central bank net purchases in tonnes	37
Figure 13: Country-wise net purchases and sales by central banks in 2024	38
Figure 14: Global gold reserves as a % of total reserves	40
Figure 15: Annual trend of RBI's gold reserves in dollars	41
Figure 16: Annual trend of RBI's gold reserves in dollars	41
Figure 17: Annual trend of global jewellery consumption demand	42
Figure 18: Consumer demand (bars & coins and jewellery) for gold in India.....	45
Figure 19: Distribution of responses on proportion of total reserves (foreign exchange and gold) denominated in US dollars five years from now.....	46
Figure 20: Distribution of responses on proportion of total reserves (foreign exchange and gold) denominated in gold five years from now.....	46
Figure 21: Topics relevant for reserve management decisions	47
Figure 22: Long history of the US effective tariff rates (%)	51
Figure 23: US Dow Jones Industrial share price index performance during Smooth-Hawley Tariff Act.....	51
Figure 24: US Current Account Balance (as a % of nominal GDP)	52
Figure 25: US Manufacturing All Employees	53
Figure 26: Announced country-wise reciprocal tariff rates	55
Figure 27: Share of China and USA in global exports	56
Figure 28: Share of China and USA in global imports.....	56
Figure 29: US & China as top trading partners: 2000.....	56
Figure 30: US & China as top trading partners: 2024.....	56
Figure 31: Annual trend in US merchandise exports, imports and trade balance	57
Figure 32: Trade balance of US with major economies.....	58
Figure 33: Trends in total merchandise US imports from the world	59
Table 21: Top 10 US imports from India by product category (%)	62
Figure 35: Trends in real GDP growth across major economies	63

Figure 36: Impact of tariffs, trade policy uncertainty and other factors on real GDP growth.....	64
Figure 37: Trends in world merchandise and services trade growth during 2023-26	64
Figure 38: Region-wise export growth outlook	65
Figure 39: Region-wise import growth outlook.....	65
Figure 40: Monthly trends in headline and core PCE US inflation – seasonally adjusted.....	66
Table 41: Impact of tariffs on the Indian economy.....	66
Figure 42: Performance of key equity market indices (Since April 1 st , 2025 – Rebased to 100).....	67
Figure 43: Returns of key equity market indices and gold	68
Figure 44: US short-term and long-term yields.....	68
Figure 45: Trends in the US dollar Index and Gold prices (US\$).....	69
Figure 46: Sub-industries wise break of manufacturing IIP – February 2025	74
Figure 47: India industrial production (3MMA)	75
Figure 48: India industrial production use-based goods (3MMA)	75
Figure 49: Long-term industrial production trend (12MMA).....	76
Figure 50: Monthly trends in Eight core industries and IIP growth (% YoY).....	76
Figure 51: Manufacturing PMI across countries.....	77
Figure 52: India’s Manufacturing and Services PMI monthly trend.....	77
Figure 53: Headline monthly CPI inflation trend.....	80
Figure 54: Category-wise contribution to India consumer price inflation (CPI)	81
Figure 55: Category-wise contribution to India Food and Beverages inflation (CPI)	81
Figure 56: Monthly Change in CPI inflation broken down by base and momentum	82
Figure 57: Trends in Retail Prices of TOP (Rs/kg)	82
Figure 58: Trends in retail Prices of Pulses (Rs/kg)	82
Figure 59: Category-wise contribution to India wholesale price index (WPI)	83
Figure 60: India wholesale price inflation (WPI)	84
Figure 61: Monthly Change in WPI inflation broken down by base and momentum	84
Figure 62: Gap between retail and wholesale inflation.....	85
Figure 63: Average Consumer Price Inflation annual trend	85
Figure 64: Components of Consumer Price Inflation and its annual trend (%YoY)	86
Figure 65: Annual trends in Rural-Urban Inflation Gap (%YoY)	86
Figure 66: Trends in Rural vs. Urban Food Inflation (%YoY).....	87
Figure 67: Components of Wholesale Price Inflation and its annual trend (%YoY)	87
Figure 68: Headline CPI inflation across Indian states in March 2025.....	88
Figure 69: Headline CPI Food and Beverages Inflation across Indian states in March 2025	88
Figure 70: Movement in key policy rates.....	91
Figure 71: Real interest rates	92
Figure 72: MPC members’ voting pattern.....	92
Figure 73: Net lending under RBI’s Liquidity Adjustment Facility	93

Figure 74: India vs. US policy rates and yield differential	93
Figure 75: India's consumer inflation trajectory and RBI's forecasts	94
Figure 76: Quarterly and annual inflation forecasts by RBI	94
Figure 77: GDP growth trend and RBI's estimates	95
Figure 78: RBI's quarterly and annual GDP growth forecasts for FY26	95
Figure 79: Variation in policy rates across countries since October 2025	96
Figure 80: Monthly trends in India's merchandise imports, exports and trade balance	98
Figure 81: Annual trends in India's merchandise imports, exports and trade balance	99
Figure 82: Non-oil, non-gold imports	99
Figure 83: Oil imports trend	99
Figure 84: Oil imports vs. Brent crude oil prices trend	100
Figure 85: Imports of gold and gold price	100
Figure 86: Monthly service exports	101
Figure 87: Annual trends in India's service receipts, service payments and service surplus	101
Figure 88: Forex reserves and import cover (months)	102
Figure 89: INR vs. other major developed and emerging market currencies	102
Figure 90: Outstanding bank credit	104
Figure 91: Growth in bank credit across key heads.	104
Figure 92: Growth in industrial bank credit across size	105
Figure 93: Growth in bank credit across segments of industry	105
Figure 94: Growth in bank credit across segments of services	105
Figure 95: Growth in bank credit across segments of personal loans	106
Figure 96: Growth rate in loans against gold jewellery	106
Figure 97: Credit and Deposit Growth	106
Figure 98: Growth in demand and time deposits	107
Figure 99: Credit to Deposit ratio	107
Figure 100: Incremental credit to deposit ratio (ICDR)	107
Figure 101: Issued and outstanding amount of Certificate of Deposits	108
Figure 102: Yearly trend of India's fiscal balances	110
Figure 103: Gross fiscal deficit as % of budget targets during April-February	110
Figure 104: Centre's gross fiscal trend (% GDP)	111
Figure 105: Fiscal Balance Snapshot	111
Figure 106: Direct tax collections during Apr-Feb	111
Figure 107: Indirect tax collections during Apr-Feb	111
Figure 108: Year average of monthly collections*	111
Figure 109: GST collections trend	111
Figure 110: Revenue and capital exp during Apr-Feb	112
Figure 111: Expenditure mix during Apr-Feb	112

Figure 112: Quarterly trade deficit trend	117
Figure 113: Quarterly current account balance trend	118
Figure 114: Quarterly net FDI and ECB inflows vs. INR	118
Figure 115: Annual net FII inflows into Indian equities.....	119
Figure 116: Annual net FII inflows into Indian debt	119
Figure 117: Quarterly Balance of Payments trend by channels.....	119
Figure 118: Annual current account deficit trend	120
Figure 119: Trends in global overall, trade and economic uncertainty indices	123
Figure 120: Changes in IMF's median inflation forecast for major economies	124
Figure 121: Scenario analysis of various factors on growth rates	124
Figure 122: Policy rates across AE central banks	125
Figure 123: Policy rates across emerging markets central banks	125
Figure 124: Inflation Across Major Economies	126
Figure 125: Growth Across Major Economies	126
Figure 126: Unemployment Rates.....	127
Figure 127: Trend in PMI manufacturing across countries.....	127
Figure 128: Consumer Confidence Index across major economies	128
Figure 129: Nifty 50 and Nifty 50 USD since inception	156
Figure 130: Annualised return of major indices across different time periods (As of March 31 st , 2025).....	157
Figure 131: NIFTY sector performance in 2025 (Apr'24-Mar'25)	158
Figure 132: Market cap to GDP ratio trend (NSE listed companies)	159
Figure 133: Index-wise distribution of total market cap of NSE listed companies (Rs lakh crore)	160
Figure 134: Index-wise share in total market cap of NSE listed companies	161
Figure 135: Index-wise share in total market cap of NSE listed companies	162
Figure 136: Decile-wise distribution of total market cap of NSE listed companies.....	163
Figure 137: Decile-wise share of total market cap of NSE listed companies	164
Figure 138: Sector-wise contribution to Nifty 50 price return in FY25.....	165
Figure 139: Sector-wise contribution to Nifty 50 Index change (points) in FY25	165
Figure 140: Nifty 50 Index monthly movement across sectors over the last 12 months	165
Figure 141: Nifty 50 Index monthly return across sectors over the last 12 months	166
Figure 142: Sector-wise Nifty50 Index attribution (2005-).....	166
Figure 143: Nifty 50 sector weightage (March 2024)	167
Figure 144: Nifty 50 sector weightage (March 2025)	167
Figure 145: Sector weights in the Nifty 50 Index (2005-)	167
Figure 146: Sector-wise revision in FY26 earnings estimates for top 200 companies since December 2024.....	169
Figure 147: Sector-wise revision in FY27 earnings estimates for top 200 companies since December 2024.....	170
Figure 148: Sector-wise share in earnings.....	170
Figure 149: Nifty 50 NTM P/E trend for last 15 years	171

Figure 150: Nifty 50 NTM P/B trend for last 15 years	171
Figure 151: Nifty 50 NTM P/E (Last three-year trend)	171
Figure 152: Nifty 50 NTM P/B (Last three-year trend)	171
Figure 153: Five-year trend of Nifty 50 values at different 12-month forward P/E bands	172
Figure 154: NTM P/E of MSCI India vs. MSCI EM (15-year trend)	172
Figure 155: NTM P/B of MSCI India vs. MSCI EM (15-year trend)	172
Figure 156: NTM P/E of MSCI India vs. MSCI EM (Last three-year trend)	173
Figure 157: NTM P/B of MSCI India vs. MSCI EM (Last three-year trend)	173
Figure 158: Nifty 50 forward earnings yield* vs. 10-year G-sec yield	173
Figure 159: 12-month forward P/E for MSCI India sector indices (Three-year trend)	174
Figure 160: 12-month forward P/E for MSCI India sector indices (Long-term trend)	175
Figure 161: 12-month forward P/B for MSCI India sector indices (Three-year trend)	177
Figure 162: India 10Y G-sec yield—long-term trend	180
Figure 163: India 10Y G-sec yield—last one-year trend	180
Figure 164: India sovereign yield curve	180
Figure 165: Change in sovereign yields across the curve	181
Figure 166: India sovereign bonds term premia	181
Figure 167: Annual trend of Centre's market borrowings	182
Figure 168: Centre's market borrowings in the last 12 months	182
Figure 169: Inflation, yields and spreads in India vs. US	182
Figure 170: Spreads between 10-year SDL and G-sec yields	183
Figure 171: Annual state government borrowings	184
Figure 172: State government borrowings in the last 12 months	184
Figure 173: Ownership pattern of outstanding Government of India dated securities	185
Figure 174: Ownership pattern of outstanding State Development Loans	185
Figure 175: Spreads for one-year AAA-rated corporate bonds across segments	186
Figure 176: Spreads for three-year AAA-rated corporate bonds across segments	187
Figure 177: Spreads for five-year AAA-rated corporate bonds across segments	187
Figure 178: Spreads for 10-year AAA-rated corporate bonds across segments	188
Figure 179: AAA-rated corporate bond yield curve	188
Figure 180: AA+ rated corporate bond yield curve	188
Figure 181: Change in AAA corporate bond and G-sec yields in FY25 till date	188
Figure 182: Change in AA+ corporate bond and G-sec bond yields in FY25 till date	188
Figure 183: Corporate bond term premia between 10-year and 1-year yields	189
Figure 184: Monthly trend in corporate bond issuances	189
Figure 185: Movement in key commodity indices	191
Figure 186: Movement in key commodity indices since 2020	192
Figure 187: Returns of key precious metals in 2023, 2024 and 2025 till date	193

Figure 188: Returns of key industrial metals in 2023, 2024 and 2025 till date	194
Figure 189: Returns of key agricultural commodities in 2023, 2024 and 2025 till date	195
Figure 190: Returns of key energy commodities in 2023, 2024 and 2025 till date	196
Figure 191: Movement in INR and major DM currencies against dollar since beginning of 2023	198
Figure 192: Movement in INR and major EM currencies against dollar since the beginning of 2023	199
Figure 193: Annualized volatility of INR and other DM and EM currencies	200
Figure 194: INR vs. other major developed and emerging market currencies	200
Figure 195: RBI forex reserves and USDINR.....	201
Figure 196: Real and nominal effective exchange rates of INR	202
Figure 197: USDINR and 1-year forward premium Source: NSE Cogencis, NSE EPR.	202
Figure 198: Net inflows by FIIs in Indian equity and debt markets	203
Figure 199: Foreign portfolio flows into emerging market equities.....	204
Figure 200: Foreign portfolio flows into emerging market debt	204
Figure 201: Monthly net inflows by DIIs in Indian equity markets	204
Figure 202: Annual net inflows by DIIs in Indian equity markets.....	205
Figure 203: Annual net inflows by domestic mutual funds in Indian equity markets	205
Figure 204: Annual net inflows by domestic mutual funds in Indian debt markets	206
Figure 205: Annual trend on equity raised through IPOs on Mainboard	209
Figure 206: Annual trend on equity raised through IPOs on NSE Emerge.....	210
Figure 207: Monthly trend of IPO allocation to investors on Mainboard in FY25.....	211
Figure 208: Monthly trend in IPO allocation (%) to investors on Mainboard in FY25.....	211
Figure 209: Monthly trend in IPO allocation to investors on Emerge platform in FY25	212
Figure 210: Monthly trend of IPO allocation (%) to investors on Emerge platform in FY25	213
Figure 211: Annual trend for Market Capitalisations for Emerge listed companies	220
Figure 212: Region-wise distribution of total registered investors- long term trend	221
Figure 213: State-wise distribution of total registered investors as of March 2025	224
Figure 214: Region-wise distribution of new investors registered each month	225
Figure 215: Region-wise distribution of new investors registered each financial year	226
Figure 216: Number of new investors registered in top ten districts	229
Figure 217: Annual trend in average trade size in NSE cash market segment	239
Figure 218: Monthly trend in average trade size in NSE CM segment	240
Figure 219: Monthly trend in average trade size in equity futures.....	240
Figure 220: Monthly trend in average trade size in equity options	240
Figure 221: Annual trend in average trade size in NSE equity derivatives segment	241
Figure 222: Annual trend in average trade size across categories in NSE CM segment.....	241
Figure 223: Annual trend in average trade size across categories in NSE equity derivatives segment	242
Figure 224: Annual trends in average daily turnover in NSE cash market segment	243
Figure 225: Annual trends in average daily turnover in NSE's equity derivatives segment	245

Figure 226: Annual trends in average daily turnover of Nifty 50	245
Figure 227: Annual trend in average daily turnover of Bank Nifty	245
Figure 228: Annual trend in average daily turnover of FINNIFTY and MIDCPNIFTY	246
Figure 229: Annual trends in average daily turnover in currency derivatives segment.....	248
Figure 230: Annual trends in average daily turnover in commodity derivatives segment.....	249
Figure 231: Annual trends in client category wise share in equity cash	251
Figure 232: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in NSE cash market segment	251
Figure 233: Annual trends in share of client participation in Equity Derivatives (Notional Turnover) at NSE (%)	253
Figure 234: Annual trends in client category-wise notional turnover in Equity derivatives at NSE	253
Figure 235: Annual Trends in share of client participation in Equity futures (Notional Turnover) at NSE (%)	254
Figure 236: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in Equity futures at NSE.....	255
Figure 237: Annual trends in share of client participation in equity options (Premium Turnover) at NSE	256
Figure 238: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in equity options (Premium Turnover) at NSE.....	256
Figure 239: Trends in share of client participation in Index Futures at NSE (%).....	257
Figure 240: Annual Trends in client category-wise turnover in Index Futures.....	258
Figure 241: Annual trends in client category wise share in Stock Futures at NSE (%).....	259
Figure 242: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in stock futures at NSE	259
Figure 243: Annual trends in client category wise share in index options (premium turnover) at NSE (%).....	260
Figure 244: Annual trends in client category-wise premium turnover in index options at NSE	261
Figure 245: Annual trends in client participation in stock options (Premium Turnover) at NSE (%)	262
Figure 246: Annual trends in client category-wise premium turnover in Stock Options at NSE	262
Figure 247: Trends in share of client participation in Currency Derivatives (Notional Turnover) at NSE (%)	264
Figure 248: Annual trends in client category-wise notional turnover in Currency Derivatives at NSE.....	264
Figure 249: Annual trends in client participation in Currency Futures at NSE (%)	265
Figure 250: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in Currency Futures at NSE	266
Figure 251: Annual trends in client participation in currency options (Premium Turnover) at NSE (%)	267
Figure 252: Annual trends in client category-wise premium turnover in Currency Options at NSE.....	267
Figure 253: Annual trends in client participation in interest rate futures at NSE (%)	268
Figure 254: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in interest rate futures.....	269
Figure 255: Annual trends in client participation in commodity derivatives (notional turnover) at NSE (%)	271
Figure 256: Annual trends in client category-wise notional turnover in Commodity Derivatives at NSE.....	271
Figure 257: Annual Trends in client participation in commodity futures at NSE (%)	272
Figure 258: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in Commodity Futures	272
Figure 259: Annual trends in client participation in commodity options (premium turnover) at NSE (%)	273
Figure 260: Annual trends in client category-wise premium turnover in commodity options at NSE.....	273
Figure 261: Annual trends in channels of trading (Single side turnover) in NSE CM Segment.....	275
Figure 262: Annual trends in the share of different channels of trading in NSE CM segment.....	275
Figure 263: Bifurcation of share (%) by various channels of trading in NSE CM Segment – FY25 vs FY15	276

Figure 264: Annual trend in in modes of trading for equity cash (FY11-FY25)	276
Figure 265: Bifurcation of CM segment turnover (% share) by modes of trading – FY25 vs FY15	277
Figure 266: Annual Trends for different channels of trading (Single side notional turnover) in equity derivatives	278
Figure 267: Annual trends in share (%) of different channels of trading in Equity Derivatives (Notional turnover) ...	278
Figure 268: Bifurcation of share (%) by various channels of trading in Equity derivatives – FY25 vs FY15	279
Figure 269: Annual trend by modes of trading in equity derivatives turnover (FY11-FY25)	279
Figure 270: Bifurcation of equity derivatives (% share) by modes of trading – FY25 vs FY15.....	280
Figure 271: Annual trends for different channels of trading in equity futures turnover	280
Figure 272: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in equity futures turnover	281
Figure 273: Annual trend by modes of trading in equity futures turnover (FY11-FY25)	281
Figure 274: Annual trends for different channels of trading in equity options (Single side premium turnover)	282
Figure 275: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in equity options turnover	283
Figure 276: Annual trends in modes of trading in equity options (premium turnover) from FY11-FY25	283
Figure 277: Annual trends for different channels of trading in index futures (Single side turnover)	284
Figure 278: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in index futures turnover	285
Figure 279: Annual trends by mode of trading in index futures turnover (FY11-FY25)	285
Figure 280: Annual trends for different channels of trading in stock futures (Single side turnover)	286
Figure 281: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in stock futures turnover	287
Figure 282: Bifurcation of stock futures turnover (% share) by modes of trading (FY11-FY25).....	287
Figure 283: Annual trends for different channels of trading in index options (Single side premium turnover)	288
Figure 284: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in index options (Premium turnover)	288
Figure 285: Bifurcation (%) of index options (premium) turnover by modes of trading (FY11-FY25)	289
Figure 286: Annual trends for different channels of trading in stock options (Single side premium turnover)	289
Figure 287: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in stock options (Premium turnover)	290
Figure 288: Bifurcation (%) of Stock Options (premium) turnover by modes of trading (FY11-FY25)	290
Figure 289: Annual trends for different channels of trading in currency derivatives (Single side notional turnover) .	291
Figure 290: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in currency derivatives notional turnover .	292
Figure 291: Bifurcation by modes of trading for currency derivatives (Notional turnover)	292
Figure 292: Annual trends for different channels of trading in Currency Futures (Single side turnover).....	293
Figure 293: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in currency futures (% share) turnover.....	293
Figure 294: Annual trends on modes of trading for currency futures	294
Figure 295: Annual trends for different modes of trading in currency options (Single side premium turnover)	294
Figure 296: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in currency options premium turnover	295
Figure 297: Bifurcation by modes of trading for currency options premium turnover	295
Figure 298: Annual trends for different channels of trading in interest rate future turnover (Single side)	296
Figure 299: Annual trends for shares (%) for different channels of trading in interest rate futures	297
Figure 300: Bifurcation of trades in interest rate futures by modes of trading (FY11-FY25).....	297

Figure 301: Annual trend for different channels of trading in commodity derivatives (single side notional turnover)	298
Figure 302: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in commodity derivatives	299
Figure 303: Annual trends in modes of trading in commodity derivatives segment	299
Figure 304: Annual trends for different channels of trading in commodity futures	300
Figure 305: Annual trends in share (%) for different channels of trading in commodity futures	300
Figure 306: Annual trends in modes of trading in commodity futures segment	301
Figure 307: Annual trends for different channels of trading in commodity options (Single side premium turnover)	301
Figure 308: Annual trends for share (%) for by different channels of trading in commodity options	302
Figure 309: Annual trends in modes of trading in commodity options premium turnover	302
Figure 310: Cumulative net inflows of individual investors in NSE's CM segment in last ten fiscal years	303
Figure 311: Annual trend of net inflows of individual investors in NSE's CM segment	303
Figure 312: Monthly trend of individual investors participation in NSE cash and equity derivative segments	304
Figure 313: Annual trends of individual investors participation in NSE cash and equity derivative segments	304
Figure 314: Monthly trend of individual investors participation in currency derivative segments of NSE	305
Figure 315: Annual trend of individual investors participation in currency derivative segments of NSE	306
Figure 316: Lorenz Curve of turnover in the NSE's Cash Market (FY25)	309
Figure 317: Illustration of a Lorenz curve	309
Figure 318: Lorenz Curve of turnover in Equity Options (FY25)	312
Figure 319: Region-wise distribution of monthly individual investors' turnover in the cash market	314
Figure 320: Region-wise distribution of individual investors who traded at least once in a year in the cash market	315
Figure 321: Region-wise share of individual investors' turnover in cash market (%)	315
Figure 322: Region-wise share of individual investors who traded at least once a year in cash market (%)	315
Figure 323: Top 10 states based on turnover of individual investors in the cash market	316
Figure 324: Top 10 states based on number of individual investors that traded in the cash market	317
Figure 325: Share of the top 10 states based on turnover of individual investors in the cash market	317
Figure 326: Share of the top 10 states based on number of individual investors that traded in the cash market	318
Figure 327: Top 10 districts based on cash turnover of individual investors	319
Figure 328: Top 10 districts based on individual investors traded in the cash market	319
Figure 329: Share of the top 10 districts based on individual turnover in the cash market	320
Figure 330: Share of the top 10 districts based on individual investors traded in the cash market	320
Figure 331: Annual trend of total mutual fund schemes and AUM	324
Figure 332: Annual trend of total investment through SIP	325
Figure 333: Annual trend of net investment flow through mutual funds	326
Figure 334: Share of overall mutual fund AUM across asset classes	327
Figure 335: Category-wise mutual fund AUM split*	328
Figure 336: Category-wise share in mutual fund AUM*	328
Figure 337: State-wise distribution of equity-oriented mutual fund AUM in FY 2024	330

Figure 338: State-wise distribution of equity-oriented mutual fund AUM FY 2025	331
Figure 339: Annual trend of total investment through new schemes	332
Figure 340: Domestic market cap of top ranked exchanges*	335
Figure 341: Number of trades in Cash market of top ten exchanges*	335

List of Tables

Table 1: Annualised return of gold vs. other asset classes over different periods (As of March 31 st , 2025)	26
Table 2: Annual trend of use-based demand for gold	28
Table 3: Quarterly trend of use-based demand for gold	29
Table 4: Annual trend of country-wise investment demand for bars and coins	31
Table 5: Quarterly trend of region-wise net value of investments into gold ETFs	32
Table 6: Quarterly trend of region-wise net quantity invested into gold ETFs	33
Table 7: Annual trend of Sovereign Gold Bond Issuances	36
Table 8: Top 20 central bank net gold purchases in the last three years	39
Table 9: Top 20 central bank net gold purchases in the last 10 years	39
Table 10: Top 20 reported official gold holdings (As of December 2024)	40
Table 11: Annual trend of country-wise jewellery demand	43
Table 12: Annual trend of country-wise per capita consumer (bars & coins and jewellery) demand	44
Table 13: Timeline of tariff measures.....	54
Table 14: Timeline of tariff announcements between US and China.....	55
Table 15: Trends in share of US imports from major trading partners (%)	59
Table 16: Trends in share of Chinese exports to some of key partners of USA (%)	59
Table 17: Country-wise summary of various merchandise trade and economic indicators.....	60
Table 18: India v/s USA tariff comparison: product-level for 2023.....	61
Table 19: Product-wise list of the highest tariff rates	61
Table 20: Top 10 US imports by major trading partners (%)	62
Table 21: Top 10 US imports from India by product category (%)	62
Table 22: India industrial production for February 2025 (%YoY).....	73
Table 23: Annual trend of Core sector.....	74
Table 24: Consumer Price Inflation in March 2025 (%YoY)	80
Table 25: Wholesale price inflation for March 2025 (%YoY)	83
Table 26: Current policy rates	91
Table 27: RBI's baseline assumptions for projections of GDP growth and inflation	96
Table 28: India's merchandise trade balance for March 2025	98
Table 29: A snapshot of government finances (Apr-Feb FY25)	112
Table 30: A snapshot of Government finances in 2024-25	113
Table 31: Balance of Payments – Quarterly account	116
Table 32: Balance of Payments – Annual account.....	117
Table 33: IMF growth projections	123
Table 34: Trends in global FDI flows	124
Table 35: Performance across equity, fixed income, currency, and commodity markets (As on March 31 st , 2025) ..	152
Table 36: Performance (total returns) across global asset classes (As on March 31 st , 2025)	153

Table 37: Performance across NSE equity indices (As on March 31 st , 2025).....	154
Table 38: Performance across NSE sector indices based on Price Return Index (As on March 31 st , 2025).....	156
Table 39: Index-wise distribution of total market cap of NSE listed companies (Rs lakh crore)	160
Table 40: Decile-wise distribution of total market cap of NSE listed companies (Rs lakh crore)	163
Table 41: Top five Nifty 50 Index gainers in FY25	168
Table 42: Top five Nifty 50 Index losers in FY25	168
Table 43: Earnings growth and forward-looking multiples for Nifty 50 Index	169
Table 44: Performance of key debt indices (As of March 31 st , 2025).....	179
Table 45: Annual performance across commodities	197
Table 46: Annual trend of fund mobilisation through equity and debt in the last two fiscal years	208
Table 47: Monthly trend of fund mobilisation through equity and debt in FY25	209
Table 48: Monthly trend for equity issuance and allocation on Mainboard in FY25	210
Table 49: Monthly trend for equity issuance and allocation on Emerge in FY25.....	212
Table 50: Top 10 Listings (by amount raised) on NSE Mainboard platform in FY25	214
Table 51: Top 10 Listings (by amount raised) on NSE Emerge in FY25	215
Table 52: State-wise issuances on NSE Emerge Platform (based on equity raised) in FY25	216
Table 53: Top 10 city-wise issuances on NSE Emerge (based on equity raised) in FY25	217
Table 54: Sector-wise issuances on NSE Emerge Platform (based on equity raised) in FY25	217
Table 55: State-wise issuances on Mainboard (based on equity raised) in FY25	218
Table 56: Top 10 City-wise issuances on Mainboard (based on equity raised) in FY25.....	218
Table 57: Sector-wise issuances on Mainboard (based on equity raised) in FY25	219
Table 58: Top 10 State-wise issuances on NSE Emerge since inception	219
Table 59: Region-wise distribution of total registered investors at end of each fiscal year (in lakhs)	222
Table 60: State-wise distribution of total registered investors at end of each fiscal year	223
Table 61: Number of new investors registered in top 25 states (in '000)	227
Table 62: Number of new investors registered in top 25 states for last three fiscal years (in '000)	228
Table 63: New investors registered in top 10 districts for the last two fiscal years (in '000)	229
Table 64: Distribution of registered individual investor base by age	230
Table 65: Mean and median age of registered individual investors.....	230
Table 66: State-wise gender classification of registered investors (in %).....	231
Table 67: Annual trends in total turnover across segments in the last six years	233
Table 68: Monthly trend of total turnover across equity cash and equity derivative segments in FY25.....	233
Table 69: Monthly turnover trend across currency, interest rate and commodity derivative segments in FY25	234
Table 70: Notional to premium turnover ratio for equity options at NSE in FY25	234
Table 71: Notional to premium turnover ratio for equity options at BSE in FY25.....	235
Table 72: Annual trends of average daily turnover across segments in the last six years (FY20-FY25)	237
Table 73: Monthly trend of average daily turnover across equity cash and derivative segments in FY25.....	237
Table 74: Monthly trend of ADT across currency, interest rate and commodity derivative segments in FY25	238

Table 75: Average trade size in NSE cash market and equity derivatives segments (FY20-FY25)	239
Table 76: Average trade size in NSE cash and equity derivatives segment (Apr'24-Mar'25)	239
Table 77: Average daily turnover in NSE's CM Segment	243
Table 78: Average daily turnover in NSE's equity derivatives segment	244
Table 79: Monthly trends of average daily open interest in NSE's equity derivatives segment	246
Table 80: Average daily turnover in currency derivatives segment	247
Table 81: Average daily turnover in Interest rate derivatives	248
Table 82: Average daily turnover in commodities derivatives	248
Table 83: Monthly trend of category-wise share in NSE cash market turnover in FY25 (%)	250
Table 84: Monthly trend of category-wise share in Equity Derivatives turnover (Notional) of NSE in FY25 (%)	252
Table 85: Monthly trend of category-wise share in equity futures turnover (Notional) of NSE in FY25 (%)	254
Table 86: Monthly trend of category-wise share in equity options turnover (Premium) of NSE in FY25 (%)	255
Table 87: Monthly trend of category-wise share in index futures turnover of NSE in FY25 (%)	257
Table 88: Monthly trend of category-wise share in Stock Futures turnover of NSE in FY25 (%)	258
Table 89: Monthly trend of category-wise share in Index Options turnover (Premium) of NSE in FY25 (%)	260
Table 90: Share of client participation in Stock Options (Premium Turnover) of NSE in FY25 (%)	261
Table 91: Monthly trends in client participation in currency derivatives (Notional Turnover) in FY25 (%)	263
Table 92: Monthly share of client participation in Currency Futures of NSE in FY25 (%)	265
Table 93: Monthly share of client participation in Currency Options (Premium Turnover) of NSE in FY25 (%)	266
Table 94: Monthly share of client participation in Interest Rate Futures of NSE in FY25 (%)	268
Table 95: Monthly share of client participation in commodity derivatives segment of NSE in FY25 (%)	269
Table 96: Monthly share of client participation in commodity futures of NSE in FY25 (%)	270
Table 97: Monthly share of client participation in commodity options (premium turnover) of NSE in FY25 (%)	270
Table 98: Monthly trend in share (%) of different channels of trading in NSE CM segment in FY25	274
Table 99: Share (%) of different channels of trading in equity derivatives segment (Notional turnover)	278
Table 100: Share (%) of different channels of trading in Equity futures (based on turnover)	280
Table 101: Monthly share (%) of different channels of trading in Equity options (Based on premium turnover)	282
Table 102: Share (%) of different channels of trading in Index Futures based on turnover	284
Table 103: Share (%) of different channels of trading in Stock Futures based on turnover	286
Table 104: Share (%) of different channels of trading in index options (Premium turnover)	288
Table 105: Share (%) of different channels of trading in Stock Options (Premium turnover)	289
Table 106: Share (%) of different channels of trading in Currency Derivatives (Notional turnover)	291
Table 107: Monthly share (%) of different channels of trading in currency futures	293
Table 108: Monthly share (%) of different channels of trading in currency options (Based on premium turnover) ...	294
Table 109: Share (%) of different channels of trading in interest rate futures	296
Table 110: Share (%) for different channels of trading in commodity derivatives (notional turnover)	298
Table 111: Share (%) of different channels of trading in commodity futures turnover	299
Table 112: Share (%) of different channels of trading in commodity options (premium turnover)	301

Table 113: Annual trend of individual investors participation (in lakhs) in NSE CM and equity derivatives segment	305
Table 114: Distribution of turnover by range in cash market for all investors	307
Table 115: Category-wise share in turnover across different turnover ranges in NSE's cash market in FY24	308
Table 116: Category-wise share in turnover across different turnover ranges in NSE's cash market in FY25	308
Table 117: Distribution of turnover by range in equity options market for all investors	310
Table 118: Distribution of turnover and the share of investors categories in equity options in FY24	311
Table 119: Distribution of turnover and the share of investors categories in equity options in FY25	311
Table 120: Distribution of turnover by range in equity futures market for all investors	312
Table 121: Distribution of turnover and the share of investors categories in equity futures in FY25	313
Table 122: Distribution of turnover and the share of investors categories in equity futures in FY25	313
Table 123: List of top 10 trade securities turnover (Rs crore) in NSE CM segment during FY25	321
Table 124: List of top 10 traded securities turnover (Rs crore) in stock futures during FY25	322
Table 125: List of top 10 traded securities premium turnover (Rs crore) in stock options during FY25	322
Table 126: Record in index value	323
Table 127: Segment-wise record turnover till April 11 th , 2025	323
Table 128: Annual trend of average AUM of mutual funds across categories	327
Table 129: Annual trend of average AUM of passive mutual funds across categories	329
Table 130: No. of trades (crore) in the top 10 exchanges in cash market*	335
Table 131: Global market share of trades in the top 10 exchanges in cash market*	335
Table 132: No. of contracts traded (cr) in the top 10 exchanges in equity derivatives segment*	336
Table 133: Global market share of contracts traded in the top 10 exchanges in equity derivatives segment*	336
Table 134: Number of contracts traded (cr) traded in Stock futures of top-ranked exchanges*	336
Table 135: Number of contracts traded (cr) traded in Stock options of top-ranked exchanges*	336
Table 136: Number of contracts traded (cr) in Index futures of top ranked exchanges*	337
Table 137: Number of contracts traded (cr) in Index options of top ranked exchanges*	337
Table 138: Number of contracts traded (cr) in Currency futures of top ranked exchanges*	337
Table 139: Number of contracts traded (cr) in Currency options of top ranked exchanges*	337
Table 140: Number of Total New Listings in IPO of top ranked exchanges*	338
Table 141: Global share of Total New Listing in IPO of top ranked exchanges*	338

Story of the month

Gold's resurgence in a fragmenting world: Investment, reserves, and the India story

Gold emerged as the best-performing asset in FY25, rising by 41% in USD terms, driven by its appeal as a safe-haven during global uncertainty. In the long horizons, however, Indian equities have delivered better returns, reinforcing their role as a wealth-building asset. Global gold demand surged to a 15-year high, led by strong investment inflows and sustained central bank buying—exceeding 1,000 tonnes for the third straight year—as part of a broader reserve diversification trend. India reflected this shift, with the RBI ranking as the third-largest official buyer over the past three and five years, and gold now making up over 11% of its forex reserves. While jewellery demand softened due to high prices, investment demand gained momentum, particularly in Asia, with China and India leading bar and coin purchases. Gold-backed ETFs also saw a sharp revival globally, reversing multi-quarter outflows, with India recording robust inflows. India's financialised gold ecosystem continued to deepen through its Sovereign Gold Bonds (SGBs)—globally unique instruments offering fixed returns, tax efficiency, and sovereign security. Since inception in November 2015, SGBs have mobilised nearly 147 tonnes or Rs 72,274 crore. With geopolitical risk and macroeconomic uncertainty persisting, the underlying demand drivers for gold remain intact. Central banks are expected to remain key structural buyers, as global reserve strategies adapt to an increasingly fragmented economic landscape.

- Gold outshines all asset classes in FY25, but Indian equities lead over longer horizons:** Gold emerged as the best-performing asset class in FY25, delivering a 41% return in USD terms and 33% in rupee terms, closing the year at record highs of over US\$3,125/oz (Rs 88,946 per 10 grams). The rally was fueled by heightened investment demand for gold as a safe-haven asset amid rising geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainty and reinforced by gold's traditional role as an inflation hedge, as well as a surge in central bank purchases in the last few years. However, over longer investment horizons, Indian equities have outperformed. Over the past 20 years, the Nifty 50 has delivered a 13% annualized price return and a 14.4% total return (including dividends), outstripping gold's returns across comparable periods.
- Gold demand hit a 15-year high in 2024...:** Global gold demand rose to 4,974 tonnes in 2024—its highest level since 2009—driven by rising geopolitical uncertainty and the growing need to diversify portfolios and reserves. The surge was led by robust investment inflows and strong central bank purchases for the third consecutive year. In contrast, jewellery consumption has slowed in recent years due to elevated prices, with its share in total demand falling to 38% in 2024 from 46% in 2021—well below the ~50% average seen during 2010–2019.
- ...Led by higher investment demand in the form of gold bars...:** Investment demand surged 25% in 2024 to a four-year high of 1,180 tonnes, comprising nearly 25% of global gold demand, as investors sought safety amid rising geopolitical, trade, and inflationary pressures. Within this segment, gold bars—making up ~73% of global investment demand—rose 10% YoY to an 11-year high of 860 tonnes. Asia remained the dominant market, with demand for bars and coins rising 20% to a record 756 tonnes (64% of global total), led by China (336 tonnes) and India (239 tonnes).
- Gold ETFs see sharp revival after prolonged net outflows:** Following nine consecutive quarters of net outflows, physically backed gold ETFs saw renewed demand starting Q3 2024, as escalating geopolitical and trade tensions revived gold's safe-haven appeal. Momentum strengthened in Q1 2025, with net inflows

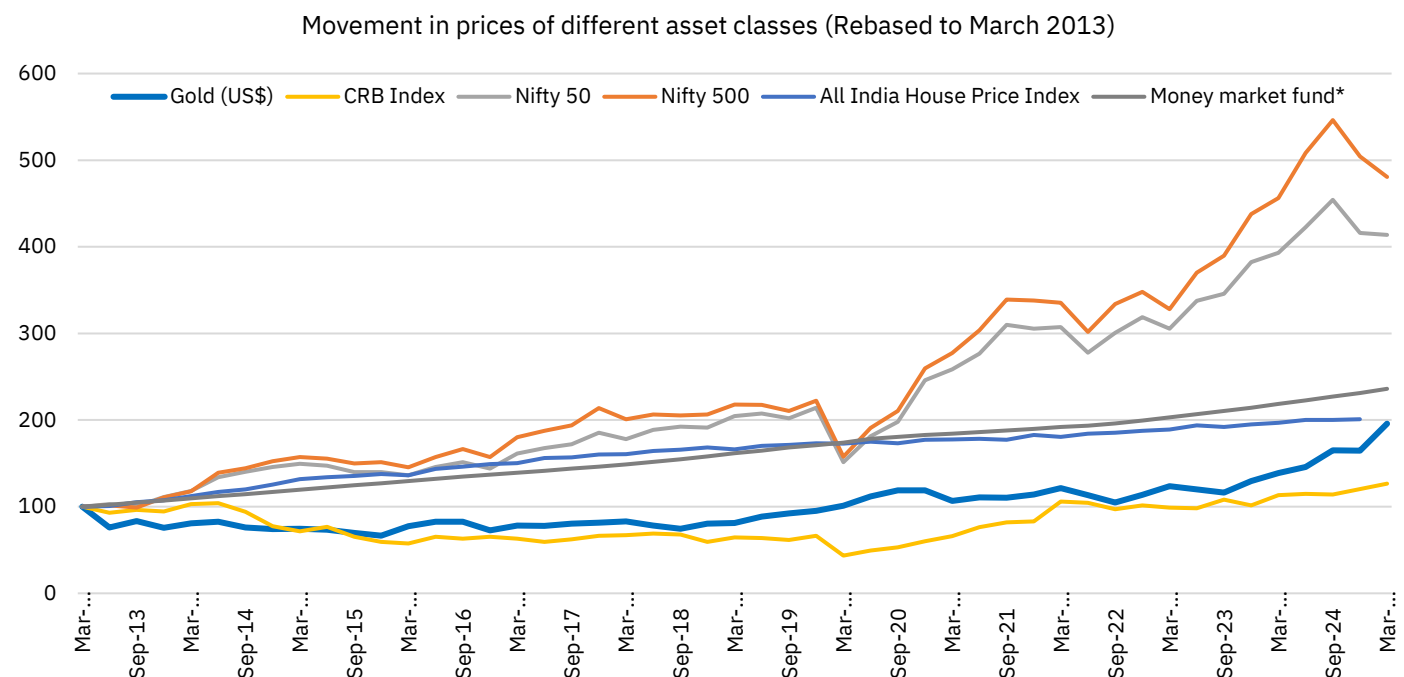
of US\$21 bn (226 tonnes)—the highest in 19 quarters and second only to Q2 2020's post-pandemic surge. The rally was led by rising gold prices, a weakening dollar, and global growth concerns. Asia stood out, accounting for over 89% of global inflows in Q4 2024 and 16% in Q1 2025, despite representing just 7.4% of global ETF AUM. Combined with price gains, this pushed global gold ETF AUM up 26% in 2024 and another 28% in Q1 2025, reaching a record US\$345 bn.

- India's gold ETF and SGB markets witness robust growth:** India has closely tracked the global uptick in gold ETF demand, recording strong inflows over the past five years—especially during periods of market volatility and inflation concerns. Rising investor awareness, digital access, and a growing preference for financialised gold have positioned India among Asia's most dynamic ETF markets. FY25 marked the sixth straight year of net inflows, with a record Rs 14,852 crore added—equivalent to 45% of AUM at the start of the year. Combined with a sharp price rally, this drove AUM higher to Rs 57,101 crore by March 2025, reflecting 49% annualised growth over the last five years and over 90% growth in FY25 alone. Alongside ETFs, Sovereign Gold Bonds have gained traction, mobilising ~147 tonnes of gold and Rs 72,274 crore since their 2015 launch.
- Central banks remained strong buyers of gold for the third year in a row:** Central banks purchased 1,045 tonnes of gold in 2024—their third consecutive year of buying over 1,000 tonnes, more than twice the 2010–2021 annual average of 473 tonnes. This marked the 15th straight year of net purchases, with gold now accounting for ~14% in the global forex reserves. The trend reflects both heightened geopolitical and macroeconomic risks and a strategic shift—especially among emerging market central banks—toward reserve assets that offer liquidity, inflation protection, and no counterparty risk. Over the past three and ten years, China, Poland, and India have led gold accumulation among EMs.
- India deepens gold reserves, ranks among top global official buyers:** India continued its steady gold accumulation in 2024, with the RBI adding 73 tonnes—over four times its 2023 purchases—taking total holdings to 876 tonnes. Accumulation was consistent through the year, except in December when reserves remained unchanged. The RBI ranked as the third-largest official sector buyer in 2024, behind only China and Poland—a position it has consistently held over the past three- and five-year periods. Gold now accounts for nearly 11% of India's total foreign exchange reserves, up from 5.4% in 2015, reflecting a deliberate effort to diversify and strengthen reserve resilience.
- Positive outlook for gold amid persistent global uncertainty:** Gold entered 2025 with strong momentum, extending last year's rally supported by record central bank purchases and rising institutional interest via ETFs. With mounting macroeconomic fragility and geopolitical tensions, the fundamental drivers of gold demand remain firmly in place. According to the World Gold Council, while prices may stay range-bound under baseline conditions, asymmetric risks present upside potential. As global reserve strategies evolve in response to a more fragmented world order, sustained central bank buying is expected to remain a key pillar of gold demand in 2025.

Global gold prices at all-time high levels: Gold emerged as the best-performing asset class in FY25, delivering returns of 41% in dollar terms and 33% in rupee terms, closing the year at record highs to over US\$3,125/oz. In rupee terms, Gold prices ended the year at Rs 88,946/10 gram. The rally was driven by heightened investment demand for gold as a safe-haven asset amid rising geopolitical and economic uncertainty, and its appeal as an inflation hedge. A sharp increase in gold purchases by global central banks—aimed at diversifying reserves and reducing reliance on the U.S. dollar—further fueled the surge. Over the 18 months ending March 2025, gold prices rose by 68% in dollar terms and 54% in rupee terms, significantly outperforming the 20% return generated by the Nifty 50 Index. Over longer time horizons (10-year and above), however, Indian markets have generated better returns than gold, with Nifty 50 delivering an annualized price return of 13% and total return (including dividends) of 14.4% in the last 20 years.

Figure 1: Movement in gold vs. other asset classes

Rebased to March 31st, 2013.



Source: LESG Workspace, RBI, NSE EPR.

Notes: * Average of the top six money market funds by AUM: Kotak Money Market Scheme, SBI Savings Fund, HDFC Money Market Fund, ICICI Prudential Money Market Fund, Tata Money Market Fund, Aditya BSL Money Manager Fund.

Table 1: Annualised return of gold vs. other asset classes over different periods (As of March 31st, 2025)

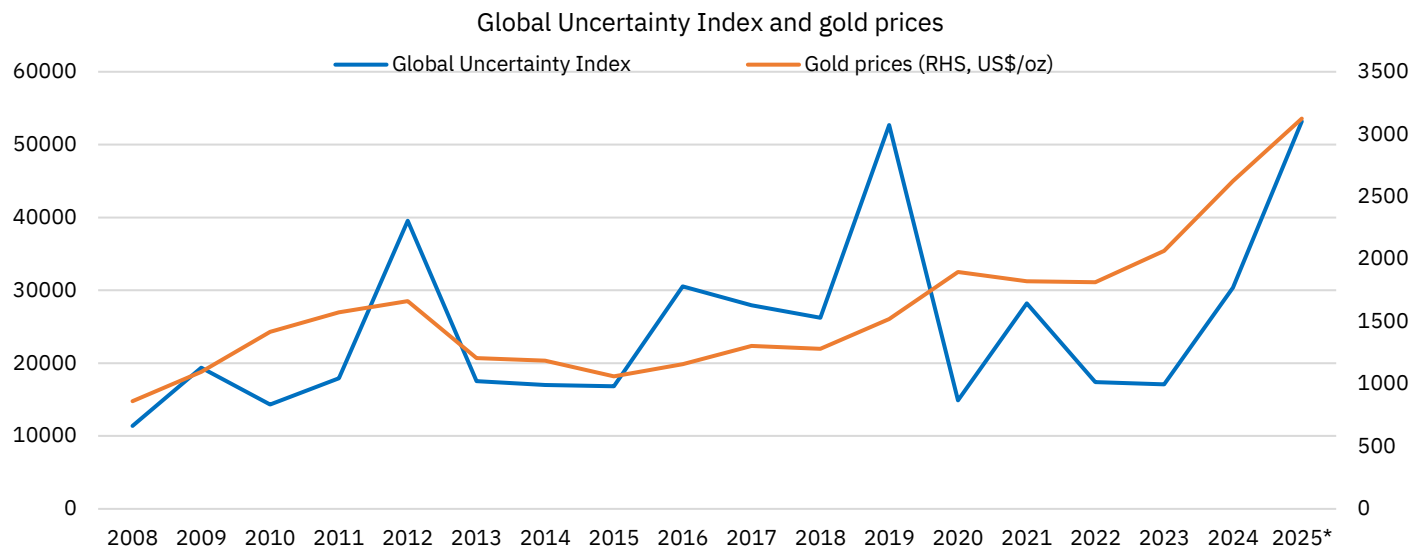
Asset class	1Y	2Y CAGR	3Y CAGR	5Y CAGR	10Y CAGR	15Y CAGR	20Y CAGR	29Y CAGR
Gold (US\$)	41.1	25.7	17.2	14.2	10.2	7.1	10.5	7.4
CRB Index	11.9	13.1	6.2	23.8	5.9	2.2	1.6	4.5
Nifty 50	5.3	16.4	10.4	22.3	10.7	10.5	13.0	11.6
Nifty 500	5.4	21.1	12.7	25.0	11.8	11.2	13.2	
All India House Price Index*	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.0	4.8			
Money market fund**	7.9	7.8	7.1	6.3	7.0			

Source: LESG Workspace, RBI, NSE EPR.

Notes: * Annualised returns for All India House Price Index is as of December 31st, 2024. Data prior to 2014 is not available.

** Average of the top six money market funds by AUM: Kotak Money Market Scheme, SBI Savings Fund, HDFC Money Market Fund, ICICI Prudential Money Market Fund, Tata Money Market Fund, Aditya BSL Money Manager Fund.

Figure 2: Global Uncertainty Index vs. gold prices

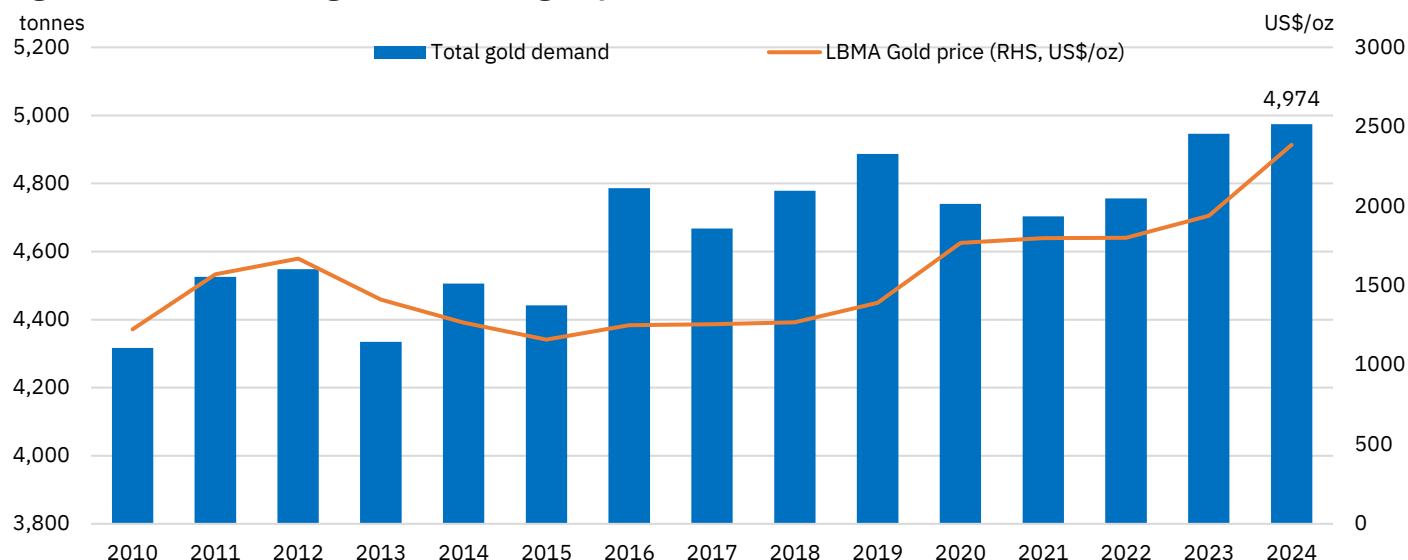


Source: LSEG Workspace, worlduncertaintyindex.com, NSE EPR.

Gold demand in 2024 is the highest in the last 15 years....: Gold’s unique position stems from its varied demand across jewellery, technology, central banks, and financial investors. As different drivers of demand gain prominence through various phases of the global economic cycle, they provide a natural balance to the gold market. This multi-dimensional demand structure supports gold’s stability and enhances its appeal as a reliable investment asset.

Overall demand for gold has been on the rise in recent years, driven by heightened global uncertainty and an increasing need to diversify investments and reserves. Gold demand reached 4,974 tonnes in 2024—the highest level in the past 15 years—propelling LBMA gold prices up by 23% during the year and marking the ninth consecutive annual gain. Investment demand accounted for approximately 24% of total gold demand in 2024, as investors sought the safety of gold amid escalating geopolitical and economic risks. Jewellery demand (consumption and inventory), which had rebounded sharply following the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, has since moderated, with its share in total gold demand declining to 40% in 2024 from 47% in 2021. This is significantly lower than the ~50% average share recorded during the decade prior to the pandemic (2010–2019). Importantly, demand from global central banks has surged over the past three years, doubling from an average of ~500 tonnes between 2011 and 2021 to ~1,050 tonnes annually since 2022. As a result, central bank demand has consistently accounted for 22–23% of total gold demand in recent years. India and China accounted 22% each of the global demand for jewellery consumption, investment (via bars & coins and ETFs) and central bank reserves.

The quarterly trend suggests that gold demand in the last quarter of 2025—a seasonally strong quarter—was the highest in the last 15 years, with 42% of the demand coming from jewellery consumption and 26% each from demand for investments and central banks.

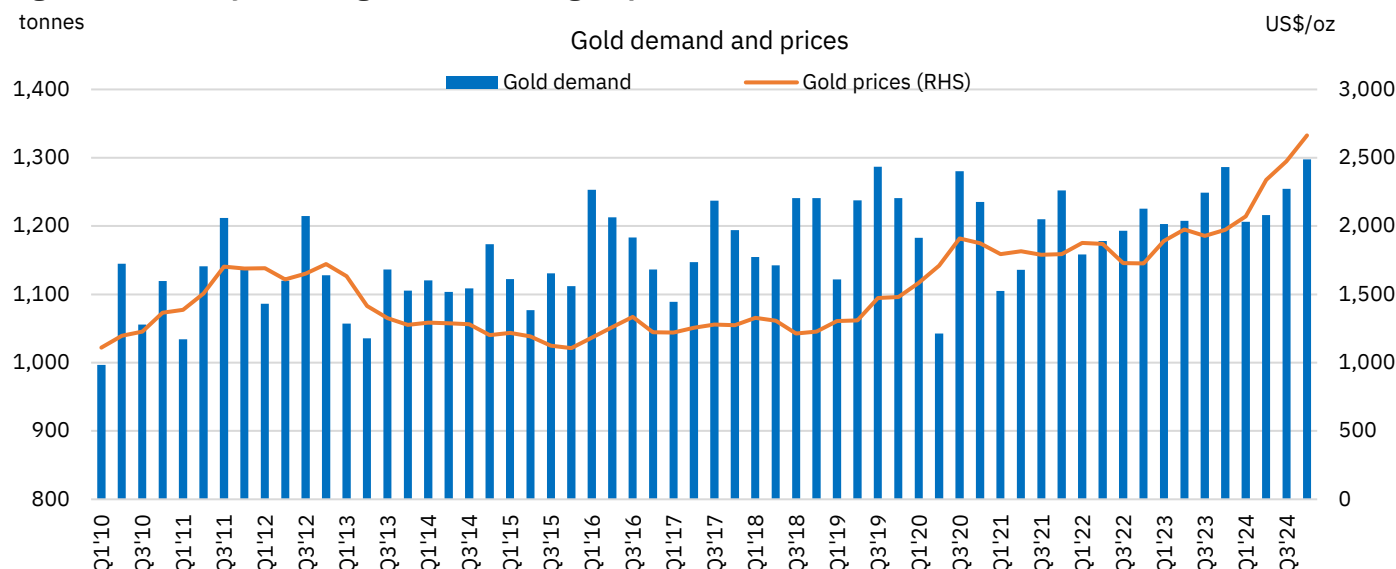
Figure 3: Annual trend of gold demand vs. gold prices


Source: World Gold Council, NSE EPR.

Table 2: Annual trend of use-based demand for gold

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Demand by use (tonnes)										
Jewellery fabrication	2,479	2,019	2,257	2,290	2,152	1,324	2,231	2,195	2,191	2,004
Investment	967	1,616	1,315	1,161	1,275	1,795	992	1,113	946	1,180
Technology	338	329	339	342	333	309	337	315	305	326
Central banks & other inst.	580	395	379	656	605	255	450	1,080	1,051	1,045
OTC and other	78	427	377	330	522	1,058	694	53	453	421
Gold demand	4,442	4,786	4,667	4,778	4,887	4,740	4,703	4,756	4,946	4,974
% share										
Jewellery fabrication	55.8%	42.2%	48.4%	47.9%	44.0%	27.9%	47.4%	46.2%	44.3%	40.3%
Investment	21.8%	33.8%	28.2%	24.3%	26.1%	37.9%	21.1%	23.4%	19.1%	23.7%
Technology	7.6%	6.9%	7.3%	7.2%	6.8%	6.5%	7.2%	6.6%	6.2%	6.6%
Central banks & other inst.	13.0%	8.3%	8.1%	13.7%	12.4%	5.4%	9.6%	22.7%	21.2%	21.0%
OTC and other	1.8%	8.9%	8.1%	6.9%	10.7%	22.3%	14.7%	1.1%	9.2%	8.5%
Gold demand	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% YoY										
Jewellery fabrication	-2.5%	-18.6%	11.8%	1.4%	-6.0%	-38.5%	68.5%	-1.6%	-0.2%	-8.6%
Investment	6.9%	67.1%	-18.6%	-11.7%	9.8%	40.8%	-44.8%	12.2%	-15.0%	24.7%
Technology	-4.8%	-2.5%	3.1%	0.7%	-2.6%	-7.1%	9.1%	-6.6%	-3.1%	6.9%
Central banks & other inst.	-3.6%	-31.9%	-4.1%	73.4%	-7.7%	-57.9%	76.6%	139.9%	-2.7%	-0.6%
OTC and other	-23.1%	446.3%	-11.6%	-12.5%	58.3%	102.5%	-34.4%	-92.3%	753.6%	-7.2%
Gold demand	-1.4%	7.7%	-2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	-3.0%	-0.8%	1.1%	4.0%	0.6%

Source: World Gold Council, NSE EPR.

Figure 4: Quarterly trend of gold demand vs. gold prices


Source: World Gold Council, NSE EPR.

Table 3: Quarterly trend of use-based demand for gold

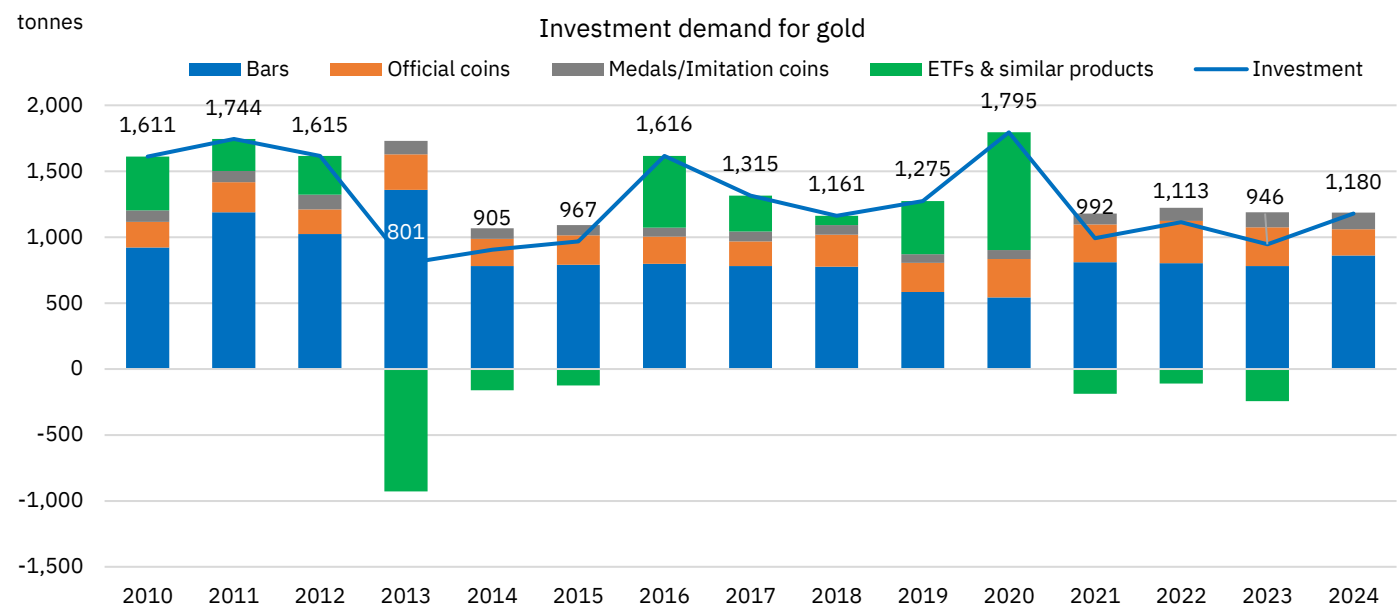
	Q1'22	Q2'22	Q3'22	Q4'22	Q1'23	Q2'23	Q3'23	Q4'23	Q1'24	Q2'24	Q3'24	Q4'24
Demand by use (tonnes)												
Jewellery fabrication	517	493	582	602	531	494	582	584	537	409	541	516
Investment	556	209	100	247	276	253	157	260	204	267	365	344
Technology	83	80	79	74	73	73	77	82	80	80	82	84
Central banks & other inst.	82	159	457	382	290	176	367	217	307	211	194	333
OTC and other	-80	237	-25	-79	32	212	65	144	79	250	72	20
Gold demand	1,159	1,178	1,193	1,226	1,203	1,208	1,249	1,286	1,206	1,216	1,255	1,297
Share (%)												
Jewellery fabrication	44.6	41.9	48.8	49.1	44.1	40.9	46.6	45.4	44.5	33.6	43.1	39.8
Investment	48.0	17.8	8.4	20.1	23.0	20.9	12.6	20.2	16.9	21.9	29.1	26.5
Technology	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4
Central banks & other inst.	7.1	13.5	38.3	31.2	24.1	14.6	29.4	16.9	25.4	17.3	15.5	25.7
OTC and other	-6.9	20.2	-2.1	-6.5	2.7	17.5	5.2	11.2	6.5	20.5	5.7	1.6
Gold demand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
YoY growth (%)												
Jewellery fabrication	-4.0	8.1	12.9	-16.3	2.6	0.2	-0.1	-3.1	1.1	-17.2	-7.0	-11.5
Investment	216.1	-26.8	-56.2	-17.9	-50.3	20.7	56.0	5.2	-26.2	5.6	132.6	32.4
Technology	-0.1	-2.5	-7.5	-15.8	-11.8	-8.5	-1.9	11.3	10.1	9.7	6.5	1.8
Central banks & other inst.	-28.7	-24.4	404.5	1014.0	252.3	11.2	-19.6	-43.3	5.6	19.5	-47.1	53.6
OTC and other	-141.5	131.5	-108.8	-172.1	-140.5	-10.8	-357.8	-281.6	144.2	18.0	10.1	-85.9
Gold demand	4.8	3.7	-1.4	-2.1	3.8	2.5	4.7	5.0	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.9

Source: World Gold Council, NSE EPR.

...Partly led by higher investment demand: Investment demand for gold rose by a strong 25% in 2024 to a four-year high of 1,180 tonnes—comprising nearly 24% of total gold demand—as investors sought refuge in gold amid rising geopolitical, trade, and economic uncertainty and elevated inflation. Historically, gold has performed well during periods of heightened uncertainty and high inflation. Within investment products,

demand for gold bars and medals, accounting for ~83% of the global investment demand, was particularly robust. Demand for gold bars increased by 10% to an 11-year high of 860 tonnes, while demand for medals—gold coins without a face value, produced by private and official mints—rose by 9.3% to 125 tonnes. India continued to dominate the medals category—referred to as medallion—accounting for around 75% of total global demand through this category. In contrast, investment demand through official coins declined for the second consecutive year, falling 31% to 201 tonnes—the lowest in seven years. After witnessing net outflows for three consecutive years, investment through gold-backed ETFs (Exchange Traded Funds) and mutual funds was broadly stable in 2024, with new inflows largely offsetting redemptions during the year.

Figure 5: Investment demand for gold



Source: World Gold Council, NSE EPR.

Country-wise, investment demand for bars and coins has been led by India and

China: In 2024, Asia led global investment demand for gold bars and coins, accounting for a record 756 tonnes—approximately 64% of global demand—marking a 20% YoY increase. Within the region, China remained the largest contributor for the 10th year in a row with 336 tonnes (+20.3% YoY), representing 28% of global demand, followed by India at 239 tonnes (+29.3% YoY). Other Asian markets like Thailand and Indonesia also saw strong double-digit growth. In contrast, demand in all other regions declined, notably in the U.S. and Turkey. Turkey, the world's third-largest market for bars and coins, saw a 25.3% drop to 112 tonnes, while U.S. demand fell sharply by 32.8% to a four-year low of 78 tonnes.

Table 4: Annual trend of country-wise investment demand for bars and coins

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Demand in tonnes										
China	228.1	284.6	306.4	308.0	211.1	198.9	285.5	218.2	279.5	336.2
India	194.9	161.6	169.3	162.4	145.8	130.4	186.5	173.6	185.2	239.4
Turkey	23.1	29.4	52.4	37.8	52.9	121.1	61.4	84.8	150.1	112.2
US	71.1	91.3	35.2	26.1	19.7	69.1	115.8	107.9	115.7	77.8
Iran	30.1	4.6	19.2	61.8	39.1	36.3	25.5	41.8	44.4	42.3
Vietnam	47.8	42.9	37.4	41.3	39.1	29.1	31.1	41.0	40.4	42.1
Thailand	78.0	69.7	64.0	68.5	35.4	-87.3	28.7	29.0	34.0	39.8
Russia	4.8	3.7	2.5	2.6	3.7	5.0	5.3	25.0	31.5	34.4
Indonesia	20.1	21.1	20.2	22.2	14.2	16.8	19.8	21.5	20.6	24.5
Egypt	4.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.4	19.2	30.3	24.0
Others	388.1	361.6	335.3	357.5	307.7	380.9	418.4	460.1	258.1	213.7
Total	1,091.0	1,073.1	1,044.3	1,090.7	871.1	902.3	1,180.3	1,222.1	1,189.8	1,186.3
% YoY										
China	14.9%	24.7%	7.7%	0.5%	-31.5%	-5.8%	43.6%	-23.6%	28.1%	20.3%
India	-5.4%	-17.1%	4.8%	-4.1%	-10.2%	-10.5%	43.0%	-6.9%	6.7%	29.3%
Turkey	-52.5%	27.0%	78.4%	-27.9%	40.0%	129.1%	-49.3%	38.1%	76.9%	-25.3%
US	47.4%	28.5%	-61.4%	-26.0%	-24.4%	250.9%	67.6%	-6.9%	7.2%	-32.8%
Iran	-16.5%	-84.6%	314.0%	222.5%	-36.7%	-7.3%	-29.8%	64.2%	6.3%	-4.7%
Vietnam	-11.8%	-10.2%	-12.9%	10.4%	-5.3%	-25.6%	6.8%	32.1%	-1.5%	4.2%
Thailand	-19.1%	-10.6%	-8.2%	7.0%	-48.3%	-346.7%	-132.8%	1.2%	17.1%	17.2%
Russia	-39.3%	-23.2%	-33.1%	6.9%	38.7%	36.5%	5.7%	374.2%	26.0%	9.1%
Indonesia	-25.2%	4.9%	-4.2%	9.6%	-36.1%	18.2%	18.1%	8.5%	-4.0%	18.9%
Egypt	-18.4%	-45.1%	-8.3%	5.6%	-5.8%	-12.1%	11.8%	692.6%	58.0%	-20.9%
Others	14.7%	-6.8%	-7.3%	6.6%	-13.9%	23.8%	9.8%	10.0%	-43.9%	-17.2%
Total	2.2%	-1.6%	-2.7%	4.4%	-20.1%	3.6%	30.8%	3.5%	-2.6%	-0.3%
% share										
China	20.9%	26.5%	29.3%	28.2%	24.2%	22.0%	24.2%	17.9%	23.5%	28.3%
India	17.9%	15.1%	16.2%	14.9%	16.7%	14.5%	15.8%	14.2%	15.6%	20.2%
Turkey	2.1%	2.7%	5.0%	3.5%	6.1%	13.4%	5.2%	6.9%	12.6%	9.5%
US	6.5%	8.5%	3.4%	2.4%	2.3%	7.7%	9.8%	8.8%	9.7%	6.6%
Iran	2.8%	0.4%	1.8%	5.7%	4.5%	4.0%	2.2%	3.4%	3.7%	3.6%
Vietnam	4.4%	4.0%	3.6%	3.8%	4.5%	3.2%	2.6%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%
Thailand	7.1%	6.5%	6.1%	6.3%	4.1%	-9.7%	2.4%	2.4%	2.9%	3.4%
Russia	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	2.0%	2.6%	2.9%
Indonesia	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%	1.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	2.1%
Egypt	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	1.6%	2.5%	2.0%
Others	35.6%	33.7%	32.1%	32.8%	35.3%	42.2%	35.4%	37.6%	21.7%	18.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

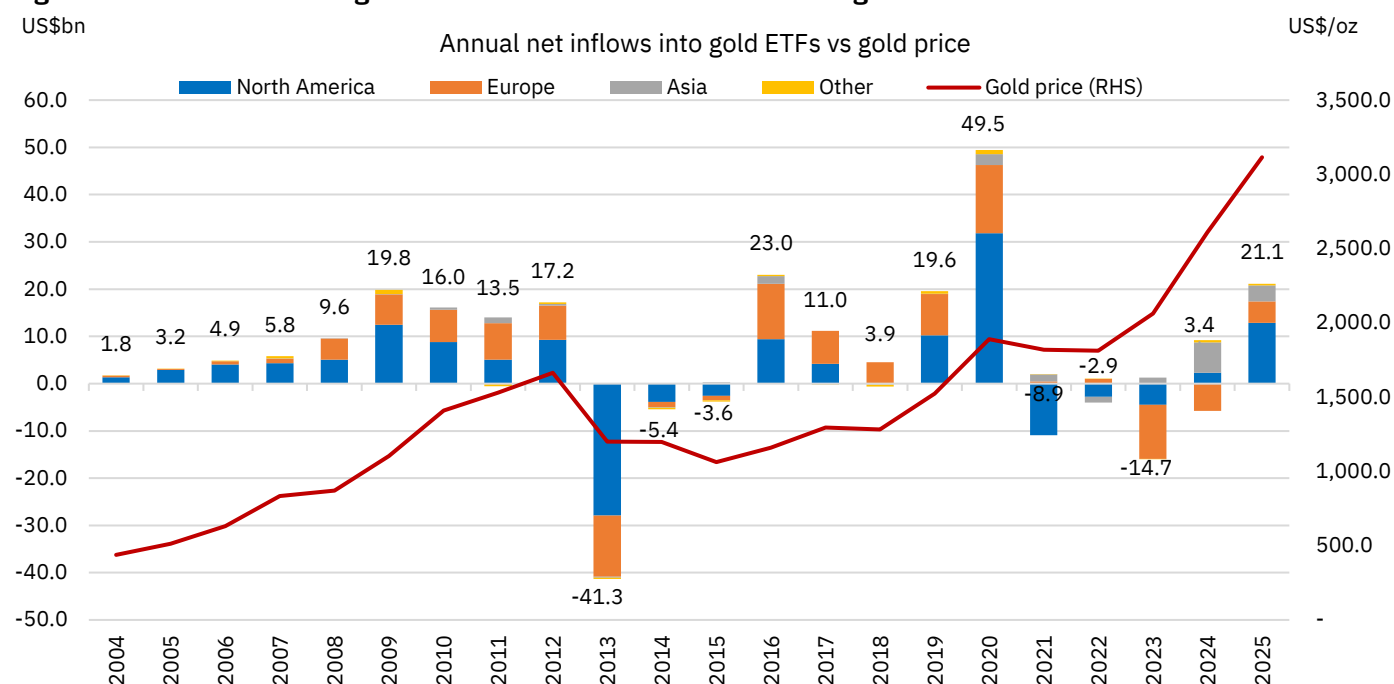
Source: World Gold Council, NSE EPR.

Investment demand through gold ETFs surged over the last few quarters....: Gold-backed ETFs, a key component of the gold investment ecosystem, are widely used by both institutional and retail investors to implement a range of portfolio strategies. After nine consecutive quarters of net outflows, physically backed gold ETFs recorded renewed

interest in Q3 2024, as escalating geopolitical and trade tensions increased the appeal of gold as a safe-haven asset. The momentum accelerated in Q1 2025, with global gold ETFs witnessing net inflows of US\$21 bn (226 tonnes)—the highest in dollar terms in 19 quarters, and second only to the post-pandemic surge of US\$23.7 bn in Q2 2020. This surge was driven by a sharp rally in gold prices, rising trade policy uncertainty, a weakening dollar index, and growing concerns over global economic growth.

Regionally, North America led gold ETF inflows in Q1 2025, accounting for nearly 61% (US\$12.9 bn) of global net inflows—driven almost entirely by the US. Europe followed with a 22% share (US\$4.6 bn), with the UK, Switzerland, and Germany together contributing nearly 87% of the region’s inflows. Asia saw particularly strong momentum, contributing over 89% of global inflows in Q4 2024 and 16% (US\$3.3 bn) in Q1 2025—despite the region holding just 7.4% of global gold ETF AUM. Within Asia, China led demand in Q1 2025, accounting for 69% of the region’s inflows, much higher than its 55% share of regional AUM. India followed with net investments of US\$589 mn, contributing over 25% of regional inflows compared to an 18% share in AUM, while Japan saw net investments of US\$221 mn, representing 13% of Asia’s total.

Figure 6: Annual trend of region-wise net value of investments into gold ETFs

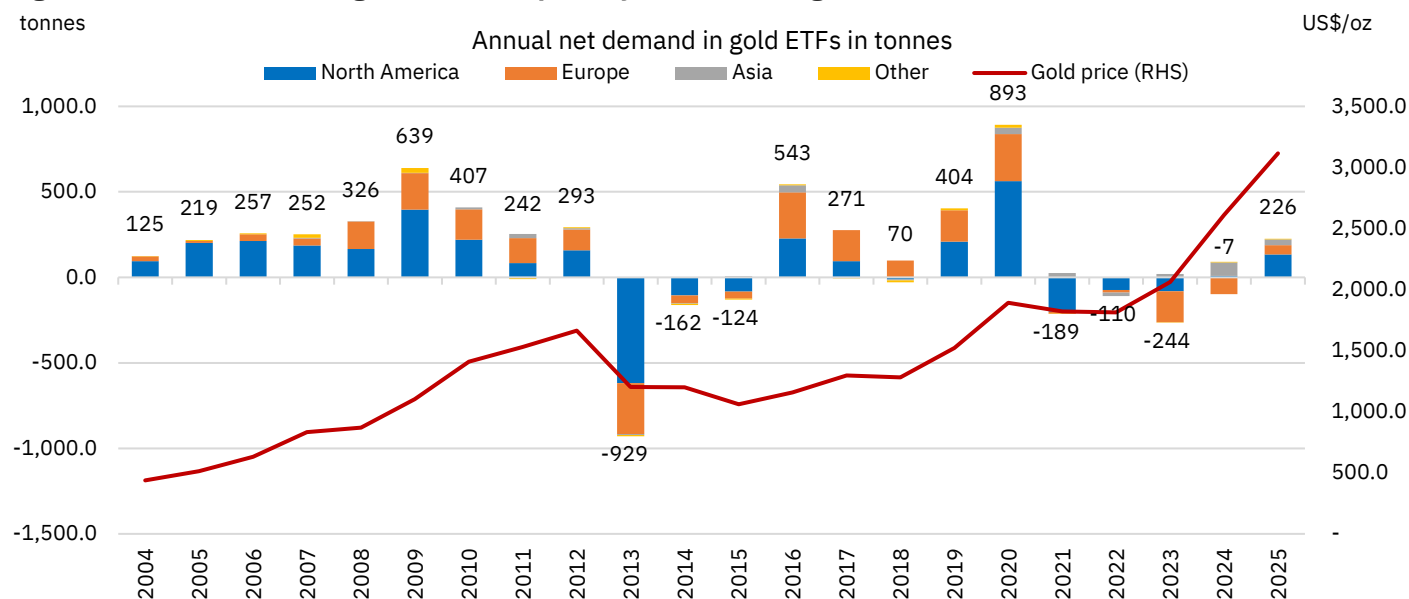


Source: World Gold Council, NSE EPR. Note: Data for 2025 is as of March 31st, 2025

Table 5: Quarterly trend of region-wise net value of investments into gold ETFs

US\$m	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2024	Q1 2025
North America	829	725	-5,806	-226	-4,314	-587	4,801	2,432	12,862
Europe	-2,377	-1,830	-2,982	-4,277	-2,873	-2,009	1,278	-2,156	4,585
Asia	-47	96	874	358	693	2,451	585	2,707	3,321
Other	124	-195	-70	70	7	-45	463	43	324
Total	-1,470	-1,204	-7,983	-4,075	-6,486	-190	7,127	3,026	21,092

Source: World Gold Council, NSE EPR.

Figure 7: Annual trend of region-wise net quantity invested into gold ETFs


Source: World Gold Council, NSE EPR. Note: Data for 2025 is as of March 31st, 2025.

Table 6: Quarterly trend of region-wise net quantity invested into gold ETFs

tonnes	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2024	Q1 2025
North America	10.3	9.5	-95.8	-5.9	-68.2	-9.4	59.1	26.5	133.8
Europe	-40.0	-28.8	-55.1	-56.5	-54.2	-28.6	22.7	-37.8	54.8
Asia	-0.8	1.4	13.4	5.3	9.9	31.5	6.8	30.2	34.3
Other	1.8	-3.1	-1.5	1.7	-0.4	-0.6	6.0	-0.3	3.6
Total	-28.6	-21.1	-139.1	-55.4	-113.0	-7.1	94.7	18.7	226.5

Source: World Gold Council, NSE EPR.

Gold ETF AUM rose to record-high in the March quarter: Assets under management (AUM) in global gold ETFs halved in 2013, following a decade of steady growth. The collapse was triggered by a sharp 28% fall in gold prices that year—from US\$1,664/oz to US\$1,202/oz—the steepest annual decline since 1981. This was driven by a confluence of factors: rising real interest rates amid the U.S. Federal Reserve’s tapering signals, a strengthening U.S. dollar, and a significant rotation of capital from safe-haven assets into riskier markets. Equity markets, in contrast, posted stellar gains, with the S&P 500 rising nearly 30% in 2013. As a non-yielding asset, gold becomes less attractive in a rising interest rate environment.

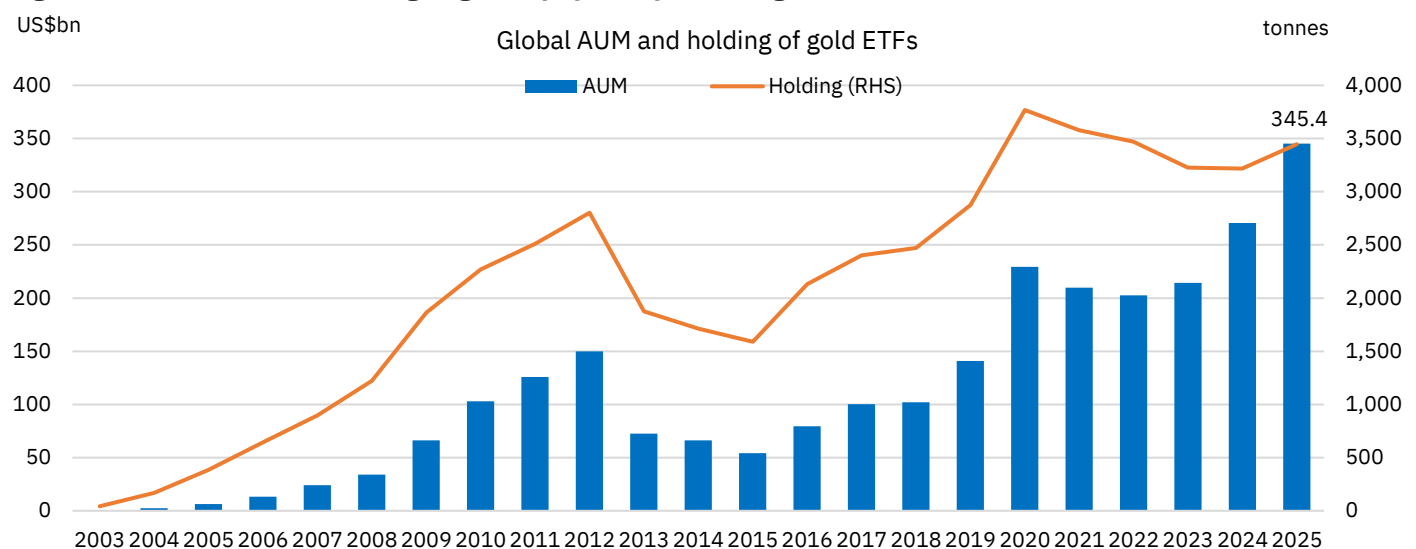
The result was a sharp shift in sentiment. Global gold ETFs recorded net outflows of over 929 tonnes in 2013 alone—equivalent to nearly one-third of their total holdings at the beginning of the year—led by large withdrawals from SPDR Gold Shares. The liquidation trend persisted through 2014 and 2015, as institutional investors, particularly hedge funds and macro funds, continued to unwind long positions in gold ETFs.

Gold ETF AUM saw a turnaround in 2016, buoyed by a 9% rise in gold prices amid heightened geopolitical and economic uncertainty surrounding Brexit, the U.S. elections, and a pause in Fed rate hikes. This revival in safe-haven demand spurred renewed inflows, particularly from retail and institutional investors, a trend that broadly continued over the next five years.

However, following the pandemic-induced peak in August 2020, gold prices corrected by around 10% between September and November 2020. The anticipation of early monetary tightening by the Fed amid surging inflation, rising interest rates, and a stronger dollar dampened gold's investment appeal between 2021 and 2023. During this period, global gold ETFs saw average annual net outflows of ~180 tonnes.

The trend reversed in 2024. Although net inflows were modest in quantity and value terms, the sharp surge in gold prices helped drive a strong rebound in ETF AUM. The total AUM of physically backed gold ETFs rose by ~26% in 2024, followed by a further 28% increase in Q1 2025, reaching an all-time high of US\$345 bn. Notably, after witnessing outflows in the first half of 2024, investment demand via ETFs picked up sharply in H2 and remained robust in early 2025, resulting in cumulative net inflows of US\$830 m or 226 tonnes during the nine-month period ending March 2025.

Figure 8: Annual trend of holding of global physically backed gold ETFs in dollar and tonnes



Source: World Gold Council, NSE EPR. Note: Data for 2025 is as of March 31st, 2025.

Region-wise, Asia and Europe accounted for bulk of the ETF demand over the last 10 years:

Historically, gold ETFs have been dominated by the United States, underpinned by early market development and strong institutional participation. However, in recent years, demand has become increasingly diversified, with investors in Asia and Europe embracing gold ETFs as core portfolio assets. Reflecting this shift, North America's share in global gold ETF assets under management declined from 59% in March 2015 to 52% by March 2025. Over the past decade, Europe has accounted for approximately 34% of cumulative net inflows in value terms, while Asia contributed around 15%. Notably, in the last five years, Asia's share surged—contributing 41% of global net inflows—pushing its share in total ETF AUM from just 2.9% in March 2020 to a record 7.4% by March 2025.

Figure 9: Region-wise gold ETF AUM in March 2015 (US\$bn)

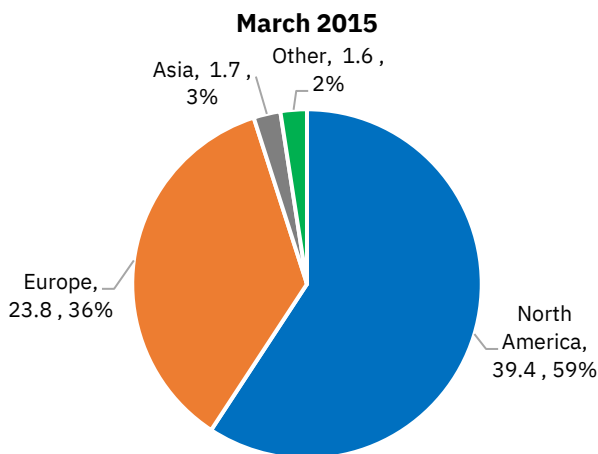
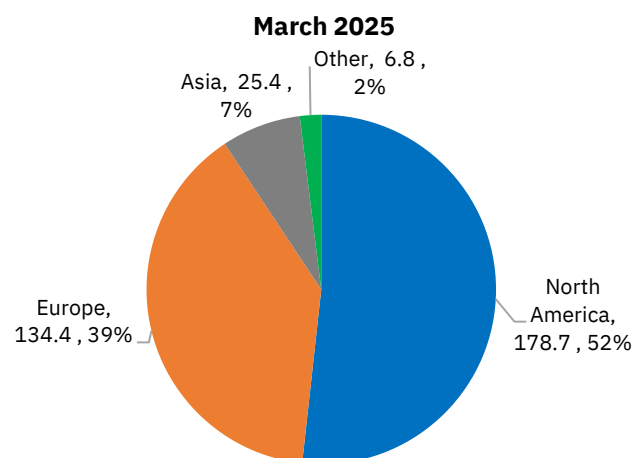


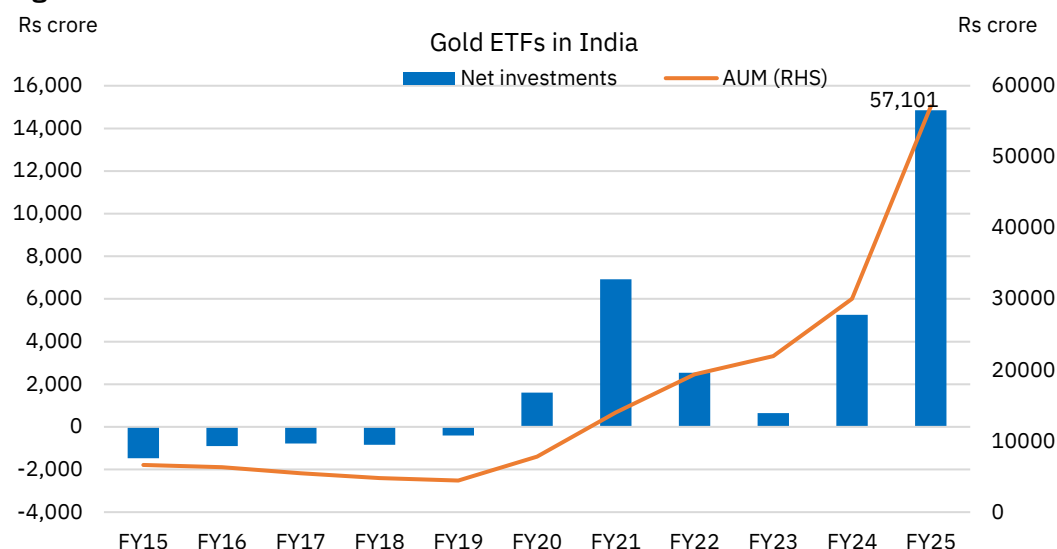
Figure 10: Region-wise gold ETF AUM in March 2025 (US\$bn)



Source: World Gold Council, NSE EPR.

India followed global suit and saw a surge in net investments into gold ETFs: India has mirrored the global trend of rising interest in gold ETFs, witnessing a sharp increase in inflows over the past five years—particularly during periods of heightened market volatility and inflation concerns. Improved investor awareness, greater accessibility through digital platforms, and a growing preference for financialised gold exposure have positioned India as one of the most dynamic gold ETF markets in Asia. Gold ETFs recorded net inflows for the sixth consecutive year in FY25, with the latest fiscal year seeing a record Rs 14,852 crore in net investments, according to AMFI—equivalent to 45% of the AUM at the start of the year. This surge, combined with a significant rally in gold prices, propelled total AUM from Rs 7,794 crore in March 2020 to Rs 57,101 crore by March 2025—an annualized growth of 49%. Notably, AUM grew by over 90% in FY25 alone.

Figure 11: Gold ETFs in India: Net investments and AUM



Source: AMFI, CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Beyond ETFs: How SGBs are redefining gold investment in India: Sovereign gold bonds Alongside ETFs, Sovereign Gold Bonds (SGBs) have emerged as a popular investment vehicle in recent years. Introduced by the Government of India in November 2015 and issued by the RBI, SGBs are government-backed securities denominated in grams of gold. With a minimum investment of 1 gram and a tenor of eight years (with an early exit option after the fifth year), SGBs offer a fixed interest rate of 2.5% per annum, payable semi-annually. Additionally, capital gains on redemption at maturity are exempt from tax, enhancing their post-tax appeal. SGBs are unique to India, offering a combination of capital appreciation, fixed income, and sovereign guarantee—features not available in traditional gold ETFs or physical bullion globally. Further, in addition to traditional borrowing instruments, SGBs have served as an important instrument for raising funds for financing the Centre’s fiscal deficit.

Since its launch in November 2015, the RBI—on behalf of the Government of India—has issued 67 tranches of SGBs, mobilizing approximately 147 tonnes of gold and raising a cumulative Rs 72,274 crore over the last decade. The gold subscribed through SGBs represents nearly 17% of the RBI’s total gold reserves of 876 tonnes as of December 2024. Notably, the funds raised through SGBs are nearly 2.5 times the net inflows into gold ETFs over the same period (FY16–FY25). The most recent issuance was conducted on February 21, 2024. Subsequently, the Government paused fresh issuances, citing the rising cost of servicing these bonds amid a sharp rally in gold prices.

Table 7: Annual trend of Sovereign Gold Bond Issuances

Fiscal	No. of tranches	Average issue price (Rs/gram)	Subscription (tonnes)	Amount raised (Rs crore)
FY16	3	2,733.3	4.9	1,318
FY17	4	3,054.8	11.4	3,481
FY18	14	2,932.1	6.5	1,895
FY19	6	3,183.7	2.0	643
FY20	10	3,779.2	6.1	2,316
FY21	12	4,926.3	32.4	16,049
FY22	10	4,828.4	27.0	12,991
FY23	4	5,327.0	12.3	6,551
FY24	4	6,077.8	44.3	27,031
FY25	0		0	0
Total	67		147.0	72,274

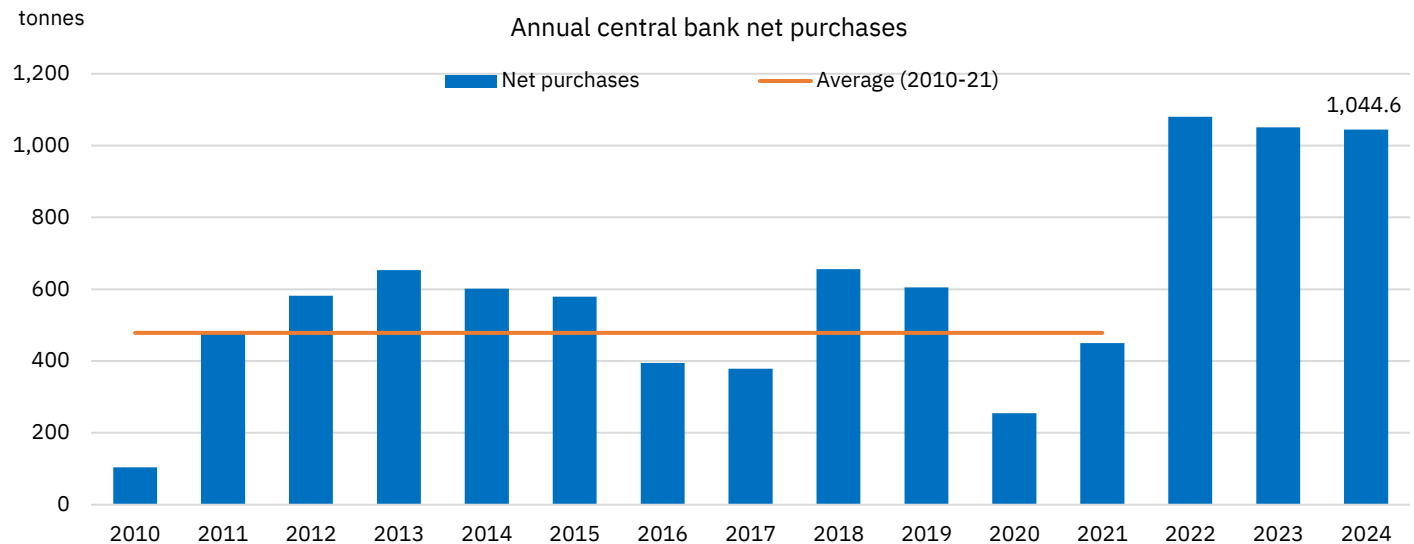
Source: RBI, NSE EPR.

Strong buying by central banks continued for the third year in a row...: Central banks reaffirmed their strategic tilt toward gold in 2024, marking another historic year of reserve diversification—a key driver of gold in the recent years. With net purchases of 1,045 tonnes for the year, central banks recorded their third consecutive year of buying over 1,000 tonnes, a level more than double the annual average between 2010 and 2021 (473 tonnes). This sustained demand reflects not only a response to persistent geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainty, but also an intentional move by several emerging market central banks to reduce their reliance on the U.S. dollar and increase monetary reserve resilience.

The 15-year streak of net purchases underscores a structural shift in central bank reserve management, with many countries—particularly in Asia and the Middle East—viewing gold as a strategic asset offering liquidity, no counterparty risk, and inflation protection. This

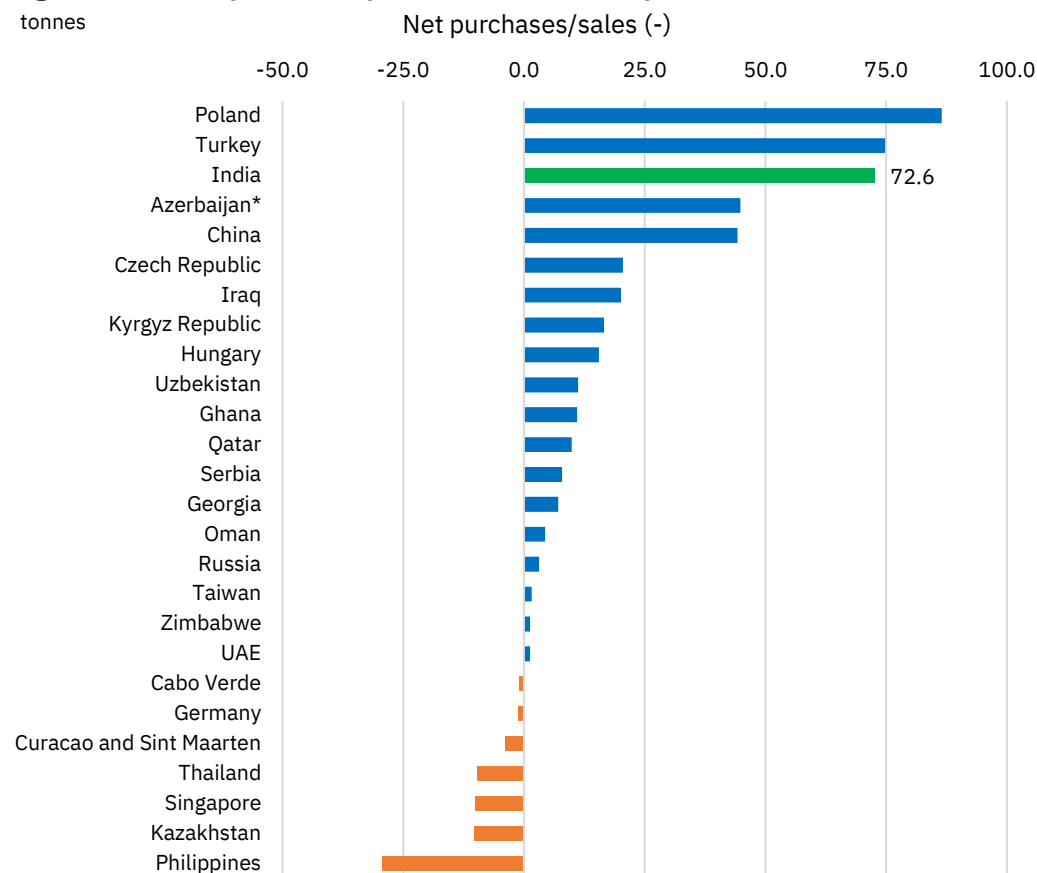
institutional demand continues to provide a strong floor for gold prices, reinforcing its role as a portfolio stabiliser amid growing economic fragmentation and the recalibration of global financial systems.

Figure 12: Annual trend of central bank net purchases in tonnes



...led by emerging market central banks: Since turning into net buyers in 2010, central banks have collectively added over 8,817 tonnes of gold to their reserves through 2024. Notably, this accumulation has been driven overwhelmingly by emerging market (EM) economies, marking a structural shift in global reserve management. Key drivers include a desire to diversify away from the U.S. dollar, mitigate geopolitical and sanctions risk, and hedge against inflation and negative real interest rates. As gold offers liquidity, zero counterparty risk, and long-term stability, it has increasingly been viewed as a safe, neutral reserve asset—particularly in the wake of rising global financial fragmentation. Countries like China, Russia, Turkey, Poland and India have led this trend, contributing to record central bank gold demand in recent years.

In 2024, central bank gold demand remained robust, led by the National Bank of Poland, which topped global purchases with 90 tonnes, raising gold to 17% of its reserves. Turkey (75 tonnes) and India (73 tonnes) followed closely, with the Reserve Bank of India more than quadrupling its gold purchases from 2023. China’s central bank (PBoC) resumed purchases late in the year, adding 44 tonnes, while Azerbaijan’s sovereign wealth fund also returned as a key buyer with 25 tonnes.

Figure 13: Country-wise net purchases and sales by central banks in 2024


Source: World Gold Council, NSE EPR.

Note: Chart includes only purchases/sales of 1t or more. *Represents the gold reserves of the State Oil Fund of Azerbaijan (SOFAZ).

Central banks of China, Poland, and India have emerged as the top gold accumulators

over the past three and ten years: The People's Bank of China leads among emerging markets, having added 331 tonnes of gold in the last three years and 1,226 tonnes over the past decade—accounting for nearly 10% and 19% of total global central bank purchases during these periods, respectively. Despite this aggressive build-up, gold still constituted only 5.5% of China's total reserves as of December 2024—up from 3.3% in 2021 and just 1.1% in 2014. Poland ranked second, adding 217 tonnes in the last three years and 345 tonnes in the last decade. This has driven the gold share in its reserves to 16.9% in 2024, a fourfold increase from earlier levels. India was the third largest buyer, with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) accumulating 122 tonnes since 2021 and 318 tonnes over the decade, increasing gold's share in its reserves from 6.9% in 2021 to 11.4% in 2024. Among smaller economies, Kyrgyzstan's central bank made notable strides, lifting gold's share in its reserves from 7.8% in 2014 to 63.8% in 2024.

Table 8: Top 20 central bank net gold purchases in the last three years

Country	Change in gold reserves in the last three years (tonnes)	Gold reserves (2024, tonnes)	Gold reserves (2024, US\$bn)	% of reserves (2021, %)	% of reserves (2024, %)
China	331.3	2,279.6	191.2	3.3	5.5
Poland	217.4	448.2	37.6	8.1	16.9
India	122.1	876.2	73.5	6.9	11.4
Singapore	66.2	220.0	18.5	2.1	4.8
Qatar	54.1	110.8	9.3	7.8	17.2
Egypt	46.0	126.9	10.6	11.8	23.7
Czech Republic	40.6	51.2	4.3	0.4	2.9
Kyrgyzstan	27.9	38.1	3.2	19.9	63.8
Ghana*	21.8	30.5	2.6	5.1	44.1
Uzbekistan	20.5	382.6	32.1	59.7	77.8
Hungary	15.5	110.0	9.2	12.6	19.9
Serbia	10.8	48.2	4.0	11.7	13.3
Jordan	7.1	71.7	6.0	19.7	27.4
Argentina	7.0	61.7	5.2	8.0	17.5
Ireland	2.5	12.0	1.0	4.2	8.0
France	0.5	2,437.0	204.4	58.2	72.3
Belarus	0.5	53.9	4.5	36.9	50.7
Greece	0.5	114.5	9.6	46.0	63.1
Ukraine	0.3	27.4	2.3	5.1	5.2
Mexico	0.3	120.3	10.1	3.4	4.4

Source: World Gold Council, NSE EPR. * % of reserves data for Ghana is as of January 2025.

Table 9: Top 20 central bank net gold purchases in the last 10 years

Country	Change in gold reserves in the last three years (tonnes)	Gold reserves (2024, tonnes)	Gold reserves (2024, US\$bn)	% of reserves (2014, %)	% of reserves (2024, %)
China	1,225.5	2,279.6	191.2	1.1	5.5
Poland	345.3	448.2	37.6	4.0	16.9
India	318.4	876.2	73.5	6.7	11.4
Uzbekistan	107.9	382.6	32.1	44.0	77.8
Hungary	106.9	110.0	9.2	0.3	19.9
Qatar	98.4	110.8	9.3	1.1	17.2
Singapore	92.6	220.0	18.5	1.9	4.8
Kazakhstan	92.3	284.1	23.8	25.4	52.0
Thailand	82.1	234.5	19.7	3.8	8.3
Japan	80.8	846.0	71.0	2.4	5.8
Brazil	62.5	129.7	10.9	0.7	3.3
Jordan	52.4	71.7	6.0	4.7	27.4
Egypt	51.3	126.9	10.6	19.6	23.7
Czech Republic	40.6	51.2	4.3	0.8	2.9
Kyrgyzstan	34.2	38.1	3.2	7.8	63.8
Serbia	30.6	48.2	4.0	5.6	13.3
Ghana*	21.8	30.5	2.6	6.1	44.1
Belarus	11.4	53.9	4.5	32.5	50.7
Ireland	6.0	12.0	1.0	13.3	8.0
Mauritius	4.5	12.4	1.0	7.8	12.2

Source: World Gold Council, NSE EPR. * % of reserves data for Ghana is as of January 2025.

Table 10: Top 20 reported official gold holdings (As of December 2024)

Country/Institution	Tonnes	% of reserves
United States	8,133.5	75%
Germany	3,351.5	74%
IMF	2,814.0	-
Italy	2,451.8	71%
France	2,437.0	72%
Russia	2,335.9	32%
China	2,279.6	6%
Switzerland	1,039.9	9%
India	876.2	11%
Japan	846.0	6%
Turkey	615.0	36%
Netherlands	612.5	65%
ECB	506.5	34%
Poland	448.2	17%
Taiwan	423.9	6%
Portugal	382.7	76%
Uzbekistan	382.2	79%
Saudi Arabia	323.1	6%
United Kingdom	310.3	15%
Lebanon	286.8	63%

Source: IMF IFS, Respective Central Banks, World Gold Council, NSE EPR.

Figure 14: Global gold reserves as a % of total reserves

Gold reserves % of total reserves
IMF as of Feb 2025

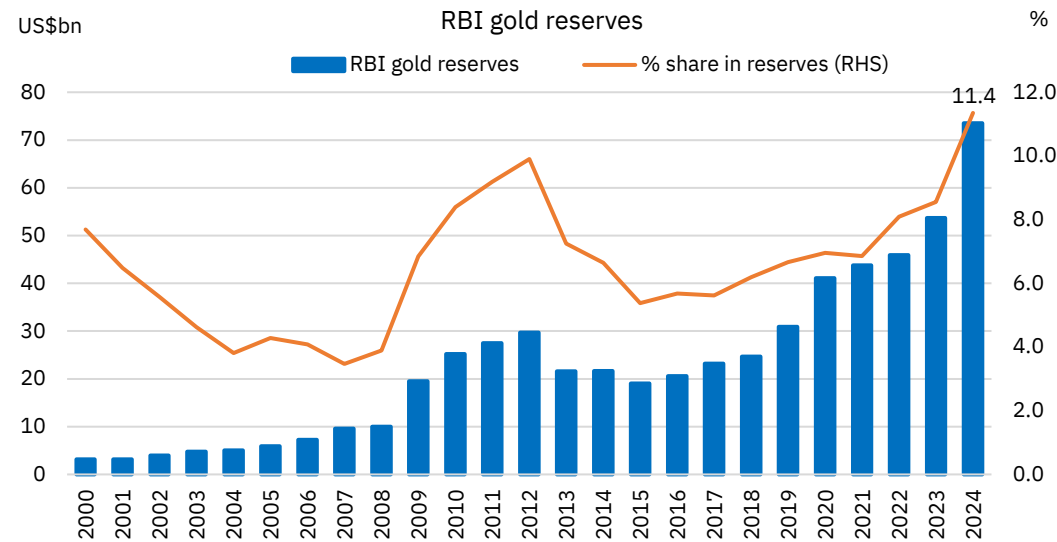


Source: LSEG Workspace, IMF, NSE EPR.

India maintained its steady gold accumulation in 2024, with the RBI purchasing 73 tonnes during the year—over four times its acquisitions in 2023. These purchases were made consistently across months, barring December when holdings remained unchanged. The RBI ranked as the third largest official sector buyer of gold in 2024—trailing only China and Poland—a position it has consistently held over the last three and five-year periods. By end-2024, India’s official gold reserves reached 876 tonnes, comprising approximately 11% of its total foreign exchange reserves. While the RBI has not articulated an explicit rationale, past statements by senior officials have emphasized

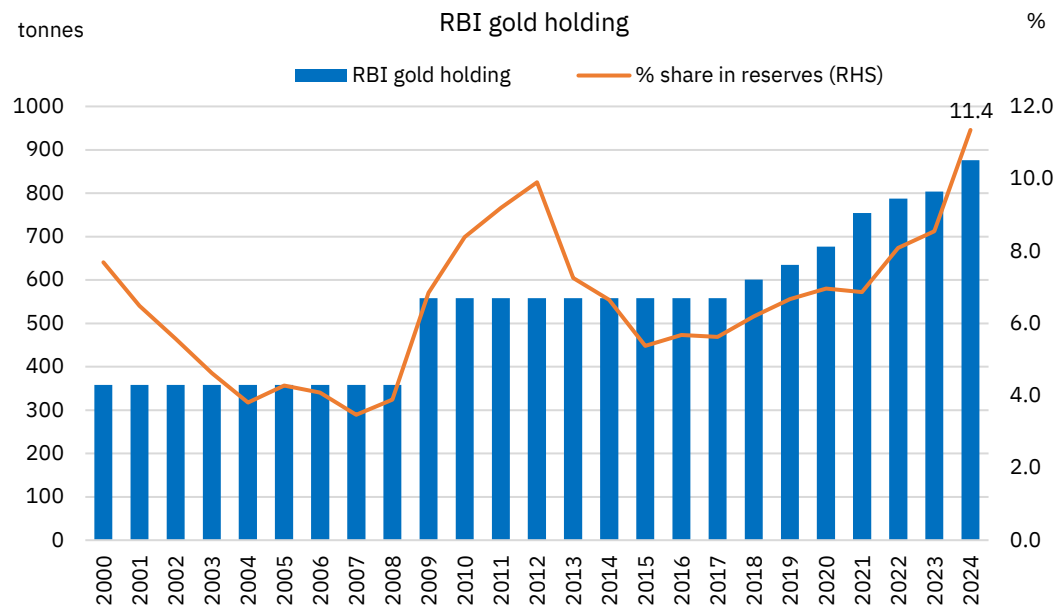
the role of gold in enhancing reserve diversification. In a notable move, the RBI also repatriated a portion of its gold reserves from overseas vaults during the year, underscoring a strategic focus on domestic custody.

Figure 15: Annual trend of RBI's gold reserves in dollars



Source: World Gold Council, NSE EPR.

Figure 16: Annual trend of RBI's gold reserves in dollars



Source: World Gold Council, NSE EPR.

Global jewellery demand fell to a four-year low in 2024....: Despite strong investment interest, global jewellery demand declined sharply in 2024, falling 11.1% to a four-year low of 1,877 tonnes. This drop was largely driven by subdued consumer appetite amid record-high gold prices. Jewellery accounted for about 38% of total gold demand during the year—its second-lowest share in the past 15 years. By contrast, in the decade preceding the pandemic (2010–2019), jewellery consistently made up around 50% of global gold consumption, underscoring a structural shift in gold demand dynamics.

Figure 17: Annual trend of global jewellery consumption demand


...weighed down by reduced demand from China: Over the past 15 years, India and China have together accounted for an average of 56% of global gold jewellery demand. While China emerged as the world’s largest jewellery consumer in 2021—capturing ~31% of global demand—its momentum has reversed sharply. In 2024, China's gold jewellery demand declined by 23.9% YoY, reducing its share to a 14-year low of 25.5%. Hong Kong also recorded a 25.3% decline, although its global share remains small at 1.5%. India, by contrast, has exhibited relative resilience. Although demand has declined at low single-digit rates over the past three years, the fall in 2024 was just 2.2%, well below the 11.1% global decline. This outperformance has enabled India to reclaim the top spot as the world’s largest gold jewellery consumer—a position it last held over a decade ago. Its share of global jewellery demand rose to a 14-year high of 30% in 2024.

Table 11: Annual trend of country-wise jewellery demand

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Demand in tonnes										
India	662.3	504.5	601.9	598.0	544.6	315.9	610.9	600.6	575.8	563.4
China	767.4	644.8	665.2	686.3	638.0	413.8	673.3	570.8	630.2	479.3
US	119.5	118.8	123.7	128.4	131.1	118.2	149.1	144.5	136.9	132.1
Russia	43.1	38.3	39.8	43.0	44.5	29.8	41.5	35.7	39.7	41.2
Turkey	49.0	40.8	41.2	36.4	36.5	25.9	33.9	36.9	42.2	40.9
Saudi Arabia	69.5	49.4	44.4	39.4	37.2	22.7	33.3	37.9	38.1	35.0
UAE	51.4	45.2	46.7	36.2	34.0	21.5	33.8	46.9	39.7	34.7
Hong Kong	51.4	41.4	44.3	50.6	38.3	15.4	21.8	22.4	37.4	27.9
Iran	37.2	40.5	45.4	29.4	30.5	20.0	26.3	29.9	27.3	26.7
Egypt	38.3	25.4	21.8	24.5	26.4	21.1	31.4	32.1	26.7	26.1
Others	570.3	554.7	566.2	578.0	565.5	393.7	492.7	530.2	516.6	469.8
Total	2,459.5	2,103.8	2,240.5	2,250.1	2,126.6	1,398.0	2,148.1	2,087.8	2,110.6	1,877.1
% YoY										
India	5.7%	-23.8%	19.3%	-0.6%	-8.9%	-42.0%	93.4%	-1.7%	-4.1%	-2.2%
China	-4.9%	-16.0%	3.2%	3.2%	-7.0%	-35.1%	62.7%	-15.2%	10.4%	-23.9%
US	2.5%	-0.6%	4.1%	3.8%	2.1%	-9.8%	26.1%	-3.1%	-5.3%	-3.5%
Russia	-36.2%	-11.2%	3.9%	7.9%	3.4%	-32.9%	39.3%	-14.1%	11.3%	3.8%
Turkey	-28.0%	-16.8%	1.1%	-11.7%	0.2%	-29.0%	30.8%	8.8%	14.4%	-2.9%
Saudi Arabia	1.7%	-28.9%	-10.0%	-11.4%	-5.6%	-38.9%	46.9%	13.7%	0.7%	-8.3%
UAE	-8.2%	-12.1%	3.3%	-22.5%	-6.0%	-36.8%	57.5%	38.5%	-15.2%	-12.6%
Hong Kong	-14.5%	-19.3%	6.9%	14.4%	-24.3%	-59.9%	42.0%	2.8%	66.8%	-25.3%
Iran	-5.3%	8.9%	12.0%	-35.3%	4.0%	-34.5%	31.6%	13.5%	-8.6%	-2.4%
Egypt	-13.8%	-33.5%	-14.2%	12.1%	7.9%	-20.1%	48.8%	2.5%	-17.0%	-2.1%
Others	-1.1%	-2.7%	2.1%	2.1%	-2.2%	-30.4%	25.1%	7.6%	-2.6%	-9.1%
Total	-2.8%	-14.5%	6.5%	0.4%	-5.5%	-34.3%	53.7%	-2.8%	1.1%	-11.1%
% share										
India	26.9%	24.0%	26.9%	26.6%	25.6%	22.6%	28.4%	28.8%	27.3%	30.0%
China	31.2%	30.6%	29.7%	30.5%	30.0%	29.6%	31.3%	27.3%	29.9%	25.5%
US	4.9%	5.6%	5.5%	5.7%	6.2%	8.5%	6.9%	6.9%	6.5%	7.0%
Russia	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%
Turkey	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%	1.8%	2.0%	2.2%
Saudi Arabia	2.8%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%
UAE	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	2.2%	1.9%	1.8%
Hong Kong	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.3%	1.8%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.8%	1.5%
Iran	1.5%	1.9%	2.0%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%
Egypt	1.6%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%
Others	23.2%	26.4%	25.3%	25.7%	26.6%	28.2%	22.9%	25.4%	24.5%	25.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: World Gold Council, NSE EPR.

Per capita consumer demand of China and India remains quite low: Despite accounting for over half of global consumer gold demand, China and India—each contributing more than 26%—continue to exhibit relatively low per capita consumption. In 2024, both countries ranked only 13th and 14th globally in terms of per capita gold demand, with consumption at 0.58 grams and 0.56 grams respectively.

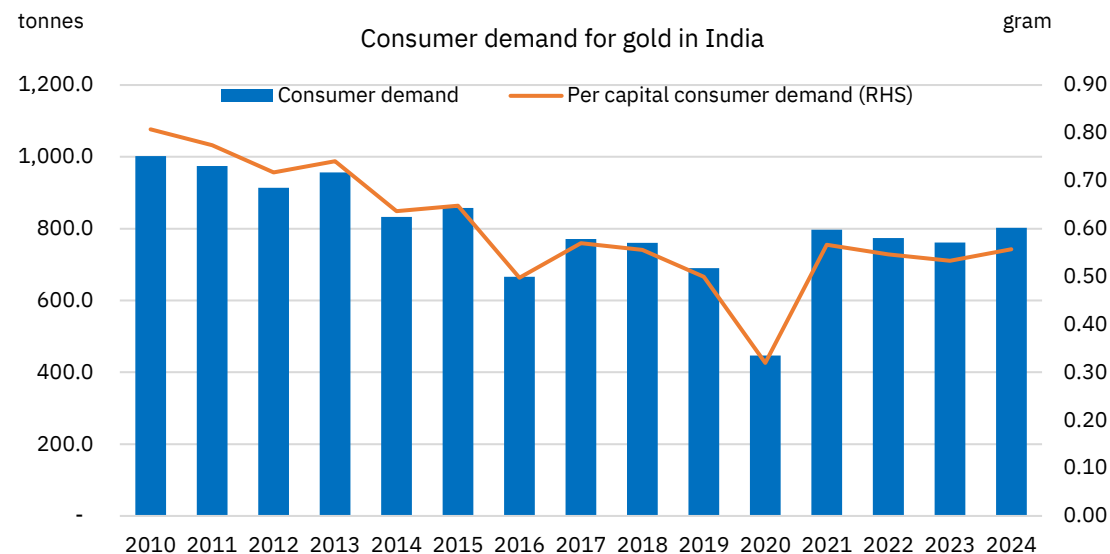
India's per capita gold demand has shown a secular decline from 2010 levels, bottoming out in 2020 before gradually recovering to pre-pandemic levels. Over the past four years, demand has largely plateaued around 0.55 grams per capita, underscoring the impact of demographic size, income constraints, and evolving consumption patterns.

In stark contrast, the highest per capita consumer demand in 2024 was observed in the UAE (4.4 grams), followed by Hong Kong (3.9 grams) and Kuwait (3.7 grams), highlighting the disparity between absolute and per capita demand across markets.

Table 12: Annual trend of country-wise per capita consumer (bars & coins and jewellery) demand

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
UAE	6.7	5.6	5.6	4.5	4.1	2.9	4.4	5.4	4.8	4.4
Hong Kong	7.2	5.8	6.2	7.0	5.3	2.4	3.3	3.3	5.1	3.9
Kuwait	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7
Singapore	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.6	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.2
Switzerland	6.1	5.5	5.0	4.3	3.5	5.0	5.1	5.6	4.1	1.9
Turkey	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.8
Saudi Arabia	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5
Iran	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.7
Thailand	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.7	-1.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
US	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6
Korea	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
China	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
India	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Vietnam	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
% YoY										
UAE	-10.2%	-16.5%	0.0%	-20.2%	-8.2%	-29.9%	51.1%	23.5%	-10.8%	-9.1%
Hong Kong	-14.6%	-19.7%	6.8%	12.2%	-24.4%	-54.4%	38.9%	-1.4%	56.0%	-24.1%
Kuwait	-13.2%	-10.7%	6.1%	-1.5%	-7.7%	-15.3%	30.9%	0.0%	1.2%	-8.0%
Singapore	-13.0%	-6.6%	-2.8%	-2.0%	-9.6%	-36.8%	26.5%	25.6%	-19.9%	6.0%
Switzerland	4.2%	-10.4%	-7.9%	-14.6%	-19.0%	42.8%	1.3%	10.4%	-27.2%	-53.1%
Turkey	-39.0%	-4.1%	31.8%	-21.9%	18.8%	63.7%	-36.0%	26.8%	57.8%	-20.8%
Saudi Arabia	-4.6%	-31.3%	-9.8%	-6.5%	-6.8%	-35.6%	45.8%	8.4%	2.3%	-5.6%
Iran	-11.8%	-33.8%	40.9%	39.5%	-24.5%	-20.1%	-8.0%	37.0%	-0.9%	-4.8%
Australia								14.9%	-32.4%	-21.2%
Thailand	-17.4%	-10.0%	-7.8%	6.5%	-42.4%	-274.8%	-144.9%	4.5%	12.2%	12.9%
US	14.8%	9.5%	-24.9%	-3.3%	-2.8%	23.2%	41.0%	-5.1%	-0.4%	-17.3%
Korea	14.2%	-14.4%	4.9%	-1.0%	-5.3%	-9.2%	12.1%	-18.1%	-15.0%	12.5%
China	-1.5%	-7.3%	4.0%	2.0%	-14.9%	-28.0%	56.5%	-17.7%	15.5%	-10.3%
India	1.8%	-23.2%	14.5%	-2.5%	-10.1%	-36.0%	77.2%	-3.6%	-2.5%	4.5%
Vietnam	-5.9%	-9.0%	-8.6%	9.3%	-7.0%	-30.2%	7.0%	36.2%	-6.9%	-0.9%

Source: World Gold Council, NSE EPR.

Figure 18: Consumer demand (bars & coins and jewellery) for gold in India


Source: World Gold Council, NSE EPR.

Gold demand expected to remain robust amid heightened global uncertainty: Gold has entered 2025 on a strong footing, building on last year's rally driven by record central bank purchases and growing institutional allocations through ETFs. With escalating macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainties, the underlying demand drivers for gold remain intact, if not stronger. Declining real interest rates, persistent financial market volatility, and a weaker dollar continue to reinforce gold's traditional role as a strategic hedge and store of value.

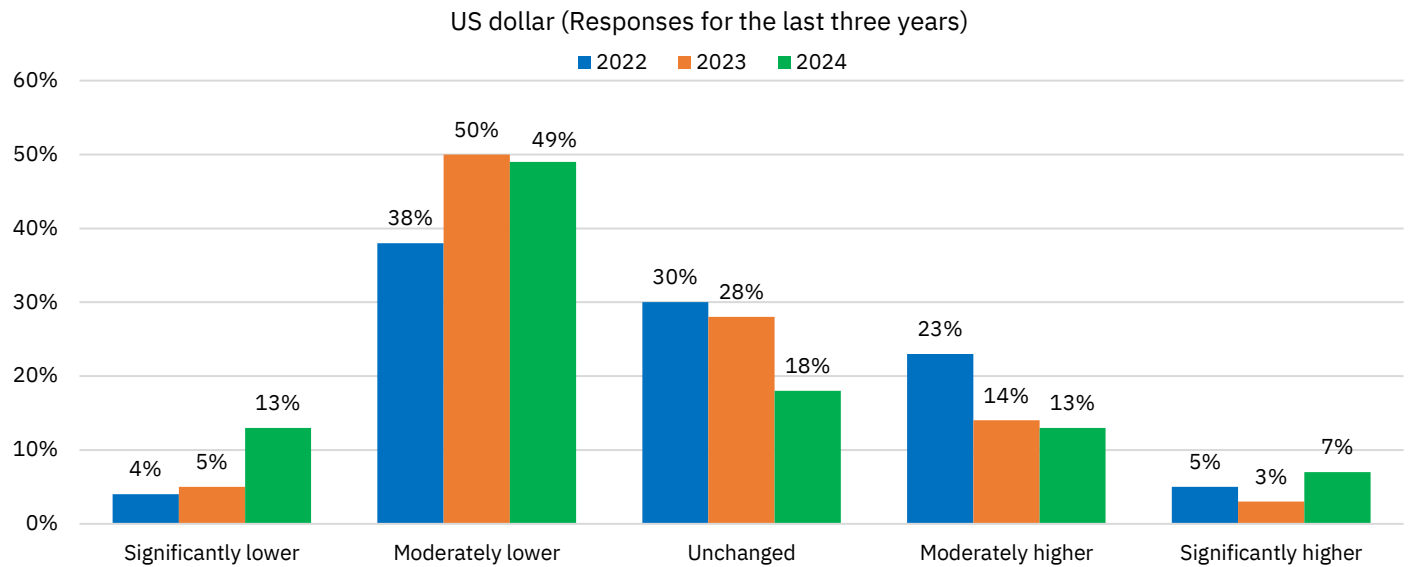
In Q1 2025 alone, gold prices have surged by 30% (As of April 21st, 2025), reflecting heightened safe-haven demand amid global dislocations. Central banks—particularly those from emerging markets—have maintained an aggressive gold accumulation stance, acquiring over 1,000 tonnes annually for the third consecutive year. This sustained buying reflects both tactical reserve diversification and long-term strategic repositioning in the face of evolving geopolitical alignments and reduced confidence in the US dollar.

Findings from the *2024 Central Bank Gold Reserves (CBGR) Survey* underscore this shift. A record 69% of surveyed central banks expect gold to form a larger share of their reserves over the next five years—up from 62% in 2023 and 46% in 2022. Key motivators include real interest rate trajectories, inflation management, and geopolitical risk mitigation. Notably, EMDE central banks are increasingly influenced by concerns over shifting global economic power structures—adding another layer to their pro-gold bias.

Concurrently, the role of the US dollar as the dominant reserve currency is under scrutiny. Confidence continues to erode, with 62% of respondents expecting a decline in the dollar's reserve share by 2029—up from 55% in 2023 and 42% in 2022. This erosion of dollar dominance adds further impetus to gold demand as central banks seek neutral reserve assets unlinked to geopolitical risk.

The World Gold Council notes that if macroeconomic conditions evolve in line with market expectations, gold prices may remain stable within a range but retain significant upside potential given the asymmetric risks ahead. As reserve strategies adapt to a fragmenting world order, central bank demand is expected to remain a key structural pillar for gold in 2025.

Figure 19: Distribution of responses on proportion of total reserves (foreign exchange and gold) denominated in US dollars five years from now



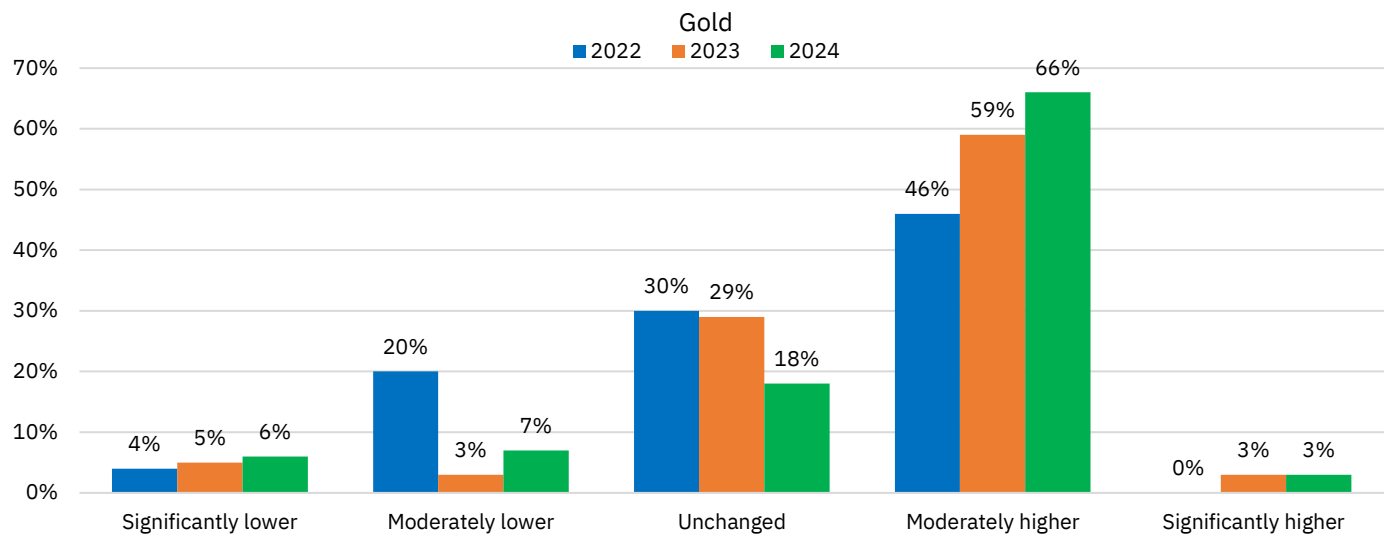
Source: World Gold Council.

Notes: 1. 2024 Base: All central banks (68); Advanced economy (23); EMDE (45).

2. 2023 Base: All central banks (57); Advanced economy (13); EMDE (44).

3. 2022 Base: All central banks (56); Advanced economy (13); EMDE (43).

Figure 20: Distribution of responses on proportion of total reserves (foreign exchange and gold) denominated in gold five years from now



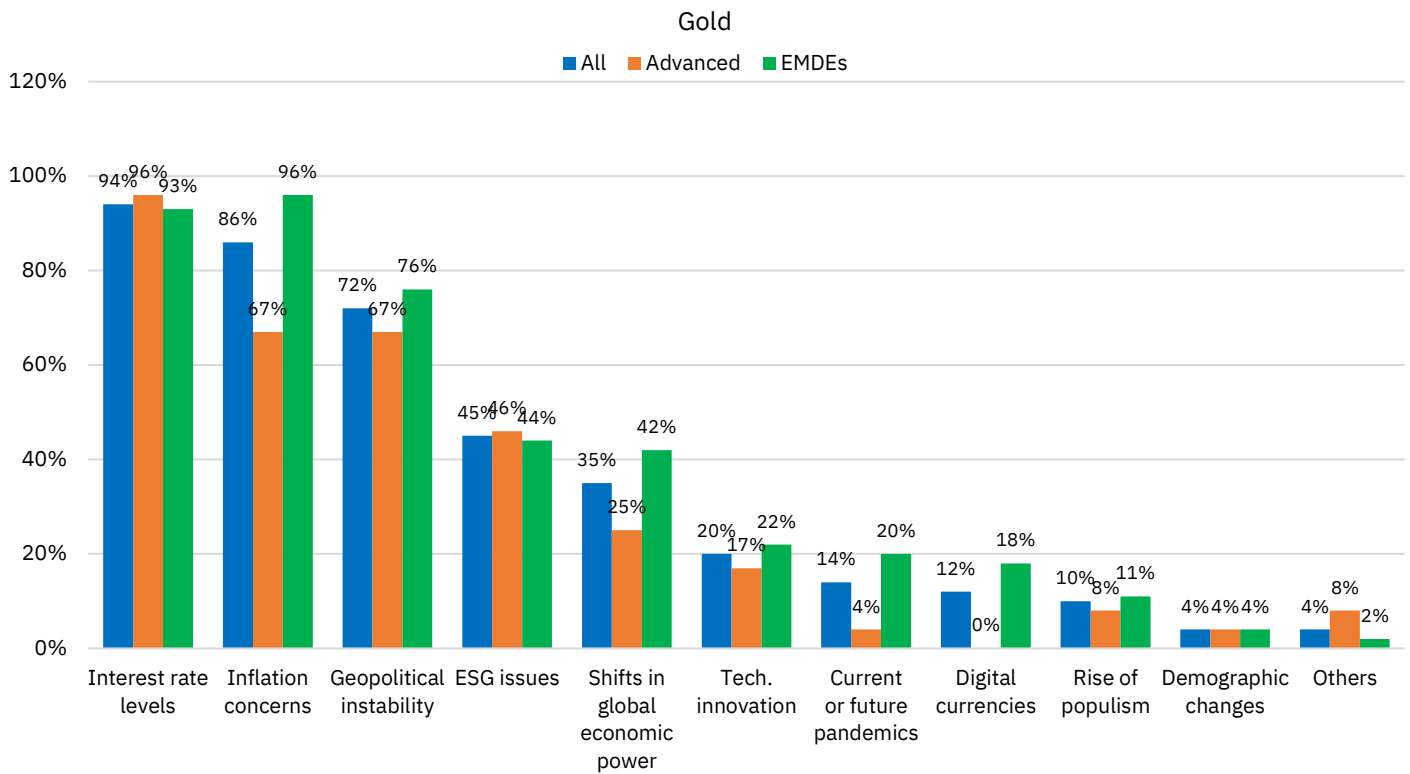
Source: World Gold Council.

Notes: 1. 2024 Base: All central banks (68); Advanced economy (23); EMDE (45).

2. 2023 Base: All central banks (57); Advanced economy (13); EMDE (44).

3. 2022 Base: All central banks (56); Advanced economy (13); EMDE (43).

Figure 21: Topics relevant for reserve management decisions



Source: World Gold Council.

Note: Base: All central banks (69); Advanced economy (24); EMDE (45).

Chart of the month

Tariff war and the global fallout

“There are decades where nothing happens; and there are weeks where decades happen.” Vladimir Lenin’s words—seen in earlier editions of *Market Pulse*—once again perfectly capture the whirlwind of events that unfolded earlier this month. In just over a week, the US administration announced sweeping reciprocal tariffs on 57 countries on April 2nd, paused them for 90 days, and then escalated the tariff war with China. This rapid policy churn has evoked comparisons with the Smoot-Hawley Act of 1930—a defining moment of interwar protectionism in US history.¹ Just as the 1930s tariffs led to a 64% collapse in US exports and deepened the Great Depression, today’s measures carry significant global risks. Prolonged tariff uncertainty would weigh heavily on global growth, trade volumes, and inflation dynamics. IMF studies suggest global GDP could fall by 0.8–1.2pp over 2025–26, with US and China growth projected to decline by 1–1.6pp.² The IMF’s April 2025 *World Economic Outlook* revised global growth forecasts downward by 50bps and 30bps for 2025 and 2026, to 2.8% and 3% respectively. The WTO expects merchandise trade to contract by 0.2–1.5% in 2025, while North American exports are projected to fall by 12.5%. Meanwhile, the US Fed has revised its 2025 inflation forecast higher by 20bps to 2.7%. The roots of this protectionist shift lie in the persistent widening of the US trade deficit—from an average of less than US\$200 bn in the 1990s to over US\$1.3 tn in 2024. Yet this strategy runs into the classical “Triffin dilemma”—the fundamental tension between maintaining the US dollar’s role as the global reserve currency and addressing trade imbalances. Furthermore, the move towards protectionism marks a sharp departure from foundational theories of international trade—from Ricardian comparative advantage to Heckscher-Ohlin models—all of which underscore the welfare-enhancing potential of free trade.³

The tit-for-tat tariff war shows no signs of easing, and uncertainty remains elevated. The shift from free trade orthodoxy to strategic trade frameworks underscores intensifying great power competition, weighing national security externalities against traditional efficiency losses. With the US and China accounting for nearly a quarter of global exports, a prolonged conflict risks broad spillovers. While the temporary pause offers a window for negotiation—especially for export-dependent Asian economies—India’s impact is expected to be limited, with various estimates projecting GDP growth to fall by around 0.2–0.3pp. Recent bilateral talks could help cushion risks. Financial markets remain cautious, with equities and bonds yet to fully stabilise, and ongoing trade tensions likely to weigh on the economy, markets, and policymaking.

- **Asian economies hit hard by reciprocal tariffs; pause brings respite...:** The recent US tariff measures on 57 countries mark a sharp turn toward protectionism, disproportionately impacting Asian economies. Following the April 2nd announcement, countries like Cambodia (49%), Vietnam (46%), Sri Lanka (44%), Bangladesh (37%), and Thailand (36%) faced significantly higher “reciprocal tariffs,” reflecting US concerns over bilateral trade deficits. The 22 Asian economies on whom the reciprocal tariffs were imposed account for around 2/5th of US imports. India (26%), Japan (24%), and the EU (20%) were relatively less affected. However, following the swift escalation, the US has now paused retaliatory tariffs for 90 days on all countries except China.⁴
- **...As widening trade deficit with US a critical reason for tariffs:** The US trade deficit has widened sharply over the decades—from a surplus in the 1950s to an average deficit of US\$185 bn in the 1990s to US\$1.2 tn during 2020–24. The

¹ The Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930 was a U.S. law that dramatically raised tariffs on thousands of imported goods in an effort to protect American farmers and manufacturers from foreign competition during the early years of the Great Depression.

² These computations are based on specific assumptions which have been detailed in the section on “Impact of the tariffs on the Global and Indian economy and markets”

³ Ricardo’s theory of *comparative advantage* posits that countries benefit from specializing in goods they can produce relatively more efficiently, even if they are less efficient in absolute terms. The Heckscher Ohlin model explains trade patterns based on countries’ relative factor endowments, highlighting that countries export goods that intensively use their abundant resources and import those that require scarce ones.

⁴ The baseline tariff rate of 10% on all countries and the product-specific tariffs applied by the US still continue.

formula used to calibrate the recent reciprocal tariff announcements was based on bilateral trade deficits and imports. Countries like Vietnam, Cambodia, Taiwan, Thailand, who were penalized with higher reciprocal tariffs have experienced their average deficit rise by more than 2.5x during 2013-16 and 2021-24.

- US and China engaged in a tit-for-tat trade war...:** There has been a dramatic tit-for-tat escalation of the tariff war between US and China, eventually reaching a stage where US has imposed a tariff of 145% and China has retaliated with 125%. Despite declining average trade deficit with China — from US\$357 bn during 2013-16 to US\$ 334 bn during 2021-24, coupled with a fall in import share from China from 20.4% in 2014 to 14% in 2024, US continues to remain cautious in trade deals with China. Although China's direct share in US imports has declined, trade is being rerouted through Mexico, Vietnam, South Korea, Thailand and Taiwan. Data shows that there has been a simultaneous increase in the share of US imports from these countries from 19.5% in 2014 to 29% in 2024 along with rise in Chinese exports to these countries from 9% to 13.7%.
- ...With implications for global growth, trade and inflation...:** Lingering tariff uncertainty is expected to dampen global growth and trade prospects in the coming years. An IMF study highlights that global growth could decline by 0.8pp/1.2pp in 2025/2026 due to risks such as tariffs and trade policy uncertainties, with sharper slowdown in China (1.1pp/1.6pp) and USA (1pp/1.6pp).⁵ The WTO estimates global merchandise trade to contract by 0.2%/1.5% in 2025 in a baseline/adverse scenario, 3pp lower than the previous forecast (pre-tariffs). Merchandise exports/imports of North America are estimated to decline by 12.5%/9.6% in 2025. The impact of tariffs on US inflation is likely to be severe with US Fed initially revising the headline number higher by 20bps to 2.7% as per the March 2025 FOMC projection material.
- ...And global equity, bond markets and US dollar facing headwinds:** Global financial markets came under pressure after the tariff announcements. The MSCI World and EM indices fell 5.5% and 4.7%, while US benchmarks saw steeper declines—Dow Jones by 6.1% and Nasdaq 100 by 6.8%, reflecting concerns over the impact of tariffs on industrials and technology.⁶ Bond markets also sold off, with 10-year US Treasury yields spiking 28 bps to 4.48% amid stagflation fears and hedge fund deleveraging. The US dollar weakened below 100 on fiscal concerns, while gold surged as investors sought safe-haven assets.
- Impact on Indian economy to be muted:** Despite rising tariffs and trade tensions, the impact on the Indian economy is expected to be modest, given Indian exports to the US accounts for less than 3% of GDP. The temporary pause in tariff implementation further cushions the near-term effect. A significant global growth slowdown due to escalating trade frictions could weigh on India's economic momentum through weaker external demand. In this context, strengthening bilateral trade arrangements between India and the US could help safeguard key export sectors, support supply chain resilience, and mitigate risks stemming from broader global trade disruptions.

⁵ This conclusion is based on IMF's study undertaken in the October 2024 edition of the World Economic Outlook. Based on the April 2025 edition, IMF forecasts a downward revision in global GDP growth by 50bps and 30 bps in 2025 and 2026 respectively.

⁶ The returns' calculation for MSCI World, EM, Dow Jones and Nasdaq has been computed from April 2nd to 16th, 2025.

Historical and theoretical context on tariffs

Liberation Day or Smoot-Hawley Redux?: On April 2nd, the Trump administration introduced sweeping reciprocal tariff rates on 57 countries, which were eventually paused for a 90-day period and replaced with the overarching 10% import levy. However, China received markedly harsher treatment, with tariffs escalating sharply to 145% (including a 20% fentanyl tariff); in retaliation China imposed a steep 125% tariff on US imports, thereby intensifying the ongoing tit-for-tat tariff war. However, the EU matched Trump's 90-day pause by suspending its retaliatory tariffs on steel and aluminum imports, although it explicitly warned of potential countermeasures if negotiations ultimately fail.

Liberation day tariff announcements strongly echo the Smoot-Hawley Act of 1930 (a protectionist policy enacted during the early stages of the Great Depression), which raised tariffs on approximately 20,000 imported goods. The Depression-era measure triggered devastating retaliatory actions from trading partners, causing US exports to plummet by 64%, global trade to contract by 65%, and farm exports, in particular, to fall by 33%.⁷ Meanwhile, unemployment surged to 25%, a 17pp increase since 1930.⁸ Following the April 8th announcements, current protectionist policies carry the risk of substantial long-run economic repercussions. Some private institutional estimates suggest these could lead to a US GDP contraction of about 6%, a 5% decrease in wages, and an average lifetime financial setback of US\$22,000 for middle-income American households, while also potentially shrinking global GDP by 0.5% annually.⁹

Furthermore, the WTO estimates a 0.2% contraction in global trade for 2025, falling short by nearly 3 pp compared to the expected growth in a 'low tariff' baseline scenario.¹⁰ IMF estimates US economy to expand at 1.8% in 2025, 90 bps lower than the baseline projection made in January 2025.¹¹ Moreover, elevated global debt levels (US\$250 tn in 2023) severely constrain fiscal policy responses to potential economic shocks.¹² Such a scenario is reminiscent of the prolonged economic damage inflicted by the Smoot-Hawley tariffs, whose adverse effects persisted until the onset of World War II.

⁷ Corporate Finance Institute, "Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act - Overview, Legislative History, Impact," accessed April 19, 2025.

⁸ U.S. Bureau of the Census; Social Science Research Council (1960), *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957*, Washington, DC: Govt. Print. Office, p. 70

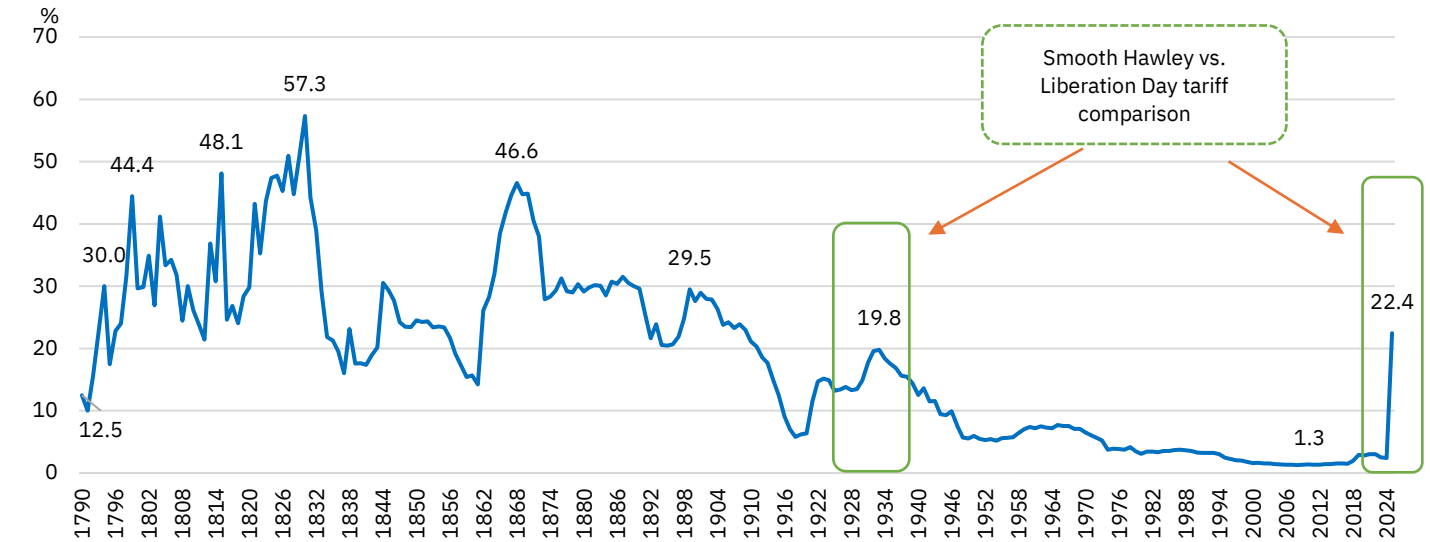
⁹ Penn Wharton Budget Model, "The Economic Effects of President Trump's Tariffs," April 10, 2025

¹⁰ World Trade Organization, *Global Trade Outlook – April 2025*, accessed April 19, 2025

¹¹ As per IMF World Economic Outlook – April 2025

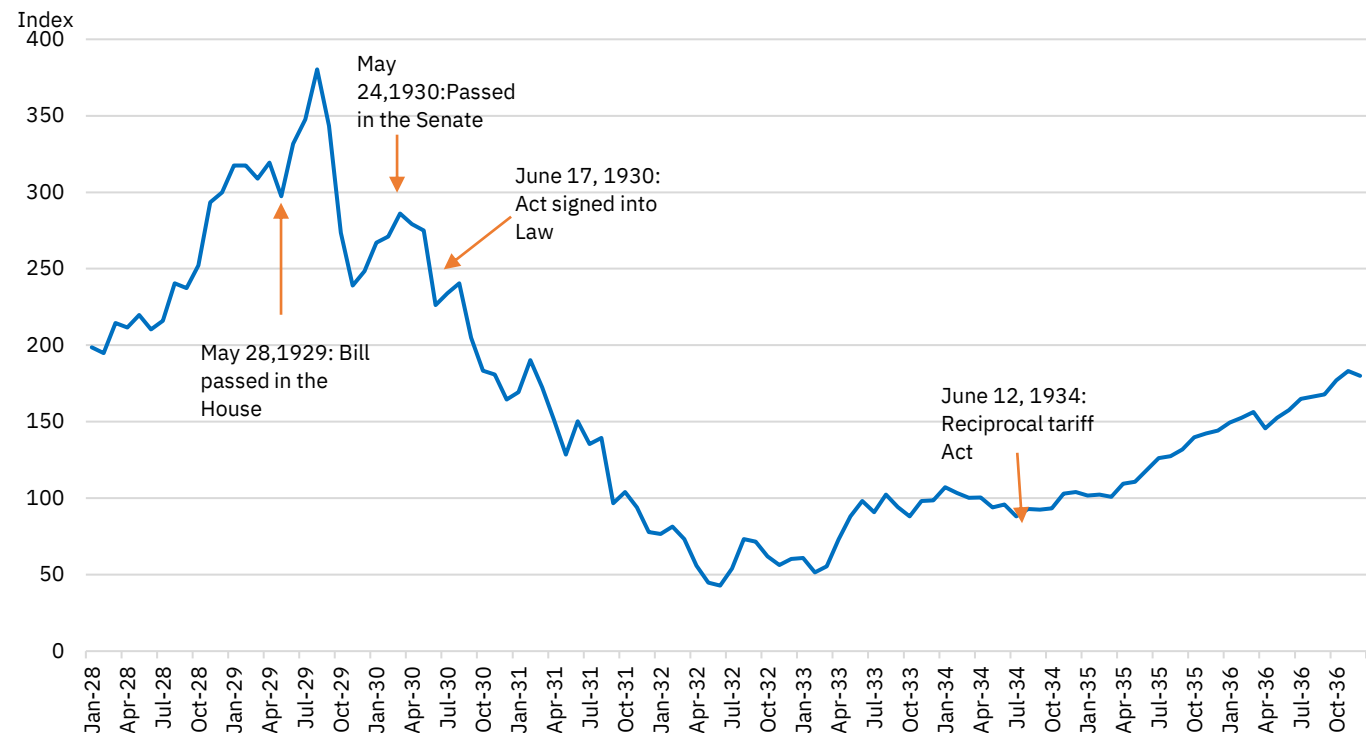
¹² International Monetary Fund, *Global Debt Monitor 2024* (Washington, DC: IMF, 2024)

Figure 22: Long history of the US effective tariff rates (%)



Source: The Budget Lab, Yale Research.

Figure 23: US Dow Jones Industrial share price index performance during Smooth-Hawley Tariff Act



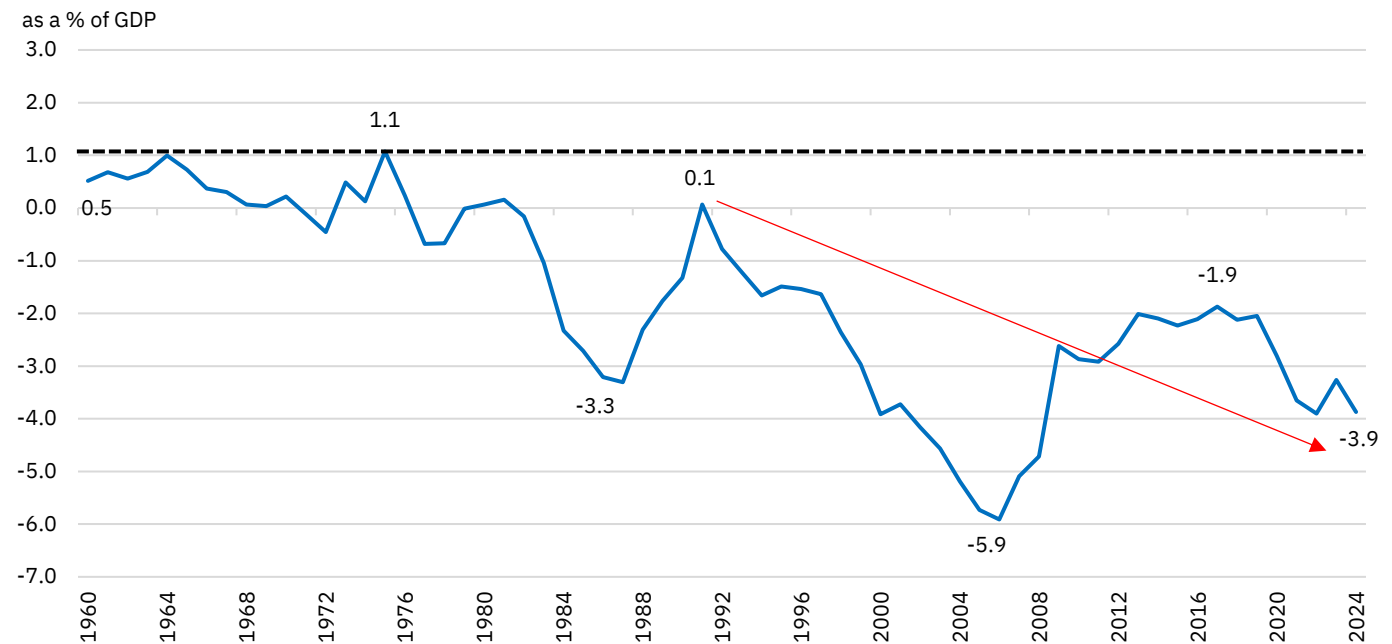
Source: LSEG Workspace, CFA Institute, NSE EPR.

Why must the US run deficits? Insights from the Triffin Framework: The theoretical justification behind the persistent US current account deficit is rooted in the emergence of a “Triffin world.” In such a world, named after economist Robert Triffin, reserve currency serves as a form of global money supply, extensively to be used for trade, investment and reserves. The demand for this reserve currency is driven by global trade volumes and the savings needs of other economies. The US dollar's status as the global reserve currency creates sustained international demand for the US dollar and US Treasuries, artificially strengthening the dollar, consequently widening trade deficits and

further exacerbating real economic consequences. This currency overvaluation has significantly impacted manufacturing employment, with estimates suggesting between 0.6 mn and 2 mn jobs lost during 2000-2011, thanks to intense competition from the Chinese imports. Consequently, the reserve currency status compels the US to maintain persistent current account deficits to satisfy global demand for US dollars.¹³

As US share of global GDP has declined (from 40% in the 1960s to 26% today), these pressures — the mismatch between the needs of the global financial system and what the US economy can supply in the form of global liquidity— have only intensified.¹⁴ These structural pressures give rise to what is known as the **“Triffin dilemma/paradox.”** To sustain global demand for reserve currency, the US must run larger fiscal and current account deficits relative to the size of its economy, exacerbating currency misalignment and external imbalances. Over time, these deficits may become unsustainable, posing risks to the stability and credibility of the US dollar’s reserve status, keeping the global system locked in this paradox.

Figure 24: US Current Account Balance (as a % of nominal GDP)



Note: Annual figures are calculated as the average of the current quarterly account balance expressed as a percentage of quarterly nominal GDP.

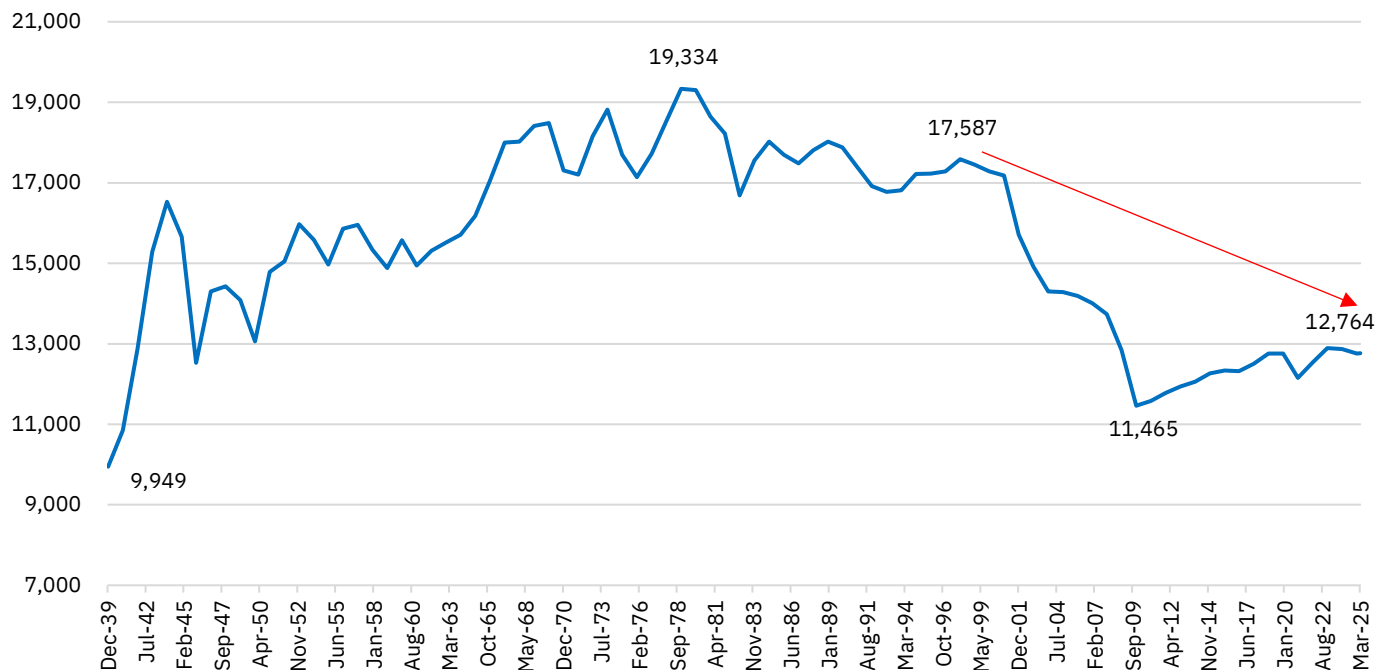
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), CEIC, NSE EPR.

¹³ Stephen Miran, A User’s Guide to Restructuring the Global Trading System (Hudson Bay Capital, November 2024)

¹⁴ Visual Capitalist, "Visualizing the U.S. Share of the Global Economy Over Time; and Worldometer, "GDP by Country," accessed April 19, 2025.

Figure 25: US Manufacturing All Employees

in thousand persons



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, FRED, NSE EPR.

Note: Figures are seasonally adjusted and reflect end-of-period values.

Stylized facts and analysis on the Trump tariff announcements

US tariffs protectionism deepens globally with major focus on China...: The tariff measures rolled out by the USA under the Trump administration has marked a sharp turn towards protectionism with implications varying significantly across trading partners. After initially remaining product-specific (steel, aluminum, autos) and country-specific (China, Canada and Mexico), the trade actions expanded in scope and intensity with “*reciprocal tariffs*” announced on April 2nd, 2025. The US imposed a 10% baseline tariff on imports from all countries with certain countries subject to significantly higher reciprocal tariffs above the baseline number of 10%. Asian economies were disproportionately affected with economies like Cambodia (49%), Vietnam (46%), Sri Lanka (44%), Bangladesh (37%), Thailand (36%), Taiwan (32%) and Taiwan (32%), reflecting US concerns around relatively higher trade deficits. In relative terms, some other major economies like India (26%), Japan (24%) and the European Union (20%) have been relatively less affected. Several critical products such as copper, pharmaceuticals, semiconductors, bullion, energy and electronics (including smartphones and computers) were exempted at various stages, largely due to their strategic importance and to mitigate domestic economic disruptions.

However, post the April 2nd announcement, the trajectory of trade actions has diverged. While President Trump opted to pause retaliatory tariffs for a period of 90-days on all countries except China, tensions with Beijing escalated rapidly. That said, the 10% baseline tariffs and product specific tariffs continue for all countries. Prior to April 2nd, USA tariffs on Chinese goods stood at 20%, was raised to 30% on April 5th and was additional 34% kicking in after April 9th. In response, China imposed a 34% tariff effective April 4th. Over the following days, the US raised its effective tariff on Chinese goods to 104%, which China countered with an 84% tariff by April 9th. The confrontation

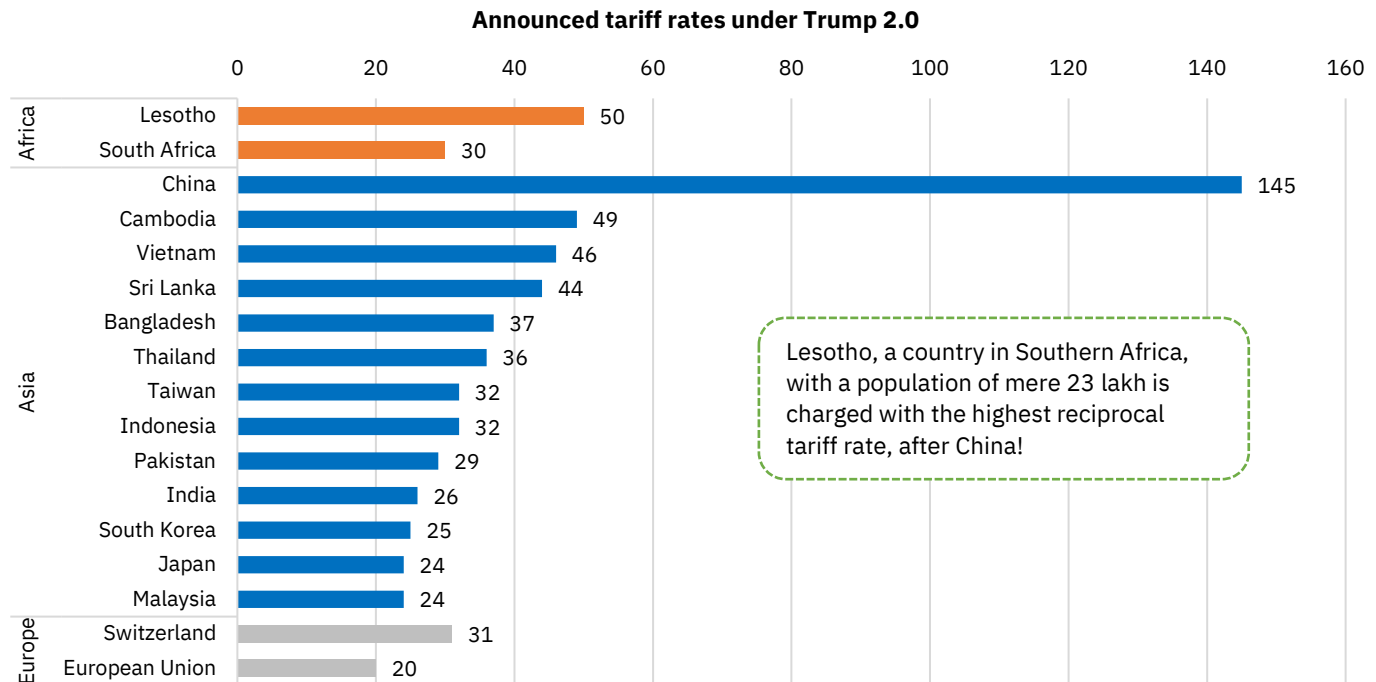
culminated in a dramatic escalation on April 9th, when the US imposed a steep 145% tariff on Chinese goods, prompting China to retaliate with a 125% tariff by April 11th. The tariff war has moved forward with US announcing export controls on advanced technologies while China imposing curbs on rare earth metals and other critical inputs.

Table 13: Timeline of tariff measures

Timeline	Event Summary
Feb-01	Trump signs an order imposing tariffs on imports from Canada, Mexico, and China.
Feb-03	Trump delays Mexico and Canada tariffs by one month.
Feb-09	Trump announces 25% duties on steel and aluminum imports.
Feb-10	China imposes 10–15% tariffs on U.S. goods in response.
Feb-13	Trump pledges “fair and reciprocal duties” on all major trade partners.
Mar-04	U.S. enforces 25% tariffs on Canada and Mexico, 10% on China.
Mar-05	Trump grants U.S. automakers a one-month reprieve from Canada and Mexico tariffs.
Mar-06	Trump exempts USMCA-covered products from tariffs.
Mar-07	Trump threatens tariffs on Canadian dairy and lumber.
Mar-10	Canada imposes a 25% surcharge on U.S. electricity.
Mar-11	Trump threatens 50% tariffs on Canadian steel and aluminum; Canada backs down.
Mar-12	U.S. global 25% steel and aluminum tariffs take effect. Canada retaliates with \$21 bn in duties. EU and others announce \$28 bn in countermeasures.
Mar-13	Trump threatens 200% duties on EU wine and champagne in response to EU targeting U.S. whiskey.
Mar-26	Trump announces 25% tariff on foreign autos and parts, effective April 3.
Mar-27	Trump warns of higher tariffs on EU and Canada if they coordinate retaliation.
Mar-30	Trump threatens tariffs on all countries starting April 2.
Apr-02	Trump imposes a 10% baseline tariff on all imports, higher for some.
Apr-03	Trump’s 25% auto tariffs start.
Apr-05	10% tariffs on selected countries take effect.
Apr-07	Trump threatens 50% more tariffs on China, shows no signs of retreat.
Apr-08	U.S. enacts additional 50% tariff on China.
Apr-09	April 2 remaining tariffs take effect. China, raises its duties on US to 84%. Trump hikes China’s tariffs to 125%, lowers others back to 10% for 90 days.
Apr-10	U.S. clarifies China duties total 145% with earlier fentanyl-related tariffs.
Apr-11	China retaliated its tariffs on U.S. goods to 125%. Trump exempts phones and tech, reducing China’s tariff to 20% on select products.

Source: As of News Reports, Information as of April 14.

Color codes: 1) Announcements and implementation by USA, 2) Announcements and implementation by China 3) Announcements and implementation by other countries 4) Other general statements on threats/warnings

Figure 26: Announced country-wise reciprocal tariff rates


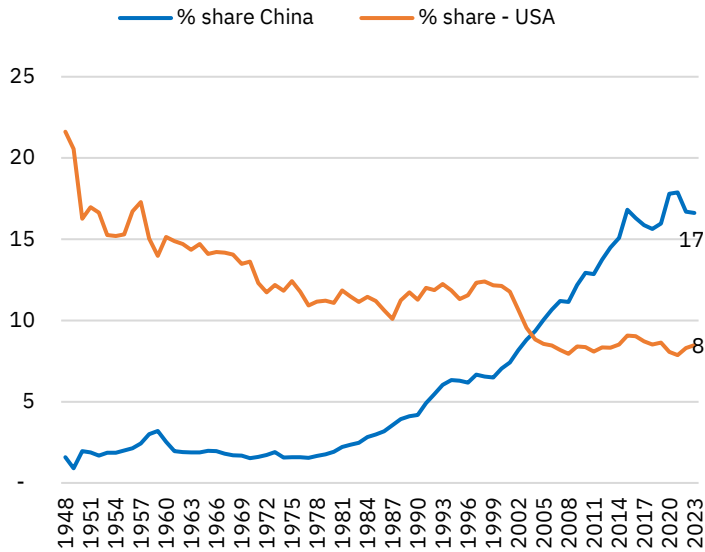
Source: White House Press Release, NSE EPR Note: 1) In case of China, the reciprocal tariff rates have increased from 34% initially to 84% to 125% and 145% as on April 11th, 2025 2) The reciprocal tariffs announced on other countries, barring China has been paused for a 90-day period as on April 9th, 2025.

The sharp escalation in the trade war between the USA and China holds significant ramifications for global trade. Together, the USA and China account for nearly one fourth of global exports and imports, making them key pillars of international trade flows. While the share of imports for both these countries is similar at around 13% each, China's share in global exports at ~17% significantly outpaces that of the US (8%), marking it the world's largest exporter of merchandise goods. Any sustained disruption in trade ties via retaliatory tariff wars between these two economies could reverberate across global supply chains, dampen investor sentiments, and pose risks to global economic growth, especially for trade-dependent economies.

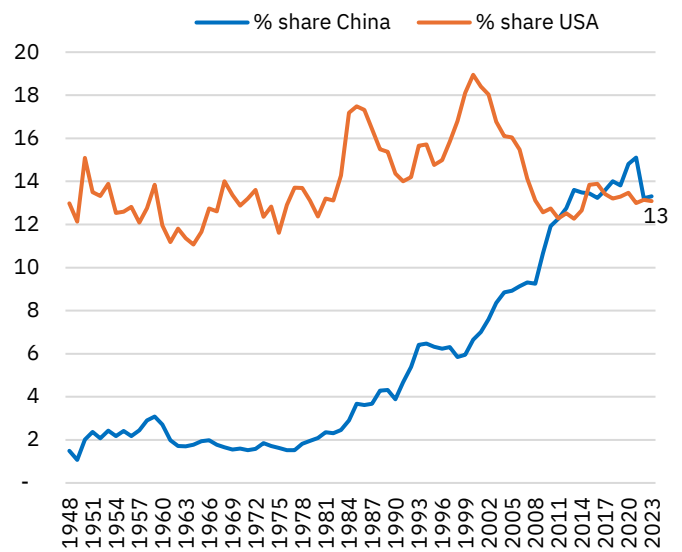
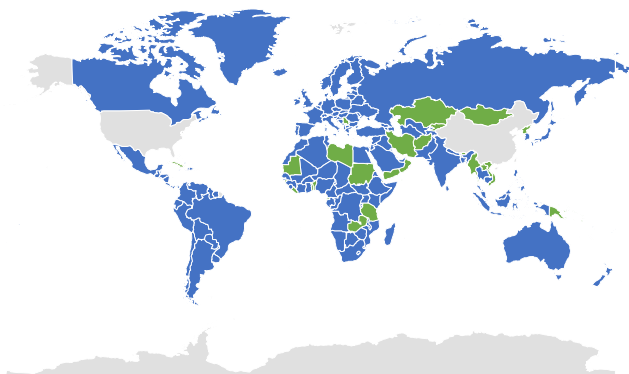
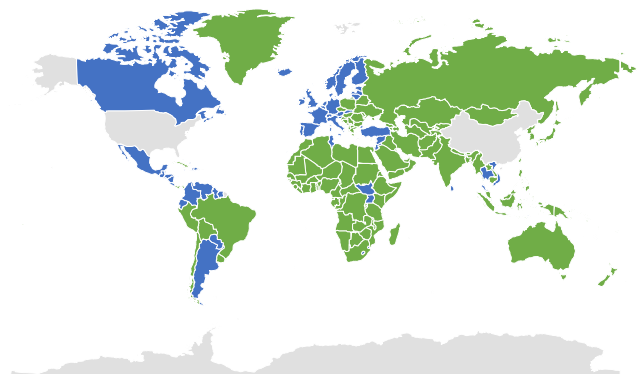
Table 14: Timeline of tariff announcements between US and China

Date	US on China (all products)	China on US (all products)
Feb-04	10%	
Mar-04	20%	
Mar-12	20%	
Apr-02	20%	
Apr-03	20%	
Apr-04		34%
Apr-05	30%	
Apr-09	104%	84%
Apr-10	145%	
Apr-11		125%

Source: Various news reports, NSE EPR Note: 1) Announcements have been recorded till April 17th, 2025 2) US has imposed product specific tariffs globally which includes 25% on steel and aluminium since March 12th and 25% on auto since April 3rd. 3) China has imposed product-specific tariffs on US which includes 10% on crude oil & agriculture machinery, 15% on coal and LNG since February 10th and 10-15% on agriculture products since March 4th, 2025

Figure 27: Share of China and USA in global exports


Source: WTO, NSE EPR.

Figure 28: Share of China and USA in global imports

Figure 29: US & China as top trading partners: 2000

Figure 30: US & China as top trading partners: 2024


Source: ITC Trade Map, WITS, NSE EPR.

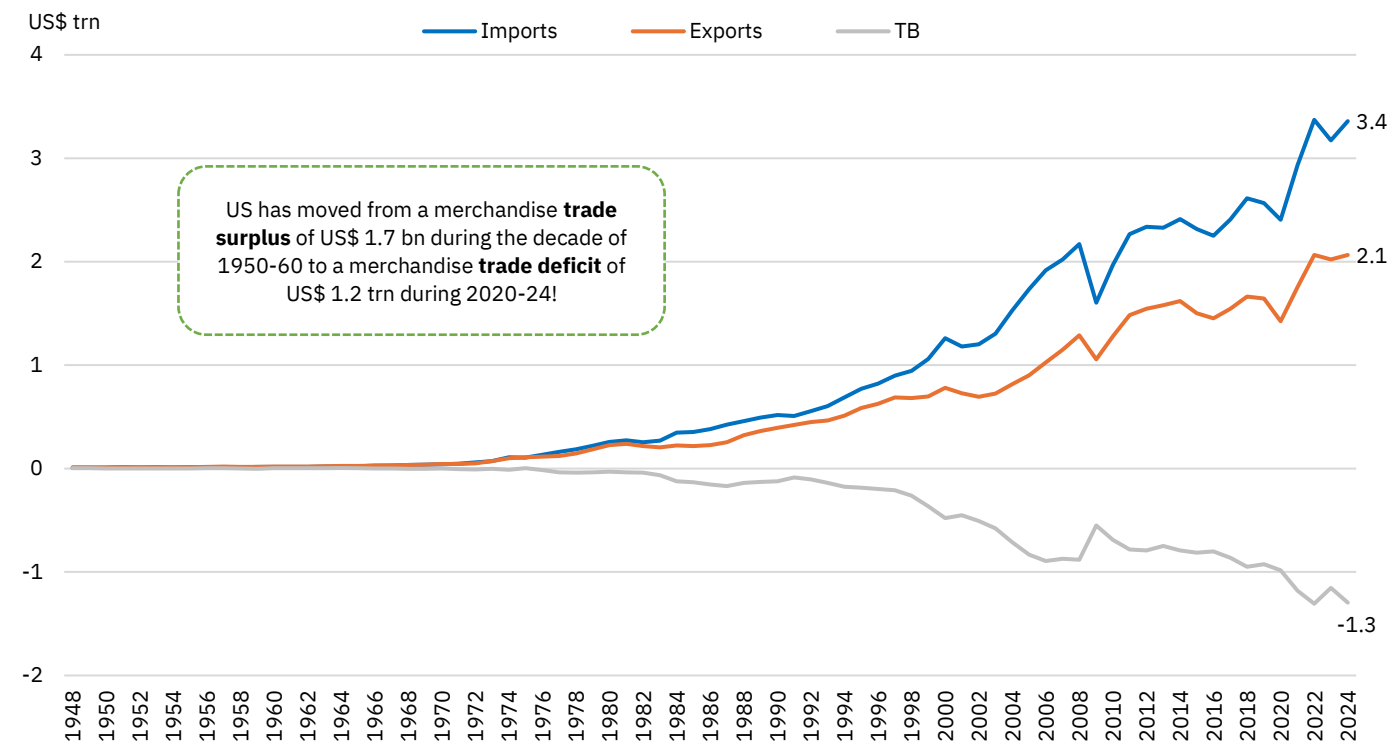
Note: 1) Trade is defined as the sum of exports and imports 2) The shade highlight which of the two countries are the top trading partner for the respective country
Color codes: 1) US as the largest trading partner 2) China as the largest trading partner

... as most countries have witnessed widening trade deficits with the USA...: Over the decades, the US trade deficit has widened considerably— from an average decadal trade surplus of US\$ 1.7 bn in the 1950s to a deficit of US\$ 185 bn in the decade of 1990s and further expanding almost 6.4x to an average of US\$ 1.2 trn during 2020-2024. A key factor used for calibrating the level of the announced tariffs — which have been subsequently paused for 90 days— appears to be the magnitude of bilateral trade deficits. In determining the net tariff adjustment, the administration seems to have used a formula based on each country's trade deficit with the USA relative to its imports to the US. After considering some simplistic assumptions around price elasticity of demand and elasticity of import prices with respect to tariffs, the formula for computation of tariffs boils down to dividing the trade deficit with the trading partner by total imports from that country and then halving the result. For instance, with a bilateral deficit of US\$ 49 bn and imports of US\$ 91 bn, the implied tariff on Indian goods was set at 26%.

Countries with high or accelerating deficits have been penalized more aggressively. For example, the US trade deficit with Vietnam rose from an average of US\$28 bn during 2013–16 to US\$115 bn during 2021–24. Similarly, trade deficits with Taiwan, Cambodia, and Thailand have all expanded by 3.7x/4.4x/2.5x respectively in comparing the average deficit during 2013-16 to 2021-24. These trends have likely reinforced the administration’s rationale for stronger trade protection against these economies. In case of China, the average trade deficit, which had widened from US\$ 331 bn during 2013-16 to US\$ 357 bn, has tapered off to some extent to US\$ 334 bn during 2021-24, aided by supply chain diversification and tariffs imposed during Trump administration 1.0 regime. Despite the moderation in trade deficit, albeit remaining elevated and amongst the highest, the tariffs would have been as high as 64% (i.e 20% + 10% + 34%), before the commencement of the tariff war between these two economies, spiking the tariff levels to 145% on China. The countries with whom the US has a trade surplus like Brazil, Singapore and Australia have also been penalized with a baseline tariff rate of 10%.

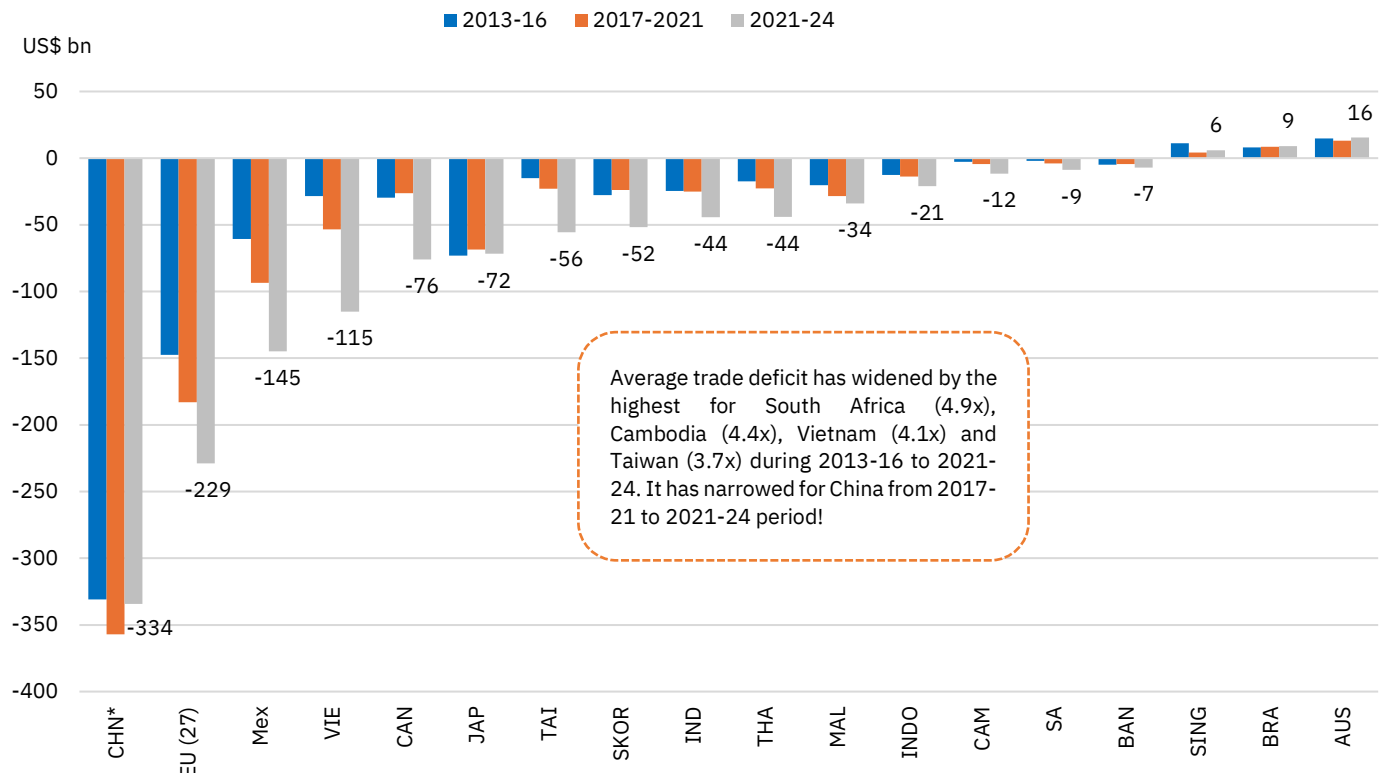
In 2000, US trade (exports + imports) totaled approximately US\$2 tn – nearly quadruple the China's export of US\$0.5 tn at that time. By 2024, US's total trade reached US\$5.4 tn, while China, having surpassed the US in 2012, now commands a dominant position with trade volumes of US\$6.2 tn in 2024. Over this two-decade-plus period, US trade expanded by 171% (CAGR: +4.2%) whereas China's trade surged by an extraordinary 1199% (CAGR: +11.3%). This dramatic shift in relative trade volumes mirrors the changing dynamics in global economic influence, with China's accelerated growth trajectory fundamentally altering the international trade landscape that had been dominated by the US.¹⁵

Figure 31: Annual trend in US merchandise exports, imports and trade balance



Source: WTO, ITC Trade Maps, NSE EPR

¹⁵ Trade here refers to the sum of imports and exports

Figure 32: Trade balance of US with major economies


Source: ITC Trade Map Notes: 1) List of countries: CHN: China, EU: European Union, MEX: Mexico, VIE: Vietnam, CAN: Canada, JAP: Japan, TAI: Taiwan, SKOR: South Korea, IND: India, THA: Thailand, MAL: Malaysia, INDO: Indonesia, CAM: Cambodia, SA: South Africa, BAN: Bangladesh, SING: Singapore, BRA: Brazil, AUS: Australia

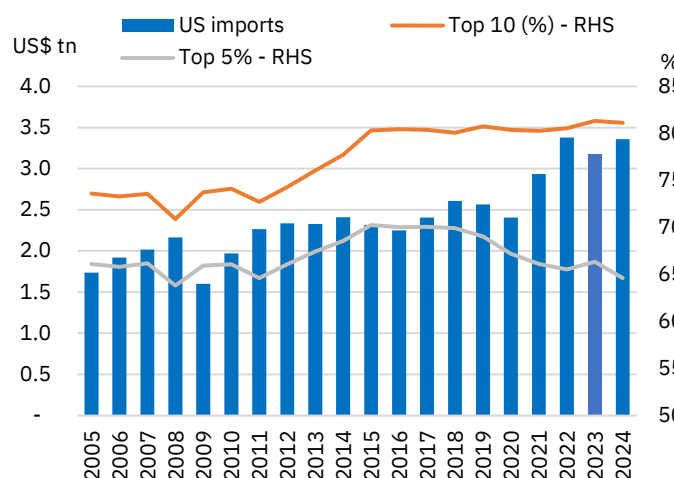
... with the share of imports from beyond top five importers also increasing: Over the last two decades, while the total value of US imports has nearly doubled—from US\$1.7 tn in 2005 to over US\$3.3 tn in 2024—the composition of import sources has undergone a notable shift. The share of the top 10 trading partners has remained broadly stable at around 80% since 2015, indicating continued dependence on a concentrated group of economies.¹⁶ However, within this group, the top five partners' share has gradually declined—from a peak of 70% in 2015 to 64.6% in 2024. This decline largely reflects the falling share of imports from China (including Hong Kong and Macao) from 20.4% in 2014 to 14% in 2024 and Japan from 5.7% in 2014 to 4.5% in 2024, even as countries like Mexico, Vietnam, South Korea, Taiwan, India, and Thailand have steadily gained ground.

Interestingly, this realignment coincides with a marked rise in Chinese exports to several of these emerging trade partners. For instance, the share of Chinese exports to Mexico, Vietnam, Malaysia, Taiwan and Thailand has risen significantly between 2014 and 2024. This suggests that while the direct share of China in US imports has fallen, some of this trade may be rerouted through other Asian economies that are increasingly integrated with Chinese supply chains. Data shows that there has been a simultaneous increase in the share of US imports from these countries from 19.5% in 2014 to 29% in 2024 along with rise in Chinese exports to these countries from 9% to 13.7% during the same period.

As a result, the US trade deficit with several of these countries has widened, even as the bilateral deficit with China has moderated.

¹⁶ The top 10 trading partners have been decided based on the total imports as of 2024 and the list in descending order is as follows: European Union (27), Mexico, China (including Hong Kong and Macao), Canada, Japan, Vietnam, South Korea, Taiwan, India and Thailand

Figure 33: Trends in total merchandise US imports from the world



Source: ITC Trade Map, NSE EPR; Notes: 1) Top 10 import partners include European Union (EU-27), Mexico (MEX), China (including Hong Kong and Macao), Canada (CAN), Japan (JAP), Vietnam (VIE), South Korea(KOR), Taiwan (TAI), India (IND) and Thailand (THA) 2) Top 5 and 10% denotes the share of the top 5 and top 10 trading partners from where the US imports with the list of top trading partners decided based on the imports in 2024.

Table 15: Trends in share of US imports from major trading partners (%)

Trading partner	2005	2009	2014	2019	2024
EU	15.4	14.9	15.4	18	18.4
MEX	9.9	11.1	12.3	14	15.2
CHN+	15.6	19.5	20.4	18.6	14.0
CAN	17.0	14.2	14.7	12.7	12.6
JAP	8.2	6.1	5.7	5.7	4.5
VIE	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.7	4.2
KOR	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.1	4.0
TAI	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.2	3.5
IND	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.7
UK	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.1
THA	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.0

Table 16: Trends in share of Chinese exports to some of key partners of USA (%)

	2005	2009	2014	2019	2024
Mexico	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.3
Thailand	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.5
Malaysia	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.5
Viet Nam	0.7	1.3	2.5	3.6	4.3
Taiwan	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.1
Subtotal	5.8	6.4	9.0	11.2	13.7
Hong Kong	16.3	13.8	15.5	11.1	8.1

Source: ITC Trade Map, NSE EPR.

Pause in reciprocal tariffs allows opportunity for recalibration: The recent pause in US reciprocal tariff actions—excluding China, Mexico, and Canada—offers a window for negotiation.¹⁷ Several Asian economies, particularly Vietnam (~21% of GDP), Cambodia (18.9%) Taiwan (14.4%), Thailand (10.4%), and Malaysia (9.9%), stand to benefit from this pause, given their growing integration into US supply chains and significant export exposure to the US. Notwithstanding the relatively low exposure as measured by India's exports to USA (as a % of GDP), India is well-positioned to benefit from the tariff pause given that US is its largest export destination with a share of 18.3% of total exports from India. That said, the elevated export dependence of these Asian economies along with the US neighbors (Mexico and Canada) warrant caution. Any resurgence in trade tensions or tariff escalation could materially impact their economies.

On an encouraging note, several countries are currently engaged in bilateral trade negotiations with the USA and may help limit the downside risks to global trade and economic growth. For instance, Vietnam has signaled its intention to eliminate tariffs on US exports over time while India has informed to cut tariffs on more than half of US imports totaling US\$ 23 bn, as part of the initial deal.

¹⁷ The pause in reciprocal tariffs is for a period of 90 days but US continues to charge tariffs at a baseline rate of 10% on all countries with specific products like steel, aluminium and autos being charged a higher tariff rate of 25%

Table 17: Country-wise summary of various merchandise trade and economic indicators

Country	Reciprocal tariff (%)	Imports (US\$ bn)	Imports (% of total)	Trade balance with USA (US\$ bn)	GDP (US\$ bn)	Exports to US (US\$ bn)	Exports (as % of GDP)	Exports to US (% of total exports)	US Rank in country's export
EU (27)	20	618	18.4	-247	19,403	563.3	2.9	8.3	1
Mexico*	25	510	15.2	-176	1,848	472.2	26.4	79.6	1
China (incl Hong Kong and Macao)	145	469	14.0	-297	18,729	565.2	3.0	13.4	1
Canada*	25	422	12.6	-74	2,215	435.0	20.3	76.5	1
Japan	24	152	4.5	-72	4,070	141.4	3.5	20	1
Vietnam	46	142	4.2	-129	468	97.1	20.7	27.5	1
South Korea	25	135	4.0	-70	1,870	128.4	6.9	18.8	2
Taiwan	32	119	3.5	-76	775	111.3	14.4	23.5	1
India	26	91	2.7	-49	3,889	80.8	2.1	18.3	1
Thailand	36	66	2.0	-48	529	54.9	10.4	18.3	1
Malaysia	24	54	1.6	-26	440	43.4	9.9	13.2	2
Singapore	10	44	1.3	2	531	44.0	8.3	8.7	4
Brazil	10	44	1.3	5	2,188	40.6	1.9	12	2
Indonesia	32	30	0.9	-19	1,403	26.4	1.9	10	2
Australia	10	17	0.5	18	1,802	15.4	0.9	4.5	6
Cambodia	49	13	0.4	-13	47	8.9	18.9	37.4	1
South Africa	1.5	15	0.4	-9	403	8.2	2.0	7.5	3

Source: White House Press Release, ITC Trade Maps, IMF WEO, NSE EPR Notes: 1) Imports to USA, Imports (% of total imports), Trade balance with USA, GDP pertain to 2024 2) Export and GDP data of Mexico, Canada, Macao and Brazil pertain to 2023 while for all other countries pertain to 2024 3) * The tariffs on Canada and Mexico are subject to 25% tariffs on goods that don't comply with the US-Mexico-Canada agreement or USMCA as well as 25% tariffs on steel, aluminium and autos. These countries are not subject to the 10% baseline tariffs imposed on all countries since April 5th onwards. 4) Asian economies have been highlighted for reference

Product-wise tariff profile highlights asymmetry between US and India: A significant portion of US imports from India — 71% by value — falls under tariff lines with zero duty, covering 48 HS2 product categories. In contrast, only 1% of India's imports from the U.S. enjoy duty-free access, spread across just 2 product categories. Furthermore, nearly 90% of India's imports from the US fall within the 0–10% tariff range, while a relatively smaller share of US imports from India (22%) faces similar low tariff rates. This suggests that the US offers a significantly more liberal tariff regime to Indian exports than India does to US goods. The asymmetry underscores the relatively higher tariff protection maintained by India. The result shown below draws parallel to the result from a recent EPW paper by Sahoo et al. (2025) on Implications of US's Trade Policy on India – Minimizing Damage and Maximizing Opportunities.¹⁸

¹⁸ Sahoo, P., Bishnoi, A., Parashar, M., & Rao, K. (2025, April). Implications of US's trade policy on India: Minimising damage and maximising opportunities. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 60(15).

Table 18: India v/s USA tariff comparison: product-level for 2023

Tariff range	India's import from US		USA's imports from India	
	Number of HS2 code products	Import share %	Number of HS2 code products	Import share %
0	2	1	48	71
Nil - 5%	9	42	33	17
5 - 10%	46	45	8	5
10 - 20%	17	7	6	6
20%-30%	8	0	1	0
30-40%	8	2		
40-80%	4	1		
80-120%	3	1		

Source: ITC Trade Maps, NSE EPR.

Table 19: Product-wise list of the highest tariff rates

Product code	Product	India's imports from USA (US\$ '000)	Import share (%)	India tariffs rate on US(%)	US tariff rate on India (%)
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	571,057	1.4	76	3
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	186,309	0.4	120	1
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	32,046	0.1	87	7
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	20,446	0.0	66	12
10	Cereals	1,255	0.0	45	1
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	392	0.0	93	0
16	Preparations of meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	347	0.0	49	2

Source: ITC Trade Maps, NSE EPR Note: 1) Data here pertains to 2023.

Additionally, analysis of the US import composition across select product categories where India holds dominant share reveals that top 10 such products collectively account for less than 4% of the total US imports. India accounts for 36% of US imports of "Other vegetable fibers & paper yarn" and 35% in "Textile floor coverings," highlighting strong footholds in specific traditional and value-added textile segments. These are areas where India is already performing well and can further consolidate and expand its position through focused trade facilitation, branding, and quality enhancement. On the contrary, India has limited presence in several of the top US import categories (i.e top-10 HS2 category account for 70% of total US imports) indicating untapped potential. For instance, in machinery and appliances (15.8% of US imports), India's share stands at just 1%, far behind major suppliers like Mexico (20%) and China (16%). Similarly, in electronics and equipments, India accounts for only 3% as against China at 26%. India's stronger presence is visible in pharmaceuticals, where it holds a 6% share, second only to the European Union, reaffirming the competitive edge in this segment.

Table 20: Top 10 US imports by major trading partners (%)

Product Name	Import Share	MX	CHN	CAN	JP	VN	SK	TW	IN	UK	EU27
Machinery & appliances	15.8	20%	16%	6%	7%	5%	5%	11%	1%	2%	17%
Electronics & equipment's	14.5	18%	26%	2%	4%	9%	4%	7%	3%	1%	8%
Vehicles (non-rail) & parts	11.7	35%	5%	13%	13%	0%	12%	1%	1%	3%	16%
Mineral fuels & oils	7.5	7%	0%	52%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	1%	5%
Pharmaceuticals	6.3	1%	4%	3%	3%	0%	2%	0%	6%	3%	60%
Miscellaneous commodities	3.8	9%	9%	15%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	5%	29%
Optical, precision instrument	3.7	18%	10%	4%	6%	1%	2%	2%	1%	3%	30%
Precious stones & metals	2.7	7%	2%	11%	0%	0%	1%	0%	13%	1%	11%
Plastics & plastic products	2.3	11%	28%	18%	3%	5%	6%	4%	2%	1%	13%
Furniture & bedding	2.2	18%	29%	8%	0%	21%	1%	2%	2%	1%	8%

Source: ITC Trade Map, NSE EPR, Note: The import share (%) represents US value.

Table 2134: Top 10 US imports from India by product category (%)

Product Name	Import Share	MX	CHN	CAN	JP	VN	SK	TW	IN	UK	EU27
Other vegetable fibers	0.0	0%	5%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	36%	8%	31%
Textile floor coverings	0.1	3%	13%	1%	0%	5%	2%	0%	35%	1%	5%
Lac, resins & plant extracts	0.1	4%	20%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	28%	0%	31%
Straw & plaited goods	0.0	7%	26%	0%	0%	22%	0%	0%	23%	0%	2%
Silk	0.0	2%	25%	0%	2%	0%	20%	0%	19%	3%	23%
Used/worn textiles etc	0.5	7%	52%	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%	17%	0%	3%
Man-made textile filaments	0.1	5%	14%	8%	4%	8%	8%	4%	15%	3%	15%
Cotton	0.0	7%	7%	2%	4%	1%	15%	0%	14%	1%	12%
Precious stones & metals	2.7	7%	2%	11%	0%	0%	1%	0%	13%	1%	11%
Cereals	0.1	1%	2%	39%	1%	1%	0%	0%	13%	0%	5%

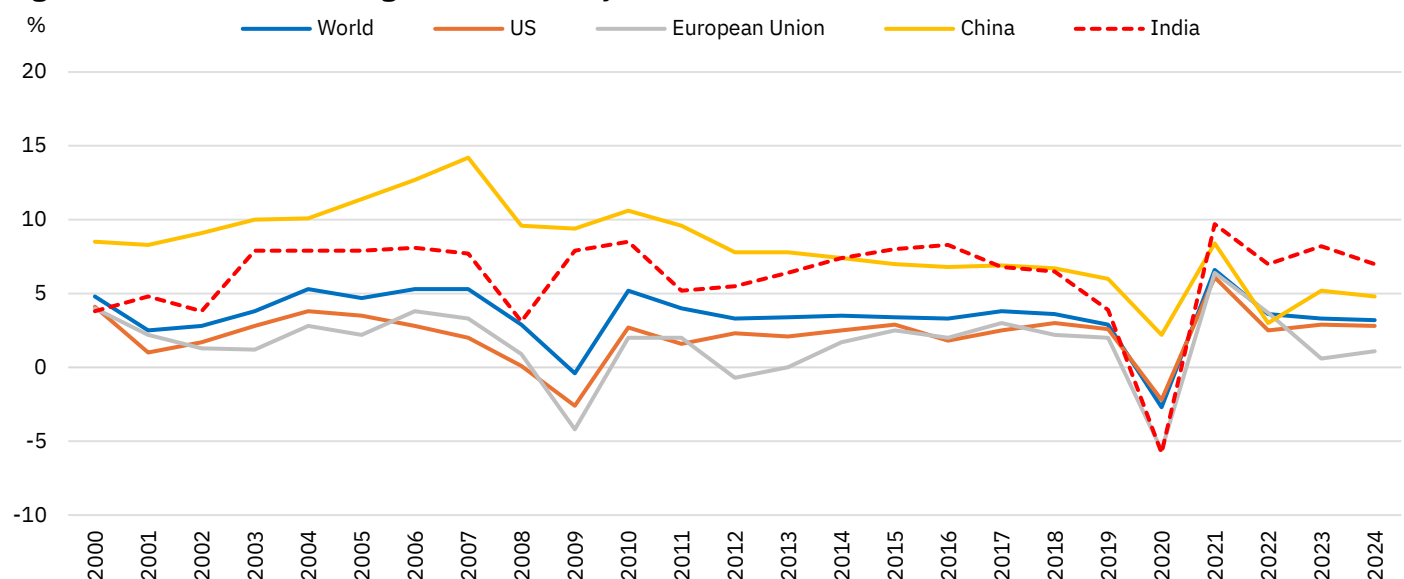
Source: ITC Trade Map, NSE EPR, Note: The import share (%) represents US value.

Impact of the tariffs on the Global and Indian economy and markets

Lingering tariff uncertainty paves way for downward revisions in outlook: The impact of rising tariffs and growing trade policy uncertainty is expected to significantly weigh global growth and trade prospects in the coming years. IMF scenario analysis suggests that a policy environment featuring a 10% across-the-board US tariff, reciprocal tariffs by China and the Euro Area to the extent of 10%, sustained trade uncertainty and additional assumptions around migration, tightening financial conditions and US taxation policies could reduce global GDP by 0.8 pp in 2025 and 1.2 pp in 2026. The spillover effects are expected to be broad-based, with estimated GDP losses in 2025/2026 of 1.0/1.6 pp for the US, 1.1/1.6 pp for China, and 0.9/1.6 pp for the Euro Area. Even in a more limited scenario, tariffs and uncertainty are projected to shave 0.6 pp off US GDP growth and 0.3 pp off global growth in 2025, rising to 1.0 and 0.5 pp, respectively, in 2026. Another scenario analysis done by the IMF in its April 2025 WEO has been covered under the Global section of Macroeconomy, titled Global macro snippets: Highlights of the IMF's WEO April 2025.

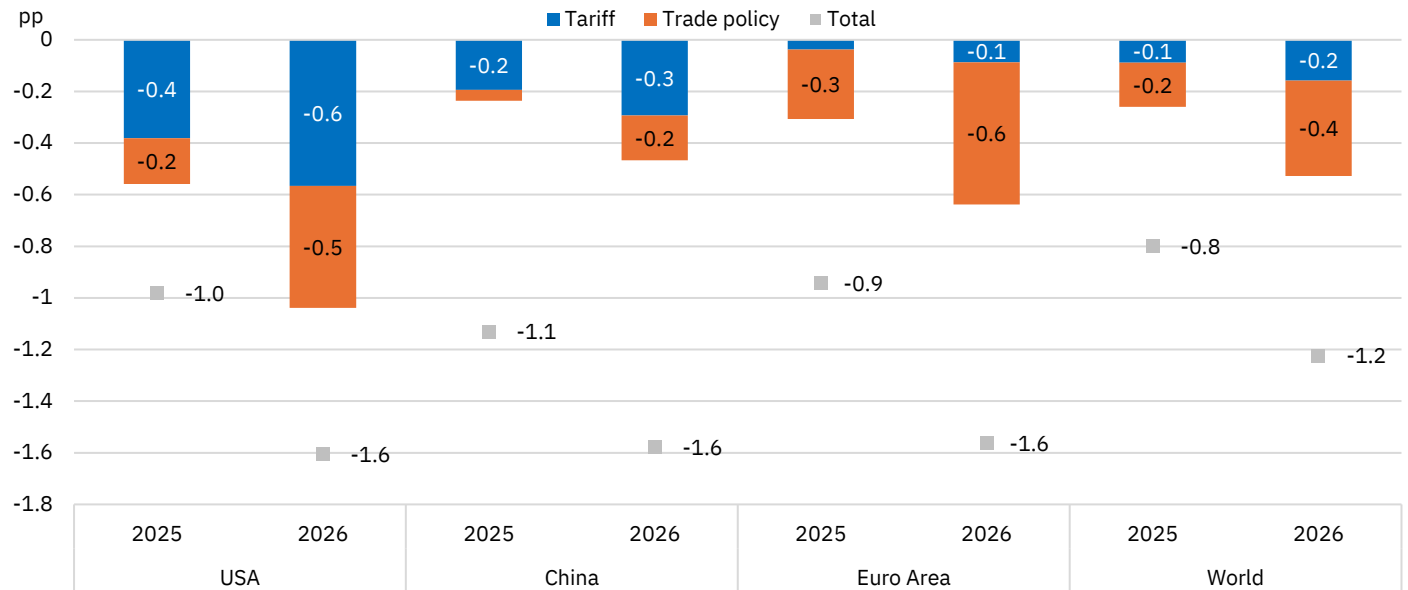
According to the WTO's latest *Global Trade Outlook and Statistics*,¹⁹ the volume of world merchandise trade is projected to decline by 0.2% in 2025 under current conditions and tariff situation as of April 14th, almost three percentage points below the baseline forecast. In a more adverse scenario involving reciprocal tariffs and increased policy uncertainty, the contraction could deepen to 1.5%. This shift marks a reversal from 2024, when global merchandise trade grew by 2.9%, exceeding global GDP growth (2.8%) for the first time since 2017 (excluding post-pandemic rebound years). Regionally, the impact on merchandise trade is likely to be uneven. North America is expected to register a sharp decline in both merchandise exports (-12.5%) and imports (-9.6%) in 2025, with the region alone reducing global trade growth by 1.7 pp. Asia and Europe are projected to maintain modest growth under current conditions, albeit well below potential and with Asia's export and import growth projections almost halving from the baseline level. Services trade, while not directly subject to tariffs, is also expected to face adverse spillovers. After robust growth in 2023 and 2024 (6.8% each year), services exports are forecast to decelerate to 4.0%/4.1% in 2025/26, lower than the baseline forecast of 5.1%/4.8% respectively.

Figure 35: Trends in real GDP growth across major economies

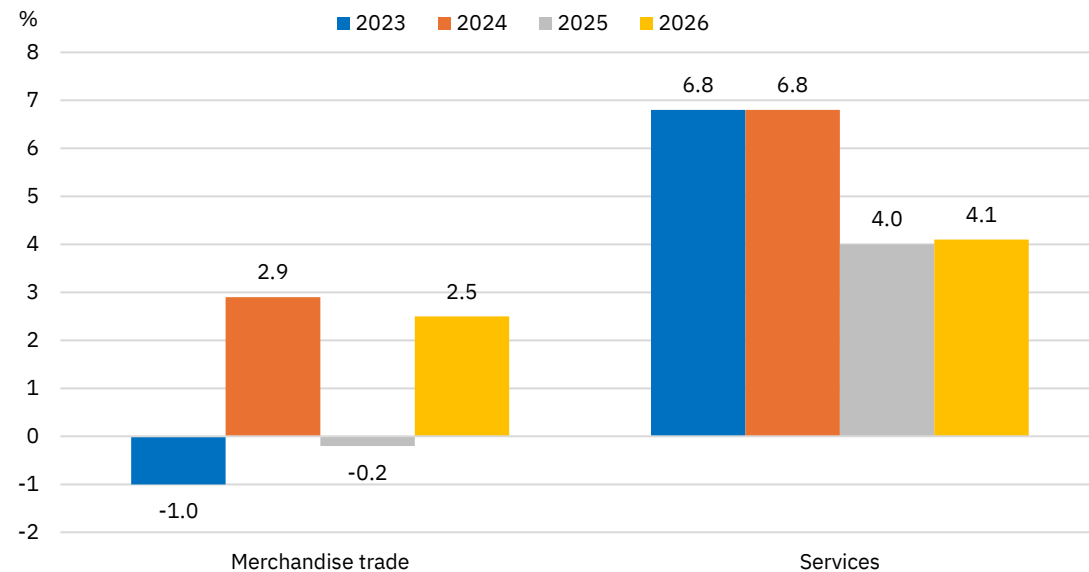


Source: IMF WEO, NSE EPR.

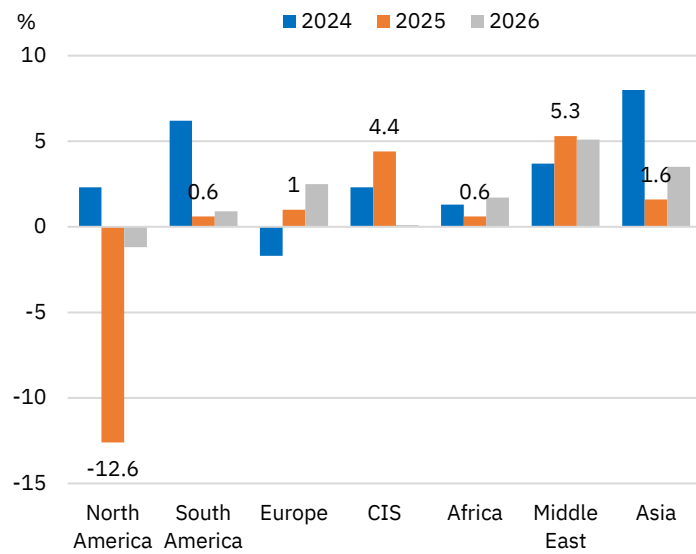
¹⁹ WTO Report titled "Temporary tariff pause mitigates trade contraction, but strong downside risks persist" dated April 16th, 2025

Figure 36: Impact of tariffs, trade policy uncertainty and other factors on real GDP growth


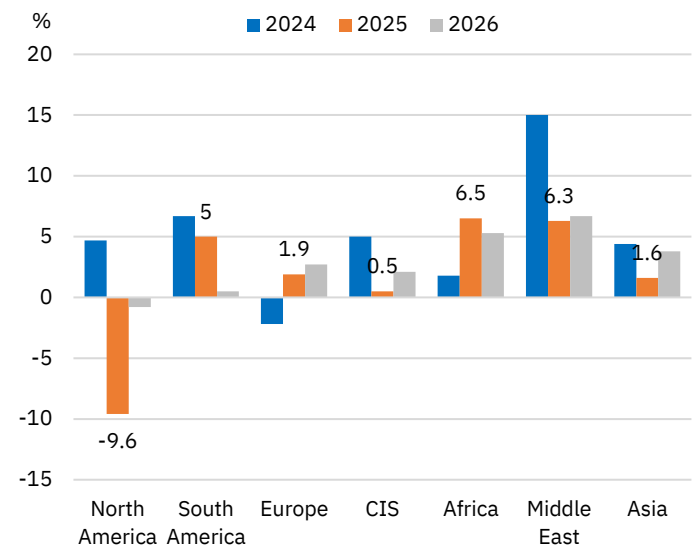
Source: IMF WEO (October 2024), NSE EPR Notes: 1) Tariffs denotes the imposition of 10% tariffs on trade flows by USA, Euro Area and China among the three regions and 10% universal tariffs imposed on trade flows between USA and the rest of the world in both directions. 2) Trade policy denotes the uncertainty over future trade policies and adversely affected investment 3) Total denotes the impact of tariffs, trade policy uncertainty, lower migration flows to USA and Europe, tightening global financial conditions and renewal of favorable taxations provisions for the US businesses which are due to expire in 2025.

Figure 37: Trends in world merchandise and services trade growth during 2023-26


Source: WTO Note: 1) Trade (both merchandise and services) is the average of exports and imports.

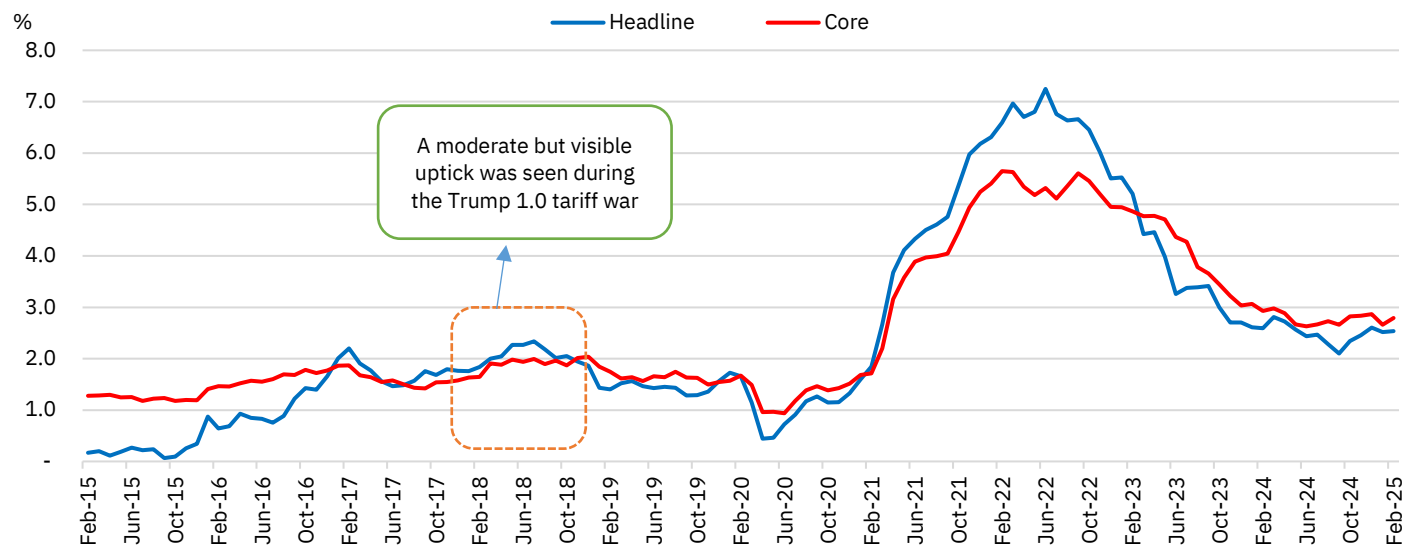
Figure 38: Region-wise export growth outlook


Source: WTO.

Figure 39: Region-wise import growth outlook


...with inflationary pressures signaling a period of stagflation: Tariffs have contributed to inflationary pressures in the US, both historically and in current projections. The March 2025 FOMC Summary of Economic Projections revised headline inflation for 2025 upward to 2.7% from 2.5% in December, partly reflecting trade policy risks. The imposition of tariffs under Trump’s first trade policy wave in 2018 coincided with a moderate but visible uptick in US inflation. Headline inflation rose from 1.76% in January to 2.34% by July 2018, before easing to 1.86% in December. Core inflation also saw a steady rise from 1.63% in January to just under 2.04% by year-end. A study by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston computed that the 2018 tariffs accounted for 0.1 – 0.2 pp increase in core PCE inflation, holding the rest of the economy constant. In the current scenario, the estimate from the same report shows that tariffs of 25% on Canada and Mexico and 10% on China could add 0.5–0.8 pp to core inflation (excludes food and energy), while a more extreme scenario—60% on China and 10% on the rest of the world—could push core inflation higher by 1.4–2.2 pp.²⁰ The combination of these price pressures accompanied by slowdown in growth or weakening demand could push the US economy into a brief period of stagflation.

²⁰ Barbiero, Omar, and Hillary Stein. 2025. “The Impact of Tariffs on Inflation.” Federal Reserve Bank of Boston Current Policy Perspectives 25-2.

Figure 40: Monthly trends in headline and core PCE US inflation – seasonally adjusted


Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis via FRED Notes: 1) PCE stands for Personal Consumption Expenditure.

...with the Indian economy also bearing a meagre cost on growth: Despite tariff escalation and trade tensions, the impact on the Indian economy is expected to be modest, based on baseline assumptions. Under Scenario 1, drawing on references from two studies, India's export price elasticity is estimated between 0.5 and 0.9, indicating moderate sensitivity to price changes.^{21 22} Assuming a 26% reciprocal tariff on India's non-petroleum, non-pharma, and non-electronics exports to the US, potential export losses are estimated at US\$6.8–12.3 bn, translating into a GDP growth reduction of ~ 16–29bps. Reflecting these risks, the RBI's MPC in the April meeting slashed FY26 GDP growth forecast by 20 bps to 6.5%. Under Scenario 2, using the IMF's estimated global GDP loss of 0.8pp and RBI's assessment that every 50bps fall in global growth reduces India's growth by 15–20 bps, the implied impact on India's GDP growth would be drop of 24–32 bps.²³ These findings reinforce that India's macro fundamentals remain resilient and its vulnerability to tariff-related shocks is relatively limited

Table 41: Impact of tariffs on the Indian economy

Particulars	Scenario 1
Annual merchandise exports to the USA in FY24 (US\$ mn)	77,526
Petroleum, pharma and electronics exports to USA (US\$ mn)	25,040
Tariffs on the balance exports (US\$ mn)	52,485
Reciprocal tariffs (%)	26%
Price Elasticity (assumed)	0.5-0.9
Exports lower by (US\$ bn)	6.8 - 12.3
% fall of India's GDP growth (bps)	16-29
Scenario 2	
Impact of 10% tariff on global growth (as per IMF)	0.8
RBI estimates of impact of 50 bps fall in global growth on Indian economy (bps)	15-20
% fall of India's GDP growth (bps)	24-32

Source: IMF WEO, NSE EPR, CMIE Economic Outlook, RBI Monetary Policy Review (April 2019), Raissi, M., & Tulin, V. (2015). *Price and income elasticity of Indian exports: The role of supply-side bottlenecks* (IMF Working Paper No. 15/161). International Monetary Fund, Sinha D., 2001, "A Note on Trade Elasticities in Asian Countries," The International Trade Journal, Vol. 15:2, pp. 221-237

²¹ Sinha D., 2001, "A Note on Trade Elasticities in Asian Countries," The International Trade Journal, Vol. 15:2, pp. 221-237

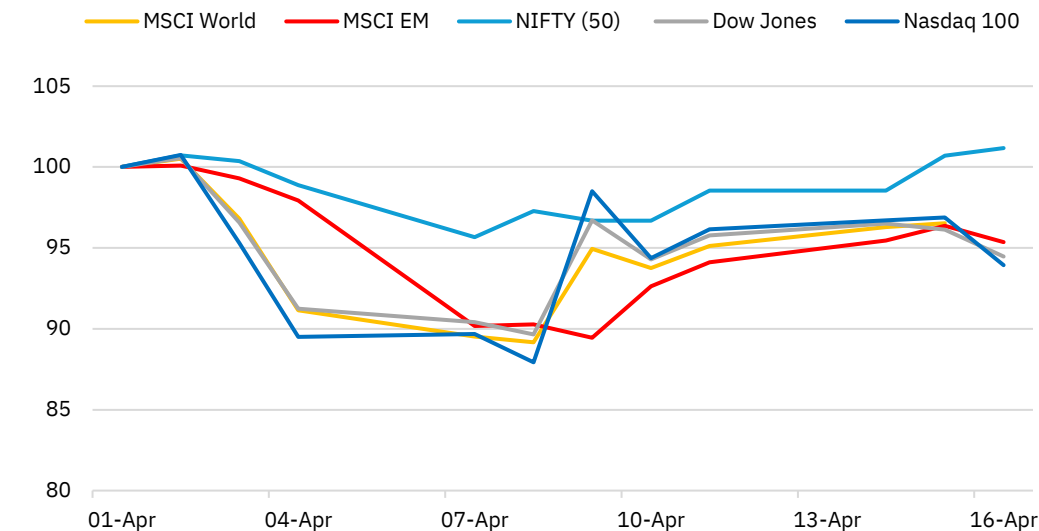
²² Raissi, M., & Tulin, V. (2015). *Price and income elasticity of Indian exports: The role of supply-side bottlenecks* (IMF Working Paper No. 15/161). International Monetary Fund.

²³ RBI Monetary Policy Review: April 2019

Equity market performance has been underwhelming...: The announcement of tariffs by former President Donald Trump on April 2nd, 2025, has triggered a broad sell-off in global equity markets, with varying intensity across indices. The data, captured up to **April 16th**, reveals that while most indices registered notable declines, some have yet to recover to the levels seen just before the announcement.

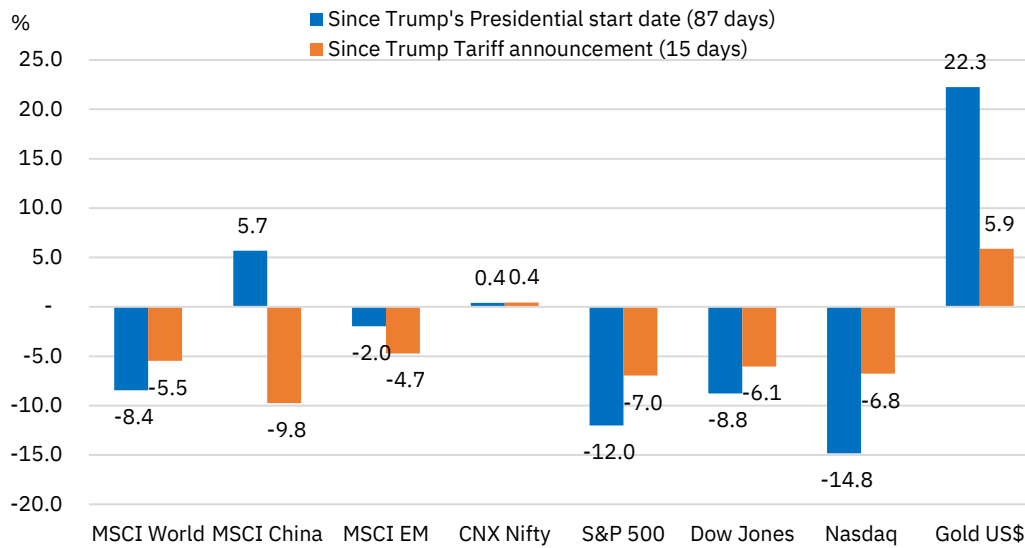
The MSCI World Index is down 5.5% since the announcement, reflecting a risk-off sentiment in developed markets. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index has fallen by 4.7%, indicating that while emerging markets are not insulated, the sharper correction has been observed in developed economies, particularly the US. The Dow Jones Industrial Average and the Nasdaq 100 have declined by 6.1% and 6.8%, respectively. Both indices remain below their April 1st levels, underscoring investor concerns around the impact of tariffs on industrials and tech-heavy companies with significant exposure to global supply chains. While the pause in tariff implementation and temporary exemptions on imports of electronics have offered a brief respite, broader concerns around the evolving US-China tariff wars and its concomitant implications on US growth and inflation are stalling the recovery. By contrast, India's Nifty 50 has shown resilience, posting a modest +0.4% gain since the liberation day announcement. Its limited reliance on exports to the US, the muted impact on India's GDP growth and the monetary policy response of 25bps rate cut to support growth, may have shielded it from the immediate fallout of rising trade tensions.

Figure 42: Performance of key equity market indices (Since April 1st, 2025 – Rebased to 100)



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

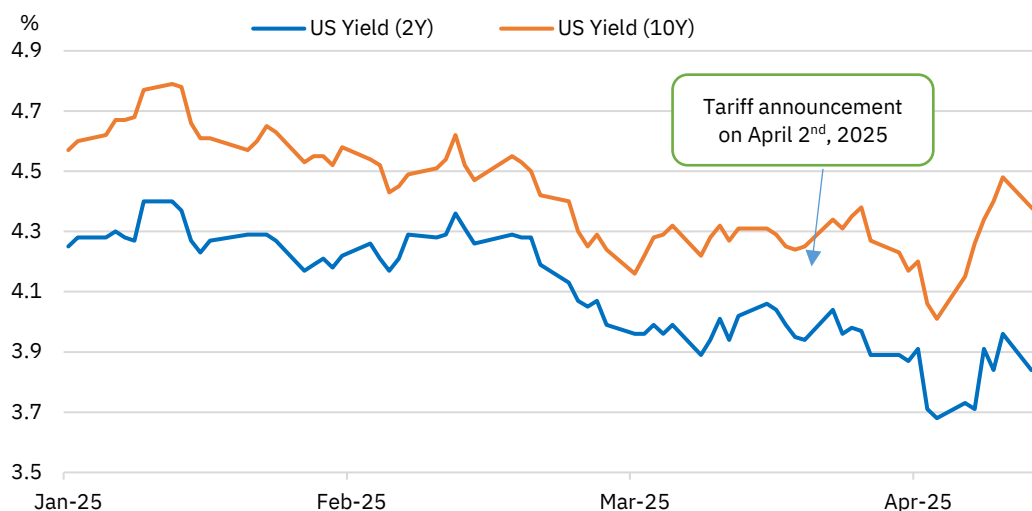
Figure 43: Returns of key equity market indices and gold



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR Notes: 1) 87 days have been considered from January 20th, 2025 to April 16th, 2025 2) 15 days have been considered from April 2nd, 2025 to April 16th, 2025.

...with a sell-off seen in the safe-haven US Treasuries as well: US treasury yields witnessed a sharp spike following the announcement with the 10-year treasury yields falling slightly below the 4%-mark, but rising subsequently to 4.48% as of April 11th, marking a 28bps gain since the initial tariff announcement on April 2nd. The sell-off in the safe-haven US Treasuries reflected market fears that escalating trade tensions could fuel inflation while dragging down growth—the classic stagflation scenario. One technical factor exacerbating the spike was the unwinding of “basis trades” by leveraged hedge funds. As yields rose rapidly, margin calls kicked in, prompting forced selling and pushing yields higher in a short span.²⁴ This increase in yields significantly raises borrowing costs for the US government's substantial debt (currently standing at US\$36.2 tn), potentially necessitating Fed intervention if market volatility persists.²⁵

Figure 44: US short-term and long-term yields



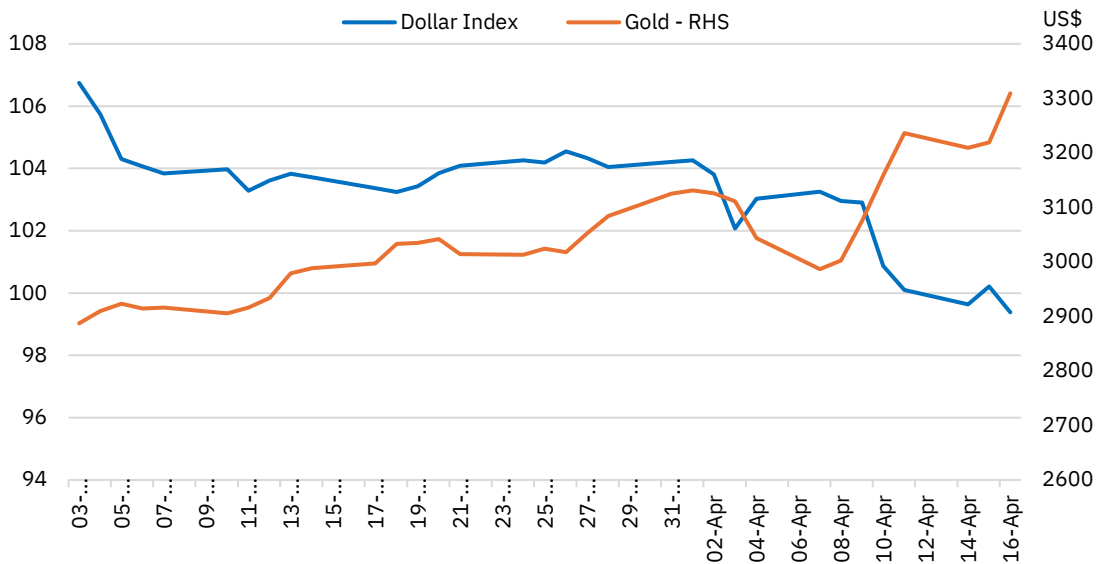
Source: Federal Reserve Board, CEIC, NSE EPR. Note: 1) The data has been sourced till April 15th, 2025

²⁴ Basis trades is a type of trade which exploit small price gaps between Treasury bonds and their futures. Hedge funds go long bonds and short futures, using leverage to profit as prices converge.

²⁵ U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Fiscal Data, accessed April 19, 2025.

...Gold prices surge while US dollar index weakens to below 100: Since early March, the US dollar has weakened noticeably, with the Dollar Index falling from over 106 to below 100 by mid-April. Traditionally, a sharp fall in the equity markets—as seen post the liberation day tariff announcement—prompts investors to rush into US Treasuries and the US dollar as safe havens. Unlike past episodes of equity market stress where capital flowed into the US dollar, this time saw investors turning away from it—reflecting deepening concerns about the US fiscal credibility, risks of stagflation in the US economy and a broader assessment of the dollar’s reliability as a global reserve currency. In contrast, gold prices have surged, highlighting their appeal as a store of value in times of uncertainty. The sharp divergence between the two underscores a classic inverse relationship and suggests that investors are increasingly seeking stability outside of the dollar.

Figure 45: Trends in the US dollar Index and Gold prices (US\$)



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Macroeconomy

India remains a bright spot; more rate cuts likely as growth outlook trimmed

FY25 has been a year of heightened global uncertainty, marked by persistent geopolitical tensions, realignments in policy priorities, and ongoing financial market adjustments. The global economy, while enduring multiple headwinds and showing signs of stabilization, now faces an emerging tariff shock with an uncertain trade policy expected to have a deleterious impact on global growth. The IMF's April 2025 *World Economic Outlook* — released on April 22nd — revised global GDP growth downward by 50 bps to 2.8% for 2025, citing sharp downgrades for the US (-90 bps) and China (-60 bps).²⁶ India's growth projections were also revised lower by 30 bps and 20 bps for FY26 and FY27, respectively, to 6.2% and 6.3%.

Despite these global headwinds, India continues to stand out as the fastest-growing major economy. While growth forecasts by various institutions have been trimmed—RBI to 6.5% (down 20 bps), World Bank to 6.3% (down 40 bps), OECD to 6.4% (down 50 bps)—several macro indicators suggest resilience. Headline retail inflation has declined to a 67-month low of 3.3% in March, with FY25 average inflation falling to a six-year low of 4.6%. The external sector remains stable with a Q3-FY25 CAD of 1.1% of GDP and net services exports touching a record high of US\$189 bn in FY25. Fiscal consolidation remains on track with the fiscal deficit at 85.8% of the FY25RE and likely to undershoot the target of 4.8% of GDP. PMI Manufacturing reached an eight-month high in March, E-way bills, toll collections, and wholesale auto sales continued to post double-digit growth, and capacity utilization rose to 75.4% in Q3-FY25. RBI's consumer confidence surveys, including rural segments, showed a strong current sentiment and optimistic outlook. Forex reserves have risen to US\$665 bn as of end-March, pushing the import cover ratio to a five-month high.²⁷ Against this backdrop of moderating inflation and intensifying downside risks to domestic growth, the case for further monetary easing is gaining ground. The RBI has already cut policy rates twice by 25bps each and shifted its stance to “accommodative”. The RBI's MPC minutes released on April 23rd paints a dovish tone with the members tilting in favor of bolstering consumption and investment as benign inflation has provided a window for policy actions. A favorable monsoon outlook from IMD — projecting above-normal rainfall at 105% of the long period average — further supports the kharif crop outlook, reinforcing a disinflationary bias and bolstering the case for additional rate cuts in FY26.

- IIP growth decelerates to six-month low in February:** Index of Industrial Production (IIP) grew by 4.1% during 11MFY25, down from 6% in the same period last year, reflecting a broad-based slowdown. February IIP growth eased to a six-month low of 2.9% YoY, dragged by manufacturing and mining. Notably, 9 of 23 manufacturing sub-industries exhibited YoY contraction. Use-based segments also showed widespread deceleration, with consumer non-durables recording YoY de-growth for the third consecutive month. Core sector growth rose slightly to 3.8% in March, aided by steel, cement, and electricity. However, overall growth number was capped as crude oil experienced negative growth for the third straight month, while growth in natural gas fell to a 58-month low, witnessing negative growth for ninth consecutive month. FY25 saw the weakest core performance since FY21. However, PMI indicators remained strong, with manufacturing PMI at an eight-month high of 58.1 while services PMI was marginally lower, albeit in expansion mode, at 58.5.
- Retail inflation averages 4.6% in FY25; at a six-year low:** Headline retail inflation eased to a 67-month low of 3.3% in March 2025, with FY25 average inflation falling to a six-year low of 4.6%—below the RBI's projection and within the target for the second year in a row. The softening of inflation in FY25 has been broad-based —

²⁶ The revision in the respective growth outlook by the IMF is in comparison to the baseline projections in the January 2025 WEO

²⁷ The foreign exchange reserves as of April 11th, 2025 were marginally higher at US\$ 677 bn

core inflation at a multi-year low of 3.6%, deflation in fuel & power and moderation in food inflation. Wholesale inflation reversed from deflation in FY24 to muted growth of 2.2% in FY25. Notwithstanding lingering global uncertainty and summer price spikes, favorable outlook on monsoon, better crop production prospects, muted input cost pass through is likely to support inflation durably in FY26.

- Fiscal consolidation underway with GFD at ~86% of FY25RE:** Union government's fiscal deficit contracted 10.3% YoY to Rs 13.5 lakh crore during 11MFY25, accounting for 85.8% of FY25RE. Fiscal consolidation remains on track and the current position coupled with upward revision in the nominal GDP (as per SAE) positions the Government to potentially undershoot the 4.8% of GDP target. Robust revenue collections, led by personal income tax, GST, and customs duties, supported the fiscal position, along with strong dividend receipts, especially from PSBs. However, sluggish corporate tax growth and higher state devolution capped some gains. While revenue expenditure utilization remained steady, capital expenditure utilisation has been lower than last year, hindered primarily by prolonged monsoons and elections.
- Overall trade balance widens in FY25; net services provide support:** India's merchandise trade deficit widened sharply to US\$21.5 bn in March, driven by a surge in imports (+25% MoM), particularly crude oil (10M high) and gold. While exports rose 14% MoM, YoY growth was muted at 0.6% in March. For FY25, the merchandise trade deficit rose to a record US\$283 bn (vs. US\$241 bn in FY24), led by higher net oil trade balance (US\$122 bn) and higher gold imports. Merchandise exports remained flat at ~US\$437 bn, with record non-oil exports partially counterbalanced by lower oil exports. Meanwhile, services exports remained robust, and net services balance scaled a record high of US\$189 bn. Overall exports (goods and services) crossed US\$800 bn for the first time, reaching US\$824 bn in FY25—up 6% YoY, partially offsetting the merchandise trade gap. Overall BOP in Q3-FY25 turned negative for the first time since Q2-FY23 as high capital account outflows outweighed the moderation in CAD. Sustained FPI outflows and muted FDI flows are likely to weigh on the capital account in Q4 while the foreign exchange reserves of US\$ 677 bn as of April 11th, will provide the necessary cushion.
- Bank credit growth outpaced deposit growth in 11 months during FY25:** Bank credit growth moderated to 11% YoY in February 2025, down from 20.5% a year ago, reflecting broad-based deceleration across agriculture, industry, services, and personal loans. Industrial credit growth slowed to 7.2% YoY, with muted growth of 5.2% YoY in large industries offset by strong growth in credit to medium enterprises. In personal loans, credit card growth decelerated, while loans against gold surged 87.4% YoY amid high gold prices. As of April 4th, 2025, outstanding bank credit growth remained steady at 11% YoY, outpacing deposit growth of 10.1% YoY, partially weighing on banking system liquidity. To supplement funding, banks have relied on Certificate of Deposits (CDs) outstanding has scaled record level of Rs 5.3 lakh crore as of end-March 2025.

IIP growth falls to six-month low in Feb; core sector growth higher in March

IIP expanded by 4.1% during 11MFY25, lower than 6% growth in the corresponding period last year, thanks to a broad-based deceleration across sectors. IIP growth in February decelerated to a six-month low of 2.9% YoY, led by muted growth in manufacturing (2.9% YoY; six-month low) and mining (1.6% YoY; four-month low). 9 out of 23 sub-industries accounting for one-fifth of manufacturing index of IIP, exhibited negative growth in February. The use-based classification indicated a broad-based moderation in February 2025, with all segments witnessing a loss of momentum. The growth of primary and consumer goods—which together account for 62.2% of the used based classification—slowed sharply during the month. Within consumer goods, non-durables growth recorded contraction for the third consecutive month. Core sector growth, a key leading indicator for IIP, improved slightly to 3.8% YoY in March 2025 (from 3.4% YoY in February), supported by higher growth in steel, cement, and electricity. However, growth in crude oil production was negative for the third straight month, while growth in natural gas dropped to a 58-month low of -12.7% YoY. On an annual basis, FY25 marked the weakest core sector performance since FY21, with broad-based contraction evident across all major components.

On a more positive note, manufacturing PMI rose to an eight-month high of 58.1 in March 2025, pointing to potential short-term recovery driven by resilient domestic demand. However, export growth stayed muted amid persistent global uncertainties. The composite PMI also increased to a seven-month high of 59.5, buoyed by strength in manufacturing, despite a marginal decline in services PMI.

- IIP growth falls to a six-month low:** In February 2025, IIP growth eased to a six-month low of 2.9% YoY, driven largely by softening in mining and manufacturing. Mining output growth slowed to a four-month low of 1.6% YoY, likely reflecting subdued commodity demand and operational bottlenecks while manufacturing growth witnessed a broad-based deceleration to a six-month low of 2.9% YoY. Of the 23 industry groups, 11 industries (34.3% share) recorded growth below the overall manufacturing average, of which nine industries exhibited negative growth, underscoring the depth of the moderation. Use-based classification depicts negative growth in consumer non-durables and sharp deceleration in primary goods and consumer durable growth being partly counter-balanced by robust growth in capital goods. Consumer non-durables growth remained in contraction for third consecutive month, declining further to 2.1% YoY (vs. -0.3% YoY in February), signaling ongoing challenges in rural consumption. Moreover, consumer durables growth slipped to a fifteen-month low of 3.8% YoY in Feb'25, reflecting subdued urban demand and high-base effect. So far, this fiscal, the IIP growth stood at 4.1% (vs. 6% in FY24TD), with a broad-based growth deceleration across economic sectors.
- Core sector growth softens in FY25TD amid energy headwinds:** Notwithstanding a high base, core sector output grew by 3.8% YoY in March 2025, higher than 3.4% YoY growth in February as robust growth in cement, fertilizers and electricity was partially offset by contractions in natural gas and crude oil. Steel production growth accelerated to a three-month high of 7.1% YoY in March indicating increased demand from construction and auto sectors. Cement production expanded by 11.6% YoY in March reflecting buoyant construction activity and healthy capex. Electricity production rose to an eight-month high, possibly driven by increased household demand with the onset of summer. On the other hand, natural gas growth has been in negative for nine consecutive months, falling to a 58-month low of -12.7% YoY, while crude oil growth remained in the contraction zone for the third consecutive month, indicating continued weakness in the upstream energy sector.

Moreover, refinery production growth slipped to a seven-month low of 0.2% YoY. Fertilizer production growth decelerated marginally, albeit remained healthy at 8.8% YoY, primarily due to a low base effect.

- Core sector growth in FY25 falls to the lowest since FY21:** In FY25, core sector growth decelerated to 4.4%, the lowest since FY21, weighed down by a broad-based growth deceleration across sectors in addition to negative growth in crude oil and natural gas. Core sector growth in FY25 has been in line with the average of 4.3% seen during the five-year pre-pandemic (FY15-FY19) and has been easing for three consecutive years. There has been a notable contraction in crude oil (-2.2%), which consistently remained in contraction over the years, except for a brief expansion in FY24. Despite a relatively higher base in the steel and cement sector, the growth in FY25 remains healthy, aided by strong construction demand.
- PMI manufacturing registered highest growth in the 8 months in March 2025:** After slipping to a 14-month low in February, India's manufacturing PMI rebounded sharply to an eight-month high of 58.1 in March 2025. This growth was primarily driven by robust domestic demand, as indicated by the increase in new orders and output. However, export orders grew at a slower pace, reflecting weaker global demand. In contrast, the services sector experienced a slight deceleration, with the India Services PMI slipping to 58.5 in March from 59.0 in February. This decline was attributed to softer domestic and international demand, as foreign orders increased at the slowest rate in 15 months. Despite this, the composite PMI rose to a seven-month high of 59.5, supported by strong manufacturing performance.

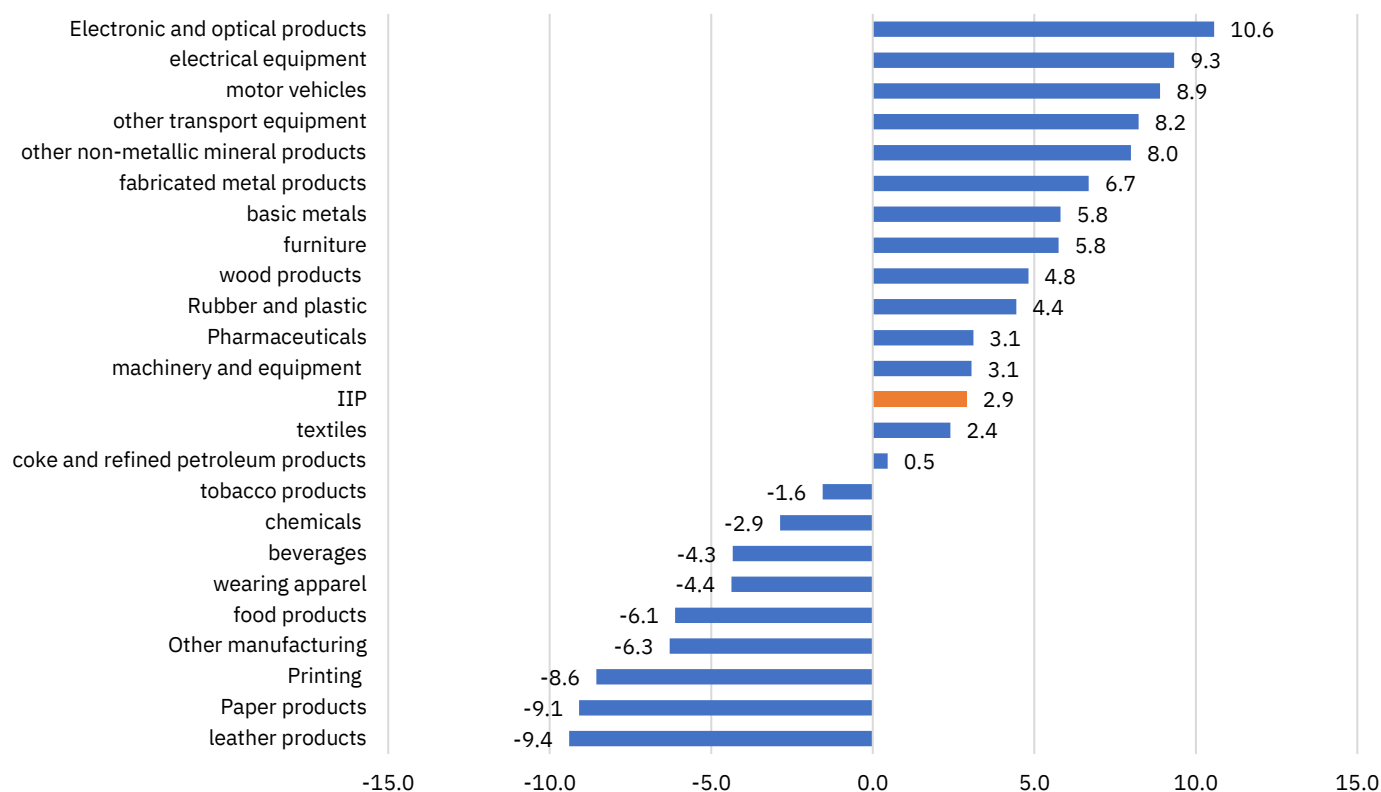
Table 22: India industrial production for February 2025 (%YoY)

%YoY		Weight (%)	Feb-25	Jan-25	Feb-24	FY25	FY24
IIP			2.9	5.2	5.6	4.1	6.0
Sector-based indices	Mining	14.4	1.6	4.4	8.1	3.2	8.2
	Manufacturing	77.6	2.9	5.8	4.9	4.1	5.5
	Electricity	8.0	3.6	2.4	7.6	5.0	6.9
Use-based Goods	Primary Goods	34	2.8	5.5	5.9	3.9	6.4
	Capital Goods	8.2	8.2	10.3	1.7	5.9	6.2
	Intermediate Goods	17.2	1.5	5.3	8.6	4.3	5.2
	Infra/Construction Goods	12.3	6.6	7.4	8.3	6.3	10.0
	Consumer Goods	28.2	0.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	3.6
	Consumer Durables	12.8	3.8	7.2	12.6	8.1	3.0
	Consumer non-durables	15.3	(2.1)	(0.3)	(3.2)	(1.4)	4.0

Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 46: Sub-industries wise break of manufacturing IIP – February 2025

Growth (%YoY)



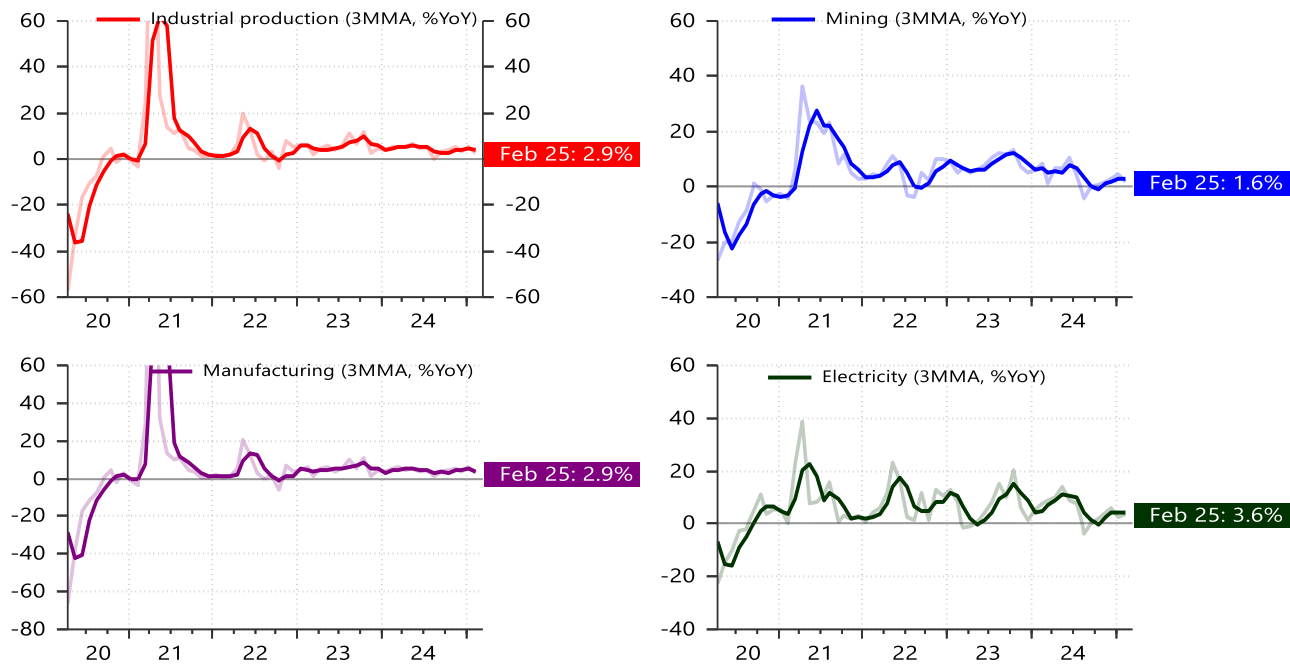
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Table 23: Annual trend of Core sector

	Core Sector	Coal	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Refinery	Fertilizers	Steel	Cement	Electricity
FY13	3.8	3.2	(0.6)	(14.4)	7.2	(3.3)	7.9	7.5	4.0
FY14	2.6	1.0	(0.2)	(13.0)	1.3	1.4	7.3	3.7	6.1
FY15	4.9	8.1	(0.8)	(5.2)	0.2	1.3	5.2	5.9	14.8
FY16	3.0	4.8	(1.4)	(4.8)	4.9	6.9	(1.3)	4.6	5.7
FY17	4.7	3.1	(2.6)	(1.0)	4.9	0.3	10.7	(1.2)	5.9
FY18	4.3	2.6	(0.8)	2.9	4.6	-	5.6	6.3	5.3
FY19	4.4	7.4	(4.2)	0.9	3.1	0.4	5.1	13.3	5.2
FY20	0.4	(0.4)	(5.9)	(5.7)	0.2	2.6	3.3	(0.9)	0.9
FY21	(6.5)	(1.9)	(5.2)	(8.1)	(11.2)	1.7	(8.7)	(10.8)	(0.4)
FY22	10.5	8.5	(2.6)	19.2	8.9	0.6	16.9	20.8	7.9
FY23	7.8	14.9	(1.8)	1.5	4.9	11.3	9.3	8.7	8.9
FY24	7.6	11.7	0.7	6.1	3.6	3.8	12.5	8.9	7.1
FY25	4.4	5.1	(2.2)	(1.2)	2.8	2.9	6.7	6.3	5.1

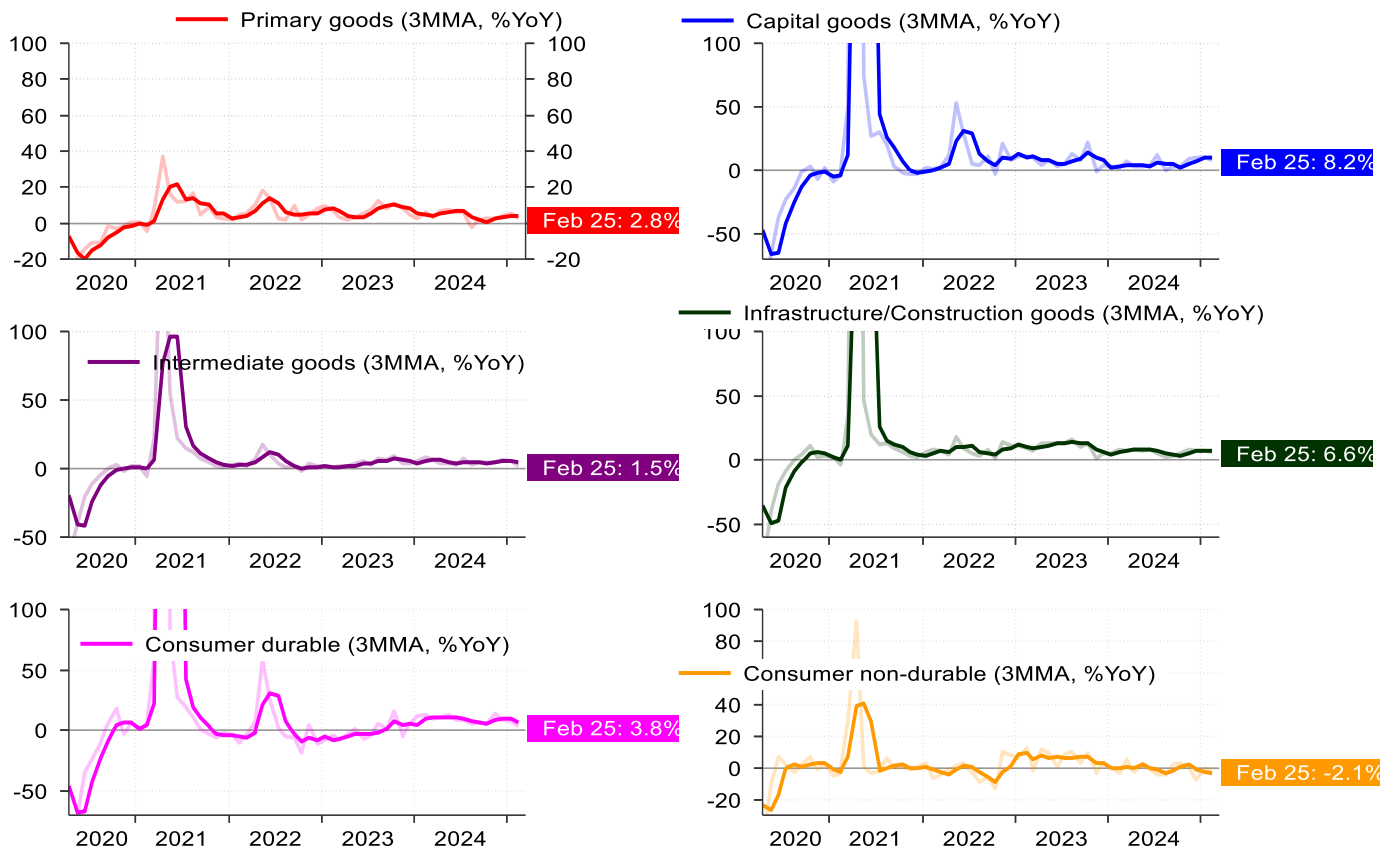
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 47: India industrial production (3MMA)



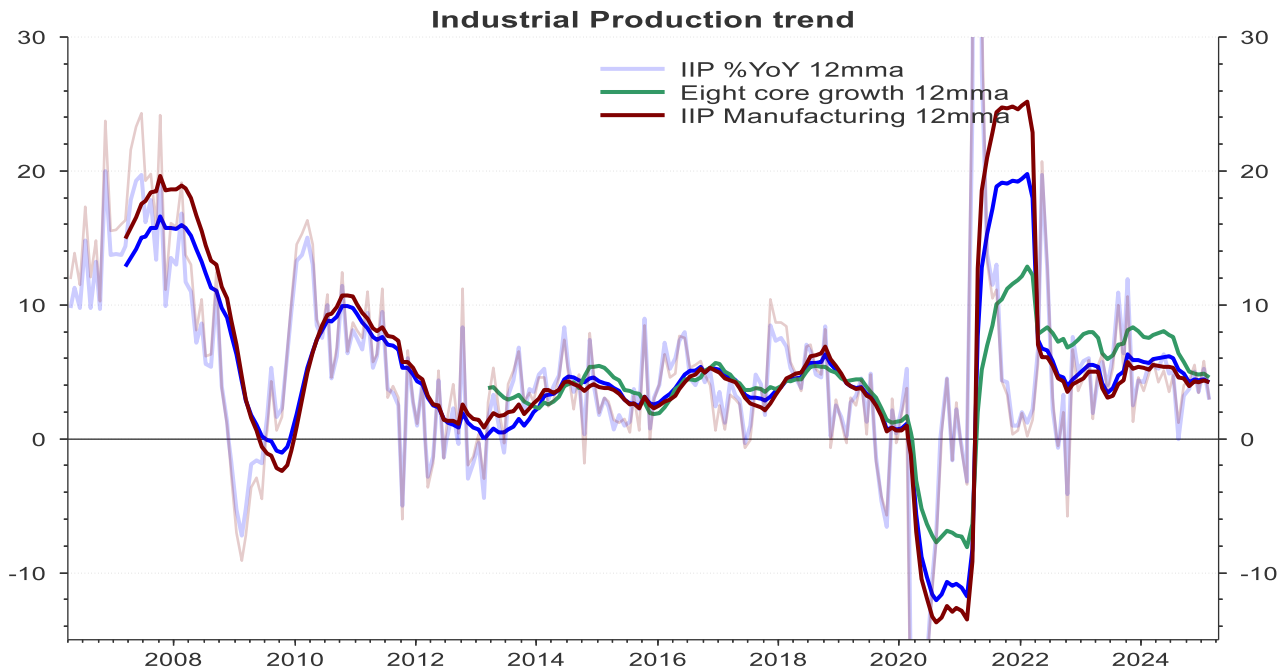
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 48: India industrial production use-based goods (3MMA)



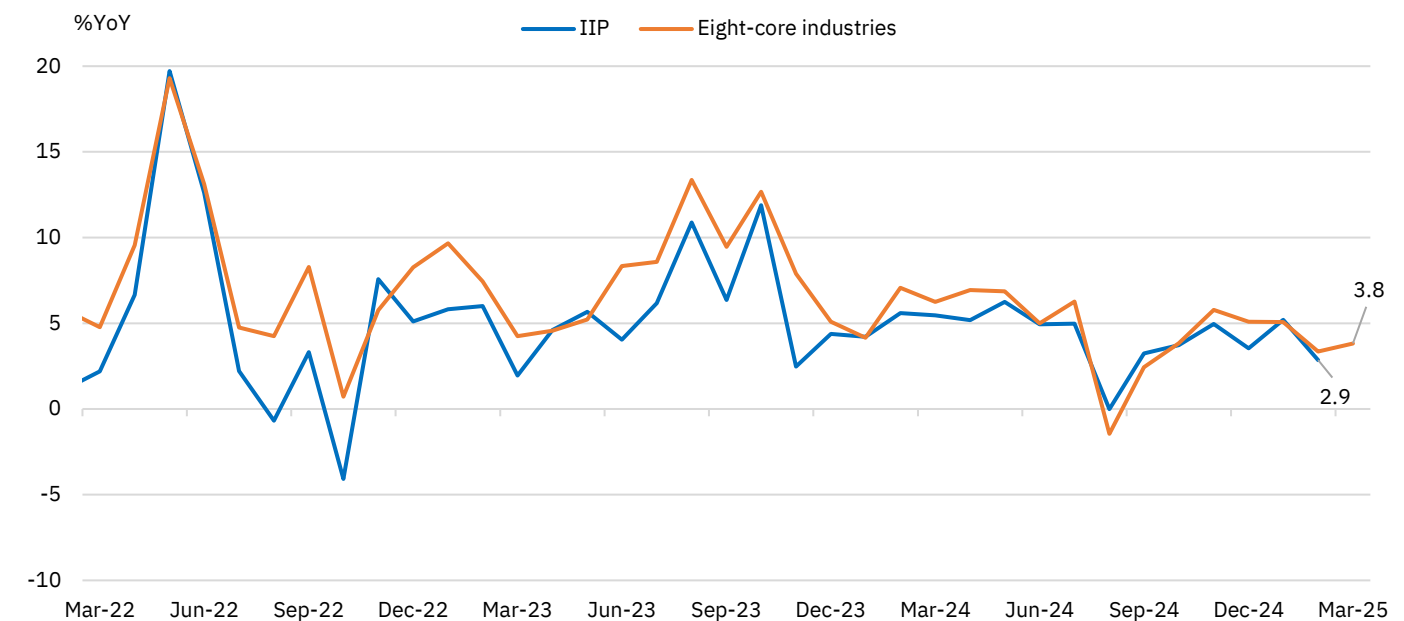
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 49: Long-term industrial production trend (12MMA)



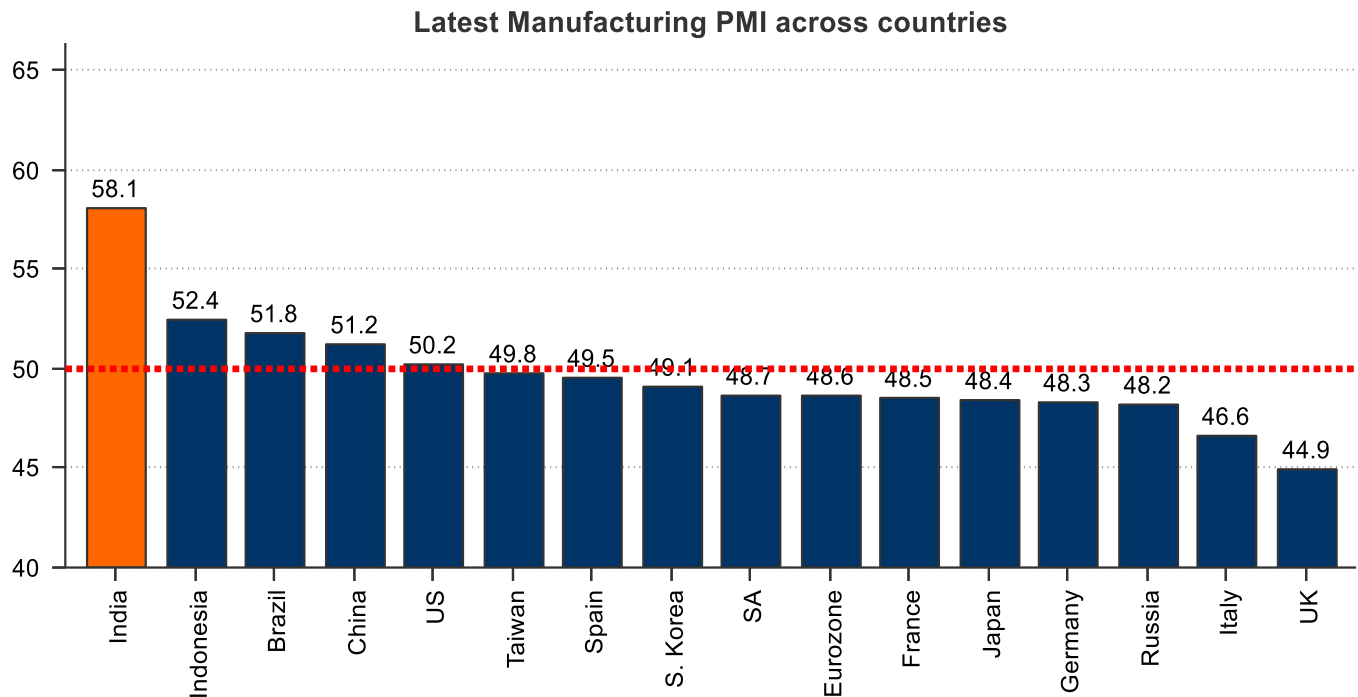
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 50: Monthly trends in Eight core industries and IIP growth (% YoY)



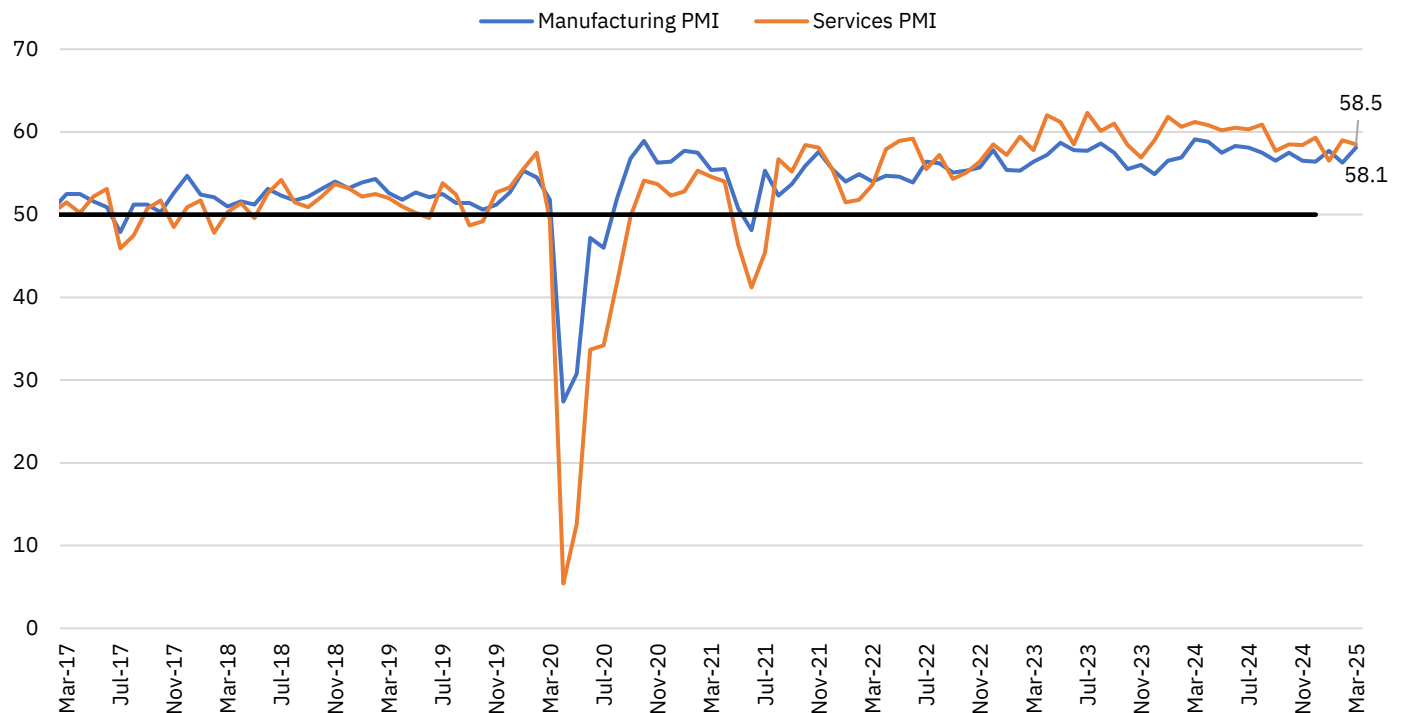
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 51: Manufacturing PMI across countries



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 52: India's Manufacturing and Services PMI monthly trend



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Retail inflation eased further in March; at a six-year low in FY25

Headline retail inflation eased further to a 67-month low of 3.3% in March'2025, ending the fiscal with an average inflation at a six-year low of 4.6% in FY25 (vs. 5.4% in FY24), remaining within the target range for the second consecutive year and below the RBI's projection of 4.8% for the fiscal. The progress on disinflation is underway with food inflation moderating to a 40-month low of 2.9% YoY in March, thanks to better mandi arrivals leading to deflation in vegetables. For FY25, there has been a broad-based moderation in inflation with core inflation declining to its lowest level of 3.6%, softening of food inflation, albeit remaining elevated coupled with deflation in fuel & power. That said, the surge in gold and silver inflation of 24.7% and 22.5% in FY25 has weighed on the inflation in the miscellaneous component. Rural (5.1%) and urban (4.1%) inflation have softened to six/five year low respectively in FY25, with the easing in the latter outpacing the former. Wholesale price inflation moderated to a six-month low of 2.1% YoY but on average has seen a reversal in pattern from a deflation of 0.7% in FY24 to a muted level of 2.2% in FY25. Annual average trends in retail and wholesale food inflation have been mixed with the former inching lower by 29bps to 6.7% while the latter inching higher by 75bps to 7.4% in FY25. Inflation in manufactured foods also reversed pattern from -1.7% in FY24 to 1.7% in FY25, albeit reflecting subdued input cost pressures.

Looking ahead, headline retail inflation is expected to moderate further to 4.2% in FY26 (as per RBI's estimate), supported by stable crude prices, strong rabi and kharif harvests, and limited pass-through of input costs. However, upside risks remain from summer heatwaves, fruit price volatility, and global commodity trends. With inflation projected to remain within the target range and core inflation benign, the disinflationary trend coupled with muted growth impulses enhances the likelihood of monetary easing. The RBI may consider further rate cuts in FY26, particularly if growth momentum moderates amid continued external uncertainties.

- Headline inflation eased to a 67-month low in March...:** Retail inflation moderated for the fifth consecutive month to a 67-month low of 3.3% YoY in March, aided by softening food inflation and a high base effect, which was partly offset by reversal in contraction in fuel & light inflation and core inflation inching up to a 17-month high of 4.2% YoY. Sustained deflation in vegetables (-7% YoY), spices (-4.9% YoY), eggs (-3.2% YoY) and pulses (-2.7% YoY) favourably outweighed the elevated inflation in fruits (16.3% YoY) and oils & fats (17.1% YoY), which dragged overall food inflation to a 40-year low of 2.9% YoY. Barring the surge in gold (34.1% YoY) and silver (31.6% YoY) inflation, other components of core inflation remain benign.
- ...And average inflation falls to a six-year low:** Average retail inflation eased further to 4.6% YoY, lower than 5.4% in FY24 and RBI's target of 4.8% for FY25. Headline number is marginally higher than the trough of 3.4% recorded in FY19 but remains within the inflation target range for the second consecutive year. The progress of disinflation has been broad-based in FY25 primarily aided by deflation in fuel & light (-2.5%) — thanks to LPG price reduction measures by the Government — and core inflation has fallen to its lowest level of 3.6% since the start of the series, reflecting muted underlying demand pressures. Notwithstanding the moderation in food inflation, the level remains elevated at 6.7% in FY25 primarily ascribed to double-digit inflation in vegetables (~20%) as weather shocks translated into supply disruptions. Inflation in fruits rose to a 10-year, thanks to robust demand, which was partly offset by deflation in spices (3.1%), marking its lowest level since the start of the series. Inflation in housing at 2.8% is also at a multi-year low, thanks to increased housing supply and reflects subdued housing demand. Most sub-components of miscellaneous segment have

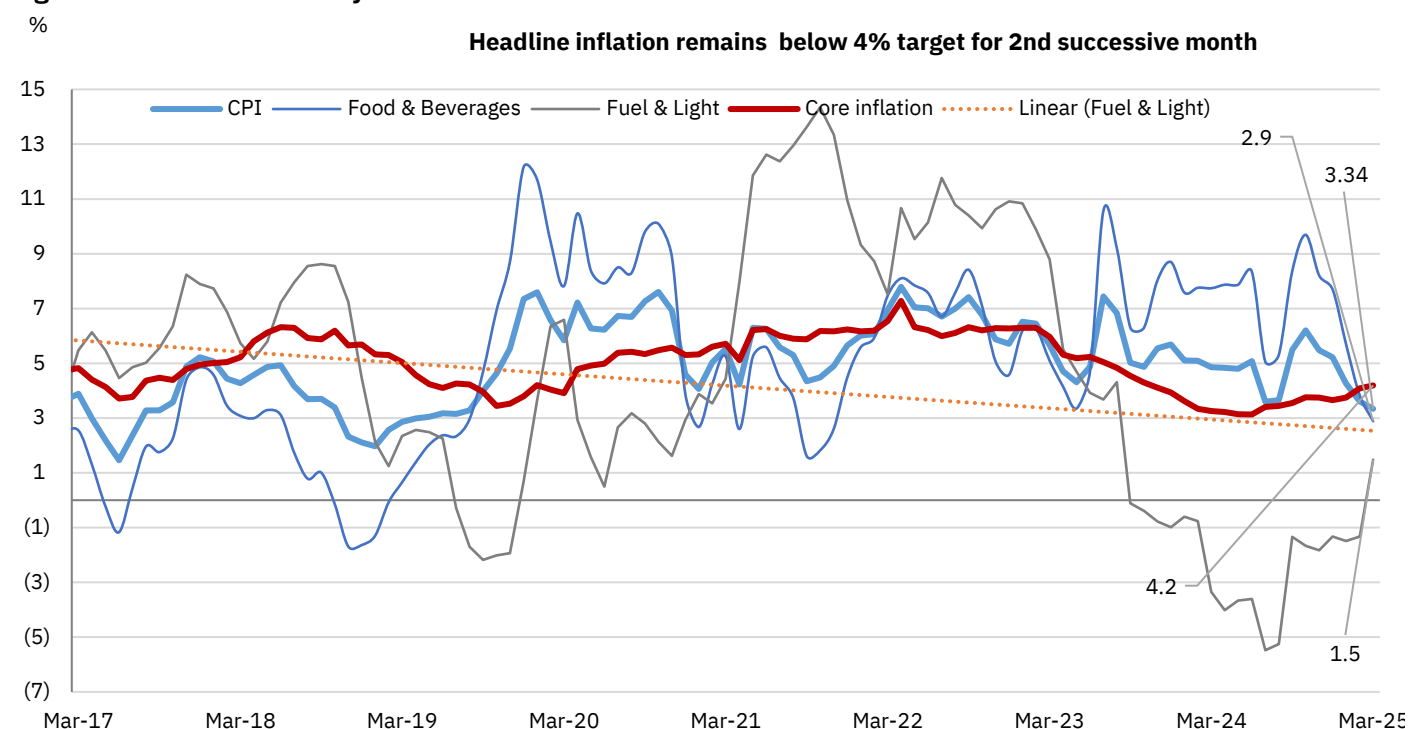
exhibited multi-year low inflation barring personal care & effects — at a four-year high — led by surge in gold and silver prices amid lingering global uncertainty.

- **...With contrasting tale in food and non-food inflation in FY25:** Retail and wholesale food inflation ended FY25 at muted levels, having a favourable impact on the headline number. After rising sharply in October, better kharif harvest, mandi arrivals has led to a softening of food prices — particularly vegetables — during the second half. Contrastingly, core retail inflation and inflation in manufactured products continued to remain benign throughout the year, albeit inching up only at a gradual pace. On an annual basis, retail food inched lower by 29 bps, whole food inflation rose by 75 bps, retail core eased to multi-year low while wholesale manufacturing inflation reversed trends from deflation to inflation of 1.7% in FY25, reflecting the complicated divergent trends across categories.
- **WPI moderates in March; FY25 WPI reverses pattern and ends in positive:** Wholesale price inflation moderated to a six-month low of 2.1% YoY in March 2025, as significant fall in inflation in food articles (1.6%; 21-month low) was partially offset by spike in manufactured inflation (3.1% YoY; 27-month high), electricity (5.5% YoY, 22-month high) and low base effect. After seven consecutive months of deflation in fuel & power, there has been a trend reversal with inflation of 0.2% YoY recorded in this component. Withing food, notable deflation in vegetables (-6.9% YoY) and pulses (-3% YoY) have outweighed the double-digit inflation in fruits (20.8% YoY). Barring double-digit inflation in manufactured food products (10.7% YoY) and other manufacturing (22.9%; all time high), inflation in other sub-components of manufactured products remain muted. Wholesale inflation in FY25 saw a reversal in pattern — from deflation of 0.7% in FY24 to 2.2% in FY25, albeit remaining notably lower than high inflation of 13% and 9.6% in FY22 and FY23 respectively. This uptick has been broad-based with food inflation rising to a five-year high of 7.4% and inflation in manufactured goods moving from deflation in FY24 to inflation of 1.7%, reflecting build-up in cost pressures. That said, deflation in fuel & power for two consecutive years, following double digit inflation in FY22/FY23 has capped the overall headline number.
- **Favourable inflation outlook likely to open window for further rate cuts:** Headline inflation is expected to ease further in FY26, with the RBI's Monetary Policy Committee projecting a moderation to 4.2%. Risks to inflation are likely to emanate from extreme summer temperatures and lingering global market uncertainties while robust kharif arrivals, favourable monsoon outlook by IMD, muted pass-through of input costs and benign crude oil outlook are expected to bring about a softening bias to the headline number. A sustained disinflationary trend with headline inflation remaining broadly aligned to the target is likely to reinforce the case for additional rate cuts in FY26, particularly with growth momentum likely to soften to some extent amidst persistent uncertainty.

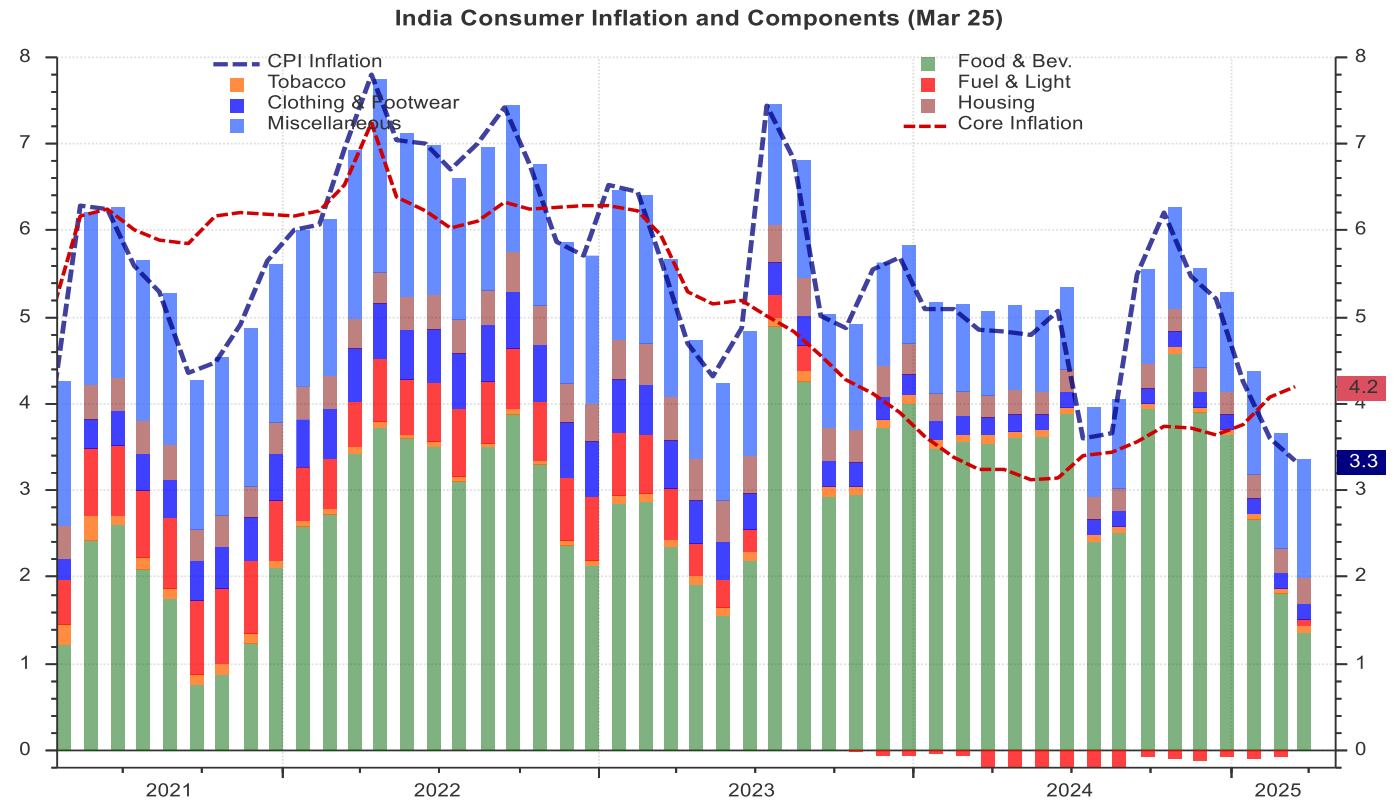
Table 24: Consumer Price Inflation in March 2025 (%YoY)

	Weight (%)	Mar-25	Feb-25	Mar-24	FY25	FY24
CPI		3.3	3.6	4.9	4.6	5.4
Food & Beverages	45.9	2.9	3.8	7.7	6.71	7.0
Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.1	2.7	3.6
Clothing & Footwear	6.5	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.7	4.7
Housing	10.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.9
Fuel & Light	6.8	1.5	(1.3)	(3.4)	(2.5)	1.2
Miscellaneous	28.3	5.0	4.8	3.5	4.1	4.5
Core Inflation	44.9	4.2	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.4

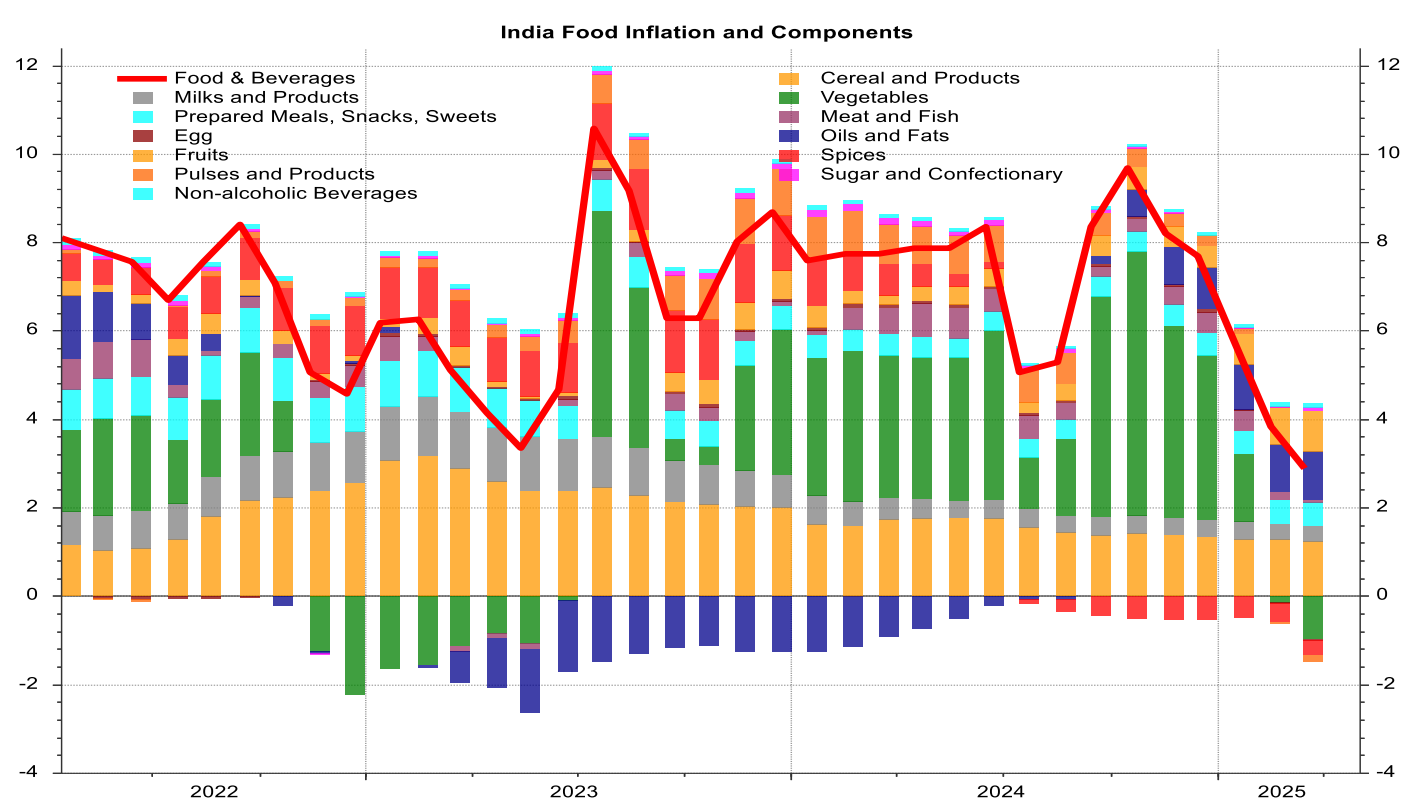
Source: CSO, NSE EPR; Note: ¹ Headline inflation excluding food & beverages, pan, tobacco & intoxicants and fuel & light

Figure 53: Headline monthly CPI inflation trend


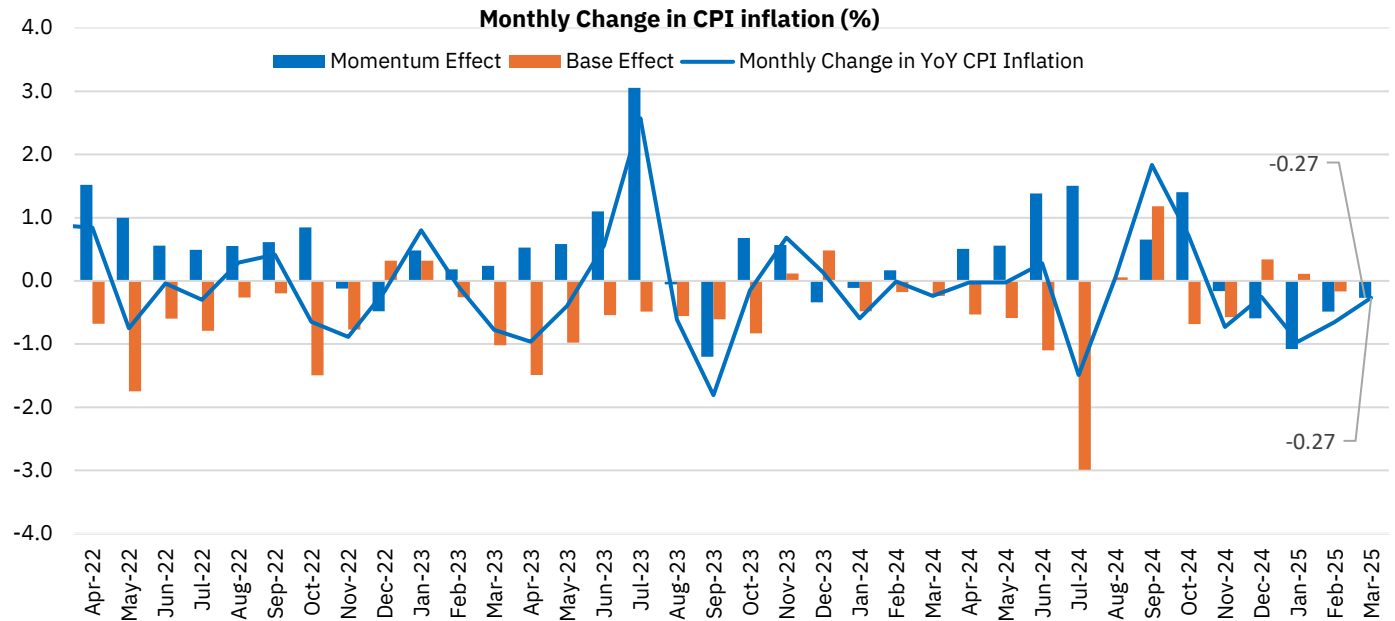
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 54: Category-wise contribution to India consumer price inflation (CPI)


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 55: Category-wise contribution to India Food and Beverages inflation (CPI)


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 56: Monthly Change in CPI inflation broken down by base and momentum


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR

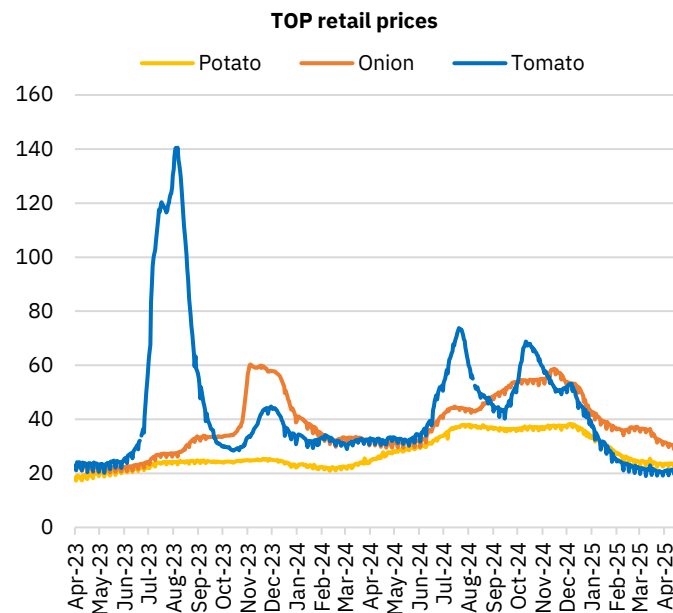
Figure 57: Trends in Retail Prices of TOP (Rs/kg)

Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR. TOP: Tomato, Onion, Potato. Data in April 2025 is till April 17th, 2025

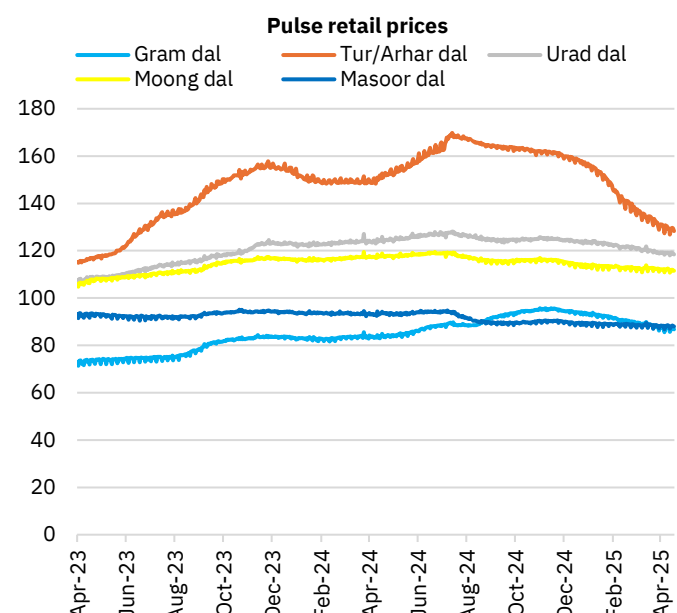
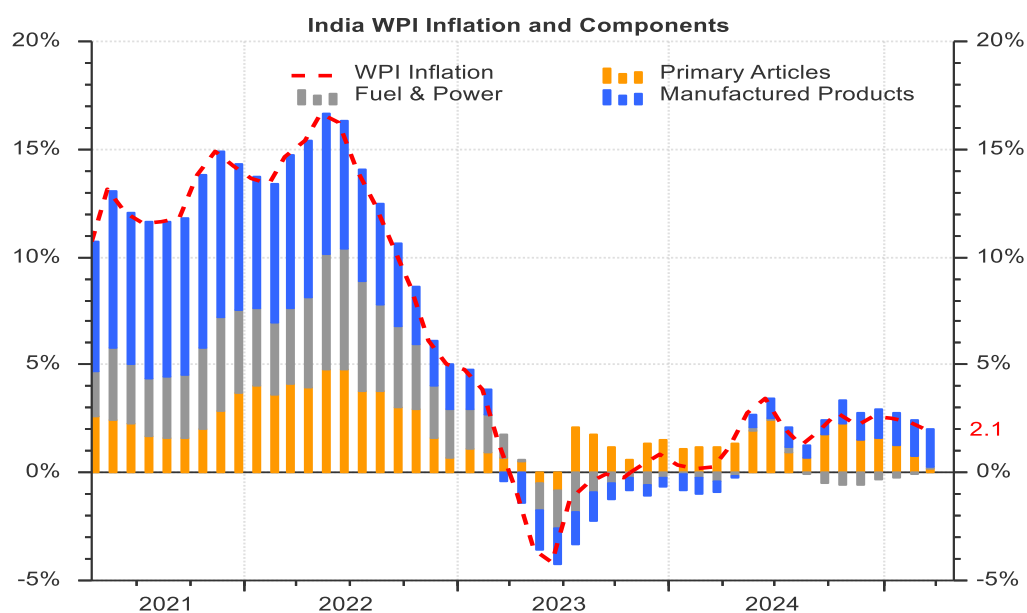
Figure 58: Trends in retail Prices of Pulses (Rs/kg)


Table 25: Wholesale price inflation for March 2025 (%YoY)

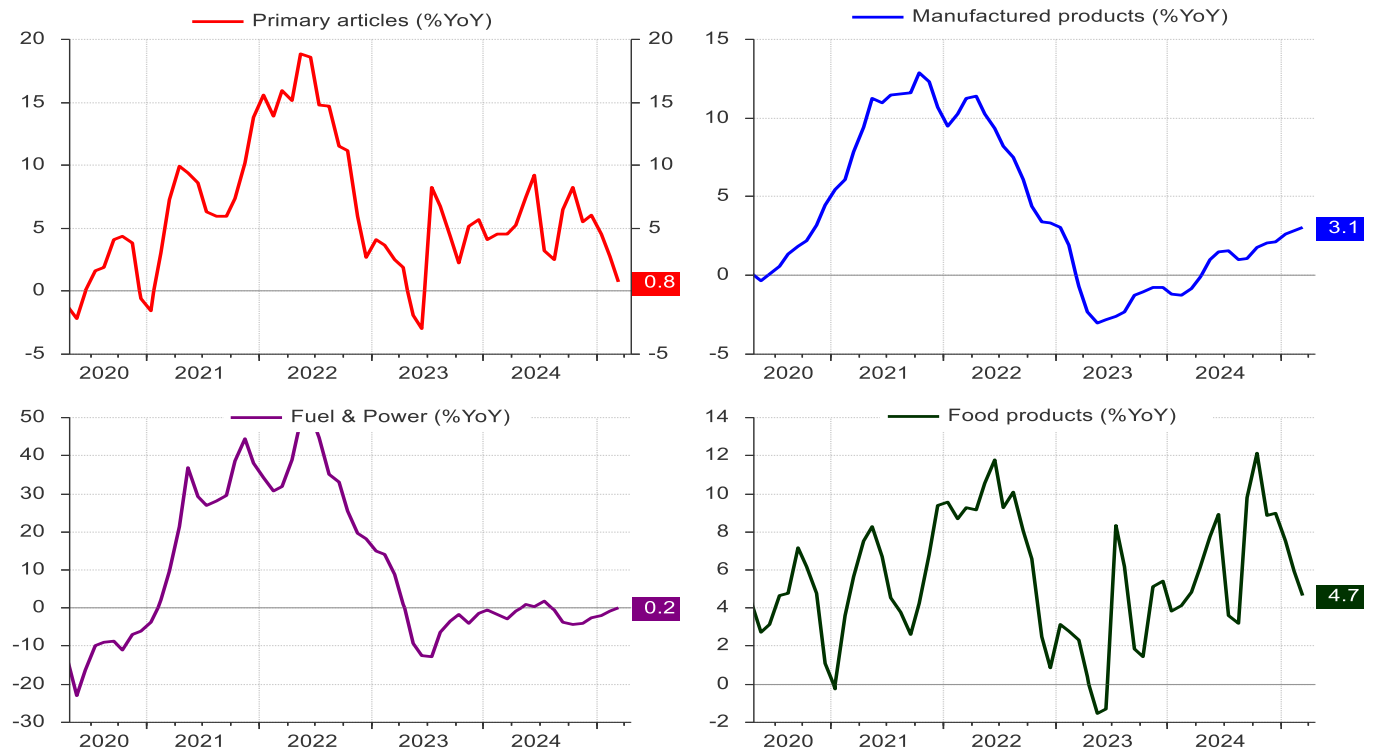
	Weight (%)	Mar-25	Feb-25	Mar-24	FY25	FY24
WPI		2.1	2.4	0.3	2.2	-0.7
Primary articles	22.6	0.8	2.8	4.6	5.1	3.5
Food articles	15.3	1.6	3.4	7.0	7.3	6.6
Non-food articles	4.1	1.8	4.8	-4.2	-0.4	-5.6
Minerals	0.8	2.8	1.0	-0.4	4.5	6.9
Crude petroleum & natural gas	2.4	-7.6	-4.1	4.9	-1.5	-3.0
Fuel & power	13.2	0.2	-0.7	-2.7	-1.3	-4.7
Coal	2.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.5	-0.6	2.3
Mineral oils	8.0	-1.6	-0.8	-3.5	-1.8	-8.0
Electricity	3.1	5.5	-0.6	-2.6	-0.4	1.2
Manufactured products	64.2	3.1	2.9	-0.8	1.7	-1.7
Food group	24.4	4.7	5.9	4.8	7.3	3.2

Source: CSO, CMIE Economic Outlook. NSE EPR.

Figure 59: Category-wise contribution to India wholesale price index (WPI)


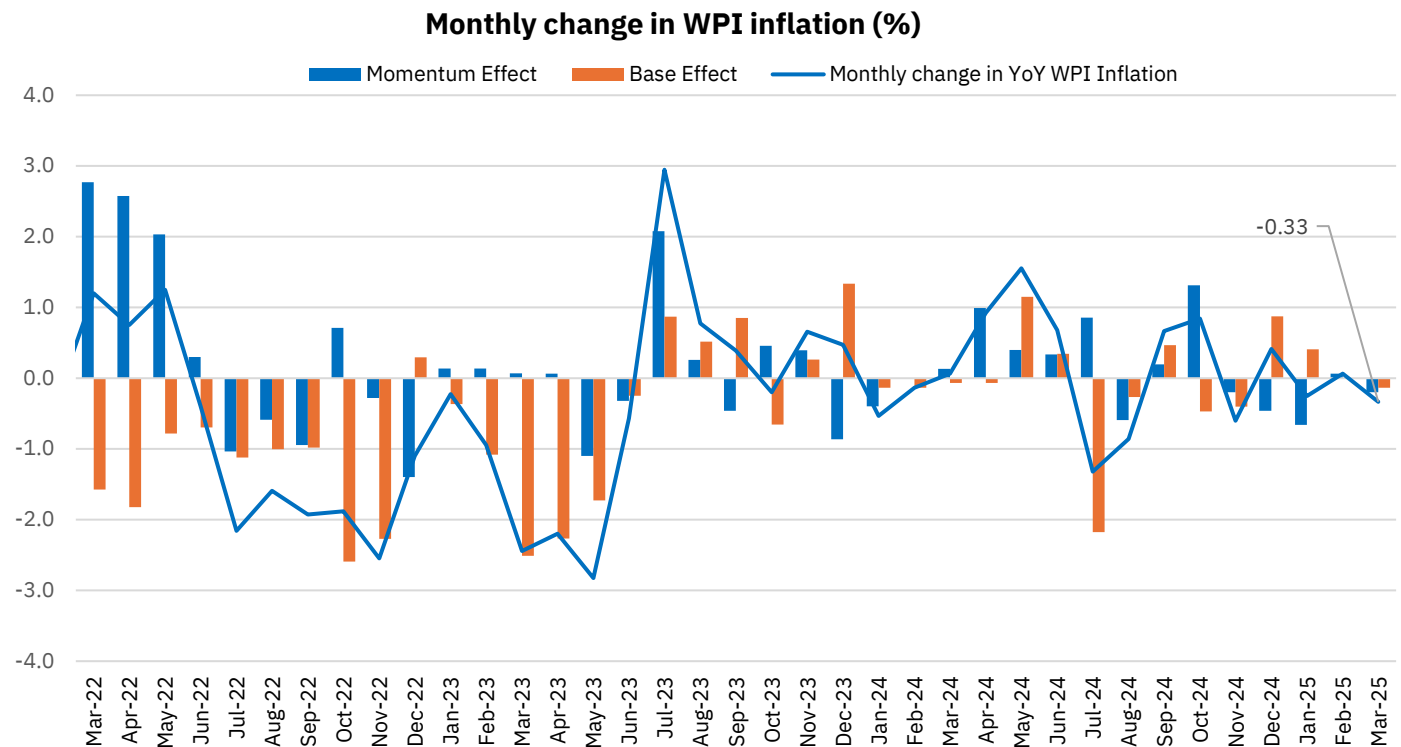
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 60: India wholesale price inflation (WPI)



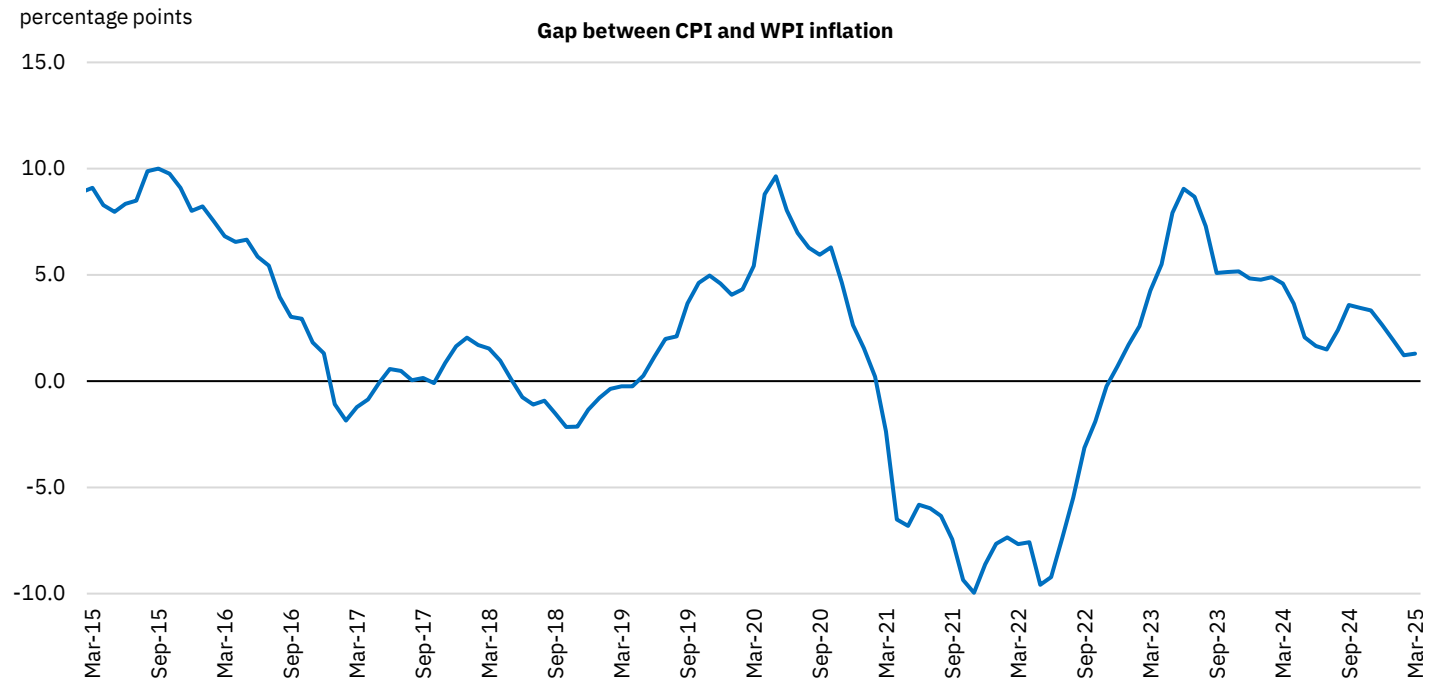
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 61: Monthly Change in WPI inflation broken down by base and momentum



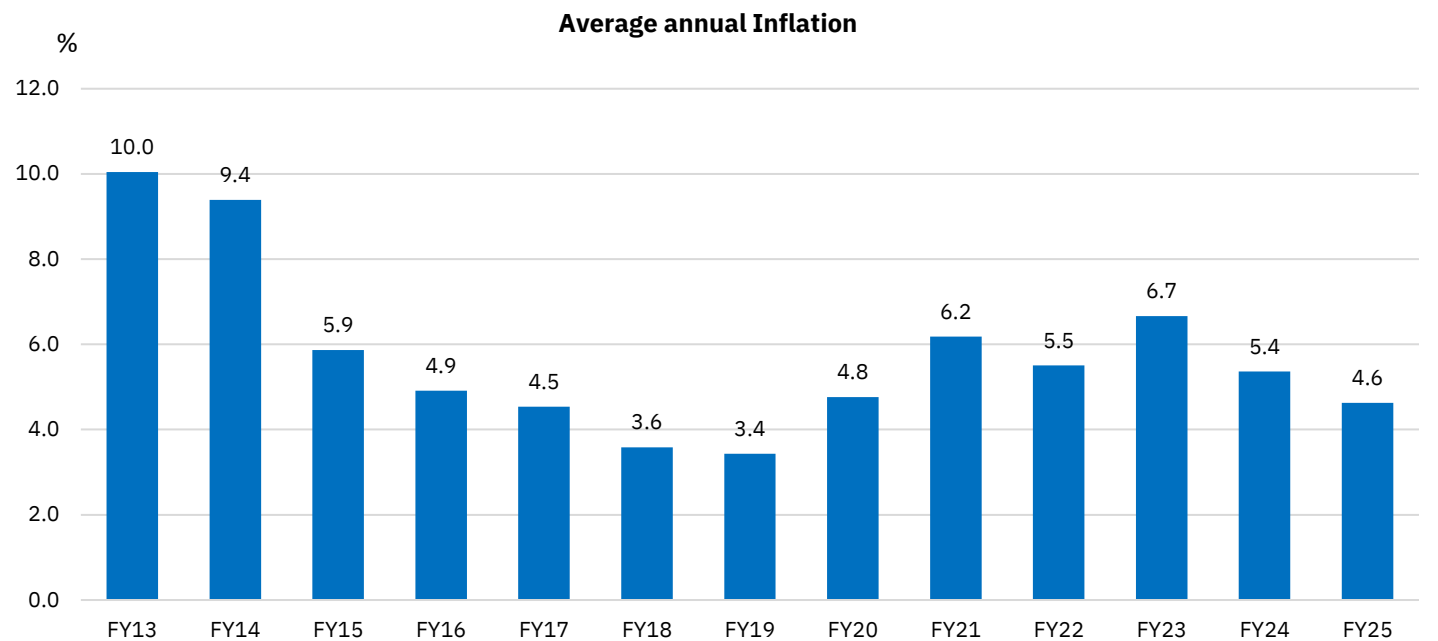
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR

Figure 62: Gap between retail and wholesale inflation



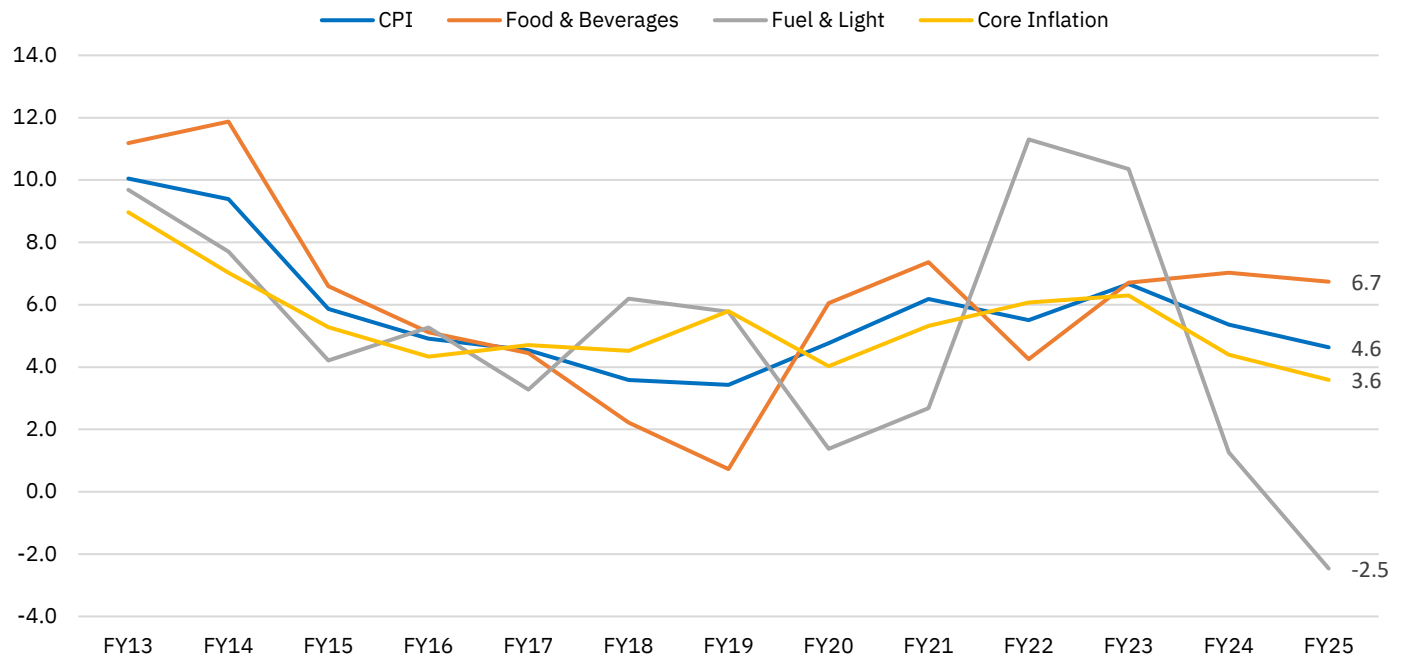
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 63: Average Consumer Price Inflation annual trend



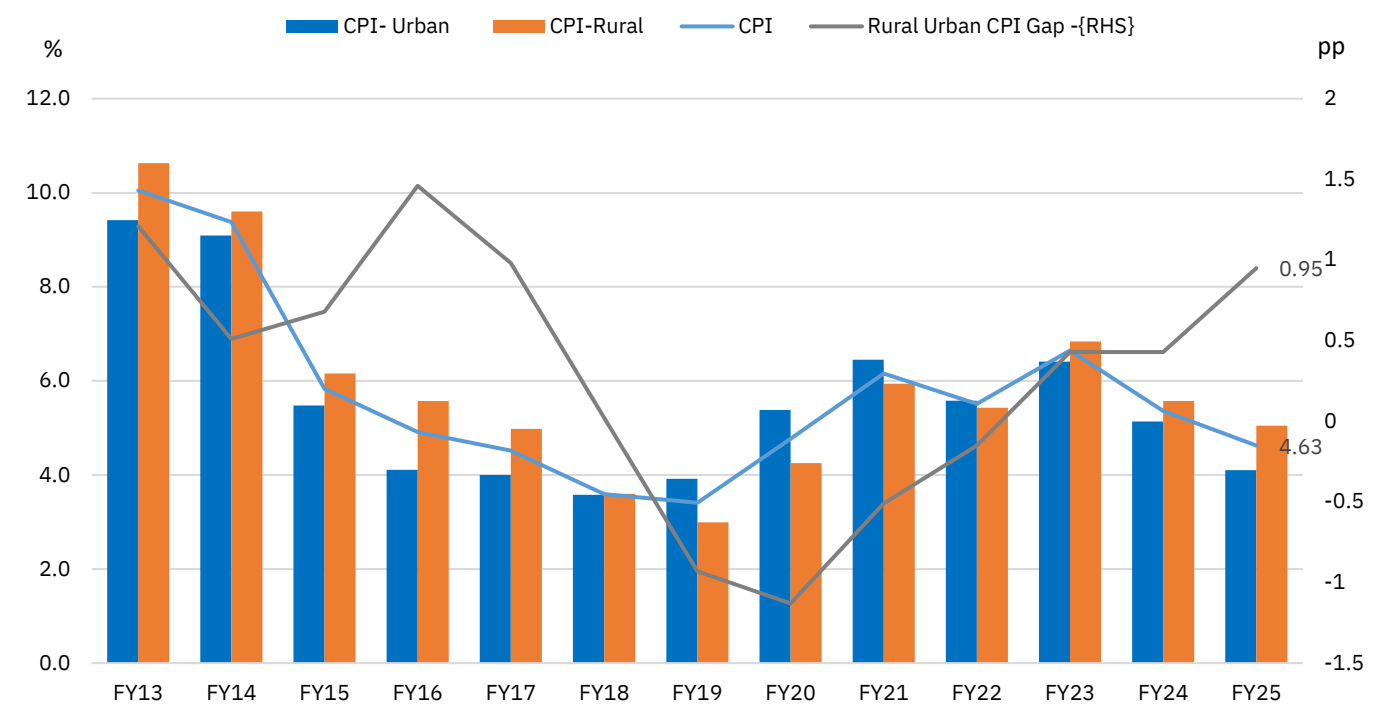
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 64: Components of Consumer Price Inflation and its annual trend (%YoY)



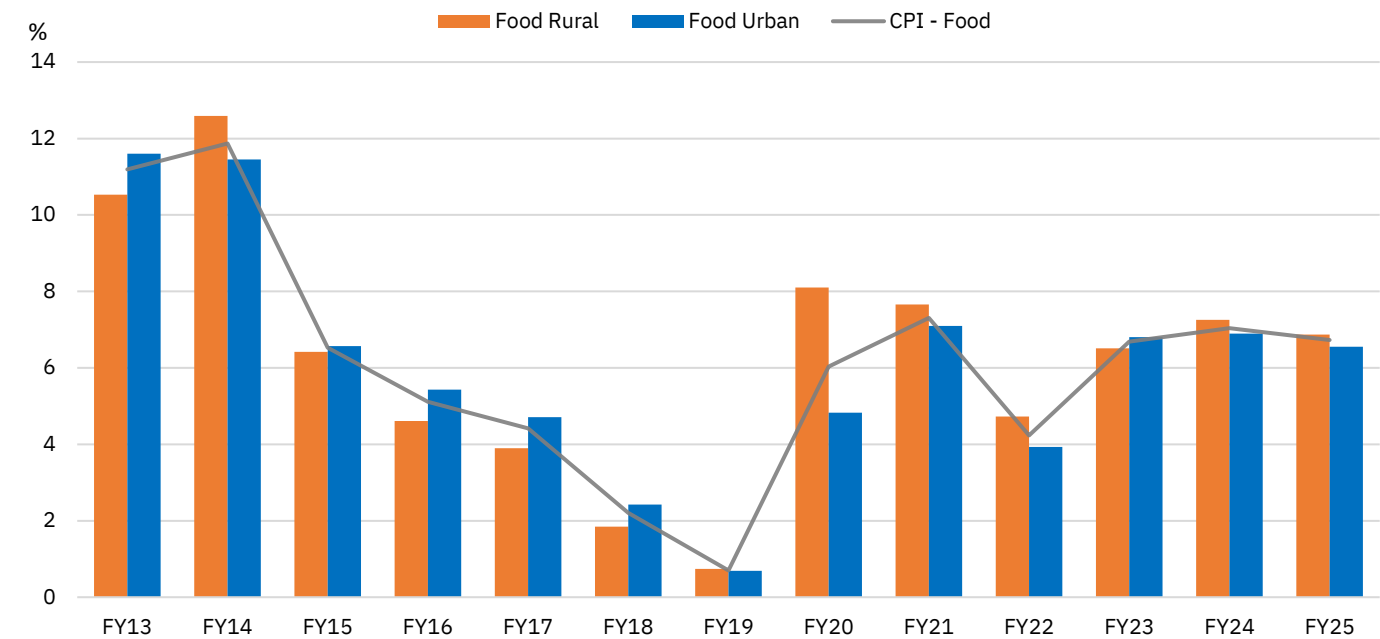
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 65: Annual trends in Rural-Urban Inflation Gap (%YoY)



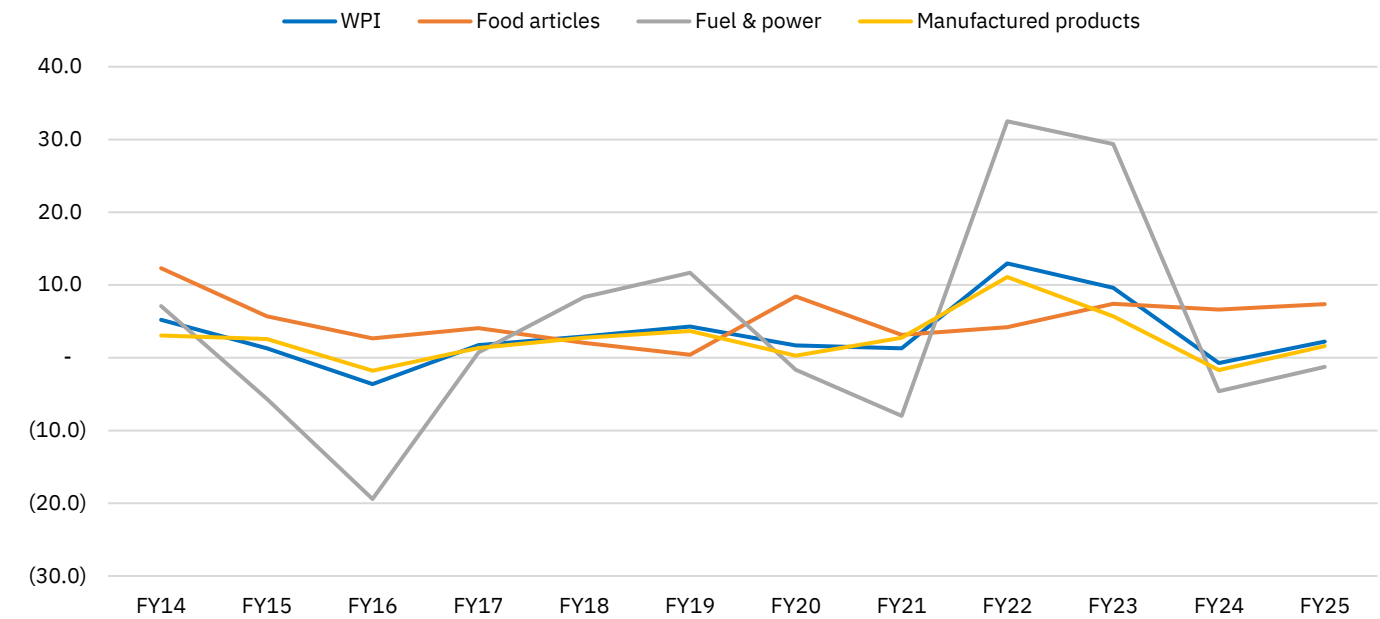
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 66: Trends in Rural vs. Urban Food Inflation (%YoY)



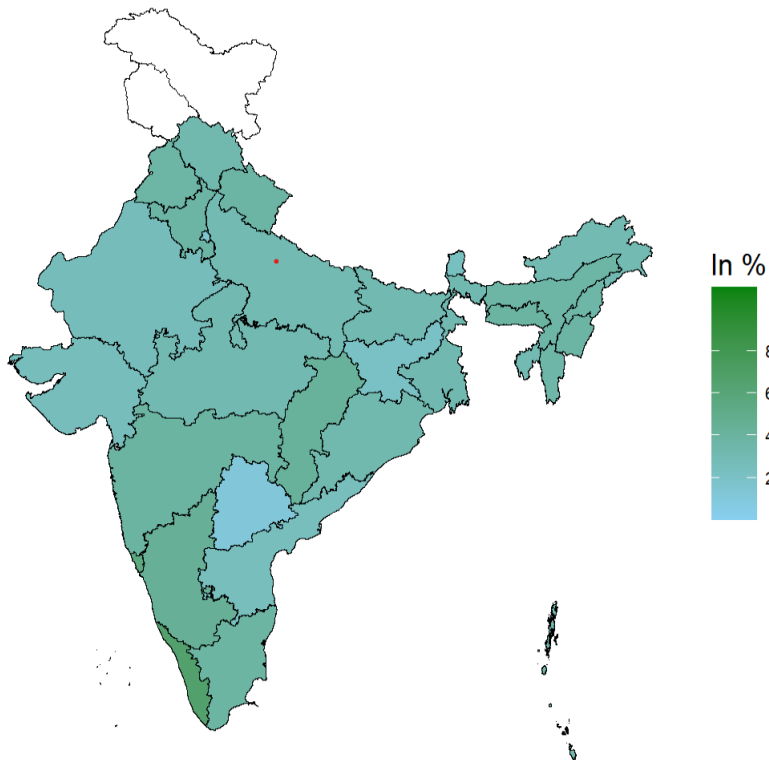
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 67: Components of Wholesale Price Inflation and its annual trend (%YoY)



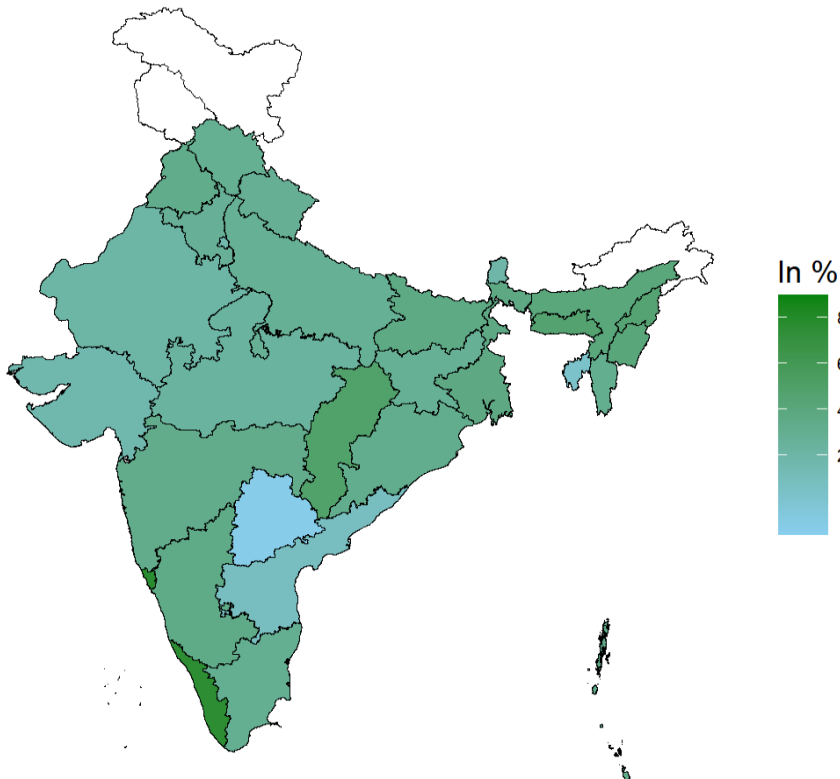
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 68: Headline CPI inflation across Indian states in March 2025



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR

Figure 69: Headline CPI Food and Beverages Inflation across Indian states in March 2025



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR

RBI Monetary Policy: A dovish 25bps cut with focus on transmission

The RBI's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), in an expected and unanimous decision, reduced the policy repo rate by 25bps to 6%, marking the second consecutive rate cut. The stance was also reverted from 'neutral' to 'accommodative' after six months, indicating the Committee's focus on supporting growth amid rising global uncertainties, and easing inflationary pressures. The MPC's decision was underpinned by a significant softening in the inflation trajectory and emerging risks to domestic growth from global trade frictions and policy uncertainties. This was reflected in downward revisions to both growth and inflation forecasts for the current fiscal year. GDP growth for FY26 was trimmed by 20bps to 6.5%, as improved consumption demand was weighed down by global trade disruptions, and volatile financial markets. Inflation forecast for FY26 was also lowered by 20bps to 4%, with a sub-4% print expected for the first three quarters before rising marginally to 4.3% in FY27, indicating a durable alignment of inflation with the 4% target. Meanwhile, banking system liquidity moved into surplus by late March, aided by proactive RBI intervention (Rs 6.9 lakh crore²⁸) through OMO purchases, VRRs and US dollar swaps, along with higher government spending. Improved liquidity conditions have aided monetary transmission, bringing down the weighted call money rate falling from 6.6% in Jan'25 to 6.1% in Apr'25 (as of April 8th, 2025).

While the change in stance and rate cut were widely expected, the policy had a distinctly dovish tone, reflected in the Governor's remarks emphasizing: (a) the need for monetary policy to support growth at the current juncture; (b) that the shift in stance signals a continuation of the easing cycle; and (c) the RBI's commitment to maintain sufficient liquidity to enhance transmission. Trade tensions are likely to remain central to the RBI's calculus over the next few quarters, with future rate actions closely tied to developments on this front and supported by a benign domestic inflation trajectory. Meanwhile, the focus will remain on keeping liquidity in surplus to ensure effective monetary transmission.

- Second 25bps cut and a shift in stance to accommodative:** The RBI's MPC, as expected, unanimously reduced the policy repo rate by 25 bps to 6% and reverted the stance to 'accommodative' after having shifted to 'neutral' in October 2024. Following this move, the Standing Deposit Facility (SDF) and Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) rates—the lower and upper bounds of the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) corridor—now stand at 5.75% and 6.25%, respectively. A benign inflation outlook, with greater confidence in achieving durable convergence to the 4% target, alongside signs of growth moderation amid renewed global headwinds, has provided the MPC with room to cut rates and adopt a more dovish policy tone.
- Inflation projection revised lower to 4% for FY26:** Headline inflation is projected to decline to 4% in FY26 from 4.8% (projected) in FY25, 20 bps lower than the February 2025 MPC forecast. This revision is supported by a seasonal correction in vegetable prices, favourable rabi crop prospects—including record wheat production and higher pulses output—robust kharif production, and lower global crude oil prices. There has been a sharp downward revision in the Q1 FY26 inflation estimate by 90 bps to 3.6%, a marginal 10 bps downward revision for Q2 to 3.9%, while the Q3 estimate has been retained at 3.8% and revised higher by 20 bps to 4.4% for Q4. Additionally, a sharp decline in household inflation expectations, as reflected in recent RBI surveys, is expected to help anchor future inflation trends. Assuming a normal monsoon, inflation for FY27 is projected at 4.3%. Risks to the inflation outlook stem from lingering global economic and financial market uncertainties, energy price volatility, and potential adverse weather-related disruptions.

The policy repo rate has been cut by 25 bps to 6%, marking the second cut in a row, with stance shifted to "accommodative" after having moved to "neutral" in October 2024.

GDP/Inflation forecasts for FY26 have been slashed by 20bps to 6.5%/4%

²⁸ The RBI has injected liquidity amounting to Rs 2.85 lakh crore via eight OMO purchase auctions, Rs 1.83 lakh crore via three VRR (Variable Rate Repo) auctions and Rs 2.18 lakh crore via three USD/INR Buy/Sell swap auctions.

- GDP growth forecast curtailed by 20bps to 6.5% for FY26:** The GDP growth forecast for FY26 is revised lower by 20bps to 6.5%, aligning with the second advance estimates for FY25. The growth projections for Q1, Q2, and Q4 FY26 have been revised down by 20bps, 30bps and 20bps to 6.5%, 6.7% and 6.3% respectively while that of Q3 was revised up by 10bps to 6.6%. Growth momentum is expected to be supported by: 1) Bright prospects of the agriculture sector, which bode well for a recovering rural demand 2) healthy urban consumption driven by an uptick in discretionary spending, and 3) stable recovery in investment demand, underpinned by sustained higher capacity utilization, positive business sentiment, healthier balance sheets of corporates and banks, and continued government emphasis on infrastructure spending. That said, risks persist from global trade disruptions and the concomitant slowdown in global growth, weighing particularly on overall exports and investment decisions.
- Liquidity intervention improving policy transmission:** The banking system liquidity deficit eased during February-March 2025, tapering from an average of Rs 2 lakh crore in January to Rs 1.6 lakh crore in February and further to Rs 1.2 lakh crore in March. By end-March (March 29th, 2025), the system liquidity moved into surplus, supported by a slew of RBI measures including liquidity injections of about Rs 6.9 lakh crore through eight OMO purchase auctions, three term VRR auctions, and three USD/INR buy/sell swap auctions alongside increased government spending towards the end of March. Liquidity conditions have further improved, with the system surplus standing at Rs 1.5 lakh crore as on April 7th, 2025, with two OMO purchase auctions of Rs 40,000 crore scheduled later in April 2025. Reflecting these developments, the average Weighted Average Call Money Rate (WACR) moderated from 6.6% in January 2025 to 6.11% in April 2025.
- Key regulatory measures:** (1) Enabling securitisation of stressed assets through a market-based mechanism in addition to existing ARC route, (2) Expanding the co-lending framework to cover all regulated entities and all types of loans, (3) Issuing comprehensive and harmonised prudential and conduct regulations for gold loans across entities, (4) Issuing comprehensive guidelines on non-fund-based facilities and revision of instructions on partial credit enhancement (PCE) to support infrastructure financing, (5) Empowering NPCI to set transaction limits for UPI person-to-merchant payments in consultation with stakeholders, and (6) Making the Regulatory Sandbox theme-neutral and available 'on-tap'.
- Benign inflation outlook opens room for more rate cuts:** The RBI's shift to an accommodative stance, coupled with a second consecutive rate cut, marks a decisive pivot toward supporting growth amid a stable inflation outlook. While widely expected, the policy had a distinctly dovish tone, with the Governor underscoring the need for monetary support, a continuation of the easing cycle, and a commitment to maintaining surplus liquidity to enhance transmission. Trade tensions and external headwinds will remain key to the RBI's policy calculus, with future rate actions closely linked to global developments. With inflation durably aligned to target and proactive liquidity support in place, further rate cuts appear likely over the remainder of the fiscal year.

Table 26: Current policy rates

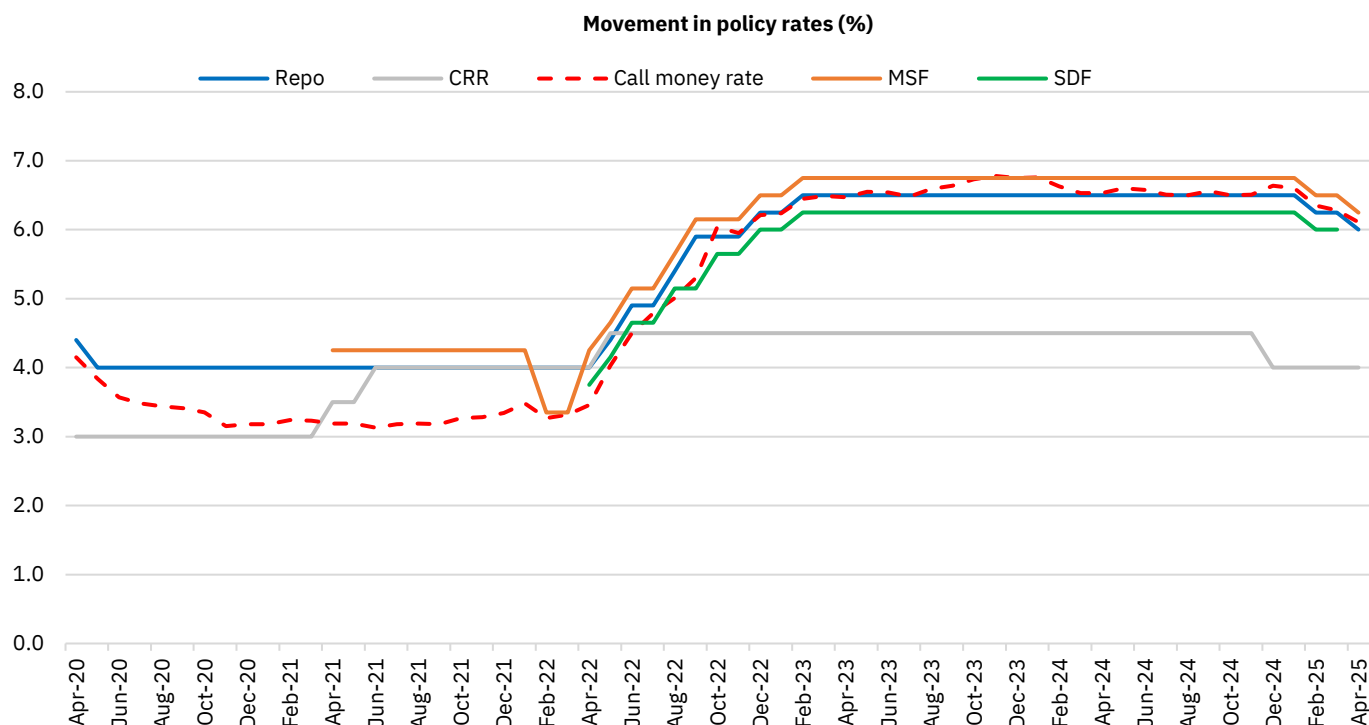
The policy repo rate was unanimously reduced by 25bps to 6% and has changed the stance back to ‘*accommodative*’ after having moved to “*neutral*” in October 2024

Key rates	October 2024	December 2024	February 2025	April 2025
Repo Rate	6.50%	6.50%	6.25%	6.00%
Standing Deposit Facility (SDF)*	6.25%	6.25%	6.00%	5.75%
Marginal Standing Facility (MSF)	6.75%	6.75%	6.50%	6.25%
Bank Rate	6.75%	6.75%	6.50%	6.25%
Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)	4.50%	4.25%	4.00%	4.00%

Source: RBI, NSE EPR. * Introduced in April 2022 policy as the new floor of the LAF corridor. + after implementation of the phased reduction of CRR

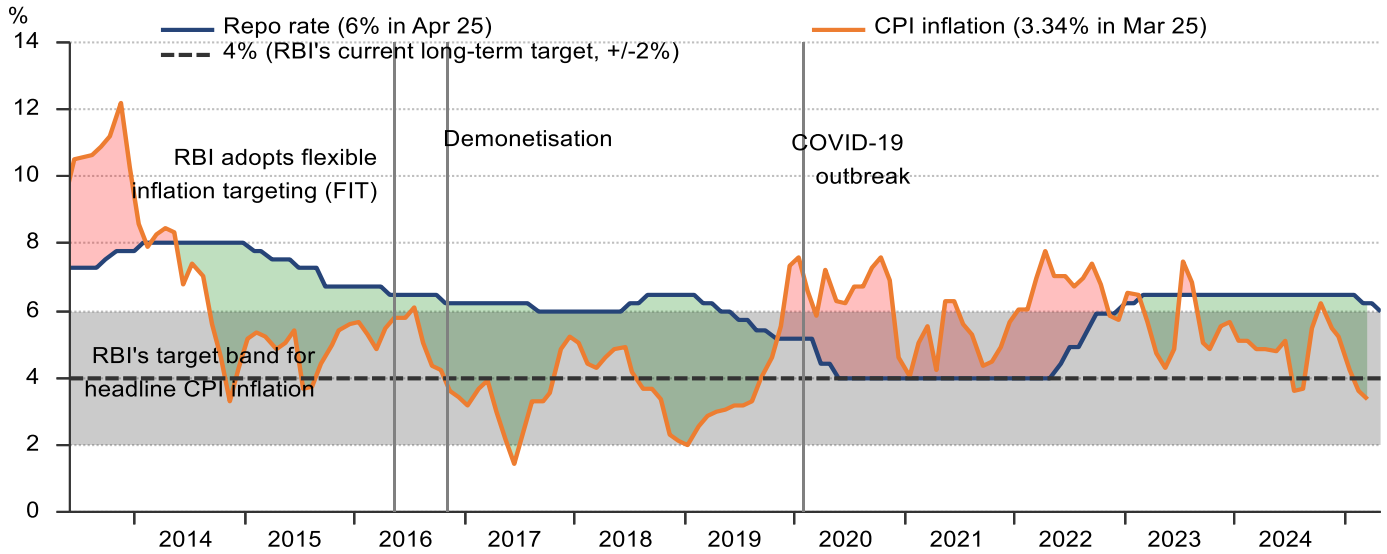
Figure 70: Movement in key policy rates

The average Weighted Average Call Money Rate (WACR) has eased from 6.6% in January 2025 to 6.11% in April 2025, aided by policy repo rate cuts and slew of banking system liquidity measures via OMOs, VRRs and dollar-rupee swaps.



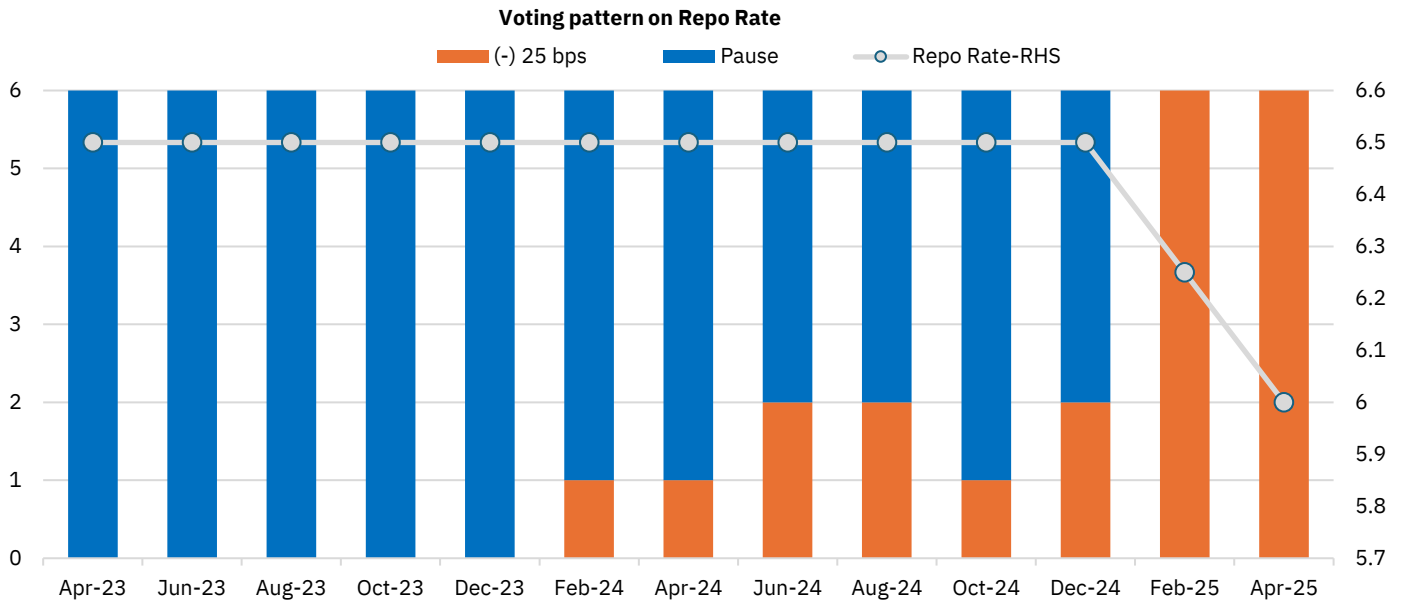
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR. Note: 1) The weighted average call money rate for April has been considered till April 8th, 2025

Figure 71: Real interest rates



Source: Refinitiv Workspace, NSE EPR.

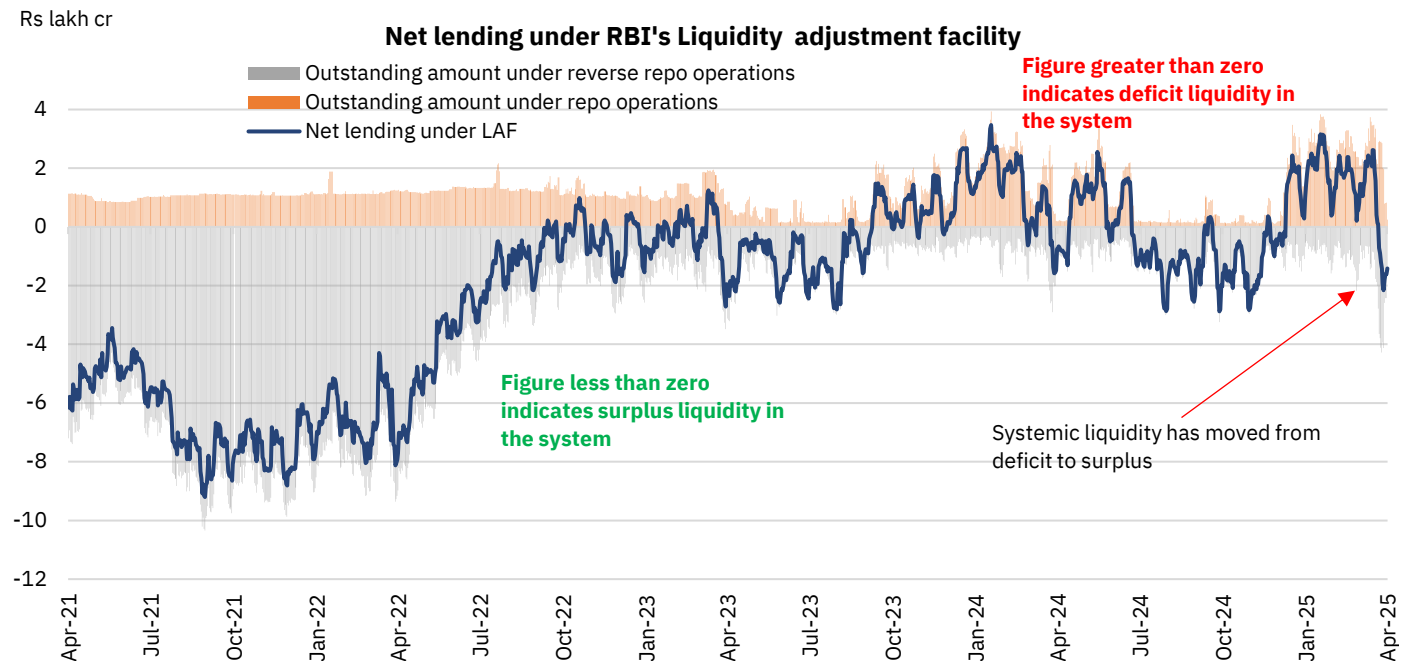
Figure 72: MPC members' voting pattern



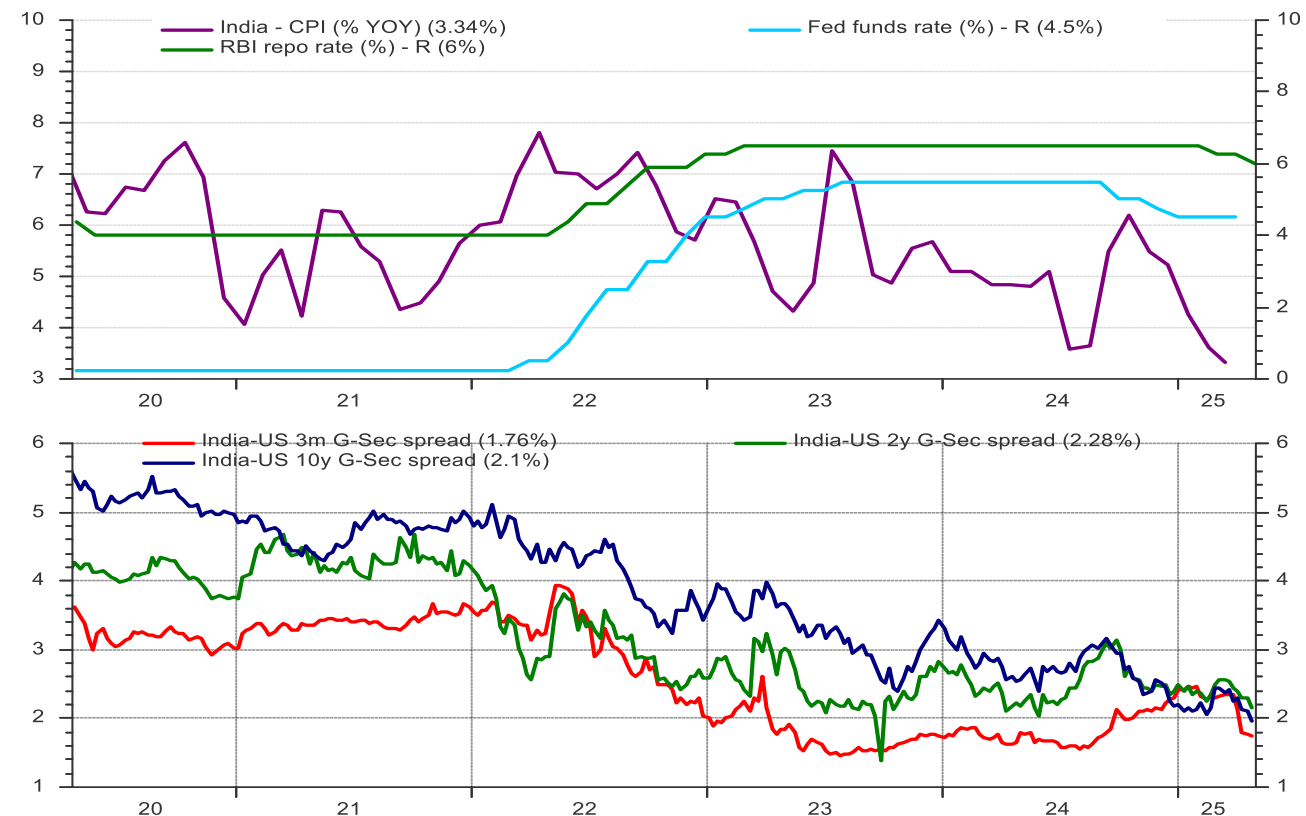
Source: RBI, NSE EPR.

Figure 73: Net lending under RBI's Liquidity Adjustment Facility

The banking system liquidity has moved from an average liquidity deficit of Rs 2 lakh crore in January 2025 to an average deficit of Rs 1.2 lakh crore as of March 2025. On a daily basis, the liquidity has moved into a surplus since March 29th with a surplus of Rs 1.5 lakh crore as on April 7th, 2025.



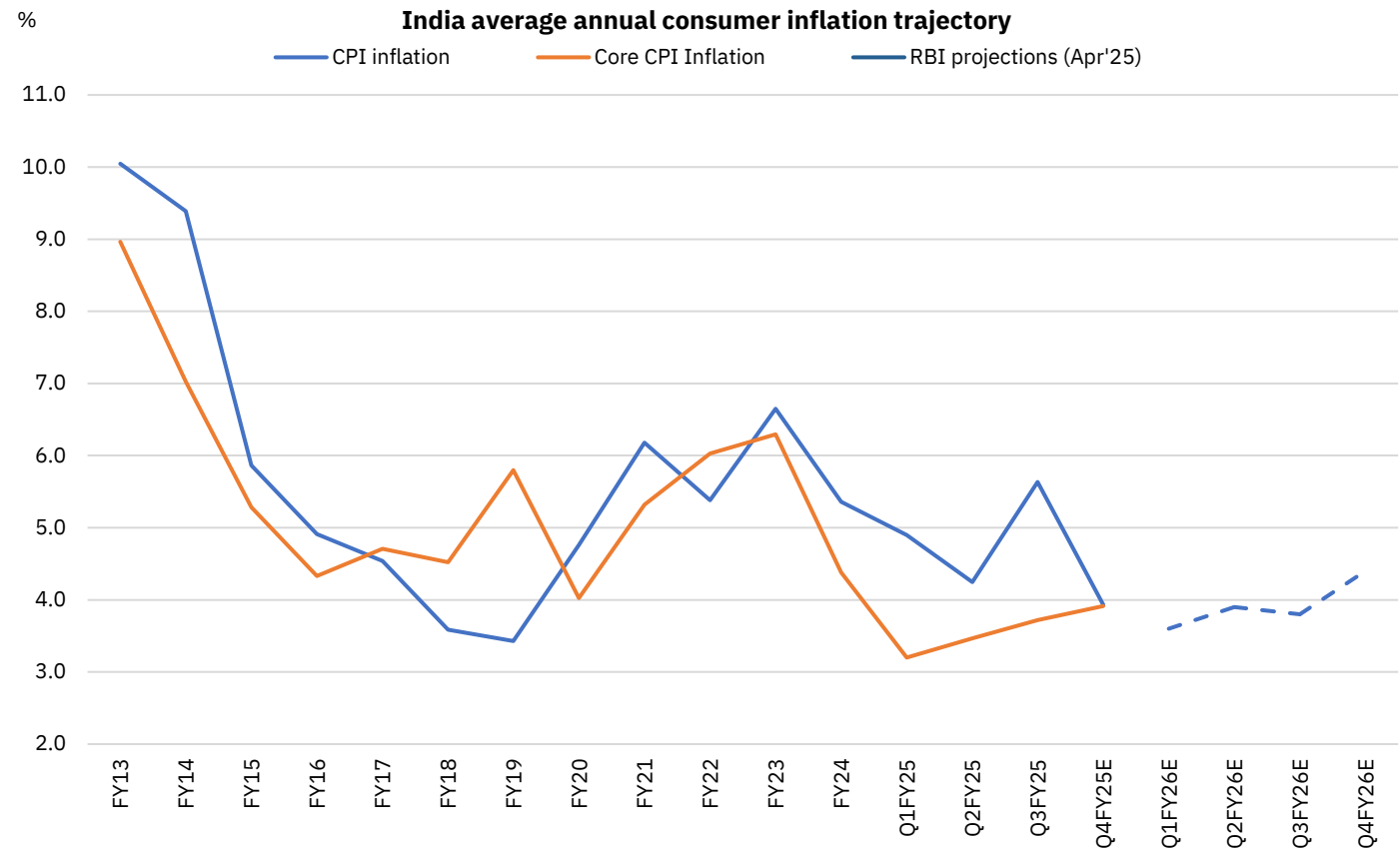
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 74: India vs. US policy rates and yield differential


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

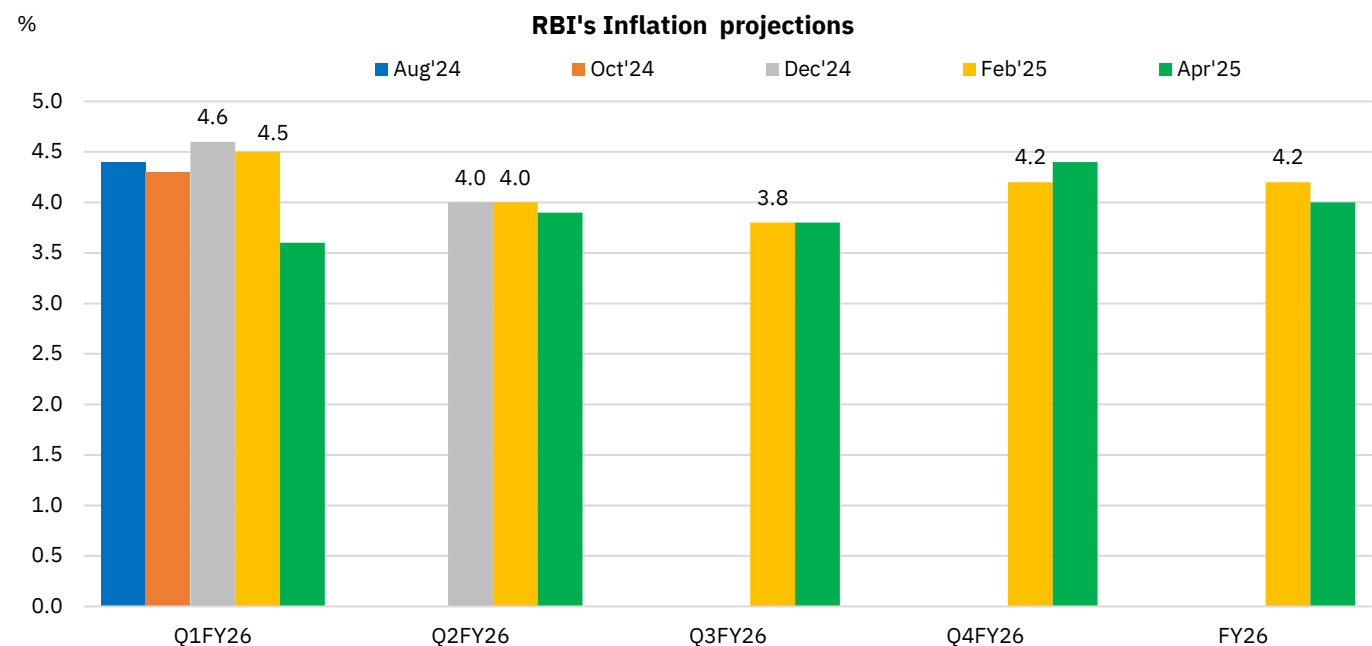
Figure 75: India's consumer inflation trajectory and RBI's forecasts

Headline inflation is projected lower by 20bps to 4% in FY26, inline with the median inflation target set by the RBI.



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, RBI, NSE EPR. Core inflation is calculated as CPI inflation excluding food, pan, tobacco & intoxicants and fuel & light. Note: 1) For Q4FY25, the actuals of headline CPI and core inflation have been considered as average for January and February 2025.

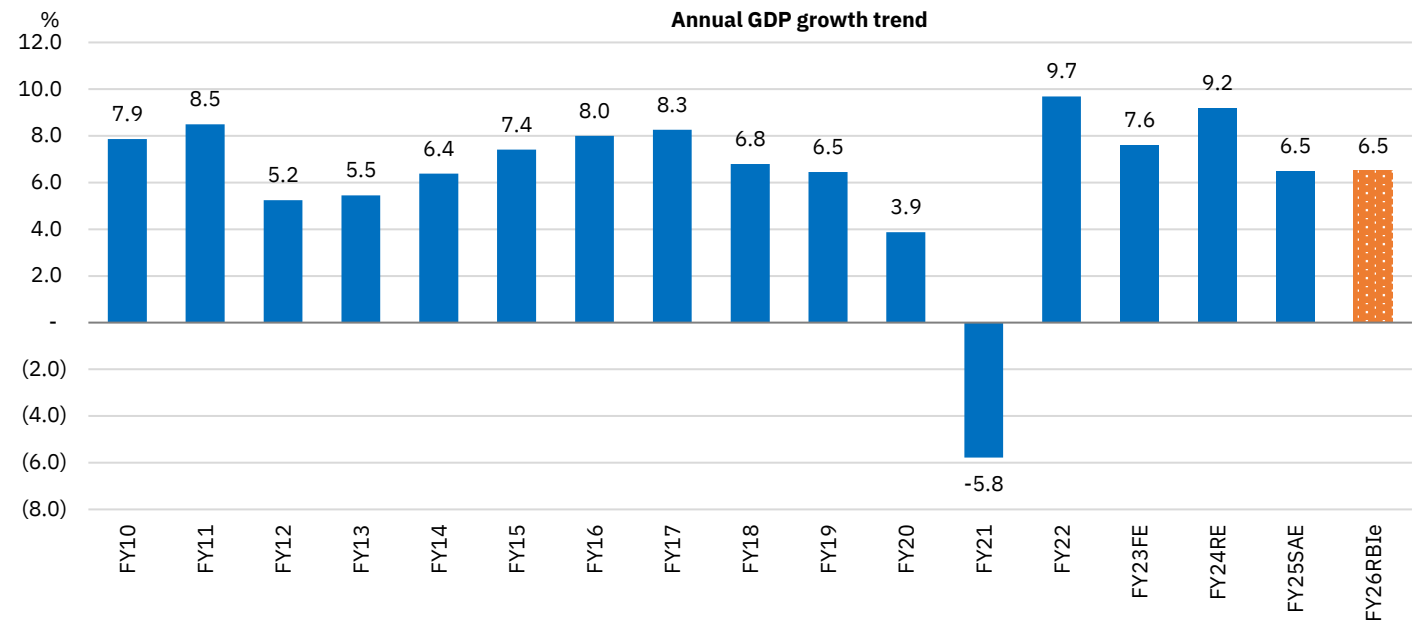
Figure 76: Quarterly and annual inflation forecasts by RBI



Source: RBI, NSE EPR.

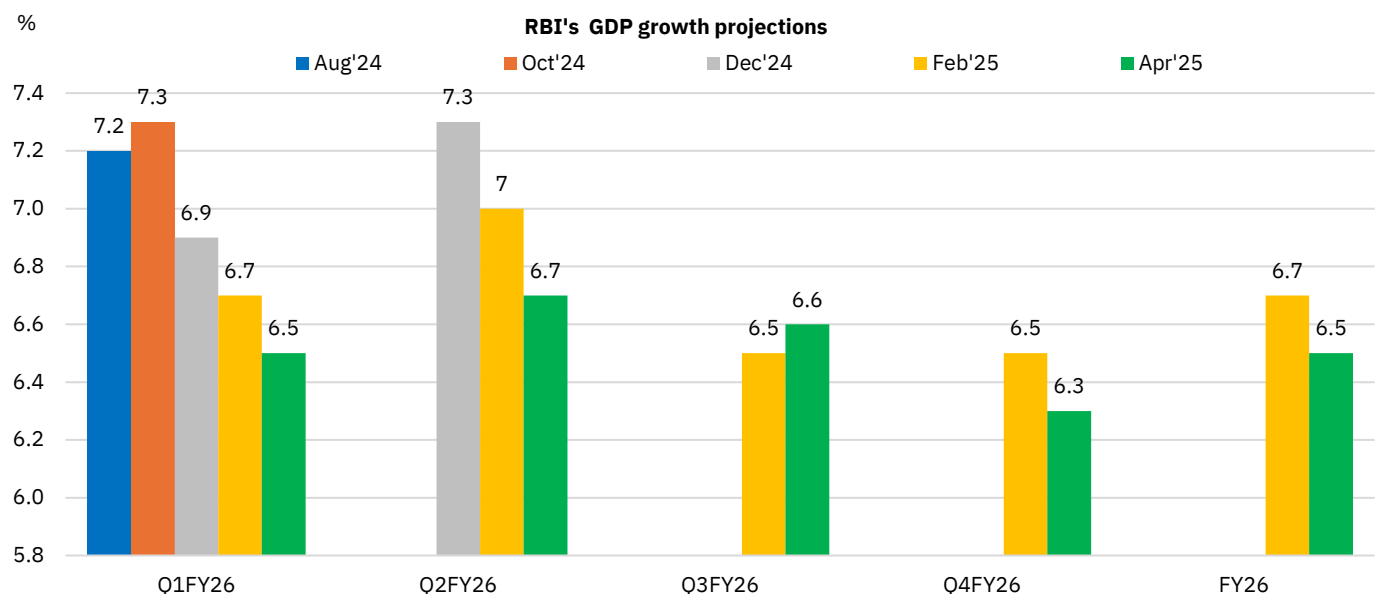
Figure 77: GDP growth trend and RBI's estimates

The GDP growth has been projected at 6.5% in FY26, lower than the projection of 6.7% in the February'25 MPC and unchanged from the FY25 real GDP growth rate as per the second advance estimates.



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, RBI, NSE EPR. RBIe = RBI estimate, SAE= Second advance estimates, RE= Revised estimates, FE= Final estimate

Figure 78: RBI's quarterly and annual GDP growth forecasts for FY26

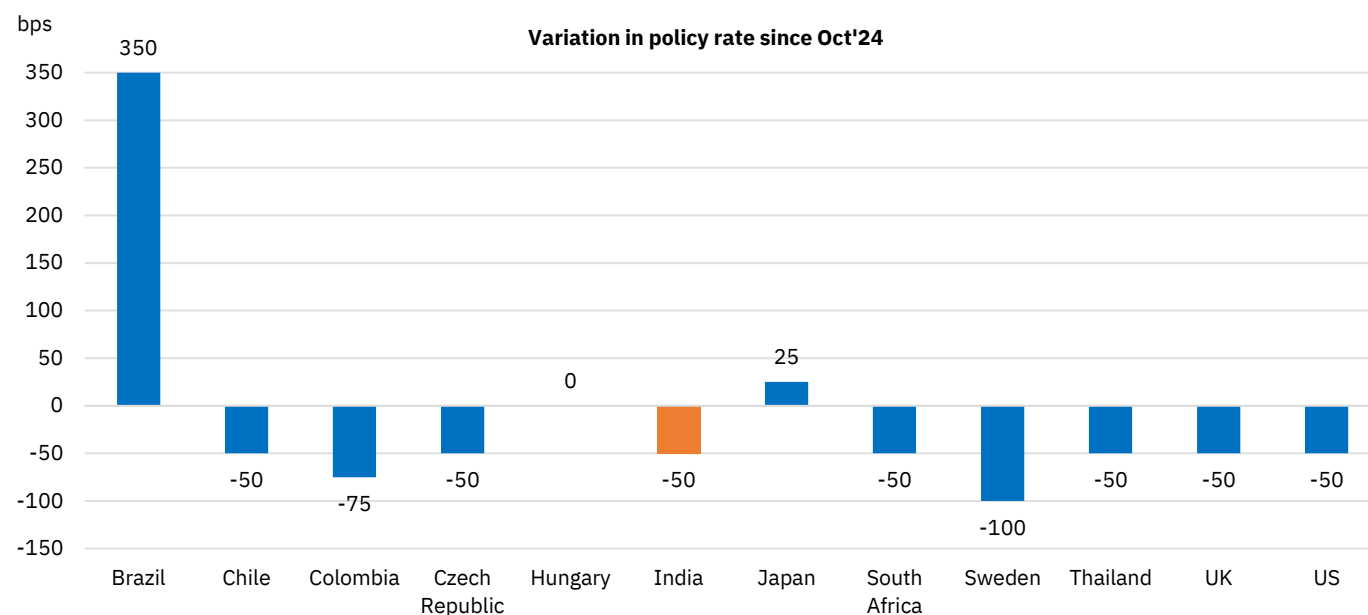


Source: RBI, NSE EPR.

Table 27: RBI's baseline assumptions for projections of GDP growth and inflation

Indicator	MPR October 2024	MPR April 2025
Crude Oil (Indian Basket)	US\$ 80 per barrel during H2: 2024-25	US\$ 70 per barrel during 2025-26
Exchange rate	Rs 83.50/US\$ during H2: 2024-25	Rs 86/US\$ during 2025-26
Monsoon	Normal for 2025-26	Normal for 2025-26
Global growth	3.2% in 2024	3.3% in 2025
	3.1% in 2025	3.0% in 2026
Fiscal deficit (per cent of GDP)	To remain within BE 2024-25	To remain within BE 2025-26
	Centre: 4.9	Centre: 4.4
	Combined: 7.3	Combined: 7.1
Domestic macroeconomic/structural policies	No major change	No major change

Source: RBI Monetary Policy Report.

Figure 79: Variation in policy rates across countries since October 2025


Source: RBI Monetary Policy Report.

Merchandise trade deficit widens in FY25, partly offset by service surplus

Merchandise trade deficit widened to US\$21.5 bn in March, from a 42-month low of US\$14.1 bn in February, driven by a significant rise in imports (+25% MoM) that outpaced export growth (+14% MoM). The sequential surge in imports can be ascribed to crude oil imports rising to a 10-month high of US\$ 19 bn (+60% MoM) coupled with gold imports, which almost doubled to US\$ 4.5 bn in March. Notwithstanding the elevated gold prices—closing the year at US\$ 3,120 per ounce (+40% YoY)—the massive YoY jump in gold imports reflects safe-haven demand amid persistent global trade tensions. Exports exhibited a muted growth of 0.6% YoY in March as the gains in engineering goods (one-year high) and electronics goods (record high) were partly offset by contraction in oil exports. After registering an overall trade surplus in February, the overall trade balance turned into a deficit of US\$ 3.7 bn, weighed down by widening merchandise trade deficit (+53.3% MoM) and marginal decline in services trade surplus by 3.1% MoM to US\$17.9 bn.

For the fiscal year (FY25), the merchandise trade deficit rose to a record high level of US\$283 bn, up from US\$241 bn in FY24, with net crude oil imports increasing to US\$122 bn (vs. US\$95 bn in FY24) and gold imports climbing 27% YoY to US\$58 bn, accounting for 8% of the total import bill. Merchandise exports remained flat at US\$ 437 bn as the fall in oil exports to a four-year low of US\$ 63 bn was offset by the record level of non-oil exports of US\$ 374 bn, aided by electronic and engineering exports. Meanwhile, the services sector remained in a bright spot, with the full-year services surplus at a record level of US\$189 bn, up from US\$163 bn in FY24, thus providing a partial offset to the widening merchandise trade gap. Overall exports of India crossed the US\$ 800 mark for the first time, ending FY25 at US\$ 824 bn, registering a 6% growth from a year ago.

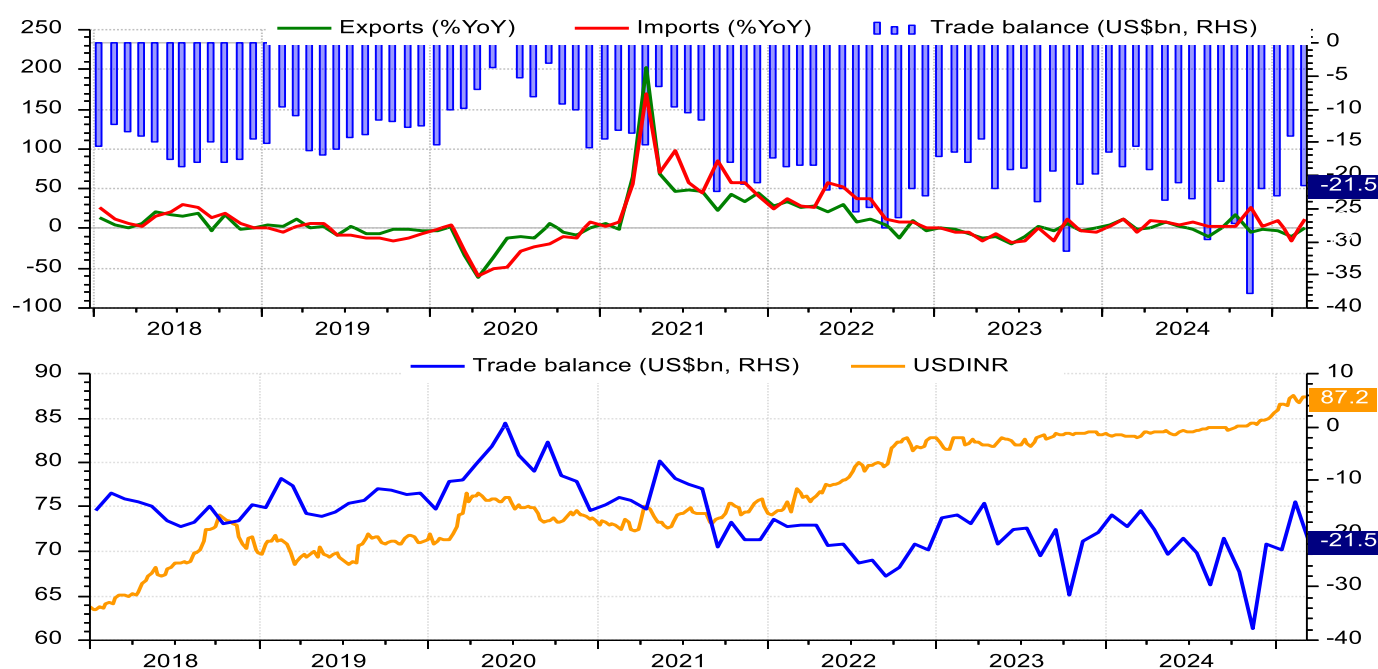
- Merchandise trade deficit widened sharply in March:** Merchandise trade deficit expanded to US\$21.5 bn in March'25, up from a 42-month low of US\$14.1 bn in February, driven primarily by a sharp increase in oil and gold imports. Crude oil imports (~30% of monthly imports) surged to a 10-month high of US\$19 bn, exhibiting a 60% MoM and 16% YoY increase, aided by a fall in global crude prices to US\$74.78 per barrel (down 14% YoY) by fiscal year-end amid intensifying global trade tensions. Gold imports also spiked to US\$4.5 bn in Mar'25, accounting for 7% of the month's import bill and nearly triple of the level in Mar'24. Exports registered a subdued 0.6% YoY growth, albeit an impressive 13.7% MoM growth to US\$ 42 bn in March as the gains in electronics exports (+29.6% YoY) were partly offset by lower oil (-9.5% YoY) and engineering exports (-3.9% YoY).
- Non-oil exports surged to record levels:** Non-oil exports—accounting for ~90% of total exports in March—scaled record level to US\$ 37 bn, exhibiting a 2.2% YoY and significant 19.2% MoM growth. This surge can be ascribed partly to Government initiatives like the PLI scheme. Electronic goods exports of US\$4.6 bn scaled a record level aided by surge in smartphone exports ahead of the impending US tariffs, while engineering goods rose to a one-year high of US\$10.8 bn. On the other hand, oil exports fell 29% MoM to US\$ 4.9 bn, after rising to a nine-month high in February. The fall in oil exports and the simultaneous MoM surge in oil imports had widened the oil trade deficit to a five-month high of US\$14.1 bn in March.
- Gold imports surged amid global uncertainty:** Gold imports rose sharply by 91% MoM to US\$4.5 bn in March 2025, up from an 11-month low of US\$2.3 bn in February. Notably, the price of gold surged to US\$ 3,120 per ounce by the end of FY25—up 40% YoY—amid heightened global trade tensions and the announcement of reciprocal tariffs. As risk-off sentiment grew, gold emerged as a preferred safe-haven asset. For the full fiscal year, gold imports stood at US\$58 bn—up 27.4% YoY—and accounted for 8.1% of the total import bill.

- Import cover ratio improved to a five-month high:** India's import cover ratio improved to a five-month high as the RBI's foreign exchange reserves rose by US\$26 bn (up 4% MoM) to US\$665 bn as of end-March. The increase was largely driven by a US\$21.6 bn jump in foreign currency assets, along with a US\$4.5 bn rise in the value of gold reserves, which stood at US\$77.8 bn. Merchandise imports for the full fiscal year rose 6% to US\$720 bn, driven predominantly by higher oil and gold import bills.
- Services surplus remained strong, offsetting trade gap:** India's net services exports rose to US\$17.9 bn in March 2025, marking a 34% YoY increase and a sequential growth of 5%. This improvement was driven by a decline in service payments, which dropped to a 16-month low of US\$13.7 bn. For FY25, the services trade surplus rose to US\$189 bn, up from US\$163 bn in FY24, offsetting nearly 67% of the merchandise trade deficit. The overall trade deficit has widened to US\$93 bn in FY25, 18.6% higher than the previous year primarily driven by higher merchandise trade deficit.

Table 28: India's merchandise trade balance for March 2025

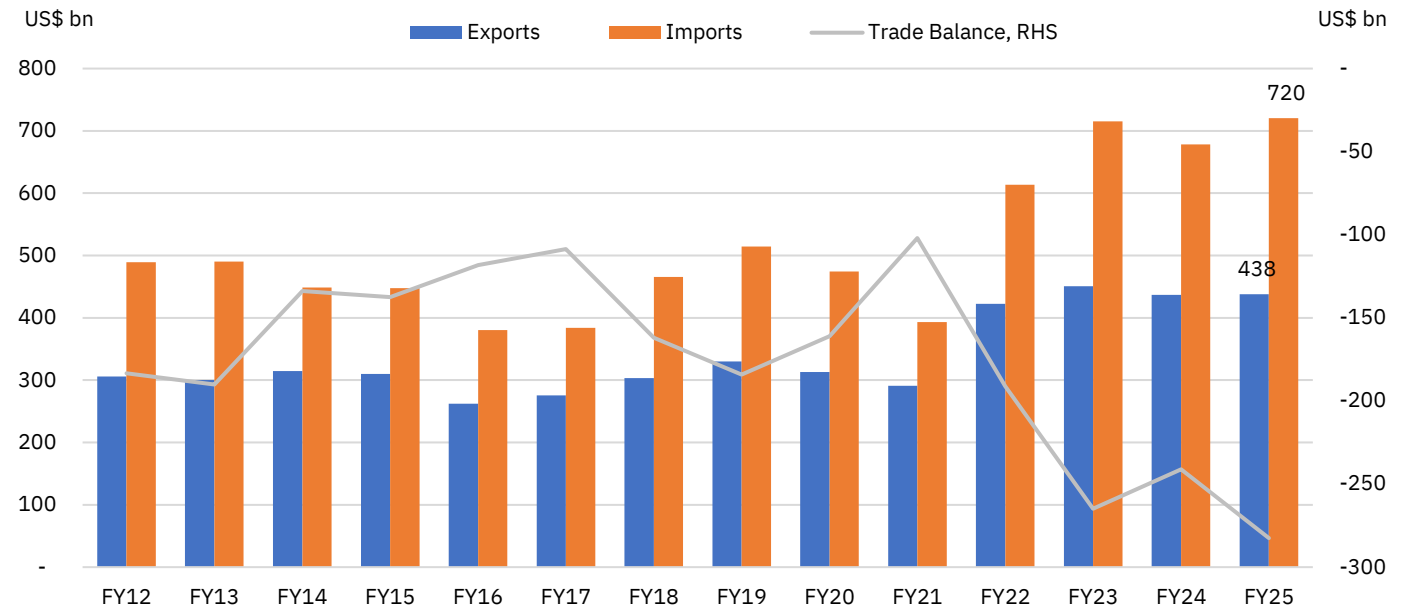
Period	Merchandise Exports		Merchandise Imports								Trade balance (US\$ bn)
	Total (US\$ bn)	%YoY	Total (US\$ bn)	%YoY	Oil imports (US\$ bn)	%YoY	Non-oil imports (US\$ bn)	%YoY	Gold imports (US\$ bn)	%YoY	
Mar-25	42.0	0.6%	63.5	11.3%	19.0	16.3%	44.5	9.4%	4.5	192.1%	-21.5
Feb-25	36.9	-10.8%	51.0	-16.3%	11.9	-29.6%	39.1	-11.2%	2.3	-62.0%	-14.1
Mar-24	41.7	-0.6%	57.0	-6.4%	16.3	-9.3%	40.7	-5.1%	1.5	-53.6%	-15.3
FY24	437.1	-3.1%	678.2	-5.3%	178.7	-14.6%	499.5	-1.4%	45.5	30.1%	-241.2
FY25	437.6	0.1%	720.2	6.2%	185.7	3.9%	534.5	7.0%	58.0	27.4%	-282.6

Source: Ministry of Commerce, CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR

Figure 80: Monthly trends in India's merchandise imports, exports and trade balance


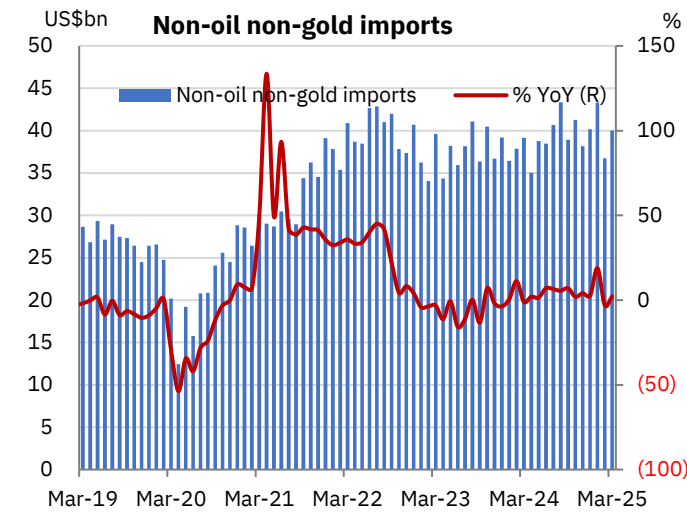
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 81: Annual trends in India's merchandise imports, exports and trade balance



Source: Ministry of Commerce, CMIE Economic Outlook. NSE EPR.

Figure 82: Non-oil, non-gold imports



Source: Ministry of Commerce, CMIE Economic Outlook. NSE EPR

Figure 83: Oil imports trend

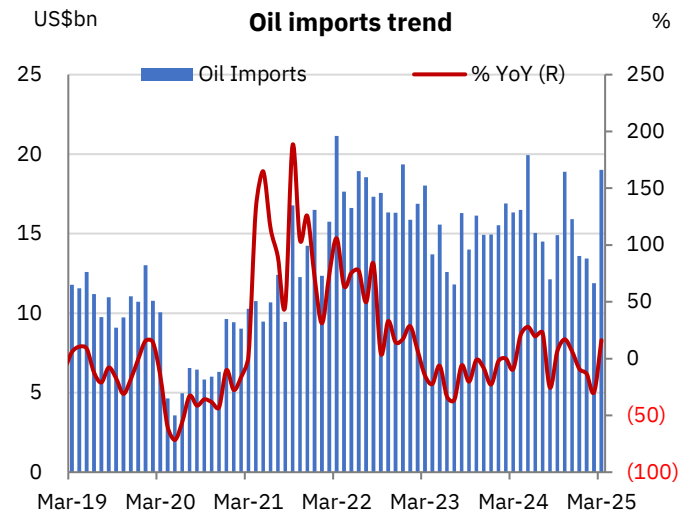


Figure 84: Oil imports vs. Brent crude oil prices trend

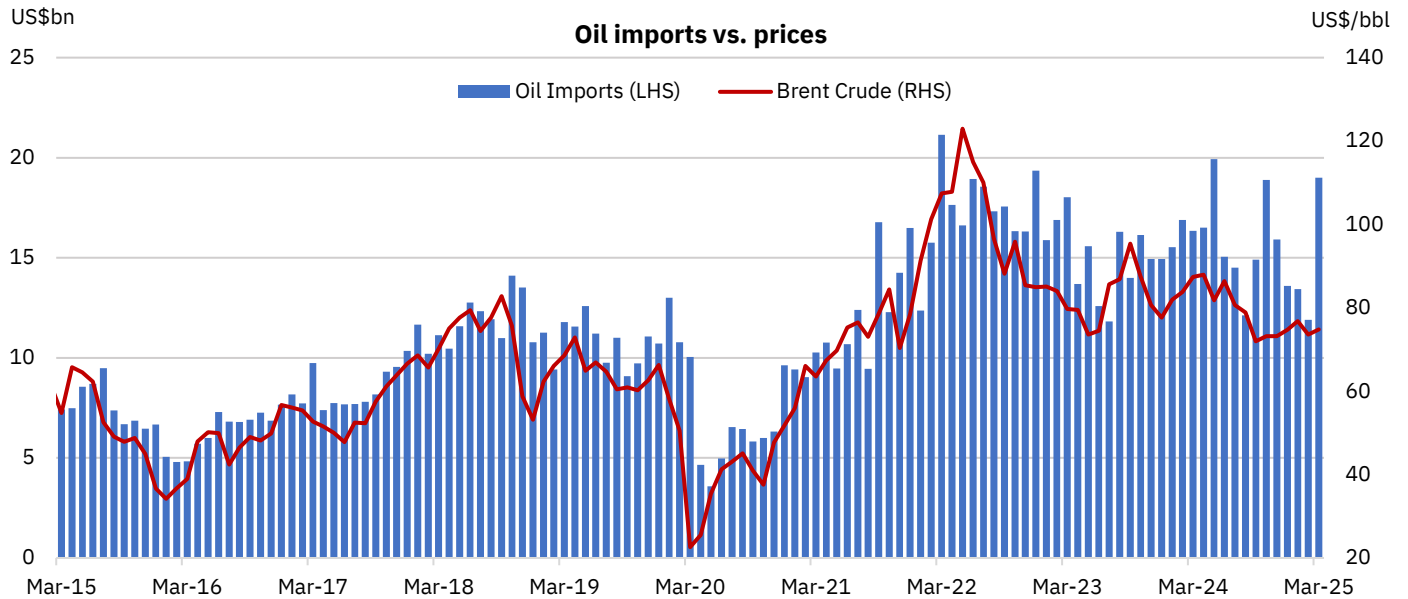


Figure 85: Imports of gold and gold price

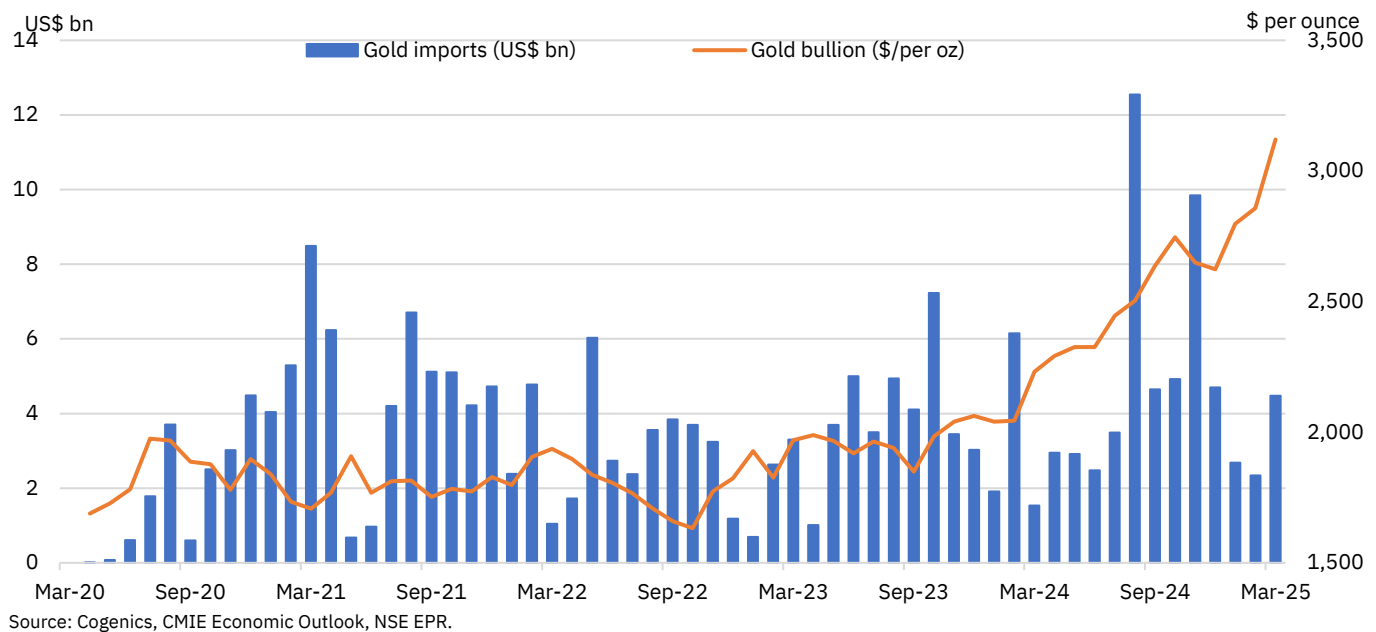
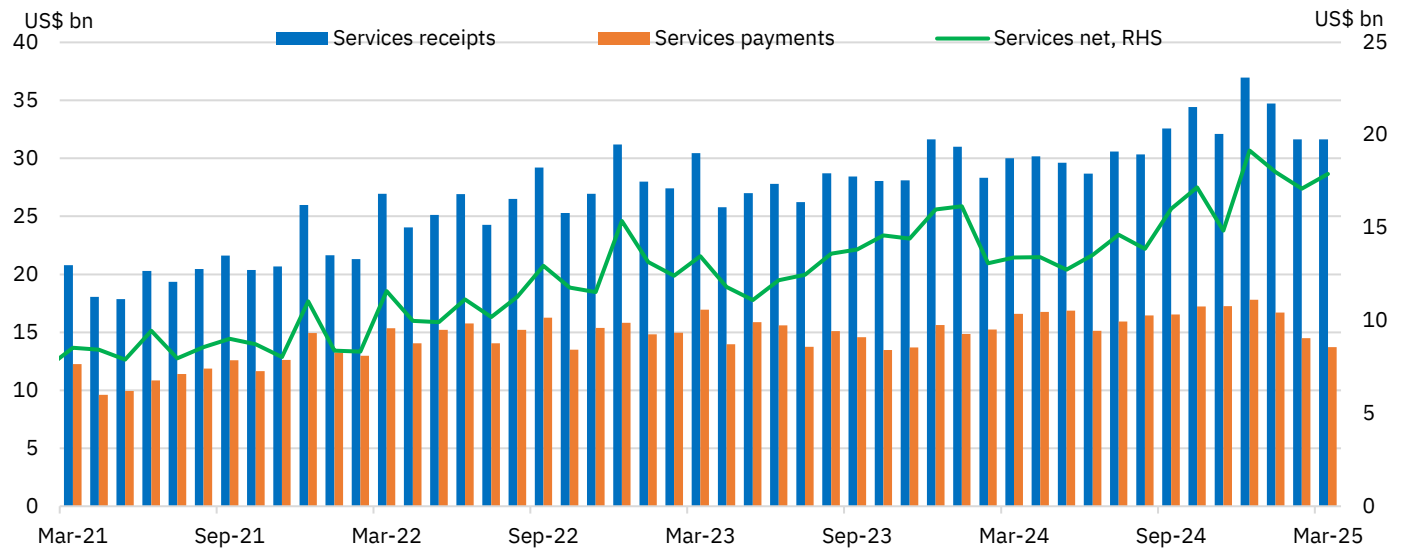
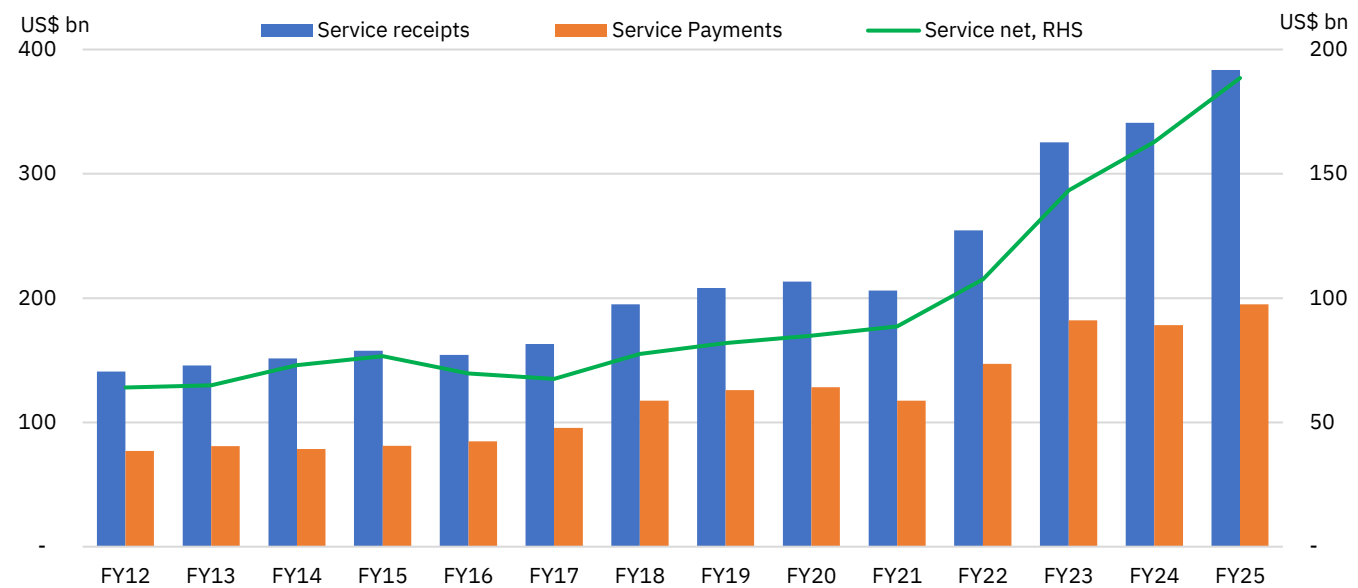


Figure 86: Monthly service exports



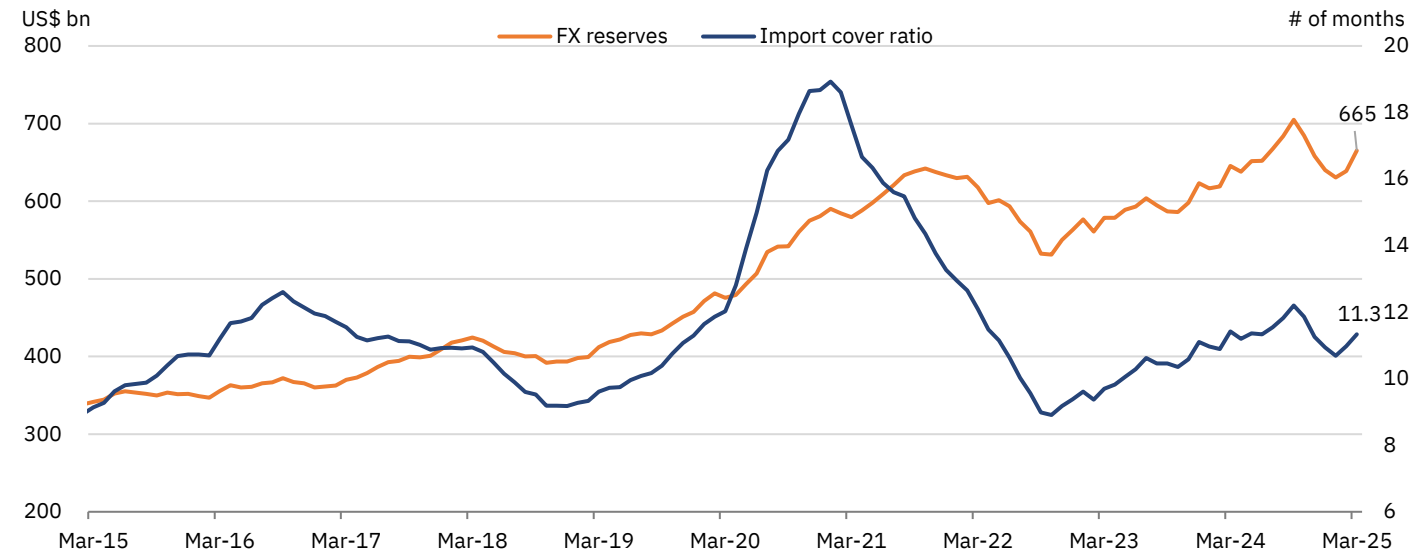
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 87: Annual trends in India's service receipts, service payments and service surplus



Source: Ministry of Commerce, CMIE Economic Outlook. NSE EPR

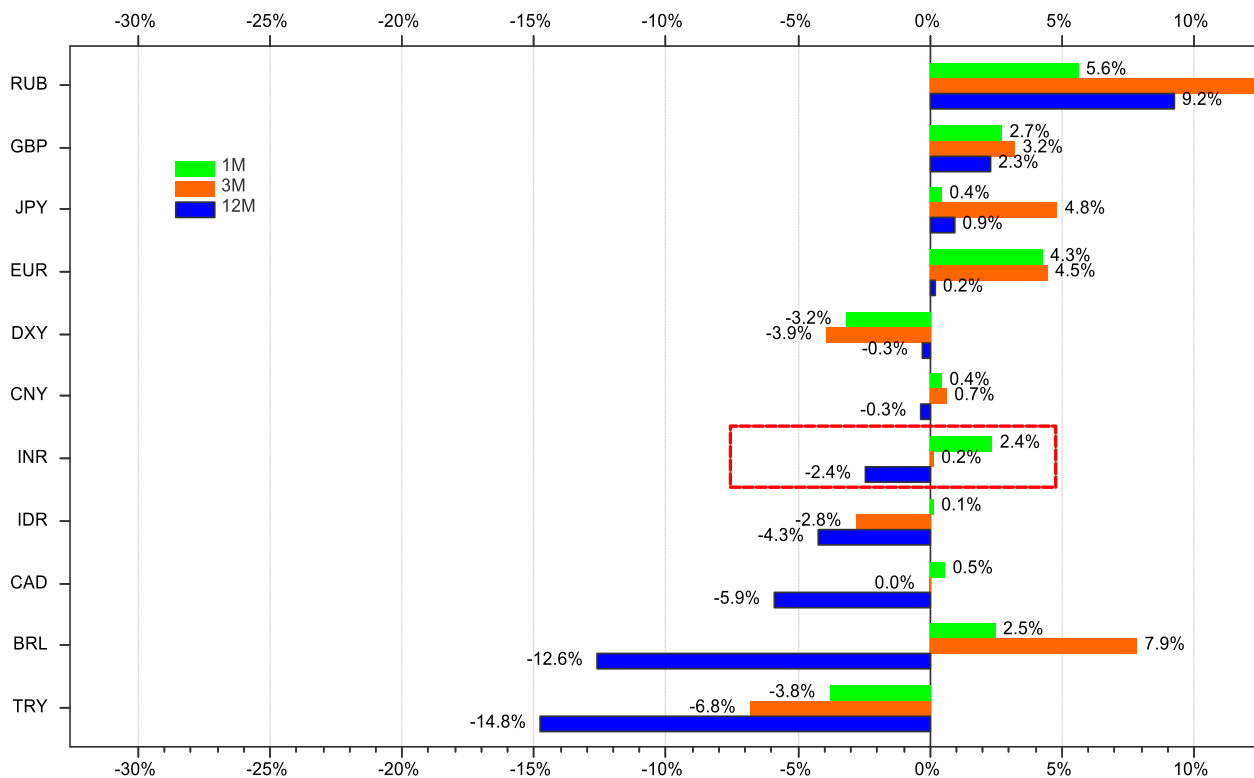
Figure 88: Forex reserves and import cover (months)



Source: LSEG Workspace, RBI, NSE EPR; Forex reserves as of March 28th, 2025.

Figure 89: INR vs. other major developed and emerging market currencies

INR & Key Currencies vs. the USD (1M, 3M, 12M)



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR. As of March 31st, 2025

Bank credit growth moderates further in February 2025

Outstanding bank credit growth moderated further to 11% YoY in February 2025 (as per RBI's sectoral deployment of credit data) vs 11.4% YoY in January 2025 and 20.5% YoY in February 2024, reflecting broad-based growth deceleration across agriculture, industry, services, and personal loan segments. Growth in outstanding credit to agriculture/ personal loans/ services moderated to 11.4%/ 11.7%/ 12% YoY respectively. The growth in outstanding industrial credit has moderated to 7.2% YoY as the slower credit growth to large industries at 5.2% YoY, was offset by healthy growth in credit to micro & small and medium enterprises. In personal loans, growth in credit card outstanding continued to decelerate, corroborated by slower growth in outstanding credit cards, partially offset by the robust growth of 87.4% YoY in loans against gold jewellery, aided by elevated gold prices. According to the RBI's Weekly Statistical Supplement (WSS), outstanding bank credit stood at Rs 184 lakh crore, registering 11% YoY growth, while outstanding deposits stood at Rs 231.1 lakh crore, translating to a YoY deposit growth of 10.1% as of April 4th, 2025. Credit growth outpaced deposit growth for the 11 months in FY25, partially weighing on banking system liquidity, while the Credit-to-Deposit (CD) ratio fell to 79.6% as on April 4th, 2025. To supplement funding, banks continued to actively tap the money markets, with outstanding Certificates of Deposits (CDs) rising to record level of Rs 5.3 lakh crore in March 2025, and fresh issuances amounting to Rs 1.9 lakh crore during the month, reflecting continued reliance on short-term instruments to bridge funding gaps.

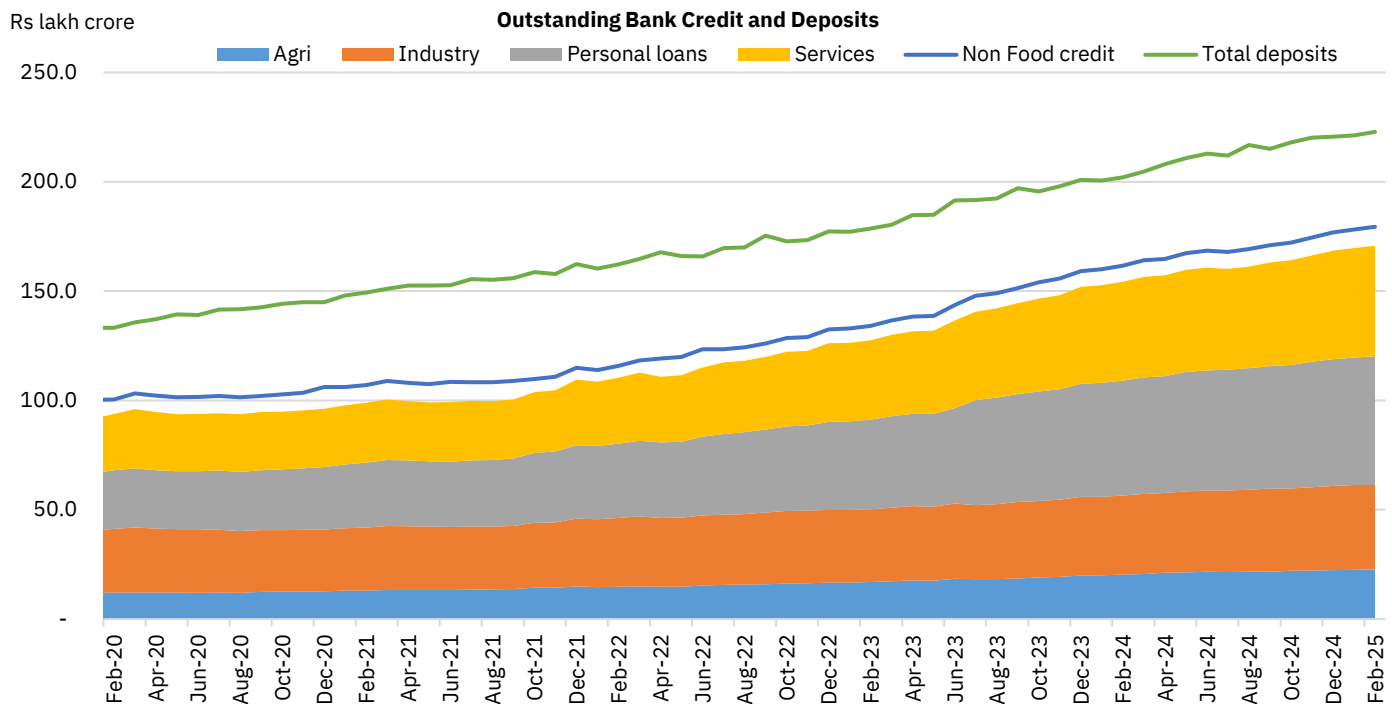
- **Credit expansion moderates across key segments in February 2025...:**

Outstanding bank credit growth— based on RBI's sectoral deployment of credit — moderated further to ~11% YoY in February, significantly lower than 20.5% YoY in the corresponding period last year, reflecting a broad-based slowdown across agriculture, industry, services and personal loans. Furthermore, outstanding bank credit growth has continued to remain stable at 11% YoY as of April 4th, 2025 (as per RBI's WSS). Outstanding credit growth in agriculture has eased to 11.4% YoY (-0.7pp MoM), in personal loans to 11.7% YoY (-0.2pp MoM) and to services sector to 12.0% YoY (-0.5pp MoM), particularly weighed down by NBFCs and other services. Industrial bank credit growth decelerated to 7.2% YoY (-0.8pp MoM), led by a slowdown in credit growth to large industries. The sharp deceleration in overall credit growth from last year is largely attributable to slower growth in agriculture (-8.5pp), personal loans (-16.5pp) and services (-12.7pp). That said, overall outstanding bank credit growth has been primarily supported by robust expansion in loans against gold jewellery (+87.4% YoY) aided by elevated gold prices coupled with healthy growth from medium industrial enterprises, transport operators, commercial real estate, wholesale trade and other services.

- **...With moderation in credit to industry driven by large companies:** Outstanding credit to industries eased to 7.2% YoY in February 2025 (-0.9pp MoM) led by slower growth in credit to large enterprises to 5.2% YoY (-1.3pp MoM) while growth in demand for credit to micro and medium enterprises was strong at 9.8% YoY and 18.1% YoY respectively. Key contributors to the MoM moderation across industries were food processing (9.3%YoY), petroleum products (13.7% YoY), chemical & products (6.8% YoY), and infrastructure (0.8% YoY) with a cumulative share of 50%, while it was supported by textiles (7.1% YoY), construction (12.4% YoY), and engineering (19% YoY), with cumulative share 16.9%.
- **Deposit growth moderates while banks rely on CDs for funding:** Outstanding bank deposits stood at Rs 231.1 lakh crore as on April 4th, 2025, as per RBI's WSS, exhibiting a growth of 10.1% YoY, lower than 13.8% YoY observed in the same period last year. In FY25, barring January 2025, bank credit growth continued to outpace deposit growth, with the differential narrowing significantly from 6.5pp in

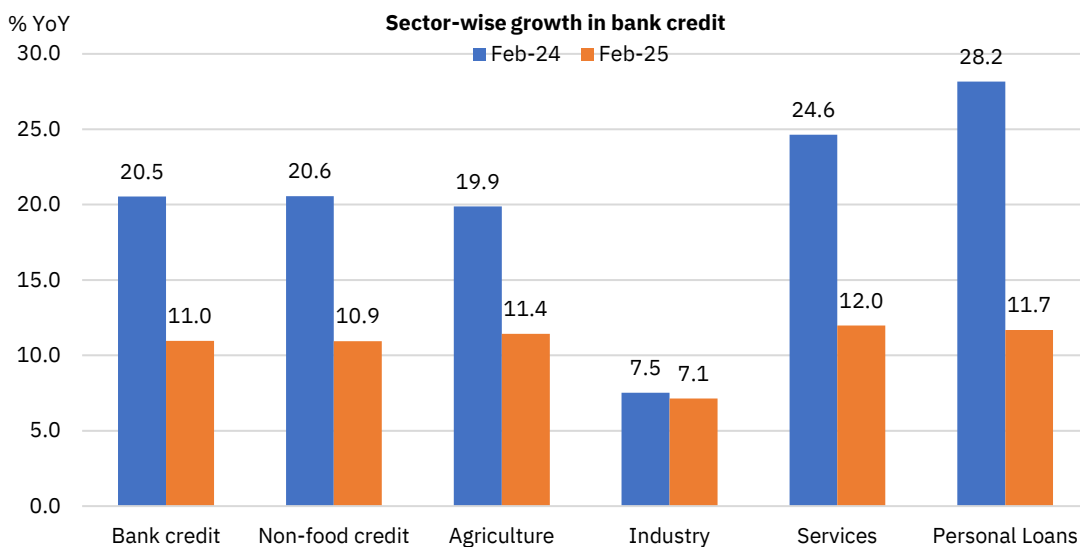
Apr'24 to 0.7pp in Mar'25. Notwithstanding the moderation in credit growth, incremental CD ratio remained elevated at 86.3% as of March 21st, 2025. The slowdown in outstanding deposits growth is on account of a deceleration in growth of time deposits (10.5% YoY) and demand deposits (7.1% YoY). To supplement funding, banks continued to actively tap the money markets, with outstanding Certificates of Deposits (CDs) rising to record level of Rs 5.3 lakh crore in March 2025, and fresh issuances amounting to Rs 1.9 lakh crore during the month, reflecting continued reliance on short-term instruments to bridge funding gaps.

Figure 90: Outstanding bank credit

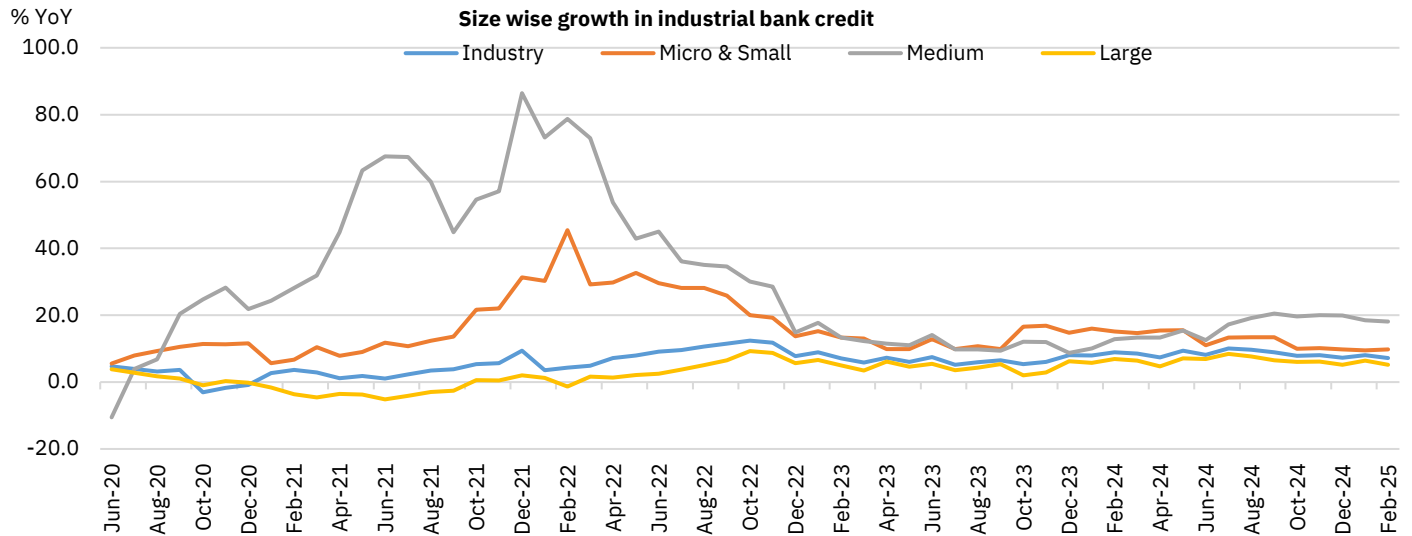


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

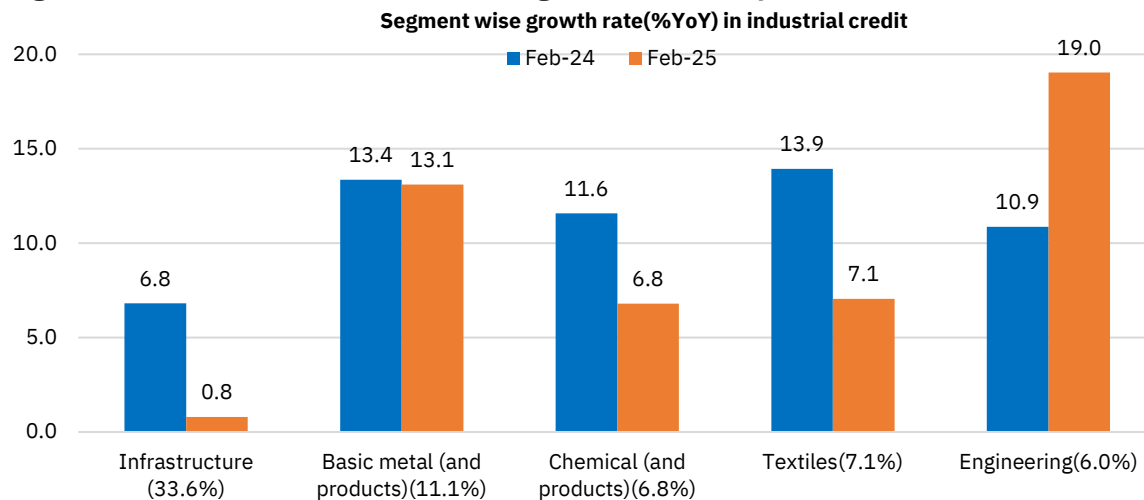
Figure 91: Growth in bank credit across key heads



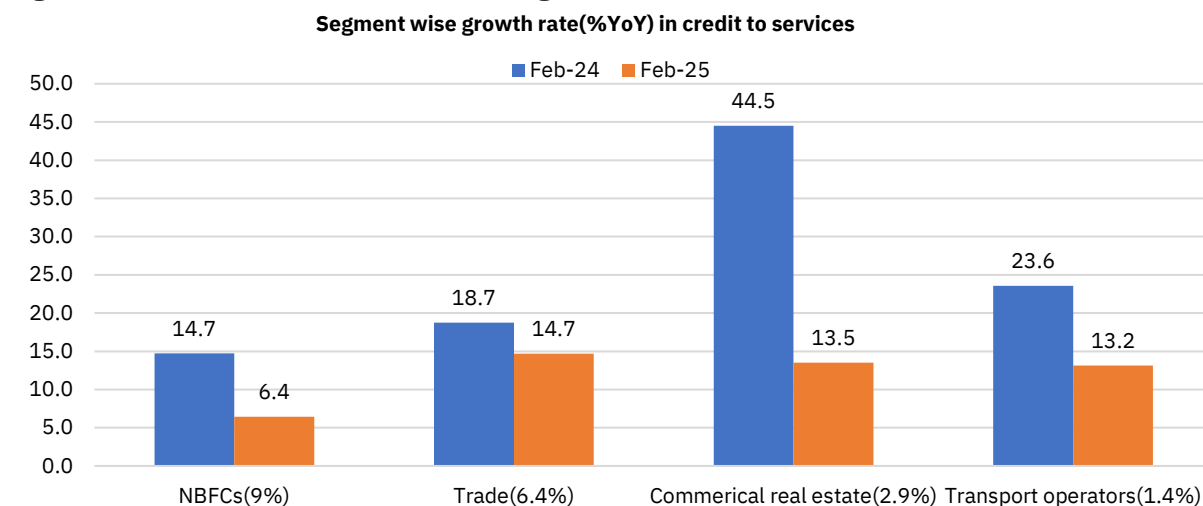
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 92: Growth in industrial bank credit across size


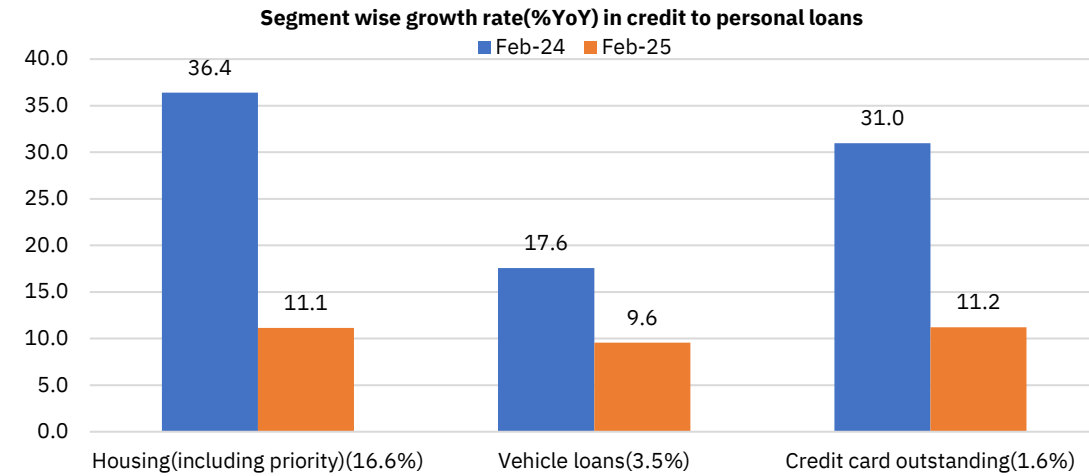
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 93: Growth in bank credit across segments of industry


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR. Note: Number in parenthesis is share in total credit to industry

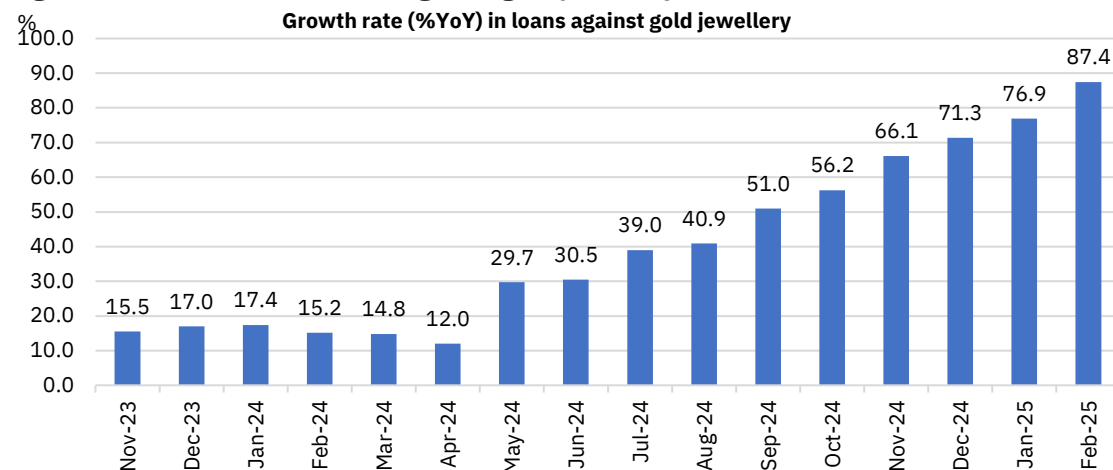
Figure 94: Growth in bank credit across segments of services


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR. Note: Number in parenthesis are shares in total outstanding credit

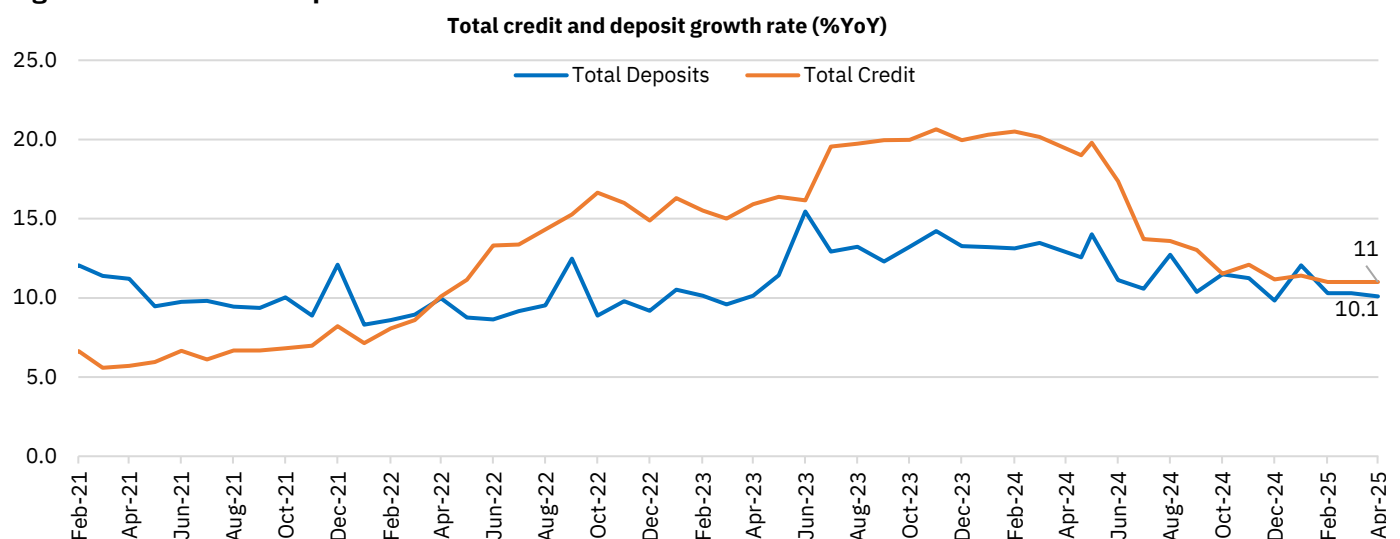
Figure 95: Growth in bank credit across segments of personal loans


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Note: Number in parenthesis are shares in total outstanding credit

Figure 96: Growth rate in loans against gold jewellery


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 97: Credit and Deposit Growth


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Note: Data for Mar-25 is as of March 21st, 2025, data for Apr-25 is as on April 4th, 2025.

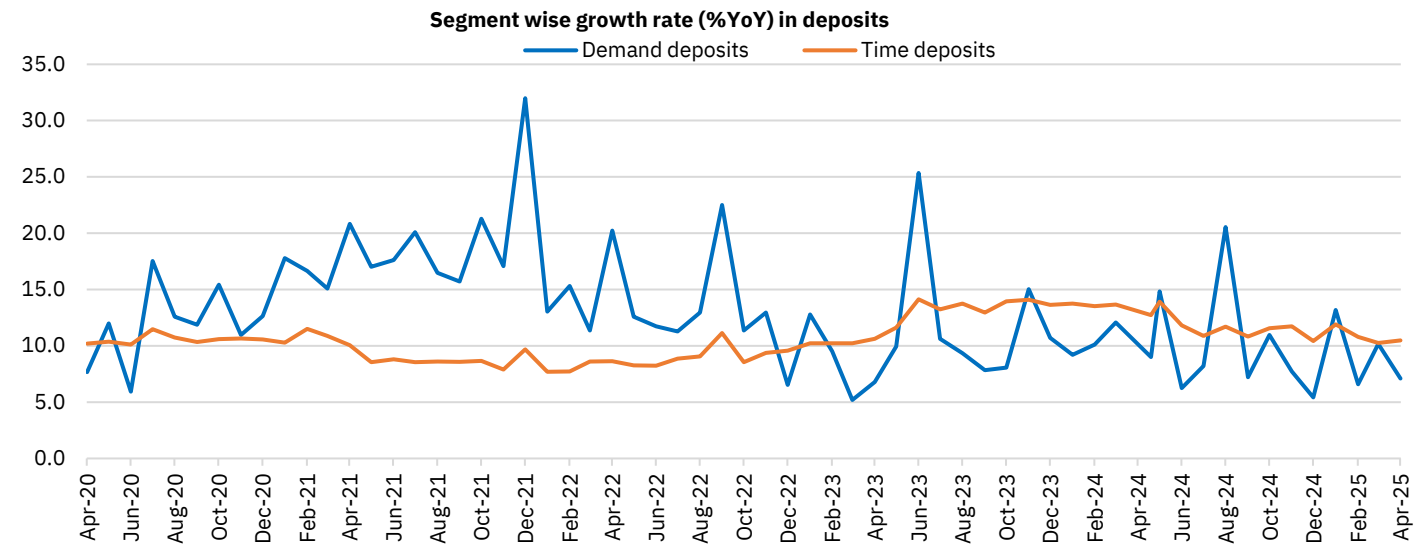
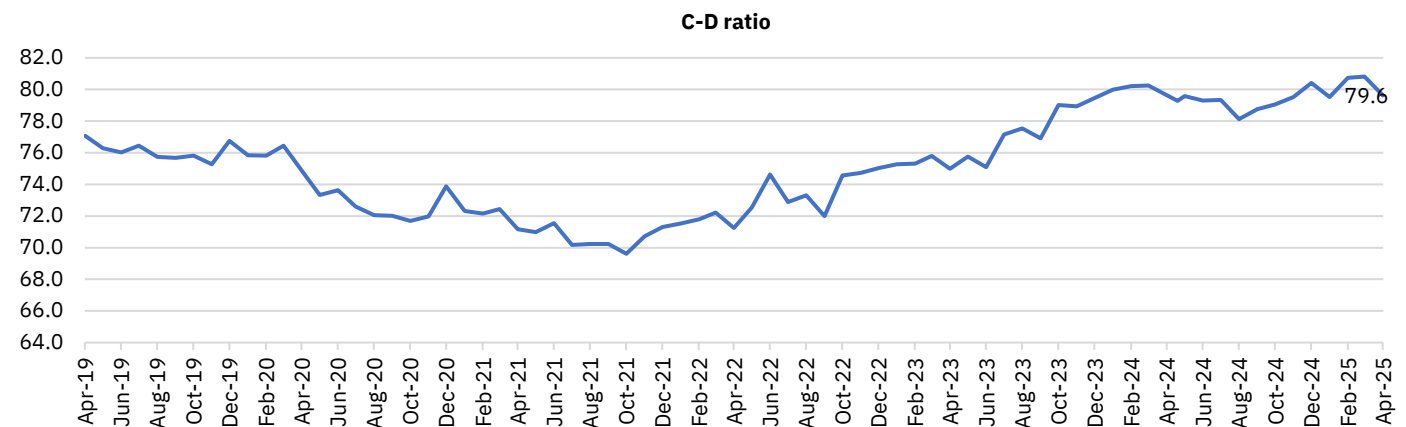
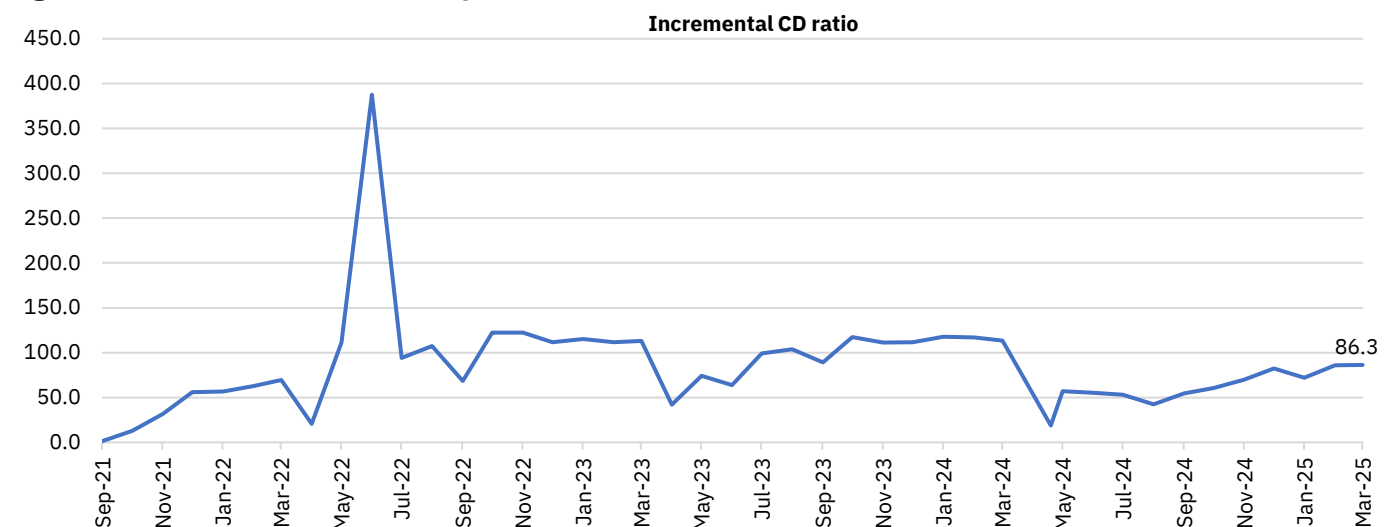
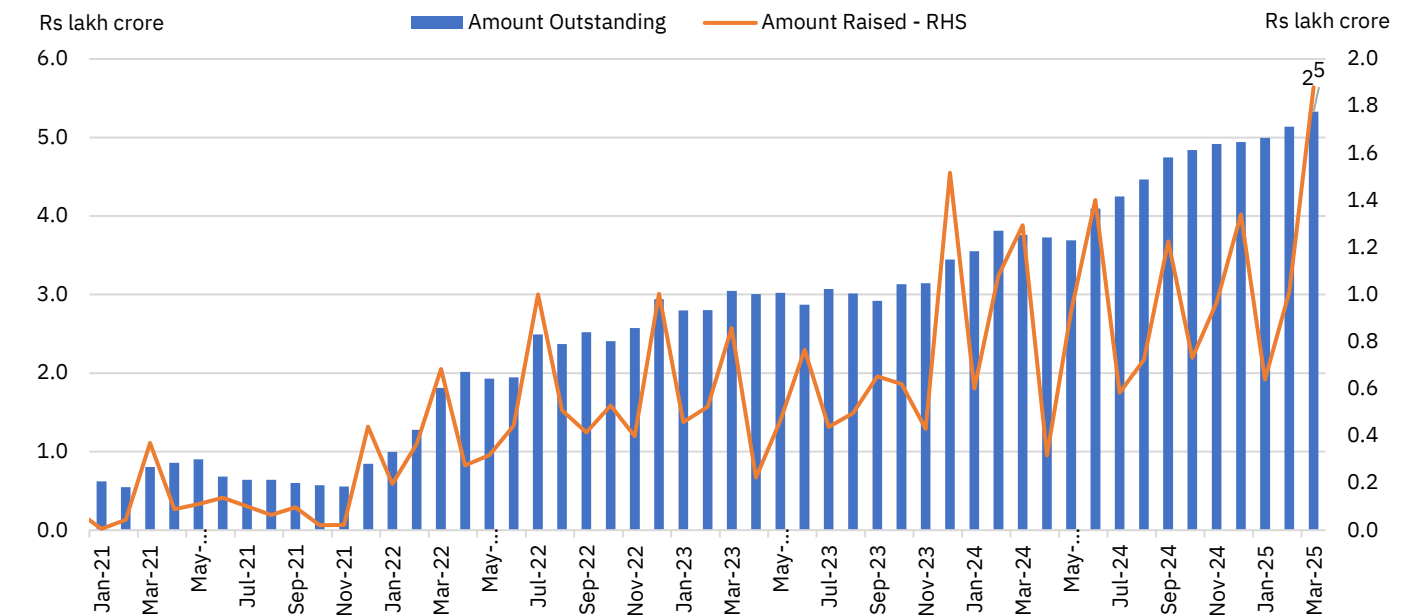
Figure 98: Growth in demand and time deposits

Figure 99: Credit to Deposit ratio

Figure 100: Incremental credit to deposit ratio (ICDR)


Figure 101: Issued and outstanding amount of Certificate of Deposits



Source: CMIE, NSE EPR. Note: Amount raised on the secondary axis.

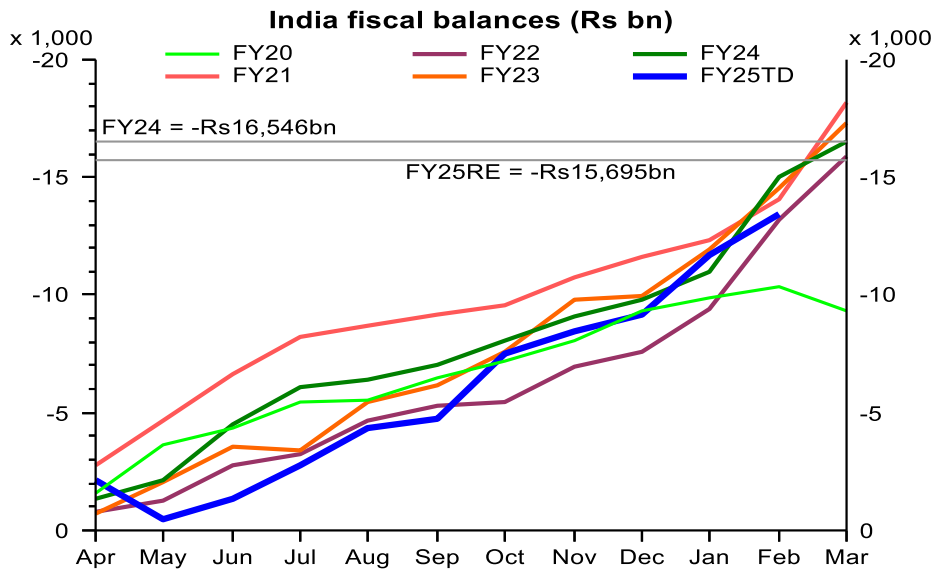
Union finances: Fisc likely to undershoot thanks to moderate capex outlay

The fiscal performance of the Union showed marked improvement through the first eleven months of FY25, contracting to Rs 13.5 lakh crore (-10.3% YoY), while representing 85.8% of the revised estimate (vs 86.5% in FY24RE), Consequently and coupled with an upward revision in the nominal GDP (as per the 2nd AE), the Government appears well-positioned to potentially undershoot the 4.8% of GDP deficit target – thereby putting fiscal consolidation firmly on track. This favourable fiscal position was significantly bolstered by robust receipts performance. Specifically, revenue collections surged, far outpacing the modest growth in non-debt capital receipts - key contributors included strong personal income tax, alongside healthy growth in GST and customs duties collections. During the same period, dividend receipts continue to surpass its revised target of Rs 1.5 lakh crore supported significantly from public sector banks. However, these positive trends were partially offset by sluggish corporate tax growth, reflecting subdued earnings in the quarter gone by. Additionally, higher state tax devolution with reasonable utilization till-date partially offset some of the gains posted in net revenues. While slow loan recoveries hindered non-debt capital receipts utilization rate, improvement in disinvestment proceeds provided some relief. Meanwhile, on the expenditure front, overall spending growth remained measured, reaching four-fifth of the revised estimate. Revenue expenditure utilization held steady, as higher interest payments were offset by lower fertilizer subsidy outlays. In contrast, capital expenditure faced considerable headwinds, and it remained flat while achieving relatively less utilization by February as against the previous fiscal – largely owing to impediments from the unusually longer monsoon and elections earlier. As a result, meeting the revised Rs 10.2 lakh crore capex target now seems unlikely.

- Fiscal consolidation underway amid moderate capex and upward GDP revision....:** The Union's fiscal deficit reached Rs 13.5 lakh crore (-10.3% YoY) in the first 11 months of FY25, representing 85.8% of the revised estimate, slightly lower than last year's 86.5%. This improvement stems from the tempered total expenditure share at 82.5% of FY25RE (vs. 83.4% in FY24RE), with capital expenditure likely to miss targets (79.7% utilization in 11MFY25 vs 84.8% last year) owing to the extended monsoon and elections in the first half of the fiscal year. Total receipts surged aided by robust growth in personal income tax and dividend collections, further capping the fiscal deficit during FY25TD. The fiscal position thus far along with an upward revision in nominal GDP (as per the 2nd AE) is likely to support the Government to potentially undershoot the 4.8% of GDP fiscal deficit target.
- ...Led by robust tax and non-tax collections:** Cumulatively, till the penultimate month of the fiscal, revenue receipts collections have outpaced non-debt capital receipts (+13.5% YoY vs +3.4% YoY), with personal income tax showing strong performance (+22% YoY) despite a moderate 78.9% utilization. Indirect taxes posted higher utilization at 89.4%, with both GST (+11.6% YoY) and customs duties (+4.2% YoY) performing well. While dividends and profits exceeded revised targets (103.7% of FY25RE), this was offset by increased state devolution at 91.7% utilization and sluggish corporate tax growth at 78.3% utilization, on account of subdued quarterly earnings – resulting in lower direct tax utilization (78.6% in FY25RE vs 80.5% in FY24RE). The moderation in non-debt capital receipts utilization (63.3% in FY25RE vs 64.5% in FY24RE) stemmed primarily from lackluster loan recoveries, partially counterbalanced by improved disinvestment proceeds, which grew over 25% YoY.
- ...Amid tempered expenditure growth as capital outlays lag targets:** In 11MFY25, overall expenditure continues to surge at a measured pace with most

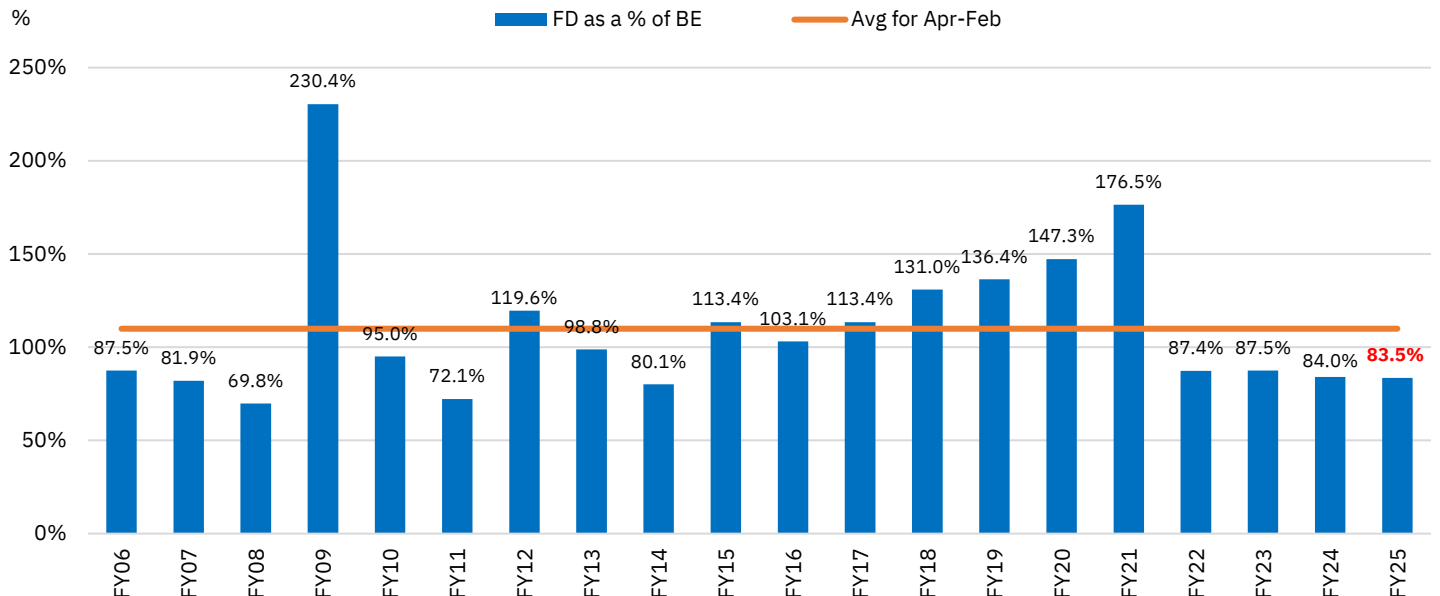
key sub-heads²⁹ achieving utilization rates above 80%, except capital outlay. On the revenue expenditure front, utilization remained comparable to last year at ~83%, as higher interest payments are offset by contraction in fertilizer subsidy outlays (-5% YoY) due to dampening DBT transfers amid reducing international cost pressures. Notably, the Union's capital outlay has remained flat (+0.8% YoY), impacted by unusually extended monsoons and June elections, and with only 79.7% utilization through February, and is likely to fall short of the revised target of Rs 10.2 lakh crore. Capex in January-February '25 has averaged Rs 63,275 crore, marginally lower than Rs 65,992 crore in the corresponding period last year.

Figure 102: Yearly trend of India's fiscal balances



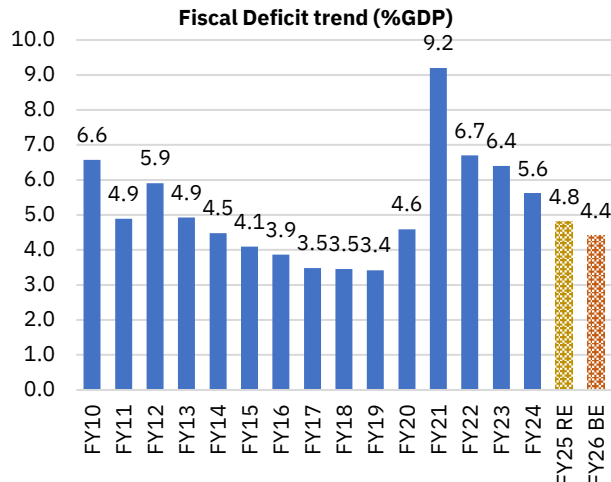
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 103: Gross fiscal deficit as % of budget targets during April-February



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, CGA, NSE EPR.

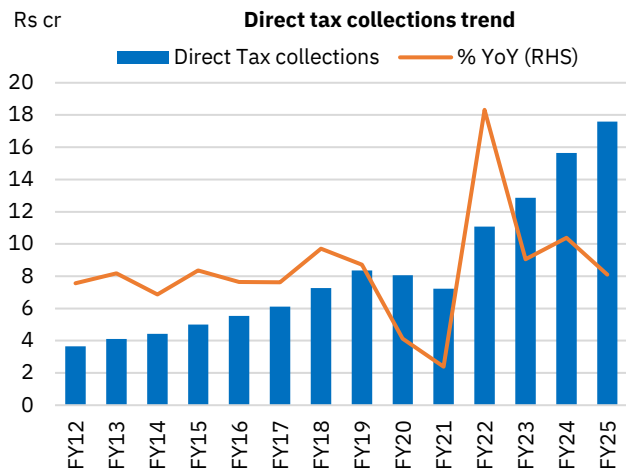
²⁹ Key sub-heads here include spending on interest payments, subsidies including food, fertiliser, petroleum, other revenue expenditure, capital expenditure and loans and advances

Figure 104: Centre's gross fiscal trend (% GDP)


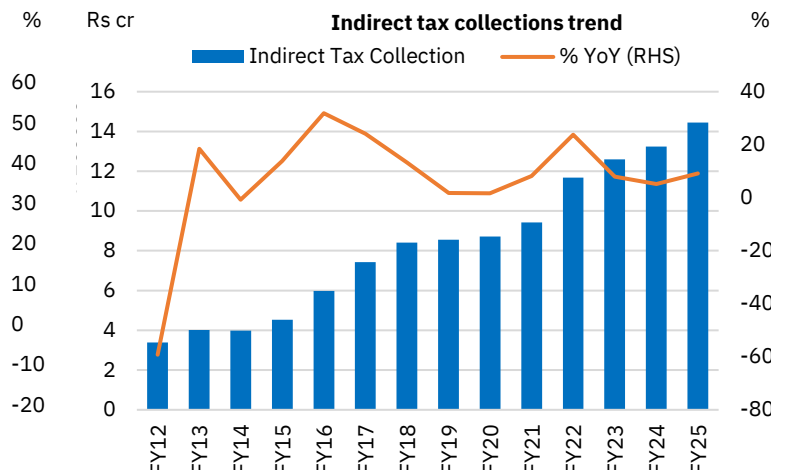
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, CGA, NSE. BE = Budget Estimates, RE = Revised Estimates

Figure 105: Fiscal Balance Snapshot

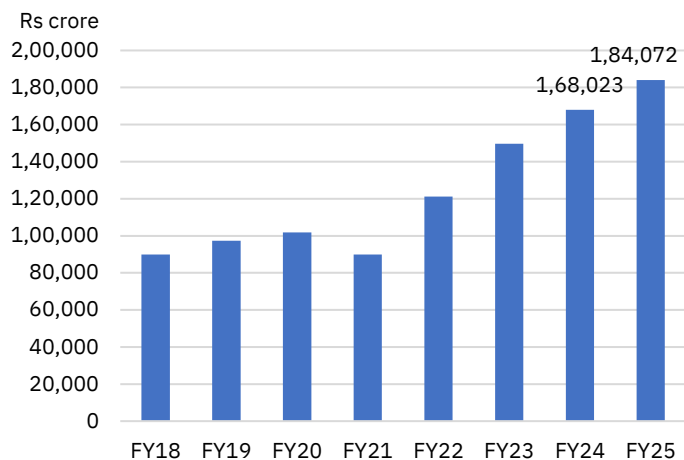
Rs crore	FY24	FY25RE	% YoY	FY26BE	% YoY
Net tax rev	23,27,250	25,56,960	9.9%	28,37,409	11.0%
Non-tax rev	4,01,785	5,31,000	32.2%	5,83,000	9.8%
Non-debt cap rec.	59,767	59,000	-1.3%	76,000	28.8%
Total receipts	27,88,803	31,46,960	12.8%	34,96,409	11.1%
Revenue Exp	34,94,036	36,98,057	5.8%	39,44,255	6.7%
Capital Exp	9,49,195	10,18,429	7.3%	11,21,090	10.1%
Total exp.	44,43,447	47,16,487	6.1%	50,65,345	7.4%
Fiscal deficit	16,54,644	15,69,527	-5.1%	15,68,936	0.0%
GDP	2,95,35,667	3,24,11,406	9.7%	3,56,97,923	10.1%
% of GDP	5.6	4.8		4.4	

Figure 106: Direct tax collections during Apr-Feb


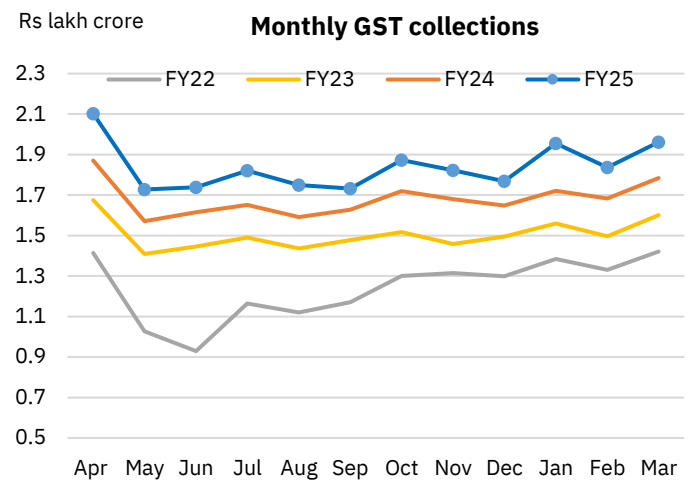
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, CGA, NSE EPR.

Figure 107: Indirect tax collections during Apr-Feb


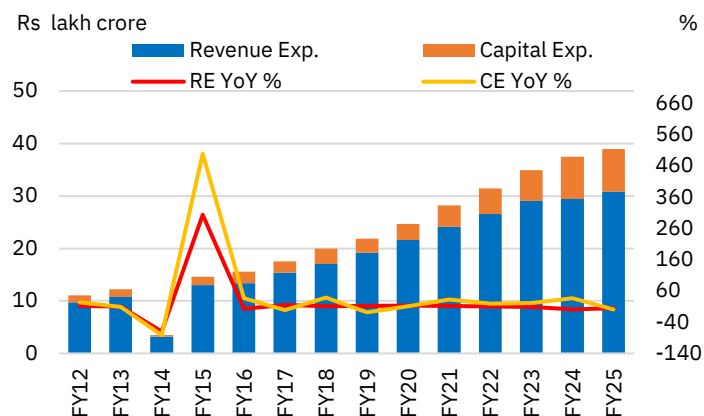
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, CGA, NSE EPR.

Figure 108: Year average of monthly collections*


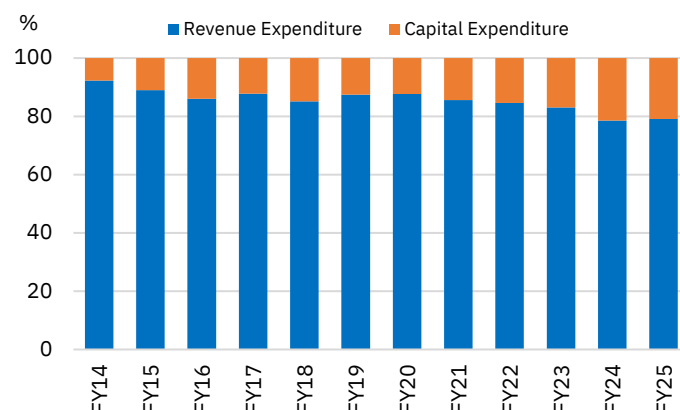
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, CGA, PIB, NSE EPR.

Figure 109: GST collections trend


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 110: Revenue and capital exp during Apr-Feb


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, CGA, PIB, NSE EPR.

Figure 111: Expenditure mix during Apr-Feb


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, CGA, PIB, NSE EPR.

Table 29: A snapshot of government finances (Apr-Feb FY25)

Items	Apr-Feb'24 Rs crore	Apr-Feb'25		Apr-Feb'24 % of FY24RE	Apr-Feb'25 % of FY25RE	Implied figure (March 2025) Rs crore
		Rs crore	% of FY25RE			
Net tax revenues	18,49,452	20,15,634	9.0%	79.6%	78.8%	5,67,865
Gross tax revenues	28,89,851	32,04,226	10.9%	84.1%	83.2%	6,35,944
Of which:						
Direct Tax	15,65,089	17,58,642	12.4%	80.5%	78.6%	4,48,358
Corporation tax	7,52,718	7,67,153	1.9%	81.6%	78.3%	2,52,847
Income tax	8,12,371	9,91,489	22.0%	79.5%	78.9%	1,95,511
Indirect Tax	13,24,762	14,45,584	9.1%	88.8%	89.4%	1,87,586
Goods and service tax	8,37,287	9,34,720	11.6%	87.5%	88.0%	1,27,179
Custom Duties	1,96,352	2,04,612	4.2%	89.8%	87.1%	33,133
Excise Duties	2,53,835	2,50,194	-1.4%	83.6%	82.0%	68,806
States Share	-10,33,433	-11,80,532	14.2%	93.6%	91.7%	-66,679
Transferred to NCCD	-6,966	-8,060	15.7%	79.2%	83.9%	-1,400
Non-Tax Revenue	3,60,330	4,93,319	36.9%	95.9%	92.9%	52,382
Dividends and profits	1,57,070	3,00,086	91.1%	101.7%	103.7%	-10,952
Other non-tax revenues	2,03,260	1,93,233	-4.9%	91.8%	94.4%	22,200
Central govt. revenue receipts	22,09,782	25,08,953	13.5%	81.9%	81.2%	6,20,247
Non-Debt Capital Receipts	36,140	37,364	3.4%	64.5%	63.3%	40,636
Recovery of Loans	23,583	21,655	-8.2%	90.7%	83.3%	6,345
Misc. receipts (inc. divestment)	12,557	15,709	25.1%	41.9%	47.6%	34,291
Total Receipts	22,45,922	25,46,317	13.4%	81.5%	80.9%	6,60,883
Revenue Expenditure	29,41,674	30,81,282	4.7%	83.1%	83.3%	6,28,119
Interest Payments	8,80,788	9,52,844	8.2%	83.5%	83.7%	2,10,096
Major subsidies	3,60,997	3,63,005	0.6%	81.9%	84.8%	65,418
Food	1,78,407	1,86,202	4.4%	84.0%	94.3%	19,048
Fertilizer	1,74,527	1,65,721	-5.0%	92.4%	96.7%	-1,721
Petroleum	8,063	11,081		65.9%	75.4%	844
Other revenue expenditure	16,99,889	17,65,433	3.9%	83.2%	82.8%	3,52,605
Capital Expenditure	8,05,613	8,11,887	0.8%	84.8%	79.7%	2,99,224
Total Expenditure	37,47,287	38,93,169	3.9%	83.4%	82.5%	9,27,343
Fiscal Deficit	15,01,365	13,46,852	-10.3%	86.5%	85.8%	2,66,460

Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, CGA, Budget Documents, NSE EPR.

Table 30: A snapshot of Government finances in 2024-25

Items	FY24		BE (Rs lakh crore)	FY25		% chg. from BE	FY26	
	Rs lakh crore	% YoY		RE (Rs lakh crore)	% YoY		BE (Rs lakh crore)	% YoY over FY25RE
Central govt. net tax revenue	23.3	11.2%	25.8	25.6	9.9%	(1.0%)	28.4	11.0%
Gross tax revenues	34.7	13.6%	38.4	38.5	11.2%	0.3%	42.7	10.8%
Of which:								
Direct Tax	19.6	17.9%	22.1	22.4	14.4%	1.4%	25.2	12.7%
Corporation tax	9.1	10.3%	10.2	9.8	7.6%	(3.9%)	10.8	10.4%
Income tax	10.4	25.4%	11.9	12.6	20.3%	5.9%	14.4	14.4%
Indirect Tax	15.1	8.6%	16.3	16.2	7.1%	(1.0%)	17.5	8.3%
Goods and service tax	9.6	12.7%	10.6	10.6	10.9%	0.0%	11.8	10.9%
Custom Duties	2.3	9.3%	2.4	2.4	0.8%	(1.2%)	2.4	2.1%
Excise Duties	3.1	(4.3%)	3.2	3.1	(0.1%)	(4.4%)	3.2	3.9%
States Share	-11.3	19.1%	-12.5	-12.9	13.9%	3.2%	-14.2	10.5%
Transferred to NCCD	-0.1	9.7%	-0.1	-0.1	9.5%	1.6%	-0.1	8.0%
Non-Tax Revenue	4.0	40.8%	5.5	5.3	32.2%	(2.7%)	5.8	9.8%
Dividends and profits	1.7	71.0%	2.9	2.9	69.3%	0.1%	3.3	12.3%
Central govt. revenue receipts	27.3	14.5%	31.3	30.9	13.2%	(1.3%)	34.2	10.8%
Non-Debt Capital Receipts	1.7	(17.2%)	2.9	2.9	69.3%	0.1%	3.3	12.3%
Divestment proceeds	0.3	(28.1%)	0.5	0.3	(0.4%)	(34.0%)	0.5	42.4%
Total Receipts	27.9	13.6%	32.1	31.5	12.8%	(1.9%)	35.0	11.1%
Revenue Expenditure	34.9	1.2%	37.1	37.0	5.8%	(0.3%)	39.4	6.7%
Interest Payments	10.6	14.6%	11.6	11.4	7.0%	(2.1%)	12.8	12.2%
Subsidy outgo	4.3	(24.7%)	4.3	4.3	(1.6%)	(0.1%)	4.3	(0.4%)
Capital Expenditure	9.5	24.8%	11.1	10.2	7.3%	(8.3%)	11.2	10.1%
Total Expenditure	44.4	6.0%	48.2	47.2	6.1%	(2.2%)	50.7	7.4%
Fiscal Deficit	16.5	(4.8%)	16.1	15.7	(5.1%)	(2.7%)	15.7	(0.0%)
Fiscal Deficit/GDP	5.6		4.9	4.8			4.4	

Source: Budget Documents, NSE EPR. BE: Budget Estimates; RE: Revised Estimates; A = Actual. Growth in FY24 figures are based on FY23 actual figures.

CAD improves while capital account drags overall BOP into deficit

India's current account deficit (CAD) narrowed sequentially in Q3FY25 to US\$ 11.5 bn (1.1% of GDP) from US\$ 16.7 bn (1.8%) in Q2, though it was marginally higher than US\$ 10.4 bn (1.1%) in Q3FY24. The improvement was driven by a 6.1% QoQ decline in the merchandise trade deficit, 14.8% QoQ rise in net services income—bolstered by software, business, and financial services—and record-high remittance inflows of US\$ 21.7 bn. Despite petroleum exports falling to a 15-quarter low due to lower global crude prices, resilient non-petroleum exports aided narrow the trade gap. On the capital account side, there were significant net outflows. FPI outflows of US\$ 11.4 bn driven by global risk-off sentiment, profit booking in Indian equities, and elevated US bond yields. Net FDI turned negative for the second consecutive quarter weighed down by investment uncertainty, tightened financial conditions and higher repatriation by foreign companies. These capital outflows, coupled with the CAD, led to a BOP deficit of US\$ 37.7 bn in Q3FY25—the first since Q2FY23. Both, the current and capital account was negative for the first time since March 2022. Consequently, India's foreign exchange reserves declined by US\$ 64 bn during the quarter, reaching US\$ 640 bn by end-December 2024.

India's overall BOP is likely to remain under some pressure in Q4-FY25, albeit remaining manageable, despite a moderation in the overall trade deficit. This pressure stems from sustained FPI outflows (US\$ 13.4 bn in Q4) and subdued net FDI flows. Notwithstanding persistent global uncertainty—particularly around trade policy—India's current account deficit (CAD) in Q4-FY25 is expected to moderate further, supported by a sequential decline in the merchandise trade deficit (US\$ 58.6 bn), robust net services (+US\$ 54.4 bn), and healthy remittance inflows. Sustained FPI equity outflows, muted FDI flows and lower FPI flows in the debt segment (from US\$ 5 bn in Q2 to US\$ 80 mn in Q4) is cumulatively going to weigh on the capital account in Q4. Looking ahead, the key risk for the next fiscal year FY26 is the uncertainty around trade tariffs, which have been temporarily paused by the Trump administration. Prolonged uncertainty could weigh on merchandise exports, while also keeping FPI flows volatile and FDI subdued. However, benign crude oil prices could offer some relief by containing the import bill and limiting the CAD. India's foreign exchange reserves, standing at US\$ 665 bn as of end-March 2025, are expected to provide a crucial buffer against external sector volatility.

- CAD narrows sequentially aided by softening merchandise trade deficit:**

Current account deficit widened to US\$ 11.5 bn (1.1% of GDP) in Q3-FY25 from US\$ 10.4 bn (1.1% of GDP) in Q3-FY24 but has moderated from US\$ 16.7 bn (1.8% of GDP) in Q2-FY25. This sequential improvement can be ascribed to 6.1% QoQ decline in merchandise trade deficit coupled with 14.8% QoQ improvement in net services income and outweighed partly by widening of record net outgo under investment by 71.3% QoQ to (-) US\$ 16.7 bn in Q3-FY25. Record levels of worker's remittances of US\$ 21.7 bn in Q3-FY25 also supported the inflows under the current account. The widening of net services has been led by software services (+3.6% QoQ), business services (+17.9% QoQ) and financial services (+45.4% QoQ). Although the merchandise trade deficit widened 10.5% YoY, the impact was largely cushioned by higher net services income (13.8% YoY) and workers' remittances (19.2% YoY), leading to only a marginal increase in the CAD from a year ago.

India's current account balance recorded a deficit of US\$11.5 bn or 1.1% of GDP in Q3FY25.

- Merchandise trade deficit moderates from record-high quarterly levels in Q2:**

After rising to a record-high quarterly merchandise trade deficit in Q2-FY25, the deficit softened to US\$ 79.2 bn in Q3FY25. This improvement was supported primarily by robust non-petroleum exports (9.5% QoQ) and counter-balanced partly by decline in petroleum exports, which fell to 15-quarter low due to lower crude oil prices. Merchandise imports remained broadly stable in Q2 and Q3 at ~US\$ 189 bn as a sequential gain in oil imports (+16.5% QoQ) was partly offset by

sequential contraction in non-oil imports (-4.6% QoQ). Robust domestic oil demand coupled with depreciation in the rupee led to rise in oil imports, even as the price of the Indian basket of crude oil fell by 6.1% QoQ.

- CAD widens during 9M-FY25:** Current account deficit widened to US\$ 37 bn (1.3% of GDP) in Q3-FY25 from US\$ 30.6 bn (1.1% of GDP) in Q3-FY24 driven by higher merchandise trade deficit (17.8% YoY) and net outgo on investment income (7.1% YoY). However, this was partly offset by a 12.9% YoY increase in net services income, supported by strong growth in software and business services exports. The merchandise trade gap expanded as import growth (7.8% YoY) outpaced the subdued rise in exports (1.8% YoY).
- BOP recorded a deficit for the first time since Q2-FY23:** Overall Balance of Payment (BOP) registered a deficit of US\$ 37.7 bn in Q3-FY25 as both the current and capital account were in deficit. This is the first time since March 2022 and the second time in the last decade, when both these accounts have been negative. Capital account moved from a robust surplus of US\$ 36.1 bn in Q2-FY25 to a deficit of US\$ 26.8 bn in Q3-FY25 led by net FDI and FPI outflows of US\$ 2.8 bn and US\$ 11.4 bn during the quarter. Elevated US treasury yields due to delayed expectation of rate cuts by the US Fed, profit booking in the Indian equities, weakness in the rupee, political uncertainty in the USA and lingering geopolitical uncertainty cumulatively led heavy FPI outflows during the quarter. Q3 is the second consecutive quarter when the net FDI has been negative weighed down by global investment uncertainty, tightened financial conditions coupled with higher repatriation of higher earnings/dividends by foreign companies. Loans fell marginally to US\$ 8.9 nm in Q3-FY25, after rising to a 10-quarter high of US\$ 9.2 bn in Q2-FY25. There was a sharp draw-down in reserve assets of US\$ 37.6 bn as against net accretion of US\$ 18.6 bn in the foreign exchange reserve assets. This has cumulative led to fall in the foreign exchange reserves from US\$704 bn as of end-September 2024 to US\$ 640 bn as of end-December 2024.
- External outlook uncertain but manageable:** India's overall BOP is likely to remain under some pressure in Q4-FY25, albeit remaining manageable, despite a moderation in the overall trade deficit. This pressure stems from sustained FPI outflows (US\$ 13.4 bn in Q4) and subdued net FDI flows. Notwithstanding persistent global uncertainty—particularly around trade policy—India's current account deficit (CAD) in Q4-FY25 is expected to moderate further, supported by a sequential decline in the merchandise trade deficit (US\$ 58.6 bn), robust net services (+US\$ 54.4 bn), and healthy remittance inflows in Q4. Sustained FPI equity outflows, muted FDI flows and lower FPI flows in the debt segment (from US\$ 5 bn in Q2 to US\$ 80 mn in Q4) is cumulatively going to weigh on the capital account in Q4. Looking ahead, the key risk for the next fiscal year FY26 is the uncertainty around trade tariffs, which have been temporarily paused by the Trump administration for India (barring the baseline 10% and product specific). Prolonged uncertainty could weigh on merchandise exports, while also keeping FPI flows volatile and FDI subdued. However, benign crude oil prices could offer some relief by containing the import bill and limiting the CAD. India's foreign exchange reserves, standing at US\$ 665 bn as of end-March 2025, are expected to provide a crucial buffer against external sector volatility.

Table 31: Balance of Payments – Quarterly account

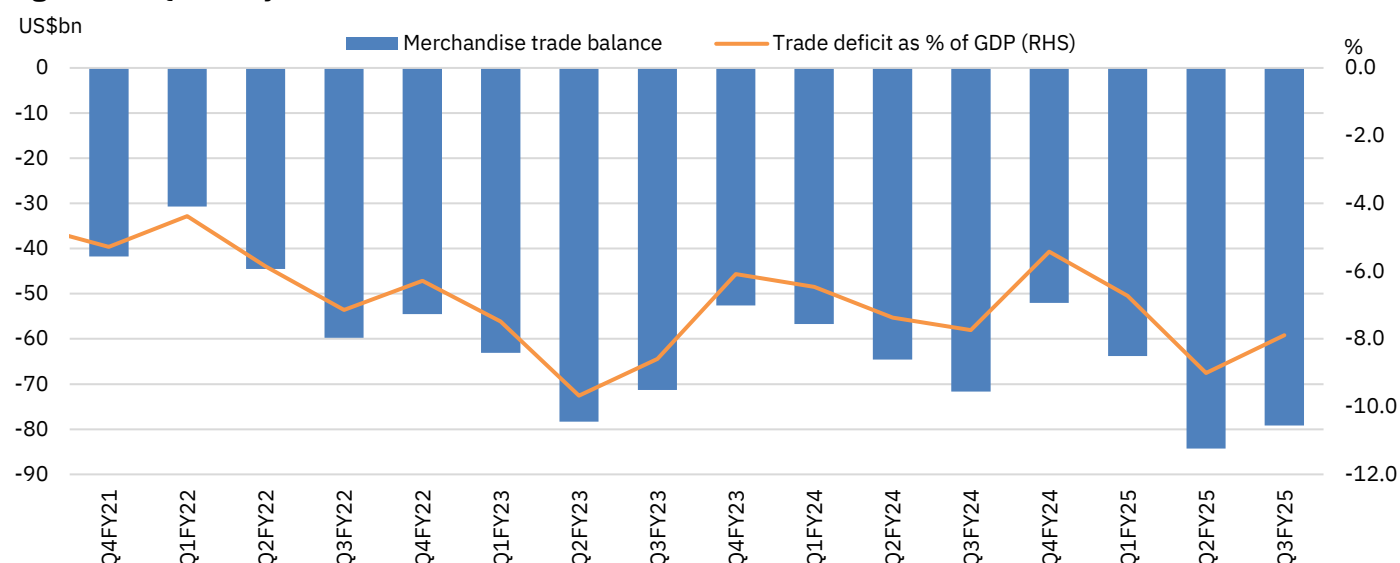
US\$ bn	Q3FY23	Q4FY24	Q1FY24	Q2FY24	Q3FY24	Q4FY24	Q1FY25	Q2FY25	Q3FY25
Current account	-16.8	-1.4	-9.0	-11.3	-10.4	4.6	-8.9	-16.7	-11.5
<i>CAD/GDP (%)</i>	-2.0	-0.2	-1.0	-1.3	-1.1	0.5	-0.9	-1.8	-1.1
Trade balance	-71.3	-52.6	-56.7	-64.5	-71.6	-52.0	-63.8	-84.3	-79.2
<i>Trade balance/GDP (%)</i>	-8.6	-6.1	-6.5	-7.4	-7.7	-5.4	-6.7	-9.0	-7.9
Merchandise exports	105.6	115.8	104.9	108.3	106.6	121.6	111.2	104.6	109.8
% YoY	-3.1	-1.9	-14.5	-3.2	1.0	5.0	5.9	-3.4	3.0
Merchandise imports	176.9	168.4	161.6	172.8	178.3	173.6	175.0	188.8	189.0
% YoY	4.9	-2.4	-13.0	-9.1	0.7	3.1	8.2	9.3	6.0
Oil imports	52.0	50.8	41.9	42.1	46.0	48.8	51.5	41.5	48.4
Non-oil imports	124.9	117.6	119.8	130.7	132.2	124.9	123.5	147.3	140.6
Invisibles	54.5	51.2	47.7	53.3	61.2	56.6	54.9	67.6	67.7
Net services	38.7	39.1	35.1	39.9	45.0	42.7	39.7	44.6	51.2
Software earnings	33.5	34.4	33.9	35.2	36.3	36.6	37.4	39.6	41.1
Transfers	28.5	24.8	22.8	24.9	29.3	28.7	26.3	32.4	33.2
Investment income	-13.5	-13.4	-11.2	-12.5	-14.2	-15.7	-12.3	-10.4	-17.9
Other invisibles	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1
Capital account	28.9	6.5	33.8	12.8	17.3	25.6	13.4	36.1	-26.8
<i>Capital acc./GDP (%)</i>	3.5	0.8	3.9	1.5	1.9	2.7	1.4	3.9	-2.7
Foreign investments	6.6	4.7	20.5	4.1	16.0	13.7	7.6	17.5	-14.1
FDI	2.0	6.4	4.7	-0.8	4.0	2.3	6.6	-2.3	-2.8
FII	4.6	-1.7	15.7	4.9	12.0	11.4	0.9	19.9	-11.4
Loans	0.5	3.1	2.2	3.3	-2.8	3.9	5.1	9.2	8.9
ECBs	-2.4	1.6	5.7	-3.0	-4.5	1.7	1.5	2.0	4.4
Banking capital	14.4	-4.1	12.9	4.3	16.4	6.9	2.9	6.1	-9.8
NRI deposits	2.6	3.6	2.2	3.2	3.9	5.4	4.0	6.2	3.1
Others	7.3	2.8	-1.8	1.1	-12.3	1.1	-2.2	3.3	-11.7
Errors & Omissions	-1.0	0.4	-0.4	1.0	-0.9	0.6	0.7	-0.7	0.6
Overall balance (BoP)	11.1	5.6	24.4	2.5	6.0	30.8	5.2	18.6	-37.7

Source: RBI, CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Table 32: Balance of Payments – Annual account

US\$ bn	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	9MFY25
Current account	23.9	-38.8	-67.1	-26.1	-37.1
CAD/GDP (%)	0.9	-1.2	-2.0	-0.7	-1.4
Trade balance	-102.2	-189.5	-265.3	-244.9	-227.2
Trade balance/GDP (%)	-3.8	-6.0	-7.9	-6.9	-8.5
Merchandise exports	291.0	429.2	456.1	441.4	325.5
% YoY	-7.1	47.5	6.3	-3.2	1.8
Merchandise imports	393.0	618.6	721.4	686.3	552.8
% YoY	-17.1	57.4	16.6	-4.9	7.8
Oil imports	82.4	162.1	209.3	178.7	141.4
Non-oil imports	310.6	451.6	504.0	507.6	411.4
Invisibles	126.1	150.7	198.2	218.8	190.1
Net services	88.6	107.5	143.3	162.8	135.5
Software earnings	89.7	109.5	131.3	142.1	118.1
Transfers	73.5	80.4	100.9	105.8	91.9
Investment income	-39.2	-40.6	-49.2	-53.6	-40.5
Other invisibles	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.3
Capital account	63.7	85.8	58.9	89.5	22.7
Capital acc./GDP (%)	2.4	2.7	1.8	2.5	0.8
Foreign investments	80.1	21.8	22.8	54.2	11.0
FDI	44.0	38.6	28.0	10.1	1.6
FII	36.1	-16.8	-5.2	44.1	9.4
Loans	6.9	33.6	8.3	6.6	23.2
Banking capital	-21.1	6.7	21.0	40.5	-0.8
NRI deposits	7.4	3.2	9.0	14.7	13.3
Others	-2.2	23.7	6.9	-11.9	1.1
Errors & Omissions	-0.3	0.5	-1.0	0.3	0.6
Overall balance (BoP)	87.3	47.5	-9.1	63.7	-13.8

Source: RBI, CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR. *Includes Investment Income.

Figure 112: Quarterly trade deficit trend


Source: RBI, CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 113: Quarterly current account balance trend

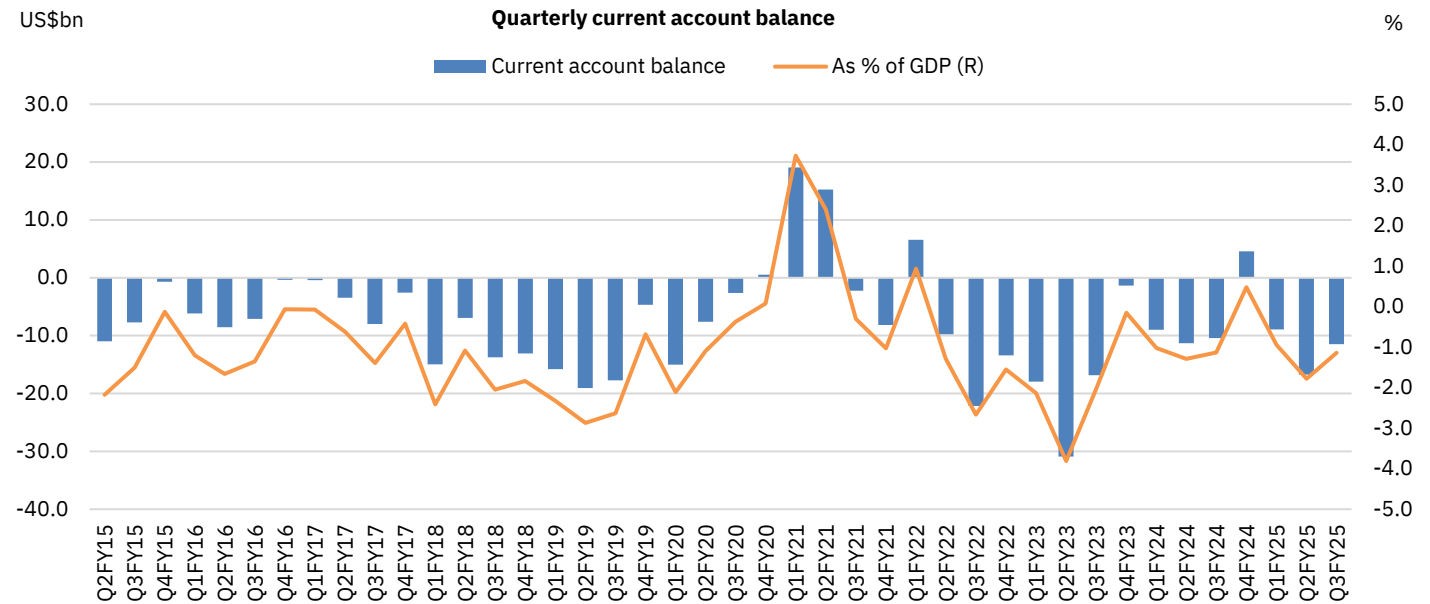


Figure 114: Quarterly net FDI and ECB inflows vs. INR

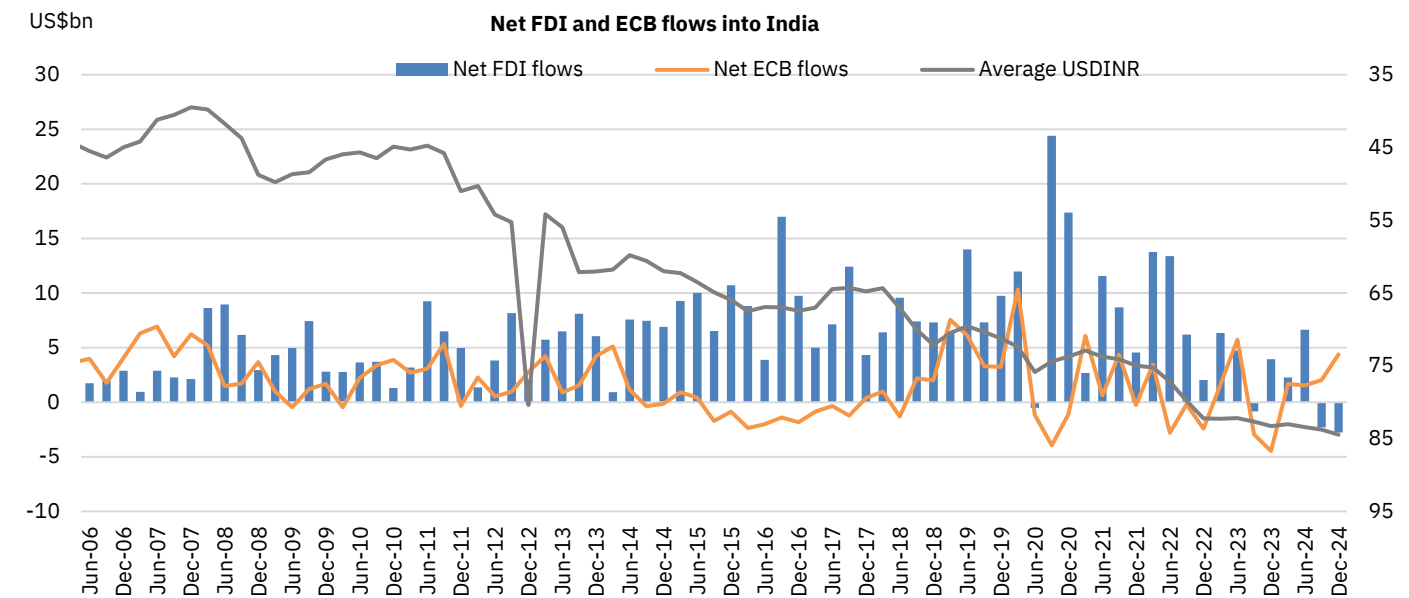


Figure 115: Annual net FII inflows into Indian equities

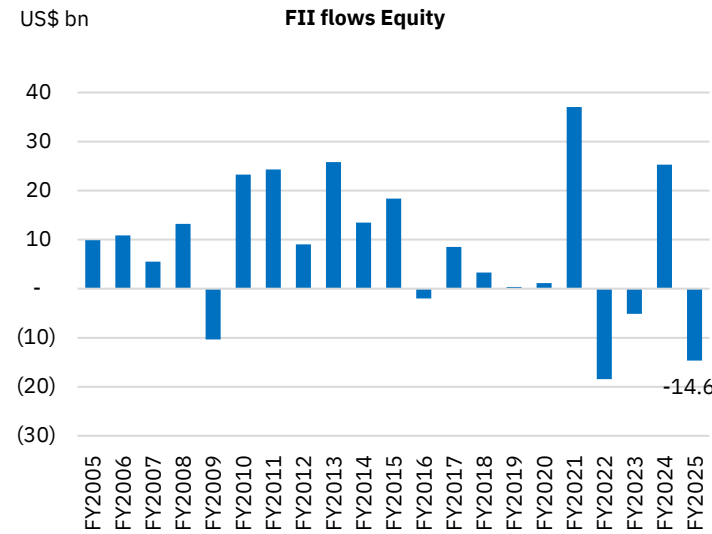
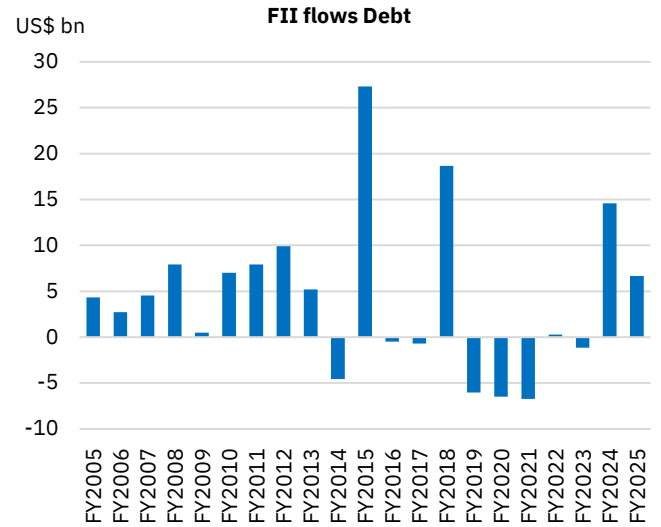
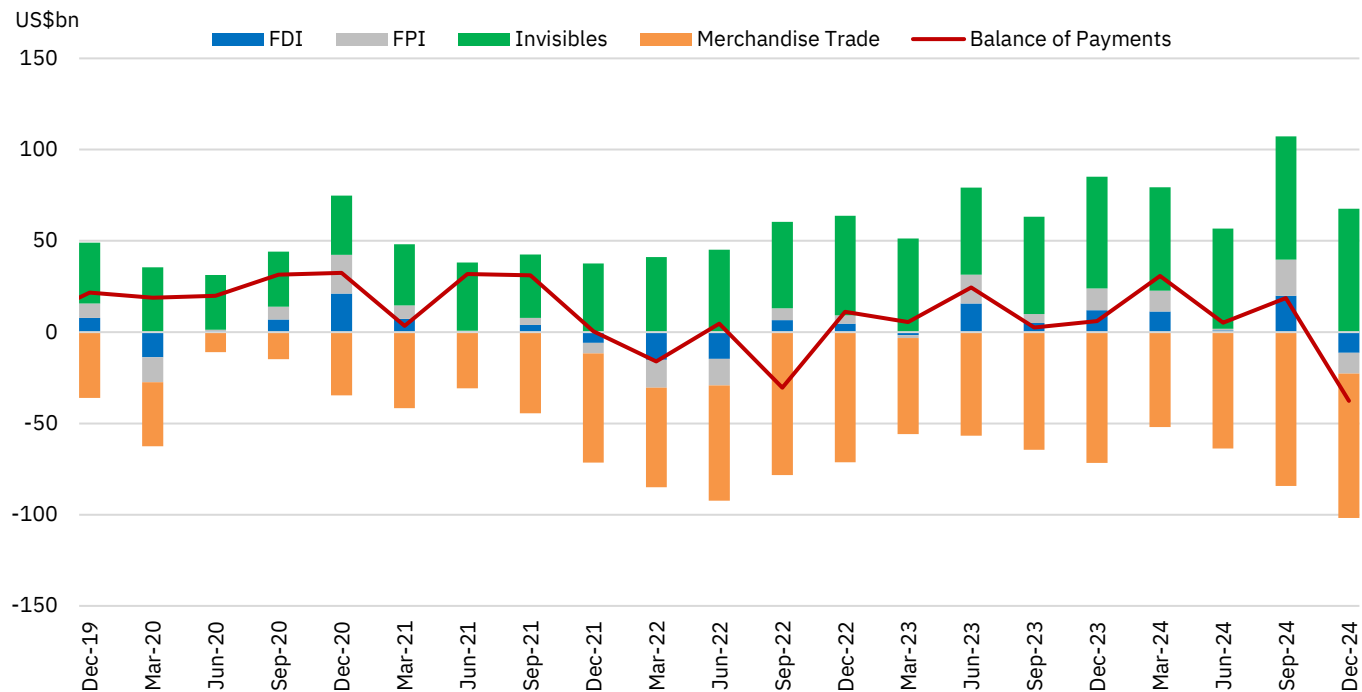


Figure 116: Annual net FII inflows into Indian debt



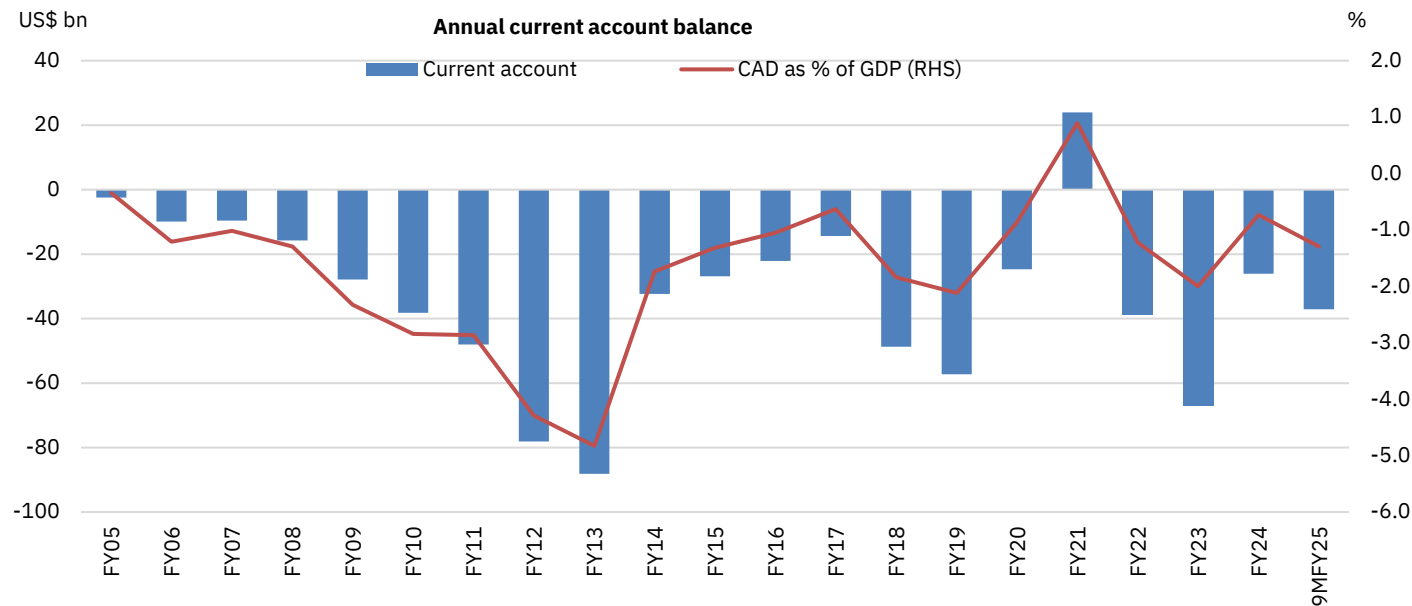
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Figure 117: Quarterly Balance of Payments trend by channels



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 118: Annual current account deficit trend



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Global macro snippets: Highlights of IMF's WEO (April 2025)

IMF's World Economic Outlook (April'2025) released on April 22nd highlights that the global economy *had* appeared to have stabilized — marked by easing inflation, normalized labour markets and growth near potential. However, since the beginning of this calendar year, recent policy shifts have reignited uncertainty with a slew of tariff measures having adverse impact on the markets, sentiments and economy. Global growth is now projected to slow from 3.3% in 2024 to 2.8% in 2025, before a modest pickup to 3% in 2026—downward revisions of 0.5 and 0.3pp, respectively. The downgrade is broad-based across both advanced and emerging economies, with the U.S. (-0.9 pp) and China (-0.6 pp) seeing the sharpest cuts, reflecting trade tensions and policy uncertainty. In contrast, India's growth outlook remains comparatively resilient at 6.2% and 6.3% in 2025 and 2026 respectively, supported by robust private consumption, especially in rural areas, though it too has been revised down modestly due to the global trade environment. Inflation is expected to decline globally but remain above pre-pandemic levels, with stickiness in the U.S. and muted pressures in China. The medium-term outlook is subdued, with growth projected at 3.2%—below the 2000–2019 average of 3.7%—due to aging populations and slowing productivity. Risks remain tilted to the downside, including trade fragmentation, financial volatility, and climate-related shocks.

- **Global growth projected to fall to 2.8% in 2025...** Global growth is now projected to slow from an estimated 3.3% in 2024 to 2.8% in 2025, before edging up to 3% in 2026. These figures mark a downward revision of 0.5 and 0.3 pp, respectively, from the January 2025 WEO Update, with nearly all countries affected. The IMF also highlighted that the pre-April 2nd April 2025 forecast would have been different with global growth projected at 3.2 % for both 2025 and 2026. This downgrade is more pronounced, underscoring the direct impact of newly announced trade measures and their spillovers through global trade linkages, as well as heightened uncertainty and deteriorating sentiment.
- **...with uniform downward revision in both AE and EMDEs...** The projected slowdown in global GDP growth is broad-based, with both advanced and emerging market economies contributing almost equally to the downward revision. Growth in advanced economies is now expected to decline from 1.8 % in 2024 to 1.4% in 2025, while growth in emerging markets is projected to fall from 4.3% to 3.7% over the same period—each reflecting a 0.5 pp downward revision from the January 2025 WEO Update. The downward revision in case of the US is the highest at 0.9 pp, followed by China (0.6 pp), reflecting heightened policy uncertainty, trade tensions and softer consumption. China's fiscal support is likely to partially offset the downside from reciprocal tariffs. Other advanced and emerging economies have seen more moderate downward revisions, though ASEAN countries are among the most affected by the recent trade measures.
- **...while global headline inflation expected to decline:** Global headline inflation is expected to decline from 5.7% in 2024 to 4.3%/3.6% in 2025/2026 respectively but it remains above pre-pandemic levels. Inflation is projected to converge to central bank targets sooner in advanced economies, reaching 2.2% in 2026, while remaining elevated at 4.6% in emerging and developing economies. That said, inflation in advanced economies have been revised higher by 40 bps in 2025 as against a downward revision for EMDEs by 10bps, particularly led by muted Chinese inflation. US inflation forecast has been revised higher by 1pp to 3%, reflecting sticky inflation in the services sector, uptick in core goods inflation and supply shock from recent tariff measures.

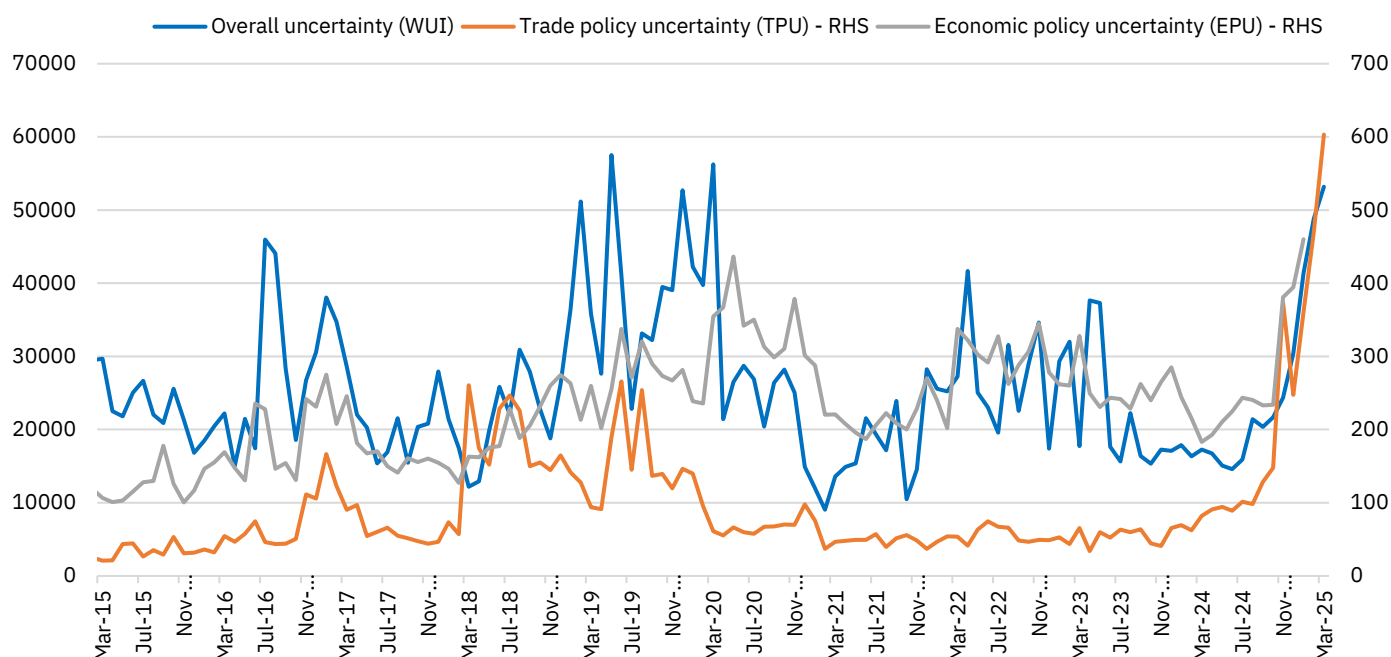
- **Medium term growth outlook remains lower than long term average...:** The medium-term outlook for the global economy remains subdued, with growth projected at 3.2% over the next five years—well below the 2000–2019 average of 3.7%. This moderation is more pronounced among EMDEs, indicating a slowdown in income convergence. A key factor behind this trend is demographic headwinds, particularly population aging, which is expected to dampen productivity and labor force participation. While cross-border migration could ease some of this pressure, its impact will depend on how effectively policies manage these flows and their broader economic spillovers.
- **...While downside risks likely to weigh significantly to growth outlook:** Global economic outlook face several downside risks. 1) Escalating trade tensions and prolonged trade policy uncertainty could disrupt global value chains, weaken investment, fuel inflation, and widen inequalities, especially hurting low-income countries. 2) Financial market volatility, driven by persistent inflation or policy shifts, may lead to tighter financial conditions, capital outflows, and corrections, particularly impacting EMDEs. 3) Rising long-term interest rates could strain fiscal space and heighten debt vulnerabilities in high-debt countries. 4) Inadequate international cooperation amidst climate shocks and conflicts may reverse gains in resilience and development. 5) Reduced foreign labor mobility could deepen labor shortages and constrain growth, especially in aging economies.
- **Scenario analysis by IMF on tariffs reveal interesting results:** The IMF's scenario analysis highlights the compounding impact of multiple global shocks on growth. Starting with divergences like renewed US tax cuts, weaker EU productivity, and softening Chinese demand, global growth would dip slightly by 0.1 pp in 2025–26. A full-scale trade war lowers US growth by 0.9 pp in 2025 and 1.3 pp in 2026, and China's by 0.8 pp and 1.0 pp, pulling global growth down 0.3 pp and 0.5 pp. Rising global uncertainty further worsens the global economic growth outlook by 0.8 pp and 1.4 pp, respectively. Finally, tighter financial conditions could slash global growth by 1.3 pp in 2025 and 2.0 pp in 2026—pushing both US and China into notably sharper slowdowns of 1.5% and 1.6% respectively in 2025.³⁰

30 The IMF, in its April 2025 WEO conducted a layered scenario analysis to assess the potential impact of escalating risks on global growth. Each layer adds successive shocks—starting with divergences in national policies, followed by a trade war, heightened global uncertainty, and finally tighter financial conditions.

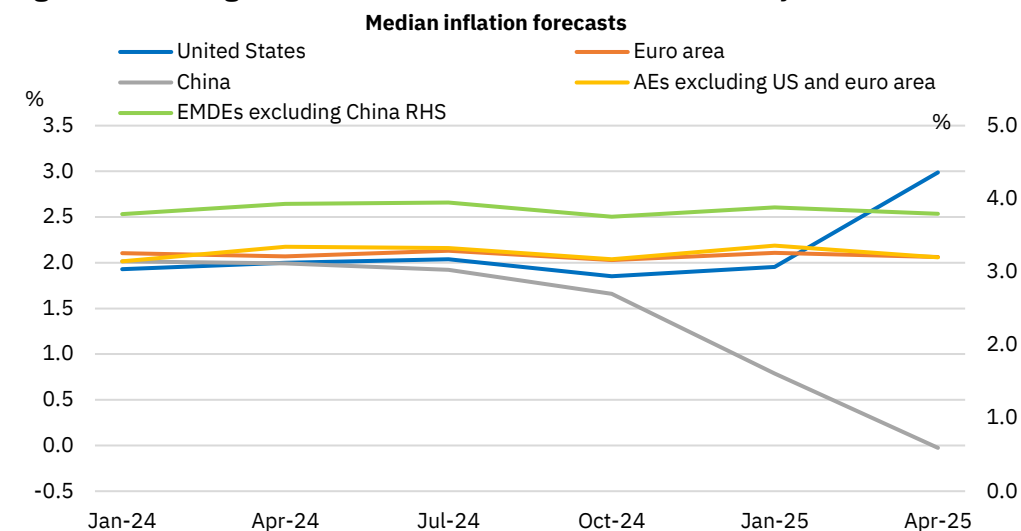
Table 33: IMF growth projections

Growth outlook	Estimate	Projections		Deviation from Jan'25	
(%)	2024	2025	2026	2025	2026
World	3.3	2.8	3.0	-0.5	-0.3
Advanced Economies	1.8	1.4	1.5	-0.5	-0.3
USA	2.8	1.8	1.7	-0.9	-0.4
Euro Area	0.9	0.8	1.2	-0.2	-0.2
Germany	-0.2	0.0	0.9	-0.3	-0.2
France	1.1	0.6	1.0	-0.2	-0.1
Japan	0.1	0.6	0.6	-0.5	-0.2
UK	1.1	1.1	1.4	-0.5	-0.1
Canada	1.5	1.4	1.6	-0.6	-0.4
EMDE	4.3	3.7	3.9	-0.5	-0.4
China	5.0	4.0	4.0	-0.6	-0.5
India	6.5	6.2	6.3	-0.3	-0.2
Russia	4.1	1.5	0.9	0.1	-0.3
Brazil	3.4	2.0	2.0	-0.2	-0.2

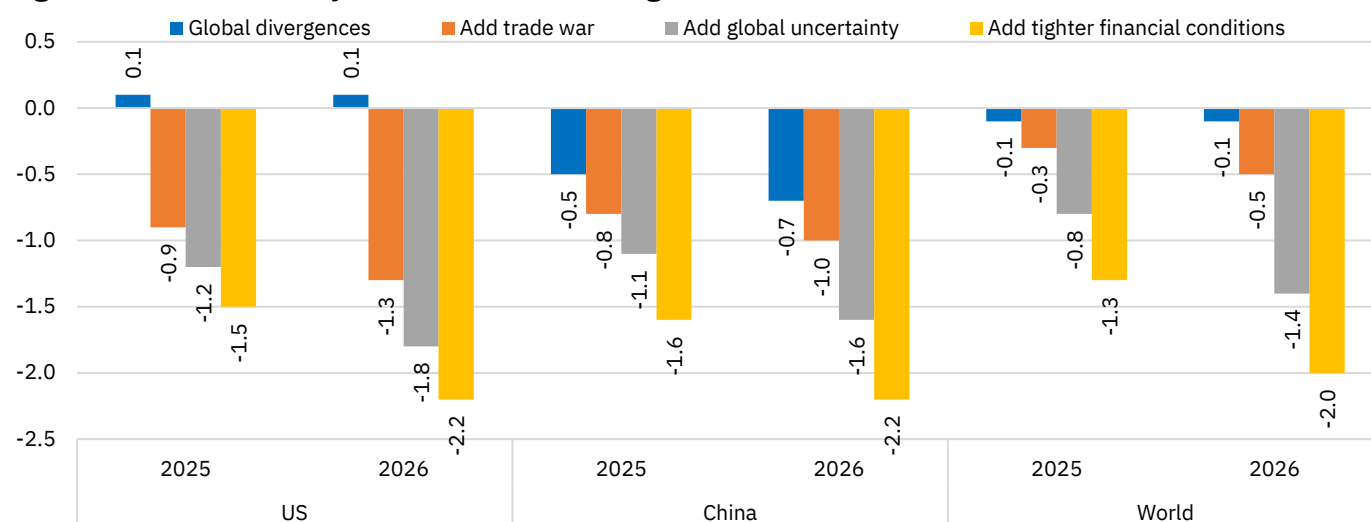
Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2025.

Figure 119: Trends in global overall, trade and economic uncertainty indices


Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2025.

Figure 120: Changes in IMF's median inflation forecast for major economies


Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2025.

Figure 121: Scenario analysis of various factors on growth rates


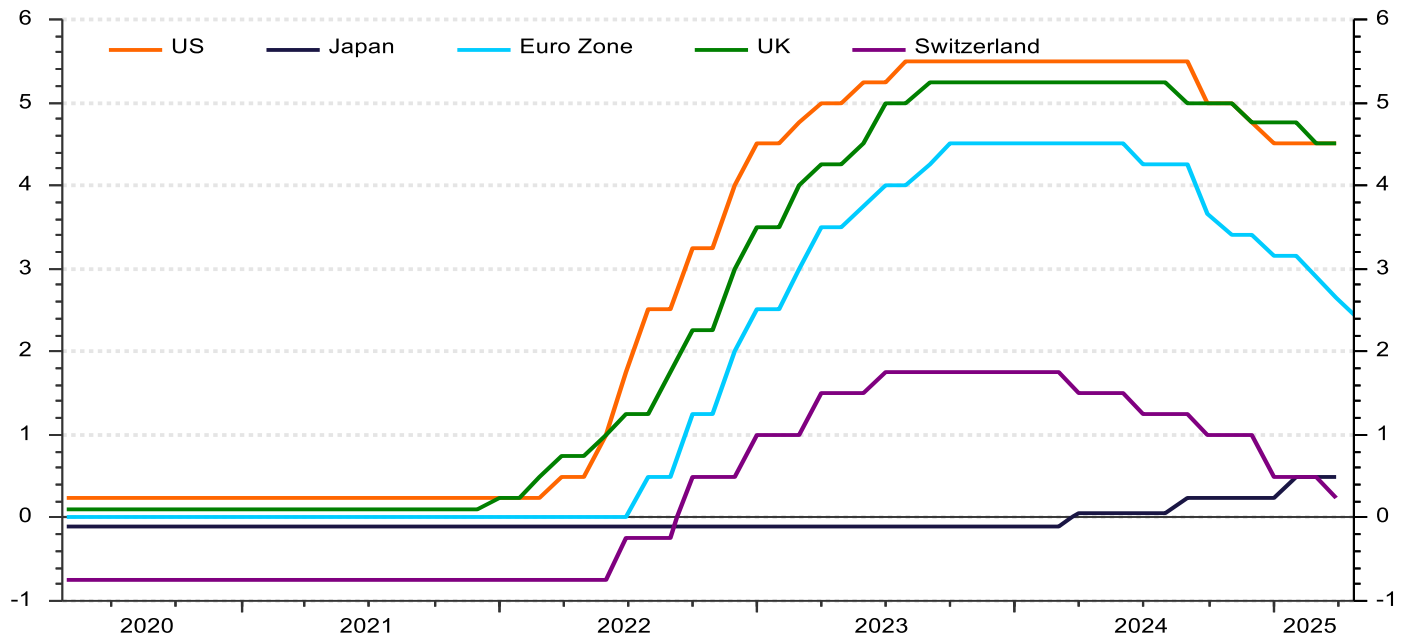
Source: IMF WEO April 2025.

Table 34: Trends in global FDI flows

US\$	USA	UK	China	Japan	India	EU
2013	141.9	53.8	76.6	10.1	43.6	92.9
2014	129.0	40.2	78.0	7.1	54.0	95.8
2015	95.4	45.8	49.4	5.7	66.0	92.1
2016	70.9	32.6	31.2	3.6	31.4	64.4
2017	98.9	26.5	38.8	3.2	29.8	108.7
2018	87.9	27.7	57.9	5.2	27.2	107.4
2019	93.1	41.2	81.1	26.3	40.0	106.4
2020	144.1	34.9	50.9	4.1	32.0	70.5
2021	126.0	38.4	63.9	5.4	21.6	97.2
2022	75.5	18.2	18.0	5.7	45.1	102.0
2023	129.2	65.9	37.5	8.9	38.3	140.2
2024	195.2	45.8	22.9	45.2	36.9	98.6

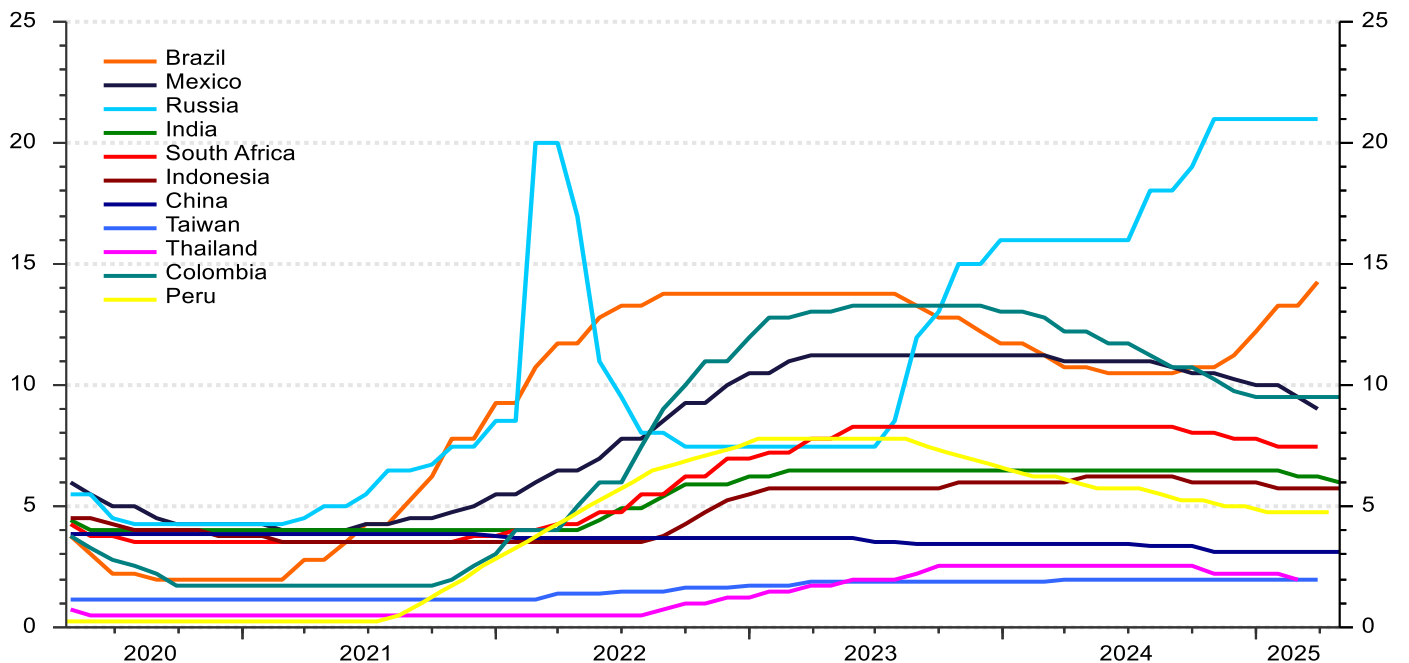
Source: IMF WEO April 2025 Notes: 1) FDI here represents capital expenditure on new and expansion inward foreign direct investment projects that have been announced, completed or postponed by the destination country

Figure 122: Policy rates across AE central banks



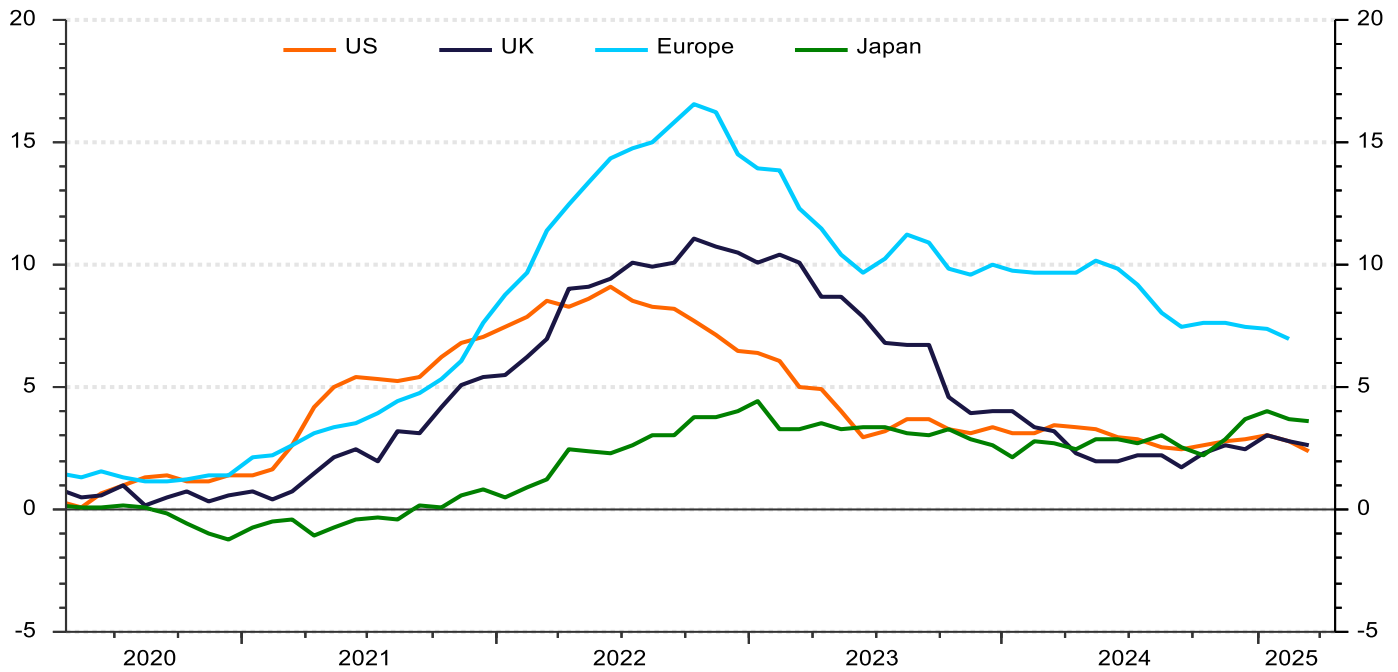
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 123: Policy rates across emerging markets central banks



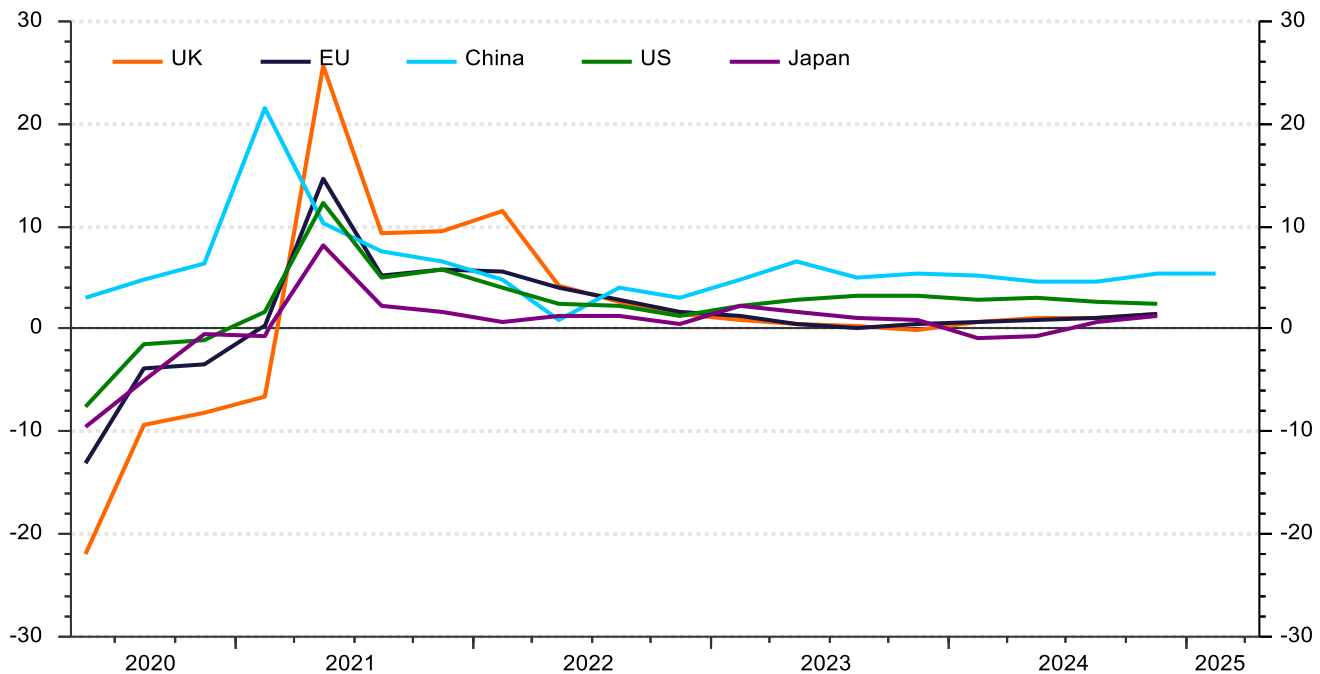
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 124: Inflation Across Major Economies



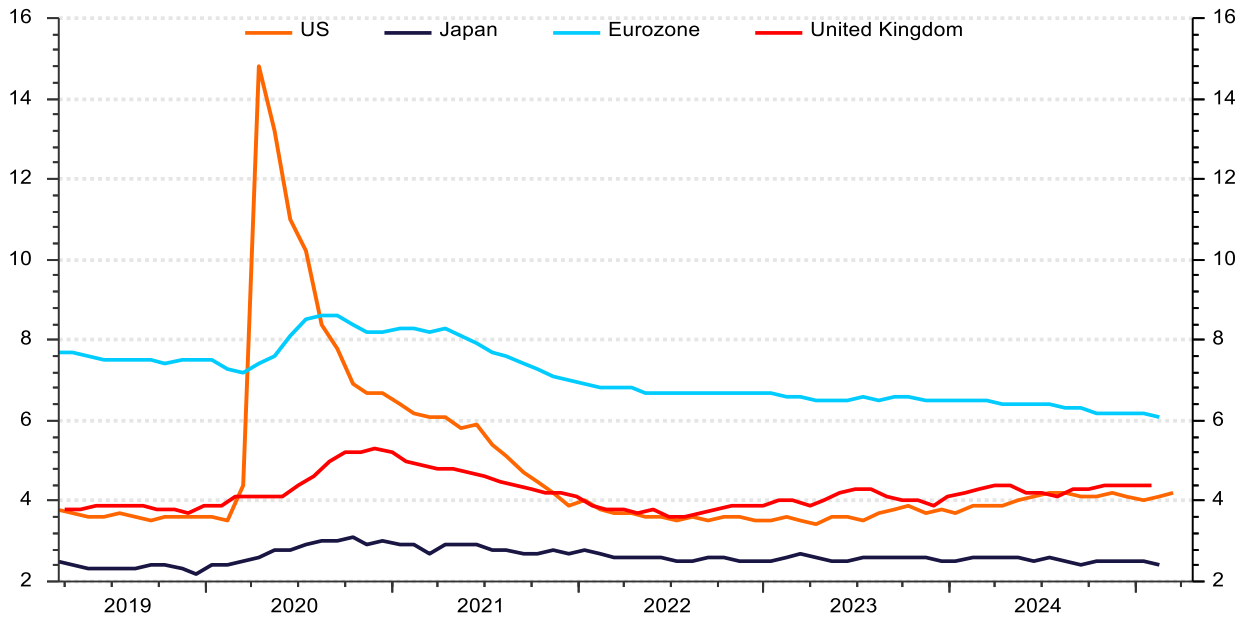
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 125: Growth Across Major Economies



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

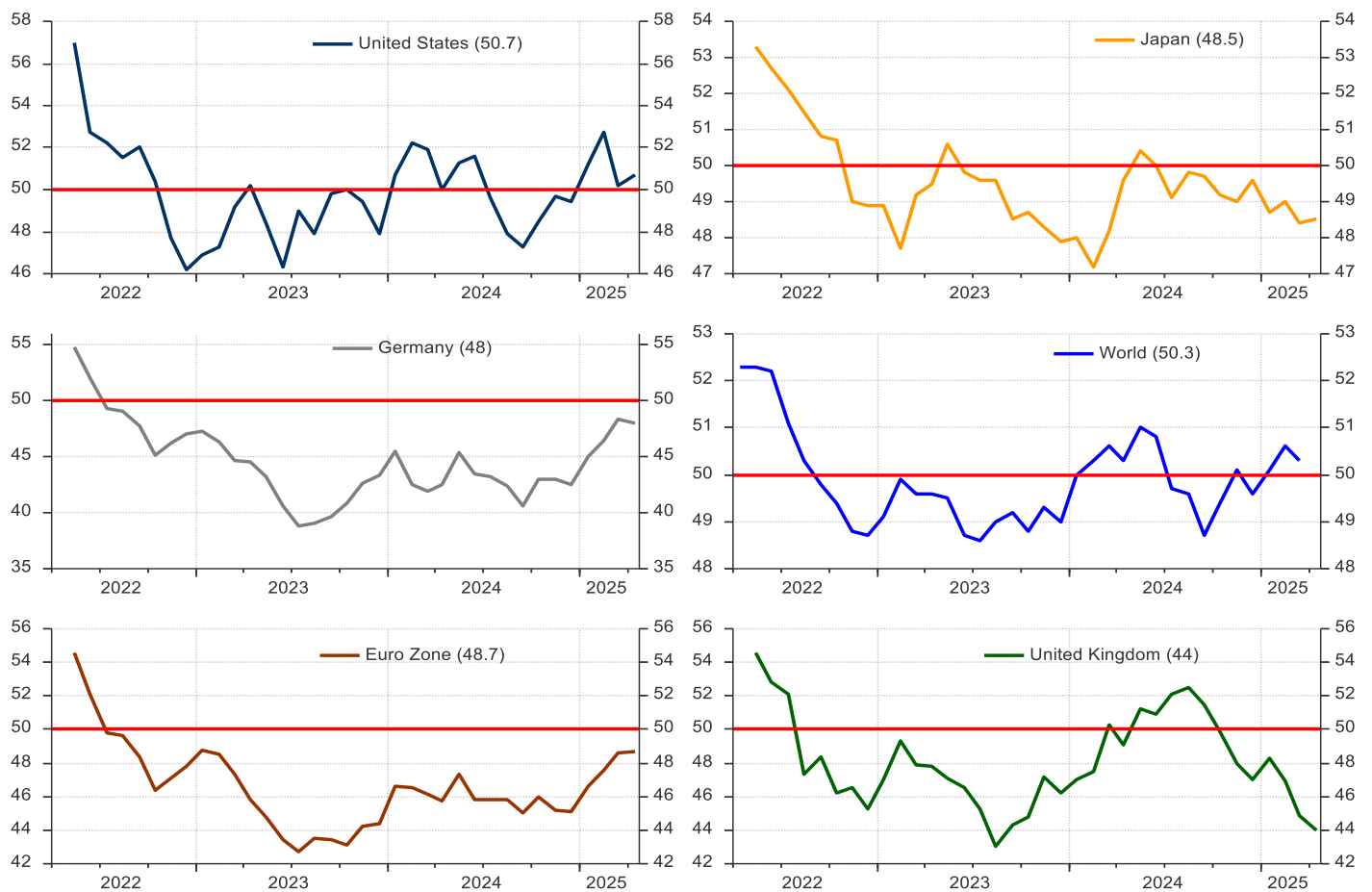
Figure 126: Unemployment Rates



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

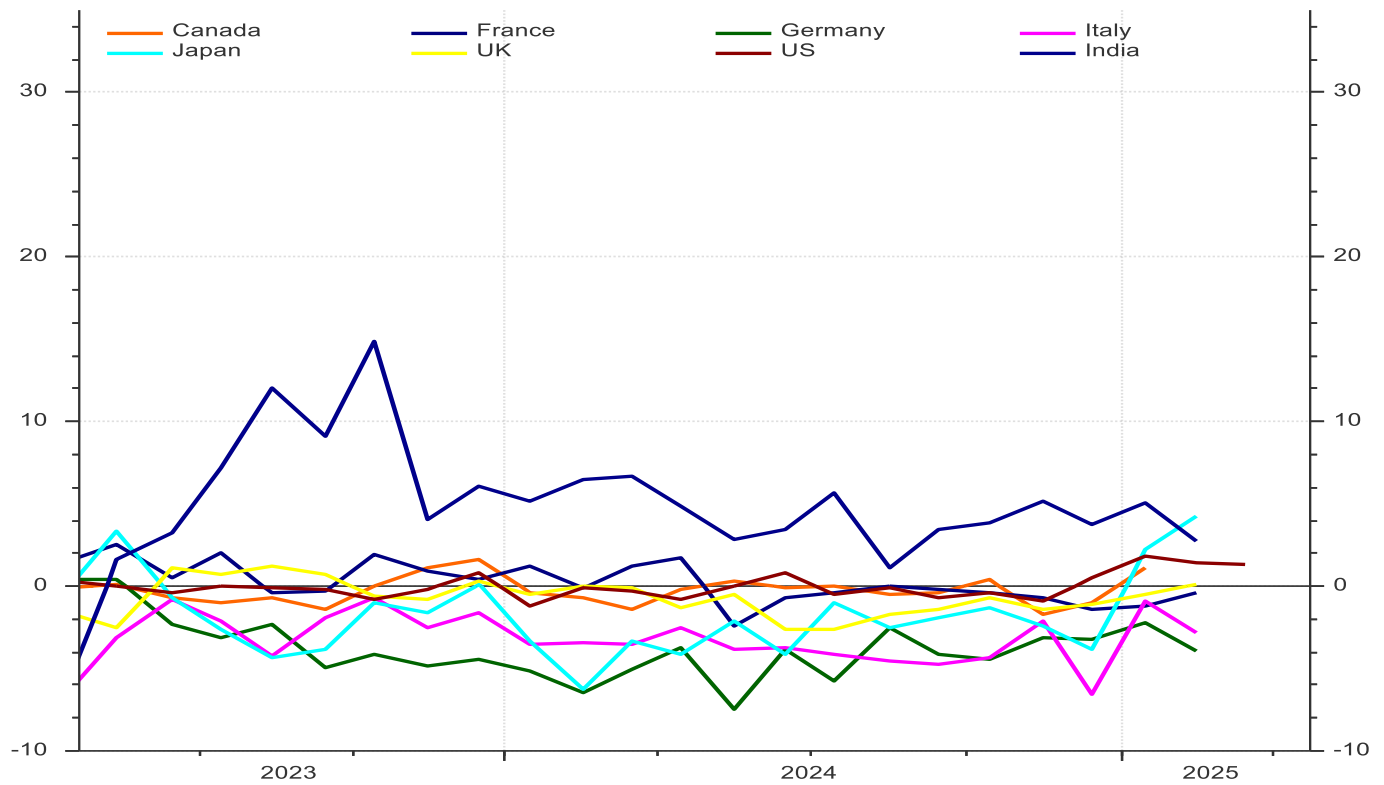
Figure 127: Trend in PMI manufacturing across countries

Manufacturing (SA) PMIs: Developed Markets



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 128: Consumer Confidence Index across major economies



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Insights

Highly cited research paper 1 in the field of Behavioural Science

Does Twitter Affect Stock Market Decisions? Financial Sentiment Analysis During Pandemics: A Comparative Study of the H1N1 and the COVID-19 Periods³¹

David Valle-Cruz³² Vanessa Fernandez-Cortez³³ Asdrúbal López-Chau³⁴ Rodrigo Sandoval-Almazán³⁵

Research Paper Summary Prepared by Dhruvisha Dave³⁶ and Varuna Joshi³⁷

1. Introduction

Investors follow stock market trends. This influences their emotions and motivates them for share purchases. Financial sentiment research helps in understanding how social media reactions is affecting emotions on the stock market and vice versa. To answer this question, the authors have evaluated Twitter data and major global financial indices. This study analyses influential Twitter accounts' financial attitude and how it affects key financial indexes. Researchers looked at the 2014 Ebola and 2016 Zika outbreaks and found that smaller domain-specific input corpora from the Twitter corpus were superior to generic pre-trained Word2Vec or GloVe in extracting significant semantic associations. In this context, financial markets function on the basis of expectations, with investors acting on their fears or greed in response to news or other events.

Global stock market indices' patterns can be disrupted by news spread on social media, regardless of its veracity. The current study follows in the footsteps of those who have confirmed the connection between investor feelings generated by social media and market trends by using a lexicon-based technique to detect polarity in financial news on Twitter during epidemic periods. Indeed, the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted our lifestyles, shifted the equilibrium in financial markets around the world, and produced an unstable situation that has persisted for weeks or more in some countries. Investors' actions, thoughts, and feelings are all impacted by major events like the 2008 financial crisis or the H1N1 pandemic that occurred 11 years ago. Regarding reactions and decisions, learning, communicating, and being informed, investors inevitably rely on their emotions and sentiments.

2. Hypothesis

In 2020, the entire world was shaken by the COVID-19 epidemic, and health and the economy became key concerns worldwide. As with the 2009 H1N1 pandemic, the widespread fear caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus caused stock markets around the world to crash. There have been numerous attempts to study the consequences of pandemics from a variety of perspectives. In particular, the purpose of this paper is to use sentic computing methods to investigate the connection between Twitter feelings and the stock market. The study aims to understand: "How does the polarity generated by Twitter posts influence the behavior of financial indices during pandemics?"

3. Data and Methodology

Sentiment analysis is used to determine how influential Twitter accounts will perform in the stock market. They were able to accomplish the study's goals by downloading data from Twitter during two pivotal times: the H1N1 pandemic

³¹ Valle-Cruz, D., Fernandez-Cortez, V., López-Chau, A., & Sandoval-Almazán, R. (2022). Does twitter affect stock market decisions? financial sentiment analysis during pandemics: A comparative study of the h1n1 and the covid-19 periods. *Cognitive computation*, 1-16.

³² Department of Engineering, Autonomous University of the State of Mexico

³³ Department of Finance, Autonomous University of the State of Mexico

³⁴ CU UAEM Zumpango, Autonomous University of the State of Mexico

³⁵ Department of Political Science, Autonomous University of the State of Mexico

³⁶ Research Associate, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIMA)

³⁷ Centre Coordinator, NSE Centre for Behavioral Science, IIM-A

and the COVID-19 pandemic. The time frame for gathering information about the 2009 H1N1 pandemic was June and July. The time frame for gathering information on the COVID-19 pandemic was from January 2020 to May 2020. The aforementioned time frames were decided upon according to the initial high and subsequent decline of the stock market index; this marked the beginning of the pandemics' impact on financial indices. When a pandemic strikes, it disrupts the economy and causes prices to drop to rock bottom. It was decided to prolong the Twitter data study period to May 2020 because the COVID-19 pandemic has caused the most damage to the financial market. For each continent, they choose a set of financial indexes that is both representative and influential.

Using a lexicon-based method, the semantic orientation of tweets was determined. In this method, texts were tokenized by separating the words inside the text. Emotion was inferred from texts using a vocabulary comprising both words and a polarity measure. The authors decided to mimic a (mathematical) translation of the date of the post in order to find out if tweets published on a certain date were related to financial indices published on a different date.

4. Summary of Results

The study uses lexical comparison to establish a link between Twitter post polarity and the movement of stock market benchmarks. It shows that during the COVID-19 pandemic, market reactions occurred within a few days of the information being shared and disseminated on Twitter, and that during the H1N1 pandemic, market reactions occurred within a few days to a week. Researchers found an inverse correlation: during the H1N1 pandemic, Twitter accounts showed reactions to financial market activity within a window of 0–11 days, but during the COVID-19 pandemic, this window was just 0–6 days. The New York Times, Bloomberg, CNN News, and Investing.com were the most followed and influential accounts on Twitter during the pandemic, demonstrating a strong relationship between Twitter emotions and stock market movements.

5. Conclusion

Researchers found substantial evidence to support the hypothesis that Twitter activity during both pandemics influenced financial indices, with outsized effects seen in the case of COVID-19. The impact of social media articles was greater during the COVID-19 pandemic, current study shows, than it was during the H1N1 pandemic. The Investing.com, Bloomberg, and CNN Business accounts were determined to have the highest correlations. Having large audiences (Investing.com had 168,000, CNN Business had 1.8 mn, and Bloomberg had 6.4 mn) and posting frequently (10 times per day on average) may explain their strong relationships. The New York Times' (46.8 mn) Twitter account, which covers both financial and economic themes alongside music, culture, sports, art, and entertainment, also had high correlations. Investors' attitudes towards various forms of content varied accordingly. The results suggest that the decline in stock prices during the COVID-19 era was more severe than during the H1N1 era due to the greater prevalence of unfavorable rumors, conjecture, and official announcements.

Further investigation of investor reactions is also required, and this study can be expanded by looking at other indices, markets, or products like cryptosystems, FOREX, and futures. Emotional diversity can be investigated using cutting-edge methods like sentient computer systems. Data from other social media sites like Facebook and WhatsApp may now be analyzed in real time.

Managers and organizers can utilize the findings of this study to set optimal time and price for ticket sales that would not only build profit but also help them enhance their fan experience. Sports management teams can increase fan involvement and engagement by building relationships with the fans and creating a sense of community.

Confidence in the ticket purchase process can also be built by providing a transparent and accessible ticket purchase platform and process. However, the study utilized an online survey-based self-report method which could fail to represent the actual behavior of fans in an original ticket purchase situation.

Highly cited research paper 2 in the field of Behavioural Science

When Trading Simulations and Real Money Outcomes³⁸

Deniz Anginer³⁹ Caio Piza⁴⁰Sugata Ray⁴¹Luqi Xu⁴²*Research paper summary prepared by Eshita Sharma⁴³ and Varuna Joshi⁴⁴*

1. Introduction

Stock market simulators are widely used to help inexperienced investors learn about trading and investing in stocks. These simulators are employed by finance educators to engage students and teach them various aspects of trading and assist investors in getting comfortable with trading interfaces and testing their trading ideas.

Despite their popularity, there is limited empirical evidence on whether these simulators effectively educate investors and what exactly investors learn from the experience. One potential benefit of using stock market simulators is that they could help users assess their trading aptitude. Past research shows that investors who perform well in the simulator may accurately perceive their trading skills and go on to perform well in the real market. However, there is also a potential downside. Some users who do well in the simulator might overestimate their abilities and assume they are superior traders. They may then enter the real market with unwarranted confidence, leading to poor trading outcomes. Behavioral biases such as self-attribution bias and overconfidence, combined with limited simulator use, could result in premature entry into real money trading and misguided trading decisions.

The authors aim to investigate the factors that influence the decision of novice investors to open real money accounts and their subsequent performance in these accounts and discover the skills that novice investors acquire from using these simulators.

2. Hypothesis

The authors aim to examine the link between simulation experience and performance in real money accounts.

3. Data and Methodology

The authors collected data from BM&F Bovespa (now known as B3) on their simulator called Simulação, which was designed to educate novice investors and encourage their participation in the Brazilian stock market. Simulator users were given R\$5,000 (5,000 Brazilian reais) in simulation money and those who performed well had the chance to win prizes, such as cash and electronic items.

The collected data includes information on the opening date of the simulator accounts and the trades made within the simulator in 2011. Individual data on real money trades made on Bovespa for the years 2011 and 2012, as well as monthly stock holdings data for the same years, was also collected. In total, 39,734 simulator accounts with their respective demographic details were analyzed to understand the impact of the simulator on real money account opening and performance, as well as the extent to which the simulator helps novice investors learn and improve their trading skills.

³⁸ Deniz Anginer, Caio Piza, Sugata Ray & Luqi Xu (2023): Trading Simulations and Real Money Outcomes, *Journal of Behavioral Finance*, <https://doi.org/10.1080/15427560.2023.2203496>

³⁹ Simon Fraser University

⁴⁰ The World Bank, Development Research Group

⁴¹ University of Alabama

⁴² College of Charleston

⁴³ Research Associate, NSE Centre for Behavioral Science, IIM-A

⁴⁴ Co-ordinator, NSE – Centre for Behavioral Science, Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIM-A)

Simulator and real-money trade-related variables, encompassing activity, risk, and performance measures, were computed for all accounts in the sample. Raw and market-adjusted performance was assessed on a monthly basis using portfolio return and portfolio market-excess return. To investigate the impact of myopia, the study also calculated the best-performing stock return (%), representing the monthly average return of the stock with the highest monthly return in each investor's portfolio. Similarly, the best-performing market-excess stock return (%) was determined as the monthly average market-excess return of stock with the highest monthly market excess in each investor's portfolio. The activity measures in this study include the average number of trades in each month (number of total trades), the number of actual stocks traded (number of stocks traded), and turnover, defined as trading volume divided by total holdings in each month.

4. Summary of Results

The authors aim to examine the factors that influence the decision of novice investors to open real money accounts and their subsequent performance in these accounts and discover the skills that novice investors acquire from using these simulators. The authors have categorized the findings into two:

- I. How the experience of trading in the simulator influences the probability of simulator account holders opening a real money account.
 - The results indicate that males, older users, those with higher education levels, and higher incomes are significantly more likely to open real money accounts.
 - Active simulator users, who engage in more trades, trade a larger number of stocks, and have higher turnover, are also more likely to transition to real money accounts.
 - Investors exhibiting a higher risk appetite, as indicated by factors like the standard deviation of portfolio returns, trading size in R\$ amount, Herfindahl index⁴⁵, and the percentage of lottery stocks⁴⁶ held, are more inclined to open real money accounts.
 - The study does not find a strong correlation between simulator performance and the likelihood of opening real money accounts. However, when comparing investors based on the performance of their best holdings, those with better-performing best holdings are more likely to make the transition to real money accounts.
- II. Whether the experiences gained from using the simulator can predict trading behavior and performance in real money accounts.
 - The study finds that higher levels of activity and risk in the simulator are associated with poor performance in real money accounts.
 - Particularly concerning is the underperformance experienced by more active simulator users (those with a higher number of trades and stocks traded), users with concentrated positions, and users who achieve high holding-level performance (but not necessarily higher value-weighted portfolio returns).
 - The most consistent predictor of underperformance is the maximum holding-level performance in the simulator, which continues to have a negative impact on real money returns even after considering variables related to real money trading behavior (such as activity levels and risk). For instance, a one standard deviation increase in the simulator's holding-level monthly maximum return leads to a decrease of 15–30 bp in real money returns.

⁴⁵ A measure of diversification

⁴⁶ A stock in which, if a specific event occurs, the shares will experience either a significant surge or a sharp decline in value.

5. Conclusion and Implications

The authors examine the impact of using a stock trading simulator on both the likelihood of opening a real money account and the subsequent performance in real money trading accounts. The findings reveal that simulator users who are more active and take higher risks are more likely to open real money accounts. However, these same investors tend to have poor performance in their real money accounts after opening them.

Providing education about the risks associated with active trading and promoting accurate performance evaluation should be integrated with the use of simulators. Otherwise, for inexperienced investors, using stock simulators may have more detrimental effects than beneficial ones.

In conclusion, while stock market simulators have their benefits in helping users learn about trading and assess their trading aptitude, they should be used with caution. Without proper guidance and an understanding of the limitations of the simulator experience, novice investors may develop false confidence and make detrimental decisions when they enter the real market.

Highly cited research paper 3 in the field of Behavioural Science

A Study of Investment Decisions in India: The KANO Way⁴⁷

Sagar Patil⁴⁸ Virupaxi Bagodi⁴⁹

Research paper summary prepared by Eshita Sharma⁵⁰ and Varuna Joshi⁵¹

1. Introduction

Stock market investments are a popular form of investment, with individual investors, institutional investors, non-institutional investors, etc. investing regularly to build their portfolios. Investors always look for information from various sources before investing in the stock market. Previous literature suggests that investors look for information before decision-making as it affects their return, leading them to make an informed decision. Research has also suggested that individual investors make decisions based on economic, behavioral, and demographic factors.

The authors in this study aim to understand whether investors seek sector-specific information before investing or if the information that they seek applies to all sectors. Fourteen attributes as sources of information in the Indian context were identified by the authors for the same. They were, accounting information (obtained from the financial statements of a company), past performance of the firm's stock, expected bonus shares (the return obtained from a current stock), the result of technical analysis, stock marketability (how quickly a stock can be liquidated), expected corporate earnings, condition of financial statements (analysis of the financial statements of a company- its profits and losses, assets, etc.), affordable share price, information obtained from the internet, insiders information, rumors, expected stock split or capital increase (a division of the current shares into multiple shares by the company, leading to a decrease in the share price), coverage in the press, current economic indicators and advocate information (information obtained from financial advisors, analysts, brokerage houses, etc.).

2. Hypothesis

To examine whether the information that investors look for before investing is sector-specific or applicable to all sectors.

3. Data and Methodology

The authors identified 14 attributes as sources of information relevant to individual investment decision-making in the Indian context, namely, the past performance of the firm's stock, expected bonus shares, the result of technical analysis, stock marketability, expected corporate earnings, condition of financial statements, affordable share price, information obtained from the internet, insider's information, rumors, expected stock split or capital income, coverage in the press, current economic indicators, and recommendations of financial advisors and analysts.

The Kano model was used for the study. This model classifies the quality attributes to assess the quality needs of the customers to achieve customer satisfaction. Based on the KANO model, the 14 attributes of the study were classified into must-be (basic attributes whose absence leads to customer dissatisfaction), linear (attributes whose fulfillment leads to customer satisfaction, and dissatisfaction on being unfulfilled), and delight attributes (unexpected attributes whose presence is exciting).

⁴⁷Patil S., Bagodi V (2021) A study of factors affecting investment decisions in India: The KANO way. *Asia Pacific Management Review*, 26 (4), 197-214, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apmr.2021.02.004>.

⁴⁸ KLE Technological University

⁴⁹ Government Engineering College

⁵⁰ Research Associate, NSE Centre for Behavioral Science, IIM-A

⁵¹ Co-ordinator, NSE-Centre for Behavioral Science, Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIM-A)

A survey consisting of 14 attributes used for gathering information before investing in stocks was conducted for companies in 10 sectors of the Bombay Stock Exchange. They were Automobile, Banking, IT, Pharmaceutical, FMCG, Oil and Gas, Energy, Manufacturing, Infrastructure, and Telecom of the Bombay Stock Exchange. The survey was conducted in 10 states of India over a period of a year. The respondents consisted of 467 individual investors. They were asked to rate the importance of each of the 14 items of information gathering and the companies of the 10 sectors on a 7-point Likert scale.

4. Summary of Results

Through the present study, the authors aim to understand whether investors make investment decisions based on sector-specific attributes or whether the attributes are generalized across sectors. 14 attributes of information gathering were identified and were classified into Must be, Linear, and Delight based on the KANO model. It was found that the must-be, linear, and delight attributes are sector-specific. The results of the study are as follows:

- Past performance of the firm's stock: Must-be attribute for banking, energy, FMCG, IT, manufacturing, infrastructure, and telecommunication a linear attribute for automobile, pharma, and oil and gas.
- Expected bonus shares: Linear attribute for automobile, banking, pharma, oil and gas, FMCG, IT, manufacturing, infrastructure, and telecommunication.
- The result of technical analysis: Must-be attribute for automobile, banking, energy, FMCG, IT, and telecommunication and a linear attribute for automobile, banking, pharma, oil and gas, FMCG, IT, manufacturing, infrastructure, and telecommunication.
- Stock marketability: Must-be attribute for the energy sector and a linear attribute for automobile, banking, pharma, oil and gas, FMCG, IT, manufacturing, infrastructure, and telecommunication.
- Expected corporate earnings: Must-be attribute for banking, oil and gas, IT, and telecommunication and a linear attribute for automobile, energy, pharma, FMCG, manufacturing, and Infrastructure.
- Condition of financial statements: Must-be attribute for automobile, banking, energy, oil and gas, FMCG, infrastructure, and telecommunication and a linear attribute for pharma, and manufacturing.
- Affordable share price: Must-be attribute for energy, FMCG, and manufacturing and a linear attribute for automobile, banking, pharma, oil and gas, IT, infrastructure, and telecommunication.
- Information obtained from the internet: Must-be attribute for FMCG, manufacturing, and a linear attribute for automobile, banking, energy, pharma, oil & gas, IT, infrastructure, and telecommunication.
- Insider's information: Delight attribute for automobile, energy, pharma, oil & gas, IT, and telecommunication.
- Rumors: Linear attribute for automobile, banking, energy, pharma, oil & gas, FMCG, IT, manufacturing, and infrastructure, and a delight attribute for telecommunication.
- Expected stock split or capital increase: Linear attribute for automobile, banking, energy, pharma, oil & gas, FMCG, IT, manufacturing, infrastructure, and telecommunication.
- Coverage in the press: Must-be attribute for IT and a linear attribute for automobile, banking, energy, pharma, oil & gas, FMCG, manufacturing, infrastructure, and telecommunication.
- Current economic indicators: Must-be attribute for automobile and a linear attribute for banking, energy, pharma, oil & gas, FMCG, IT, manufacturing, infrastructure, and telecommunication.

- Advocate information: Must-be attribute for banking, energy, pharma, oil & gas, FMCG, IT, and telecommunication, and a linear attribute for manufacturing, and infrastructure.

5. Conclusion and Implications

Fourteen attributes have been identified as sources of gathering information for investment in the context of Indian investors which were classified into three quality attributes using the KANO model: must-be, linear, and delight. Investors make use of this information as suggested by the attributes before making investment decisions in various sectors. Investment behavior is a result of a combination of reactions to various factors or attributes.

This study provides useful insights not just by providing the attributes that are used as sources of information but also as a form of classification of the attributes based on the KANO model. The classification employed in this study will be helpful for companies to attract investors, for information providers to provide information specific to the various sectors as indicated in the study, and for individual investors to build their portfolios. However, the study was limited to only 30 companies listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Highly cited research paper 4 in the field of Finance

The Impact of the 2018 Tariffs on Prices and Welfare⁵²

*Mary Amiti*⁵³*Stephen J. Redding*⁵⁴*David E. Weinstein*⁵⁵*Research paper summary prepared by Economic Policy and Research, NSE*

International trade plays a crucial role in a nation's prosperity and in the variety of choices available to consumers. Economists who support free markets have long advocated for unrestricted trade between nations. However, even the strongest proponents of free trade have begun to reconsider their stance in light of growing allegations of unfair trade practices.

In recent months, there has been a steady stream of news about tariffs introduced under the Trump 2.0 administration. These new tariffs have targeted nearly every major trading partner, with China facing some of the highest rates. The administration claims that the tariffs will boost domestic manufacturing investment, and that the resulting revenue will help reduce corporate taxes—a line of reasoning that mirrors arguments made during Trump's first term.

As these policies take effect, economists, researchers, governments, and the public around the world are keen to understand their broader consequences. While earlier studies have investigated the economic impact of Trump-era tariffs on trade flows and other macroeconomic indicators, questions remain about their effects on consumer welfare, pricing, and product choices. This paper seeks to explore those unanswered questions by analysing data and outcomes from the first Trump administration's trade policies.

General belief among people is that only Trump administration has putted tariff however it is common for US presidents to adopt protectionist trade measures. Historical examples include Nixon's 10% import tariff in 1971, Carter's quota on shoe imports in 1977, Reagan's pressure on Japan to limit auto exports in 1981, Bush's steel tariffs in 2002, and Obama's 35% tariff on Chinese tires in 2009. Only George HW Bush and Bill Clinton broke this trend, with Clinton notably promoting free trade by signing NAFTA in 1993.

Unique thing about Trump style of tariff is that his administration bypassed the World Trade Organization's (WTO) dispute settlement process and instead relied on the US legal provisions to justify its tariffs. Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 was used to impose tariffs on washing machines and solar panels due to import surges. Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 justified steel and aluminum tariffs on national security grounds. Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 was invoked to target Chinese imports over alleged unfair trade practices.

The authors divided Trump tariff into six main waves imposed throughout year. The first wave of tariffs began in January 2018, imposing 30% duties on solar panels and 20–50% on washing machines, affecting about \$10 bn in imports. A second wave followed in March, targeting \$18 bn in steel and aluminum imports with 10% and 25% tariffs, respectively. Initially, countries like Canada, Mexico, and the EU were exempted, but these exemptions ended with a third wave in June 2018, which placed tariffs on an additional \$22 bn of imports from those regions.

The China-specific tariffs, began in July 2018, significantly surpassed earlier tariff waves in scale. They were implemented in three phases: a 25% tariff on \$34 bn of imports in July (wave 4), followed by another 25% on \$16 bn in August (wave 5), and a 10% tariff on \$200 bn in September (wave 6).

52 Amiti, M., Redding, S. J., & Weinstein, D. E. (2019). The impact of the 2018 tariffs on prices and welfare. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 33(4), 187-210. <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/jep.33.4.187>

53 Head of Labor and Product Markets Federal Reserve Bank of New York 33 Liberty Street New York, NY 10045.

54 Harold T. Shapiro*64 Professor in Economics, Economics Department and Princeton School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University.

55 David E. Weinstein is the Carl S. Shoup Professor of the Japanese Economy, Economics Department Columbia University.

Although the US initially postponed raising wave 6 tariffs to 25% in December 2018 and ultimately increased in May 2019. During this period, despite 62% of US imports still entering duty-free, the share of imports facing tariffs over 10% rose sharply—from 3.5% in December 2017 to 10.6% by October 2018.

Firstly, the authors explored how the tariffs are being passed through into domestic prices by considering what has happened to the prices paid by US importers. To examine this author used customs data report which gives foreign export values and quantities of imports by source country at the ten-digit level of Harmonized Tariff Schedule (known as HTS10) data. Using this data, authors computed tariff-inclusive price by dividing import values by quantities and multiplying with duty rates available from the US International Trade Commission.

A basic graphical analysis shows that untreated (set of goods and services with no change in tariff) prices are flat, implying no change in prices because of no change in tariff. However, goods on which a tariff was imposed observed a large change in prices with unit values rising between 10 to 30 percent. Before the imposition of this tariff there was no change in trend in the prices of these waves of tariffs.

Similarly, the authors also plotted the total value of imports instead of unit values. Graph shows a big surge in imports in Wave 1 products (washing machines and solar panels) before imposition of tariffs. This could be due to importers moving forward with import orders. A decline in import values was observed after imposition of tariffs.

In the case of other goods, it appears that on average their import levels were rising a little faster than for unaffected goods in the months prior to the imposition of the tariffs. In value terms, the authors observed a decline of 25 to 30 percent in import values of affected sectors after imposition of tariff. Surprisingly, the imports of unaffected sectors rose sharply by about 10 percent, which might reflect the substitution.

The authors also explored the welfare effect of tariffs which requires an estimation of how the price received by foreign exporters moves in response to a tariff increase. The authors used regression equations with import dependent variables and tariff as independent variables. Firstly, the author took unit value as dependent variable and found negative value of -0.012 suggesting that the tariff changes had little to no impact on the prices received by foreign exporters. Also, the standard error estimate is 0.023. Based on this, the authors suggest that all of the cost of the 2018 US tariffs was borne by US consumers and importers.

Again, authors replaced unit value with twelve months change in imported quantities as dependent variable and found that a 1 percent increase in tariffs is associated with a 1.3 percent decrease in the import quantities. In addition, the authors changed specification (inverse hyperbolic sine) and found that a 1 percent increase in tariffs is associated with a 6 percent fall in import quantities.

Similarly, the authors used import values as dependent variables measured without including the tariff. The authors found consistent results and also showed that 2018 US tariffs through wave 6 reduced US imports in the affected HTS10 categories relative to those in the unaffected categories by about 52 percent. US total imports likely decreased less than expected, as declines in protected sectors were offset by increased exports from countries not subject to tariffs. By multiplying the tariff change in each sector by the corresponding coefficient, the overall decline in imports from affected sectors is estimated at \$132 bn annually.

The \$132 bn decline in imports from sectors affected by tariffs reflects a significant disruption to global supply chains, as trade was redirected. This could result in large costs for US multinationals and Chinese exporters who have made irreversible investments in China. Research by Lovely and Liang (2018) shows that a significant portion of exports from China in sectors like machinery and electronics comes from non-Chinese firms, suggesting that US companies may face losses from uncompetitive Chinese factories and may need to relocate production elsewhere.

Furthermore, the authors used these estimates of the impact of the import tariffs on prices and quantities to obtain an estimate of the deadweight welfare loss from the tariff. The authors computed deadweight loss for each month and found that losses mounted steadily over the year, as each wave of tariffs affected additional countries and products

and increased substantially after the imposition of the wave 6 tariffs on \$200 bn of Chinese exports. By December, these deadweight welfare losses reached \$1.4 bn per month. Over the course of 2018, the cumulative deadweight losses amounted to \$8.2 bn.

The authors also compared this deadweight loss with the revenue generated through tariff in 2018 which was \$15.6 bn and suggest that revenue through tariff was a pure transfer from domestic consumers to the government because there was no impact on prices received by the exporters.

Trump administration also faced retaliatory tariffs on US exports wherein foreign countries have placed retaliatory tariffs on approximately \$121 bn of US exports. These tariffs have hit US agricultural exports as well as exports of steel, automobiles, and consumer goods.

The authors found that there was no decline in US export prices in response to foreign tariffs, which implies that consumers and importers in foreign countries are bearing the full cost of their retaliatory tariffs. The authors cautioned that this does not mean the US exporters are not affected.

The authors found that the elasticity of US export values with respect to foreign tariffs is -3.9 , which means that a 1 percent increase in foreign tariffs is associated with a 3.9 percent decline in the value of US exports. In other words, by the end of 2018, US exporters lost almost \$2.4 bn due to a retaliatory tariff. By December 2018, the tariffs had redirected approximately \$15.3 bn of trade per month, with \$4.3 bn in exports and \$11 bn in imports. This totals about \$183 bn of redirected trade annually.

Apart from this, the authors also explored the impact of tariffs on US domestic producer prices and found that the 2018 US tariffs increased the prices charged by US producers. An average firm that imports 15 percent of its variable costs, a 10 percent higher input tariff causes it to raise its own prices by 2.9 percent.

The authors also examined markup or competition effect of tariffs and found that sector in which 25 percent of all domestic sales are by foreign firms, a 10 percent tariff is associated with a 1 percent increase in domestic producer prices over twelve months. In other words, domestic producers raise their prices when their foreign competitors are forced to raise prices due to higher tariffs.

Subsequently, the authors explored the impact of tariffs on imported varieties and found that three years prior to the imposition of these tariffs, all the categories of goods typically experienced increases in the number of varieties. However, the imposition of the tariffs is associated with sharp drops in the number of imported varieties entering the United States in all sectors, except in wave 1, which affected only a small number of product codes (washing machines and solar panels).

Highly cited research paper 5 in the field of Corporate Finance

The Smoot-Hawley Trade War⁵⁶

Kris James Mitchener⁵⁷

Kevin Hjortshøj O'Rourke⁵⁸

Kirsten Wandschneider⁵⁹

Research paper summary prepared by Economic Policy and Research, NSE

Trump's use of tariff as an instrument of foreign trade policy has drawn attention and people started talking about US tariff. Interestingly, this is not the first time when a US president used tariff as an instrument of foreign trade policy. However, there have been multiple instances when the US used it and one of the most important among them was the Smoot-Hawley Act 1930.

Earlier academic literature examined the impact of such legislation on trade and investment. But interestingly, it remained unexplored how such legislation got responded by the trading partners of US. This paper explored the impact of retaliatory measures by trading partners on trade. The passage of Smoot-Hawley led to direct retaliation by important US trading partners. Countries responded to its passage by imposing tariffs targeting US exports.

Precisely, this study explores two questions: First, what determined whether a country officially protested Smoot-Hawley, or went one step further and actually retaliated? And second, what was the impact of retaliation on trade flows?

The Smoot-Hawley Act 1930 raised the average US tariff on dutiable imports by around six percentage points. This led to response from US trading partners as similar to the recent Trump tariff. Few countries retaliated against by imposing tariffs, others protested and some did not respond. As the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act progressed through Congress in 1929, it faced strong international opposition.

Between February and June, 20 foreign governments formally protested the proposed US tariff increase, prompting a US Senate resolution that made these complaints public. By fall 1929, 35 countries and colonies—including major trade partners like the UK, Germany, and Japan—had officially voiced objections. Canada, due to its close trade ties with the US, made a direct appeal to President Hoover instead.

Canada was in direct trade war with US wherein it twice raised duties on US goods in 1930. Firstly, it lowered the duties on 270 goods imported from the British empire and imposed countervailing duties on 16 American products, accounting for nearly one-third of US exports to Canada. After few months when conservative government came to the power in Canada, it passed an 'emergency tariff'—raising import duties on textiles, agricultural implements, electrical equipment and meat—most of which came from the United States. Canada also imposed anti-dumping duties and administrative measures directed against US products.

The authors classified countries into three categories namely, retaliator, protestor and threatners. Protesters filed official petitions with the US State Department in 1929, in response to the proposed tariff bill. Retaliators are US trade partners who imposed tariffs on US exports in response to Smoot-Hawley. Since most retaliators also protested the tariffs, therefore, the authors define 'threateners' as the subset of protesters not retaliating. Threateners made up 43% of total US trade in 1928, while retaliators constituted 38% of total US trade.

⁵⁶Mitchener, K. J., O'Rourke, K. H., & Wandschneider, K. (2022). The Smoot-Hawley Trade War. *The Economic Journal*, 132 (647), 2500-2533. <https://academic.oup.com/ej/article/132/647/2500/6519264?login=false>

⁵⁷ Robert and Susan Finocchio Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, Santa Clara Leavey School of Business.

⁵⁸ Professor of Economics, NYU Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

⁵⁹ Associate Professor, Department of Economic and Social History, University of Vienna.

A preliminary analysis of data shows that nine of the ten largest recipients of US exports, and seven out of the ten largest exporters to the United States, petitioned the US State Department. Six of the ten largest recipients of US exports retaliated.

Apart from tariff, US trading partners also used quota and boycotted US products as additional measures to retaliate against this act. For example, the Royal Italian Auto Club took out newspaper ads calling for a boycott of American cars, branding consumers of US products as unpatriotic.

In South America, the widely circulated newspaper, La Manana, called for a continent-wide boycott of prominent American consumer goods, such as automobiles, as did organisers in Argentina. Similarly, the Federation of Uruguay Rural Societies urged the government to place restrictive taxes on automobiles and to also consider banning them altogether as part of a program of reprisal against the United States.

Firstly, authors explored who retaliated the US based on a probit model and found that countries running large bilateral trade deficits with the United States were not likely to lodge an official complaint or to retaliate with a tariff. However, in terms of overall trade, countries running larger trade surpluses were more likely to respond.

Similarly, democratic countries were more likely to petition the US government. In terms of economic units, a one-unit increase in the polity score raises the probability of protesting by around 14%. This could be due to intense lobbying by industries in democratic countries. In contrast, the authors found that other political variables like indebtedness to the United States (as a result of World War I) and MFN agreements with the United States do not appear to play a role in a country's response to Smoot-Hawley.

Secondly, the authors explored what happened to US exports after retaliatory tariffs and other barriers imposed by its trading partners in response to the Smoot-Hawley tariff. The authors constructed new quarterly panel data set of bilateral trade flows between 1925–38 for ninety-nine economies, fifty-five of which were sovereign countries. The final sample consists of 105,922 raw observations on bilateral import flows. In terms of value, it was 30,688 mn USD of total imports for all sample countries in 1928, which is 89% of total world imports.

The authors plotted time-series data on graph for different categories of countries. The graphical presentation shows that that US exports declined after the passage of Smoot-Hawley with steeper decline in case of responders (threateners + retaliators) than non-responders. In contrast, US imports declined in a roughly similar manner across the responders and non-responders due to a fall in the US demands for goods and services. In addition, the authors showed the disaggregated exports of US at the responder's level and found that sharp decline by the retaliators.

The authors examined the impact on bilateral trade flows using gravity model and found a negative relationship. In terms of economic magnitude, exports from the United States were, on average, 25% lower when a trade partner protested or retaliated in response to Smoot-Hawley.

Further a classification of responders into threateners and retaliators showed that exports from US declined for retaliator between 28% and 32% depending on the regression specification. Similarly, if partners protested (threateners) in that case US exports fell between 15% and 23%.

The authors have performed multiple robustness tests to rule out alternate explanations. First, authors explore whether countries' colonial ties might be magnifying the response since not all polities in the analysis made independent trade-policy decisions. Therefore, the authors excluded the colonies of countries and performed analysis using sovereign countries only and found the consistent results.

Interestingly, the effect for sovereign countries is larger than for the full country sample, with responders reducing imports from the United States by 41%–47%, threateners reducing them by 33%–40% and retaliators reducing them by 57%–60%. In addition, there could be arguments of a single country driving the results, therefore the authors dropped one by one each retaliator and observed consistent results.

Apart from this, the countries were divided into blocks and authors believe that impact might be different. Therefore, the authors used the blocks and split the sample of retaliators into three groups: (1) countries that imposed imperial preferences (Canada and Australia); (2) those that were part of the gold bloc (France, Italy and Switzerland) and (3) the rest (Argentina, Cuba, Mexico, Spain).

In all three groups, the authors found a negative and significant relationship implying that retaliatory tariff has repercussions in every block. Additionally, the authors observed that strongest retaliator effect for the imperial preference countries, followed by the Latin American countries and Spain. Other arguments could be of change in gold parities and devaluations which might drive the bilateral trade therefore the authors controlled these factors and found consistent results.

Interestingly, the authors found that the threatener also reduced imports from the US which means policymakers in these countries presumably targeted specific US products for duties or other trade restrictions (boycotts, quotas, etc.), rather than raising duties on all countries' products in a non-strategic manner (as in general protectionism). This kind of phenomenon was observed in US-China trade war where China targeted the US agriculture sector mostly politically sensitive areas.

Apart from this the authors constructed product level data of panel data set of 27,840 quarterly observations, consisting of 104 US product categories exported to 59 trade partners from 1926. The authors found a decline in the US exports of key products due to the retaliatory tariff imposed by the trading partners. In addition, chief US exports to retaliators fell by an additional 33% after Smoot-Hawley and by an additional 19% for threateners. Aggregating retaliators and threateners, the main exports to the average responder dropped by an additional 22% after Smoot-Hawley. This shows that countries succeeded in targeting the US where it hurts the most.

One of the famous goods of that time was Car produced by Chrysler, General Motors and for across global markets. It was heavily exported by the US and is one of the main components of import for trading partners. Therefore, the authors believe that trading partners might have targeted these goods more and examined this in a regression framework and found the consistent results. In economic magnitude terms, the authors found that retaliators reduced their automobile imports from the United States by an additional 43%. Apart from this the authors found that welfare has declined for the retaliators due to tariff imposition.

Highly cited research paper 6 in the field of Macroeconomics

Optimal Monetary Policy and Tariffs⁶⁰

Javier Bianchi⁶¹ Louphou Coulibaly⁶²

Research paper summary prepared by Economic Policy and Research, NSE

Tariff is the most discussed policy instrument these days. What should be response of a central bank in an advanced economy under this scenario? This paper investigates the optimal monetary policy in response to a tariff shock. In contrast to the established view, it finds that optimal monetary response should be expansionary. This is because when a tariff is imposed, firms and households do not fully internalize effects, as higher imports also generate additional tariff revenue, which in equilibrium raises household income. As a result, imports decline more than is socially optimal. Therefore, to counteract the substitution effect of tariffs and mitigate the contraction of imports, the optimal monetary policy stimulates employment and aggregate income.

Model: A Canonical Economy

There is a small open economy with home and importable goods, subject to nominal rigidities. The economy is populated by a continuum of identical households with constant intertemporal elasticity of substitution. Consumption consists of both home and foreign goods. Exchange rate is defined as the price of foreign currency in terms of domestic currency. The terms of trade and world interest rates are exogenous as the economy is small. Government set tariffs and there is a monetary authority which chooses optimal monetary policy. Tariffs fully pass through to import prices at the border. The law of one price holds for both domestic and foreign goods (before tariffs).

Households can trade bonds denominated in domestic currency and foreign currency. Households choose domestic consumption, foreign consumption, labour supply, holdings of domestic and foreign bonds to maximise their utility.

Firms in the economy are of two types. Intermediate and final goods producers. Final goods producers produce the home goods using a CES production function and take the price of home goods and inputs as given. Intermediate goods are produced out of labour according to equilibrium conditions in the factor market.

Government collects lumpsum tariffs and rebates them lump sum to households. Competitive equilibrium is set of allocations and prices such that: households maximise their utility, firms maximise their profits, labour markets clear and government budget constraint holds.

Authors then compare the efficient allocation with the competitive equilibrium allocation. This leads to conclusion that nominal rigidities imply that the wage deviates from the marginal production of labour and tariffs distort the optimal consumption mix between home and foreign goods.

Optimal Monetary Policy

A look through policy is one that targets the producer's price index. Ramsey optimal monetary policy involves the competitive equilibrium that maximises welfare subject to the constraints of imposed by the optimal conditions imposed above in the model. Authors find that when tariffs are zero then the solution to the Ramsey problem coincides with the efficient allocation. In the presence of tariffs, efficient allocation is no longer feasible. The ratio of home to foreign consumption is higher than what a planner would choose under any monetary policy.

⁶⁰ NBER Working paper series

⁶¹ Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, Minneapolis

⁶² Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison

Assuming that there is a constant path for consumption and trade balance is zero in every period. The monetary authority finds it optimal to depart from targeting producer price inflation in the presence of tariffs also optimal employment is higher than the look through policy. This is because the monetary authority internalises the fact that when households work more it translates into more imports and tariff revenue, thereby pushing aggregate income of all households. Because tariffs reduce level of imports inefficiently, the monetary authority induces a negative labour wedge which leads to employment exceeding the level of the look-through policy. This also leads to higher inflation.

The effect of tariffs on employment is ambiguous. This is because tariffs affect two key relative prices, relative price of foreign and home goods and the relative price between foreign goods and labour. There are two substitution effects to consider here. First is that a tariff reduces the real wage in terms of foreign consumption, leading to a substitution away from labour. Second, for a sufficiently large level of tariff an increase in the tariff at the margin induces an increase in labour supply. This is because when the elasticity of substitution between home and foreign consumption exceeds intertemporal elasticity of substitution, home and foreign goods are Hicksian substitutes which means that a lower foreign consumption leads to increase in the marginal utility of home goods. As a result, tariff that depresses foreign consumption may lead to households increase their labour supply given the higher marginal utility of home consumption.

Calibration

Authors calibrate the model for US economy using quarterly frequency data which helps assess the extent to which the monetary authority finds it optimal to overheat the economy. The predictions of the model are borne out for appropriate values of parameters.

When terms of trade can be influenced by domestic terms of trade, assuming isoelastic demand for the home good authors find that as compared to baseline level, the monetary authority still stimulates the economy, though to a lesser extent because it internalizes the effects of higher output of home goods on terms of trade (lowers the price of the domestic good) and further lower the imports.

In the case where imported goods are used as intermediate goods for production in the economy, monetary authority still finds it optimal to stimulate the economy.

Conclusion

In a world where tariffs are back as policy instruments, this work shows optimal monetary response by a monetary authority is expansionary under various circumstances.

Highly cited research paper 7 in the field of Finance

Auctions versus Negotiations: The role of the Payment Structure⁶³

Florian Hoffmann⁶⁴ Vladimir Vladimirov⁶⁵

Research paper summary prepared by Economic Policy and Research, NSE

An extremely important question in financial economics concerns how a seller can maximise revenue when buyers are privately informed about their valuation. In practice revenue maximisation involves choice between increased competition (auctions) and optimal negotiations. This paper finds that a seller would prefer optimal negotiations to auctions involving higher competition if he can negotiate not only for cash but for contingent payments such as performance bonuses, equity payments or royalties. Necessary and sufficient conditions for seller to prefer negotiation than attracting higher competition are derived. Implications for Mergers and Acquisitions, patent licensing and employee compensation.

Model

There is a single seller offering an indivisible asset. Multiple bidders indexed from 1 to N . Each potential bidder has a project that can either fail or succeed generating low or high cash flow respectively. Probability of success depends on two factors, bidder productivity and whether he is able to acquire the asset for sale or not. Productivity of bidders is private information distributed according to a known distribution function. The probability of asset acquisition is increasing in productivity of the bidder. Bidder's expected cash flow is higher if he is able to acquire asset. There can be two cases of how valuations of bidders can change with productivity of bidder. If the asset sale is complementary to bidder type, acquiring assets creates more value for more productive type. On the other hand, higher types have lower willingness to pay for the asset if asset sale is substitute to bidder type.

If a bidder acquires the asset, he pays according to a contract that offers a payment in low cash flow state and a payment in high cash flow state. Payments in low flow state are in cash while in the high cash flow state consist of cash and contingent component.

Following negotiation or competition, cash flows from bidders' projects are realised in second period. Competition is modelled as an ascending-bid English auction.

Results

Authors show that if seller can set the structure of payments in negotiations, optimal negotiations can lead to higher expected revenue than an auction with an additional bidder. This is because seller's expected revenue from a cash auction is equal to the second highest valuation among the bidders which is lower than the winning bidder's valuation. Negotiation extracts the full valuation from the winner so the revenue to the seller is higher in this case.

Endogenous Payment Structures

Suppose in the bilateral negotiations seller, designs a take it or leave it contract from a set of possible contracts. Bidders accept or reject contracts from this menu. The seller's problem is to maximise his revenue subject to incentive and participation constraints of the bidders.

Authors find that in the complements case, if seller can make a take it or leave it offer and first best contract is feasible, then seller demands payments accordingly. Otherwise, the seller demands for any given cutoff level of productivity, a

⁶³ Journal of Finance, March 2025

⁶⁴ KU Leuven

⁶⁵ Finance group, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

contract with only contingent payments. On the other hand, in the substitute's case, the seller demands for any cutoff level of productivity, a pure cash payment. In the complements case, when seller does not set the reserve price. The seller prefers negotiating for his preferred payment structure with one bidder as compared to increasing competition to two bidders who then compete in cash if and only if the Gini coefficient of the productivity type distribution is high enough. Negotiations will always dominate competition in this case.

Extension to multiple bidders

Authors show that results are robust to the addition of more than two bidders. The optimal negotiation mechanism when allowing for general state contingent security payments is also derived. In the first stage bidders compete in a standard English cash auction. In the second stage, the seller negotiates the structure of payments with the last remaining bidder by making a take it or leave it offer as follows: In the case of complements, seller demands the first best contract. In the case of substitutes, he demands all cash payments with an optimal reserve price.

Applications

Mergers and Acquisitions: The payment methods in M&A will be different depending on whether the target firm is sold via negotiations or auction. In negotiations, cash payments will be prevalent if acquirer's and targets businesses are substitutes whereas if the businesses are complementary, the targets are more likely to negotiate for equity payments. While in auction, cash payments are preferred.

Negotiation with employees: Worker like to negotiate with fewer firms compared as compared to collecting offers with more firms if his skills complement a prospective employer's business, creating more value at more productive firms. Worker in this case would prefer equity-based pay. If instead, his skill creates more value at lower productivity firms, he can extract higher compensation by generating competing offers to increase his fixed pay.

Market performance

Market round-up

Indian equity markets end FY25 on a positive note

FY25 was characterised by heightened global uncertainty, sharp market rotations, and divergent regional performances. Global equities posted mixed returns, with the US leading among developed markets for most of the year, driven by strong gains in large-cap technology stocks. However, the final quarter saw a reversal in sentiment amid renewed tariff concerns, prompting a rotation towards other developed markets, including Europe. Emerging markets broadly underperformed due to capital outflows, currency pressures, and subdued external demand—with the notable exception of China, which staged a strong recovery on the back of targeted policy support, improved credit conditions, attractive valuation and optimism around the country's AI advancements. Overall, developed market equities (MSCI World Index) rose 5.6% in FY25, following a 23% rally in FY24, though momentum moderated in the new fiscal year (−0.9% as of April 24th, 2025). The MSCI Emerging Markets Index ended FY25 with a comparable gain, though performance was uneven across regions—driven primarily by China and, to a lesser extent, India.

Indian equities ended FY25 in positive territory, though the ride was turbulent. After touching record highs in September 2024, markets saw a sharp correction from October to February, triggered by elevated valuations, global risk aversion, and sustained foreign outflows. However, a strong late-year recovery—backed by resilient macro fundamentals, steady earnings, and renewed FPI inflows—lifted indices into the green. The Nifty 50 Index ended the year with a 5.3% return, delivering a 20-year annualized return of 13%, much higher than 5.9% and 3.5% annualized returns generated by the MSCI World and EM Index respectively.

FY25 was a volatile year for global fixed income markets, driven by shifting interest rate expectations and persistent inflation risks. Early in the fiscal, elevated US inflation and strong labour data delayed rate cut expectations, pushing the US 10-year yield above 5% in October 2024 and triggering broad risk aversion. However, by early 2025, signs of disinflation and slowing growth led to a policy pivot, with major central banks turning more cautious. Yields softened across the US and Europe, while Japan exited negative interest rates for the first time in 17 years, albeit with an overall accommodative stance. India's bond market remained broadly resilient. Anchored inflation, a steady RBI policy stance, and improving fiscal dynamics helped contain volatility, with 10-year G-sec yields ending the year 47bps lower at 6.6%. Importantly, the announcement of India's inclusion in JP Morgan's GBI-EM index boosted sentiment and improved foreign interest, especially in longer-duration bonds.

- Indian equities closed the year FY25 with modest gains:** Despite a sharp correction between October 2024 and February 2025—triggered by substantial foreign outflows amid escalating global trade tensions, macroeconomic uncertainty, and elevated domestic valuations—Indian equity markets ended FY25 in positive territory. This came on the back of a strong 28.6% gain in the previous fiscal year. The market's resilience was underpinned by solid economic fundamentals, continued policy continuity following the NDA's third consecutive general election victory, and a supportive macro environment marked by accommodative fiscal and monetary policies. Crucially, sustained participation from domestic investors played a stabilising role, helping offset the impact of persistent foreign capital outflows over the course of the year.

The benchmark Nifty 50 Index ended the year FY25 in green for the second year in a row, registering a gain of 5.3%.

The Nifty 50 Index delivered a 5.3% return in FY25, bringing its 10-year annualised return to a robust 10.7%—outperforming both the MSCI World Index (7.6%) and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (1.2%) over the same period. Mid- and small-cap segments continued their strong run for the second consecutive year. The Nifty Mid-cap 50 and Nifty Small-cap 50 indices posted returns of 7.7% and 9.9% in

FY25, building on exceptionally strong gains of 59.8% and 71.6%, respectively, in the previous fiscal year.

The average daily turnover (ADT) in NSE's cash market rose by 38.2% on top of a 53% increase in the previous year to Rs 1.13 lakh crore. In fact, the ADT in the cash market segment, on a monthly basis, rose to a high of Rs 1.52 lakh crore in June, thanks to heightened activity following the General elections. ADT in the equity options segment (premium), however, inched up by a modest 1.1% to Rs 62,449 crore, after rising by 29.5% in the previous year. This partly reflects the impact of implementation of measures taken by SEBI to curtail expiry-day trading in options. In line with the cash segment, ADT in options on a monthly basis rose to the peak of Rs 88,299 crore in June. In the equity futures segment, however, the ADT rose by a strong 38.7% in FY25 to Rs 1.86 lakh crore, rising to a peak of Rs 2.44 lakh crore on a monthly basis in June 2024.

- **Indian bond markets remained resilient and ended the year with robust gains:**

FY25 was a volatile year for global fixed income markets, driven by shifting interest rate expectations and persistent inflation risks. Early in the fiscal, elevated US inflation and strong labour data delayed rate cut expectations, pushing the US 10-year yield above 5% in October 2024 and triggering broad risk aversion. However, by early 2025, signs of disinflation and slowing growth led to a policy pivot, with major central banks turning more cautious. Yields softened across the US and Europe, particularly at the short-end while the long-end underperformed, while Japan exited negative interest rates for the first time in 17 years, albeit with an overall accommodative stance. The short-end sovereign curve (Less than 1 year maturity) in the US fell by over 100bps in FY25, while the 10-year Gilt remained steady at 4.2% and the 30-year ended the year 23bps higher. A similar trend was visible in the EU, with the 10-year yield surging by 44bps, while three-month bond eased by 156bps.

India's bond market remained broadly resilient in FY25, despite global volatility and shifting rate expectations. Well-anchored inflation, a steady and data-dependent policy stance by the RBI, and improving fiscal dynamics helped limit domestic yield volatility. The benchmark 10-year G-sec yield ended the year 47bps lower at 6.6%, reflecting both macro stability, proactive liquidity intervention by the RBI and commencement of the easing cycle. The inclusion of Indian sovereign debt in global bond indices, notably the JP Morgan Government Bond Index significantly lifted sentiment and enhanced foreign interest, thereby providing support to the domestic bond markets.

- **FPI were big sellers of Indian equities in FY25; DIIs remained strong buyers:**

After remaining strong buyers in the previous four months, FPIs turned heavy sellers in October with record-high monthly outflows. The selling spree extended in the last quarter of the fiscal, with FPIs withdrawing a net amount of US\$25.4bn in the second half. Global trade, geopolitical and economic uncertainty, coupled with domestic growth concerns, weak corporate earnings and elevated valuations, continued to keep investors cautious. Overall, net FPI outflows stood at US\$14.6bn in FY25, after buying an equivalent amount in the previous fiscal year. DIIs, however, fully compensated for the FPI outflows during this period, investing a net amount of US\$71.8bn or Rs 6.08 lakh crore in FY25—the highest ever—thereby providing downside support to the markets. FPIs were net buyers of Indian debt

for the second year in a row, injecting a net amount of US\$6.7bn on top of US\$14.6bn invested in the previous year. This was primarily led by inclusion of Indian debt in global fixed income indices, resulting in inflow of passive FPI money into Indian debt markets.

- **Global equities in transition:** Global equity markets delivered a mixed performance in FY25, marked by shifting leadership and rising policy uncertainty. US equities led for most of the year, driven by large-cap technology and AI stocks, before moderating in Q4 amid trade tensions and a sharp tech correction. Europe underperformed initially but saw a late recovery, while Asian markets were more divergent—China and Hong Kong rebounded strongly on stimulus and AI momentum, whereas Japan lagged on tariff concerns. India posted modest gains, supported by strong domestic fundamentals.

US: The US equity market led global equity performance through most of FY25, propelled by large-cap technology names, particularly those aligned with artificial intelligence. Investor sentiment was buoyed by the Federal Reserve's shift towards monetary easing and a decline in energy prices, both of which supported risk appetite. However, the momentum faltered in early 2025, as optimism around deregulation, pro-growth policies, and continued AI-driven innovation gave way to renewed economic uncertainty. Under the newly inaugurated Trump administration, heightened tariff tensions and an unpredictable trade agenda unsettled markets. The AI sector, a key contributor to the previous rally, came under pressure following the launch of a cost-efficient model by China's DeepSeek, which challenged US technological leadership. The "Magnificent Seven" tech stocks, previously the market's bellwether, experienced a pronounced correction. As a result, equity gains moderated in the final quarter, with the S&P 500 and Dow Jones ending the fiscal year with more tempered returns of 6.8% and 5.5%, respectively.

On the macro front, the US economy commenced the fiscal year on a firm footing, registering expansion in the first quarter, before encountering a period of contraction mid-year. However, momentum returned in the latter half, culminating in a modestly expansionary Manufacturing PMI reading of 50.2 at the close of FY25. In contrast, the services sector demonstrated greater resilience, with the Services PMI remaining consistently in expansionary territory through the year. That said, early 2025 witnessed some softening in momentum, before recovering to finish the fiscal year at 54.4%. The labour market remained broadly resilient, adding 1.9 mn jobs over the fiscal year. Nonetheless, there was a slight upward drift in the unemployment rate, which rose from 3.9% in April 2024 to 4.2% by March 2025, reflecting some normalisation in labour market tightness. Headline inflation continued its path of moderation, ending the fiscal year at an annual rate of 2.4%.

Europe: European equity markets delivered a largely subdued performance through most of FY25, constrained by persistent weakness in the manufacturing sector, elevated energy costs, and ongoing regulatory headwinds. Political uncertainty in core economies such as France and Germany, stemming from fiscal constraints and the rise of populist movements, further dampened investor appetite. However, the region saw a constructive turnaround in the final quarter of the fiscal year, as a rotation away from overvalued US large-cap technology stocks

directed flows towards European sectors. January's rally was catalysed in part by China's AI advancements, which prompted a reassessment of concentrated US tech exposure. Sentiment improved further following Germany's February elections, where Friedrich Merz's CDU secured a clear mandate. His early move to ease borrowing constraints raised hopes of increased fiscal investment, particularly in defence and infrastructure. The Euro Stoxx 50 consequently ended the year with a gain of 3.2%. In contrast, UK equities underperformed for most of the year, though large-cap sectors such as financials, energy, and healthcare saw modest gains in Q4FY25, benefitting from global investor rotation. That said, smaller and mid-cap names continued to lag, weighed down by domestic economic uncertainty and concerns around the implications of volatile US trade policy on UK export sectors. Nonetheless, the FTSE 100 posted a solid full-year return of 7.9%.

On the macro front, the Eurozone entered FY25 firmly in contractionary territory, primarily weighed down by pronounced weakness in manufacturing activity. However, conditions gradually improved over the course of the year, culminating in a notable milestone in March 2025, when output increased for the first time in two years. The Manufacturing PMI closed the fiscal year at 48.6, signalling ongoing, albeit narrowing, contraction. In contrast, the services sector began the year on relatively stronger footing but experienced a gradual loss of momentum. The Services PMI eased over the period, ultimately settling at 51.0 by year-end—still in expansionary territory, though reflective of growing caution among firms. Inflation continued its downward trajectory, with the headline rate ending the year at 2.2%. That said, food inflation exhibited a modest uptick, reaching 2.5% in March 2025, suggesting persistent pressures in specific components of the consumer basket.

Asia: Asian equity markets delivered mixed results in FY25, with a handful of markets driving regional performance amid a challenging global backdrop. India remained a standout, underpinned by resilient domestic growth and sustained long-term investor confidence. The Nifty 50 reached record highs in Q2FY25, though gains moderated in the subsequent quarter due to significant foreign outflows and a slowdown in domestic participation. A mild recovery in Q4 helped the index close the year with a modest 5.3% gain. Chinese equities experienced pronounced volatility, initially weighed down by ongoing weakness in the property sector and subdued consumer activity. However, a combination of targeted fiscal and monetary stimulus, direct government support for the housing market, and renewed optimism around China's emerging AI industry helped spur a late-year rally, lifting the Shanghai Composite by 9.7%. Hong Kong outperformed significantly, with the Hang Seng Index surging 39.8%, buoyed by deep-value buying and tech-led momentum. In contrast, Japan underperformed sharply, with the Nikkei 225 declining 11.8%, as investor sentiment deteriorated in response to escalating US trade tensions. President Trump's renewed tariff threats, particularly a proposed 25% levy on imported automobiles, sparked concern across Japan's export-heavy sectors, notably autos and technology. Coupled with fears of a US-led global slowdown, these external pressures triggered a risk-off environment that disproportionately affected Japan's globally integrated industries.

On the macro front, India's manufacturing sector demonstrated marked resilience through FY25, despite bouts of volatility. The Manufacturing PMI remained firmly in expansionary territory throughout the year, closing at a strong 58.1. This

performance was underpinned by robust gains in both employment and output, signalling continued strength in industrial activity. Conversely, while the services sector remained healthy, it experienced a slight moderation over the year. The Services PMI eased to 58.5 by year-end, suggesting a normalisation from previously accelerated levels of activity. Inflationary pressures subsided notably over the period, with the headline inflation rate declining from 4.85% in April 2024 to 3.34% by Mar'25—well within the Reserve Bank of India's comfort zone. Further, GST collections provided a positive signal of underlying demand strength, growing by 9.4% YoY to Rs 22.1 lakh crore in FY25.

- Commodity prices show varied performance:** The commodity market in FY25 demonstrated a divergent performance across sectors. Precious metals delivered standout gains, with gold and silver surging on the back of intensified safe-haven demand amid global economic uncertainty. Industrial metals were broadly supported by firm demand, particularly from the technology and infrastructure sectors, although softness in nickel and lead highlighted uneven industrial momentum. Meanwhile, agricultural commodities experienced notable declines, with corn providing a rare exception.
- INR faces pressure in FY25 but shows recovery by year-end:** In FY25, INR traded in the range of 83.10 and 87.6 against the greenback, initially weakening after the US election results and depreciating by 2.4% over the year due to persistent FPI outflows and a strong US Dollar. Despite these challenges, the INR remained relatively stable compared to other global currencies, supported by healthy government finances, a declining current account deficit, improved liquidity, and moderating oil prices, amongst others. Towards the end of the year, a reversal in dollar strength and renewed FPI inflows into debt helped the INR recover, appreciating by 2.4% in March 2025. The INR's average annualized volatility declined to 2.7% in FY25, positioning it among the least volatile major emerging market currencies, highlighting India's strong external buffers and proactive forex management. However, the INR remained overvalued, with the 40-currency trade-weighted REER rising to 105.3, although both REER and NEER moderated gradually from H1FY25, indicating an easing of overvaluation. The one-year forward premium for the INR continued to moderate, reflecting changing premium dynamics and India's macroeconomic resilience.

The S&P GSCI Index fell by 2.5% YoY in FY25.

Market performance across asset classes

Table 35: Performance across equity, fixed income, currency, and commodity markets (As on March 31st, 2025)

Indicator Name	Mar-25	12M ago	1Y	2Y CAGR	3Y CAGR	5Y CAGR	10Y CAGR
Equity Indices							
NIFTY 50	23,519	22,327	5.3	4.0	-0.2	22.3	10.7
NIFTY 500	21,340	20,255	5.4	4.8	-1.6	25.0	11.8
MSCI INDIA	2,750	2,640	4.2	5.1	-1.1	22.6	10.0
India Volatility Index (%)	13	13	-0.9	-6.3	-4.2	-27.7	-1.3
MSCI WORLD	3,629	3,438	5.6	7.0	-0.7	14.4	7.6
S&P 500 COMPOSITE	5,612	5,254	6.8	8.5	-1.6	16.8	10.5
DOW JONES INDUSTRIALS	42,002	39,807	5.5	5.6	-0.4	13.9	9.0
HANG SENG	23,120	16,541	39.8	16.5	4.8	-0.4	-0.7
FTSE 100	8,583	7,953	7.9	5.3	1.6	8.6	2.4
NIKKEI 225	35,618	40,369	-11.8	3.2	-3.7	13.5	6.4
Fixed Income*							
India 10YR Govt Yield (%)	6.58	7.05	-47bps	-60bps	-26bps	44bps	-116bps
India 5YR Govt Yield (%)	6.45	7.05	-60bps	-61bps	35bps	78bps	-130bps
India 1YR Govt Yield (%)	6.41	6.98	-57bps	-71bps	208bps	161bps	-139bps
India 3Month T-Bill Yield (%)	6.53	7.21	-68bps	-56bps	264bps	221bps	-135bps
US 10YR Govt Yield (%)	4.21	4.21	0bps	35bps	189bps	351bps	228bps
Germany 10YR Govt Yield (%)	2.73	2.29	44bps	70bps	218bps	319bps	254bps
China 10YR Govt Yield (%)	1.88	2.30	-42bps	-70bps	-93bps	-78bps	-174bps
Japan 10YR Govt Yield (%)	1.48	0.74	75bps	86bps	127bps	147bps	108bps
Currency							
USD/INR	85.5	83.4	2.5	1.3	-0.1	2.5	3.2
EUR/USD	1.1	1.1	0.0	-1.1	1.4	-0.3	0.1
GBP/USD	1.3	1.3	2.2	0.6	1.0	0.8	-1.4
USD/YEN	149.5	151.3	-1.2	3.0	-1.6	6.7	2.2
USD/CHF	1.1	1.1	1.8	-2.5	0.8	1.8	0.9
USD/CNY	7.3	7.2	0.3	1.1	-0.2	0.4	1.6
Commodities							
Brent Crude Oil (US\$/bbl)	74.8	87.4	-14.5	-1.9	0.0	27.0	3.2
LME Aluminium (US\$/MT)	2,517.7	2,295.1	9.7	3.6	-0.1	11.0	3.5
LME Copper (US\$/MT)	9,658.7	8,766.5	10.2	6.8	3.7	14.4	4.8
LME Lead (US\$/MT)	1,984.4	2,023.9	-2.0	-1.2	1.0	2.7	0.8
LME Nickel (US\$/MT)	15,698.4	16,568.0	-5.3	-2.1	1.3	6.5	2.4
LME Tin (US\$/MT)	36,815.0	27,484.0	34.0	20.9	8.5	20.2	8.3
LME Zinc (US\$/MT)	2,836.1	2,394.1	18.5	3.6	-1.3	8.4	3.2
SHC Iron Ore Spot (US\$/MT)	104.5	102.0	2.5	-14.4	0.5	4.5	7.0
Gold Spot Price (US\$/troy ounce)	3,125.3	2,214.3	41.1	23.0	6.0	14.2	10.2
Silver Spot Price (US\$/troy ounce)	34.1	25.0	36.5	19.7	5.7	19.5	7.4
Platinum Spot Price (US\$/ounce)	993.0	907.0	9.5	-0.6	2.8	6.4	-1.3
Palladium Spot Price (US\$/ounce)	986.0	1,017.0	-3.1	-6.1	2.7	-15.6	3.1
Soyabeans (US\$/bushel)	9.9	11.6	-14.9	-11.7	0.3	2.5	0.3
Corn (c/lb)	457.8	442.3	3.5	-1.4	-0.1	6.0	2.0
Wheat (US\$/bushel)	5.3	5.5	-3.4	-8.6	-2.1	-2.1	0.3
Cotton (US\$/lb)	0.6	0.9	-26.7	-9.4	-1.0	6.4	0.3
Raw Sugar (c/lb)	18.8	22.2	-15.6	-4.2	1.1	12.2	4.4

Source: LSEG Workspace, Cogencis, NSE EPR. *Returns over different periods shown in terms of absolute change in basis points.

Table 36: Performance (total returns) across global asset classes (As on March 31st, 2025)

Asset performance (Ranked by % change each year)

FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
SSE Comp 84.3	Bitcoin 69.7	Bitcoin 158.3	Bitcoin 540.0	Nifty 50 16.5	Bitcoin 57.0	Bitcoin 815.5	WTI Crude 69.5	FTSE100 5.4	Bitcoin 145.5	Gold 41.1
Nifty 500 34.9	Nasdaq 100 4.7	WTI Crude 32.0	WTI Crude 28.3	Nasdaq 100 13.4	Gold 24.4	WTI Crude 188.9	Nifty 500 22.3	STOXX 600 3.7	Nasdaq 100 39.7	Bitcoin 18.1
Nifty 50 28.2	Gold 3.9	Nifty 500 25.5	MSCI EM \$ 25.4	DJIA 10.1	Nasdaq 100 7.0	Nifty 500 84.1	Nifty 50 20.3	Gold 1.8	Nifty 500 39.3	FTSE100 11.9
STOXX 600 22.8	DJIA 2.1	FTSE100 23.3	Nasdaq 100 22.4	Nifty 500 9.7	S&P500 -7.0	Nifty 50 72.5	FTSE100 16.1	SSE Comp 0.6	Nifty 50 30.1	SSE Comp 9.7
Nasdaq 100 22.0	S&P500 1.8	Nasdaq 100 22.8	DJIA 19.4	S&P500 9.5	Russell 1000 -8.0	Nasdaq 100 68.9	S&P500 15.7	Nifty 50 0.6	S&P500 29.9	MSCI EM \$ 8.7
S&P500 12.7	Russell 1000 0.5	Nifty 50 20.2	MSCI World 14.2	Russell 1000 9.3	MSCI World -9.9	Russell 1000 60.6	Nasdaq 100 14.1	Nifty 500 -1.2	Russell 1000 29.9	S&P500 8.3
Russell 1000 12.7	MSCI World -2.9	DJIA 19.9	S&P500 14.0	FTSE100 7.7	SSE Comp -11.0	MSCI EM \$ 58.9	Gold 13.9	DJIA -2.0	MSCI World 25.7	Russell 1000 7.8
DJIA 10.6	FTSE100 -5.3	MSCI EM \$ 17.7	Russell 1000 14.0	STOXX 600 5.9	STOXX 600 -12.6	S&P500 56.4	Russell 1000 13.3	MSCI World -6.5	DJIA 22.2	STOXX 600 7.6
MSCI World 6.6	Nifty 500 -6.6	Russell 1000 17.4	Nifty 500 12.9	MSCI World 4.6	DJIA -13.4	MSCI World 54.8	MSCI World 10.6	S&P500 -7.7	STOXX 600 15.7	MSCI World 7.5
FTSE100 6.3	Nifty 50 -7.8	S&P500 17.2	Nifty 50 11.8	Gold -2.1	MSCI EM \$ -17.4	DJIA 53.8	STOXX 600 9.0	Russell 1000 -8.4	Gold 12.0	DJIA 7.4
MSCI EM \$ 0.8	MSCI EM \$ -11.7	STOXX 600 17.1	Gold 6.1	SSE Comp -2.5	FTSE100 -18.4	STOXX 600 37.6	DJIA 7.1	MSCI EM \$ -10.3	WTI Crude 11.0	Nifty 500 7.3
Gold -7.9	STOXX 600 -12.3	MSCI World 15.4	STOXX 600 0.4	MSCI EM \$ -7.1	Nifty 50 -25.0	SSE Comp 25.2	SSE Comp -5.5	Nasdaq 100 -10.4	MSCI EM \$ 8.6	Nifty 50 6.7
Bitcoin -46.3	WTI Crude -19.5	SSE Comp 7.3	FTSE100 0.2	WTI Crude -7.4	Nifty 500 -29.2	FTSE100 21.9	MSCI EM \$ -11.1	WTI Crude -24.5	FTSE100 8.4	Nasdaq 100 6.4
WTI Crude -53.1	SSE Comp -19.9	Gold 1.1	SSE Comp -1.7	Bitcoin -40.3	WTI Crude -66.0	Gold 5.8	Bitcoin -22.6	Bitcoin -37.4	SSE Comp -7.1	WTI Crude -14.4

Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR. Note: Returns for equity indices are based on total return index values except for Shanghai SE Composite Index.

Equity market performance and valuations

Table 37: Performance across NSE equity indices (As on March 31st, 2025)

Mar-25	PR Index Returns (%)			TR Index Returns (%)		
Index Name	1Y	3Y	5Y	1Y	3Y	5Y
Broad Market Indices						
Nifty 50	5.3	10.4	22.3	6.7	11.8	23.7
Nifty Next 50	4.0	15.3	24.5	4.8	16.1	25.4
Nifty 100	5.0	10.9	22.5	6.1	12.1	23.8
Nifty 200	5.3	12.1	24.0	6.4	13.3	25.3
Nifty 500	5.4	12.7	25.0	6.4	13.9	26.2
Nifty Midcap 50	7.7	21.2	35.6	8.1	22.1	36.7
Nifty Midcap 100	7.5	20.3	34.6	8.0	21.1	35.6
Nifty Midcap 150	7.6	19.8	33.6	8.2	20.5	34.6
Nifty Midcap Select	9.7	16.5	31.7	10.3	17.3	32.7
Nifty Smallcap 50	9.9	17.2	34.7	10.8	18.1	35.8
Nifty Smallcap 100	5.4	15.5	35.0	6.2	16.4	36.1
Nifty Smallcap 250	5.4	17.0	36.4	6.0	17.8	37.4
Nifty LargeMidcap 250	6.5	15.4	28.1	7.3	16.4	29.2
Nifty MidSmallcap 400	6.8	18.9	34.4	7.4	19.7	35.4
Nifty500 Multicap 50:25:25	6.0	14.8	28.8	6.9	15.8	30.0
Nifty Microcap 250	9.1	27.2	51.0	9.6	27.9	51.9
Nifty Total Market	5.5	13.1	25.5	6.5	14.2	26.7
Thematic Indices						
Nifty India Consumption	5.8	16.2	21.3	6.9	17.4	22.6
Nifty MidSmall India Consumption	18.2	19.3	31.0	18.7	19.9	31.8
Nifty Non-Cyclical Consumer	6.7	14.6	20.2	7.7	15.7	21.4
Nifty India Manufacturing	7.0	18.0	32.1	7.7	19.0	33.3
Nifty Infrastructure	1.5	19.0	29.1	2.3	20.0	30.6
Nifty Services Sector	11.9	8.8	21.3	13.4	10.1	22.6
Nifty Commodities	1.6	12.2	29.8	2.6	13.4	31.6
Nifty CPSE	6.6	34.9	36.1	9.1	37.9	40.5
Nifty PSE	2.4	31.7	33.4	4.5	34.3	37.4
Nifty Energy	-14.0	9.1	24.7	-12.8	10.5	27.1
Nifty MNC	1.4	13.2	18.8	2.5	14.3	20.4
Nifty India Digital	7.3	8.9	28.6	8.5	10.2	30.2
Nifty India Defence	37.9	64.6	65.5	38.8	66.0	67.5
Nifty Mobility	-0.7	23.8	34.2	-0.1	24.7	35.3
Nifty100 Liquid 15	1.5	12.4	25.4	2.3	13.4	26.6
Nifty Midcap Liquid 15	20.5	21.1	36.7	21.1	22.2	38.0
Nifty Aditya Birla Group	8.4	11.7	31.8	8.8	12.3	32.5
Nifty Mahindra Group	24.6	23.9	37.9	25.6	25.5	39.9
Nifty Tata Group	-8.5	5.7	24.4	-6.9	7.2	25.9
Nifty Tata Group 25% Cap	-6.7	10.7	33.7	-5.7	11.9	35.1
Nifty Shariah 25	1.9	8.0	17.1	3.6	9.7	18.9
Nifty50 Shariah	0.1	2.9	16.8	2.1	4.7	18.8
Nifty500 Shariah	1.9	8.2	22.2	3.1	9.5	23.7
Nifty SME EMERGE	14.7	39.6	64.2	14.8	39.8	64.5
Nifty100 ESG	4.9	9.6	22.6	6.1	10.8	23.9
Nifty100 Enhanced ESG	5.0	9.6	22.5	6.1	10.8	23.9
Nifty100 ESG Sector Leaders	5.8	9.9	20.9	6.9	11.1	22.2

Mar-25	PR Index Returns (%)			TR Index Returns (%)		
Index Name	1Y	3Y	5Y	1Y	3Y	5Y
Strategy Indices						
Nifty Alpha 50	-2.5	9.1	35.5	-1.9	9.9	36.4
Nifty100 Alpha 30	-4.1	8.7	22.0	-3.3	9.8	23.1
Nifty Alpha Low-Volatility 30	-4.2	14.3	21.0	-3.3	15.6	22.4
Nifty Alpha Quality Low-Volatility 30	-1.2	13.6	21.0	0.0	15.2	22.7
Nifty Alpha Quality Value Low-Volatility 30	4.2	21.3	25.9	5.6	23.3	28.1
Nifty200 Alpha 30	-3.8	16.5	29.5	-3.0	17.6	30.7
Nifty Dividend Opportunities 50	2.2	16.4	24.7	4.4	18.8	27.5
Nifty Growth Sectors 15	-2.3	12.6	18.8	-0.2	14.5	20.6
Nifty High Beta 50	-9.1	16.0	34.6	-8.2	17.1	35.8
Nifty Low Volatility 50	7.3	15.6	22.0	8.3	16.9	23.7
Nifty100 Low Volatility 30	3.6	13.9	21.6	4.7	15.4	23.4
Nifty100 Quality 30	2.3	11.4	19.9	3.7	12.9	21.7
Nifty Quality Low-Volatility 30	0.0	10.4	18.3	1.3	12.0	20.0
Nifty200 Quality 30	3.2	10.1	19.0	4.9	12.0	21.0
Nifty50 Equal Weight	3.8	14.5	27.7	4.9	15.9	29.4
Nifty100 Equal Weight	3.6	14.4	26.2	4.5	15.4	27.5
Nifty50 Value 20	2.4	11.1	23.2	4.6	13.3	25.8
Nifty500 Value 50	4.8	28.0	42.1	6.3	30.0	45.0
Nifty Midcap150 Quality 50	8.6	9.7	22.3	9.4	10.6	23.4
Nifty200 Momentum 30	-8.5	11.5	24.9	-7.6	12.6	26.1
Nifty Midcap150 Momentum 50	4.4	20.3	37.0	4.9	21.1	37.9
Sector Indices						
Nifty Auto	-0.6	26.4	35.1	0.2	27.4	36.3
Nifty Bank	9.4	12.3	21.9	10.4	13.3	22.6
Nifty Private Bank	9.2	11.8	20.4	10.1	12.6	21.0
Nifty PSU Bank	-10.6	32.0	36.4	-10.0	33.6	37.6
Nifty Financial Services	19.5	13.5	21.9	20.7	14.6	22.8
Nifty Financial Services Ex-Bank	15.6	16.4	25.2	16.6	17.5	26.3
Nifty Financial Services 25/50	17.8	16.7	24.5	19.1	17.8	25.5
Nifty MidSmall Financial Services	16.6	24.8	30.0	17.3	26.0	31.2
Nifty FMCG	-0.7	13.9	14.4	1.2	15.9	16.5
Nifty IT	5.7	0.5	23.6	8.1	2.6	26.0
Nifty MidSmall IT & Telecom	-7.1	7.4	41.6	-6.6	8.3	43.0
Nifty Media	-17.9	-14.7	7.2	-17.3	-14.2	7.9
Nifty Metal	10.1	12.3	41.8	10.9	13.5	43.8
Nifty Pharma	11.3	15.9	24.1	12.0	16.8	25.0
Nifty Realty	-5.5	22.5	37.1	-5.2	22.9	37.5
Nifty Consumer Durables	10.3	9.5	23.7	10.7	10.0	24.2
Nifty Oil & Gas	-7.8	10.3	23.9	-6.9	11.3	25.8
Nifty Healthcare Index	13.5	17.3	25.4	14.1	18.1	26.3
Nifty MidSmall Healthcare	24.6	22.2	27.5	25.1	22.8	28.3
Nifty Transportation & Logistics	-1.7	24.3	35.6	-1.1	25.2	36.7
Nifty Housing	3.7	12.8	26.0	4.4	13.9	27.3

Source: NSE Indices, NSE EPR

Note: Returns for a period greater than one year are CAGR returns.

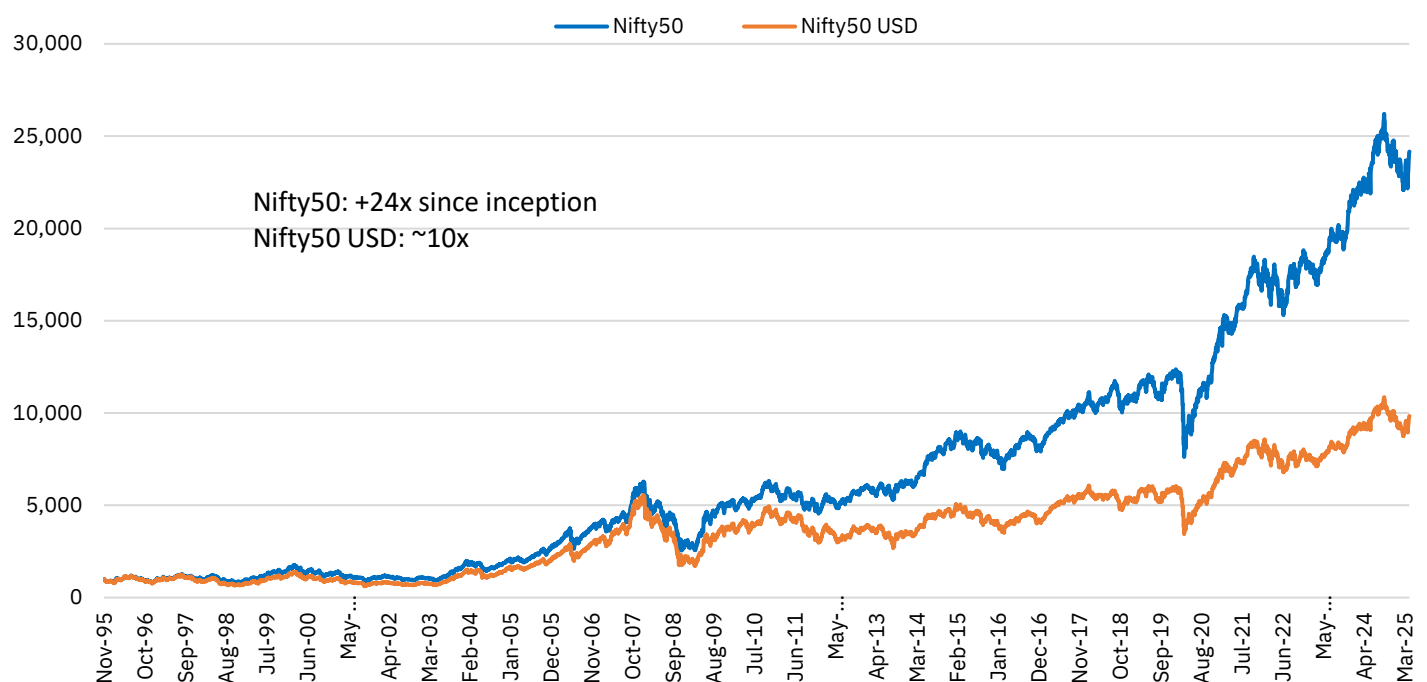
Table 38: Performance across NSE sector indices based on Price Return Index (As on March 31st, 2025)

Indicator Name	Mar-25	12M ago	1Y	2Y CAGR	3Y CAGR	5Y CAGR	10Y CAGR
Sector indices							
Auto	21,296	21,419	-0.6	6.9	-2.3	35.1	9.5
Bank	51,565	47,125	9.4	3.3	0.5	21.9	11.0
Energy	33,572	39,021	-14.0	0.2	-1.6	24.7	15.0
FMCG	53,590	53,949	-0.7	-3.0	-1.9	14.4	10.4
IT	36,886	34,898	5.7	1.9	-5.2	23.6	11.8
Infrastructure	8,458	8,336	1.5	7.6	-0.0	29.1	10.0
Media	1,475	1,796	-17.9	-21.4	-6.7	7.2	-3.9
Metals	9,093	8,257	10.1	6.8	1.7	41.8	14.6
Pharma	21,137	18,996	11.3	12.1	-3.3	24.1	5.1
Real Estate	851	901	-5.5	4.3	-6.8	37.1	14.7
Thematic Indices							
CNX PSE	9,343	9,122	2.4	9.1	-0.7	33.4	10.4
CNX Consumption	10,720	10,128	5.8	5.8	-1.9	21.3	12.1
CNX Services	31,163	27,844	11.9	6.1	-0.3	21.3	11.0

Source: Cogencis, NSE EPR.

Figure 129: Nifty 50 and Nifty 50 USD since inception

Movement in Nifty50 and Nifty50 USD since inception
Rebased to 1000 on November 3rd, 1995

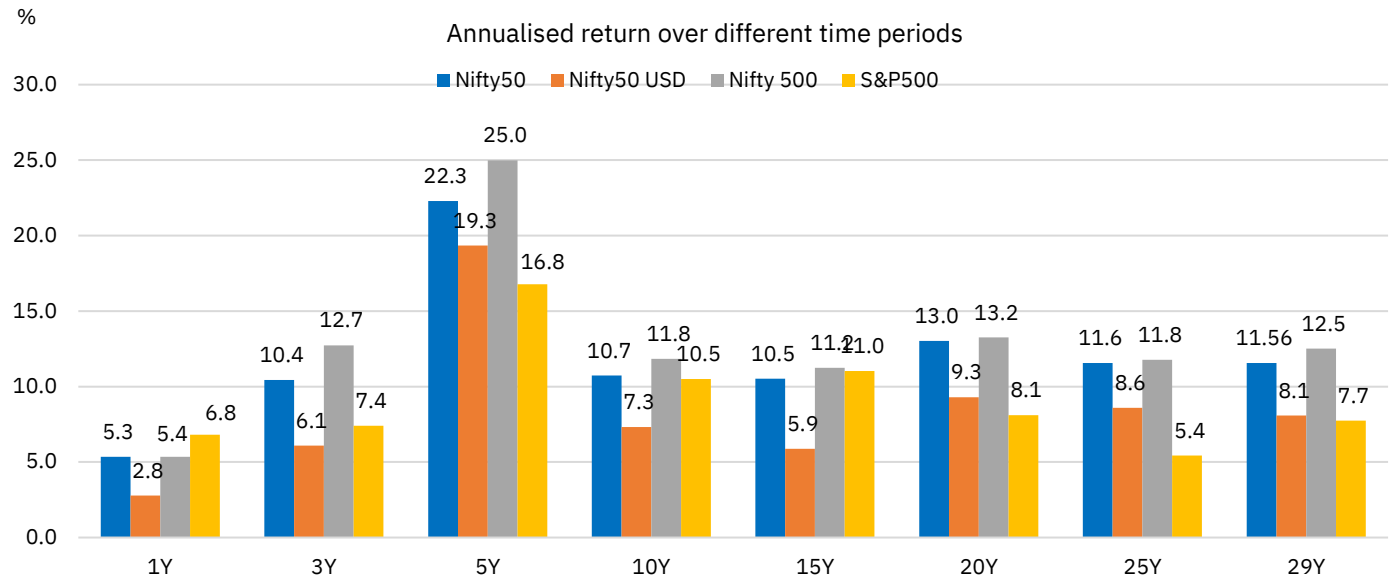


Source: Nifty Indices, NSE EPR.

The Nifty 50 Index, launched on April 22nd, 1996, with a rebasing on November 3rd, 1995, completed 29 years on April 22nd, 2025 and has witnessed substantial long-term growth. Since the rebasing date, the index surged to an all-time high of 26,216 on September 26th, 2024, marking a 26-fold increase since inception and delivering an annualized return of 12%. After a sharp sell-off between October 2024 and February 2025, the Nifty 50 Index has rebounded again, supported by strong economic fundamentals and renewed foreign

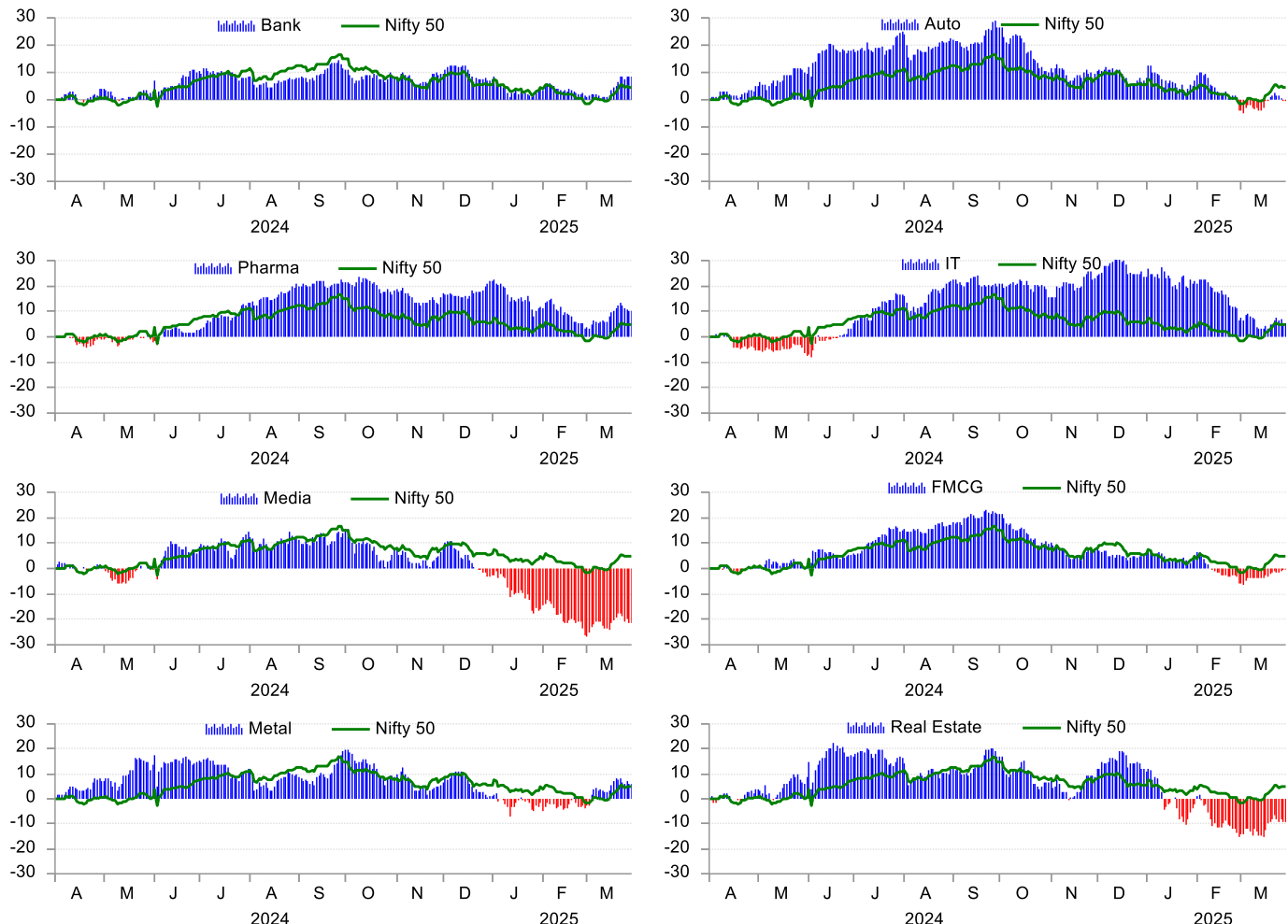
inflows, reaffirming India's appeal as an investment destination. After falling 15.8% from the September peak to this year's low of 22,083 on March 4th, 2025, the Nifty 50 has rebounded by 9.4% since then, and is now only 7.8% shy of the all-time high level. The Nifty 50 annualised returns since 1995 until April 22nd, 2025 at 11.8% in rupee terms and 8.5% in dollar terms have surpassed that of the S&P 500 (+7.6%) and gold (+7.7%) during this period, underscoring the strong long-term performance of Indian equities in a global context.

Figure 130: Annualised return of major indices across different time periods (As of March 31st, 2025)



Source: Nifty Indices, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 131: NIFTY sector performance in 2025 (Apr'24-Mar'25)

Rebased to 0 on April 1st, 2024


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

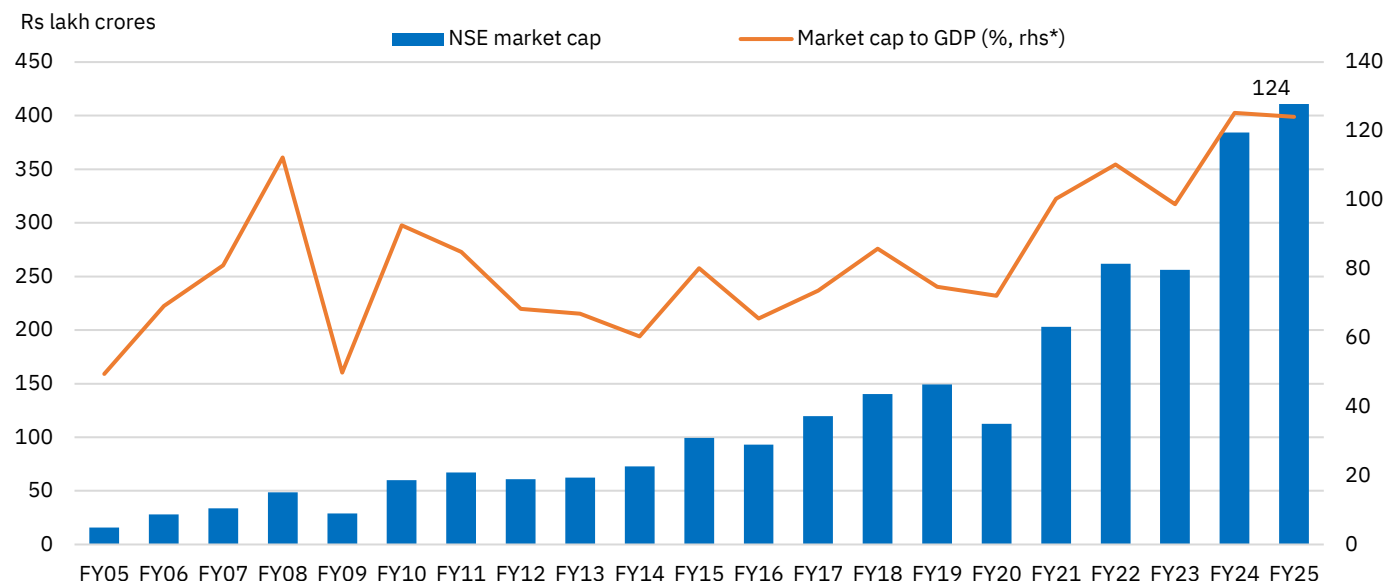
Market growth and concentration

Market cap to GDP at 124% in FY25: Notwithstanding a steep 18.9% correction in total market capitalisation of NSE listed companies between October 2024 and February 2025, reflecting the impact of global risk-off environment amid rising trade and economic uncertainty, markets rebounded in the last month of the fiscal, and further in April 2025. The market capitalization of NSE-listed companies ended the fiscal year FY25 6.9% higher in FY25, building on a 49.9% increase in the previous fiscal year. In dollar terms, the growth was slightly lower at 4.3% compared to 47.7% in FY24, reflecting the impact of a 2.5% depreciation of the rupee against the US dollar in FY25. This growth in market capitalization was fueled by robust market returns in the first half of the fiscal, particularly in mid- and small-cap companies, and surge in fresh listings during the year.

Over the last 20 years ending March 31st, 2025, the annualized growth in the market capitalization of NSE-listed companies has been an impressive 17.7% in rupee terms and 13.8% in dollar terms. After staying below 100% for the 12 years following the Global Financial Crisis (FY09–FY20), the market cap-to-GDP ratio—calculated using a three-month rolling market capitalization of NSE-listed companies and nominal GDP for the

latest four quarters—rose to 100% in FY21, supported by a strong market rally. Since then, the market cap-to-GDP has been steadily rising, reaching a 20+ year high of 124% in FY25. This remarkable expansion underscores the growing significance of India's equity markets relative to the size of its economy, driven by a combination of favorable macroeconomic factors, increased investor participation, and the structural evolution of India's capital markets.

Figure 132: Market cap to GDP ratio trend (NSE listed companies)



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR. # As of March 31st, 2025. * Based on average market cap over the last three months of the period and actual nominal GDP for the last four quarters.

Share of Nifty50 Index fell to 20-year low in FY25: After dropping steadily over the previous three months to the lowest share in December 2024, the share of Nifty 50 Index in the market capitalization of NSE listed companies increased by 2.8pp in the last quarter of FY25, even as it is still 113bps lower than the share in March 2024. The increase over the last two months was on account of the outperformance of large cap companies, reflecting risk-off sentiments and higher sell-off in mid and small-caps amid elevated valuations. Looking at the annual trend, the Nifty 50 share in NSE listed companies at 45.5% in FY25 is the lowest in the last 20 years. This is a consequence of an increase in the number of companies listed on the exchange, from 422 in FY96 to 2,720 in FY25. In addition, the relative outperformance of mid and small-cap companies over the last decade has also contributed to this increase in a meaningful manner. For instance, the Nifty Midcap 150 and Nifty Smallcap 250 have generated annualized returns of 16% and 13.3% as compared to 10.7% for the Nifty50 Index in the last 10 years.

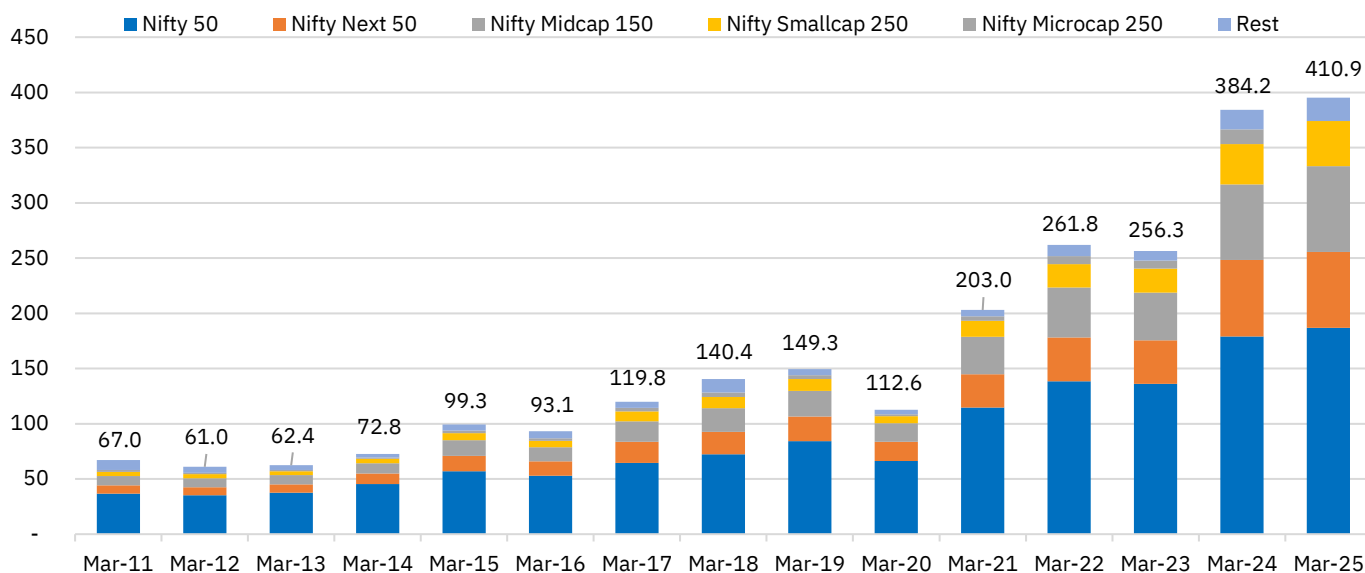
Table 39: Index-wise distribution of total market cap of NSE listed companies (Rs lakh crore)

Year	Nifty 50	Nifty Next 50	Nifty Midcap 150	Nifty Smallcap 250	Nifty Microcap 250	Rest	Total
Mar-11	36.7	7.6	8.4	3.9	1.5	9.0	67.0
Mar-12	35.2	7.4	8.0	3.7	1.3	5.4	61.0
Mar-13	37.5	7.5	8.6	3.5	1.2	4.2	62.4
Mar-14	45.3	9.6	9.3	4.0	1.3	3.3	72.8
Mar-15	56.9	14.0	14.1	6.3	2.3	5.6	99.3
Mar-16	52.8	13.2	12.7	5.8	2.4	6.2	93.1
Mar-17	64.6	19.1	18.5	9.0	3.1	5.4	119.8
Mar-18	72.3	20.3	21.5	10.2	4.0	12.1	140.4
Mar-19	84.3	22.2	23.3	10.8	3.3	5.4	149.3
Mar-20	66.2	17.4	16.7	6.4	1.7	4.1	112.4
Mar-21	114.6	30.2	34.0	14.3	4.1	5.8	203.0
Mar-22	138.3	39.9	45.3	21.0	7.1	10.2	261.8
Mar-23	136.2	39.4	43.1	21.6	7.3	8.7	256.3
Mar-24	179.1	69.1	68.4	36.6	13.2	17.8	384.2
Mar-25	186.9	68.5	77.9	40.7	15.5	21.4	410.9
Mar growth (% MoM)	7.1	16.1	11.4	16.0	15.7	-28.0	7.6
FY25 growth (%)	4.3	-0.8	13.9	11.1	17.6	20.0	6.9
CAGR (FY15-FY25)	12.6	17.2	18.6	20.5	20.8	14.3	15.3

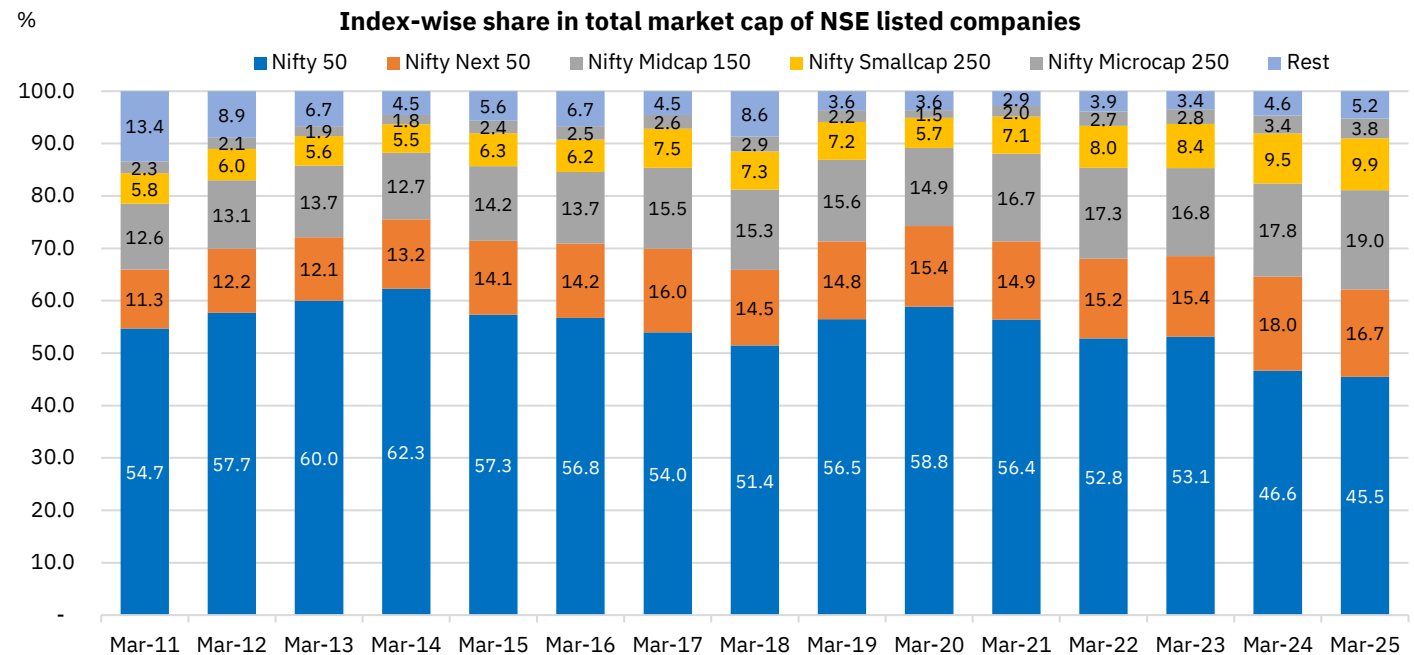
Source: Nifty Indices, NSE EPR.

Figure 133: Index-wise distribution of total market cap of NSE listed companies (Rs lakh crore)

Rs lakh crore

Index-wise market cap distribution of NSE listed companies


Source: Nifty Indices, NSE EPR.

Figure 134: Index-wise share in total market cap of NSE listed companies


Source: Nifty Indices, NSE EPR.

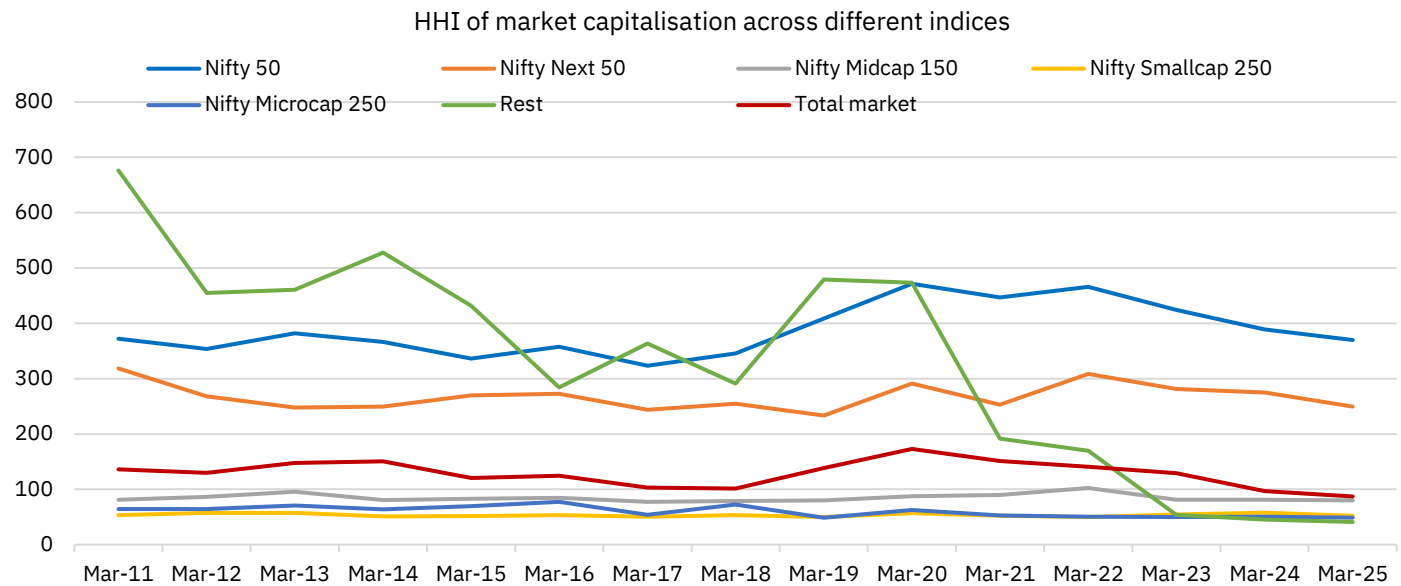
Index-wise HHIs have fallen steadily since the pandemic barring the recent increase:

To assess market concentration, we calculate the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) based on the market capitalization of NSE-listed companies as well as major equity indices over the past two decades. After a steady decline from 2010 to 2018, the HHI for the total market saw a sharp increase in 2019, reaching an 11-year high of 173 in March 2020, following the onset of the pandemic. However, it has been on a downward trend since then. After inching up marginally over the previous two months, the market capitalization-based HHI for NSE listed companies declined modestly to 87, but higher than the 22-year low of 79 in December 2024. The increase over the last few months reflects the underperformance of smaller companies during this period. That said it still remains fairly low, signaling a greater degree of market fragmentation⁶⁶.

Looking at major indices, which include the top 750 stocks, the Nifty 50 expectedly has the highest HHI at 370 as of March 28th, 2025, that declined marginally from the previous month but is much lower than 476 as of March 2009. This is followed by the Nifty Next 50 with an HHI of 249, falling for the fourth month in a row. The HHIs of the Nifty Midcap 150, Nifty Smallcap 250, and Nifty Microcap 250 have also been steadily decreasing since the pandemic, currently ranging between 50 and 80. Overall, the analysis indicates that while the market remains fragmented, this fragmentation has intensified over the past few years, driven by stronger performance from mid, small, and microcap companies.

⁶⁶ HHI value ranges from 0 to 10,000. An HHI near 0 indicates a highly fragmented market with many firms holding small market shares (i.e., very low concentration). An HHI near 10,000 indicates a monopoly or a market dominated by a single firm (i.e., very high concentration). HHI value interpretation: HHI below 1,500 is considered low and implies a competitive, diversified and fragmented market; HHI between 1,500 and 2,500 is considered moderate, indicating some degree of competition but with a few firms holding a significant share; HHI above 2,500 is considered high, and reflects a highly concentrated market, with fewer firms dominating the market.

Figure 135: Index-wise share in total market cap of NSE listed companies



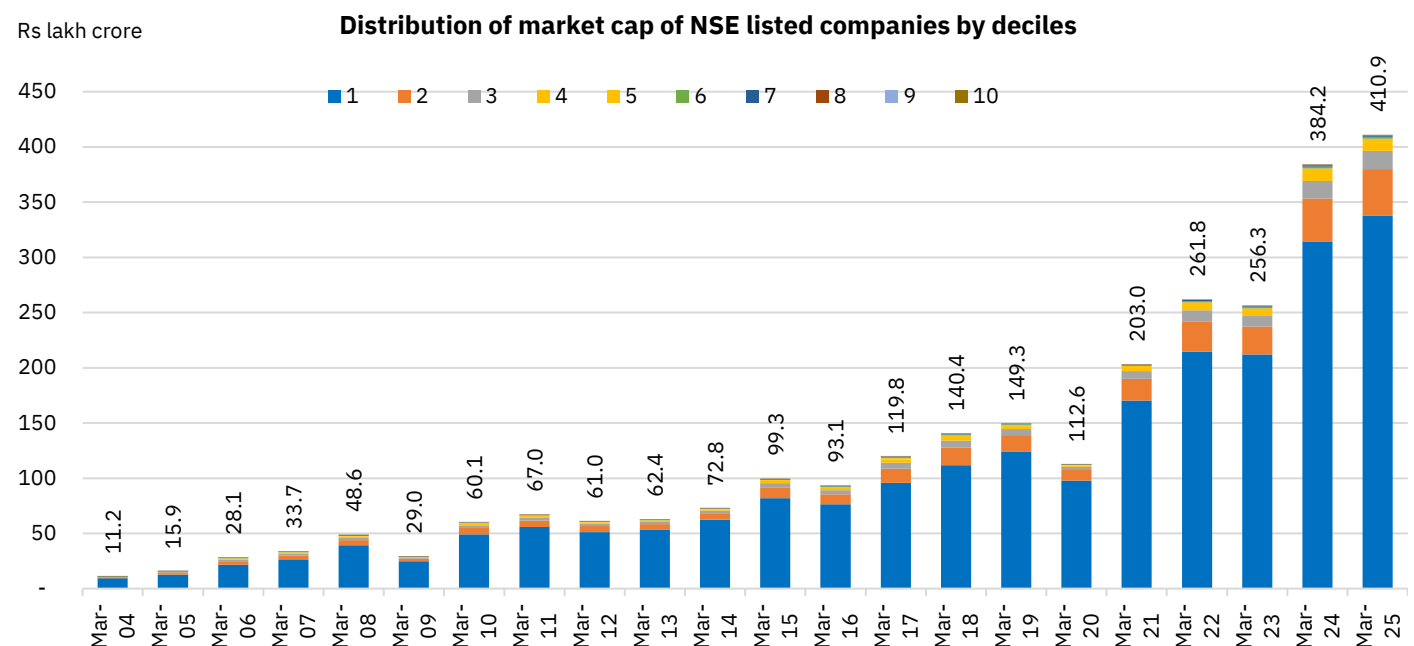
Source: Nifty Indices, NSE EPR.

Decile-wise distribution of total market cap: We also examine the distribution of the total market capitalization of NSE-listed companies across deciles. The analysis reveals that the share of the top decile (the top 10% by market capitalization) reached a record high of 86.8% in FY20, as the pandemic-induced risk-off environment led investors to seek refuge in large-cap stocks. In fact, by March 2020, the top two deciles together accounted for more than 95% of the total market capitalization. However, since then, the share of the top decile has steadily declined, aligning with the downward trend in the HHI for the market capitalization of NSE-listed companies. By March 2024, the top decile's share had decreased to 81.8%, and to 80.1% by December 31st, 2024—the lowest since March 2018. The last three months, however, saw the share of top decile companies rising by nearly 2.2pp to 82.3%, reflecting the risk-off led outperformance of large-cap companies. Accordingly, the share of the bottom five deciles in total market capitalization dropped to further to 0.85% as of March 31st, 2025, falling from 0.99% in the previous month, but is still much higher than the all-time low of 0.47% recorded during the pandemic year (FY20).

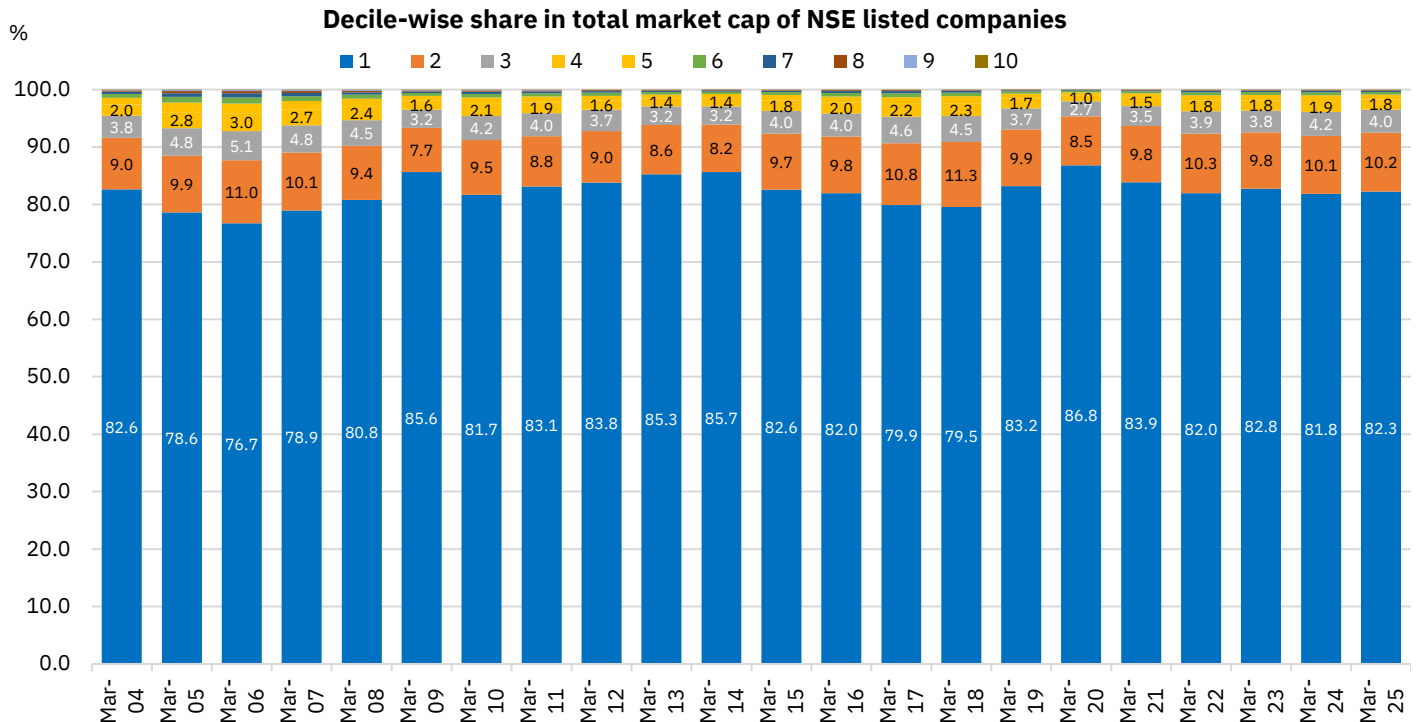
Table 40: Decile-wise distribution of total market cap of NSE listed companies (Rs lakh crore)

Year	Decile1	Decile2	Decile3	Decile4	Decile5	Decile6	Decile7	Decile8	Decile9	Decile10	Total
Mar-04	9.3	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2
Mar-05	12.5	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	15.9
Mar-06	21.6	3.1	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	28.1
Mar-07	26.6	3.4	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	33.7
Mar-08	39.2	4.6	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	48.6
Mar-09	24.8	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	29.0
Mar-10	49.1	5.7	2.5	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	60.1
Mar-11	55.7	5.9	2.7	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	67.0
Mar-12	51.1	5.5	2.3	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	61.0
Mar-13	53.2	5.3	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	62.4
Mar-14	62.3	6.0	2.3	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	72.8
Mar-15	82.0	9.7	4.0	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	99.3
Mar-16	76.3	9.2	3.7	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	93.1
Mar-17	95.7	12.9	5.5	2.7	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	119.8
Mar-18	111.7	15.9	6.3	3.2	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	140.4
Mar-19	124.2	14.8	5.5	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	149.3
Mar-20	97.6	9.6	3.0	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	112.4
Mar-21	170.2	19.8	7.0	3.0	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	203.0
Mar-22	214.6	27.1	10.3	4.7	2.5	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	261.8
Mar-23	212.2	25.1	9.7	4.5	2.4	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	256.3
Mar-24	314.4	38.8	16.1	7.3	3.9	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	384.2
Mar-25	338.0	42.0	16.5	7.3	3.5	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	410.9
% MoM	8.0	8.4	5.3	3.6	1.1	-3.4	-4.1	-7.2	-9.6	-12.6	7.6
Chg. in FY25 (%)	7.5	8.3	3.0	0.5	-8.4	-12.0	-7.8	-6.1	-4.8	-1.6	6.9
20Y CAGR (%)	17.9	17.9	16.7	15.1	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.0	10.9	11.0	17.7

Source: NSE EPR.

Figure 136: Decile-wise distribution of total market cap of NSE listed companies


Source: NSE EPR.

Figure 137: Decile-wise share of total market cap of NSE listed companies


Source: NSE EPR.

Nifty50 performance attribution analysis

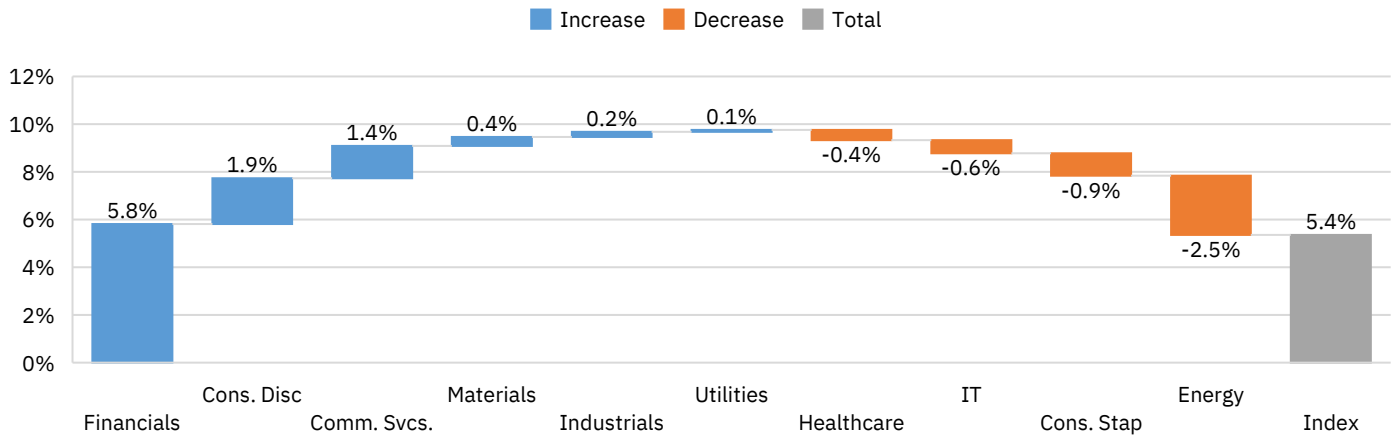
Indian equities ended the year FY25 in green: Despite a sharp correction between October 2024 and February 2025—driven by heavy foreign outflows amid global trade tensions, economic uncertainty, and stretched domestic valuations—Indian equity markets closed FY25 in positive territory. This followed a strong 28.6% increase in the previous financial year. The market’s resilience was driven by robust economic fundamentals, policy stability following the NDA's third consecutive General Election victory, supportive fiscal and monetary policy, and significant participation from domestic investors, which helped counteract notable foreign capital outflows during the year. Huge foreign capital outflows (-US\$14.6 bn in FY25) were more than offset by robust domestic participation, with individuals and domestic institutional investors contributing record net investments of Rs 6.1 lakh crore (US\$71.8 bn) and Rs 1.25 lakh crore (US\$14.8 bn), respectively, to equity markets. This strong domestic inflow provided crucial support to the markets, helping stabilize them amid external uncertainties.

The Nifty 50 Index posted a gain of 5.3% return in FY25, translating to an impressive 10.7% annualized return over the last decade. This performance surpassed the returns of both the MSCI World Index (7.6%) and the MSCI EM Index (1.2%) over the same period. Mid- and small-cap segments outperformed for the second year in a row, with the Nifty Mid-cap 50 and Nifty Small-cap 50 indices delivering returns of 7.7% and 9.9%, on top of 59.8% and 71.6% in the previous fiscal year respectively.

Sector-wise, the performance in FY25 was led by Consumer Discretionary, Financials and IT, while Consumer Staples, Energy and Materials dragged the Index lower.

Figure 138: Sector-wise contribution to Nifty 50 price return in FY25

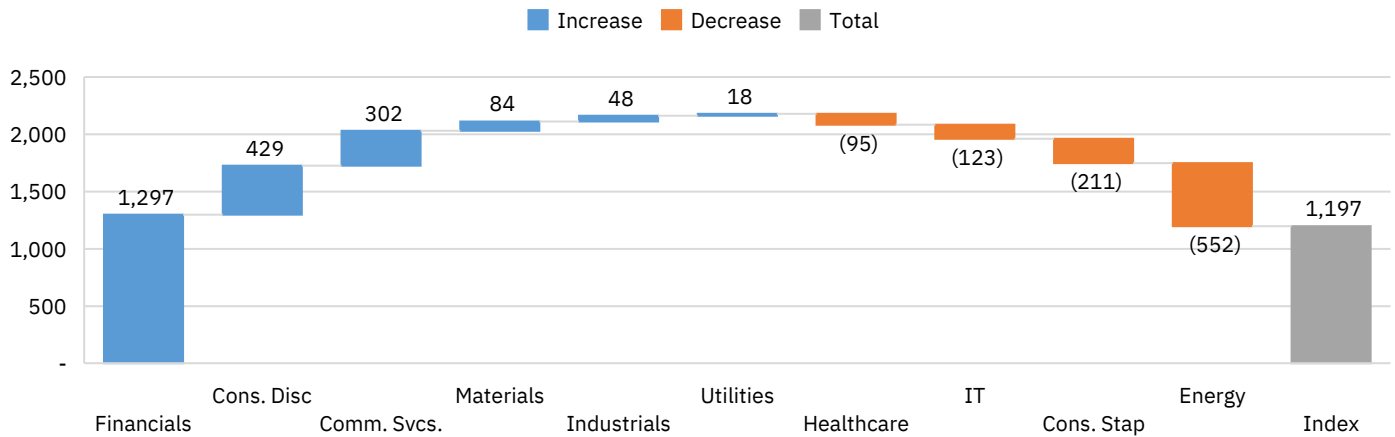
Contribution to Nifty50 Index percentage change (Apr'24-Mar'25)



Source: LSEG Workspace, CMIE Prowess, NSE Indices, NSE EPR.

Figure 139: Sector-wise contribution to Nifty 50 Index change (points) in FY25

Contribution to absolute Nifty50 Index change (Apr'24-Mar'25)

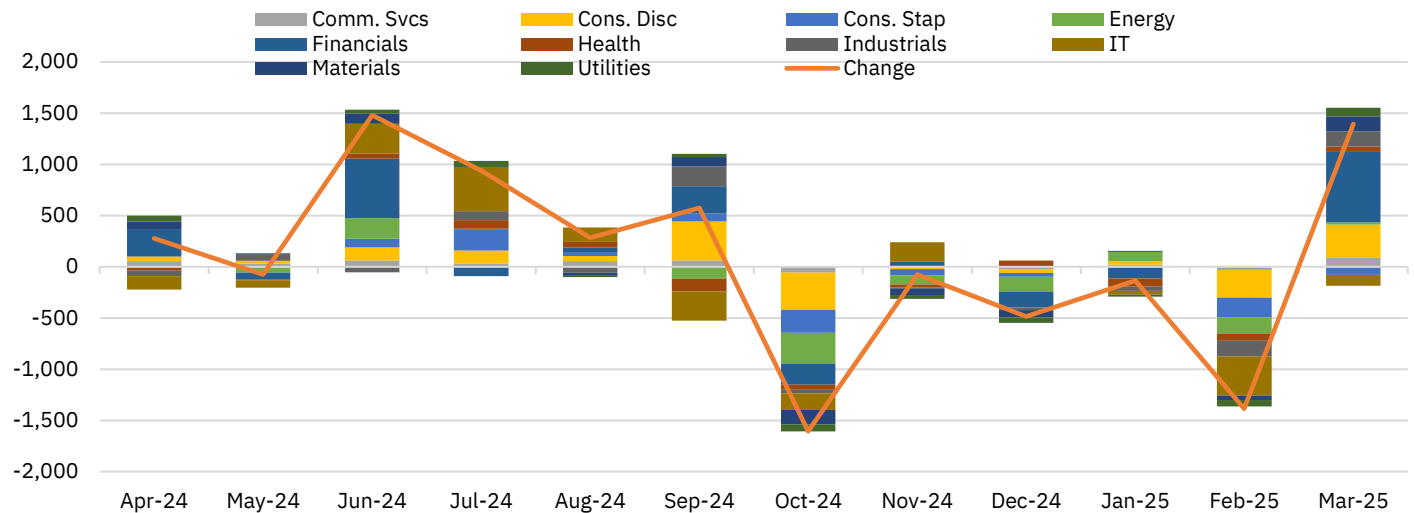


Source: LSEG Workspace, CMIE Prowess, NSE Indices, NSE EPR.

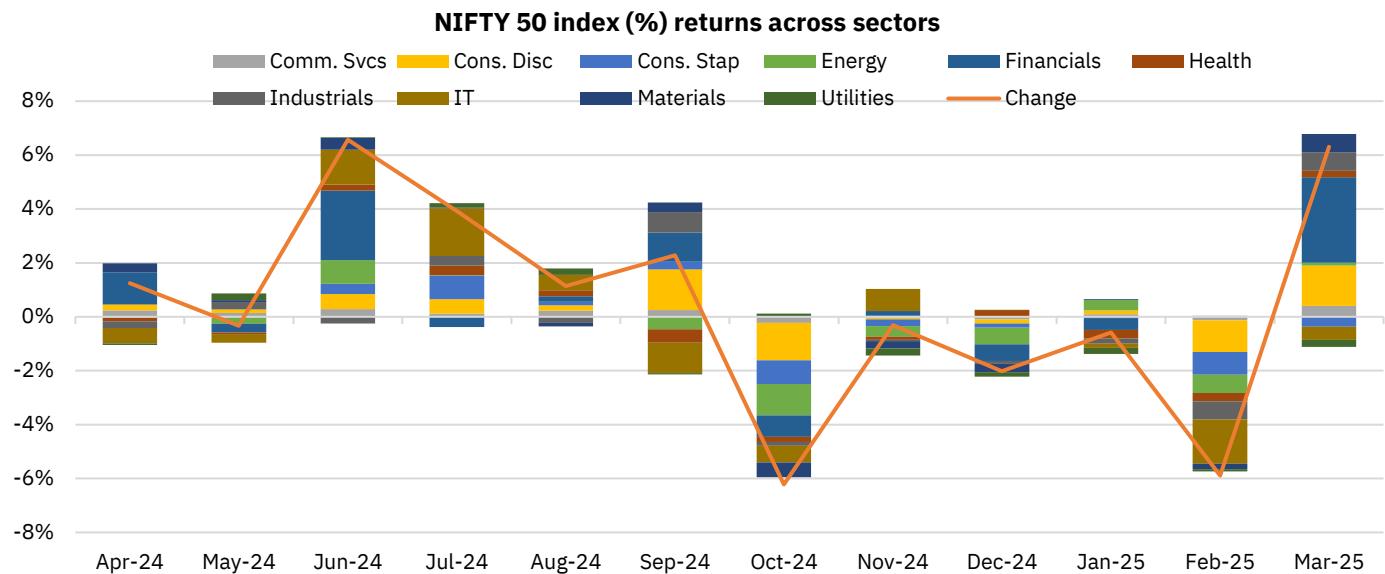
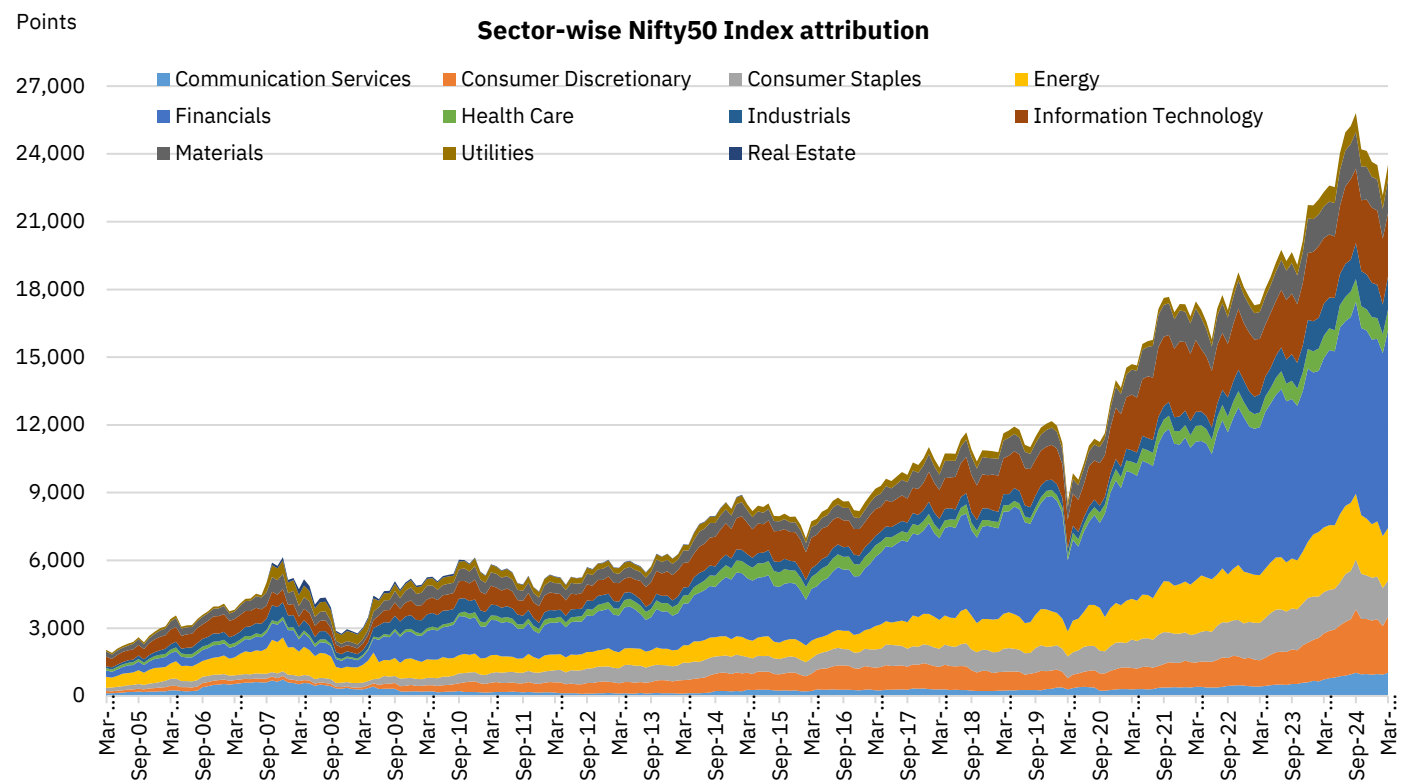
Figure 140: Nifty 50 Index monthly movement across sectors over the last 12 months

Index points

NIFTY 50 index movement across sectors

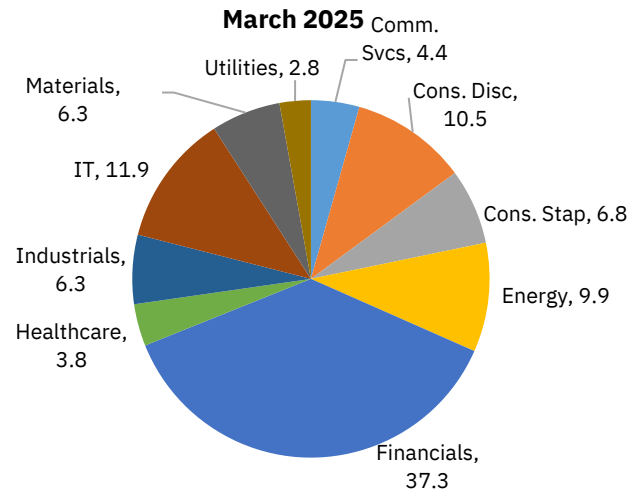
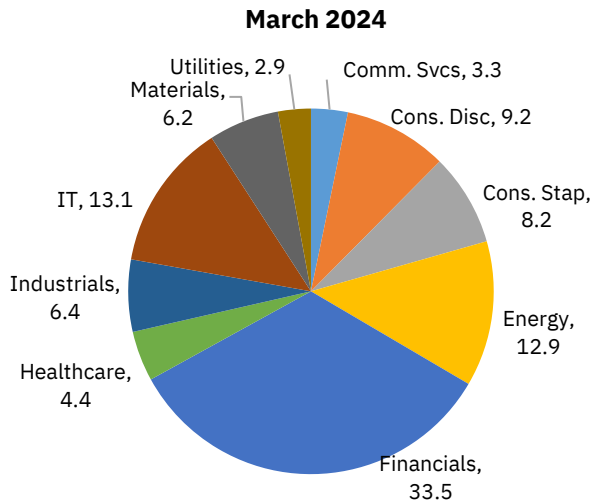


Source: LSEG Workspace, CMIE Prowess, NSE Indices, NSE EPR.

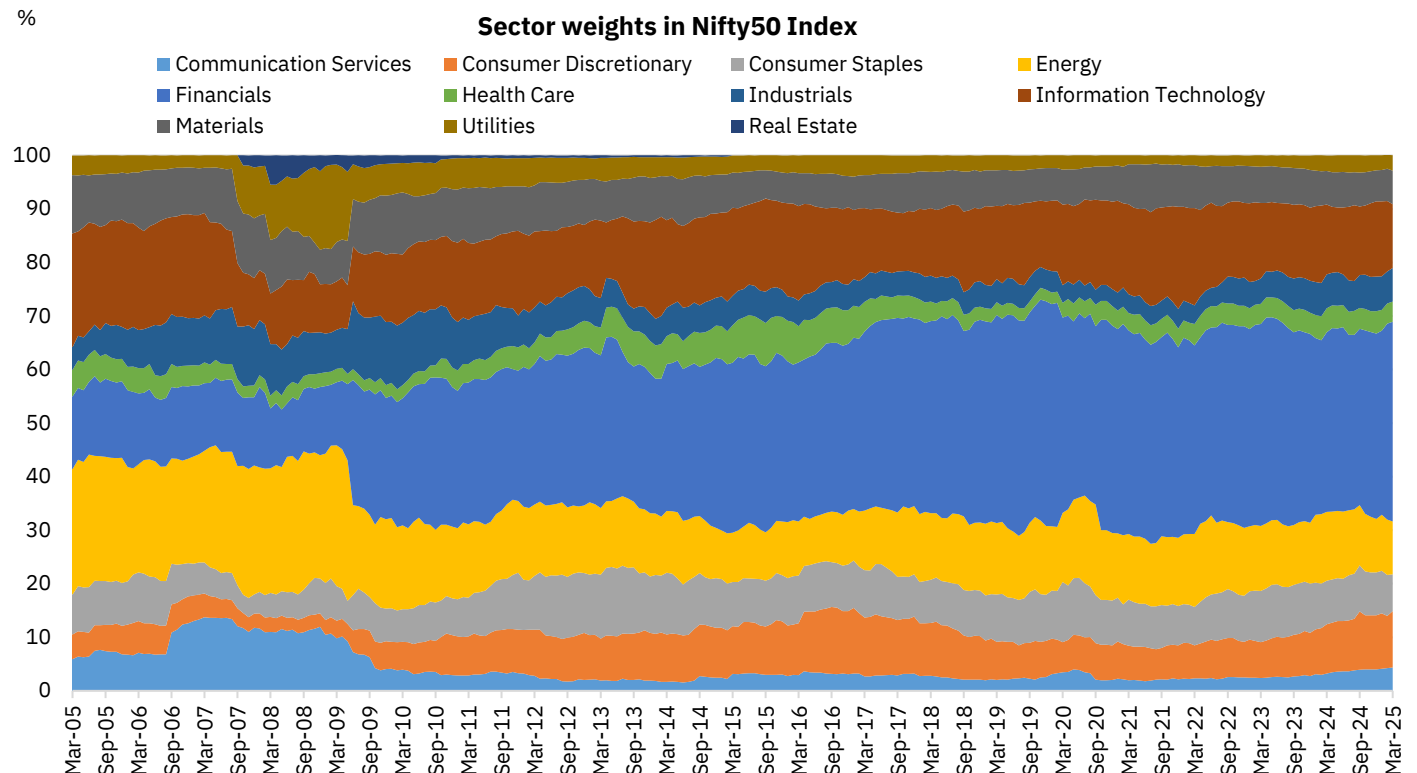
Figure 141: Nifty 50 Index monthly return across sectors over the last 12 months

Figure 142: Sector-wise Nifty50 Index attribution (2005-)


The strong outperformance of Financials for the second month in a row in the month gone by resulted in its weight in the Nifty 50 Index rising by a strong 294bps MoM to a 20-month high of 37.3%. This came at the expense of reduction in weights of IT (-123bps MoM to an 87-month low of 11.9%), Consumer Staples (-79bps MoM to a 172-month low of 6.8%), and Energy (-52bps MoM to a 97-month low of 9.9%). The Communication Services sector also saw its weight in the Nifty 50 Index rise steadily since the beginning of 2024 and is currently hovering at a 185-month high of 4.4%. In the last 12 months, the

weights of Financials, Consumer Discretionary and Communication Services have increased by 377bps, 136bps and 112bps respectively, with shares of all other GICS sectors either remained steady or witnessed a drop during this period.

Figure 143: Nifty 50 sector weightage (March 2024)
Figure 144: Nifty 50 sector weightage (March 2025)


Source: LSEG Workspace, CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 145: Sector weights in the Nifty 50 Index (2005-)


Source: LSEG Workspace, CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Table 41: Top five Nifty 50 Index gainers in FY25

Security name	Security symbol	Return (%)	Index % return contribution (%)	Index change contribution (points)
H D F C Bank Ltd.	HDFCBANK	26.3	2.7	602
I C I C I Bank Ltd.	ICICIBANK	23.3	1.6	363
Eternal Ltd.	ZOMATO	10.8	1.4	310
Bharti Airtel Ltd.	BHARTIARTL	41.1	1.4	302
Trent Ltd.	TRENT	34.9	1.2	261
Total			8.2	1,840
Nifty 50 Index	NIFTY 50	5.3	5.3	1,192

Source: LSEG Workspace, CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Table 42: Top five Nifty 50 Index losers in FY25

Security name	Security symbol	Return (%)	Index % return contribution (%)	Index change contribution (points)
Reliance Industries Ltd.	RELIANCE	-14.2	-1.7	-372
Indusind Bank Ltd.	INDUSINDBK	-58.2	-0.6	-138
Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	LT	-7.2	-0.5	-104
Tata Motors Ltd.	TATAMOTORS	-31.9	-0.4	-87
Titan Company Ltd.	TITAN	-19.4	-0.4	-80
Total			-3.5	-780
Nifty 50 Index	NIFTY 50	5.3	5.3	1,192

Source: LSEG Workspace, CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Earnings and valuation analysis

Consensus earnings estimates cut further amid rising global uncertainty: Consensus earnings estimates for both the current and next fiscal years have been revised downward over the past few months, reflecting the impact of weak corporate earnings, signs of a domestic economic slowdown, and heightened global trade uncertainty. Nifty 50 earnings estimates (Source: LSEG Workspace) for 2025 and 2026 have been cut by 4.3% and 3.6%, respectively, in the first three months of 2025. As of March 31st, 2025, projected earnings growth for 2025 and 2026 stands at 15.0% and 13.4%, translating into a two-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 14.2% for FY24-26.

A broader analysis of the top 200 companies by market capitalization⁶⁷ paints a similar picture. Consensus earnings estimates for this universe have been reduced by 3.9% for FY26 and 3.3% for FY27 since the beginning of the year. Despite these cuts, earnings are expected to grow 16.4% in FY26, rebounding from a muted 3.2% in FY25, and rise by 14.7% in FY27—implying a healthy annualised earnings growth of 15.5% over FY25–27..

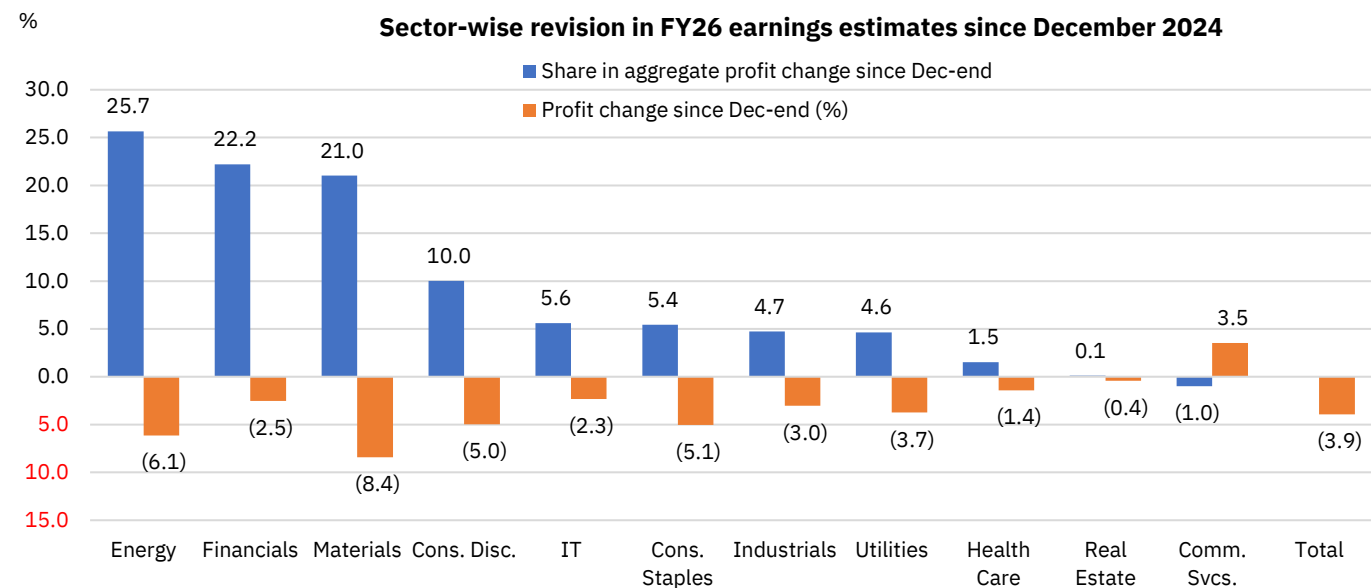
Sector-wise, steep earnings downgrades for FY25 since the end of December have been driven primarily by commodity sectors, including Materials and Energy, and Financial Services, together accounting for 69% of the total downward earnings revisions during this period. While commodity sectors were hit by rising global trade uncertainties and consequent hit to global demand, Financials felt the heat of weakening credit offtake. Beyond these industries, Consumer Discretionary and Consumer Staples sectors also saw earnings downgrades, reflecting slowing domestic demand. The Information Technology sector faced downward revisions as well, amid growing concerns of a recession in the US.

⁶⁷ The sample set consists of top 200 companies by one-year average market cap ending June 30th, 2024, covered by at least five or more analysts during the previous 12 months using IBES estimates from LSEG Workspace.

Table 43: Earnings growth and forward-looking multiples for Nifty 50 Index

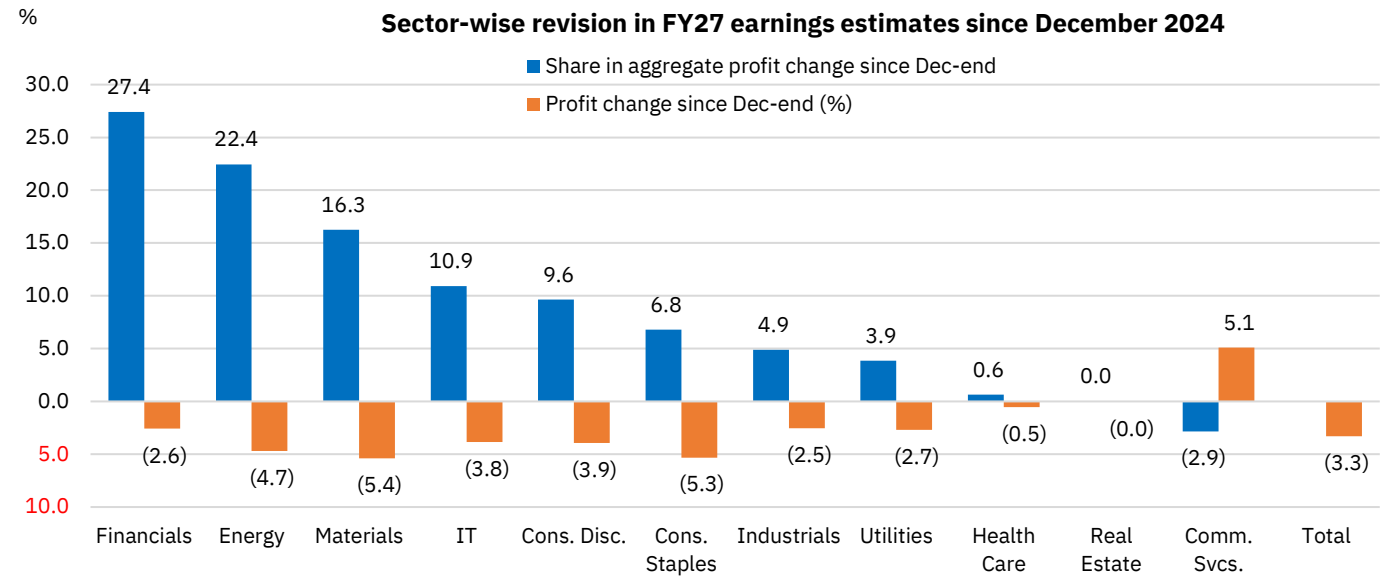
Metric	Periods	As on 31-Mar-25	Change (%/bps)				
			1M	3M	6M	YTD	1Y
EPS (Rs)	12-month forward	1157.5	-0.2%	-0.8%	0.4%	-0.8%	8.4%
	2024	1006.4	-1.4%	-3.4%	-6.0%	-3.4%	-5.7%
	% YoY	5.2%	-149bps	-374bps	-668bps	-374bps	-845bps
	2025	1157.5	-1.3%	-4.3%	-6.3%	-4.3%	-4.9%
	% YoY	15.0%	11bps	-99bps	-42bps	-99bps	100bps
	2026	1312.5	-1.2%	-3.6%	-5.9%	-3.6%	1.6%
	% YoY	13.4%	13bps	83bps	44bps	83bps	729bps
Price to earnings (P/E) (x)	12-month forward	20.4	5.2%	0.5%	-9.1%	0.5%	-0.8%
	2025	20.4	6.4%	4.1%	-2.6%	4.1%	13.1%
	2026	18.0	6.2%	3.3%	-3.0%	3.3%	5.8%
Price to Book value (P/B) (x)	12-month forward	3.2	4.6%	-1.9%	-12.6%	-1.9%	-4.8%
	2025	3.2	5.5%	0.9%	-7.2%	0.9%	7.2%
	2026	2.8	5.6%	1.0%	-7.2%	1.0%	10.8%

Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR. NTM = Next Twelve Months.

Figure 146: Sector-wise revision in FY26 earnings estimates for top 200 companies since December 2024


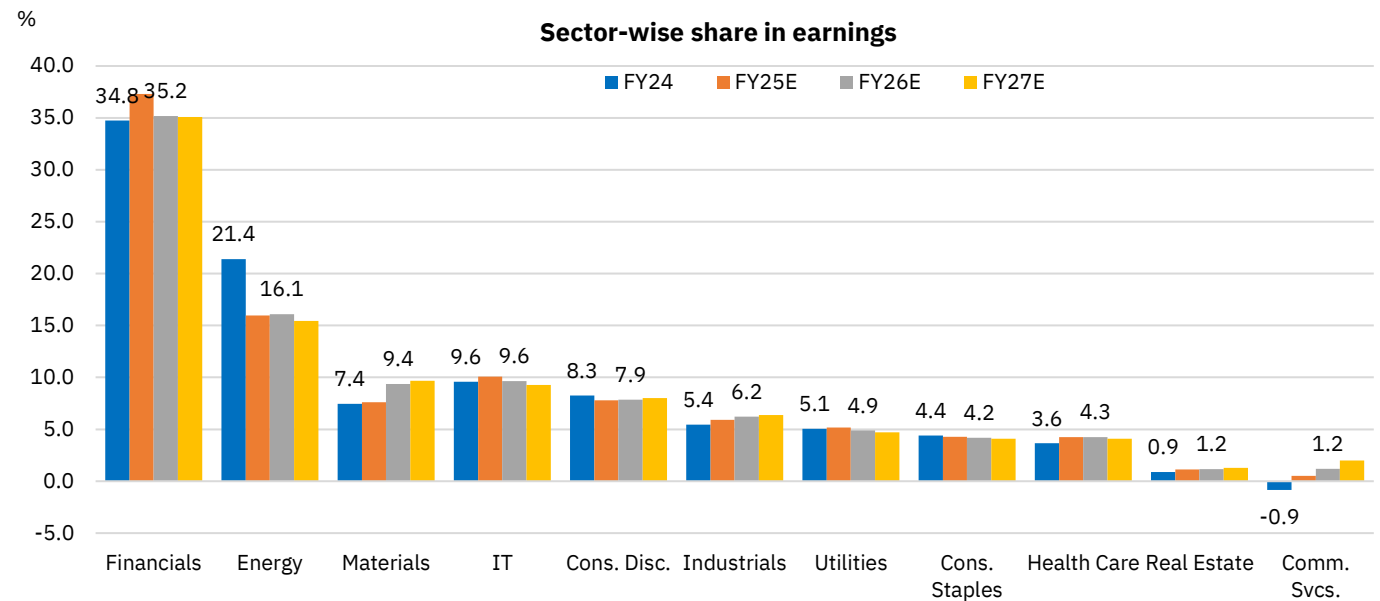
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: Based on IBES earnings estimates of top 200 companies by one-year average market cap ending June 30th, 2024, covered by at least five analysts at any given point of time over the last one year. Data is as on April 24th, 2025.

Figure 147: Sector-wise revision in FY27 earnings estimates for top 200 companies since December 2024


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: Based on IBES earnings estimates of top 200 companies by one-year average market cap ending June 30th, 2024, covered by at least five analysts at any given point of time over the last one year. Data is as on April 24th, 2025.

Figure 148: Sector-wise share in earnings


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: Based on IBES earnings estimates of top 200 companies by one-year average market cap ending June 30th, 2024, covered by at least five analysts at any given point of time over the last one year. Data is as of April 24th, 2025.

Market valuations improved after the recent rally: After rising to a nearly three-year high of 22.5x in early October, market valuations came off sharply in the last few months, thanks to a steep selloff witnessed during this period. The 12-month forward price-to-earnings (P/E) multiple of the Nifty 50 Index fell to an over 16-month low of 18.8x by mid-March, only to recover marginally to 20.1x currently after a strong rally over the last one month. This is 22.5% higher than long-term (Last 15-year) average multiple (16.4x) but at par with the one standard deviation above the long-term multiple. Valuations have improved slightly on a price-to-book (P/B) basis as well, with Nifty50 currently trading at a 12-month forward P/B of 3.1x, even as it is still much below the peak of 3.6x in

September-end. This implies a premium of ~24% to the average P/B of 2.5x over the last 15-year period.

...Accompanied with an increase in valuation premium to EM equities: Indian equities have historically traded at a premium to other emerging markets, supported by strong macro fundamentals and a robust growth outlook. This premium narrowed sharply by mid-March, following a period of relative underperformance. However, a renewed surge in stock prices over the past month has led to a meaningful rebound in valuations. On a 12-month forward P/E basis, MSCI India now trades at an 84% premium to EM peers—up from 70% a month ago and well above the 15-year average of 54.5%. On a forward P/B basis, the premium stands at 121%, up from 105% last month and significantly higher than the long-term average of 84.5%, though still below the peak of 155% seen in September 2024.

Figure 149: Nifty 50 NTM P/E trend for last 15 years

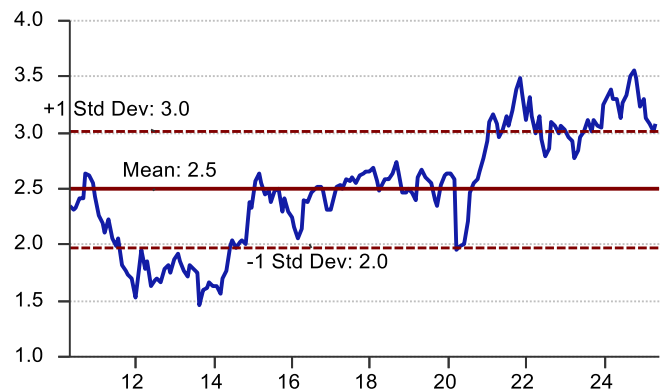
Nifty 50 12-month forward P/E



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Figure 150: Nifty 50 NTM P/B trend for last 15 years

Nifty 50 12-month forward P/B



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Figure 151: Nifty 50 NTM P/E (Last three-year trend)

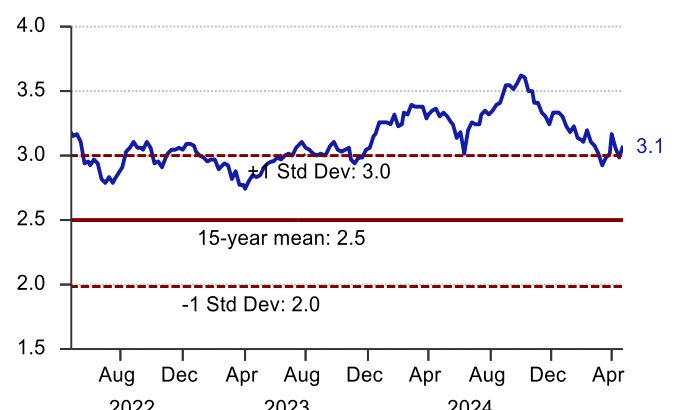
Nifty 50 12-month forward P/E



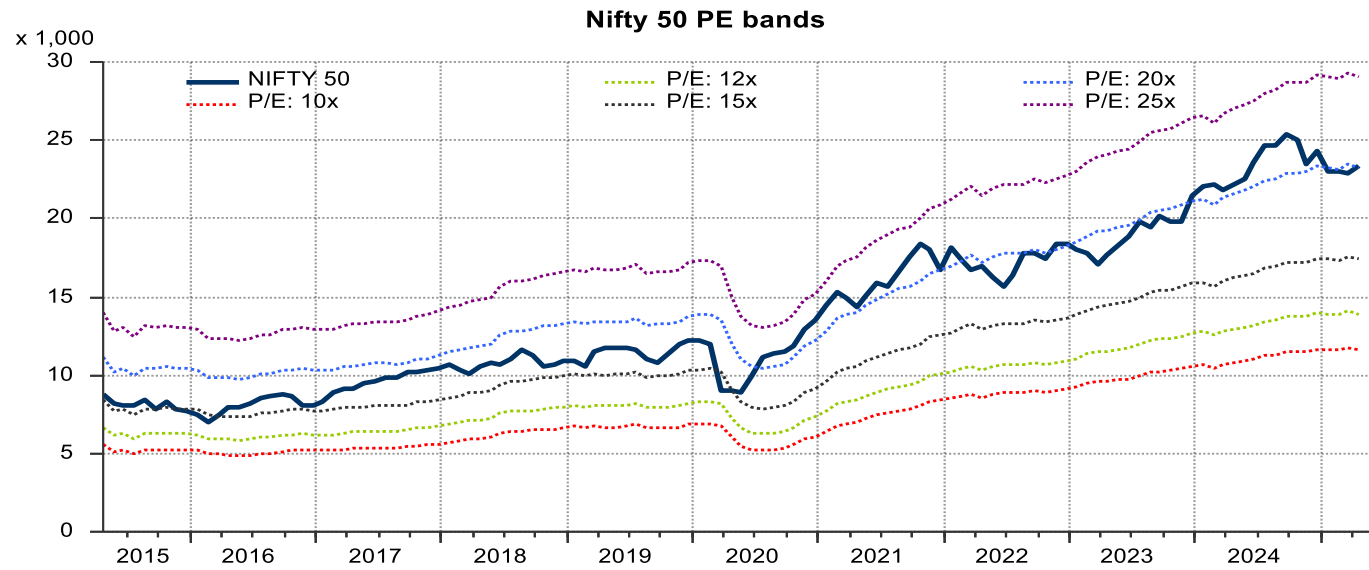
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Figure 152: Nifty 50 NTM P/B (Last three-year trend)

Nifty 50 12-month forward P/B



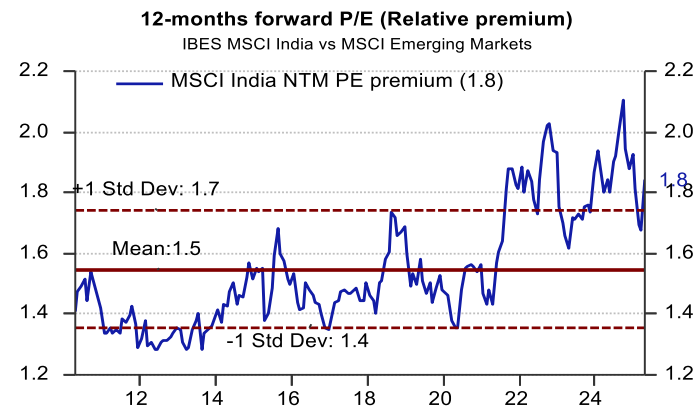
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Figure 153: Five-year trend of Nifty 50 values at different 12-month forward P/E bands


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Figure 154: NTM P/E of MSCI India vs. MSCI EM (15-year trend)

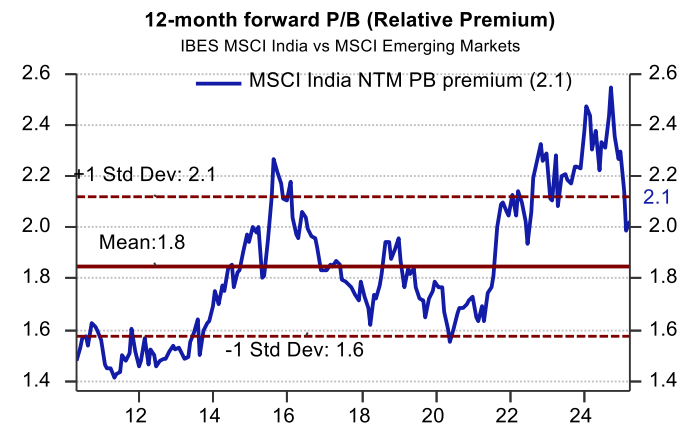
MSCI India currently trades at a premium of 84% to MSCI EM on 12-month forward P/E, improving from 70% a month ago, and much higher than the long-term average premium of 54.5%.



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

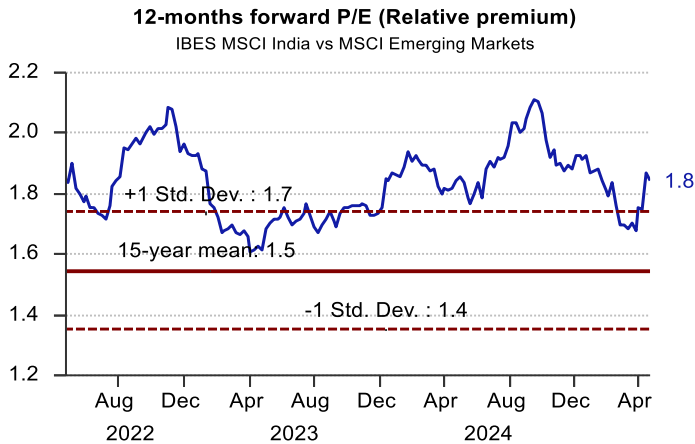
Figure 155: NTM P/B of MSCI India vs. MSCI EM (15-year trend)

On 12m forward P/B as well, India's valuation premium to MSCI EM improved sharply from 99% by Feb-end, to 121% currently, higher the long-term average premium of 84.5%.



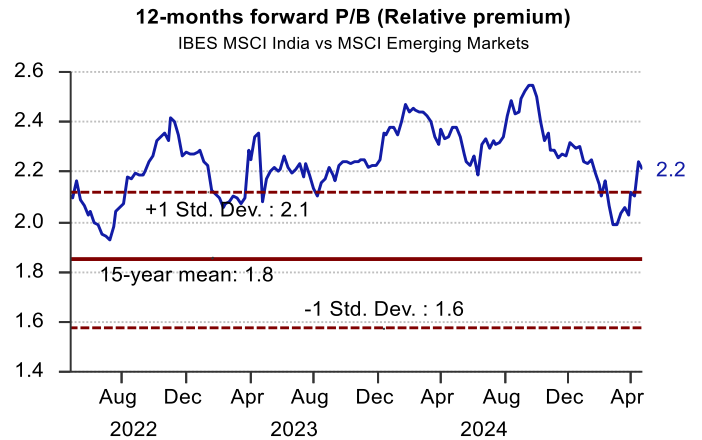
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Figure 156: NTM P/E of MSCI India vs. MSCI EM (Last three-year trend)



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

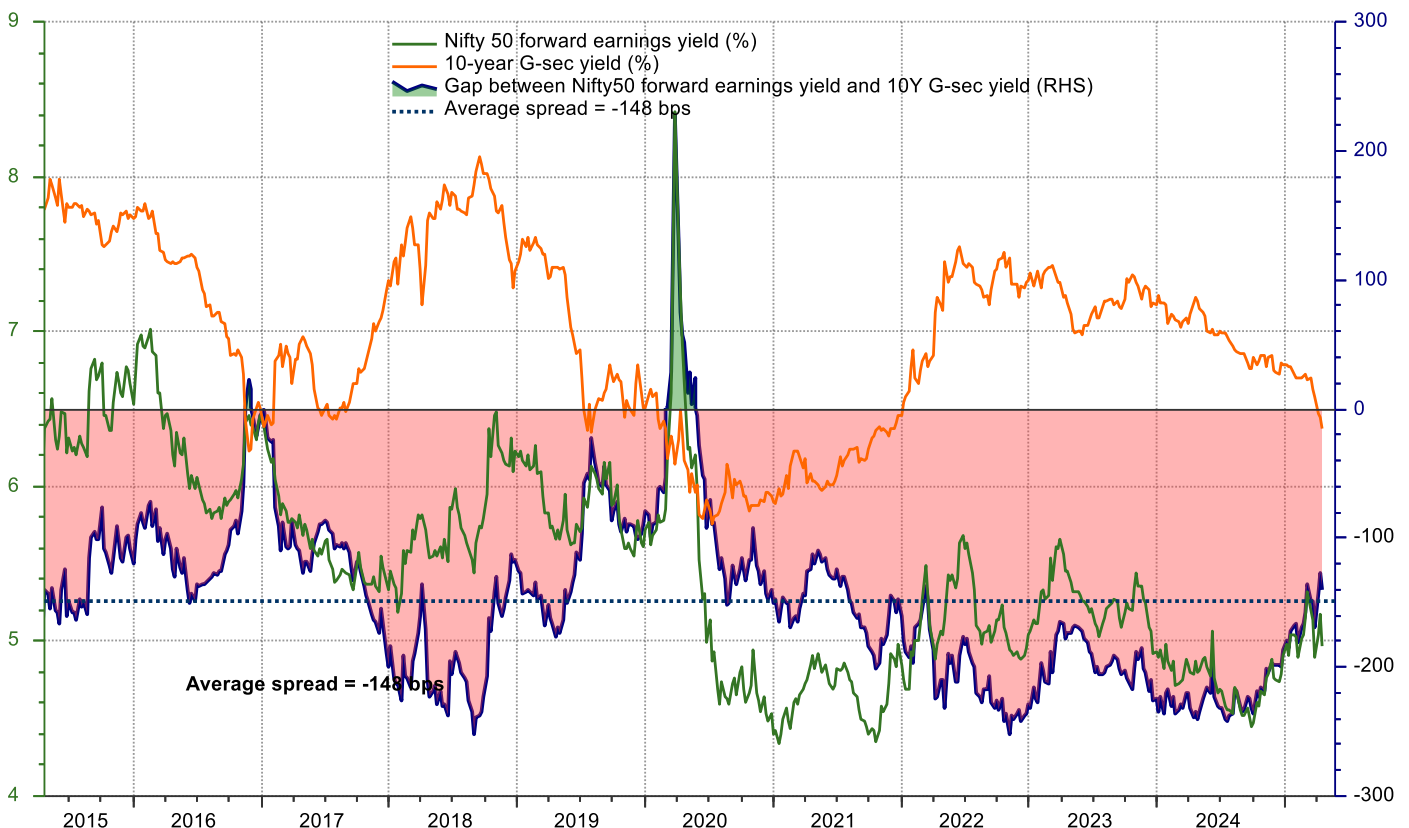
Figure 157: NTM P/B of MSCI India vs. MSCI EM (Last three-year trend)



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Figure 158: Nifty 50 forward earnings yield* vs. 10-year G-sec yield

Spread between Nifty 50 forward earnings yields and 10-year G-sec yield

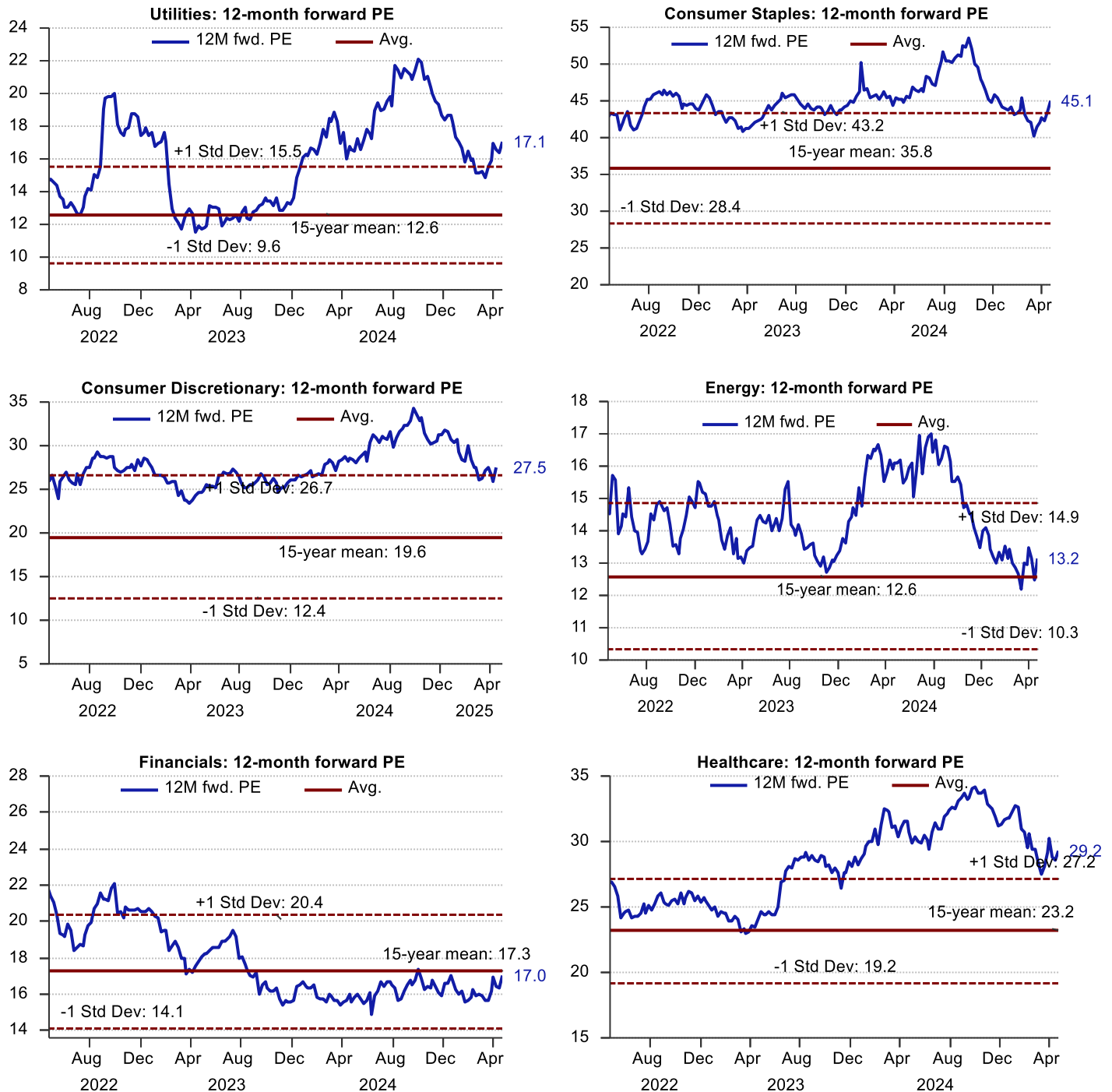


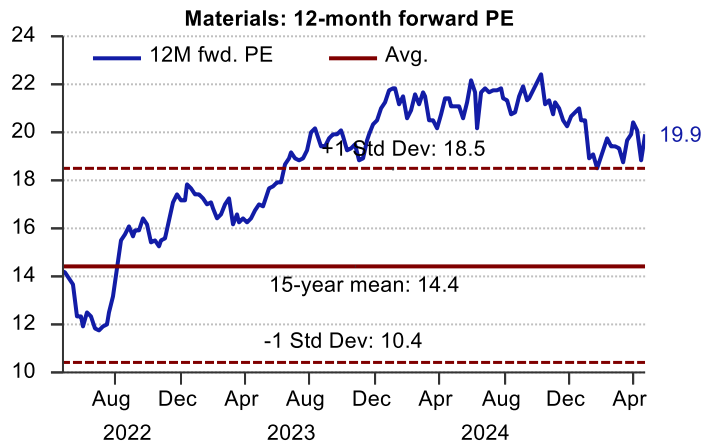
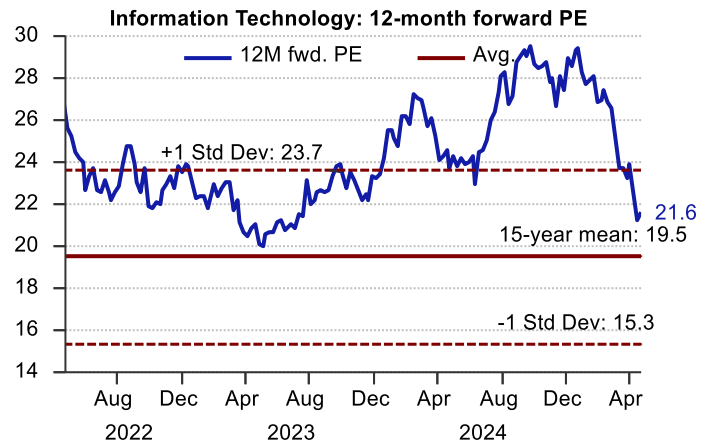
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR. * Forward earnings yield for Nifty 50 is calculated as (1/12-month forward PE).

Valuation correction was broad-based across sectors: We also examined long-term trends in 12-month forward P/E and P/B multiples across MSCI India sector indices. Over the past month, forward valuation multiples improved across most sectors, barring Information Technology. The strongest gains were seen in Financials, Utilities, and Consumer Staples. Financials, which had been trading below their long-term average for an extended period, have seen forward P/E multiples move closer to historical norms.

Other sectors are now trading either at or above one standard deviation from their long-term averages, indicating a broad-based rerating in sector valuations.

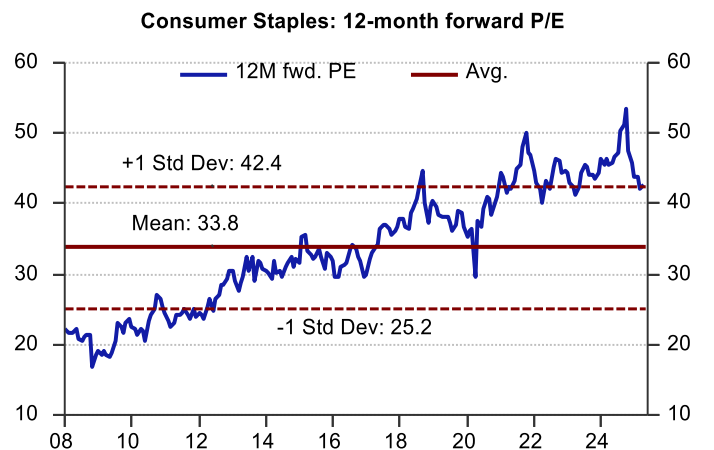
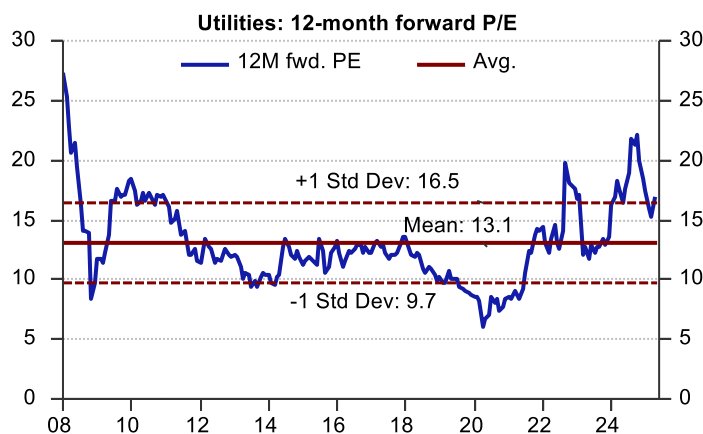
Figure 159: 12-month forward P/E for MSCI India sector indices (Three-year trend)

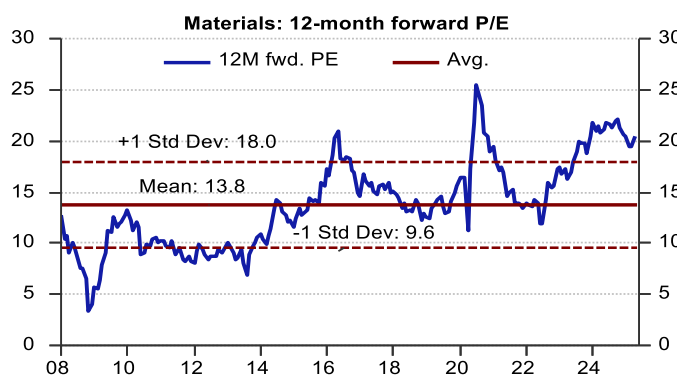
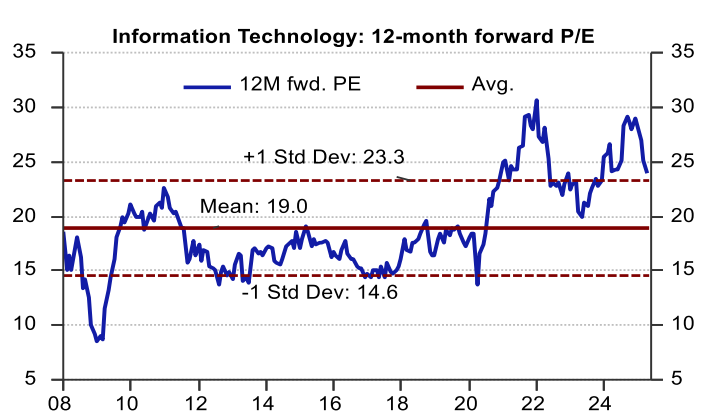
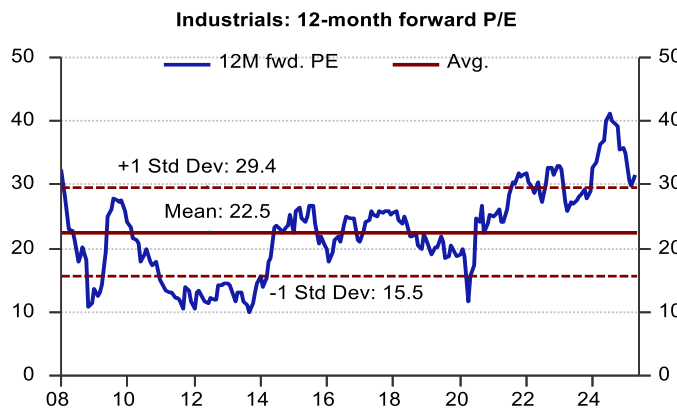
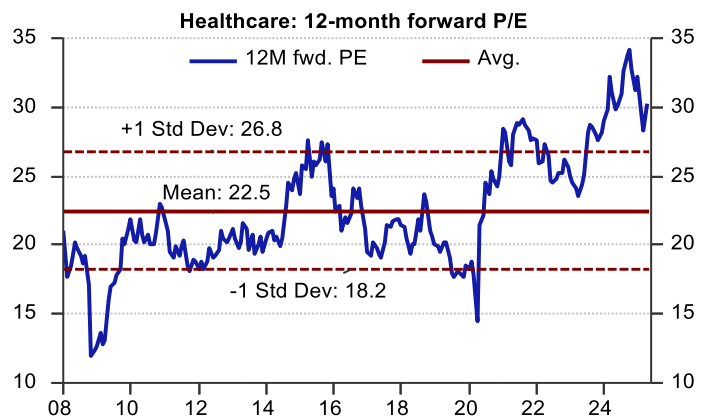
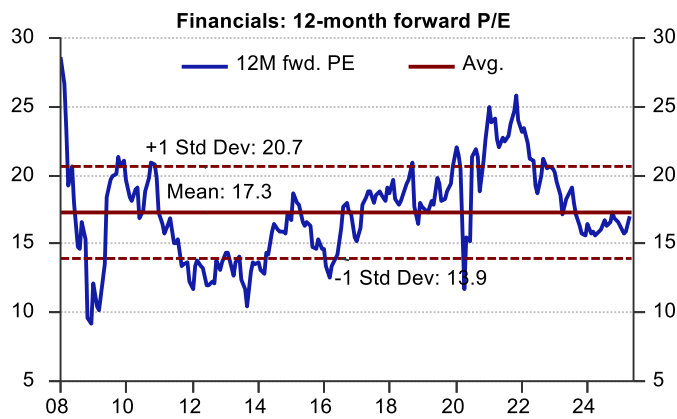
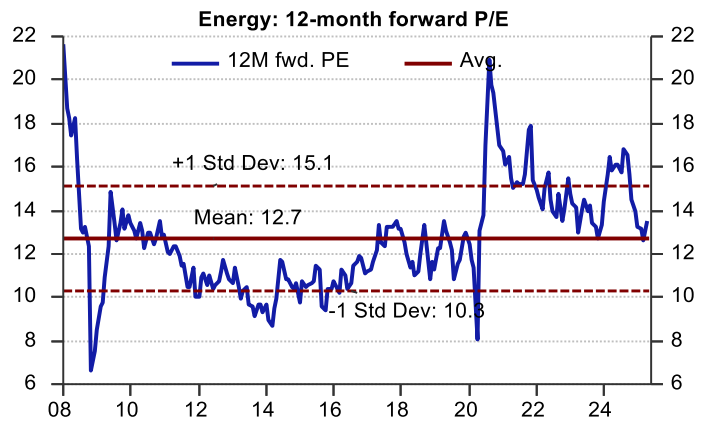
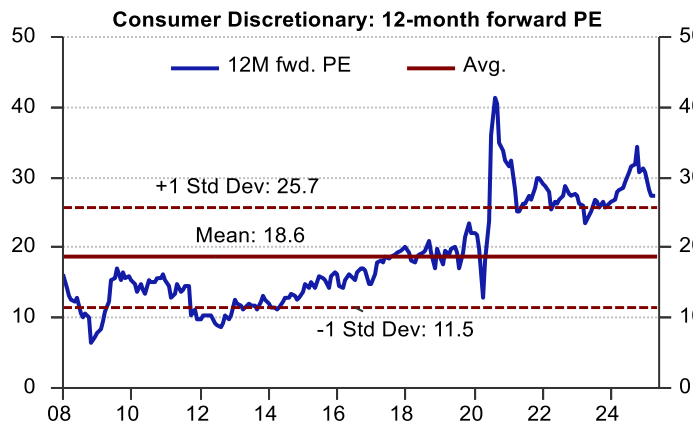




Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

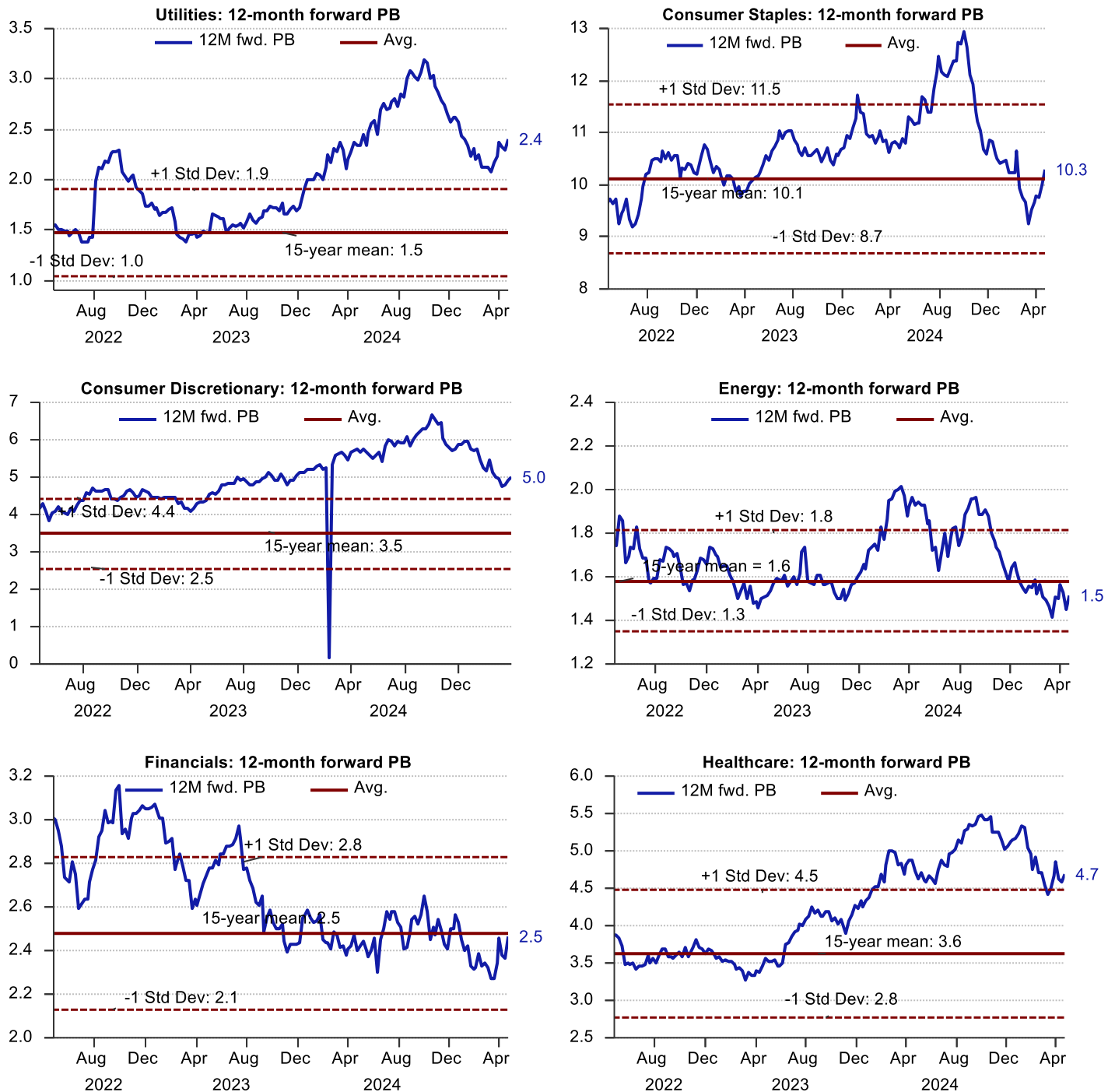
Figure 160: 12-month forward P/E for MSCI India sector indices (Long-term trend)

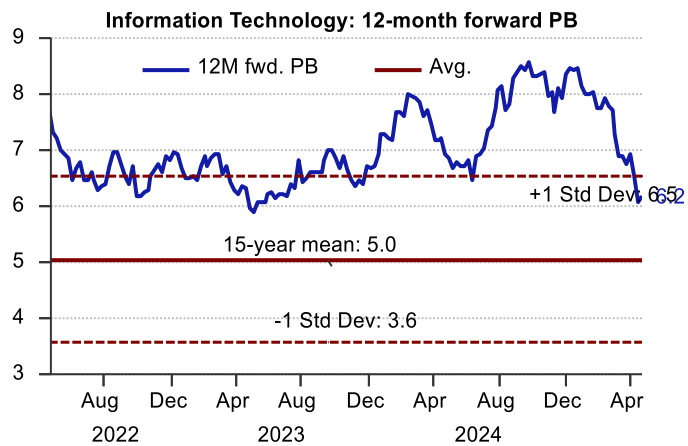
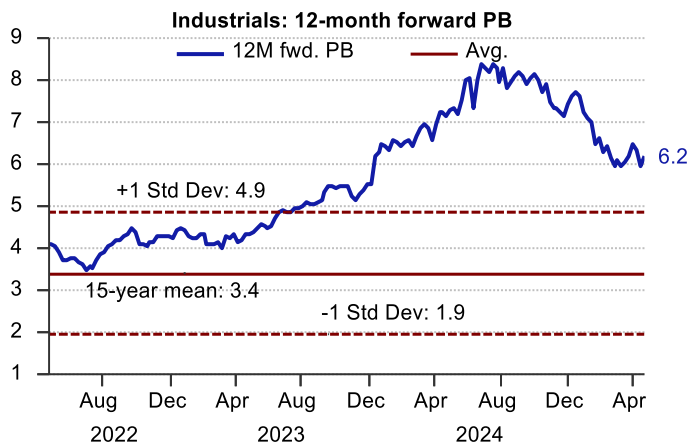




Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Figure 161: 12-month forward P/B for MSCI India sector indices (Three-year trend)





Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Fixed income market performance

Table 44: Performance of key debt indices (As of March 31st, 2025)

Category	Index name	Absolute returns (%)					CAGR returns (%)		
		1M	3M	6M	1Y	YTD	2Y	3Y	5Y
G-sec	Nifty 5yr Benchmark G-sec Index	1.2	2.7	4.1	9.4	2.7	8.6	6.9	6.7
	Nifty 10 yr Benchmark G-Sec	1.5	2.9	4.3	9.9	2.9	9.4	7.3	5.2
	Nifty Composite G-sec Index	2.0	3.0	4.2	10.1	3.0	9.5	7.7	6.6
SDL	NIFTY 10 Year SDL Index	2.1	3.0	4.4	10.1	3.0	9.6	7.7	7.4
AAA credit	NIFTY AAA Ultra Short Duration Bond Index	0.7	1.9	3.8	7.9	1.9	7.8	7.2	6.1
	NIFTY AAA Short Duration Bond Index	1.0	2.1	3.8	7.8	2.1	7.6	6.2	6.5
	NIFTY AAA Low Duration Bond Index	0.8	1.9	3.8	7.5	1.9	7.5	6.6	6.1
	NIFTY AAA Medium Duration Bond Index	1.4	2.4	3.6	7.9	2.4	7.7	5.8	6.7
	NIFTY AAA Medium to Long Duration Bond Index	1.4	2.3	3.5	8.1	2.3	8.0	6.0	6.5
	NIFTY AAA Long duration Bond Index	1.4	0.7	2.1	6.7	0.7	7.8	5.7	5.9
Composite	NIFTY Liquid Index	0.6	1.8	3.6	7.4	1.8	7.3	6.8	5.6
	NIFTY Money Market Index	0.7	1.9	3.7	7.7	1.9	7.6	7.0	5.8
	NIFTY Ultra Short Duration Debt Index	0.7	1.9	3.8	8.0	1.9	7.9	7.3	6.2
	NIFTY Short Duration Debt Index	0.9	2.1	3.9	7.9	2.1	7.7	6.5	6.5
	NIFTY Low Duration Debt Index	0.8	1.9	3.8	7.8	1.9	7.7	6.9	6.2
	NIFTY Medium Duration Debt Index	1.2	2.3	3.8	8.2	2.3	7.9	6.3	6.8
	NIFTY Medium to Long Duration Debt Index	1.5	2.5	3.9	8.8	2.5	8.5	6.8	6.9
	NIFTY Long Duration Debt Index	2.2	2.5	3.6	9.1	2.5	9.3	7.5	7.0
	NIFTY Composite Debt Index	1.5	2.5	3.8	8.6	2.5	8.5	6.9	6.9
	NIFTY Corporate Bond Index	1.1	2.2	3.8	7.9	2.2	7.8	6.4	6.9

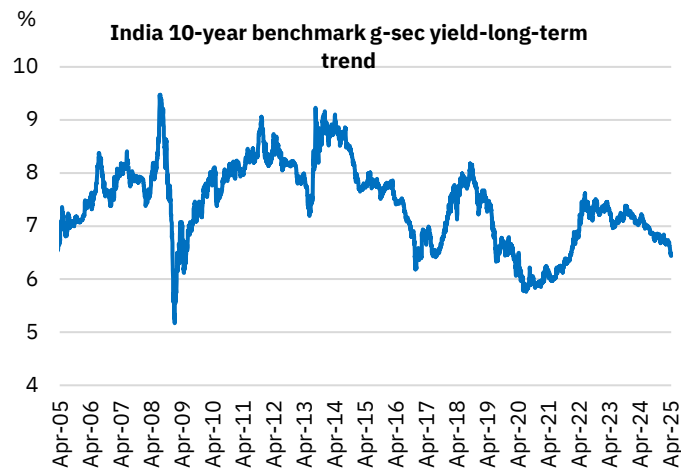
Source: NSE Indices, NSE EPR.

Global bond markets witnessed heightened volatility in FY25: Global bond markets remained elevated in the last one year amid tight monetary policies, though they eased in the first quarter of 2025 as major central banks shifted stance amid shifting macroeconomic priorities. In the US, short-end yields declined markedly—over 100bps across the 3-month to 1-year tenures as the Federal Reserve paused its rate hikes and eventually cut rates in 2024 bringing the Fed fund rate range down to 4.25% - 4.5%. The US 10-year remained flat, and the 30-year yield edged higher, indicating lingering concerns around inflation persistence and fiscal sustainability. The UK saw a sharper steepening of the curve, with short-term yields falling and the 10-year gilt rising by 74bps, suggesting investor unease regarding long-term growth and public borrowing. In the Eurozone, short-end yields fell sharply as the ECB signalled a dovish tilt, yet long-dated bonds saw upward pressure amid fiscal and geopolitical uncertainties. Meanwhile, Japanese government bonds experienced broad-based yield increases, led by a 75bps rise in the 10-year, as the Bank of Japan began unwinding its ultra-accommodative stance.

Indian bond yield softened reflecting improved inflation and tempered growth outlook: India's sovereign bond market witnessed a broad-based rally across the curve in FY25 with yield curve flattening markedly, underpinned by moderating inflation, a stable macroeconomic backdrop, and growing conviction that the Reserve Bank of India has concluded its rate-hiking cycle, further aided by a rate cut in February from 6.5% to 6.25% (and to 6% in April). Yields across the 3-month to 10-year segment declined between 47bps and 71bps, with the most pronounced softening at the shorter end—reflecting improved liquidity conditions and greater confidence in near-term rate stability.

The benchmark 10-year yield eased by 47bps to 6.58% in FY25 and a further 25bps in the month of April, while the 2-year and 5-year tenures saw similar declines of around 60bps, signalling market expectation of eventual monetary easing. The 30-year yield, however, was more resilient, falling just 20bps, suggesting that term premia continue to reflect fiscal and supply-side considerations. The fiscal year also marked the inclusion of India in global bond index in June 2024, that has boosted demand for Indian G-Sec by global investors. FIIs have invested nearly US\$ 6.9bn in Indian government debt in FY25 since the inclusion.

Figure 162: India 10Y G-sec yield—long-term trend



Source: Cogencis, NSE EPR.

Figure 163: India 10Y G-sec yield—last one-year trend

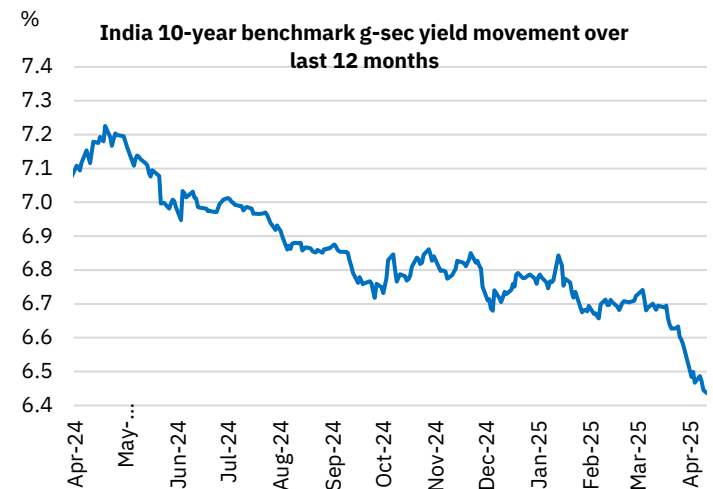
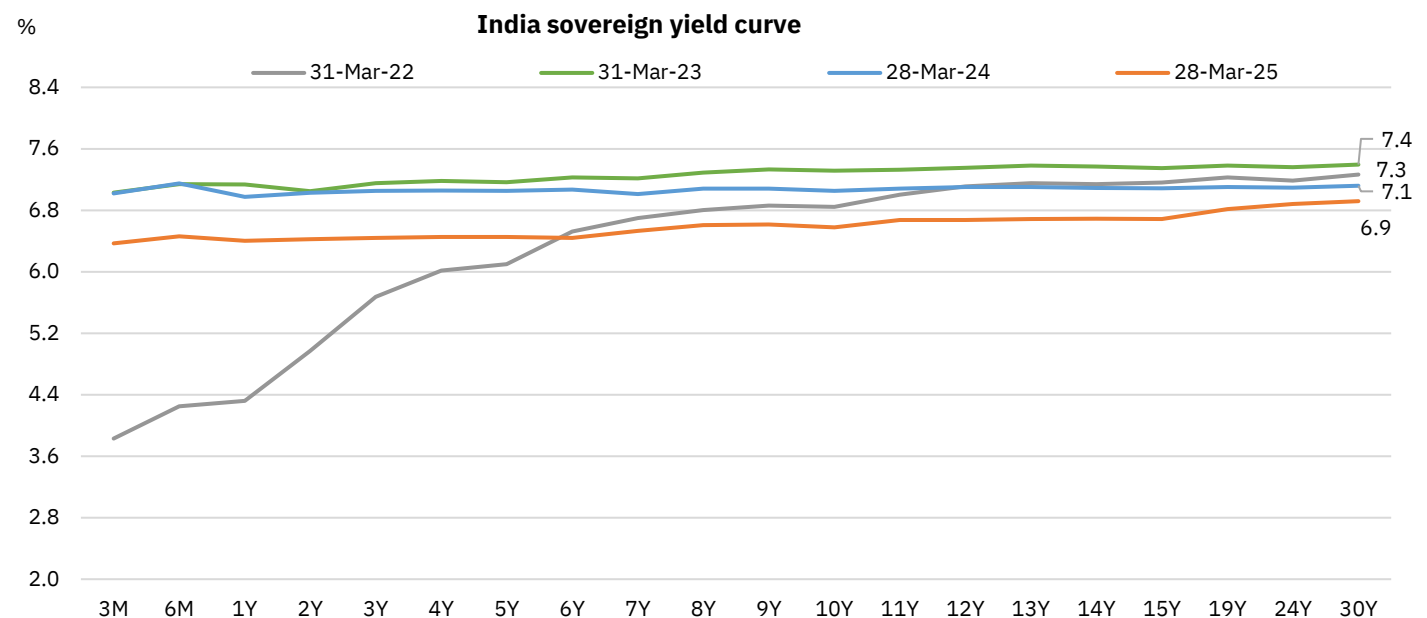
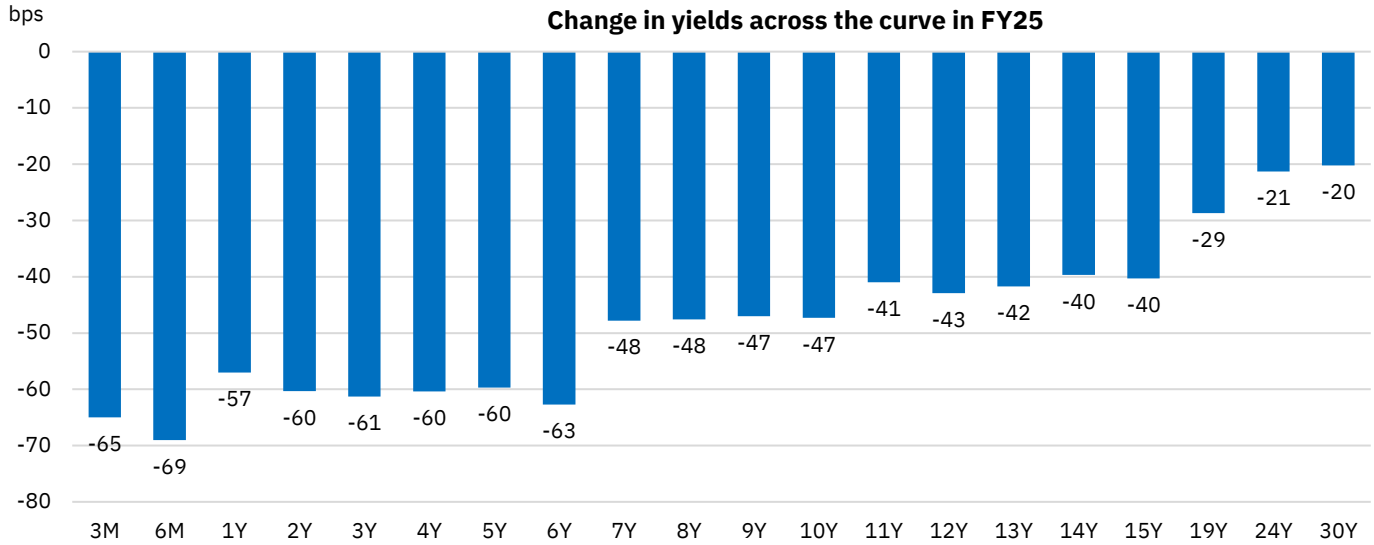


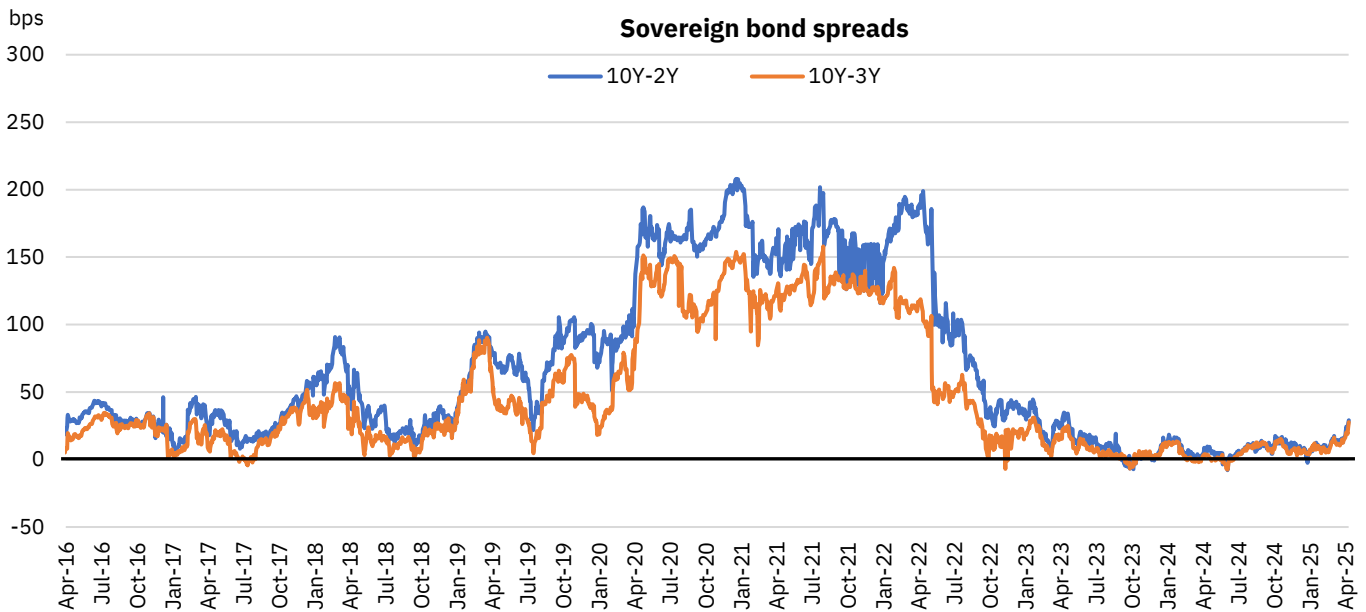
Figure 164: India sovereign yield curve



Source: Cogencis, NSE EPR.

Figure 165: Change in sovereign yields across the curve


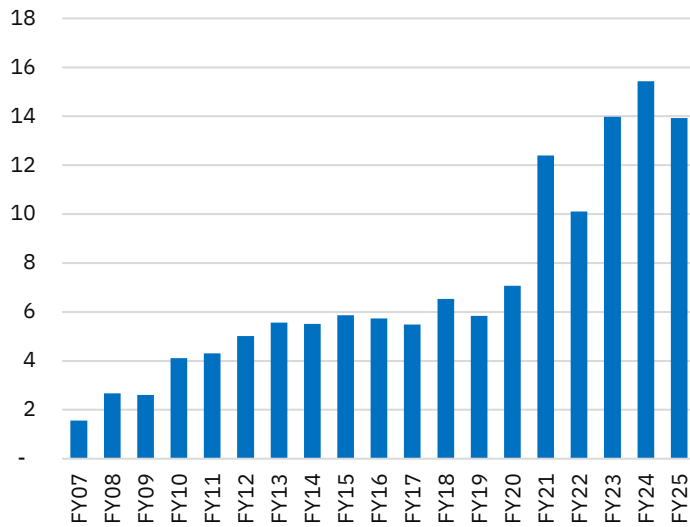
Source: Cogencis, NSE EPR.

Figure 166: India sovereign bonds term premia


Source: Cogencis, NSE EPR.

Figure 167: Annual trend of Centre's market borrowings

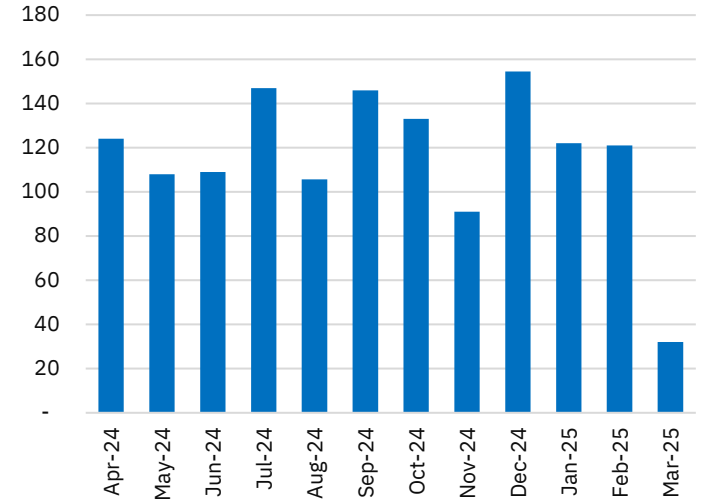
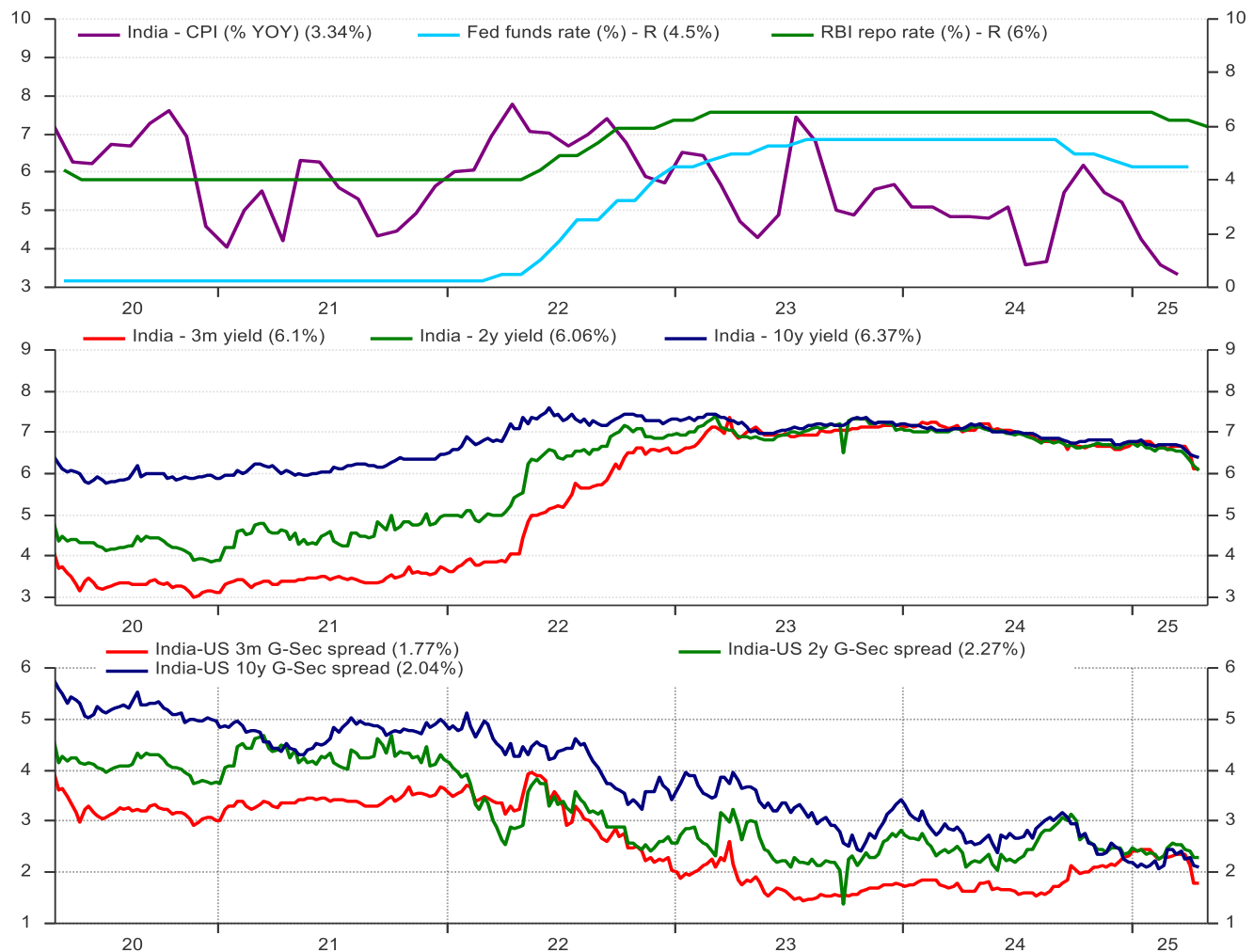
Rs lakh crore



Source: RBI, NSE EPR.

Figure 168: Centre's market borrowings in the last 12 months

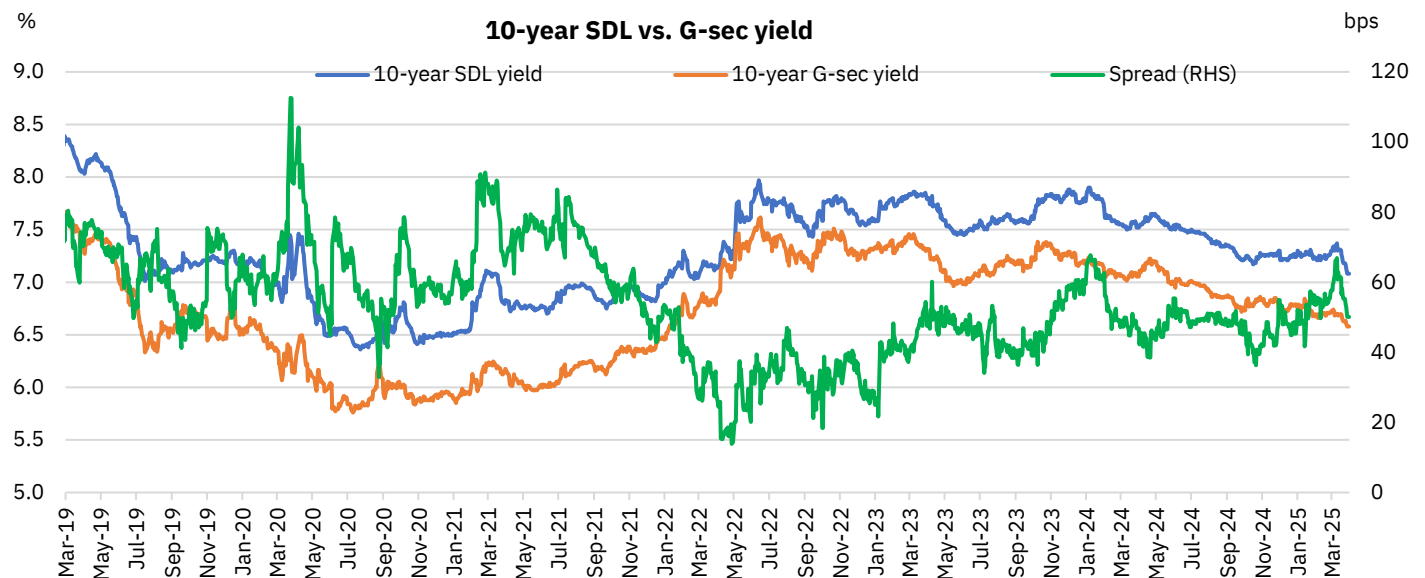
Rs '000 crore


Figure 169: Inflation, yields and spreads in India vs. US


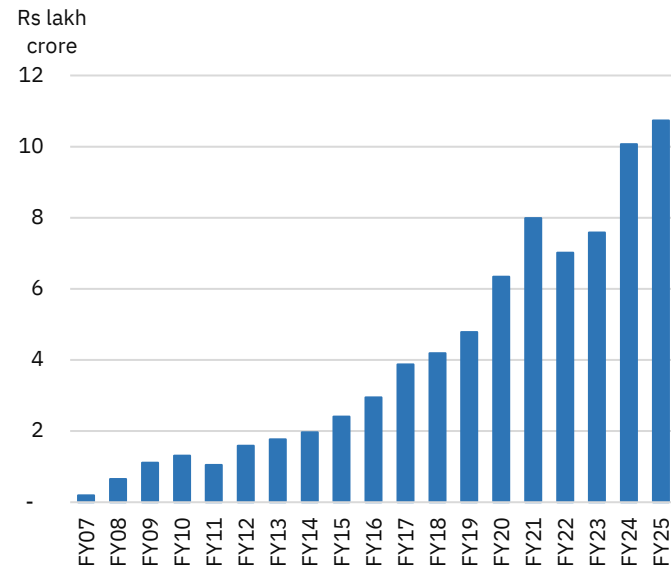
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

SDL yields moved in line with G-sec yields in FY25: In FY25, yields on SDLs trended lower, closing the year at 7.08%, down from 7.52% at the outset, broadly tracking the downward movement in 10-year G-sec yield (from 7.05% to 6.58%). However, the spread between SDLs and G-secs exhibited notable volatility, anchored around 49bps for much of the year, before widening to 67bps by early March, only to fall sharply to 50bps by month-end, reflecting rising demand. This fluctuation reflected a complex interplay of supply-demand dynamics and macro policy signals. A key driver of the decline in G-sec yields was the reduction in central government borrowing, which moderated to Rs 13.9 lakh crore in FY25 from Rs 15.43 lakh crore in FY24, thereby easing supply pressures. In contrast, gross state borrowings rose to Rs 10.73 lakh crore (from Rs 10.07 lakh crore in FY24), exerting intermittent upward pressure on SDL yields touching a high of 7.23% during the fiscal year. Additionally, softening domestic inflation and dovish undertones in the Reserve Bank of India's forward guidance supported a broader easing in sovereign yields through the year.

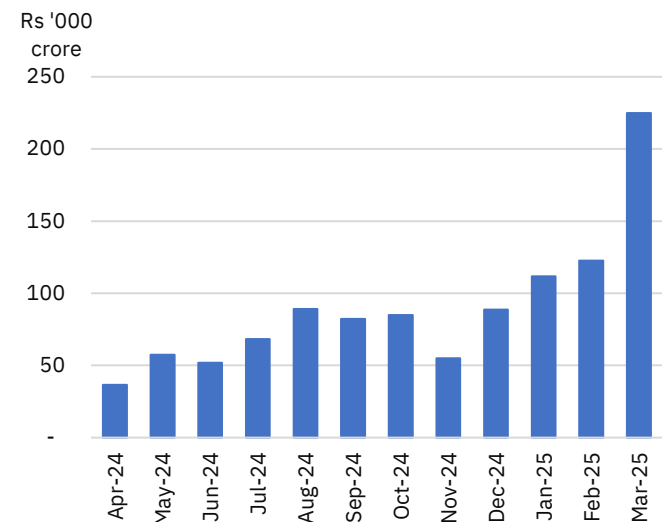
Figure 170: Spreads between 10-year SDL and G-sec yields



Source: NSE Data and Analytics (NDAL), Cogencis, NSE EPR.

Figure 171: Annual state government borrowings


Source: RBI, NSE EPR.

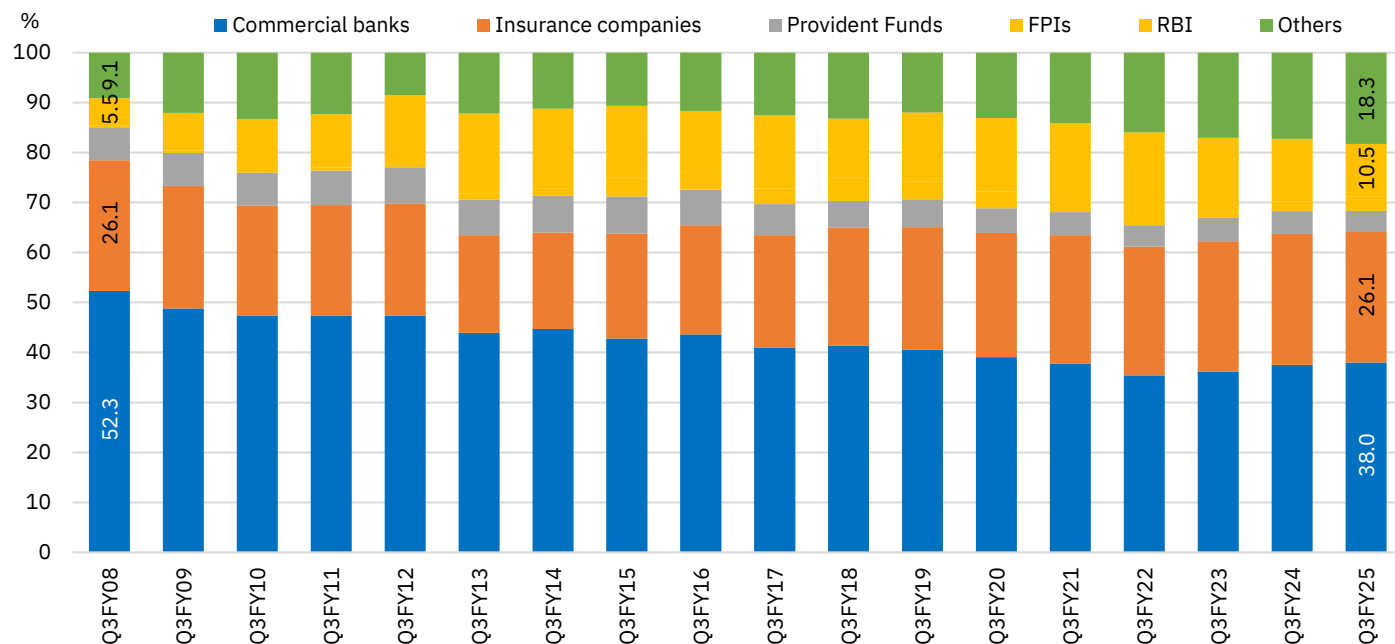
Figure 172: State government borrowings in the last 12 months


Commercial banks' ownership in outstanding G-secs has declined over the years:

Over the past decade, the ownership structure of Government of India dated securities has shown a significant shift. Commercial banks have consistently been the largest holders of government bonds, indicating their dominant role in government debt financing. However, their share declined over the years, from 52.3% as of December 2008 to 38% as of December 2024, primarily owing to significant reduction in mandatory SLR requirement from 25% to 18% during this period to improve liquidity and credit flow to productive sectors.

Insurance companies and provident funds have maintained stable levels of ownership, with insurance companies slightly increasing their stake from 22.4% in Q3FY12 to 26.1% in Q3FY25. Foreign portfolio investors (FPIs) have had a notably volatile presence, influenced by global economic factors and changing investor sentiments. Meanwhile, the Reserve Bank of India's share has also changed, reflecting its monetary policy interventions and the use of government bonds for liquidity management. Overall, the data indicates a diversification in the ownership base of government bonds, with significant contributions from institutional investors such as pension funds, provident funds, and mutual funds.

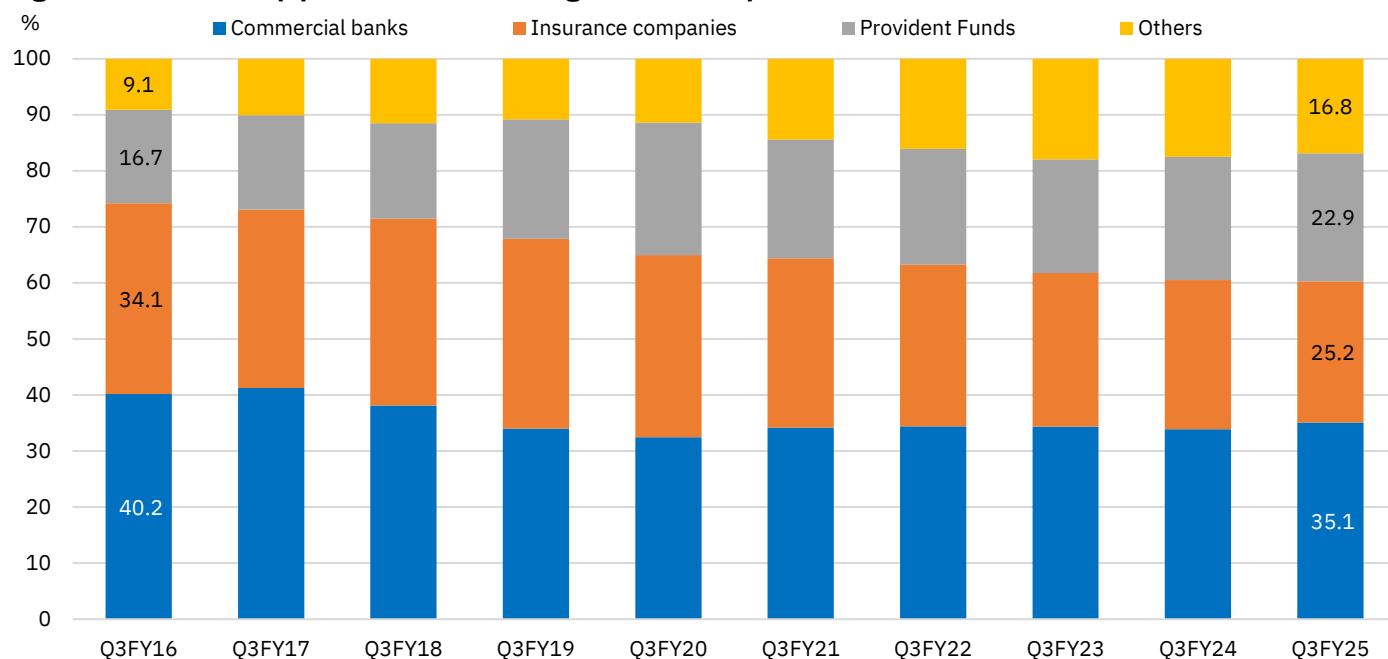
The ownership of State Development Loans (SDLs) has also witnessed meaningful rebalancing over the past decade, marked by a decline in the dominance of commercial banks and a measured rise in participation from long-term institutional investors such as Insurance companies and Provident Funds.

Figure 173: Ownership pattern of outstanding Government of India dated securities


Source: RBI Database on Indian Economy, NSE EPR

Notes: 1) Commercial banks include Bank-Primary Dealers business

2) The category 'Others' comprises State Governments, Pension Funds, DICGC, PSUs, Trusts, Foreign Central Banks, HUF/Individuals, Co-operative Banks, Non-Bank Primary Dealers, Mutual Funds, Financial Institutions, and Corporates

Figure 174: Ownership pattern of outstanding State Development Loans


Source: RBI Database on Indian Economy, NSE EPR

Notes: 1) Commercial banks include Bank-Primary Dealers business

2) The category 'Others' comprises State Governments, Pension Funds, DICGC, PSUs, Trusts, Foreign Central Banks, HUF/Individuals, Foreign Portfolio Investors, RBI, Co-operative Banks, Non-Bank Primary Dealers, Mutual Funds, Financial Institutions, and Corporates

Corporate bond market performance

Corporate bond spreads widened through last year: India's corporate bond market was active in FY25 with issuance volumes expanding. Total corporate bond issuances for the year, as per NSDL data, stood at nearly Rs 10 lakh crore (up about 7.3% YoY). Much of the increase in supply came from public sector units which witnessed an increase of 30.3% YoY, while private sector issuances witnessed a decline of 3.9% YoY. At the short end, 1-year AAA-rated corporate yields eased from 7.8% at the start of the year to 7.49% by March-end. The longer end mirrored this trend, with 10-year AAA yields declining from 7.59% to 7.23% with an average spread of 51bps over the 10-Y G-sec during the same period. This softening was underpinned by a combination of stabilising inflation, sustained appetite for high-quality credit, and an improving macroeconomic backdrop. The relatively slower compression in corporate bond yields vis-à-vis G-secs suggests that while risk sentiment remained broadly constructive, investors continued to demand a premium for credit exposure amidst evolving liquidity conditions and issuance patterns.

Figure 175: Spreads for one-year AAA-rated corporate bonds across segments

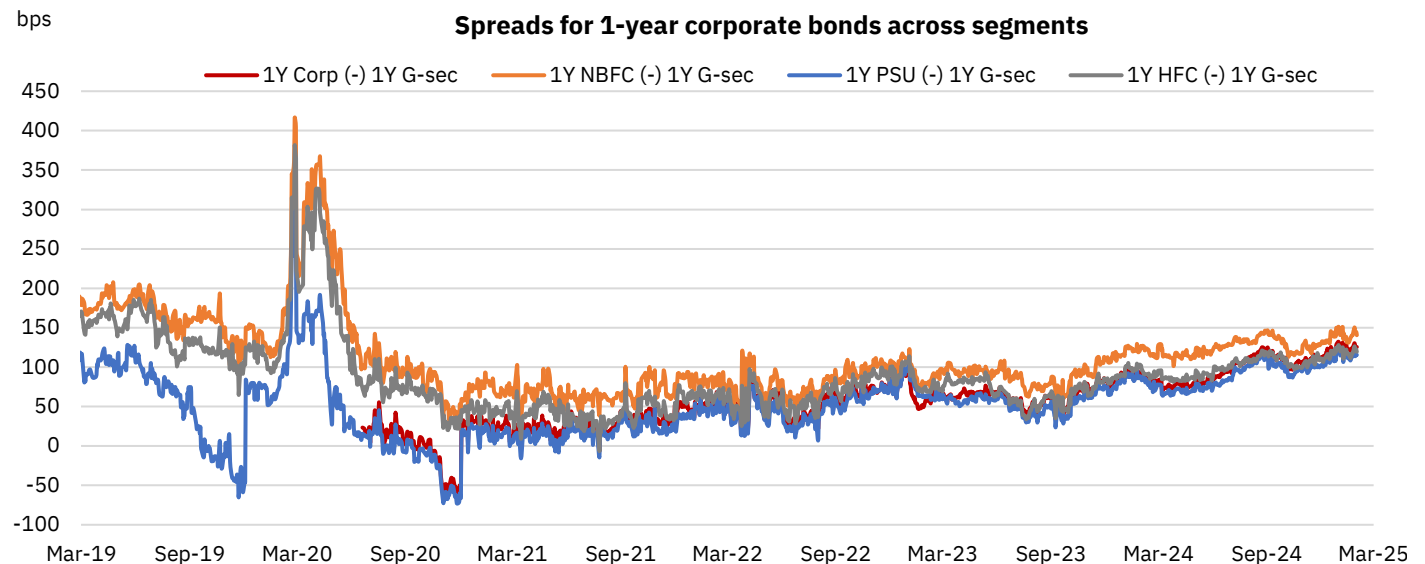


Figure 176: Spreads for three-year AAA-rated corporate bonds across segments

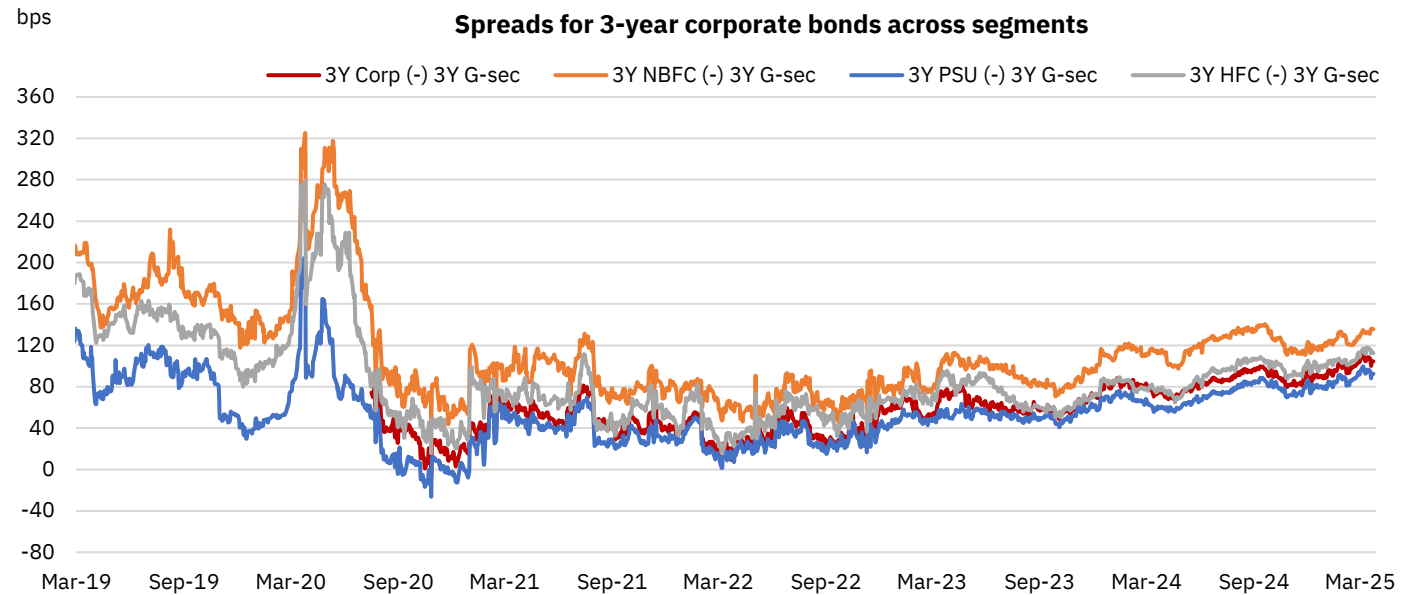


Figure 177: Spreads for five-year AAA-rated corporate bonds across segments

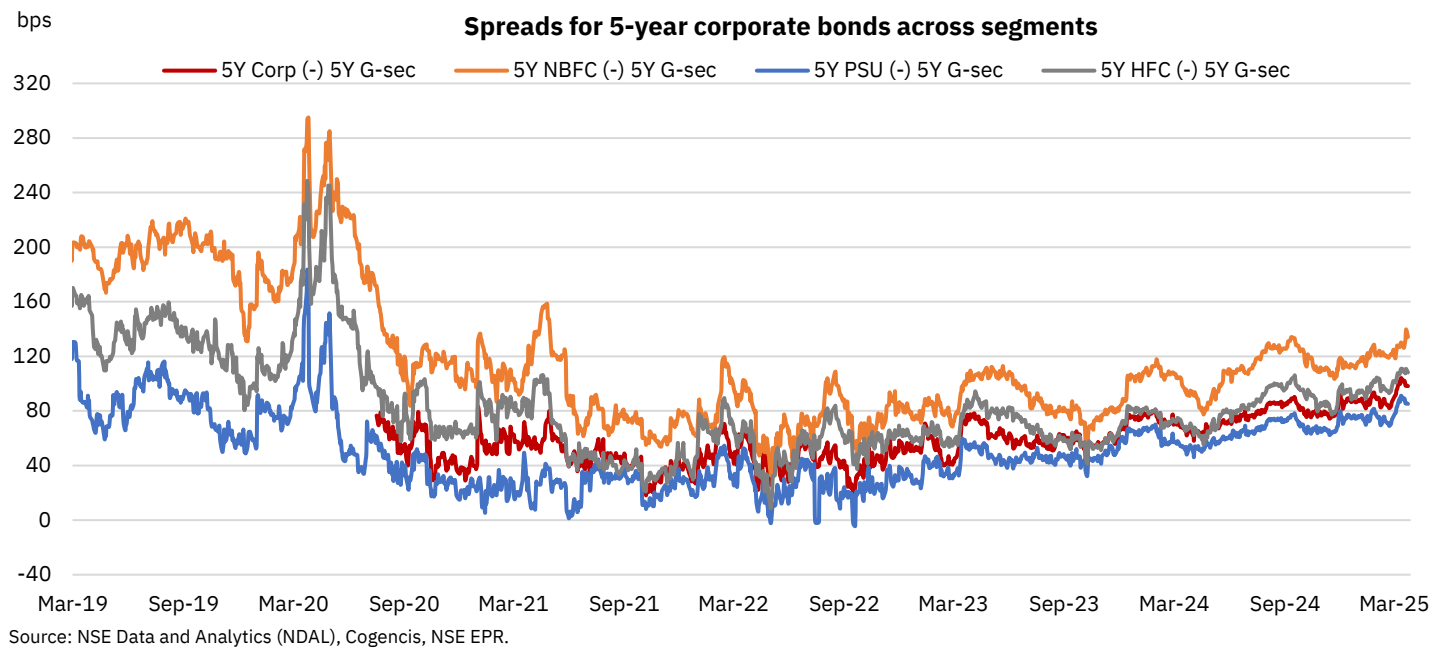
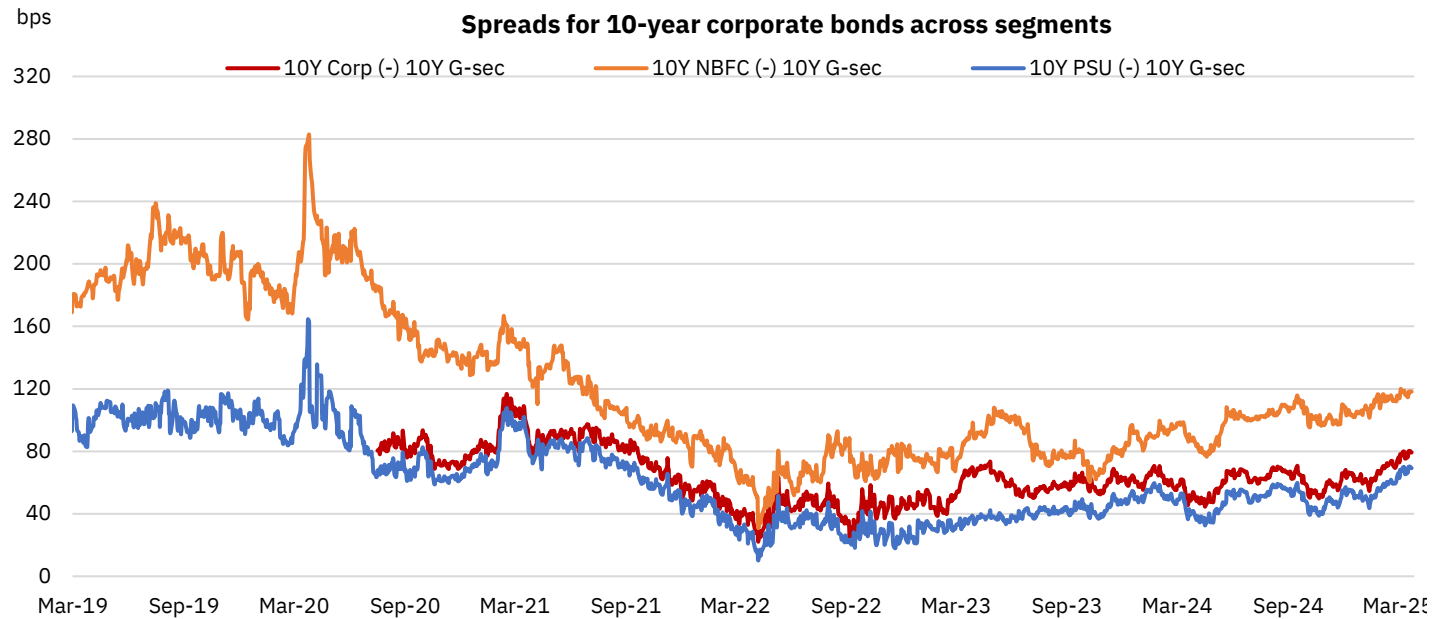
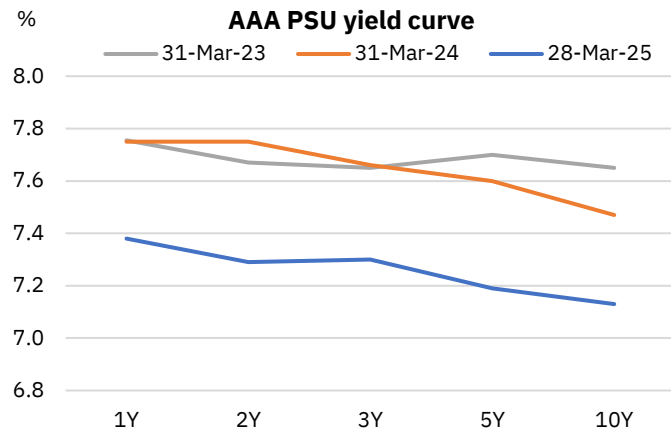
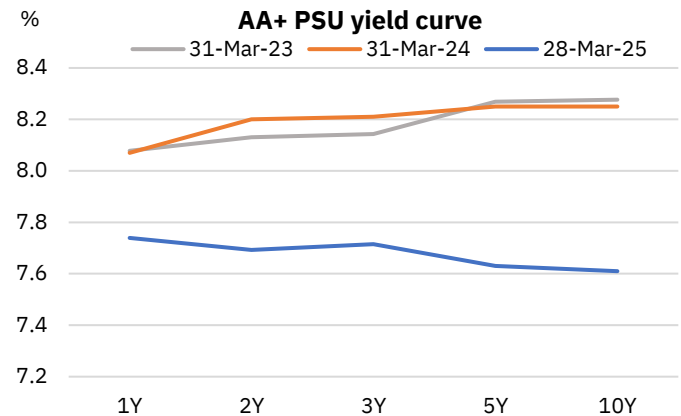


Figure 178: Spreads for 10-year AAA-rated corporate bonds across segments


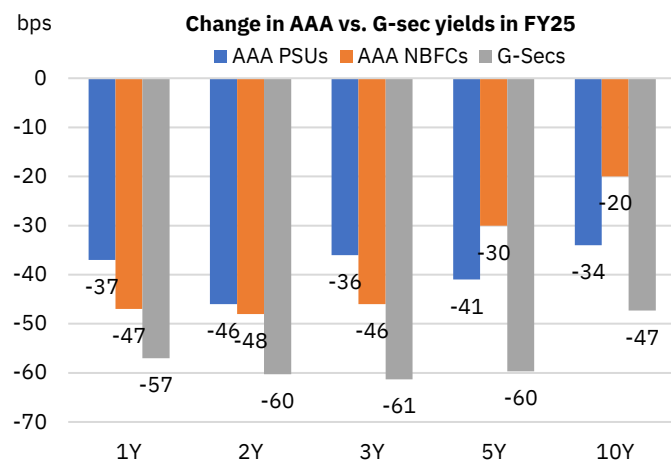
Source: NSE Data and Analytics (NDAL), Cogencis, NSE EPR

Figure 179: AAA-rated corporate bond yield curve


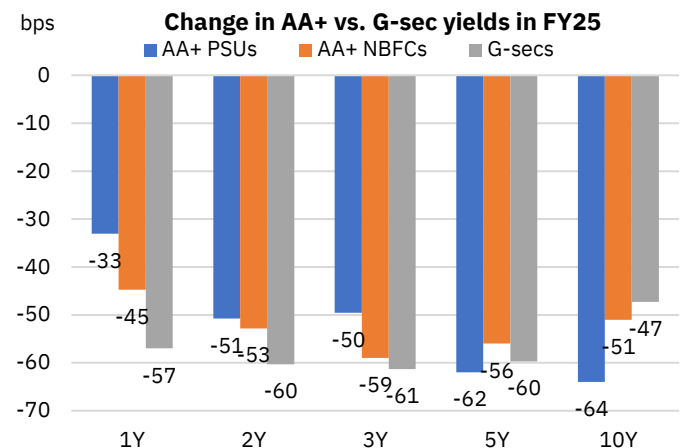
Source: NSE Data and Analytics (NDAL).

Figure 180: AA+ rated corporate bond yield curve


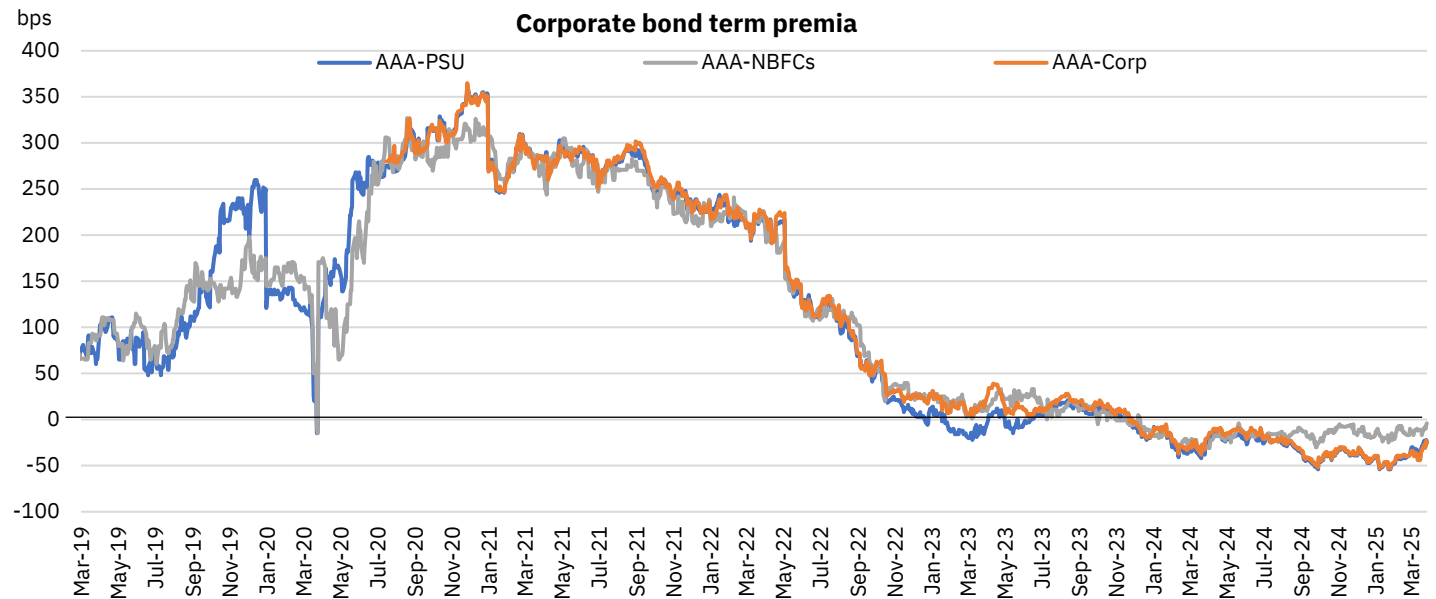
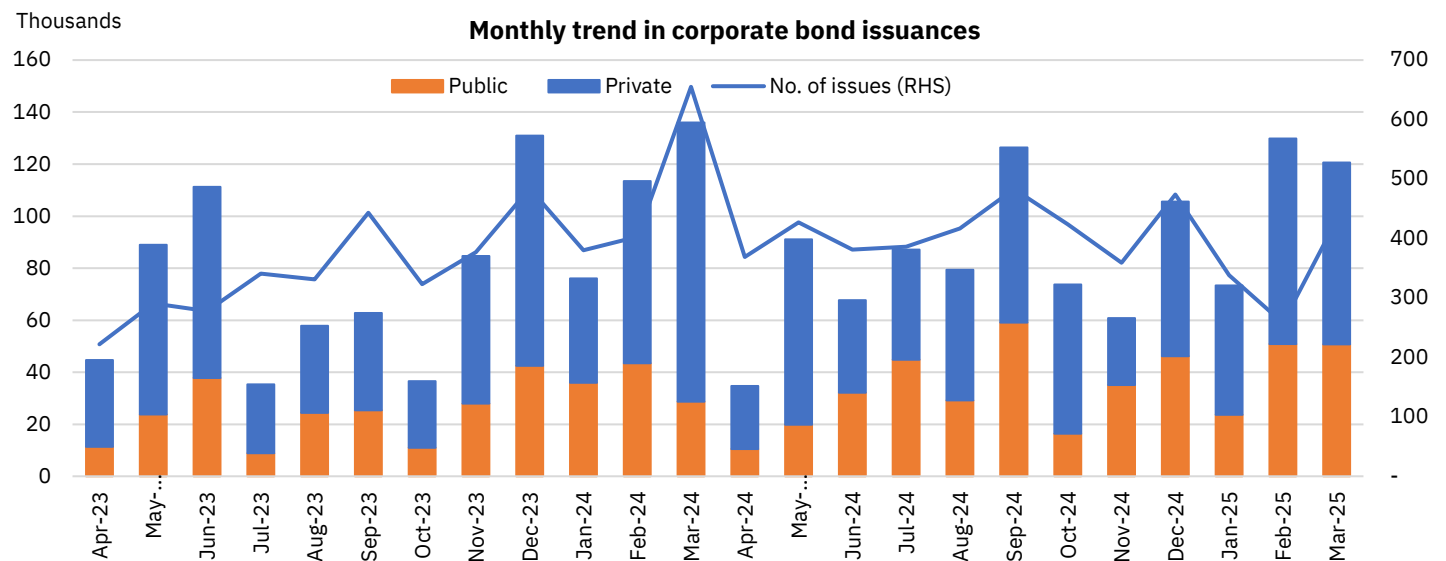
Source: NSE Data and Analytics (NDAL).

Figure 181: Change in AAA corporate bond and G-sec yields in FY25 till date


Source: NSE Data and Analytics (NDAL), Cogencis, NSE EPR

Figure 182: Change in AA+ corporate bond and G-sec bond yields in FY25 till date


Source: NSE Data and Analytics (NDAL), Cogencis, NSE EPR

Figure 183: Corporate bond term premia between 10-year and 1-year yields

Figure 184: Monthly trend in corporate bond issuances


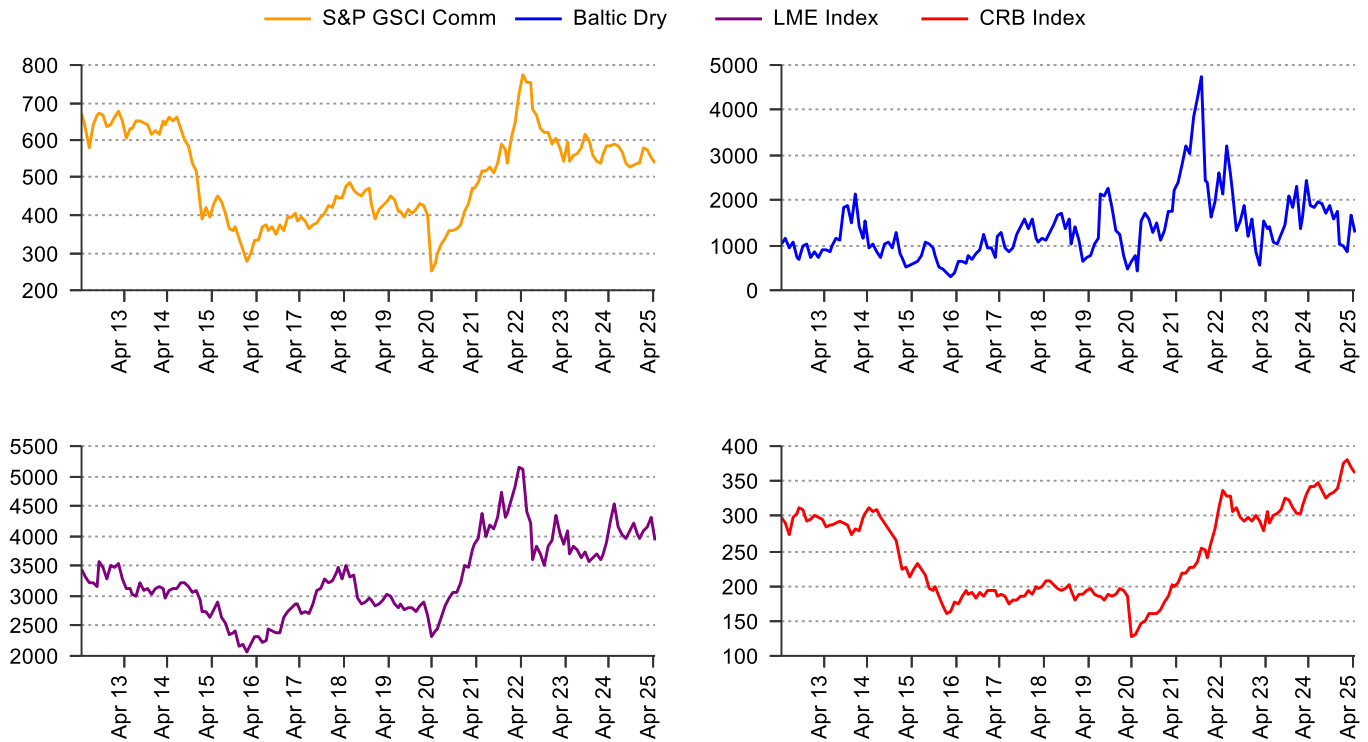
Commodity market performance

Mixed performance in the commodity market: The S&P GSCI Index witnessed a moderation of 2.5% YoY in FY25. Precious metals outperformed markedly, driven by heightened risk aversion and a strong shift towards safe-haven assets, with gold and silver leading the gains. Industrial metals also saw broad strength, supported by structural demand from technology and infrastructure, although select segments such as nickel and lead lagged. In contrast, the agricultural sector faced widespread price pressures, largely due to favourable supply conditions and weaker demand, with corn emerging as a rare outlier.

- **Energy Sector:** Crude oil prices declined by 14.5% YoY, a movement largely reflective of heightened geopolitical uncertainty and growing market apprehension surrounding a potential trade war. This downward pressure was further exacerbated by OPEC+'s recent decision to raise production levels, contributing to a more supply-heavy market environment.
- **Precious Metals:** The precious metals complex saw notable appreciation over the past year, driven by heightened global market volatility and a consequent flight to safety. Gold and silver led the gains, rising by 41.1% YoY and 36.5% YoY, respectively, amid growing demand for traditional safe-haven assets. Platinum also posted a solid performance with a 9.5% YoY increase, while palladium experienced a modest decline of 3.1% YoY.
- **Industrial Metals:** Industrial metals displayed mixed but broadly positive performance, underpinned by infrastructure-led demand and supply-side constraints. Aluminium rose by 9.7% YoY, supported by elevated energy costs and fresh US tariff measures. Copper prices increased by 10.2% YoY, driven by robust demand from data centre expansion and artificial intelligence infrastructure, alongside limited raw material availability. Tin prices saw the most pronounced rally, up 34% YoY due to persistent supply disruptions. Zinc followed suit with an 18.5% YoY rise. Conversely, nickel and lead experienced declines of 5.3% YoY and 2% YoY, respectively, amid softer demand fundamentals.
- **Agricultural Sector:** Agricultural commodities faced broad-based downward pressure over the year, with most major crops registering declines. Soyabean prices fell by 14.9% YoY, wheat by 3.4% YoY, and cotton experienced a pronounced fall of 26.7% YoY. Raw sugar also retreated, down 15.6% YoY. Notably, corn diverged from the sector's overall trajectory, posting a 3.5% YoY increase, suggesting relative resilience in certain segments of the agri-complex.

Figure 185: Movement in key commodity indices

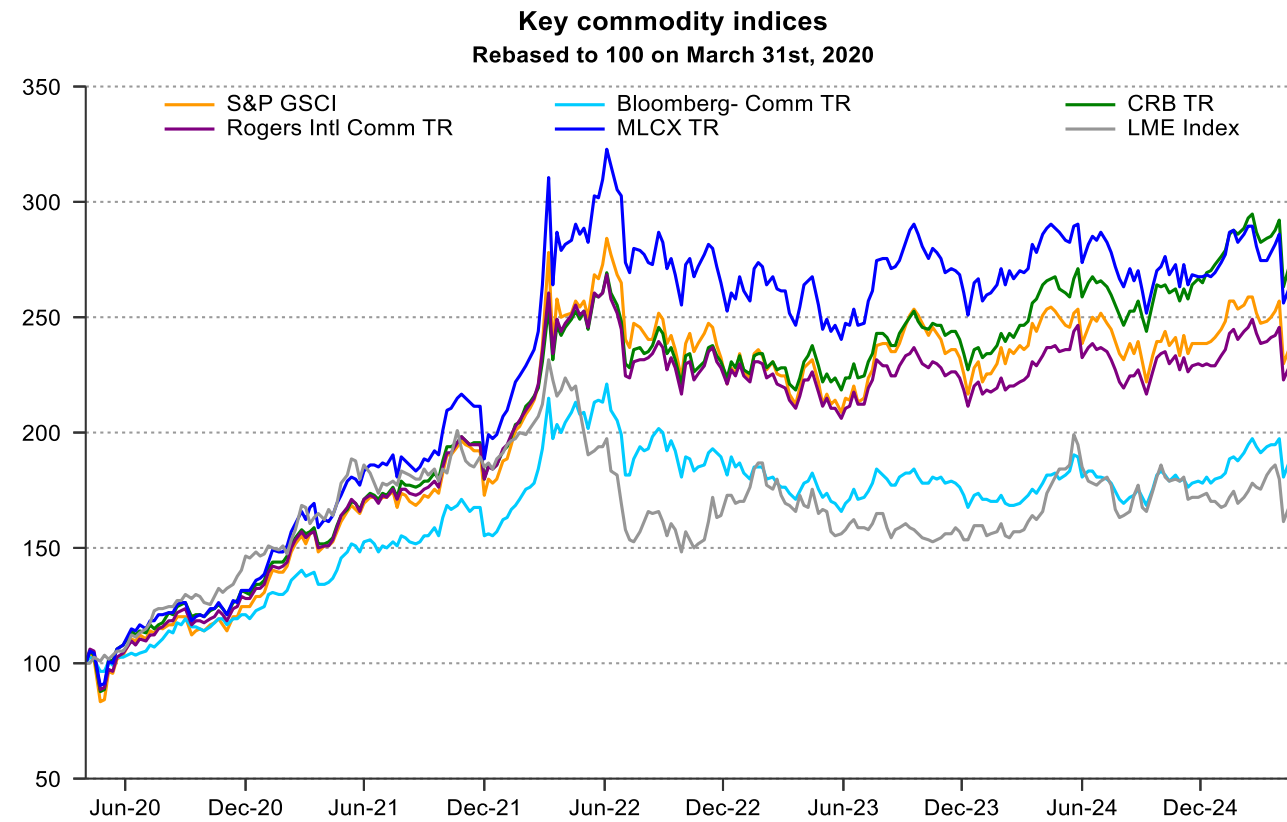
(As on April 21st, 2025)



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 186: Movement in key commodity indices since 2020

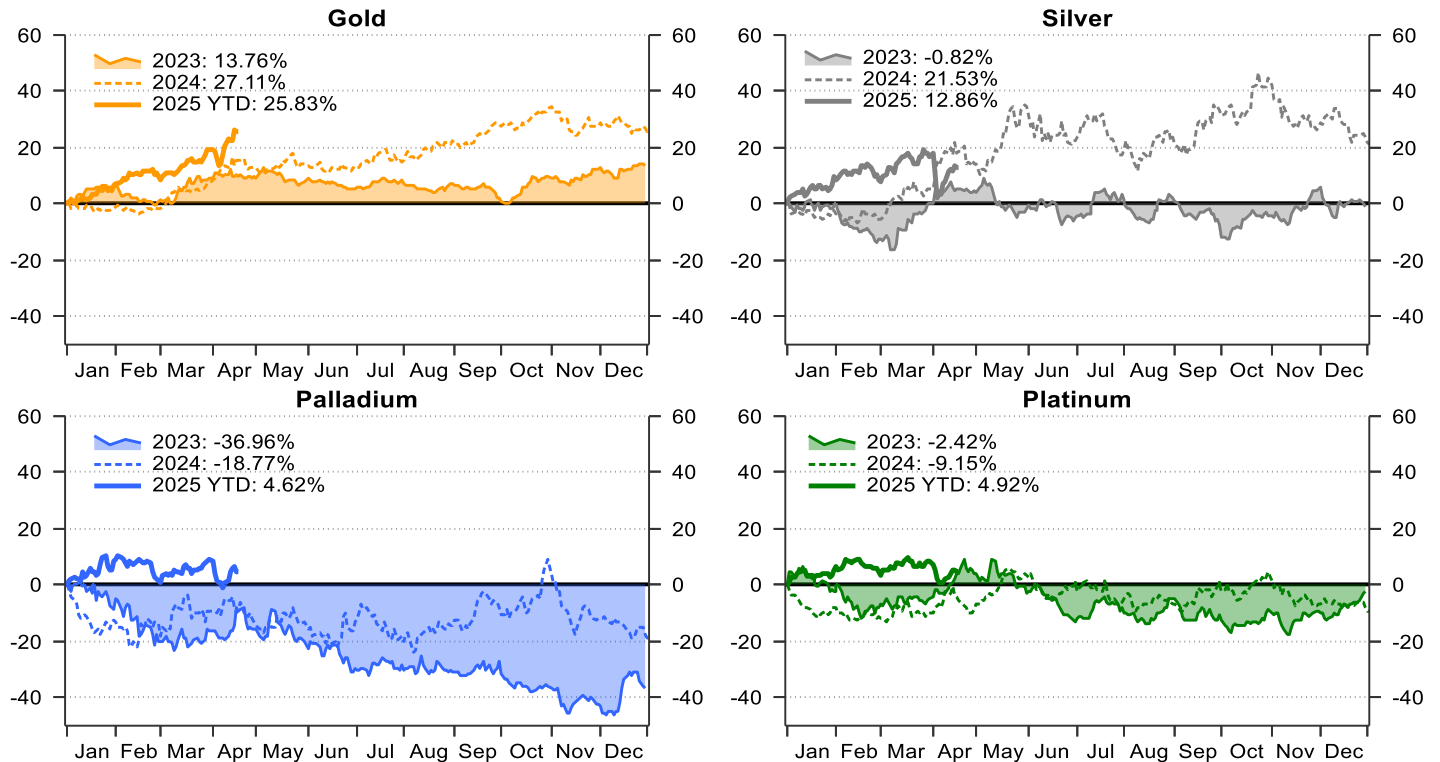
Rebased to 100 on March 31st, 2020 (As of April 21st, 2025)



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 187: Returns of key precious metals in 2023, 2024 and 2025 till date
(As of April 21st, 2025)

Returns of key Precious Metals

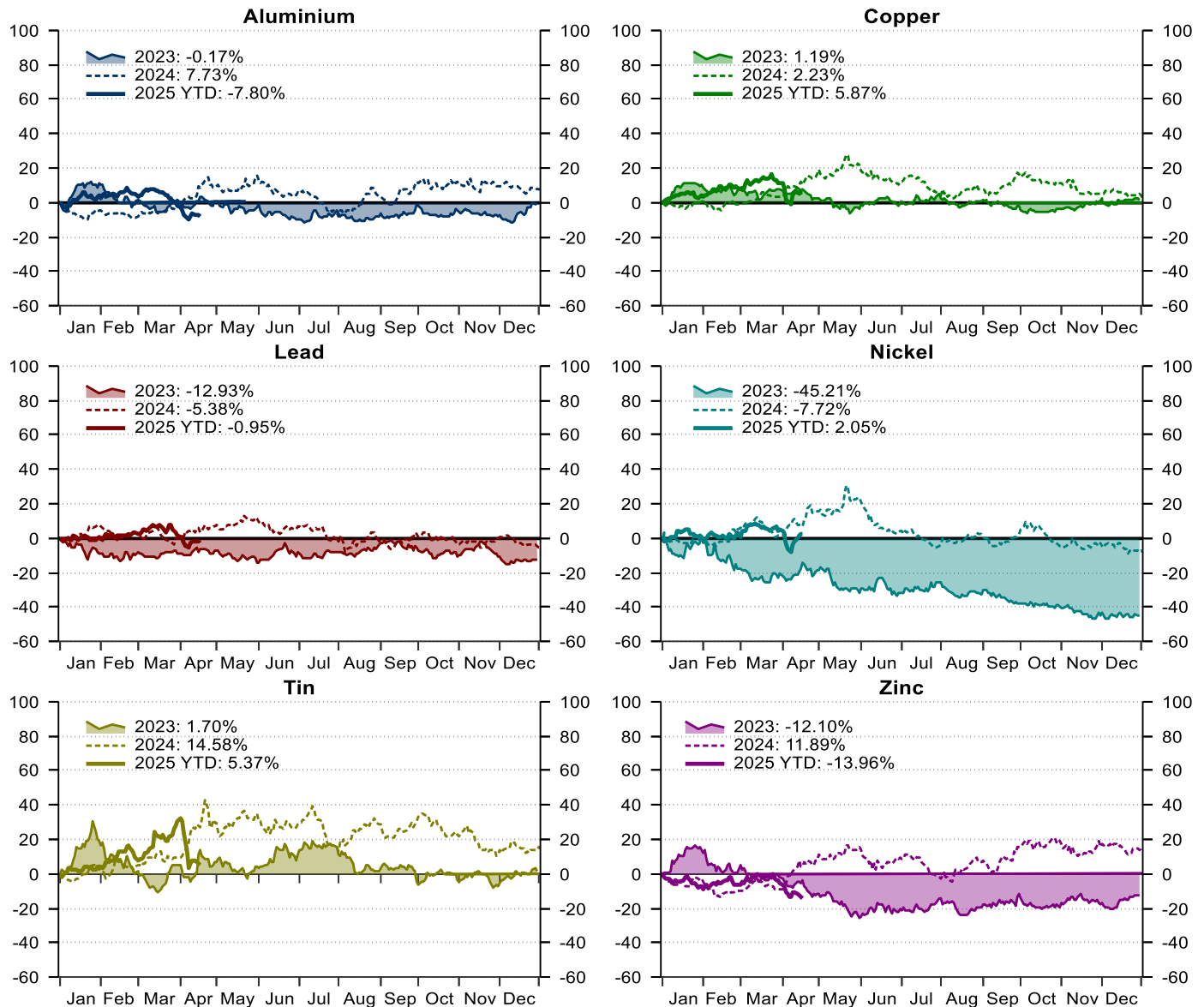


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 188: Returns of key industrial metals in 2023, 2024 and 2025 till date

(As of April 21st, 2025)

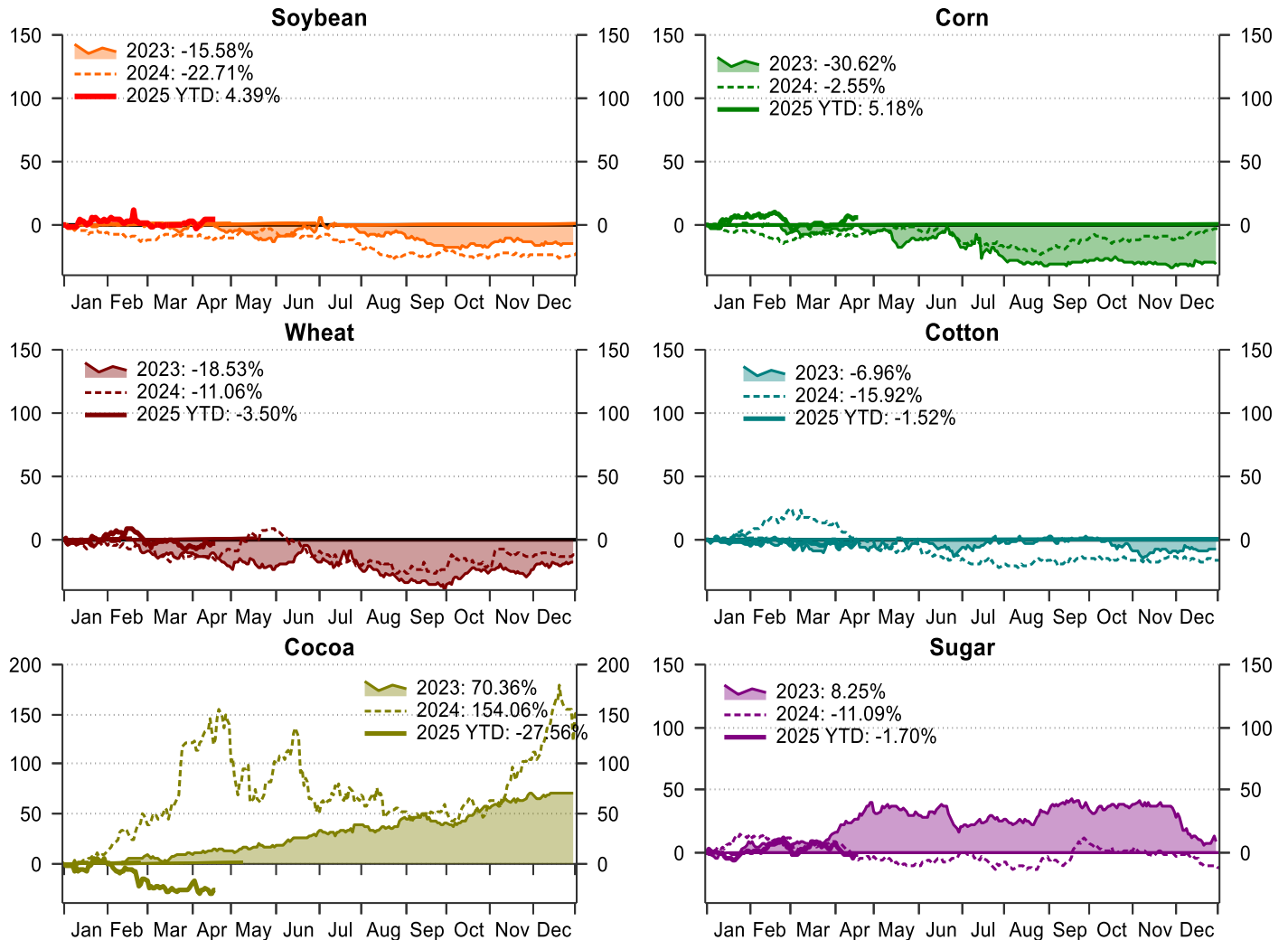
Returns of key Industrial Metals



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 189: Returns of key agricultural commodities in 2023, 2024 and 2025 till date
(As of April 21st, 2025)

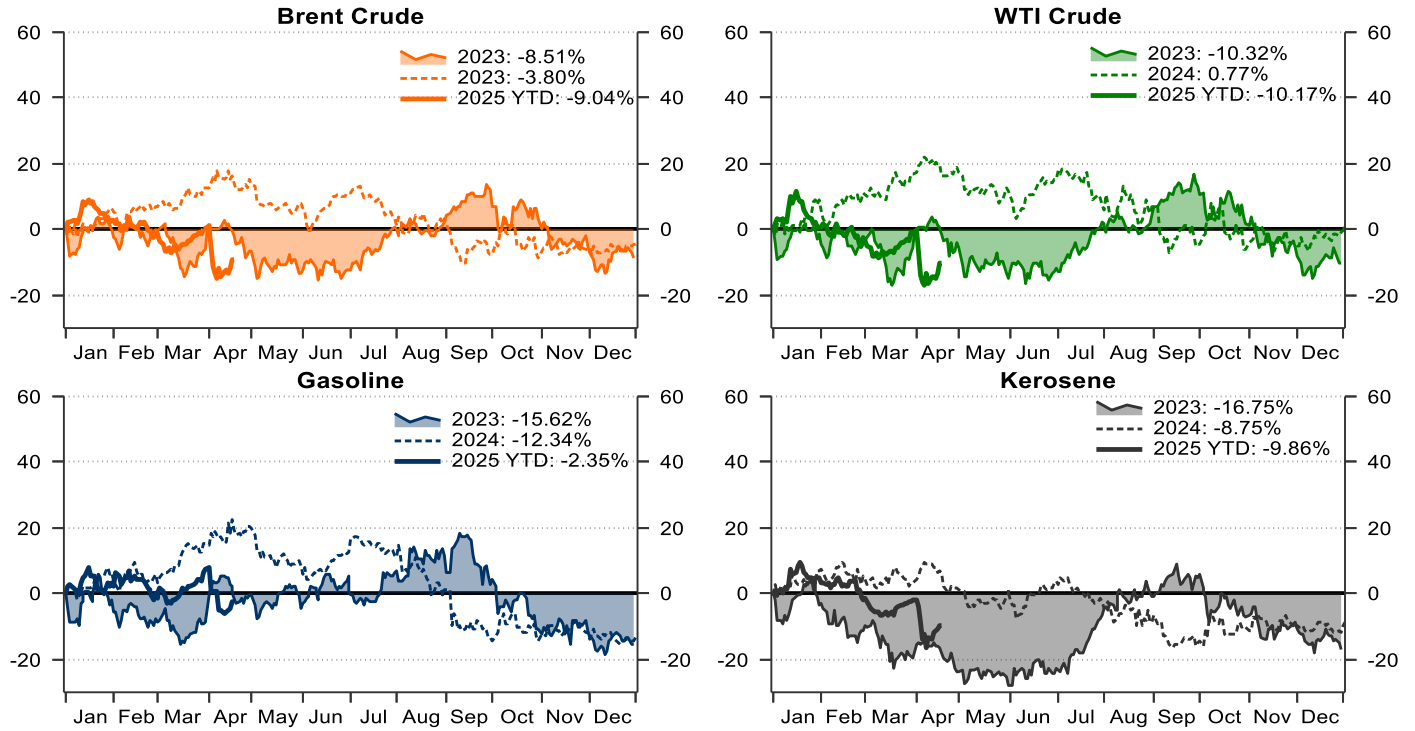
Returns of key agri commodities



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 190: Returns of key energy commodities in 2023, 2024 and 2025 till date
(As of April 21st, 2025)

Returns of key energy commodities



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Table 45: Annual performance across commodities

(As of April 21st, 2025)

Annual performance across commodities (Ranked by % change each year)

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025YTD
Palladium 13.3	Lead -2.5	Zinc 60.6	Palladium 57.6	Palladium 19.6	Palladium 52.0	Silver 47.8	Tin 91.7	Nickel 43.1	Gold 13.8	Gold 27.1	Tin 22.3
Nickel 9.0	Gold -10.5	Brent Crude 54.5	Aluminium 32.4	Gold -1.7	WTI 35.3	Copper 26.0	WTI 55.8	Brent Crude 8.3	Tin 1.7	Silver 21.5	Silver 16.2
Zinc 5.6	Silver -11.8	Tin 45.3	Copper 30.5	Tin -2.9	Nickel 31.6	Gold 24.8	Brent Crude 51.1	Platinum 7.5	Copper 1.2	Tin 14.6	Gold 15.9
Aluminium 4.0	Aluminium -17.8	WTI 45.0	Zinc 30.5	Silver -8.6	Brent Crude 24.8	Palladium 22.0	Aluminium 42.2	Palladium 7.5	Aluminium -0.2	Zinc 11.9	Copper 14.3
Gold -1.8	Tin -24.9	Palladium 20.7	Nickel 27.5	Platinum -14.4	Platinum 22.3	Zinc 19.7	Zinc 31.5	WTI 6.7	Silver -0.8	Aluminium 7.7	Platinum 8.2
Platinum -11.1	Copper -26.1	Copper 17.4	Lead 24.3	Nickel -16.5	Gold 18.7	Tin 19.6	Nickel 26.1	Silver 2.9	Platinum -2.4	Copper 2.2	Palladium 8.2
Tin -13.0	Zinc -26.5	Silver 15.1	Brent Crude 17.5	Aluminium -17.4	Silver 15.2	Nickel 18.7	Copper 25.7	Lead -0.1	Palladium -2.4	WTI 0.8	Nickel 6.3
Copper -13.7	Platinum -28.0	Aluminium 13.6	Gold 12.6	Copper -17.5	Copper 3.4	Aluminium 10.8	Lead 18.3	Gold -0.4	Brent Crude -8.5	Brent Crude -3.8	Aluminium 5.9
Lead -15.9	WTI -30.5	Nickel 13.5	WTI 12.5	Lead -19.2	Aluminium -4.4	Platinum 10.0	Gold -4.0	Copper -14.1	WTI -10.4	Lead -5.4	Lead 5.6
Silver -19.3	Palladium -31.6	Lead 11.3	Silver 6.4	Brent Crude -20.2	Lead -4.7	Lead 3.3	Platinum -10.2	Aluminium -16.3	Zinc -12.1	Nickel -7.7	Zinc -2.0
WTI -45.9	Brent Crude -35.1	Gold 9.0	Platinum 3.2	Zinc -24.5	Zinc -9.5	WTI -21.0	Palladium -10.2	Zinc -16.3	Lead -12.9	Platinum -9.2	Brent Crude -3.5
Brent Crude -48.9	Nickel -41.8	Platinum 3.5	Tin -5.2	WTI -25.3	Tin -12.0	Brent Crude -21.8	Silver -11.7	Tin -37.1	Nickel -45.2	Palladium -9.2	WTI -5.4

Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

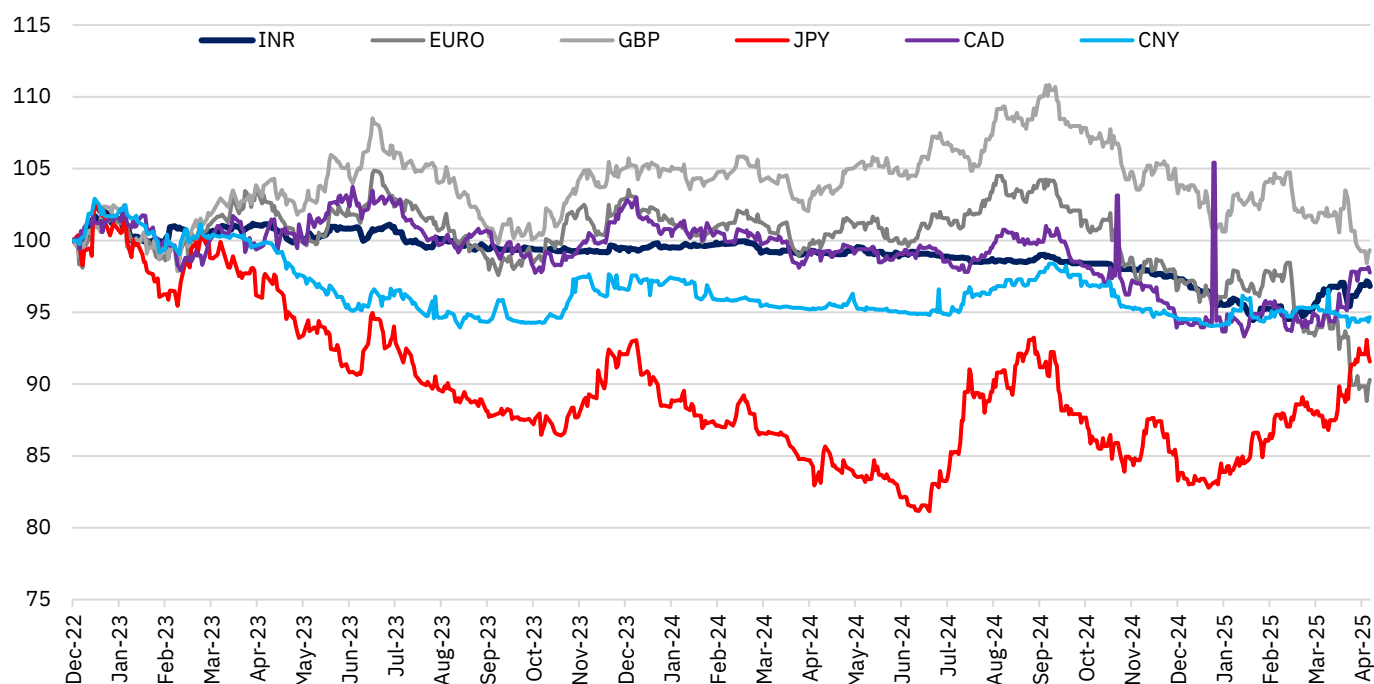
Currency market performance

INR faces pressure in FY25 but shows recovery by year-end...: In FY25, the INR experienced phases of volatility, initially coming under pressure after the US election results. Over the span of the previous fiscal year, the INR depreciated by 2.4% thanks to persistent FPI outflows from domestic equity markets (-273% YoY) and the prevailing strength of the US Dollar (DXY: +1.3% YoY). Despite these headwinds, the rupee's performance remained relatively stable when compared to other global currencies, as the dollar's rally weighed broadly across major currency pairs. This can be attributed to healthy government finances with fiscal consolidation underway, a declining current account deficit, improved liquidity conditions, moderating oil prices, along with comfortable foreign exchange reserves (US\$677.83 bn).⁶⁸ However, towards the end of the year, a reversal in dollar strength (-3.2% MoM), coupled with renewed FPI inflows into the debt segment (US\$3.3 bn in Mar'25), provided support to the INR. This shift enabled the currency to recoup as much as 2.4% in Mar'25 alone, highlighting the rupee's resilience amid evolving global and domestic dynamics.

Globally, most major currencies depreciated against the greenback. Among DM currencies, the Japanese Yen saw the steepest decline (-5.3% YoY), followed by the Canadian Dollar (-2.9% YoY) and the Euro (-0.8% YoY). Emerging market currencies were more volatile, barring the South African Rand (+2.6% YoY), with the Turkish Lira (-22.1% YoY), Brazilian Real (-11.5%), and Russian Ruble (-4.7%) experiencing the sharpest depreciations, while the Chinese Yuan posted a moderate decline (-0.9% YoY). The Rupiah (-4.3%) also weakened significantly.

Figure 191: Movement in INR and major DM currencies against dollar since beginning of 2023

(Rebased to 100 on December 30th, 2022)

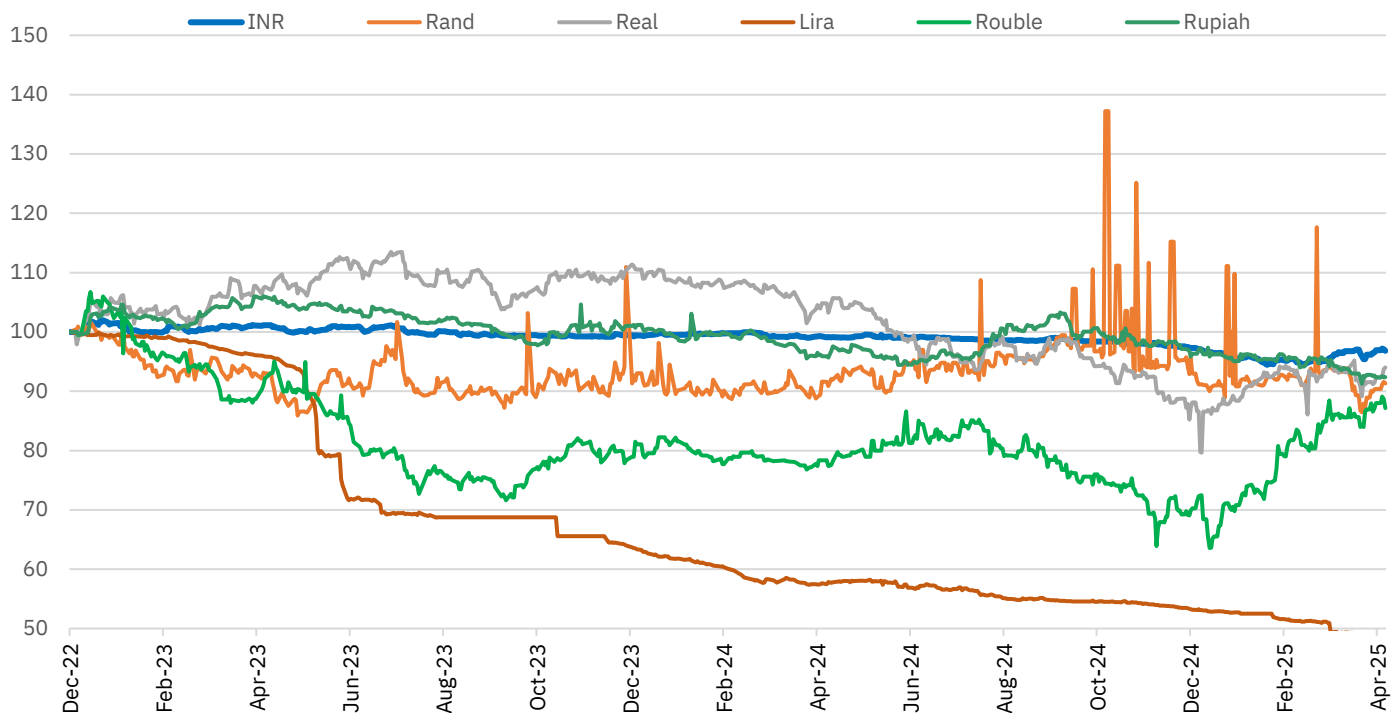


Source: Cogencis, NSE EPR.

⁶⁸ RBI Weekly Statics, Foreign Exchange Reserves as of Apr 11th, 2025

Figure 192: Movement in INR and major EM currencies against dollar since the beginning of 2023

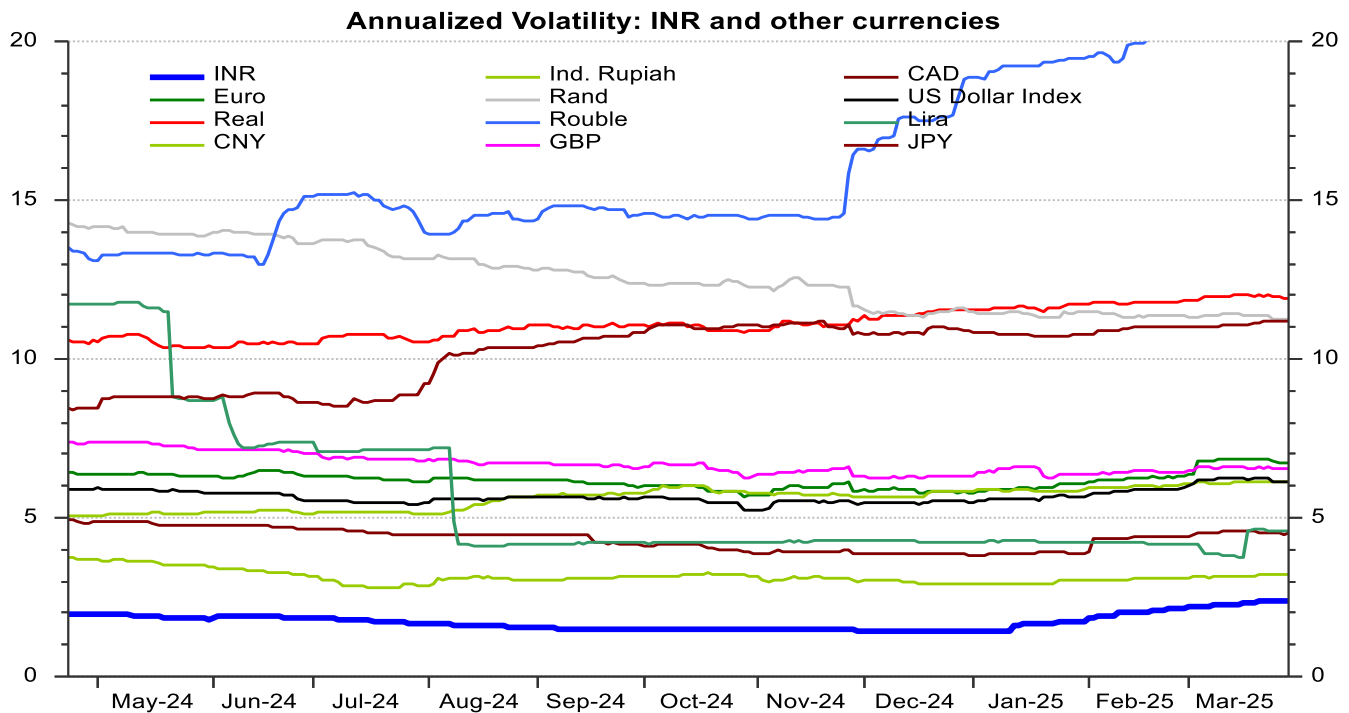
(Rebased to 100 on December 30th, 2022)



Source: Cogencis, NSE EPR.

In FY25, INR volatility moderates despite global headwinds: The INR's average annualized volatility declined modestly to 2.7% in FY25, down from 3.6% in FY24, marking one of the lowest levels and positioning it among the least volatile major emerging market currencies. This sustained stability underscores India's strong external buffers and proactive forex management by the RBI, despite global headwinds such as looming tariffs, the Fed's monetary stance, and geopolitical uncertainties. In contrast, the Russian Ruble continued to exhibit the highest annualized volatility among emerging market currencies at 17.1%, driven by persistent geopolitical tensions and oil price volatility. Other EM currencies, including the South African Rand (13.9%), Brazilian Real (12.5%), and Indonesian Rupiah (5.5%), also displayed reduced volatility in FY25 vis-à-vis FY24 levels. Among developed market currencies, the Japanese Yen recorded the highest annual volatility at 10.8%, a notable increase from prior years, driven by shifts in yield differentials and policy divergence from other central banks. The Pound Sterling and Euro saw more moderate levels of volatility at 8.5% and 7.2%, respectively.

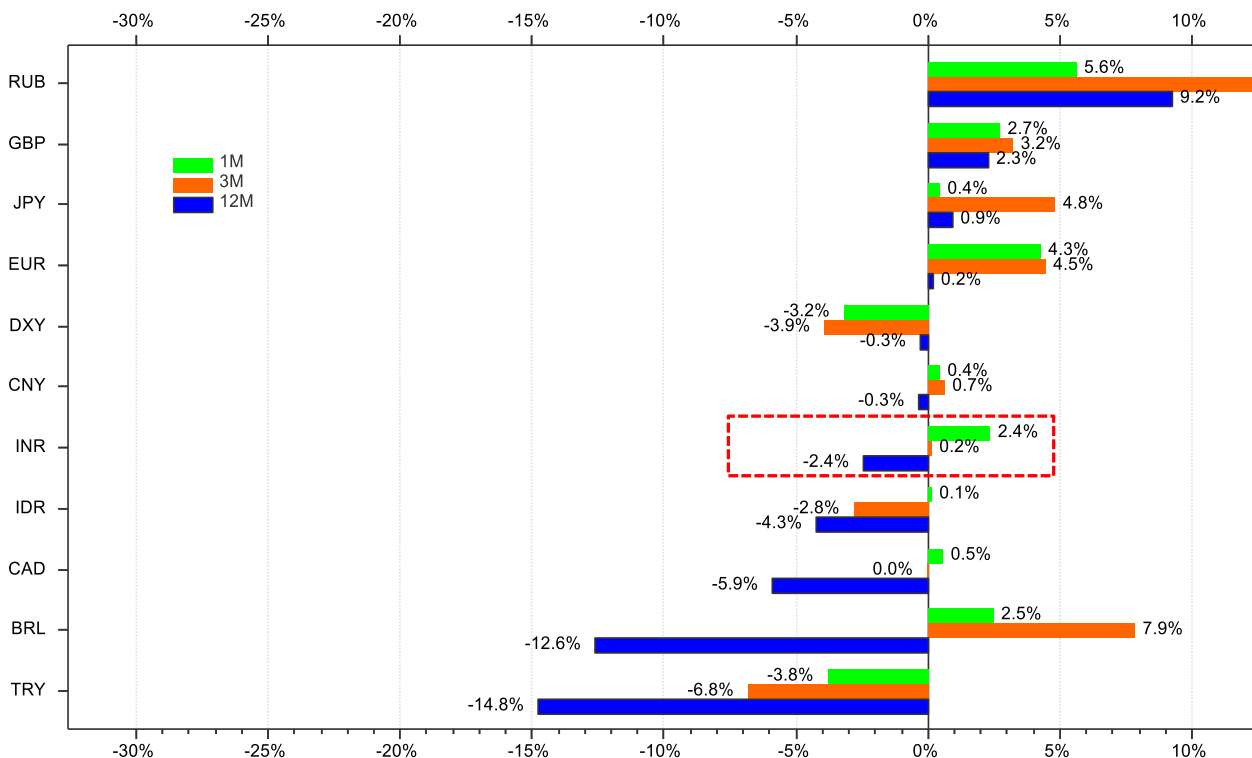
Figure 193: Annualized volatility of INR and other DM and EM currencies



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 194: INR vs. other major developed and emerging market currencies

INR & Key Currencies vs. the USD (1M, 3M, 12M)



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR. As of March 31st, 2025

Figure 195: RBI forex reserves and USDINR

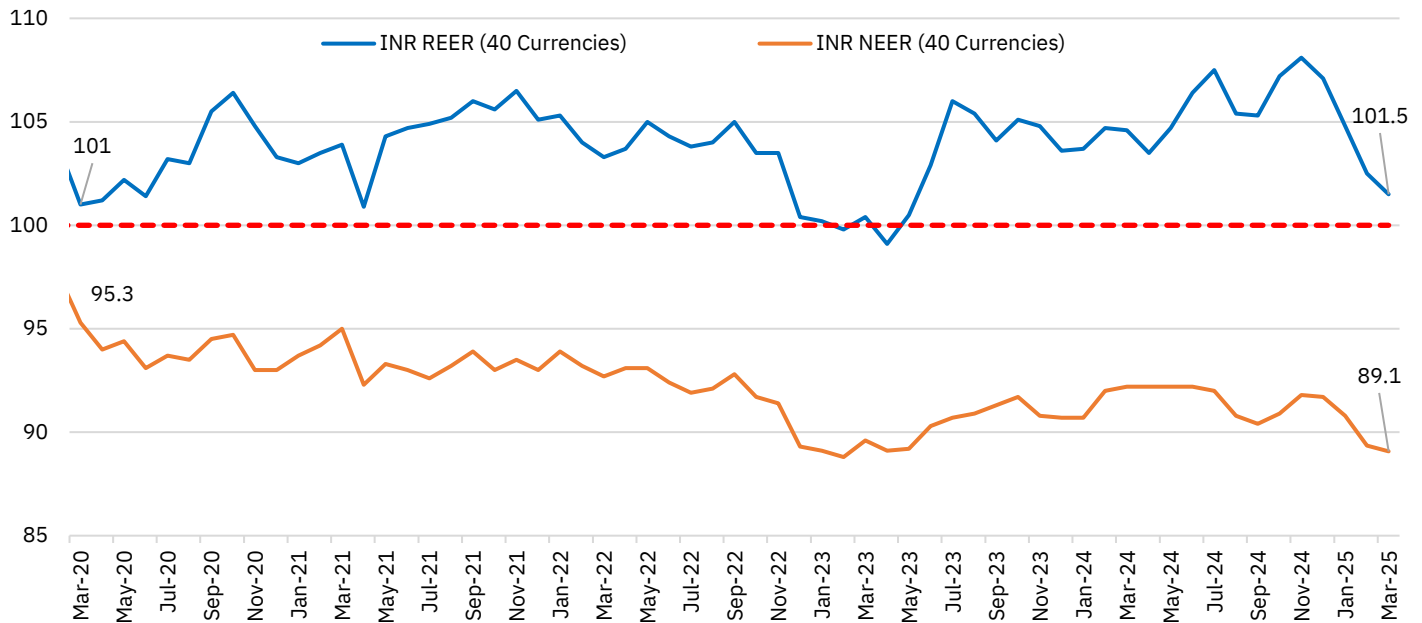


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

REER/NEER trend indicated INR overvaluation in FY25: During the fiscal year gone by, the INR continued to be overvalued, with the 40-currency trade-weighted Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) rising to 105.3 (+1.6% YoY). Meanwhile, the Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) increased by 0.4% YoY to 91.1 (up from 90.8 in FY24). On a sequential basis, the INR strengthened against the greenback and witnessed appreciation (+2.4% MoM in Mar'25). Notably, it remained in the overvalued zone for the 23rd consecutive month. The 40-currency trade-weighted REER eased to 101.5 (-100 bps MoM), moderating slightly from its peak of 108.1 recorded last November. Meanwhile, the NEER continued its downward trajectory, declining to 89.1 (-30 bps MoM) in Mar'25. Overall, both REER and NEER have gradually moderated since H1FY25. The average REER moderated to 105.2 (-26.7 bps) and the average NEER to 90.6 (+102.8 bps). This reflects an easing in the extent of INR overvaluation, thereby strengthening currency competitiveness.

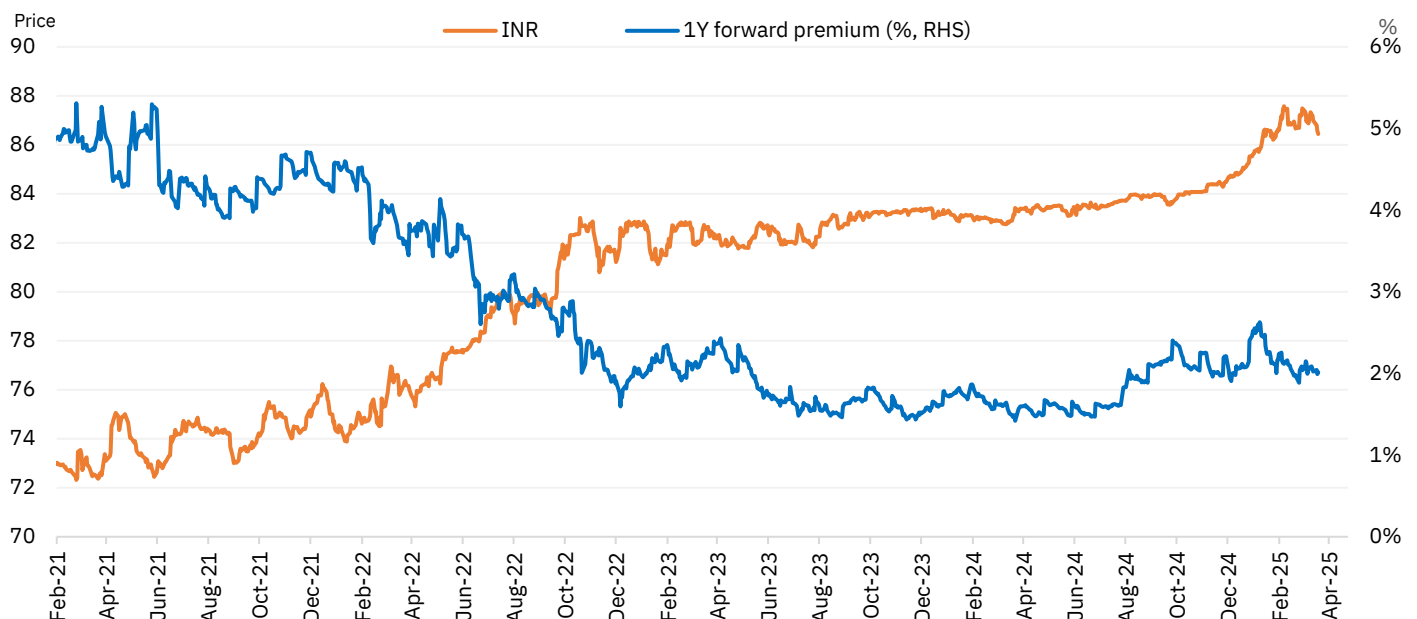
Figure 196: Real and nominal effective exchange rates of INR

Consumer Price Index-based, 2015-2016 = 100



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

One-year forward premium continues to moderate, albeit remaining volatile: The fiscal year trend of one-year forward premiums for the INR from FY22 to FY25 reveals a steady decline, reflecting changing global and domestic monetary dynamics. Starting at 4.3% in FY22, as India maintained an accommodative monetary stance during the pandemic, there was a sharp drop to 2.7% in FY23 and a further decline to 1.7% in FY24, followed by a slight increase to 1.9% in FY25. Despite these declines, the stabilization of premiums in 2024 reflects India's robust macroeconomic fundamentals, improved forex reserves, and confidence in the rupee, demonstrating a balance between domestic stability and external headwinds.

Figure 197: USDINR and 1-year forward premium


Source: NSE Cogencis, NSE EPR.

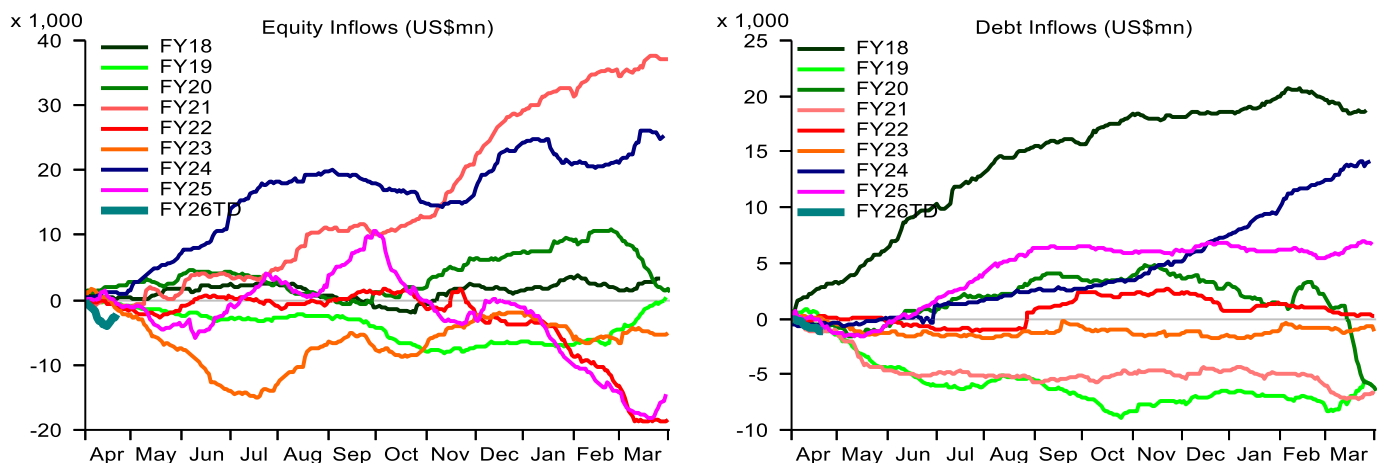
Institutional flows across market segments in India

FPIs flows remained volatile in FY25: After being net buyers in four of the first six months of FY25, FPIs turned heavy sellers in October—a month that marked the worst performance for Indian equities since the pandemic's onset. The selloff was triggered by rising global trade uncertainty following Mr. Trump's decisive electoral victory, concerns over domestic growth prospects, and elevated market valuations. FPIs remained net sellers through most of the second half, barring modest buying in December, leading to net outflows of US\$14.6 bn for FY25—nearly offsetting the net inflows recorded in FY24. Average monthly outflows exceeded US\$4 bn during H2 FY25, with October alone witnessing record-high outflows of US\$11.1 bn. Although FPIs turned aggressive buyers in the final week of FY25, registering net inflows of US\$3.6 bn over six trading sessions, selling pressure resumed in the new fiscal year. In April, FPIs initially withdrew US\$4 bn, followed by partial recovery with net inflows of US\$3.3 bn over the next eight sessions. This heightened volatility reflects deepening investor caution, driven by uncertainty around US trade policy under President Trump and lingering global economic headwinds.

Debt markets saw net inflows for the second year in a row: FPIs were buyers of Indian debt in eight out of 12 months of FY25, benefiting from sustained buying following India's inclusion in global bond indices, easing inflation trajectory, and expectations of monetary easing by the RBI. FPIs injected a net amount of US\$6.7bn in FY25 after US\$14.6bn net inflows in the previous fiscal year. FPI activity in the new fiscal year remained on the sidelines, with net outflows of US\$ 1.1 bn (as of April 21st, 2025), reflecting broader caution across asset classes.

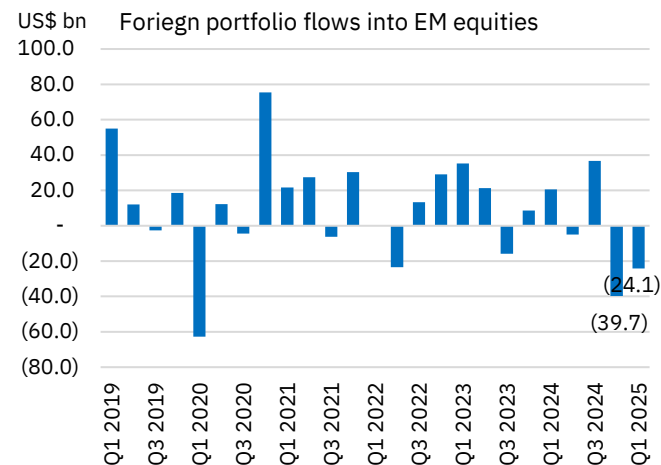
Figure 198: Net inflows by FIIs in Indian equity and debt markets

Cumulative FII net inflows over last eight years (FY)



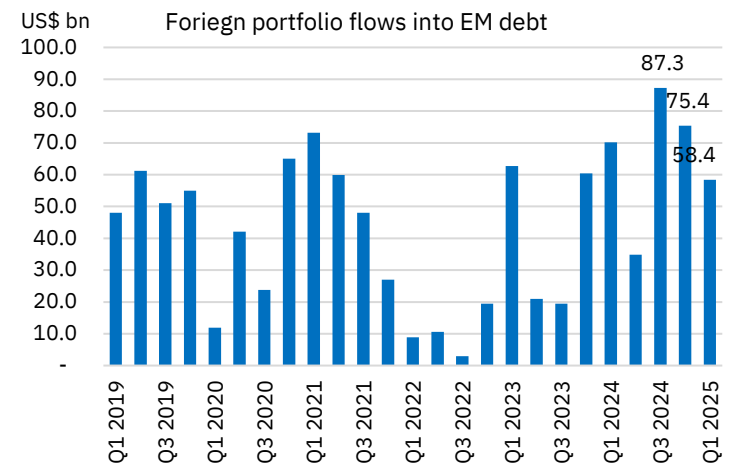
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 199: Foreign portfolio flows into emerging market equities



Source: Institute of International Finance, NSE EPR

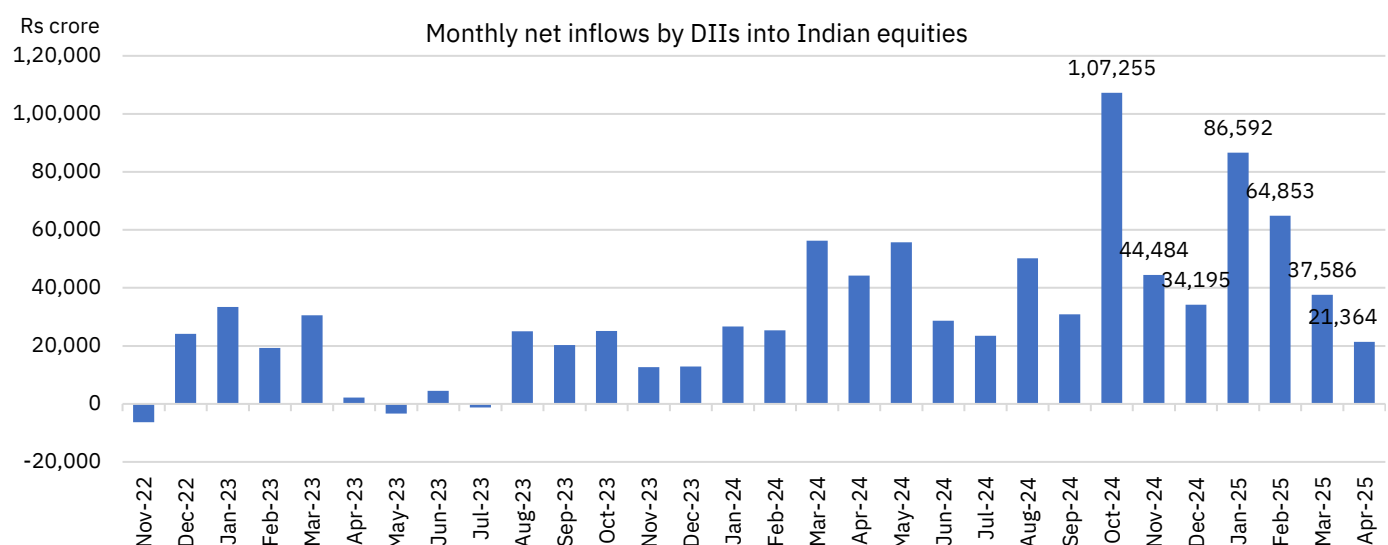
Figure 200: Foreign portfolio flows into emerging market debt



Source: Institute of International Finance, NSE EPR

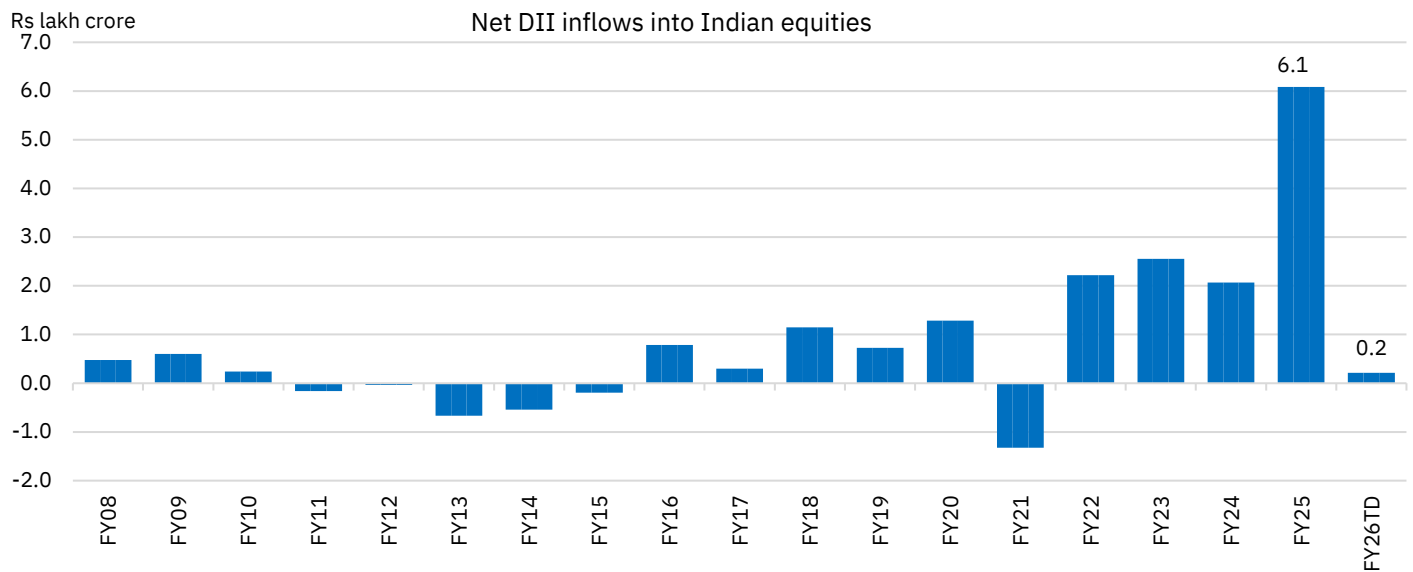
DIIs continue to remain buyers in Indian equities and net sellers in Indian debt: DIIs have been consistent buyers of Indian equities since August 2023, benefiting from robust SIP inflows, thereby fully compensating for volatile FPI flows during this period. DIIs invested a net amount of US\$71.8bn or Rs 6.08 lakh crore in FY25—the highest ever—thereby providing downside support to the markets. This was much higher than the combined net inflows over the previous two fiscal years. DIIs further invested Rs 21.3k crore (US\$ 2.5bn) in April 2025 (as of April 21st, 2025), offsetting the continued selling by FPIs. This strong buying by DIIs was primarily led by domestic mutual funds (DMFs), who invested a net amount of US\$4.7 lakh crore (US\$55.5bn) in FY25, aided by strong SIP inflows. DMFs further invested Rs 14,908.5 crore (US\$ 1.7bn) in April 2025 (as of April 18th, 2025). DMFs have been net sellers of Indian debt for the past 19 out of 20 months, with net record annual outflows of Rs 4.4 lakh crore in FY25. DMFs, however, have turned modest buyers of Indian debt in April, with net inflows of Rs 10,204 crore (US\$ 1.2bn) as of April 18th, 2025.

Figure 201: Monthly net inflows by DIIs in Indian equity markets



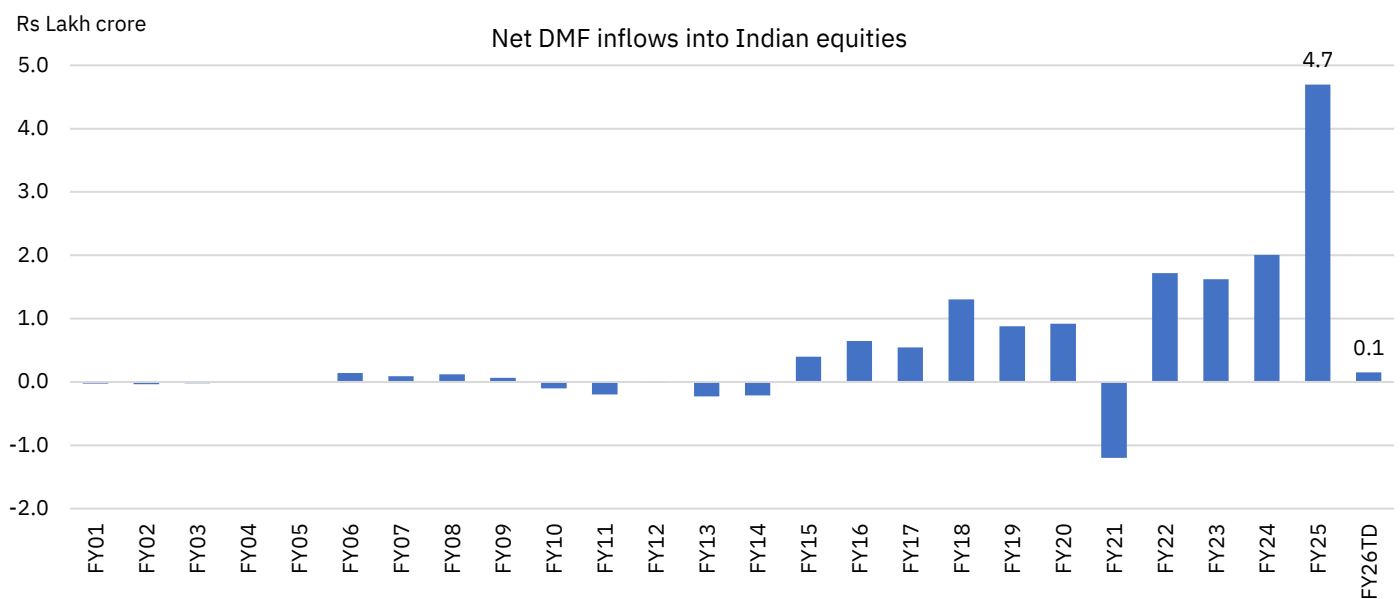
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR. Data for April is as of April 21st, 2025.

Note: The figure above shows total traded value executed by DIIs across exchanges, compiled based on trading codes entered by Trading Members at the time of order entry and corresponding client category classification provided by trading members.

Figure 202: Annual net inflows by DIIs in Indian equity markets


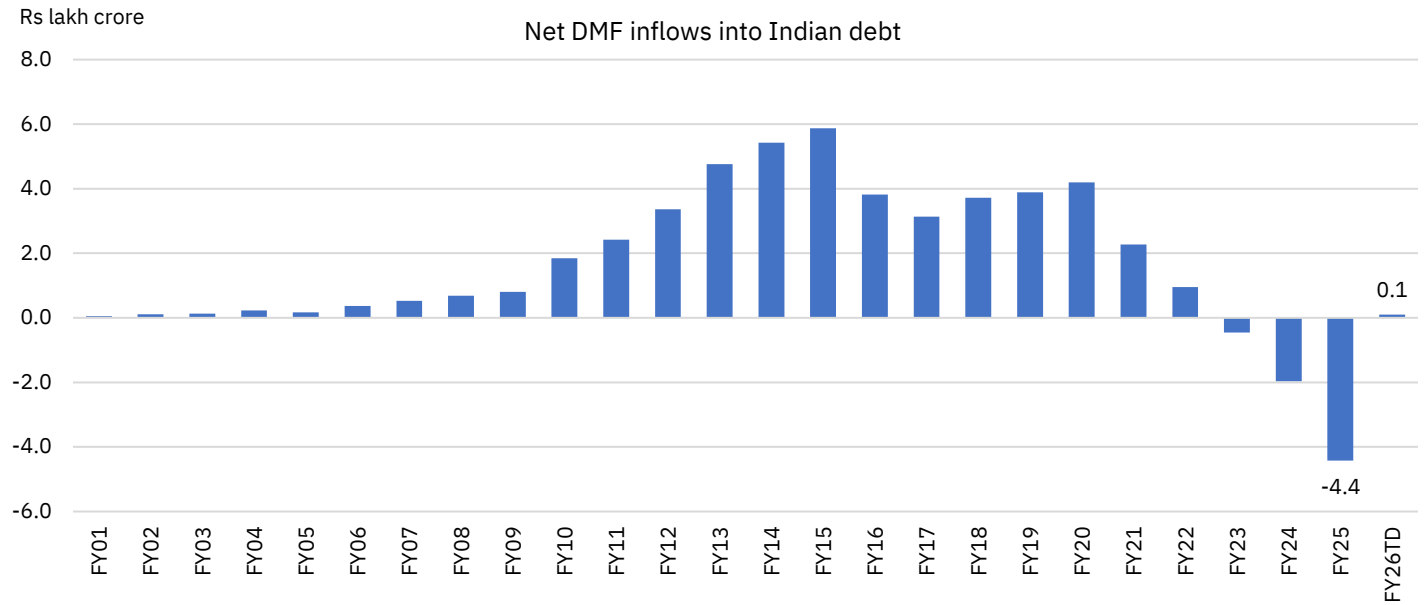
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR. *Data for FY26TD is as of April 21st, 2025

Note: The figure above shows total traded value executed by DIIs across exchanges, compiled based on trading codes entered by Trading Members at the time of order entry and corresponding client category classification provided by trading members.

Figure 203: Annual net inflows by domestic mutual funds in Indian equity markets


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR. *Data for FY26TD is as of April 18th, 2025.

Figure 204: Annual net inflows by domestic mutual funds in Indian debt markets



Primary markets

Market Statistics: Fund mobilisation

Fund raised through IPOs stood at a record level in FY25: The year witnessed a record-breaking 242 companies getting listed on NSE, raising a total of Rs 1.7 lakh crore (~US\$20 bn)—the highest ever in a single year. Of these, 79 companies debuted on the Main Board, collectively raising a record Rs 1.6 lakh crore, with an average IPO size of just over Rs 2,000 crore. Meanwhile, 163 companies listed on the NSE Emerge platform, mobilising over Rs 7,000 crore (highest since inception) at an average IPO size of Rs 44 crore.

The year also featured three marquee IPOs — Hyundai Motor India Ltd, Swiggy Ltd, and NTPC Green Energy Ltd — which together raised Rs 49,186 crore, accounting for 30.3% of the total capital raised through Main Board IPOs. This highlights the strong investor appetite for large, high-quality offerings across diverse sectors.

Follow-on public offers (FPOs) garnered Rs 18,150 crore over the year, while rights issues — often a preferred route for existing shareholder engagement — saw issuances totalling Rs 16,096 crore. Preferential allotments recorded a particularly sharp uptick. On the Main Board, companies raised Rs 62,688 crore — an 81% YoY increase — underlining its continued relevance as a flexible and strategic financing tool. Meanwhile, the NSE Emerge platform posted a significant 349% YoY rise in funds raised through preferential allotments, reaching Rs 1,668 crore, further signalling rising investor confidence in emerging and mid-sized enterprises. Qualified Institutional Placements (QIPs) made a strong comeback, with total fundraising soaring to Rs 1.3 lakh crore — a remarkable 92% growth compared to the previous year. On the secondary market front, capital raised through the Offer for Sale (OFS) mechanism totalled Rs 29,077 crore — up 34% from Rs 21,769 crore in FY24. Cumulatively, the equity markets mobilised Rs 4.3 lakh crore in FY25 — representing a 110% YoY surge — marking one of the most dynamic years for equity capital formation in the Indian capital market.

The debt segment of the capital markets registered a resilient performance in FY25, with total funds raised through debt instruments rising to Rs 14.2 lakh crore — a notable 24% increase over the Rs 11.4 lakh crore mobilised in FY24. Commercial Papers (CPs) continued to be the instrument of choice for short-term corporate financing, with issuances climbing 31% YoY to Rs 7.7 lakh crore. Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) issued via private placements — which form the bulk of long-term debt mobilisation — also recorded solid growth. Fundraising through this route rose by 19% to Rs 6.4 lakh crore in FY25, reaffirming its role as a prominent channel for corporates debt funding. Conversely, public issuances of NCDs witnessed a sharp contraction with fund raising of Rs 3,259 crore, marking a steep 71% decline YoY.

Table 46: Annual trend of fund mobilisation through equity and debt in the last two fiscal years

Segments (Rs crore)	Modes	FY25	FY24	% YoY change
Equity (Main Board) - Primary markets	Fresh listing	57,639	28,763	100
	OFS	1,04,878	32,611	222
	Fresh listing + OFS	1,62,517	61,374	165
	FPO	18,000	-	-
	Rights	15,670	13,437	17
	Preferential allotment	62,688	34,549	81
	QIPs	1,28,488	66,891	92
Equity (SME) - Primary markets `	Fresh listing	6,695	4,348	54
	OFS	416	273	52
	Fresh listing + OFS	7,111	4,622	54
	FPO	150	27	456
	Rights	426	120	254
	Preferential allotment	1,668	371	349
	QIPs	215	80	169
Secondary markets	OFS	29,077	21,769	34
Total equity raised		4,26,010	2,03,239	110
InvITS	Fresh listing	1,578	10,868	(85)
	Rights	1,715	5,629	(70)
	Preferential allotment	10,382	8,978	16
	QIPs	5,455	6,850	(20)
REITs	Fresh listing	-	3,200	(100)
	Rights	-	-	-
	Preferential allotment	1,841	400	360
	QIPs	3,500	2,305	52
Total business trusts raised		24,471	38,230	(36)
Debt	CPs	7,70,812	5,90,582	31
	NCDs (Private)	6,44,372	5,40,350	19
	NCDs (Public)	3,259	11,145	(71)
Total debt raised		14,18,443	11,42,077	24
Total fund mobilisation		18,68,924	13,83,547	35

Source: NSE EPR

Notes:

1.Amount raised through debt issuances include reissuances of debt securities

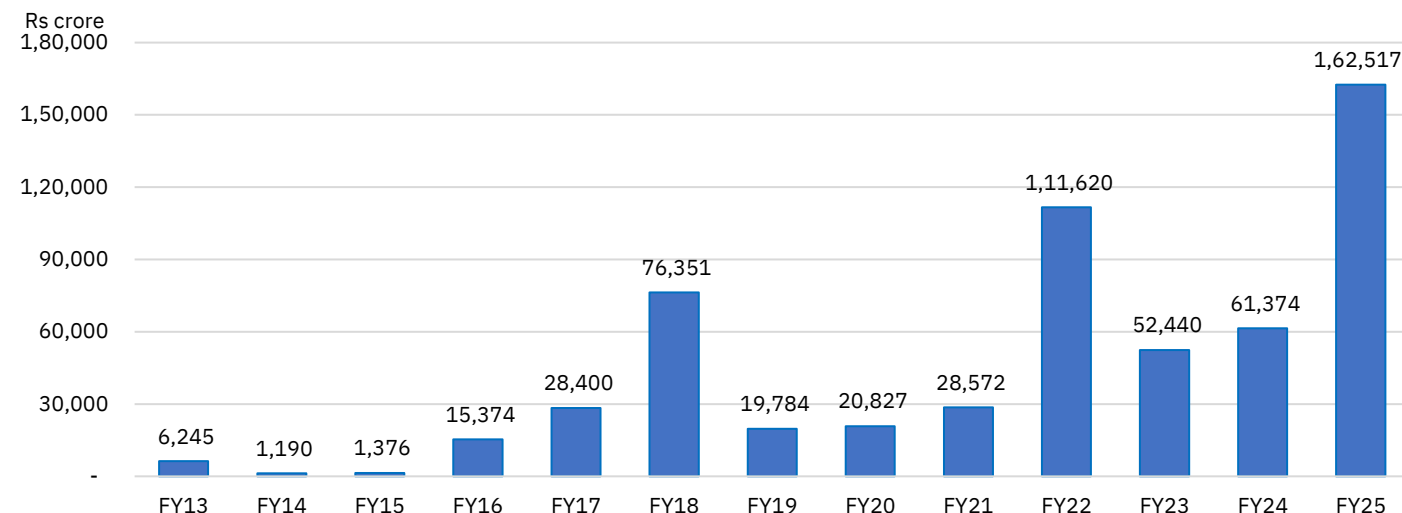
2.Figures in brackets represent percentage decrease

Table 47: Monthly trend of fund mobilisation through equity and debt in FY25

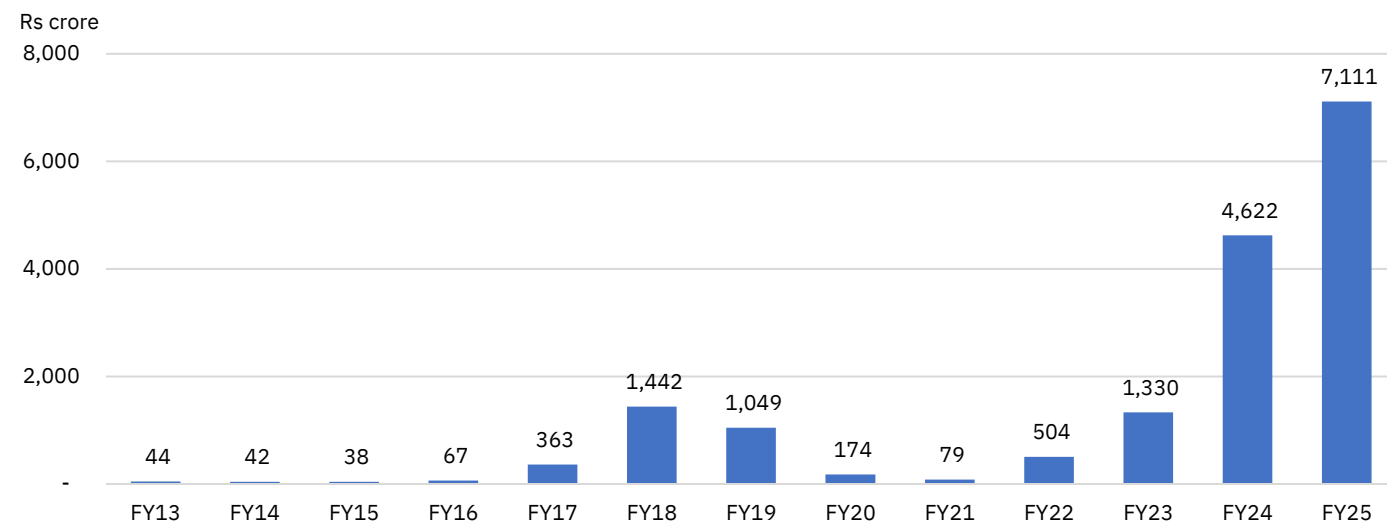
Segments (Rs crore)	Modes	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Equity (Main Board) - Primary markets	Fresh listing	430	3,413	777	3,113	8,954	8,018	4,816	20,066	6,322	1,204	525	-
	OFS	4,624	6,193	1,180	1,765	5,746	6,807	28,943	15,663	19,703	874	13,380	-
	Fresh + OFS	5,055	9,606	1,957	4,878	14,700	14,825	33,759	35,729	26,025	2,078	13,905	-
	FPO	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rights	1,566	1,492	805	2,295	3,184.7	336.5	311	229	3,675	143	617	1,016
	Pref. allot.	6,260	23,914	6,068	3,731	592.9	4,977	1,952	1,042	2,355	3,997	2,439	5,360
	QIPs	11,472	3,040	2,750	13,699	12,033	18,333	15,539	11,150	31,144	3,961	-	5,368
Equity (SME) - Primary markets	Fresh listing	538	405	380	873	653	1,140	966	104	557	295	519	266
	OFS	-	7	22	157	6	54	14	-	9	48	87	12
	Fresh + OFS	538	411	402	1,030	659	1,194	980	104	567	342	607	278
	FPO	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rights	-	-	-	300	-	49	25	49	3	-	-	-
	Pref. allot.	50	49	105	103	148.9	148	146	227	167	263	190	72
	QIPs	-	-	25	-	-	150	-	40	-	-	-	-
Secondary markets	OFS	-	-	82	806	4,908	8,667	2,026	7,082	77	5,407	-	23
Total equity raised		42,940	38,513	12,193	26,993	36,227	48,678	54,738	55,651	64,012	16,191	17,756	12,117
InvITS	Fresh listing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,578	-	-
	Rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,715	-	-	-
	Pref. allot.	-	-	501	-	400	-	694	-	-	5,501	-	3,286
	QIPs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,455
REITs	Fresh listing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pref. allot.	-	-	1,228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	613
	QIPs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-
Total business trusts raised		-	-	1,729	-	400	-	694	-	5,215	7,079	-	9,353
Debt	CPs	43,362	69,915	90,408	49,218	54,424	62,735	53,856	50,846	84,307	42,634	73,052	96,055
	NCDs (Pvt.)	15,950	30,966	42,209	64,565	53,288	73,470	46,766	58,618	75,636	44,380	49,875	88,649
	NCDs (Pub.)	-	1,000	334	-	-	996	200	-	546	-	-	184
Total debt raised		59,313	1,01,881	1,32,951	1,13,782	1,07,712	1,37,201	1,00,821	1,09,464	1,60,488	87,014	1,22,927	1,84,888
Total fund mobilisation		1,02,253	1,40,394	1,46,874	1,40,775	1,44,339	1,85,879	1,56,253	1,65,115	2,29,716	1,10,285	1,40,684	2,06,357

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Amount raised through debt issuances include reissuances of debt securities

Figure 205: Annual trend on equity raised through IPOs on Mainboard


Source: NSE EPR

Figure 206: Annual trend on equity raised through IPOs on NSE Emerge


Source: NSE EPR.

QIBs held a major share of allocation for Mainboard issuances in FY25: In FY25, equity allocation to Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIBs) surpassed Rs 1 crore or 67% (as against 58% in FY24) of the total capital raised by 79 newly listed companies listed on the Mainboard of the Exchange. Notably, of these listed companies, 56 companies issued equity under Regulation 6(1) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations while remaining 23 companies issued equity share under Regulation 6(2). The allocation to Retail Individual Investors (RIIs) stood at Rs 31,666 crore or 19% of the total allocations in FY25 (vs. 26% in FY24). Further, the allocation to Non-Institutional Investors (NIIs) stood at Rs 19,361 crore or 12% in FY25 (vs. 14% in FY24).

Under regulation 6(1), min. allotment to Retail is 35%, NII is 15% and that to QIB is capped at 50%.

Under regulation 6(2), max. allotment to Retail is 10%, NII is 15%, while allotment to QIB is min. 75%

Table 48: Monthly trend for equity issuance and allocation on Mainboard in FY25

Month	No. of issuances	Amount raised (Rs crore)			Allocation by categories (Rs crore)				
		Under section 6(1) ⁶⁹	Under section 6(2) ⁷⁰	Total	Retail Individual Investors	Non-Institutional Investors	Qualified Institutional Buyers	Market Maker	Others
April	3	780	4,275	5,055	700	758	3,596	-	-
May	5	4,842	4,764	9,606	2,164	1,437	5,982	-	23
June	5	1,217	740	1,957	499	293	1,162	-	3
July	5	4,878	-	4,878	1,703	730	2,433	-	13
August	8	2,228	12,473	14,700	2,023	2,201	10,449	-	28
September	13	14,825	-	14,825	4,934	2,115	7,049	-	727
October	7	33,759	-	33,759	6,341	3,248	23,996	-	175
November	8	6,080	29,649	35,729	4,979	3,709	25,800	-	1,241
December	15	16,548	9,477	26,025	6,575	3,832	15,596	-	22
January	6	1,090	988	2,078	480	312	1,286	-	-
February	4	13,046	859	13,905	1,267	726	11,865	4	42
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

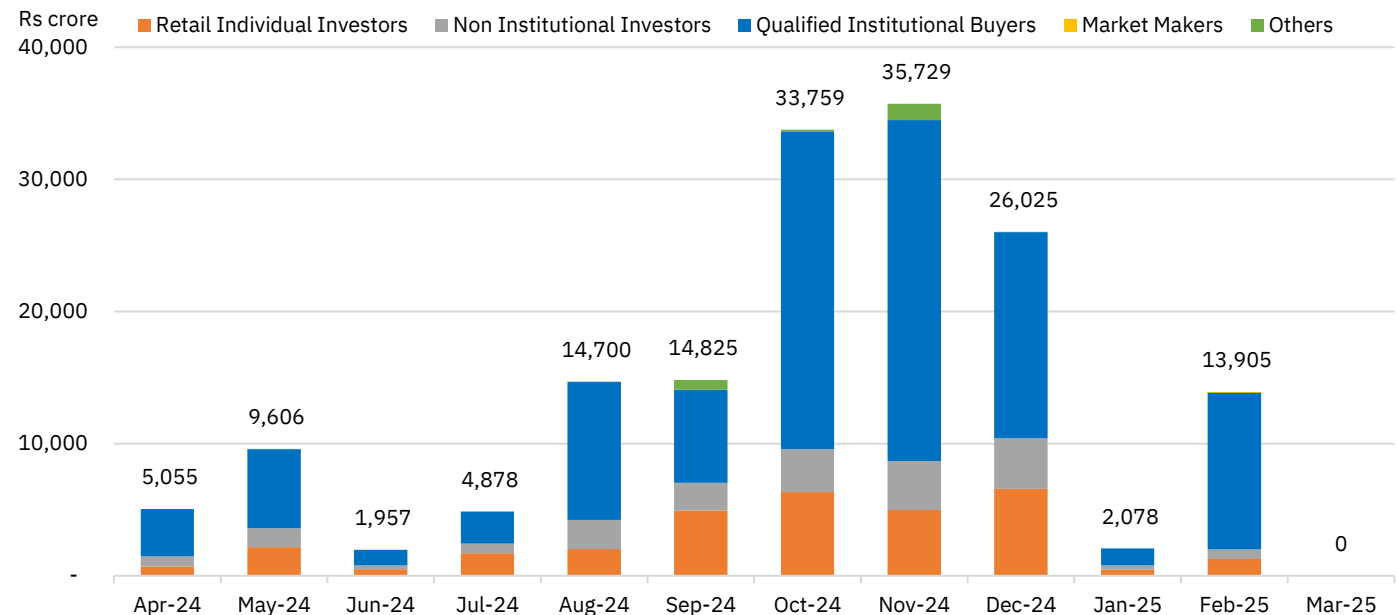
Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Anchor investors are included in qualified institutional buyers (QIB)

2. Others include shareholders, employees, policy holders, underwriters, and promoter contribution

⁶⁹ SEBI | Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 [Last amended on May 17, 2024]

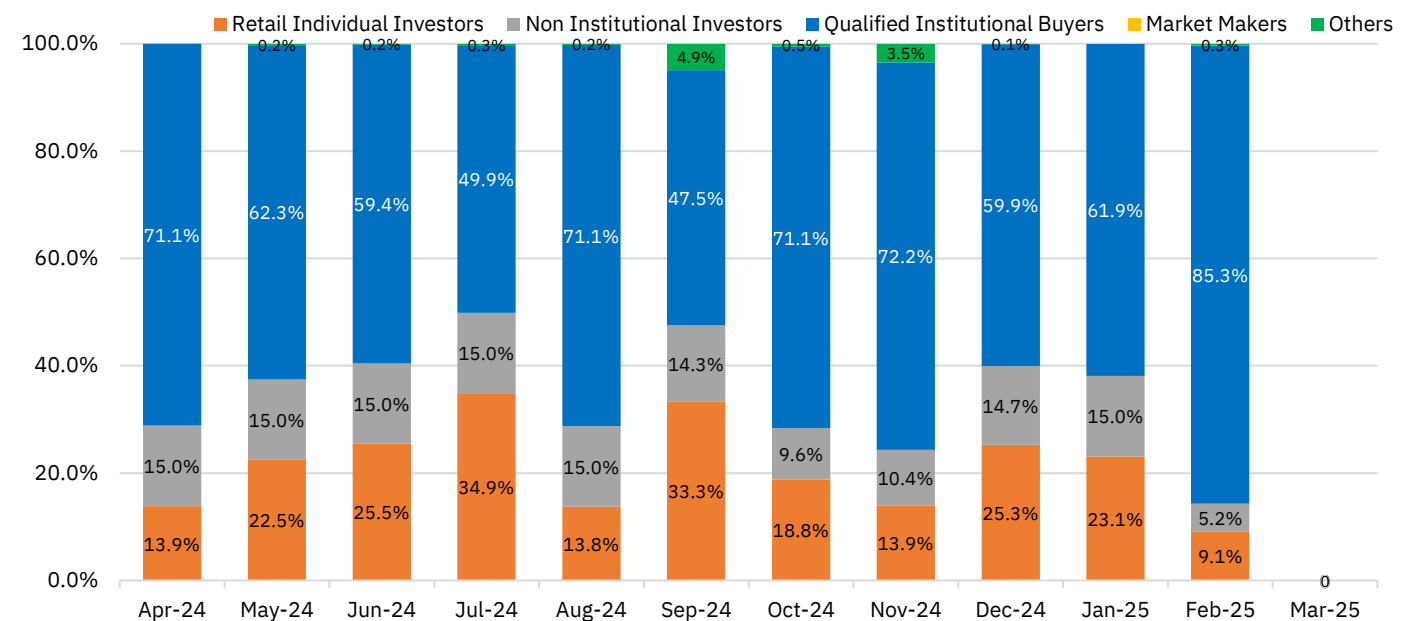
⁷⁰ SEBI | Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 [Last amended on May 17, 2024]

Figure 207: Monthly trend of IPO allocation to investors on Mainboard in FY25


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes:

1. Anchor investors are included in qualified institutional buyers (QIB)
2. Others include shareholders, employees, policy holders, underwriters, and promoter contribution

Figure 208: Monthly trend in IPO allocation (%) to investors on Mainboard in FY25


Source: NSE EPR

Notes:

1. Anchor investors are included in qualified institutional buyers (QIB)
2. Others include shareholders, employees, policy holders, underwriters, and promoter contribution

Allocation to QIBs in SME IPO issuances increased in FY25: In FY25, equity share allocation to Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIBs) reached Rs 2,745 crore or 39% (as against 28% in FY24) of the total capital raised by 163 new listings companies on the NSE Emerge platform. The allocation to RIIs stood at Rs 2,670 crore or 38% (down from 43% in FY24), and that to NIIs also declined to 18% (vs. 23% in FY24) or Rs 1,290 crore in FY25. Notably, the share of market makers remained unchanged at 6% of the IPO proceeds in FY25.

Table 49: Monthly trend for equity issuance and allocation on Emerge in FY25

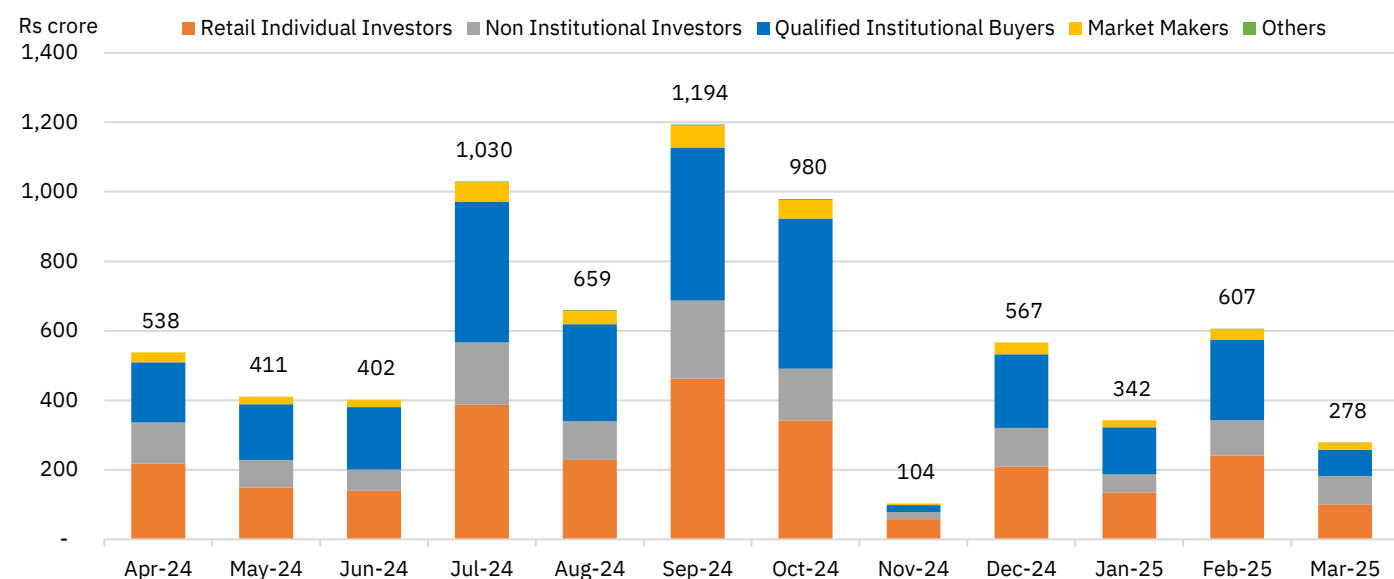
Month	No. of issuances	Amount raised (Rs crore)	Allocation by categories (Rs crore)				
			Retail Individual Investors	Non-Institutional Investors	Qualified Institutional Buyers	Market Marker	Others
April	15	538	218	118	174	28	-
May	14	411	150	79	160	22	-
June	10	402	140	61	179	22	-
July	22	1,030	387	179	406	56	2
August	19	659	229	111	280	38	2
September	28	1,194	463	224	441	63	3
October	17	980	342	149	432	54	3
November	3	104	58	20	20	5	-
December	12	567	209	111	212	35	-
January	7	342	134	53	135	20	-
February	11	607	241	102	231	31	2
March	5	278	100	82	75	20	-

Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Anchor investors are included in qualified institutional buyers (QIB)

2. Others include shareholders, employees, policy holders, underwriters, and promoter contribution

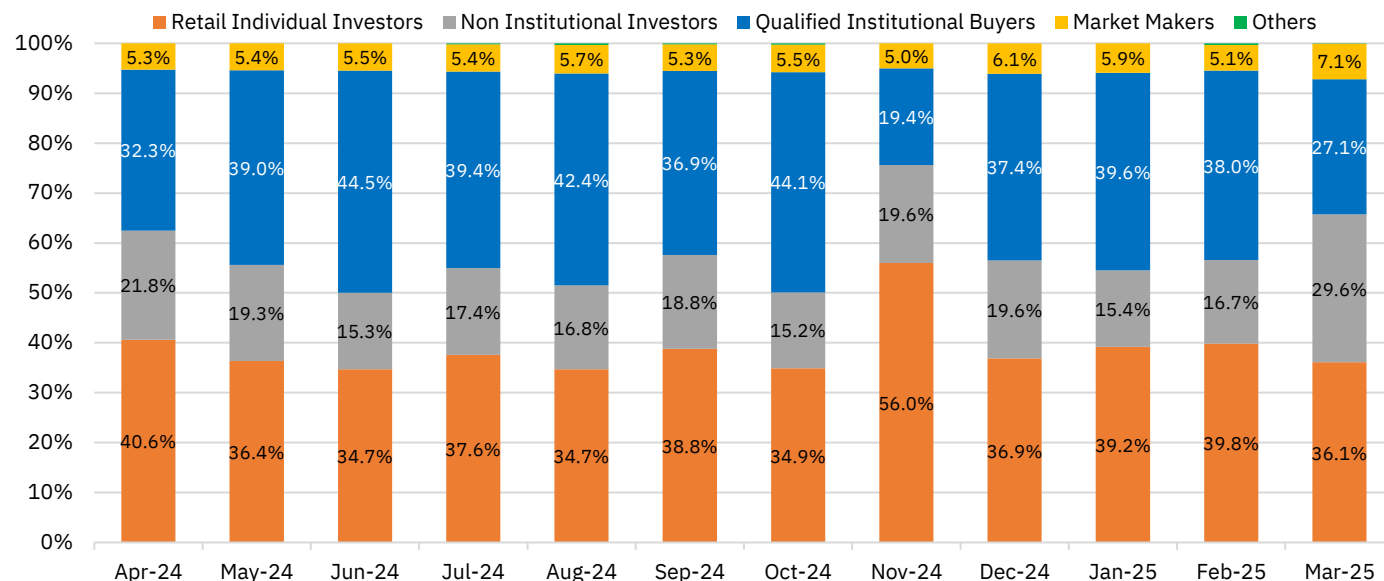
Figure 209: Monthly trend in IPO allocation to investors on Emerge platform in FY25



Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Anchor investors are included in qualified institutional buyers (QIB)

2. Others include shareholders, employees, policy holders, underwriters, and promoter contribution

Figure 210: Monthly trend of IPO allocation (%) to investors on Emerge platform in FY25


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Anchor investors are included in qualified institutional buyers (QIB)

2. Others include shareholders, employees, policy holders, underwriters, and promoter contribution

Eligibility requirements and allocation criteria for mainboard IPOs

Regulation 6(1) and 6(2) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations lay down the framework for initial listing of companies on the main board.

Eligibility criteria for an issuer to make an initial public offering under regulation 6(1):

- Net tangible assets of at least Rs 3 crore in each of the preceding three full years (of twelve months each), of which not more than 50% are held in monetary assets
- Average operating profit of at least Rs 15 crore during the preceding three years (of twelve months each), with operating profit in each of these preceding three years
- Net worth of at least Rs 1 crore in each of the preceding three full years (of twelve months each)
- In case of name change in the last one year, at least 50% of the revenue for the preceding one full year has been earned by it from the activity indicated by its new name.

Note: The thresholds mentioned above are based on restated and consolidated figures.

For issuers satisfying the eligibility criteria under regulations 6(1), the following allotment criteria would apply.

- Minimum allotment to Retail and NII is 35% and 15%, respectively. Allotment to QIBs is capped at 50%, 5% of which shall be allocated to mutual funds.

Regulation 6(2) of the ICDR specifically allows issuer companies who do not satisfy the asset/net worth/operating profit criteria listed under Regulation 6(1) to make an initial public under. This is subject to a minimum allotment of 75% to qualified institutional buyers ("QIBs") and refund of the full subscription money if it fails to do so. Such issues are mandatorily required to be made through the book-building process. Accordingly, maximum allotment to Retail and NII for IPO issuances under Regulation 6(2) is capped at 10% and 15% respectively.

Please refer the SEBI's ICDR regulations for more details.

New IPO listings in the year

New listing at record high: NSE witnessed a record 242 companies listing on Mainboard and Emerge platform. Among these, 79 companies made their debut on the NSE Mainboard, while Emerge witnessed the debut of 163 companies. India also witnessed its largest-ever IPO of Rs 27,859 crore with the listing of Hyundai Motor India Ltd.

Remarkably, the top 10 companies, averaging over Rs 9,000 crore initial public offerings, accounted for 57% of the fund raised through mainboard while top 10 companies on emerge platform, averaging ~ Rs 125 crore issue size, accounted for 18% of the total fund raised through Emerge platform in the year gone by. Remarkably, NSE Emerge also witnessed its highest ever IPO of Danish Power Limited, raising Rs 198 crore. It is also noteworthy that 198 companies out of 242 listed recorded listing gains, of which 21 companies recorded gains of over 100%.

Notably, the average IPO size for Main Board issuances surged to Rs 2,057 crore in FY25 – more than twice the average size recorded in the previous year. This notable increase reflects a shift towards larger, more mature companies accessing the public markets. On the SME front, the NSE Emerge platform also witnessed a scale-up in deal sizes. The average IPO size for Emerge rose to Rs 44 crore in FY25, up from Rs 33 crore in FY24.

Table 50: Top 10 Listings (by amount raised) on NSE Mainboard platform in FY25

Listing	Name of the company	Fresh Issuances (Rs crore)	Offer for sales (Rs crore)	Capital raised (Rs crore)	Offer Price (Rs)	Listing Gain (%)	Market Cap (Rs Crore)
Oct'24	Hyundai Motor India Limited	-	27,859	27,859	1,960	(1)	1,38,754
Nov' 24	Swiggy Limited	4,499	6,828	11,327	390	8	75,500
Nov'24	NTPC Green Energy Limited	10,000	-	10,000	108	3	84,777
Feb'25	Hexaware Technologies Limited	-	8,750	8,750	708	5	42,584
Dec'24	Vishal Mega Mart Limited	-	8,000	8,000	78	33	47,924
Sep'24	Bajaj Housing Finance Limited	3,560	3,000	6,560	70	114	1,02,678
Aug'24	Ola Electric Mobility Limited	5,500	646	6,146	76	0	23,399
Nov'24	Afcons Infrastructure Limited	1,250	4,180	5,430	463	(8)	17,911
Oct'24	Waaree Energies Limited	3,600	721	4,321	1,503	66	69,082
Apr'24	Bharti Hexacom Limited	-	4,275	4,275	570	32	73,190

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Data for market capitalisation is as of March 31st, 2025

2. Figures in brackets represent a percentage decrease

Table 51: Top 10 Listings (by amount raised) on NSE Emerge in FY25

Listing	Name of the company	Fresh Issuances (Rs crore)	Offer for sales (Rs crore)	Capital raised (Rs crore)	Offer Price (Rs)	Listing Gain (%)	Market Cap (Rs Crore)
Oct'24	Danish Power Limited	198	-	198	380	50	1,569
Oct'24	Sahasra Electronic Solutions Limited	172	14	186	283	90	686
Jul'24	Ganesh Green Bharat Limited	125	-	125	190	90	773
Jul'24	Tunwal E-Motors Limited	82	34	116	59	8	169
Jul'24	Petro Carbon and Chemicals Limited	-	113	113	171	75	373
Feb'25	Chandan Healthcare Limited	71	37	107	159	4	443
Sep'24	Vision Infra Equipment Solutions Limited	106	-	106	163	26	309
Feb'25	Tejas Cargo India Limited	106	-	106	168	4	394
Dec'24	C2C Advanced Systems Limited	99	-	99	226	90	526
Dec'24	Ganesh Infraworld Limited	99	-	99	83	90	616

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Data for market capitalisation is as of March 31st, 2025.

2. Figures in brackets represent a percentage decrease

Maharashtra tops with the highest number of listings and equity raised in FY25 on both, Mainboard and NSE Emerge:

In FY25, capital raising activity on NSE's Main Board was heavily concentrated across key industrial and economic centres, with Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka collectively accounting for 69% of the total funds raised, surpassing the Rs 1 lakh crore mark. Maharashtra alone contributed a commanding 32% share of total Main Board issuances, reaffirming its stature as the country's financial epicentre. On the Emerge platform, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and the NCT of Delhi jointly accounted for 62.1% of total capital raised, with Maharashtra again leading with a 27% share — highlighting its dual role as a dominant force in both large-cap and SME financing.

Among cities, Bangalore emerged as the leading fundraising centre, with 10 Main Board listings aggregating Rs 28,062 crore, supported by strong representation from the technology and consumer sectors. Kancheepuram, with a single but monumental listing — Hyundai Motor India Ltd — accounted for Rs 27,859 crore, India's largest IPO to date. New Delhi, with 12 listings, followed with Rs 23,615 crore, reflecting continued strength in the capital's industrial and services economy.

From a sectoral lens, the Consumer Discretionary⁷¹ sector dominated Main Board fund raising, with 14 companies raising Rs 64,828 crore, accounting for 40% of total capital raised, followed by 25 companies that belonged to the Industrials⁷² sector, and mobilised Rs 23,454 crore or ~14% of total capital raised in FY25, driven by robust infrastructure investments and policy-led tailwinds. The Information Technology sector, with 6 listings, contributed Rs 17,508 crore or 11%, supported by strong demand for digital services and global outsourcing capabilities. Together, these three sectors — Consumer Discretionary, Industrials, and IT — comprised 65% of the total capital raised on the NSE Main Board in FY25.

⁷¹ The consumer discretionary sector consists of companies that offer goods and services, such as apparel, automobiles, and entertainment, which consumers purchase based on their disposable income and economic confidence.

⁷² The industrials sector encompasses companies involved in the production of goods and services related to manufacturing, construction, and transportation, providing essential infrastructure and equipment.

Of the 163 companies that listed on the platform during the year, New Delhi emerged as the leading centre for capital mobilisation, with 27 companies raising a total of Rs 1,233 crore — accounting for 17% of the aggregate capital raised. Mumbai followed closely, with 29 listings contributing Rs 960 crore, or 13% of the total. Ahmedabad also maintained a strong presence, with 18 companies raising Rs 751 crore — representing 11% of the year's total Emerge fundraising. This geographic distribution highlights the rising participation from Tier-1 cities as well as India's key industrial and commercial hubs, which continue to leverage public equity markets for growth financing.

From a sectoral perspective, the Industrials sector led the market, both in terms of number of listings and capital raised. A total of 62 companies from this segment raised Rs 2,805 crore — representing a commanding 39% share of total funds mobilised on the emerge platform during the year gone by. This reflects the continued momentum in manufacturing, infrastructure, and capital goods, driven by supportive policy initiatives and robust domestic demand. The Consumer Discretionary sector was the second-largest contributor, with 33 companies raising Rs 1,414 crore — or 20% of total funds raised — indicative of rising investor interest in lifestyle, retail, and aspirational consumption themes. The Materials sector accounted for Rs 979 crore, raised by 26 companies, contributing 14% to the overall capital raised, supported by demand in construction, packaging, and basic industries.

Table 52: State-wise issuances on NSE Emerge Platform (based on equity raised) in FY25

States	No of listings	Issue size (Rs crore)
Maharashtra	50	1,950
Gujarat	31	1,236
NCT of Delhi	27	1,233
West Bengal	13	536
Tamil Nadu	7	514
Rajasthan	9	488
Haryana	6	315
Madhya Pradesh	4	175
Karnataka	2	155
Uttar Pradesh	2	138
Telangana	3	123
Punjab	3	90
Kerala	2	54
Chhattisgarh	1	39
Himachal Pradesh	1	29
Odisha	1	18
Bihar	1	17
Grand Total	163	7,111

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR

Note: Data has been presented based on respective states' shares in the total amount raised on the Emerge platform

Table 53: Top 10 city-wise issuances on NSE Emerge (based on equity raised) in FY25

City	No. of Listing(s)	Issue Size (Rs crore)
New Delhi	27	1,233
Mumbai	29	960
Ahmedabad	18	751
Chennai	6	440
Kolkata	10	435
Pune	7	430
Jaipur	6	345
Faridabad	4	247
Nagpur	3	192
Vadodara	2	182
Others	51	1,897
Grand Total	163	7,111

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR

Table 54: Sector-wise issuances on NSE Emerge Platform (based on equity raised) in FY25

Sector	No. of listing(s)	Issue Size (Rs crore)
Industrials	62	2,805
Consumer Discretionary	33	1,414
Materials	26	979
Information Technology	14	799
Consumer Staples	8	336
Health Care	8	330
Financials	5	258
Communication Services	4	89
Utilities	2	77
Energy	1	25
Grand Total	163	7,111

Source: LSEG workspace, NSE EPR

Note: Sector classification is based on Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)

Table 55: State-wise issuances on Mainboard (based on equity raised) in FY25

State	No. of listing(s)	Issue Size (Rs crore)
Maharashtra	28	52,660
Tamil Nadu	3	31,663
Karnataka	10	28,062
NCT of Delhi	12	23,615
Haryana	5	12,630
Telangana	3	6,283
West Bengal	3	2,174
Punjab	2	1,543
Gujarat	4	1,402
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	550
Jharkhand	1	500
Rajasthan	2	474
Chandigarh	1	260
Kerala	1	230
Chhattisgarh	1	171
Madhya Pradesh	1	170
Jammu & Kashmir	1	130
Grand Total	79	1,62,517

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR

Table 56: Top 10 City-wise issuances on Mainboard (based on equity raised) in FY25

City	No of Listing(s)	Issue Size (Rs crore)
Bangalore	10	28,062
Kancheepuram	1	27,859
New Delhi	12	23,615
Mumbai	15	20,797
Pune	7	19,270
Gurugram	4	12,212
Navi Mumbai	2	11,248
Chennai	2	3,804
Hyderabad	2	3,453
Rangareddi	1	2,830
Others	23	9,366
Grand Total	79	1,62,517

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR

Table 57: Sector-wise issuances on Mainboard (based on equity raised) in FY25

Sector	No of listing(s)	Issue Size (Rs crore)
Consumer Discretionary	14	64,828
Industrials	25	23,454
Information Technology	6	17,508
Financials	9	16,847
Health Care	9	16,345
Utilities	5	14,271
Communication Services	1	4,275
Consumer Staples	2	2,010
Materials	5	1,415
Real Estate	2	1,009
Energy	1	555
Grand Total	79	1,62,517

Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: Sector classification is based on Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)

Since its inception in 2012, the NSE Emerge platform has played a pivotal role in broadening capital access for India's small and medium enterprises, facilitating 610 listings as of March 31st, 2025. Maharashtra and Gujarat have distinctly led this growth story, collectively contributing 335 of the total listed companies — more than half of all listings on the platform. These two states also accounted for 50% of the cumulative capital raised, highlighting their continued dominance as hubs of entrepreneurial and industrial activity. The NCT of Delhi followed as the next major contributor, with 83 companies listed on NSE Emerge, accounting for 17% of the total capital raised on the platform. Remarkably, 143 companies have already migrated to the mainboard of the exchange. Notably, the total market capitalisation of companies listed on the NSE Emerge platform stood close to Rs 1.8 lakh crore as of March 2025.

Table 58: Top 10 State-wise issuances on NSE Emerge since inception

State	No of listing	Issue size (Rs crore)	M-Cap (Rs crore)
Maharashtra	177	4,656	44,392
Gujarat	158	3,790	38,822
NCT of Delhi	83	2,841	34,684
Tamil Nadu	20	950	6,773
West Bengal	32	858	7,044
Rajasthan	29	740	9,424
Madhya Pradesh	28	677	11,756
Karnataka	14	533	3,565
Telangana	17	417	1,820
Haryana	14	412	3,636
Others	38	991	15,630
Grand Total	610	16,866	1,77,674

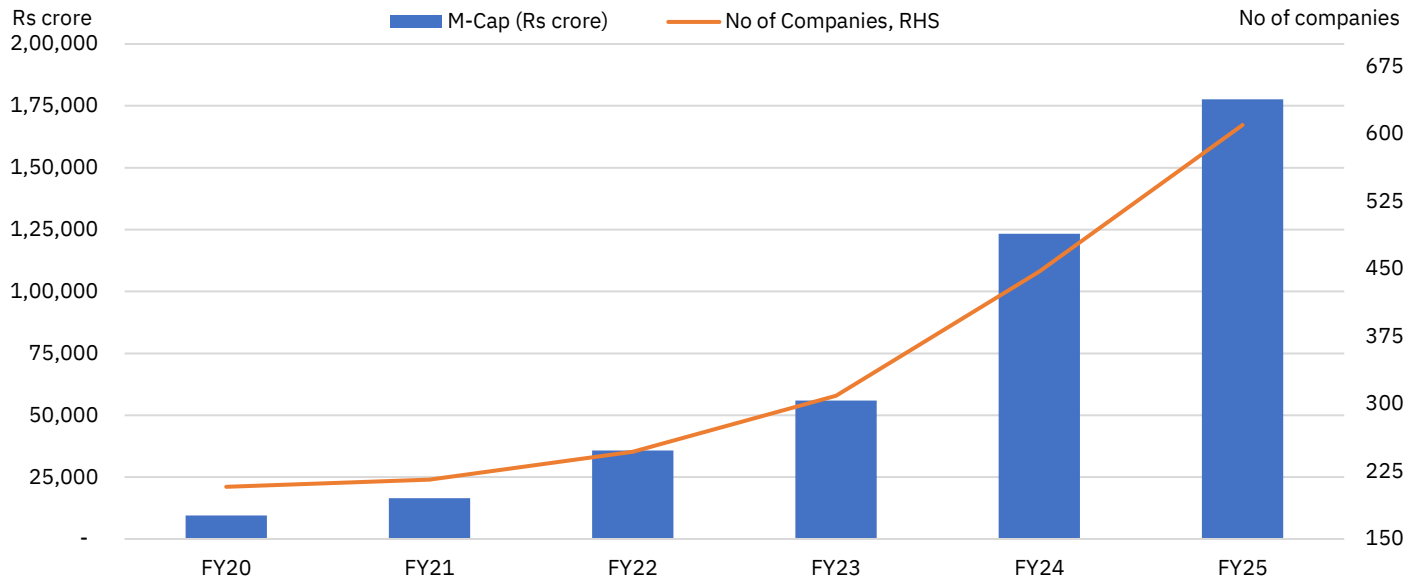
Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR

Notes:

1. Market cap values are as on March 31st, 2025

2. Above data includes companies that have migrated to Mainboard of the exchange

Figure 211: Annual trend for Market Capitalisations for Emerge listed companies



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR

Notes:

1. Market cap values are as of last working day for the fiscal year
 2. Above data includes companies that have migrated to Mainboard of the exchange
- l Industry Classification Standard (GICS)

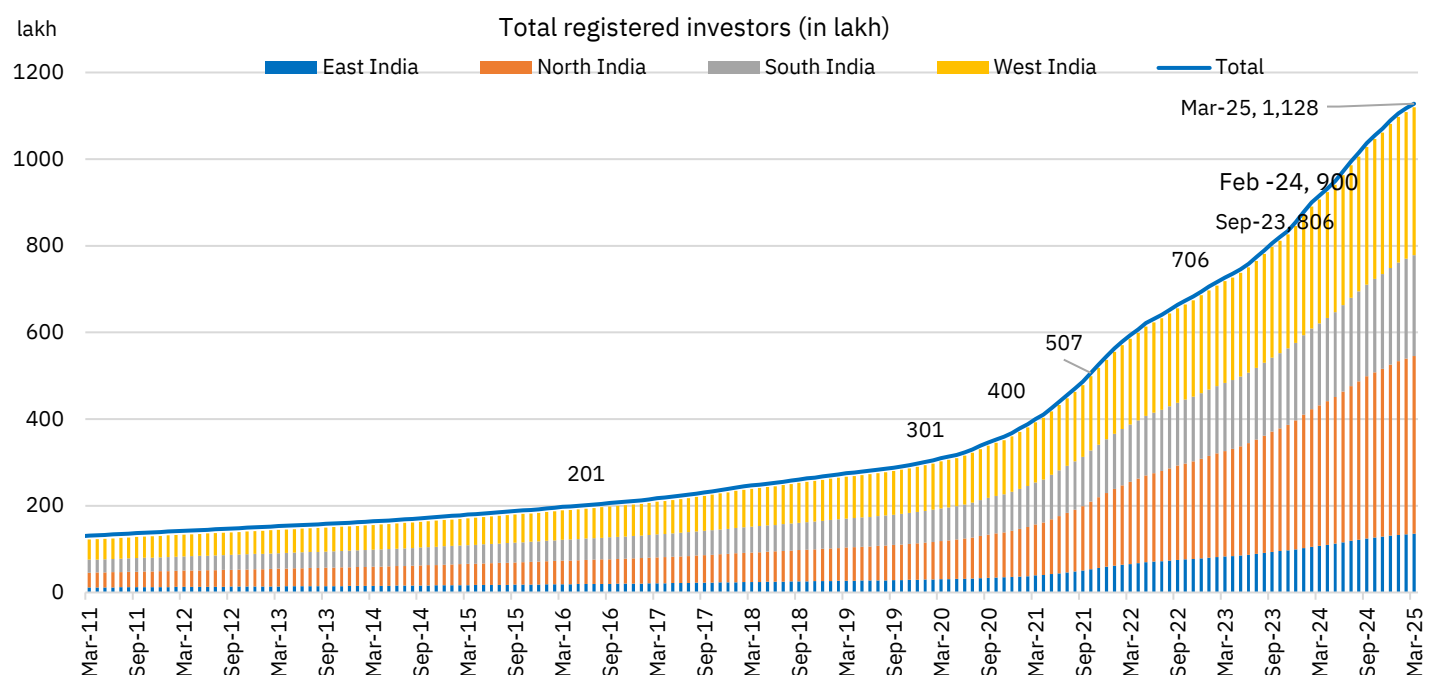
Investor growth

Region-wise distribution of total registered investors

Total registered investors stood at 11.3 crore mark in Mar'25: The registered investor base stood at 11.3 crore at the end of Mar'25, adding 2.1 crore new investors during the year, translating into a strong 23.2% growth during the year. Recent months, however, have seen some moderation in investor registrations, with the Month of March seeing 10.6 lakh new investors. The total number of client codes registered with the exchange stood at 22.1 crore, reflecting all client registrations to date, as investors can register with multiple trading members. Remarkably, the investor base crossed the 9-crore milestone in February 2024, reached 10-crore just five months later in August 2024, and further grew to 11-crore on January 20th, 2025. This surge in investor participation aligns with the investor protection measures implemented in recent years, which have strengthened confidence in the markets.

Region-wise, North India remained on top with a registered investor base of 4.1 crore as of March 2025, followed by West India at 3.4 crore, South India at 2.3 crore, and East India at 1.4 crore. North and East India have seen significant increments of 26.4% and 26.1% respectively, in the last 12 months, followed by 23.1% YoY increase in South India and 19.2% YoY in West India. Over the last five years, North India's share of the registered investor base increased by 7 percentage points (pp), increasing from 29.3% in March 2020 to 36.3% at the end of March 2025. East India also saw a 2.0 pp increase, reaching 12 % in Mar'25, as opposed to 10% in Mar'20. Conversely, West India's share decreased 5.7pp from 36% in Mar'20 to 30.2% in Mar'25, while South India's share fell from 25% in Mar'20 to 21% in Mar'2025, a decline of 4.3 pp.

Figure 212: Region-wise distribution of total registered investors- long term trend



Source: NSE EPR

Note: East India includes Mizoram, Odisha, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh; West India includes Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Daman & Diu, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli; North India includes Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Delhi, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh And Rajasthan; South India includes Telangana, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar.

Table 59: Region-wise distribution of total registered investors at end of each fiscal year (in lakhs)

Region	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
East India	21.2	24.1	27.0	30.4	39.3	65.7	82.8	107.7	135.8
North India	59.9	68.2	76.7	88.4	117.6	189.4	243.5	324.0	409.6
South India	53.1	59.7	66.6	75.1	97.0	132.5	157.3	189.2	232.9
West India	75.3	87.2	96.7	108.4	139.0	198.1	234.8	286.0	341.0
Others [#]	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.5	8.0	8.4	9.0	8.6
Total	217.3	247.0	274.9	310.0	400.3	593.7	726.9	915.8	1127.9

Source: NSE EPR. *Data for FY25 is as of March 2025. #Others include Army Personnel Officers and investors for whom state mapping is unavailable.

Maharashtra continues to have the highest share in registered investors: Maharashtra continued to lead in terms of registered investors in FY25, accounting for over 1.8 crore investors, although the state's share has gradually come down from almost 19.2% in Mar'20 to 16.3% in Mar'25. In FY25, the number of registered investors in Maharashtra has gone up from 1.6 crore in Mar'24, a 16.6% increase as opposed to a 19.3% increase during the same period in the previous year.

Uttar Pradesh retained its second position, with 1.3 crore registered investors as of March 2025, having surpassed the milestone of 1 crore registered investors in April 2024, representing 11.4% in Mar'25 (as against 7.4% in Mar'20) of the registered unique investor base at NSE. This translates into a 29.5% increase from 99 lakh investors in March'24, as opposed to a 38.1% increase in the same period in FY24. Uttar Pradesh's share in the investor base has increased significantly, rising from 7.3% in 2019, elevating it to the second spot in state rankings.

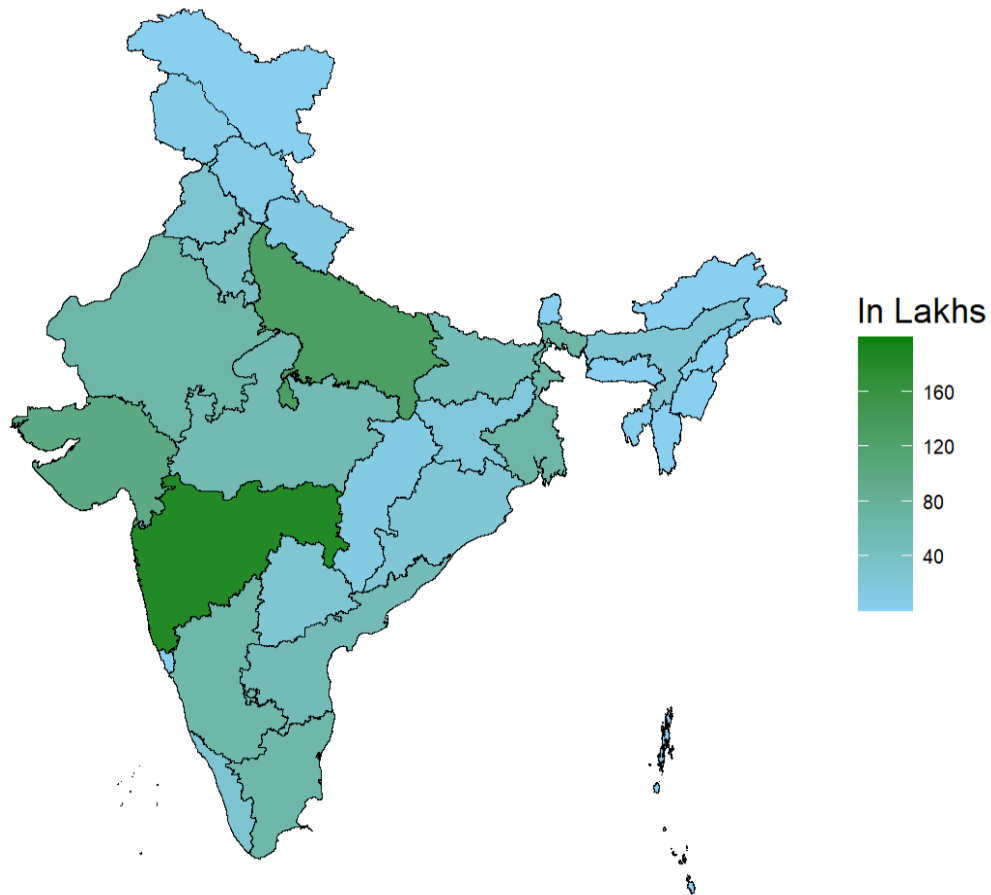
This was followed by Gujarat with over 99 lakh investors, West Bengal with over 66 lakh and Rajasthan with over 64 lakh investors. These five states together accounted for 48.1% of the registered investor base as of Mar'25. Interestingly, states beyond the top 10 now account for 27.1% of the registered investor base as of Mar'25, a significant improvement from 22.8% in Mar'20. This increase between FY20 and FY25 is somewhat driven by higher contributions from Bihar, Assam and Orissa with their shares increasing to 4.5%, 2.2% and 2.2% (as of Mar'25) respectively. Bihar has moved from the 15th to 10th rank, Assam from 21st to the 16th rank in terms of registered investors between FY20 and FY25.

Table 60: State-wise distribution of total registered investors at end of each fiscal year

States	FY10		FY15		FY20		FY25	
	Count ('000)	Share (%)	Count ('000)	Share (%)	Count ('000)	Share (%)	Count ('000)	Share (%)
Maharashtra	2,277	19.7	3,575	19.9	5,963	19.2	18,376	16.3
Uttar Pradesh	701	6.1	1,248	6.9	2,302	7.4	12,827	11.4
Gujarat	1,498	13.0	2,055	11.4	3,797	12.2	9,939	8.8
West Bengal	711	6.2	1,175	6.5	1,990	6.4	6,614	5.9
Rajasthan	426	3.7	667	3.7	1,328	4.3	6,454	5.7
Karnataka	708	6.1	1,165	6.5	1,949	6.3	6,239	5.5
Tamil Nadu	747	6.5	1,287	7.2	2,182	7.0	6,261	5.6
Madhya Pradesh	289	2.5	518	2.9	984	3.2	5,460	4.8
Andhra Pradesh	583	5.0	1,002	5.6	1,581	5.1	5,137	4.6
Delhi	780	6.8	1,197	6.7	1,853	6.0	4,922	4.4
Bihar	145	1.3	294	1.6	670	2.2	5,085	4.5
Haryana	327	2.8	531	3.0	971	3.1	3,845	3.4
Punjab	229	2.0	389	2.2	704	2.3	2,991	2.7
Kerala	345	3.0	583	3.2	942	3.0	2,817	2.5
Telangana	156	1.3	279	1.6	813	2.6	2,694	2.4
Assam	55	0.5	109	0.6	221	0.7	2,527	2.2
Orissa	121	1.1	250	1.4	494	1.6	2,446	2.2
Jharkhand	140	1.2	258	1.4	444	1.4	1,989	1.8
Chhattisgarh	67	0.6	129	0.7	252	0.8	1,422	1.3
Uttarakhand	66	0.6	123	0.7	234	0.8	1,194	1.1
Himachal Pradesh	31	0.3	60	0.3	123	0.4	759	0.7
Jammu & Kashmir	40	0.3	65	0.4	112	0.4	651	0.6
Chandigarh	38	0.3	63	0.3	100	0.3	245	0.2
Goa	30	0.3	48	0.3	82	0.3	250	0.2
Tripura	7	0.1	13	0.1	4	0.1	184	0.2
Manipur	1	0.0	5	0.0	18	0.1	125	0.1
Pondicherry	12	0.1	22	0.1	41	0.1	115	0.1
Meghalaya	3	0.0	6	0.0	12	0.0	76	0.1
Nagaland	1	0.0	3	0.0	8	0.0	62	0.1
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.0	2	0.0	6	0.0	58	0.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	0.0	6	0.0	9	0.0	48	0.0
Sikkim	1	0.0	3	0.0	7	0.0	42	0.0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	0.0	3	0.0	5	0.0	29	0.0
Daman & Diu	3	0.0	4	0.0	6	0.0	24	0.0
Mizoram	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0	26	0.0
Laksha	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Ladakh	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Others	1,007	8.7	823	4.6	773	2.5	853	0.8
Total	11,549	100	17,960	100	31,004	100	1,12,791	100.0

Source: NSE EPR. Note: Data for FY25 is as of March 31st, 2025.

Figure 213: State-wise distribution of total registered investors as of March 2025



Source: NSE EPR

Note: The maps above are created using the state-level shapefile from <https://geographicalanalysis.com/gis-blog/download-free-india-shapefile-including-kashmir-and-ladakh/>

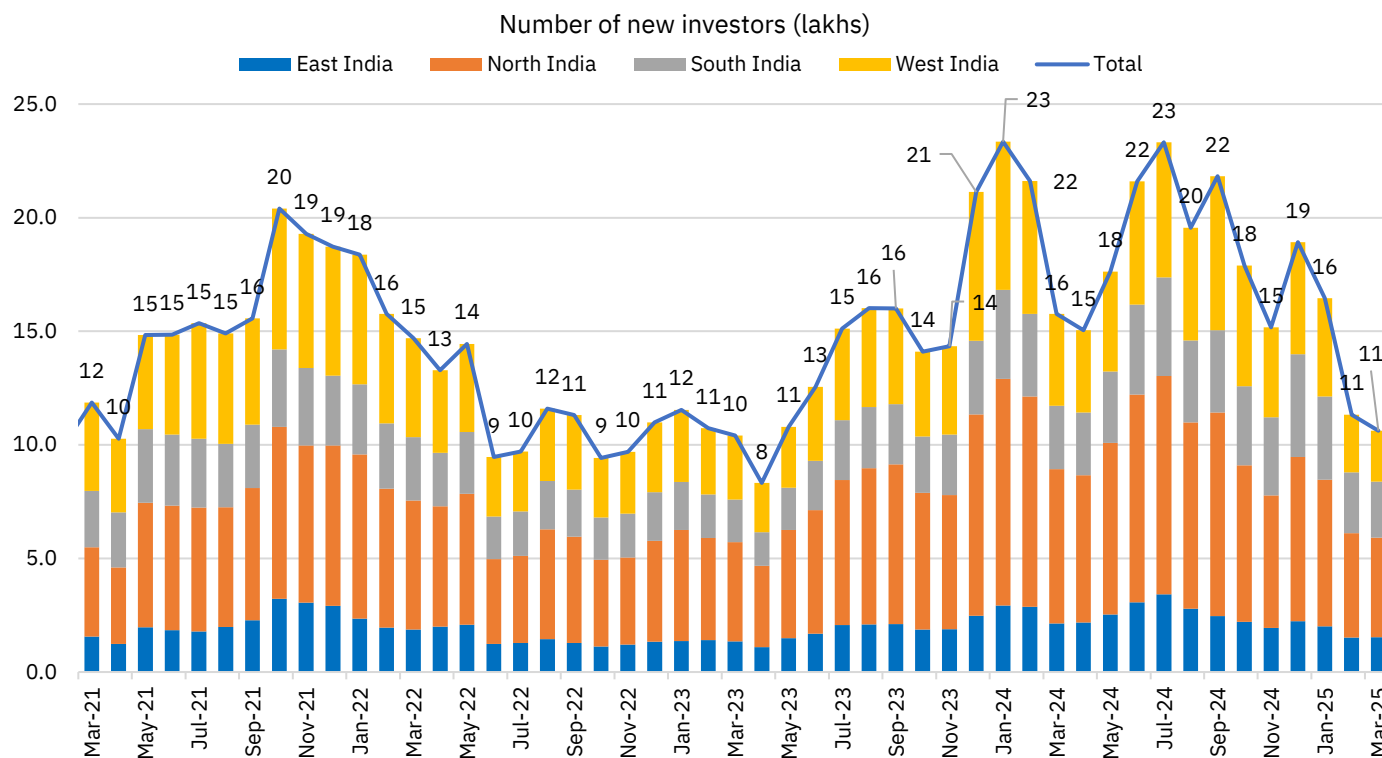
Region-wise distribution of new investor registrations

New investor registrations at a five year high in FY25: New investor registrations declined by 6.2% MoM in March, reaching 10.6 lakh compared to 11.3 lakh in the previous month. The decline in new investors registrations was observed across all regions, with West India experiencing the largest drop. However, over the course of the financial year, investor registrations of 2.1 crore were recorded, noticeably higher than the 1.9 crore added in FY24 and more than five times the FY20 number. Moreover, the average monthly run rate of new investors more than doubled from 7.5 lakh in FY21 to 17.4 lakh in FY25

The growth in new investor registrations in FY25 was seen across regions, with South India recording the highest growth in FY25 (+29.6% YoY) and 41.7 lakh new registrations in FY25 as compared to 32.2 lakh new registrations in FY24. East India followed with a 12.8% YoY increase in new registrations, reaching 27.9 lakh. The northern region saw the highest number of new registrations, with over 85 lakhs registrations from North India in FY25, growing by 5.5% YoY. West India recorded 54.4 lakh new registrations, showing a 6.1 % YoY growth.

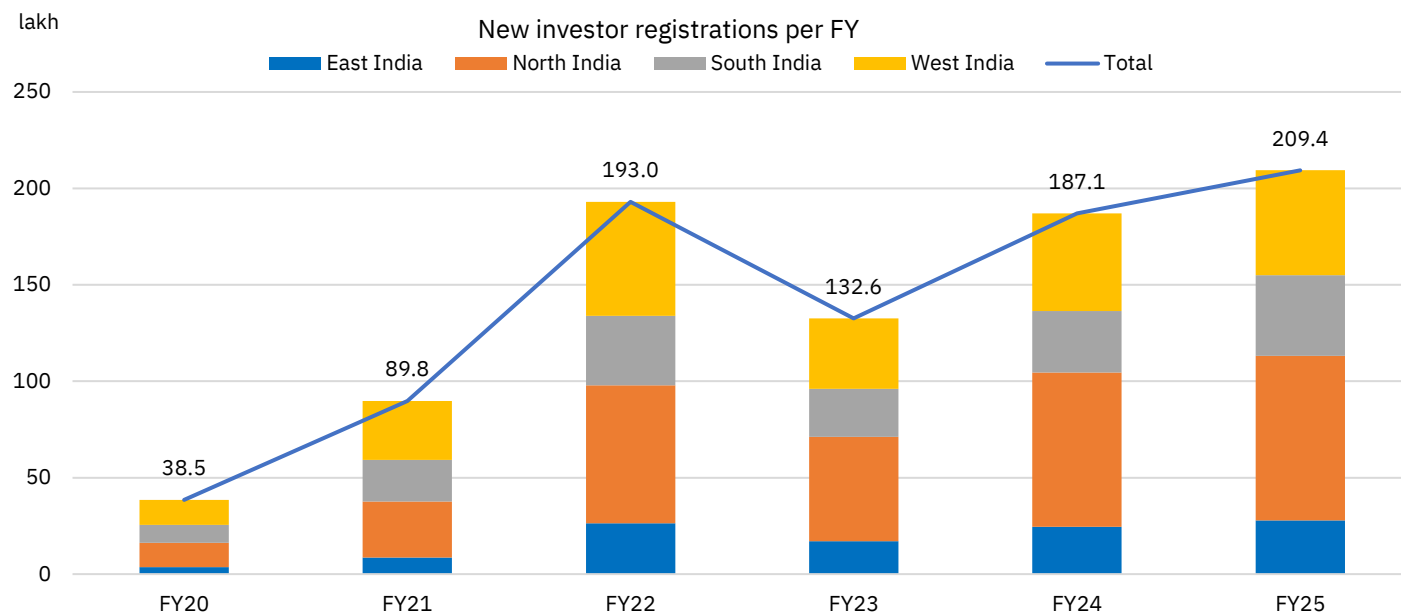
The share of East India in new investor registrations increased from 13.1% in FY24 to 13.3%, while South India's share grew from 17% to 19.9% in FY25. This shift came at the expense of other regions, with North India's share declining the most, from 42.8% in FY24 to 40.7% in FY25, followed by West India's share, which dropped from 27.1% to 26% in FY25.

Figure 214: Region-wise distribution of new investors registered each month



Source: NSE EPR.

Note: East India includes Mizoram, Odisha, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh; West India includes Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Daman & Diu, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli; North India includes Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Delhi, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh And Rajasthan; South India includes Telangana, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar.

Figure 215: Region-wise distribution of new investors registered each financial year


Source: NSE EPR. * Data for FY25 is as of March 2025.

Uttar Pradesh continues to dominate new investor registrations: Uttar Pradesh continued to lead in terms of new investor registrations with the exchange in FY25. UP added 29.6 lakh new investors during the year, reflecting a 6.1% YoY growth and capturing a 14.1% share of total new registrations. Maharashtra followed closely, adding 26.2 lakh investors, while Gujarat added 17.2 lakh. Together, these three states accounted for 33.4% of the total new investor registrations in FY25.

Among the top 10 states, Andhra Pradesh recorded the highest growth in new registrations at 49%YoY, followed by Gujarat at 19.8% YoY and Tamil Nadu at 18.5% YoY in FY25. These states added 7.5 lakh, 17.2 lakh, and 11.2 lakh new investors, respectively, further underscoring the expanding investor base across key regions.

In March 2025, Uttar Pradesh continued to lead investor registrations, recording 1.5 lakh new registrations (-6.5% MoM from 1.6 lakh in Feb'25) and accounted for 14.4% of overall registrations during the month. Maharashtra retained the second spot, with 1.2 lakh new investors, though new investor registrations dropped by 7.8% MoM, and accounted for 11.5% of overall new registrations during the month (against 11.7% in Feb'25). West Bengal came in third with 78.4 K new registrations (-1.2% MoM) while its share rose to 7.4% (vs 7% in Feb'25). Overall, the combined share of the top ten states slightly declined from 73.8% in FY25 to 72.7% in FY24, while the top five states contributed to 47.9% of new investor registrations (vs 48.9% in FY24).

Table 61: Number of new investors registered in top 25 states (in '000)

State	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Uttar Pradesh	237.6	208.4	249.9	224.4	164.1	153.5
Maharashtra	236.8	193.4	222.3	206.2	132.4	122.0
West Bengal	112.1	100.1	115.8	105.2	79.3	78.4
Tamil Nadu	91.1	85.5	118.2	97.3	78.3	71.6
Bihar	99.4	85.0	102.1	91.6	67.2	65.0
Karnataka	89.7	81.9	105.4	89.1	63.4	59.0
Rajasthan	115.8	85.9	113.4	94.6	57.4	54.0
Gujarat	205.9	126.8	181.2	146.1	65.1	53.5
Madhya Pradesh	84.4	72.2	85.3	77.1	53.3	47.4
Andhra Pradesh	64.4	72.4	95.5	71.5	49.1	46.2
Punjab	43.4	40.5	50.6	47.9	38.5	39.8
Delhi	57.1	46.9	60.8	53.7	40.0	38.6
Telangana	52.1	55.4	73.6	60.5	40.9	37.0
Haryana	55.7	46.5	61.2	54.7	36.0	32.3
Kerala	49.5	48.1	58.0	46.0	35.3	31.3
Odisha	40.0	35.1	43.7	37.3	27.7	28.1
Jharkhand	36.1	29.1	36.4	32.8	22.8	22.7
Assam	31.4	26.6	27.2	25.2	20.0	20.2
Chattisgarh	24.2	21.6	25.6	22.6	15.3	16.3
Uttarakhand	19.1	17.2	19.9	17.8	13.2	12.4
Jammu & Kashmir	11.5	10.5	13.7	13.1	10.3	10.3
Himachal Pradesh	11.5	10.8	12.5	11.8	8.2	7.8
Tripura	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	2.7	2.8
Goa	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.2
Manipur	2.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9
Others	10.9	9.5	10.5	10.4	8.2	8.3
Total	1790	1518	1892	1646	1132	1063

Source: NSE EPR

Note: Top 25 states are chosen based on last month's data.

Table 62: Number of new investors registered in top 25 states for last three fiscal years (in '000)

State	FY23	Share (%)	FY24	Growth (%)	Share (%)	FY25	Growth (%)	Share (%)
Uttar Pradesh	1,809.6	13.6%	2,790.3	54.2%	14.8%	2,960.2	6.1%	14.1%
Maharashtra	2,037.5	15.4%	2,590.1	27.1%	13.7%	2,623.6	1.3%	12.5%
Gujarat	830.3	6.3%	1,439.6	73.4%	7.60%	1,724.1	19.8%	8.2%
West Bengal	769.5	5.8%	1,200.9	56.1%	6.4%	1,418.3	18.1%	6.8%
Rajasthan	802.5	6.1%	1,225.0	52.6%	6.5%	1,300.5	6.2%	6.2%
Bihar	717.4	5.4%	1,060.6	47.8%	5.6%	1,186.3	11.9%	5.7%
Tamil Nadu	705.1	5.3%	941.9	33.6%	5.0%	1,116.1	18.5%	5.3%
Karnataka	670.5	5.1%	911.8	36.0%	4.8%	1,096.8	20.3%	5.2%
Madhya Pradesh	760.6	5.7%	1,056.7	38.9%	5.6%	1,046.4	-1.0%	5.0%
Andhra Pradesh	416.6	3.1%	502.5	20.6%	2.7%	748.5	49.0%	3.6%
Delhi	649.2	4.9%	737	13.5%	3.9%	734.4	-0.3%	3.5%
Haryana	432.4	3.3%	689.6	59.5%	3.6%	704	2.1%	3.4%
Telangana	393.8	3.0%	473.5	20.2%	2.5%	626.8	32.4%	3.0%
Punjab	377	2.8%	626.2	66.1%	3.3%	624.7	-0.2%	3.0%
Kerala	292.7	2.2%	373.5	27.6%	2.0%	564.7	51.2%	2.7%
Odisha	338.2	2.5%	401.7	18.8%	2.1%	473.9	18.0%	2.3%
Assam	347	2.6%	471.6	35.9%	2.5%	435.7	-7.6%	2.1%
Jharkhand	258	1.9%	383.6	48.7%	2.0%	420.8	9.7%	2.0%
Chattisgarh	183.9	1.4%	285.2	55.1%	1.5%	303.8	6.5%	1.5%
Uttarakhand	154.7	1.2%	240.3	55.3%	1.3%	249.9	4.0%	1.2%
Jammu & Kashmir	80.4	0.6%	148.7	84.9%	0.8%	161.7	8.7%	0.8%
Himachal Pradesh	97.6	0.7%	156	59.7%	0.8%	157.9	1.3%	0.8%
Tripura	23.1	0.2%	39.7	72.2%	0.2%	48.1	21.2%	0.2%
Goa	25.6	0.2%	37.8	47.7%	0.2%	42.9	13.5%	0.2%
Manipur	15.1	0.1%	17.5	16.1%	0.1%	31.3	78.8%	0.1%
Chandigarh	21.8	0.2%	29.6	35.9%	0.2%	30	1.3%	0.1%
Others	53.5	0.4%	78.8	47.3%	0.4%	104.7	33.0%	0.5%
Total	13,263.7	100.0%	18,909.5	42.6%	100.0%	20,936.50	10.7%	100.00%

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Top 25 states are chosen based on FY24 data.

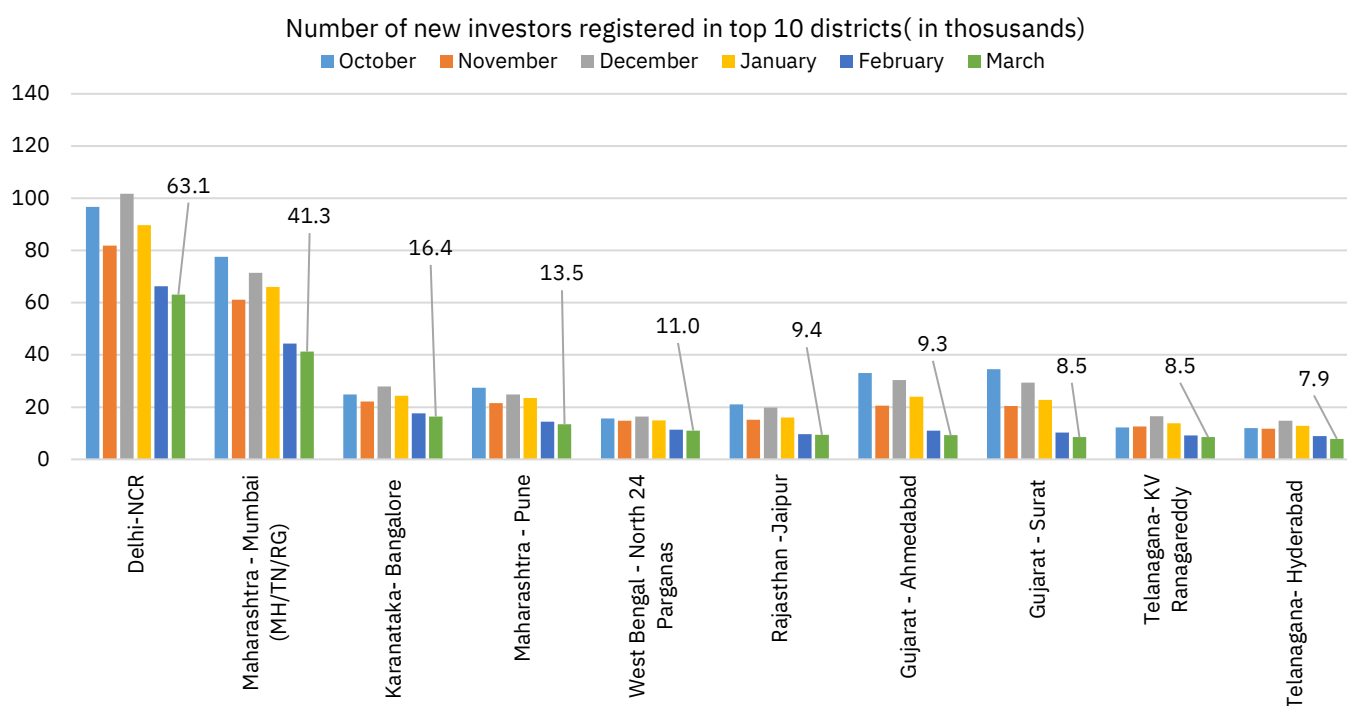
Contribution of top 10 districts declined further in FY25: While new investor registrations remain concentrated in larger districts, smaller districts are steadily catching up. This shift is reflected in the decline in the share of the top 10 districts in new investor registrations, which fell from 19.7% in FY24 to 19.1% in FY25. Meanwhile, the share of districts beyond the top 50 rose from 61% in FY24 to 61.6% in FY25.

While new registrations in Delhi-NCR declined marginally (-0.2% YoY) in FY25, new registrations in Mumbai grew by a decent 4.5% YoY during the same period. The two districts retained their positions as the top two districts with 12.2 lakh and 8.6 lakh new investor registrations in FY25 respectively. Bangalore climbed two spots to become the third-largest district for new investor registrations, recording a 20.6% YoY increase to 3 lakh new investors in FY25, contributing to an increase of slightly over 10bps in its share of total new registrations. Ahmedabad, on the other hand, moved from the fourth to the fifth spot in FY25, despite registering a 16.6% increase in new investors.

Pune, with a 4.2% growth in new registrations, slipped one position to fourth place in FY25, adding 2.96 lakh investors during the year. Notably, K.V. Rangareddy from Telangana made a significant leap of 32.5% YoY in new investor registrations, rising to 10th position in FY25 from 18th in the previous fiscal year.

Among the top 10 districts in terms of new investor registrations in FY25, three are from Maharashtra, two from Gujarat, and one each from Karnataka, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Telangana.

Figure 216: Number of new investors registered in top ten districts



Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Top 10 districts are chosen based on last month's data.

Table 63: New investors registered in top 10 districts for the last two fiscal years (in '000)

District	FY24		District	FY25	
	Count ('000)	Share (%)		Count ('000)	Share (%)
Delhi- NCR	1226.3	6.5%	Delhi- NCR	1223.7	5.8%
Mumbai (MH/TN/RG)	820.1	4.3%	Mumbai (MH/TN/RG)	857.1	4.1%
Pune	284.6	1.5%	Bangalore	299.9	1.4%
Ahmedabad	251.5	1.3%	Pune	296.7	1.4%
Bangalore	248.7	1.3%	Ahmedabad	293.3	1.4%
Surat	240.3	1.3%	Surat	290.4	1.4%
Jaipur	204.9	1.1%	Jaipur	225.6	1.1%
North 24 Parganas	173.2	0.9%	North 24 Parganas	203.1	1.0%
Nagpur	148.2	0.8%	Nagpur	164.8	0.8%
Ahmed Nagar	128.8	0.7%	K.V. Rangareddy	147.0	0.7%
Top 10 districts	3,726.6	19.7%	Top 10 districts	4,001.6	19.1%
Districts beyond top 30	13,056.9	69.0%	Districts beyond top 30	14587.7	69.7%
Districts beyond top 50	11,545.8	61.1%	Districts beyond top 50	12,906.7	61.6%
District beyond top 100	8,729.4	46.2%	District beyond top 100	9753.4	46.6%

Source: NSE EPR. Note: Top 10 districts are chosen based on FY25 data.

Investor profile

Retail participation remains dominated by young investors: The share of investors under 30 years has risen sharply from 22.9% in Mar'18 to 39.5% in Mar'25, reflecting rising financial literacy and easier access through digital platforms. This generational shift is further evident in the decline of older age cohorts. The combined share of investors aged 50 years and above has fallen from 25.8% in Mar'18 to just 15.1% on Mar'25, signaling a changing investment culture driven by younger, tech-savvy participants. Similarly, the 40–49 age group has seen a steady decline in share, from 20.3% to 15.8% over the same period. This demographic trend is also reflected in the median and mean age of the investor base, which has declined consistently. The median age dropped from 38 years in Mar'18 to 32 years by Mar'25, while the mean age fell from 41.2 to 35.8 years—a clear indication of the youthful tilt in market participation.

Table 64: Distribution of registered individual investor base by age

Age category	Share of registered investor base (%)						
	Mar'19	Mar'20	Mar'21	Mar'22	Mar'23	Mar'24	Mar'25
Less than 30 years	22.6	23.5	29.4	37.5	38.5	40.0	39.5
30-39 years	31.1	31.2	30.4	28.9	29.2	29.1	29.6
40-49 years	20.1	19.7	17.9	15.8	15.6	15.4	15.8
50- 59 years	13.1	12.6	11	9.1	8.6	8.1	8.0
60 years and above	13.1	13	11.2	8.7	8.1	7.4	7.1

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Only individuals and sole proprietorship firms have been considered in the above table

Table 65: Mean and median age of registered individual investors

Age (years)	Mar'19	Mar'20	Mar'21	Mar'22	Mar'23	Mar'24	Mar'25
Median	38	38	36	33	33	32	32
Mean	41.3	41.1	39.2	36.8	36.4	36.8	35.8

Source: NSE EPR

Note: 1. Only individuals and sole proprietorship firms have been considered in the above table.

Female participation has increased gradually since FY22: Female participation in individual investor registrations has shown a gradual increase since FY22, to slightly shy of a quarter of registered individual investors as of March 2025 at 24.3 %. Among the top 10 largest states by area, Delhi (30.3%), Maharashtra (28.2%), Tamil Nadu (27.8%), and Karnataka (27.4%) exhibit higher female representation than the pan-India average of 24.3% in FY25. In contrast, Rajasthan (20.3%), Odisha (20%), and Uttar Pradesh (18.5%) show lower female investor participation. Notably, Lakshadweep had the lowest female representation of 15.3 % within its registered investor base, across states, while Goa had the highest (32.5%) in FY25.

Region-wise, East India dominated in terms of the increase in female investor participation, with women contributing to 25.5% of overall registered individual investors on average across states in Eastern India, while North India had the lowest share of female investors on average across states in the region (22.5%). Despite these regional variations, the overall progress highlights a reduction in gender disparity within financial markets across the country with female participation increasing from 22.6% as of Mar'22 to 24.3% as of Mar'25.

Table 66: State-wise gender classification of registered investors (in %)

States	FY22		FY23		FY24		FY25	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Andaman and Nico. Island	19.4%	80.6%	19.9%	80.1%	21.0%	79.0%	23.1%	76.9%
Andhra Pradesh	19.5%	80.5%	20.3%	79.7%	21.5%	78.5%	23.2%	76.8%
Arunachal Pradesh	21.6%	78.4%	22.7%	77.3%	23.6%	76.4%	26.3%	73.7%
Assam	31.8%	68.2%	30.9%	69.1%	30.0%	70.0%	29.7%	70.3%
Bihar	13.6%	86.4%	13.8%	86.2%	14.6%	85.4%	15.7%	84.3%
Chandigarh	30.6%	69.4%	30.6%	69.4%	31.0%	69.0%	31.9%	68.1%
Chattisgarh	18.8%	81.2%	19.1%	80.9%	20.3%	79.7%	22.4%	77.6%
Dadra and Nagar Hav.	17.8%	82.2%	17.8%	82.2%	18.2%	81.8%	19.9%	80.1%
Daman and Diu	18.9%	81.1%	18.7%	81.3%	19.3%	80.7%	20.7%	79.3%
Delhi	27.2%	72.8%	27.6%	72.4%	28.6%	71.4%	30.3%	69.7%
Goa	29.8%	70.2%	30.2%	69.8%	31.0%	69.0%	32.5%	67.5%
Gujarat	27.4%	72.6%	26.6%	73.4%	26.5%	73.5%	27.8%	72.2%
Haryana	21.7%	78.3%	21.6%	78.4%	22.8%	77.2%	24.6%	75.4%
Himachal Pradesh	16.3%	83.7%	16.8%	83.2%	18.2%	81.8%	20.7%	79.3%
Jammu and Kashmir	13.9%	86.1%	13.8%	86.2%	14.3%	85.7%	15.9%	84.1%
Jharkhand	17.9%	82.1%	18.1%	81.9%	18.9%	81.1%	20.6%	79.4%
Karnataka	24.3%	75.7%	24.7%	75.3%	25.8%	74.2%	27.4%	72.6%
Kerala	25.3%	74.7%	25.6%	74.4%	26.2%	73.8%	27.5%	72.5%
Lakshadweep	9.2%	90.8%	10.7%	89.3%	13.3%	86.7%	15.3%	84.7%
Madhya Pradesh	18.2%	81.8%	18.6%	81.4%	20.2%	79.8%	21.8%	78.2%
Maharashtra	25.4%	74.6%	25.6%	74.4%	26.4%	73.6%	28.2%	71.8%
Manipur	21.4%	78.6%	21.9%	78.1%	23.0%	77.0%	24.8%	75.2%
Meghalaya	25.5%	74.5%	25.1%	74.9%	25.1%	74.9%	26.3%	73.7%
Mizoram	27.4%	72.6%	28.2%	71.8%	30.0%	70.0%	31.6%	68.4%
Nagaland	25.4%	74.6%	25.8%	74.2%	26.5%	73.5%	28.5%	71.5%
Odisha	16.6%	83.4%	17.3%	82.7%	18.2%	81.8%	20.0%	80.0%
Pondicherry	26.1%	73.9%	26.5%	73.5%	27.1%	72.9%	28.2%	71.8%
Punjab	22.9%	77.1%	23.2%	76.8%	24.7%	75.3%	26.5%	73.5%
Rajasthan	19.4%	80.6%	18.7%	81.3%	18.9%	81.1%	20.3%	79.7%
Sikkim	25.0%	75.0%	25.8%	74.2%	27.2%	72.8%	29.9%	70.1%
Tamil Nadu	24.8%	75.2%	25.6%	74.4%	26.8%	73.2%	27.8%	72.2%
Telangana	21.6%	78.4%	22.2%	77.8%	23.2%	76.8%	24.8%	75.2%
Tripura	15.0%	85.0%	15.4%	84.6%	16.2%	83.8%	18.1%	81.9%
Uttar Pradesh	17.3%	82.7%	16.9%	83.1%	17.3%	82.7%	18.5%	81.5%
Uttarakhand	19.1%	80.9%	19.3%	80.7%	20.3%	79.7%	22.1%	77.9%
West Bengal	22.4%	77.6%	22.1%	77.9%	22.2%	77.8%	23.2%	76.8%
India	22.6%	77.4%	22.5%	77.5%	23.0%	77.0%	24.3%	75.7%

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: The gender classification is based on investor data where the gender was disclosed. The mapping is based on India Post's pincode level mapping (GoI).

* Data for FY25 is as of March 31st, 2025.

Market activity across segments and investor categories

Total turnover across segments

Equity cash market turnover recorded a robust growth: After hitting a 15-month low in the previous month, equity cash turnover saw a marginal recovery in March 2025, rising 2% MoM to Rs 18.8 lakh crore. On an annual basis, turnover surged 40% YoY, averaging Rs 23 lakh crore per month compared to Rs 17 lakh crore in the previous fiscal. It is also noteworthy that equity cash market turnover grew at a CAGR of 26% over the past five years, rising from Rs 90 lakh crore in FY20 to Rs 281 lakh crore in FY25. This notable increase reflects improved investor participation which coincides with new investors registrations that surpassed the 11-crore mark recently. Notably, in the last fiscal year, the markets witnessed a significant rise in new company listings through IPOs and increased inflows from domestic investors.

Derivatives market witnessed a divergence as index options dip and stock derivatives surged: For the first time in eight fiscal years, the annual premium turnover of index options declined marginally by 2% YoY to Rs 136 lakh crore in FY25, compared to Rs 138 lakh crore in FY24. Despite this dip, index options premium turnover has witnessed a robust compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 58% over the past eight years. Notably, the monthly average premium turnover during the first eight months of FY25 (April to November 2024) stood at Rs 12.4 lakh crore, which dropped to Rs 9.1 lakh crore in the last four months (December 2024 to March 2025), following regulatory measures aimed at strengthening investor protection and enhancing market stability. In contrast, stock options registered a growth of over 40% YoY, with annual turnover nearing Rs 20 lakh crore. Currently, NSE offers derivatives contracts on five major indices and 217 individual stocks. Meanwhile, the equity futures segment saw a 40% YoY rise in turnover, reaching Rs 463 lakh crore. Within this, stock futures—which account for nearly 80% of the equity futures market—grew by 47% YoY, while index futures posted an 18% YoY rise in turnover.

Currency derivatives segment faced a sharp contraction: The turnover in currency futures dropped sharply by 81% YoY to Rs 13.7 lakh crore in FY25 from Rs 72 lakh crore in FY24. This steep decline was largely attributable to regulatory tightening and reduced investors participation following the guidelines on exchange-traded currency derivatives. Currency options (premium) turnover showcased higher impact as the premium turnover declined 99% YoY to a mere Rs 376 crore premium in FY25. On monthly comparison, currency futures turnover witnessed 25% MoM contraction in March, touching 6-month low, while currency options turnover (premium) saw a modest 4% MoM expansion.

Commodity options turnover (premium) at record high: The monthly premium turnover in options contracts reached a record high of Rs 1,049 crore in March, marking the fourth consecutive monthly rise. On an annual basis, premium turnover surged nearly 9 times—from Rs 523 crore in FY24 to an all-time high of Rs 4,641 crore in FY25. Notably, Crude Oil contracts accounted for over 90% of the premium turnover during the year, while Silver contributed around 8%. In contrast, the turnover in commodity futures declined sharply by 95% YoY to Rs 250 crore, highlighting a clear shift in investor preference towards hedging through options contracts.

Table 67: Annual trends in total turnover across segments in the last six years

Segment (Rs crore)	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Cash market	89,98,811	1,53,97,908	1,65,66,237	1,33,05,073	2,01,03,439	2,81,27,848
Equity Futures	2,15,52,041	2,71,46,011	2,94,68,316	2,85,92,989	3,29,64,084	4,62,89,459
Stock Futures	1,48,74,729	1,80,98,365	2,10,38,938	1,90,72,304	2,55,46,967	3,75,37,370
Index Futures	66,77,312	90,47,646	84,29,378	95,20,685	74,17,117	87,52,089
Equity Options (Premium)	13,07,932	32,08,778	68,81,160	1,18,88,256	1,51,97,594	1,55,49,716
Stock Options (Premium)	2,28,353	5,79,352	10,38,830	9,32,701	13,78,031	19,75,193
Index Options (Premium)	10,79,578	26,29,426	58,42,330	1,09,55,556	1,38,19,564	1,35,74,524
Currency derivatives						
Currency Futures	48,43,160	57,17,820	70,56,916	1,01,15,658	72,01,771	13,74,638
Currency Options (Premium)	13,202	14,764	24,994	47,540	30,405	376
Interest rate derivatives	3,60,818	97,391	26,357	26,296	29,571	25,307
Commodity derivatives						
Commodity Futures	6,362	5,484	2,273	14	5,429.3	250.1
Commodity Options (Premium)	-	284	131	112	523.1	4,641.3

Source: NSE EPR.

Table 68: Monthly trend of total turnover across equity cash and equity derivative segments in FY25

Segment (Rs crore)	Cash market	Equity Futures			Equity Options (Premium)		
		Total	Stock	Index	Total	Stock	Index
Apr-24	21,20,196	38,51,979	31,58,915	6,93,064	12,40,545	1,55,943	10,84,602
May-24	24,67,941	42,71,082	34,64,430	8,06,652	14,71,401	1,86,613	12,84,788
Jun-24	29,05,226	46,45,873	36,62,528	9,83,344	16,77,678	1,91,370	14,86,308
Jul-24	30,61,577	46,56,835	38,31,730	8,25,104	15,10,073	1,97,877	13,12,196
Aug-24	26,38,157	41,19,112	33,66,229	7,52,883	13,80,676	1,61,998	12,18,678
Sep-24	25,59,376	41,27,438	34,14,779	7,12,659	13,11,066	1,74,393	11,36,673
Oct-24	23,53,098	41,04,371	33,43,153	7,61,218	15,39,425	1,71,991	13,67,433
Nov-24	19,16,210	32,50,775	26,16,407	6,34,368	11,58,998	1,27,497	10,31,502
Dec-24	21,85,830	32,98,013	26,64,569	6,33,444	11,01,866	1,41,750	9,60,116
Jan-25	22,11,851	37,94,473	30,79,845	7,14,628	12,30,482	1,91,949	10,38,533
Feb-25	18,33,226	31,92,703	25,44,197	6,48,506	9,58,054	1,48,472	8,09,583
Mar-25	18,75,160	29,76,805	23,90,587	5,86,218	9,69,451	1,25,339	8,44,112

Source: NSE EPR.

Table 69: Monthly turnover trend across currency, interest rate and commodity derivative segments in FY25

Segment (Rs crore)	Currency derivatives		Interest rate Futures	Commodity derivatives	
	Currency Futures	Currency Options (premium)		Commodity Futures	Commodity Options (premium)
Apr-24	2,17,438	353.3	1,772	11.7	219
May-24	1,05,151	7.9	2,239	12.6	174
Jun-24	1,09,312	3.4	2,231	11.0	127
Jul-24	45,606	1.5	1,786	11.1	178
Aug-24	1,08,395	1.4	1,688	17.5	246
Sep-24	64,015	1.1	2,307	28.6	290
Oct-24	1,50,597	1.3	2,698	20.1	404
Nov-24	1,03,989	1.1	2,238	13.9	262
Dec-24	1,52,068	1.2	2,228	16.5	324
Jan-25	1,44,809	1.4	2,264	49.2	612
Feb-25	98,892	1.2	2,039	28.1	755
Mar-25	74,366	1.2	1,817	29.7	1,049

Source: NSE EPR.

Table 70: Notional to premium turnover ratio for equity options at NSE in FY25

Month	Index options			Stock options		
	Notional turnover (Rs lakh crore)	Premium turnover (Rs lakh crore)	Ratio	Notional turnover (Rs lakh crore)	Premium turnover (Rs lakh crore)	Ratio
Apr-24	7,072	10.8	652	99	1.6	64
May-24	7,154	12.8	557	110	1.9	59
Jun-24	7,226	14.9	486	112	1.9	58
Jul-24	8,215	13.1	626	119	2.0	60
Aug-24	7,768	12.2	637	116	1.6	72
Sep-24	8,097	11.4	712	129	1.7	74
Oct-24	8,602	13.7	629	125	1.7	72
Nov-24	6,245	10.3	605	91	1.3	71
Dec-24	4,258	9.6	443	104	1.4	74
Jan-25	4,254	10.4	410	124	1.9	65
Feb-25	3,562	8.1	440	96	1.5	65
Mar-25	4,134	8.4	490	86	1.3	68

Source: NSE EPR.

Table 71: Notional to premium turnover ratio for equity options at BSE in FY25

Month	Index options			Stock options		
	Notional turnover (Rs lakh crore)	Premium turnover (Rs lakh crore)	Ratio	Notional turnover (Rs lakh crore)	Premium turnover (Rs lakh crore)	Ratio
Apr-24	1,695	1.2	1,444	-	-	-
May-24	2,197	1.6	1,383	-	-	-
Jun-24	2,064	1.6	1,285	-	-	-
Jul-24	2,543	1.6	1,546	0.0	0.0	115
Aug-24	2,603	1.6	1,627	0.001069	0.000014	74
Sep-24	3,015	2.0	1,503	0.001024	0.000011	95
Oct-24	2,643	2.0	1,329	0.001362	0.000026	52
Nov-24	2,031	1.6	1,300	0.000393	0.000004	106
Dec-24	1,812	1.9	964	0.000775	0.000008	101
Jan-25	2,448	2.7	923	0.002104	0.000035	61
Feb-25	2,062	2.3	900	0.005008	0.000037	137
Mar-25	2,444	2.4	1,035	0.013922	0.000056	248

Source: NSE EPR.

Average daily turnover (ADT) across segments

Daily cash turnover increases in FY25; Nevertheless, it declined in recent months:

The average daily turnover (ADT) in the equity cash segment rose by a robust 38% YoY, marking a significant jump from FY24. Despite the jump, the average of the monthly average daily turnover for the last four months (Dec'24 to Mar'25) stood at just below Rs 98,000 as compared to Rs 1.2 lakh crore in the first eight months (Apr'24 to Nov'24). However, it is also noteworthy that the daily turnover recorded a 25% CAGR in the last five years to reach just over Rs 1.1 lakh crore in the last fiscal year. It highlights the growing investors interest about Indian equity markets that recently witnessed the overall unique investors count surpassing 11-crore mark.

Index options recorded a decline; single stock derivatives exhibited turnover growth:

The equity futures segment witnessed a 39% YoY rise in FY25, with average daily turnover (ADT) reaching Rs 1.8 lakh crore, up from Rs 1.3 lakh crore in FY24. This growth was primarily driven by a sharp 45% YoY jump in stock futures ADT, which rose to Rs 1.5 lakh crore, while index futures rose by 17% YoY to just over Rs 35000 crore. In contrast, the equity options segment displayed divergent trends. The average daily premium for index options declined marginally by 3% YoY, whereas it increased 42% YoY for stock options. However, the average of the monthly average daily turnover across all instruments saw a noticeable decline over the last four months (Dec'24 to Mar'25) compared to the first eight months (Apr'24 to Nov'24) of FY25. The most significant drop was observed in index options, which fell by 27%, followed by a 21% decline in stock futures, 17% in index futures, and 12% in stock options. This downward trend can be partly attributed to the recent regulatory measures implemented to enhance investor protection and ensure greater market stability.

Currency derivatives ADT plunged amid regulatory curbs: The currency derivatives segment experienced a steep 96% YoY decline in average daily notional turnover, dropping from nearly Rs 1.5 lakh crore in FY24 to just over Rs 6,400 crore in FY25. This was primarily driven by sharp contraction in currency futures, which fell by 81%, and a near wipeout in currency options ADT (based on premium turnover), which declined 99% YoY. This decline in turnover can be attributed towards the recent regulatory measures around hedging exposure through exchange-traded currency derivatives.

Commodity options premium ADT surged nearly 9x in FY25: In a major highlight, commodity options premium turnover jumped 770% YoY to near Rs 18 crore per day, up from just Rs 2.1 crore in FY24. This growth was fuelled by strong interest in crude oil and silver contracts, with March alone witnessing a 39% MoM rise to Rs 50 crore premium turnover per day – highest ever. However, commodity futures turnover fell by 95% YoY to just below Rs 1 crore per day, indicating a preference shift toward option-based trading strategies in the commodities space.

Table 72: Annual trends of average daily turnover across segments in the last six years (FY20-FY25)

Segment (Rs crore)	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Cash market	36,432	61,839	66,799	53,434	81,721	1,12,963
Equity Futures	87,255	1,09,020	1,18,824	1,14,831	1,34,000	1,85,901
Stock Futures	60,222	72,684	84,834	76,596	1,03,849	1,50,752
Index Futures	27,034	36,336	33,989	38,236	30,151	35,149
Equity Options (Premium)	5,295	12,887	27,747	47,744	61,779	62,449
Stock Options (Premium)	925	2,327	4,189	3,746	5,602	7,933
Index Options (Premium)	4,371	10,560	23,558	43,998	56,177	54,516
Currency derivatives						
Currency Futures	19,931	23,338	29,282	41,288	29,883	5,680
Currency Options (Premium)	54	60	104	194	126	1.6
Interest rate derivatives	1,485	398	109	107	123	105
Commodity derivatives						
Commodity Futures	24.6	21.5	8.8	0.1	21.4	1.0
Commodity Options (Premium)	-	1.1	0.5	0.4	2.1	18.0

Source: NSE EPR.

Table 73: Monthly trend of average daily turnover across equity cash and derivative segments in FY25

Segment (Rs crore)	Cash market	Equity Futures			Equity Options (Premium)		
		Total	Stock	Index	Total	Stock	Index
April	1,06,010	1,92,599	1,57,946	34,653	62,028	7,797	54,230
May	1,12,179	1,94,140	1,57,474	36,666	66,882	8,482	58,399
June	1,52,907	2,44,520	1,92,765	51,755	88,299	10,072	78,227
July	1,39,163	2,11,674	1,74,170	37,505	68,640	8,994	59,645
August	1,25,627	1,96,148	1,60,297	35,852	65,746	7,714	58,032
September	1,21,875	1,96,545	1,62,609	33,936	62,432	8,304	54,127
October	1,06,959	1,86,562	1,51,962	34,601	69,974	7,818	62,156
November	1,00,853	1,71,093	1,37,706	33,388	61,000	6,710	54,290
December	1,04,087	1,57,048	1,26,884	30,164	52,470	6,750	45,720
January	96,167	1,64,977	1,33,906	31,071	53,499	8,346	45,154
February	91,661	1,59,635	1,27,210	32,425	47,903	7,424	40,479
March	98,693	1,56,674	1,25,820	30,854	51,024	6,597	44,427

Source: NSE EPR.

Table 74: Monthly trend of ADT across currency, interest rate and commodity derivative segments in FY25

Segment (Rs crore)	Currency derivatives		Interest rate derivatives	Commodity derivatives	
	Futures	Options		Futures	Options
April	12,080	19.6	98.5	0.5	9.9
May	5,258	0.4	111.9	0.5	7.6
June	5,753	0.2	117.4	0.5	6.3
July	2,073	0.1	81.2	0.5	7.7
August	5,162	0.1	80.4	0.8	11.7
September	3,201	0.1	115.3	1.4	13.8
October	6,845	0.1	122.6	0.9	18.4
November	5,473	0.1	117.8	0.7	12.5
December	7,241	0.1	106.1	0.8	15.4
January	6,296	0.1	98.4	2.1	26.6
February	5,494	0.1	113.3	1.3	36.0
March	3,914	0.1	95.6	1.4	50.0

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Premium turnover has been considered for options contracts

Equity cash sees sustained rise in average trade size despite marginal yearly dip:

After falling to a 98-month low last month, the average trade size in the equity cash segment saw a MoM rise of 11%, reaching just over Rs 26,000 in March 2025. However, this figure remains below the average trade size recorded in the last fiscal year, which stood slightly above Rs 29,000. A review of annual trends highlights a steady rise in average trade sizes—from over Rs 23,000 in FY15 to more than Rs 28,000 in FY20, and consistently above Rs 29,000 over the past two fiscal years. This upward trajectory reflects a growing presence of high-ticket size investors in the equity cash segment, a theme explored further in the section titled ‘Distribution of Trading Activity by Turnover’.

Average trade size in equity futures exhibited an increasing trend, while ATS in index options declined: The average trade size (ATS) for equity futures contracts has shown an increasing trend, aligning with the rise in contract sizes over the years. For index futures, the ATS increased from just under Rs 8 lakh in FY15 to over Rs 11 lakh in FY20, and further to Rs 15.4 lakh in FY24. While there was a marginal decline in FY25, the ATS has remained above Rs 15 lakh. Notably, in March 2025, the monthly ATS for index futures stood close to Rs 25 lakh, much higher as compared to nearly Rs 17 lakh in April 2024, reflecting the recent increase in index derivative contract sizes. A similar pattern is also observed in stock futures, where the ATS rose from Rs 4.5 lakh in FY15 to over Rs 7 lakh in FY20, and is currently just below Rs 9 lakh in FY25.

However, within equity options, index and stock options display divergent trends. The ATS in index options has consistently declined — from nearly Rs 14,600 in FY10 to just over Rs 7,600 in FY15, dropping further to around Rs 6,146 in FY20, and currently standing at Rs 6,075 in FY25. Conversely, the ATS in stock options increased from over Rs 9,000 in FY15 to just above Rs 13,900 in FY20 and now exceeds Rs 14,500 in FY25.

Table 75: Average trade size in NSE cash market and equity derivatives segments (FY20-FY25)

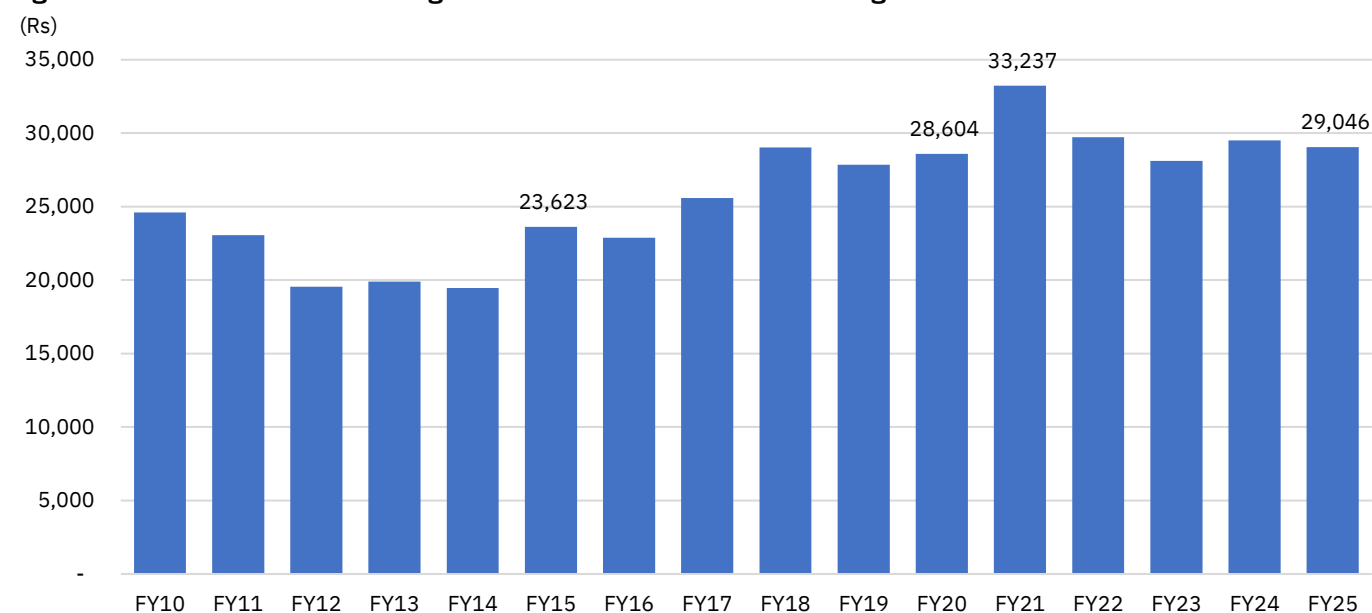
Segment wise (Rs)	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Cash market	28,604	33,237	29,737	28,111	29,510	29,046
Equity Futures	8,04,724	9,00,620	10,42,174	9,57,044	10,40,196	9,61,284
Index Futures	11,42,535	10,44,759	13,70,261	14,39,592	15,37,923	15,19,445
Stock Futures	7,10,431	8,42,512	9,50,949	8,19,859	9,50,852	8,85,447
Equity Options	6,812	8,255	8,315	7,886	6,246	6,561
Index Options	6,146	7,302	7,585	7,603	5,897	6,075
Stock Options	13,926	20,274	18,126	13,994	15,381	14,568

Source: NSE EPR. Note: Premium has been considered for calculating average trade size for options contracts.

Table 76: Average trade size in NSE cash and equity derivatives segment (Apr'24-Mar'25)

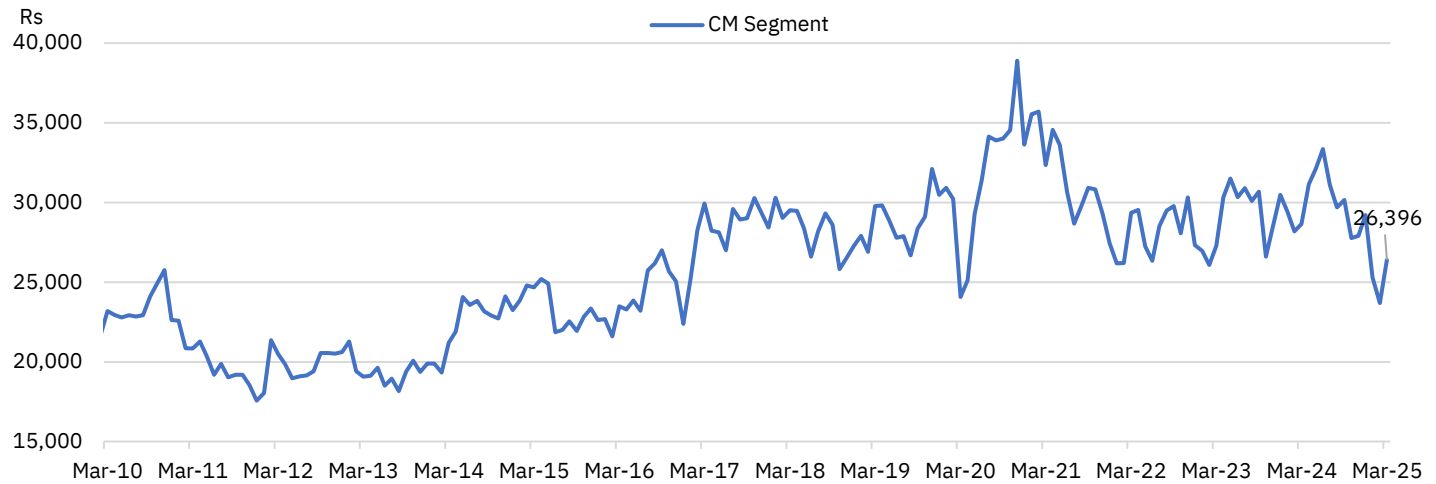
Segment (Rs crore)	Cash market	Equity Futures			Equity Options (Premium)		
		Total	Index	Stock	Total	Index	Stock
Apr-24	31,133	11,11,528	16,56,450	10,36,704	6,041	5,519	17,642
May-24	32,133	9,86,832	12,50,687	9,40,627	6,194	5,662	17,605
Jun-24	33,356	10,13,742	13,39,132	9,51,658	6,648	6,147	18,102
Jul-24	31,081	10,16,741	14,37,972	9,56,412	5,869	5,342	17,011
Aug-24	29,695	10,28,769	14,19,100	9,69,149	5,502	5,079	14,738
Sep-24	30,156	10,33,518	14,47,901	9,75,267	5,403	4,925	14,703
Oct-24	27,768	10,16,890	14,21,289	9,55,018	5,668	5,267	14,331
Nov-24	27,908	8,96,713	14,16,500	8,23,450	5,933	5,574	12,373
Dec-24	29,206	8,77,092	14,66,384	8,00,606	7,871	7,474	12,285
Jan-25	25,286	8,35,760	15,55,704	7,54,718	9,855	9,428	13,047
Feb-25	23,684	8,55,819	25,38,114	7,32,127	10,532	10,230	12,559
Mar-25	26,396	8,48,735	24,88,540	7,30,670	9,584	9,333	11,698

Source: NSE EPR. Note: Premium has been considered for calculating average trade size for options contracts.

Figure 217: Annual trend in average trade size in NSE cash market segment


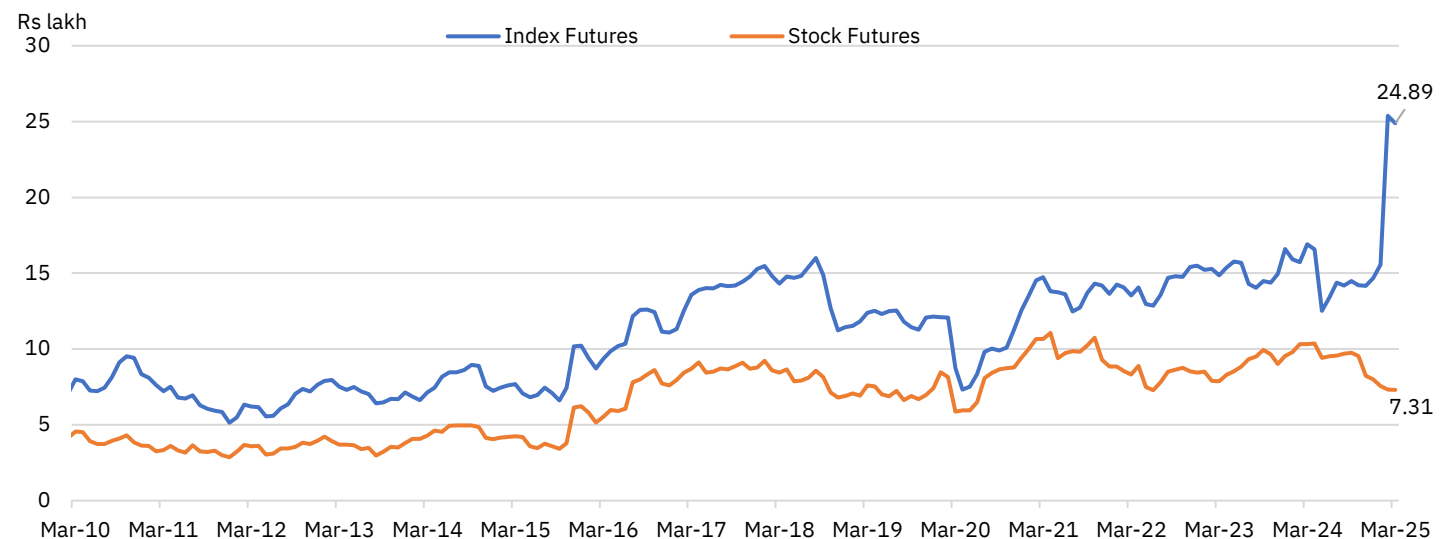
Source: NSE EPR

Figure 218: Monthly trend in average trade size in NSE CM segment



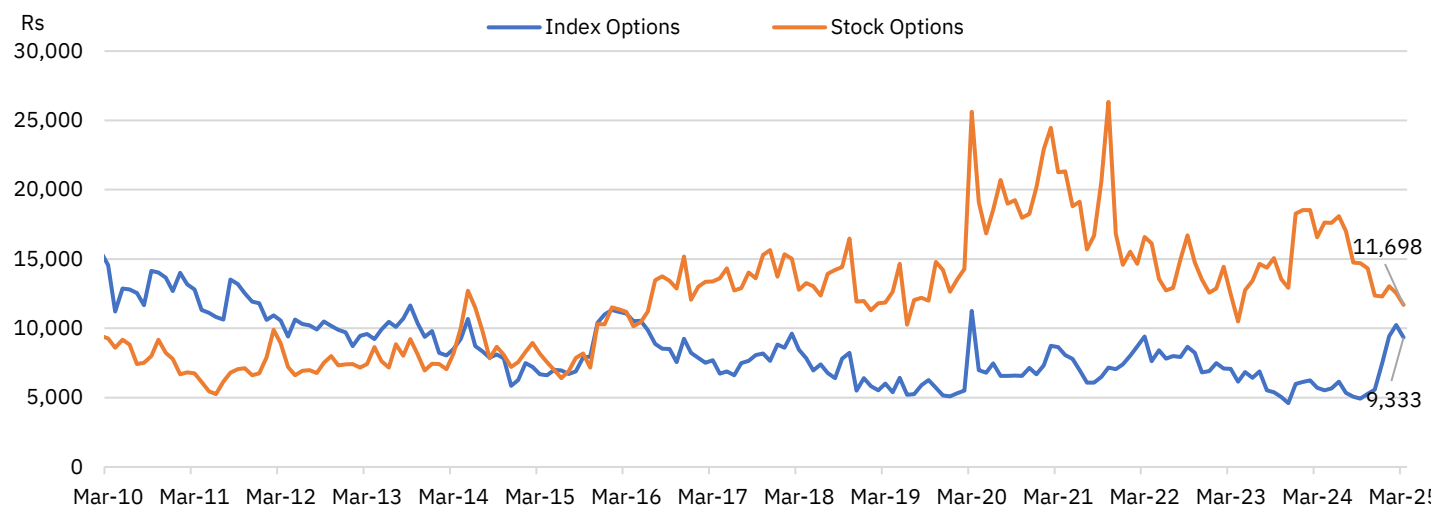
Source: NSE EPR.

Figure 219: Monthly trend in average trade size in equity futures



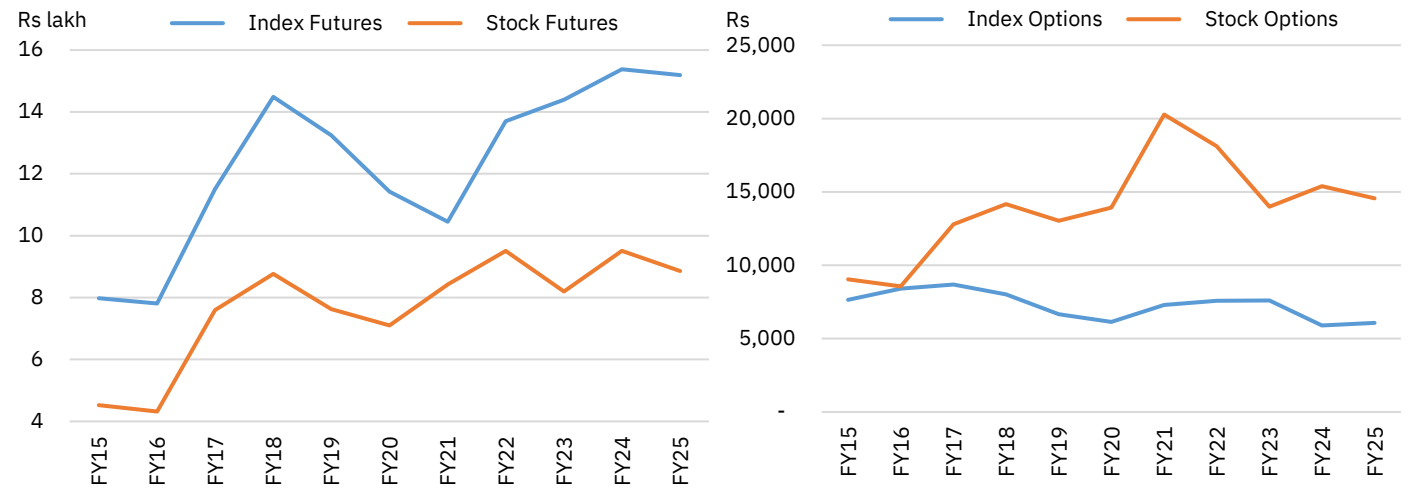
Source: NSE EPR.

Figure 220: Monthly trend in average trade size in equity options



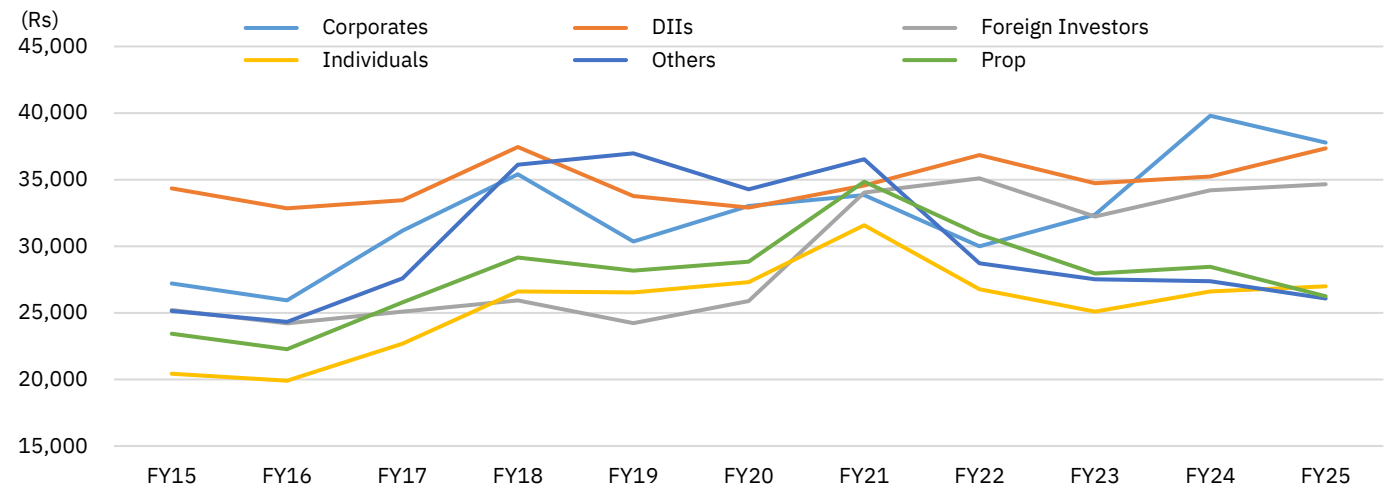
Source: NSE EPR.

Figure 221: Annual trend in average trade size in NSE equity derivatives segment

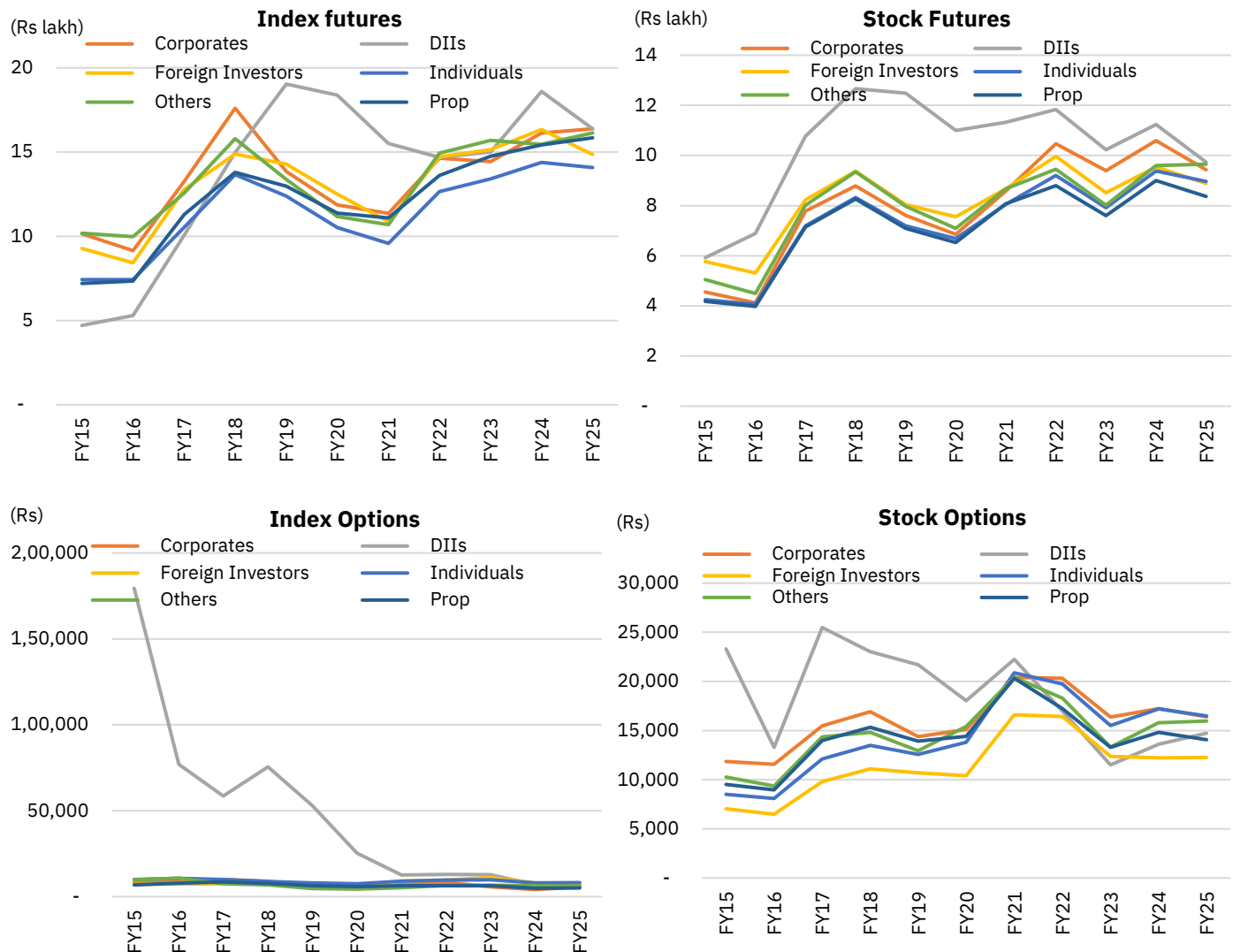


Source: NSE EPR.

Figure 222: Annual trend in average trade size across categories in NSE CM segment



Source: NSE EPR.

Figure 223: Annual trend in average trade size across categories in NSE equity derivatives segment


Source: NSE EPR.

Equity cash daily average turnover rose at record high: In FY25, the average turnover in the NSE's equity cash segment surged to a record high of over Rs 1 lakh crore per day, marking a robust 38% rise over FY24. This strong growth was primarily driven by increased trading activity in mainboard equities, which saw a 37% YoY increase and held 98% share within equity cash. Notably, the turnover of SME companies listed on Emerge platform witnessed a higher 162% YoY rise, with its daily average turnover rising to Rs 379 crore. Investor interest in passive and alternative vehicles remained strong as well – the daily turnover in ETFs recorded over 100% rise YOY and stood at over Rs 1500 crore daily average. The continued rise in daily turnover highlights growing market depth and participation across investor segments.

On monthly comparison, the turnover recorded a rebound in trading volumes, with 8% MoM to over Rs 98,000 crore. Almost all major sub-segments registered MoM improvements: mainboard equities rose 7.5% to over Rs 96,000 crore, ETFs by 6% to just over Rs 1,800 crore, and SME companies by 26.5% to Rs 271 crore. REITs and InvITs recorded a much higher MoM increases of 149% and 335% respectively, albeit on a small base, while SGB turnover dipped marginally.

Table 77: Average daily turnover in NSE's CM Segment

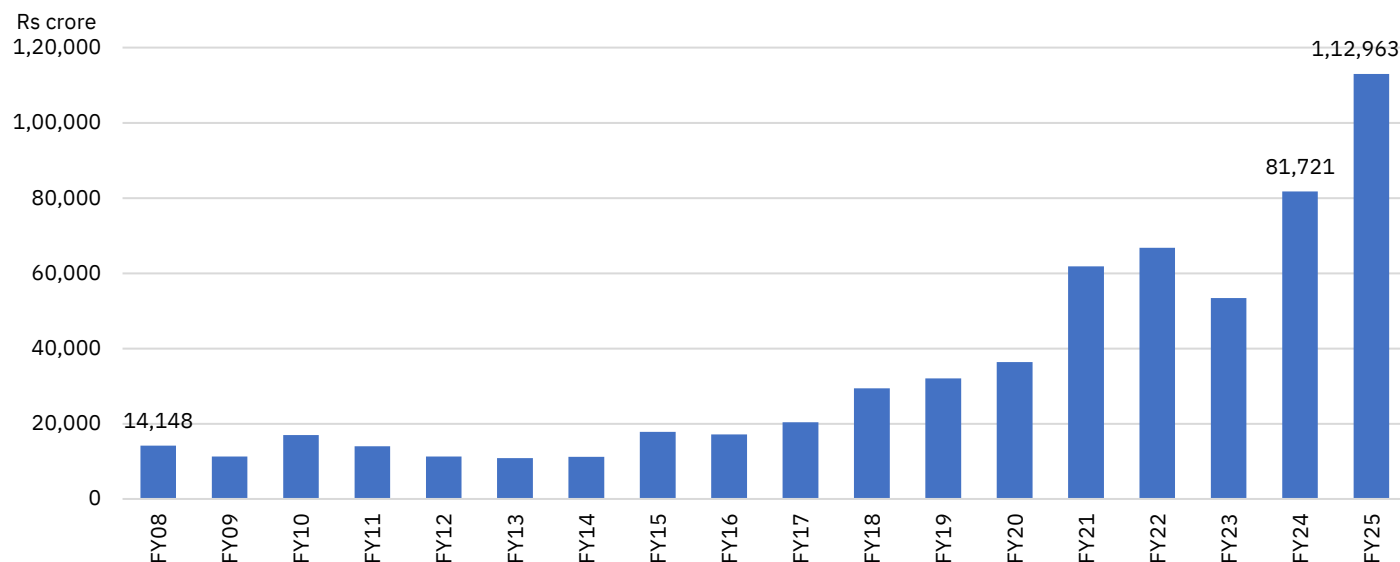
Products (Rs crore)	Mar-25	Feb-25	% MoM change	FY25	FY24	% YoY Change	CY25TD	CY24
Capital Market	98,693	91,661	7.7	112,963	81,721	38.2	95,488	116,520
Equities (Main Board)	96,274	89,572	7.5	110,710	80,551	37.4	93,289	114,413
Exchange Traded Funds	1,804	1,703	6.0	1,568	754	107.9	1,716	1,401
SME Emerge	271	214	26.5	379	145	161.9	268	373
Sovereign Gold Bonds	16	17	(4.3)	13	9	41.1	14	12
InvITs	108	25	335.5	57	36	56.9	49	57
REITs	152	61	149.0	92	49	87.7	83	87
Others	0	0	1297.0	0	0	(97.1)	0	0

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Average daily turnover (ADT) excludes auction market turnover. Equities (Main Board) include stocks in EQ, BE, BL and BZ series

2. Others include corporate and government debt instruments (excl. SGBs), preferential shares, partly paid-up shares, warrants etc., among others

3. Figures in brackets indicate negative numbers

Figure 224: Annual trends in average daily turnover in NSE cash market segment


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Average daily turnover (ADT) excludes auction market turnover

Derivatives market realigns amid regulatory reforms: The average daily turnover in single stock derivatives expanded in the last fiscal year, whereas index derivatives showed a divergent trend. Within index derivatives, turnover in index futures increased, while the premium turnover of index options saw a marginal decline over the year. Stock futures witnessed a 45% YoY growth, reaching a daily turnover of just over Rs 1.5 lakh crore in FY25. Stock options also saw a 42% YoY increase in premium turnover, rising to nearly Rs 8,000 crore per day.

However, a monthly comparison presents a different picture, particularly for stock futures. Turnover peaked at over Rs 1.9 lakh crore in June 2024 but subsequently declined to below Rs 1.3 lakh crore by March 2025. A similar trend was observed in index futures, where average daily turnover rose to over Rs 50,000 crore in June 2024 before falling to Rs 30,854 crore in March 2025. Equity options followed a comparable pattern. The daily premium turnover for index options declined from over Rs 78,000 crore in June 2024 to below Rs 45,000 crore in March 2025. For stock options, the decline was from

over Rs 10,000 crore to nearly Rs 6,500 crore premium turnover over the same period. Interestingly, the sharp rise in activity in June 2024 coincided with the Indian general election results. The subsequent moderation aligns with recent regulatory initiatives aimed at bolstering investor protection.

Within index options, Nifty50 gained prominence, capturing a 47% share of the overall premium turnover in FY25—up from 33% in FY24. Its daily average premium turnover rose 37% YoY. In contrast, Bank Nifty’s share declined to 40% (from 54% in FY24), with a corresponding 29% YoY drop in its daily average turnover. This shift is largely attributed to weekly options being exclusively available in Nifty50 contracts. Moreover, the overall share of weekly options in index derivatives declined to 67% in FY25, down from 70% in FY24, reflecting the impact of regulatory actions focused on enhancing market stability and investor safeguards.

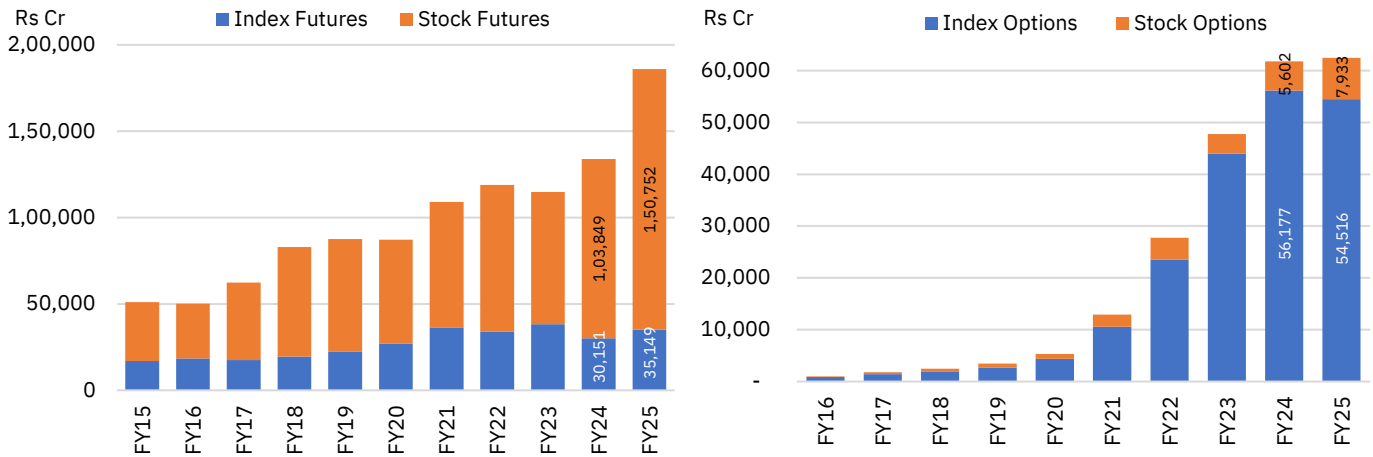
Table 78: Average daily turnover in NSE’s equity derivatives segment

Product (Rs crore)	Mar-25	Feb-25	% MoM change	FY25	FY24	% YoY Change	CY25TD	CY24
Equity Futures	1,56,674	1,59,635	(1.9)	1,85,901	1,34,000	38.7	1,60,709	1,89,943
Stock futures	125,820	127,210	(1.1)	150,752	103,849	45.2	129,268	152,929
Index futures	30,854	32,425	(4.8)	35,149	30,151	16.6	31,441	37,014
BANKNIFTY	9,482	10,314	(8.1)	13,021	13,841	(5.9)	10,251	14,683
NIFTY50	19,587	20,137	(2.7)	20,598	15,742	30.8	19,422	20,957
FINNIFTY	153	123	23.9	236	228	3.7	126	276
MIDCPNIFTY	1,488	1,686	(11.8)	1,213	339	257.3	1,504	1,052
NIFTYNXT50	144	164	(12.5)	80	0	NA	139	45
Equity Options	51,024	47,903	7	62,449	61,779	1.1	50,935	68,280
Stock options	6,597	7,424	(11.1)	7,933	5,602	41.6	7,512	7,975
Index options	44,427	40,479	9.8	54,516	56,177	(3.0)	43,423	60,305
BANKNIFTY	8,057	8,255	(2.4)	21,553	30,145	(28.5)	9,186	27,510
NIFTY50	35,223	30,900	14.0	25,434	18,502	37.5	32,868	23,243
FINNIFTY	310	264	17.7	4,489	6,088	(26)	332	6,005
MIDCPNIFTY	834	1,061	(21.3)	3,036	1,441	110.7	1,035	3,543
NIFTYNXT50	2.24	1	206.3	3	0	NA	2	3

Source: NSE EPR. NM means not measurable

Note: The above table reports premium turnover for Options contracts

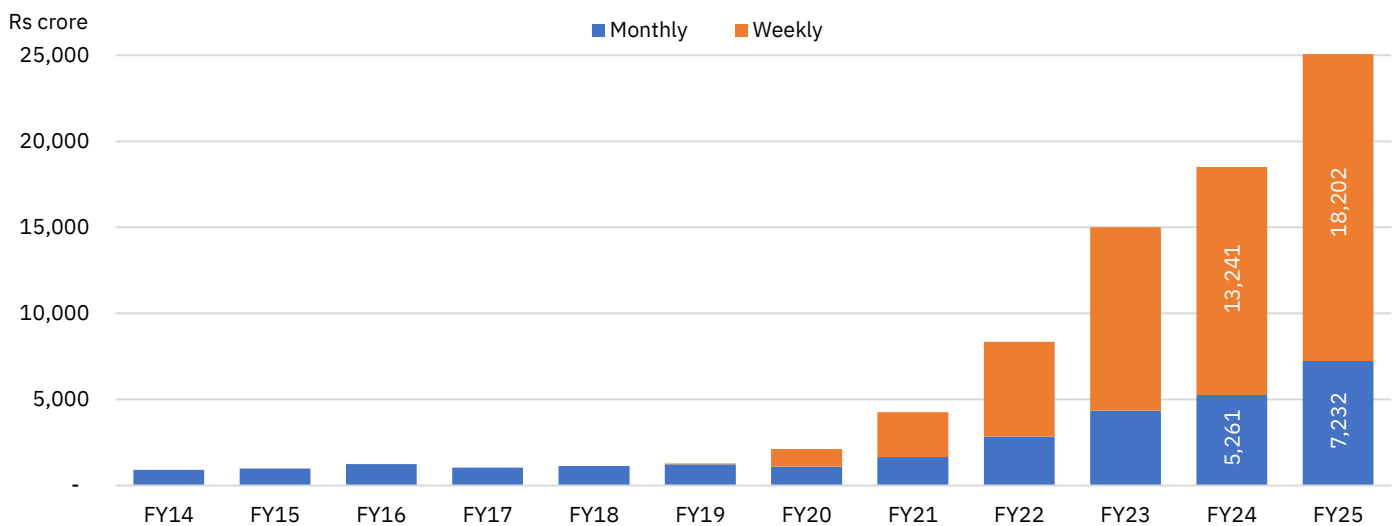
Figure 225: Annual trends in average daily turnover in NSE's equity derivatives segment



Source: NSE EPR.

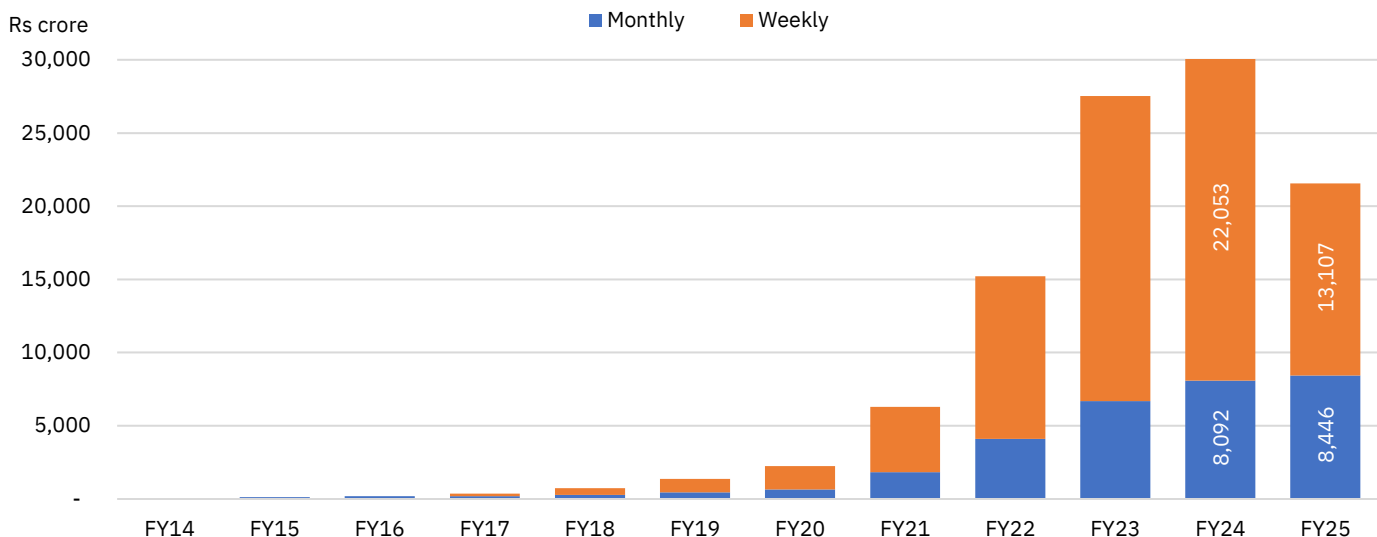
Note: The above figure reports premium turnover for options contracts.

Figure 226: Annual trends in average daily turnover of Nifty 50

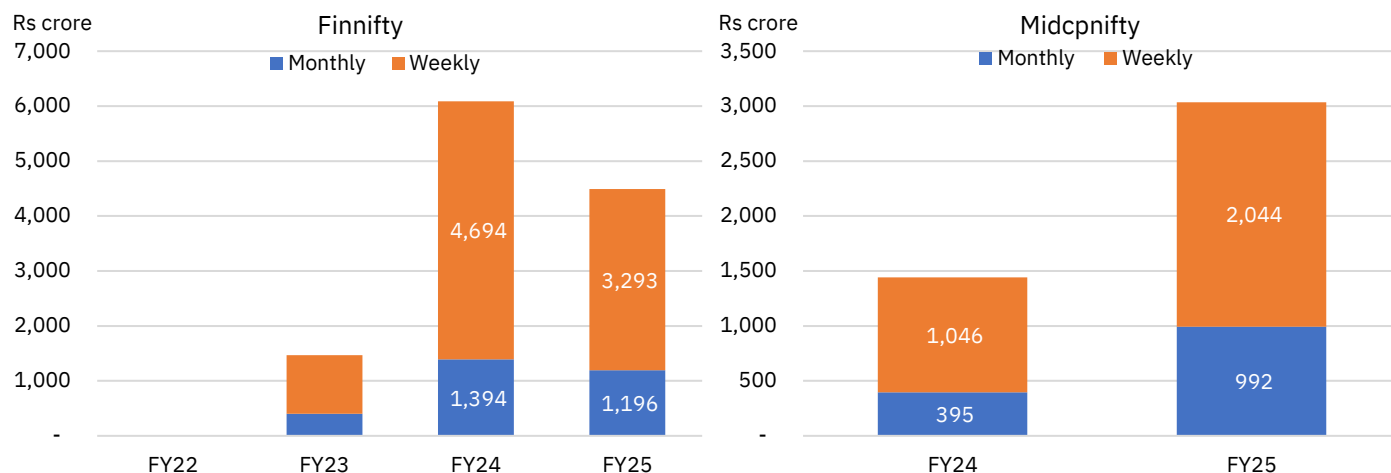


Source: NSE EPR.

Figure 227: Annual trend in average daily turnover of Bank Nifty



Source: NSE EPR.

Figure 228: Annual trend in average daily turnover of FINNIFTY and MIDCPNIFTY


Source: NSE EPR.

Open interest rises in index derivatives; declining trend in stock derivatives: The average daily open interest (OI) in equity futures rose by 4.2% MoM to Rs 68,538 crore in March 2025. Index futures accounted for 14% of the total OI, while stock futures continuing to dominate with an 86% share of the month OI outstanding. In contrast, the average daily OI in equity options based on notional turnover saw a mixed trend. Index options OI rose 11.7% MoM to over Rs 14 lakh crore, driven by a 15% increase in NIFTY OI and 28% MoM rise in FINNIFTY OI. On the other hand, stock options OI witnessed a sharp MoM decline of 16.3% to Rs 2.5 lakh crore. Stock futures, meanwhile, remained broadly stable, registering a minor dip of 1.9% MoM to Rs 4.1 lakh crore.

Table 79: Monthly trends of average daily open interest in NSE's equity derivatives segment

Instrument (Rs crore)	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
FUTSTK	3,59,724	3,85,321	3,86,033	4,18,260	4,28,337	4,38,182	4,40,030	4,10,007	4,25,718	4,21,310	4,14,867	4,06,973
FUTIDX	42,732	49,151	52,155	57,351	54,728	58,570	57,667	49,563	48,630	59,562	65,805	68,538
NIFTY	29,336	33,678	35,312	39,818	35,042	42,056	38,047	31,698	31,956	40,167	43,453	43,561
BANKNIFTY	11,291	13,030	14,547	14,332	16,396	13,114	16,420	15,077	14,035	16,202	18,328	20,954
FINNIFTY	146	149	193	206	186	241	240	163	167	127	161	181
MIDCPNIFTY	1,951	2,234	2,047	2,914	3,006	3,032	2,826	2,518	2,386	2,893	3,578	3,551
NIFTYNXT50	8	60	55	80	99	127	134	107	86	172	285	290
OPTSTK	2,33,578	2,81,145	2,89,131	2,85,061	3,37,671	3,15,472	3,63,044	2,64,007	2,95,147	3,15,382	3,04,034	2,54,411
OPTIDX	11,51,941	10,86,125	12,20,509	12,58,105	12,71,767	14,74,472	14,06,107	13,24,403	14,75,382	13,72,823	12,79,508	14,29,028
NIFTY	6,73,868	6,20,988	7,09,572	7,20,894	7,43,172	8,73,234	8,55,009	8,41,275	10,57,123	9,49,692	9,75,997	11,23,171
BANKNIFTY	3,95,194	3,90,277	4,32,996	4,49,124	4,39,735	4,99,991	4,61,962	4,11,032	3,76,186	3,88,834	2,74,611	2,73,121
FINNIFTY	57,782	48,754	50,220	55,258	50,237	62,954	49,550	49,473	24,327	11,664	8,658	11,139
MIDCPNIFTY	25,077	25,712	27,537	32,278	38,273	37,840	39,269	22,464	17,578	22,408	20,046	21,416
NIFTYNXT50	20	393	184	551	350	453	317	159	168	225	197	181

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. The above table reports notional turnover

2. FUTSTK refers to stock futures; FUTIDX refers to index futures; OPTSTK refers to stock options; OPTIDX refers to index options

Daily turnover in currency futures plunged in FY25; March sees continued weakness

The average daily turnover (ADT) in currency futures recorded a sharp decline of 81% YoY in FY25, dropping to Rs 5,680 crore from Rs 29,883 crore in FY24. This decline was primarily driven by a significant contraction in trading volumes of major currency pairs. USDINR—the most traded contract—saw its ADT fall 77% YoY to Rs 5,478 crore. Currency options turnover also contracted sharply in FY25. The average daily premium turnover in this segment fell to just Rs 1.6 crore, a steep 99% decline from Rs 126 crore in FY24. This was largely due to evaporating activity in all major pairs—USDINR options declined by 99% YoY, and no significant turnover was observed in EURINR, GBPINR, or JPYINR options during the year.

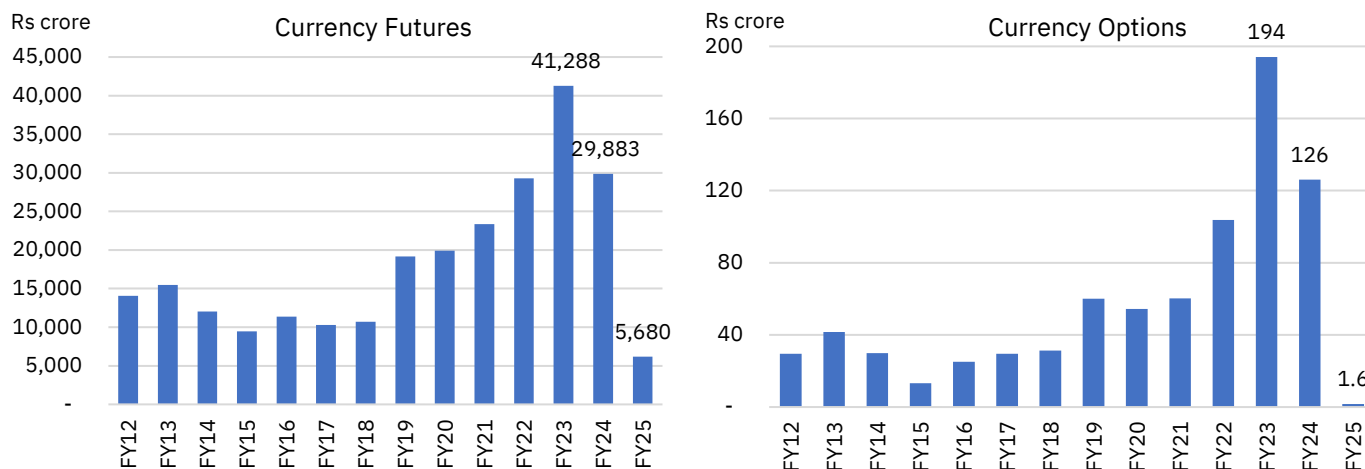
On a monthly basis, March 2025 saw a continued decline in activity. ADT in currency futures fell 29% MoM to just over Rs 3,900 crore, down from nearly Rs 5,500 crore in the previous month. Currency options turnover remained flat sequentially at Rs 6 lakh daily turnover in March. However, the segment continued to remain at historically low levels compared to earlier periods, reflecting sustained low participation amid regulatory reforms in hedging through exchange traded currency derivatives.

Table 80: Average daily turnover in currency derivatives segment

Product (Rs lakhs)	Mar-25	Feb-25	% MoM change	FY25	FY24	% YoY Change	CY25TD	CY24
Currency futures	3,91,402	5,49,401	-28.8%	5,68,037	29,88,275	-81.0%	5,30,113	11,32,036
EURINR	6,054	6,119	-1.1%	7,253	1,99,573	-96.4%	5,881	52,385
EURUSD	71	91	-22.2%	636	1,441	-55.9%	125	912
GBPINR	3,167	6,318	-49.9%	10,489	3,36,657	-96.9%	6,182	95,141
GBPUSD	62	96	-34.9%	490	1,147	-57.3%	109	740
JPYINR	100	113	-11.0%	1,303	59,177	-97.8%	286	15,422
USDINR	3,81,943	5,36,635	-28.8%	5,47,819	23,89,973	-77.1%	5,17,514	9,67,372
USDJPY	4	29	-87.4%	46	306	-85.0%	16	64
Currency options	6	6	-0.5%	155.3	12,616.0	-98.8%	6	2,692
EURINR	-	-	-	0.0	3.1	-98.6%	-	1.4
EURUSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GBPINR	-	-	-	0.6	116.8	-99.5%	-	35.9
GBPUSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JPYINR	-	-	-	-	0.2	-100.0%	-	0.0
USDINR	6.3	6.4	-0.5%	154.7	12,495.9	-98.8%	6.3	2,655.1
USDJPY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Above table reports premium turnover for Options contracts. CY25TD is as of Mar'25.

Figure 229: Annual trends in average daily turnover in currency derivatives segment


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: The above figure reports premium turnover for options contracts.

ADT for interest rate futures declined in FY25: The average daily turnover (ADT) in the interest rate futures segment fell by 14.8% YoY to Rs 105 crore in FY25. The drop in ADT is attributed to a significant reduction in trading activity by proprietary traders.

Table 81: Average daily turnover in Interest rate derivatives

Product (Rs Lakhs)	Mar-25	Feb-25	% MoM change	FY25	FY24	% YoY Change	CY25TD	CY24
Interest rate futures	9,563	11,326	(15.6)	10,457	12,270	(14.8)	10,127	10,162

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Above table reports premium turnover for Options contracts. Figures in brackets indicate negative numbers.

Average daily premium turnover (ADPT) of commodity options surged in FY25: The ADPT of commodity options increased by 770% YoY to Rs 17.9 crore premium turnover, while the ADT of commodity futures fell to Rs 97 lakh in FY25. This growth in options contracts was fuelled by strong interest in crude oil and silver contracts, with March alone witnessing a 39% MoM rise to Rs 50 crore premium turnover per day – highest ever on monthly comparison.

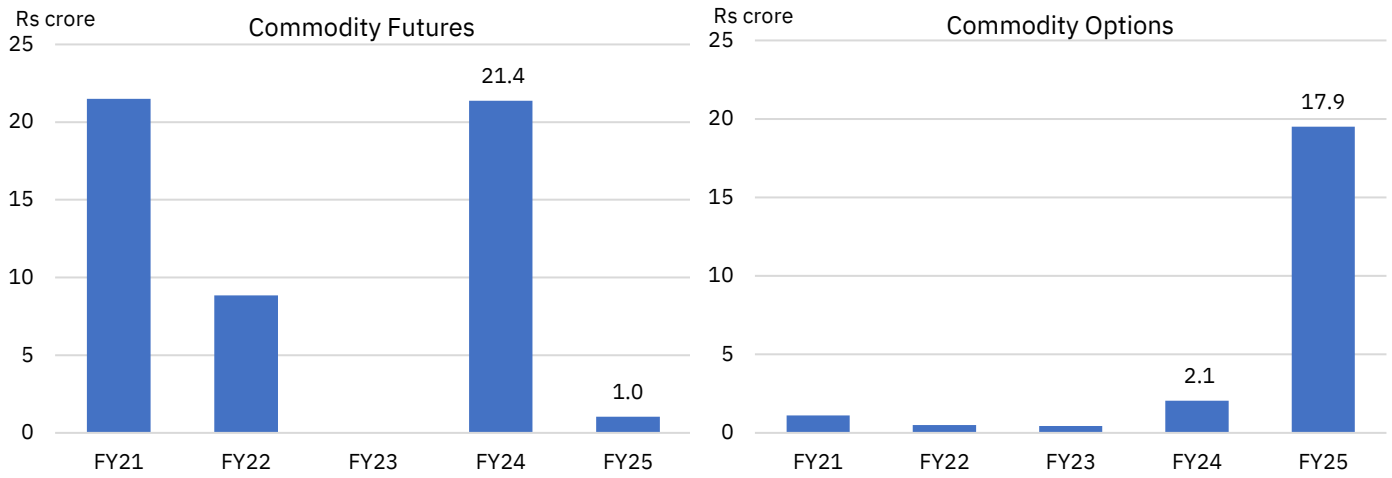
Table 82: Average daily turnover in commodities derivatives

Product (Rs Lakhs)	Mar-25	Feb-25	% MoM change	FY25	FY24	% YoY Change	CY25TD	CY24
Commodity futures	142	134	5.7	97	2,138	(95.5)	165	83
Commodity options	4,996	3,596	39.0	1,792	206	770.2	3,718	1,029.4

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: Above table reports premium turnover for Options contracts; Figures in brackets indicate negative numbers

Figure 230: Annual trends in average daily turnover in commodity derivatives segment



Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Above figure reports premium turnover for options contracts.

Category-wise participation in turnover across segments

This section gives a detailed analysis of client-wise participation in the total trading activity across all segments at NSE. The clients are broadly classified into six categories, viz. corporates, domestic institutional investors (DIIs), foreign investors, proprietary traders, individuals, and Others. The individual category includes individual domestic investors, NRIs, sole proprietorship firms and HUFs. The category Others include Partnership Firms/LLP, Trust / Society, Depository Receipts, Statutory Bodies, etc. which are not included in any other categories mentioned above.

Evolving market dynamics in equity cash; rise of institution, decline of individuals share: The annual share of individual investors in the equity cash segment has exhibited a declining trend in recent years. After rising steadily from 35% in FY15 to a peak of 45% in FY21, the share has consistently declined over the past four years, reaching 34% in FY25. In contrast, proprietary trading has gained momentum over the same period. Its share increased from 21% in FY15 to 23% in FY20, and further to 29% in FY25, making it the second-largest contributor to the segment's turnover. Notably, domestic institutional investors (DIIs) have demonstrated a steadily rising participation, with their share reaching an all-time high of 12.4% on an annual basis in FY25. This trend indicates a growing preference among investors for indirect participation via institutional routes.

A similar pattern is visible on a monthly comparison. The share of individual investors declined from 36% in April 2024 to 32% in March 2025, although March witnessed a marginal increase compared to February. Throughout the fiscal year, the monthly share of individual participation ranged between 31% and 38%. Consistent with the annual trend, DIIs' share rose steadily MoM, peaking at 14.5% in March 2025 — the highest level.

Table 83: Monthly trend of category-wise share in NSE cash market turnover in FY25 (%)

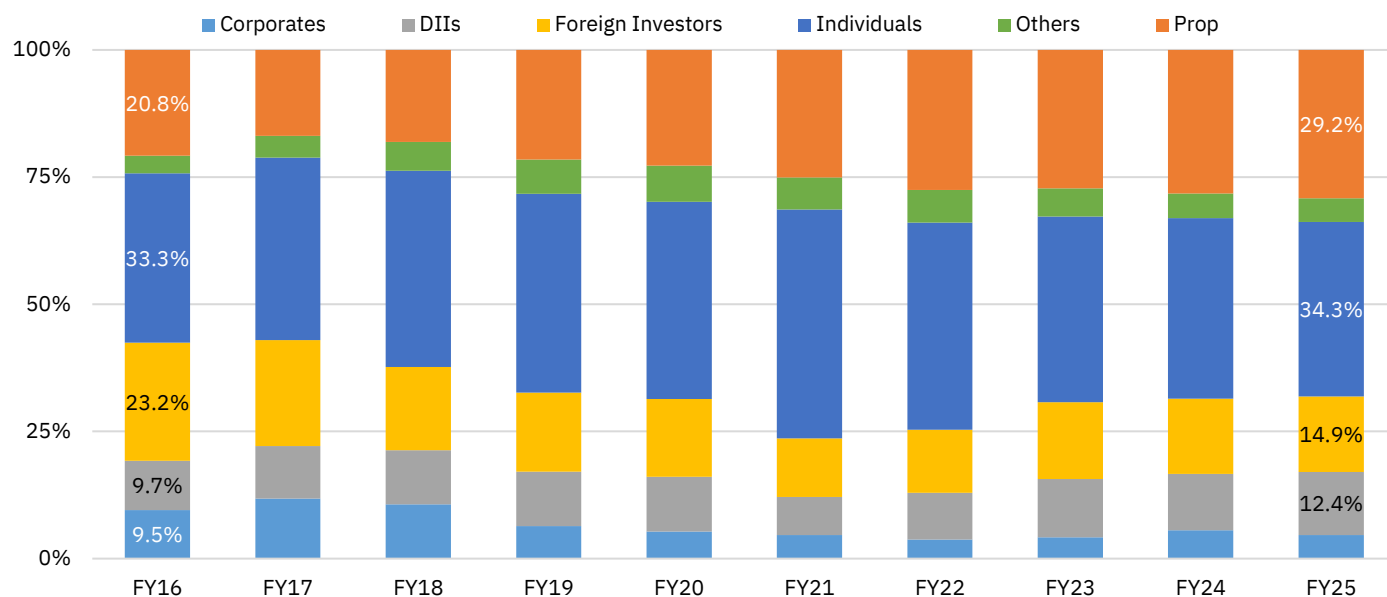
Client category	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Corporates	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.6	4.0	4.3
DIIs	11.7	11.2	11.7	11.2	11.2	12.5	12.9	11.6	13.2	14.2	14.2	14.5
Foreign Investors	13.8	16.4	14.0	11.6	15.7	15.4	15.1	17.7	14.3	13.4	16.5	16.3
Individuals	36.1	34.1	34.4	38.1	34.9	34.4	33.0	32.9	35.2	32.9	30.6	32.1
Prop	29.3	29.1	30.1	29.3	28.3	28.0	29.4	28.5	28.0	30.7	30.3	29.0
Others	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.6	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.2	4.4	3.8

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

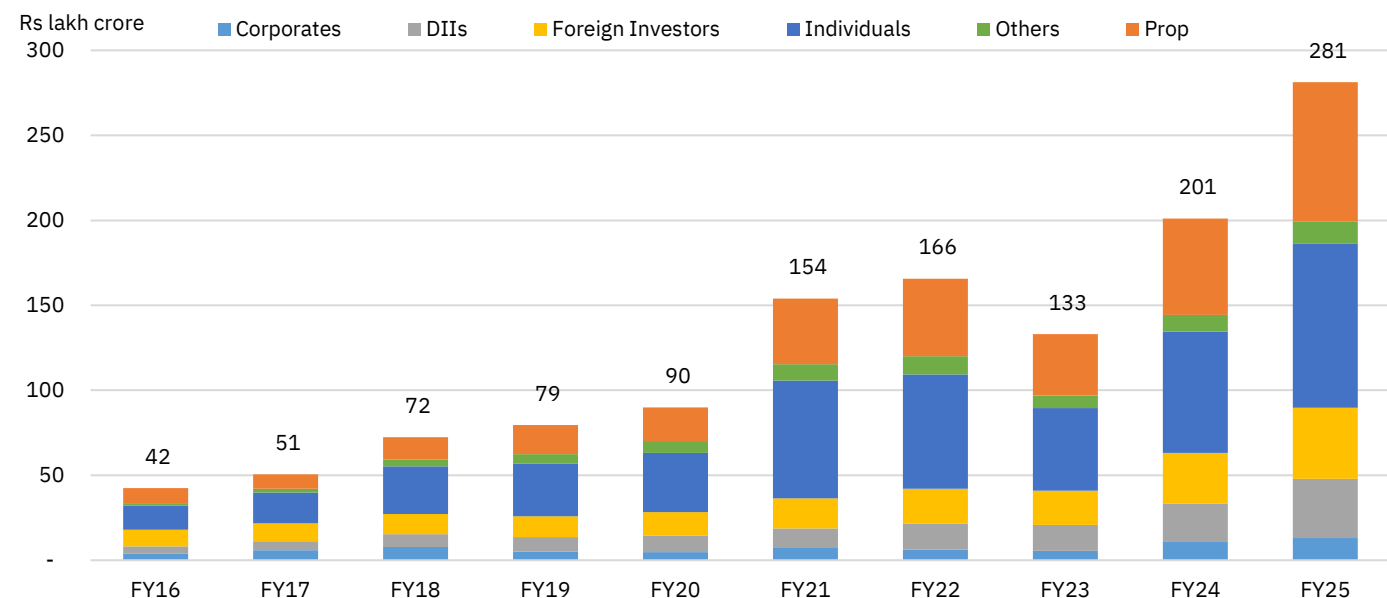
3. Above data represents share in gross turnover i.e., buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover

Figure 231: Annual trends in client category wise share in equity cash


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.
2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents share in gross turnover i.e., buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover

Figure 232: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in NSE cash market segment


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.
2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents single side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2.

Shifting dynamics in equity derivatives; rise of foreign investors share: The equity derivatives segment witnessed a notable shift in investor composition in FY25, led by a significant expansion in the participation share of foreign investors. Their share in equity futures turnover increased by 406 bps YoY to exceed 25%, while in equity options (premium turnover), their share rose by 99 bps to 9.6%. Within equity futures, the rise was particularly higher in stock futures, where the foreign investor share surged 432 bps YoY to cross 28% — the highest annual level recorded to date. In index futures as well, their share grew by 105 bps YoY to 15% in FY25.

An interesting divergence was observed in individual investor participation. Individual investors expanded their presence in index derivatives but saw a decline in single-stock derivatives. Specifically, their share rose by 91 bps YoY and 69 bps YoY in index futures and index options respectively, reaching 31% and 36%. Conversely, their share dropped by 142 bps in stock futures and by 265 bps in stock options, settling at 15% and 27%, respectively. Meanwhile, the share of proprietary traders declined across all instruments in the equity derivatives segment during the year.

Table 84: Monthly trend of category-wise share in Equity Derivatives turnover (Notional) of NSE in FY25 (%)

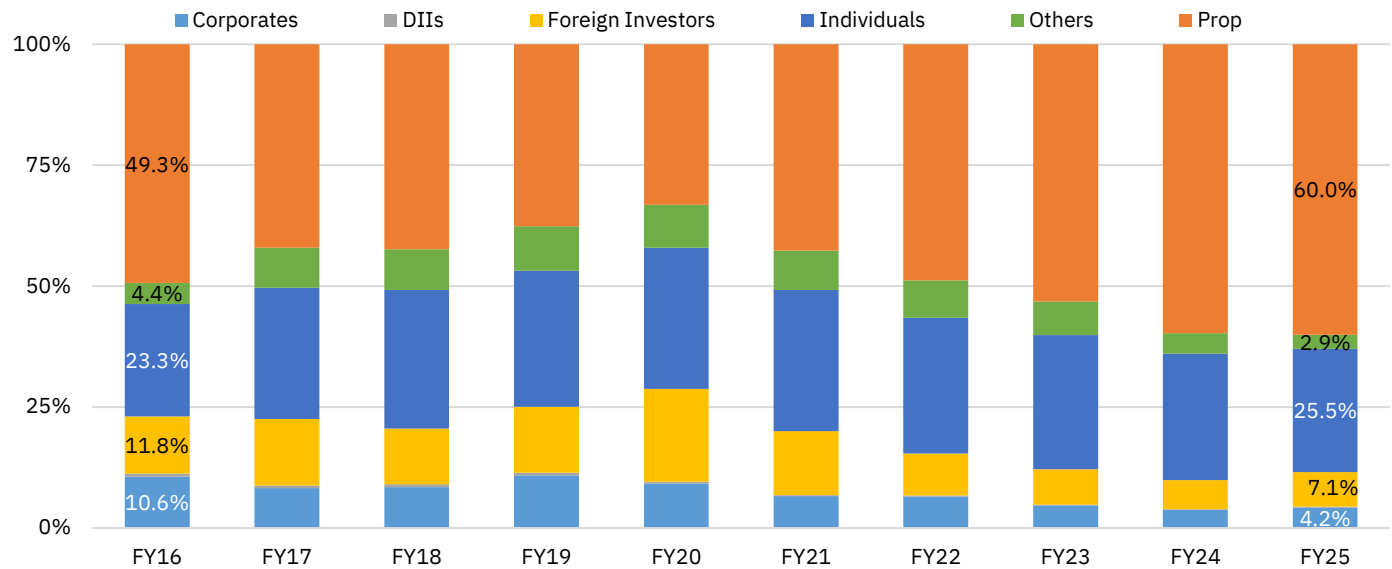
Client category	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Corporates	4.6	3.9	5.8	5.8	4.3	4.3	5.0	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4
DIIIs	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Foreign Investors	7.7	7.0	6.6	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.7	8.3	8.2	6.4	7.0
Individuals	25.5	26.1	25.5	24.4	24.6	24.8	25.8	24.5	26.7	27.0	27.0	26.9
Prop	58.5	59.5	58.6	59.9	61.1	61.1	59.3	61.9	59.6	59.5	61.2	61.1
Others	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades.

3. Above data represents share in gross notional turnover i.e., buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover.

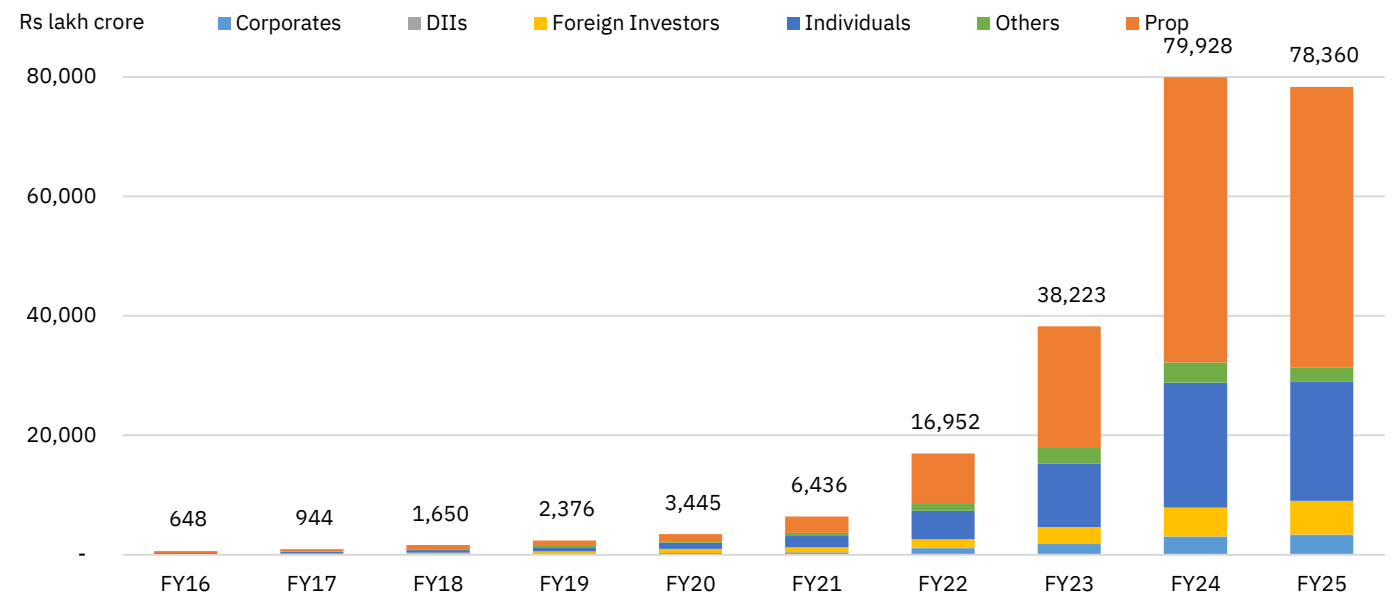
Figure 233: Annual trends in share of client participation in Equity Derivatives (Notional Turnover) at NSE (%)


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents share in gross notional turnover i.e., buy-side notional turnover + sell-side notional turnover

Figure 234: Annual trends in client category-wise notional turnover in Equity derivatives at NSE


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents single notional turnover i.e., (buy-side notional turnover + sell-side notional turnover)/2

Table 85: Monthly trend of category-wise share in equity futures turnover (Notional) of NSE in FY25 (%)

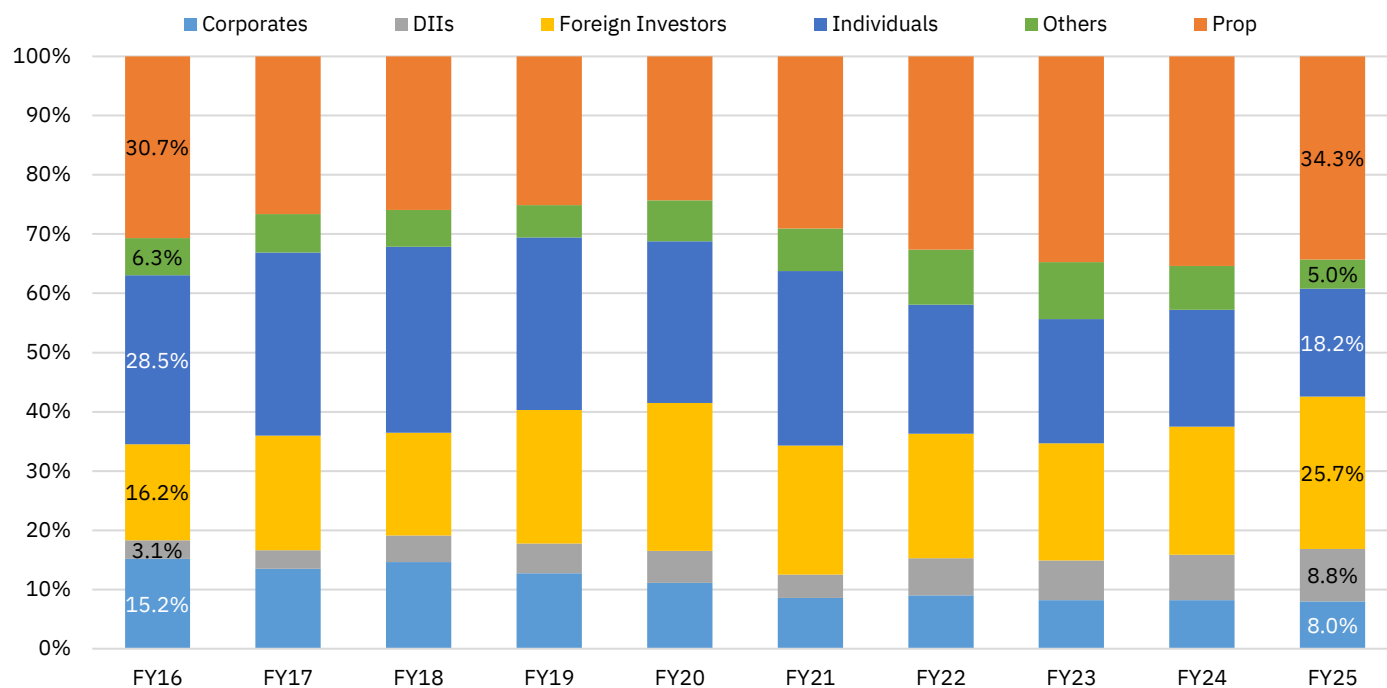
Client category	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Corporates	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.0	8.9	8.1	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.5
DIIIs	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.4	8.5	8.5	8.7	10.2	10.7	9.4	11.0	11.6
Foreign Investors	24.4	25.2	24.4	24.1	25.3	26.6	26.2	27.0	25.9	27.2	27.0	26.6
Individuals	19.6	18.9	19.4	19.3	18.5	18.2	17.7	17.6	18.1	16.7	16.7	16.4
Prop	34.6	34.7	34.9	35.5	34.2	33.9	33.5	32.4	33.2	35.3	34.6	33.6
Others	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.3	5.1

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate – Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents share in gross notional turnover i.e., buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover

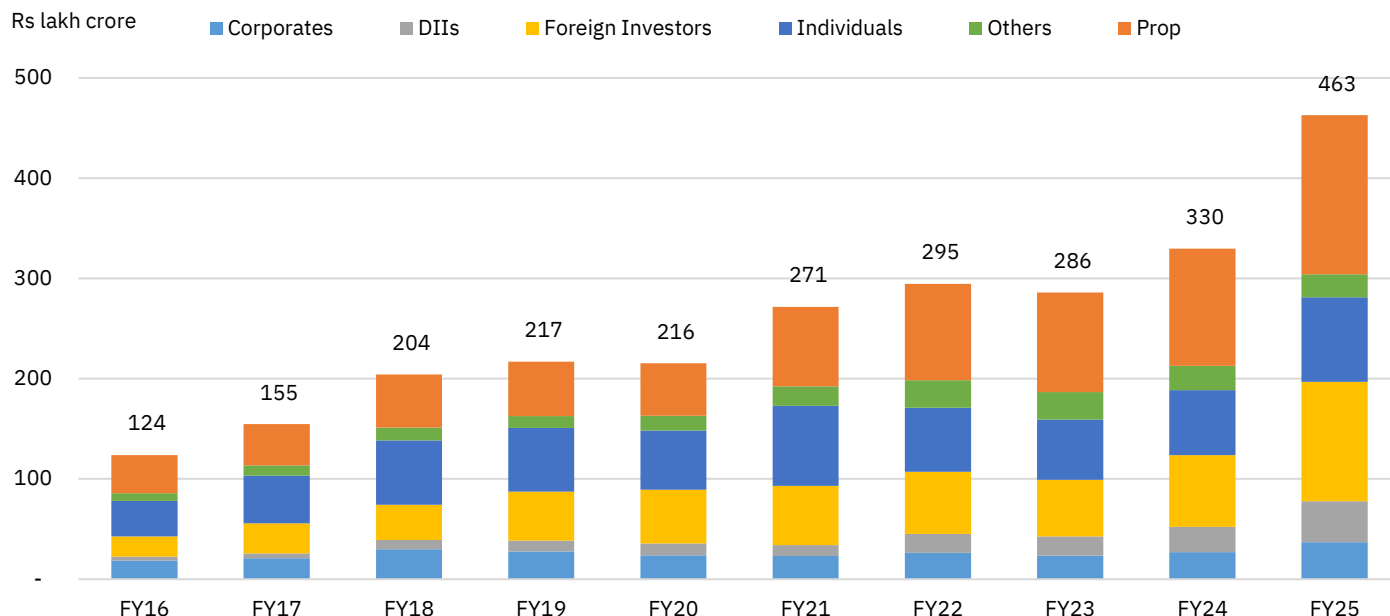
Figure 235: Annual Trends in share of client participation in Equity futures (Notional Turnover) at NSE (%)


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate – Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents share in gross notional turnover i.e., buy-side notional turnover + sell-side notional turnover

Figure 236: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in Equity futures at NSE


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents single side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2

Table 86: Monthly trend of category-wise share in equity options turnover (Premium) of NSE in FY25 (%)

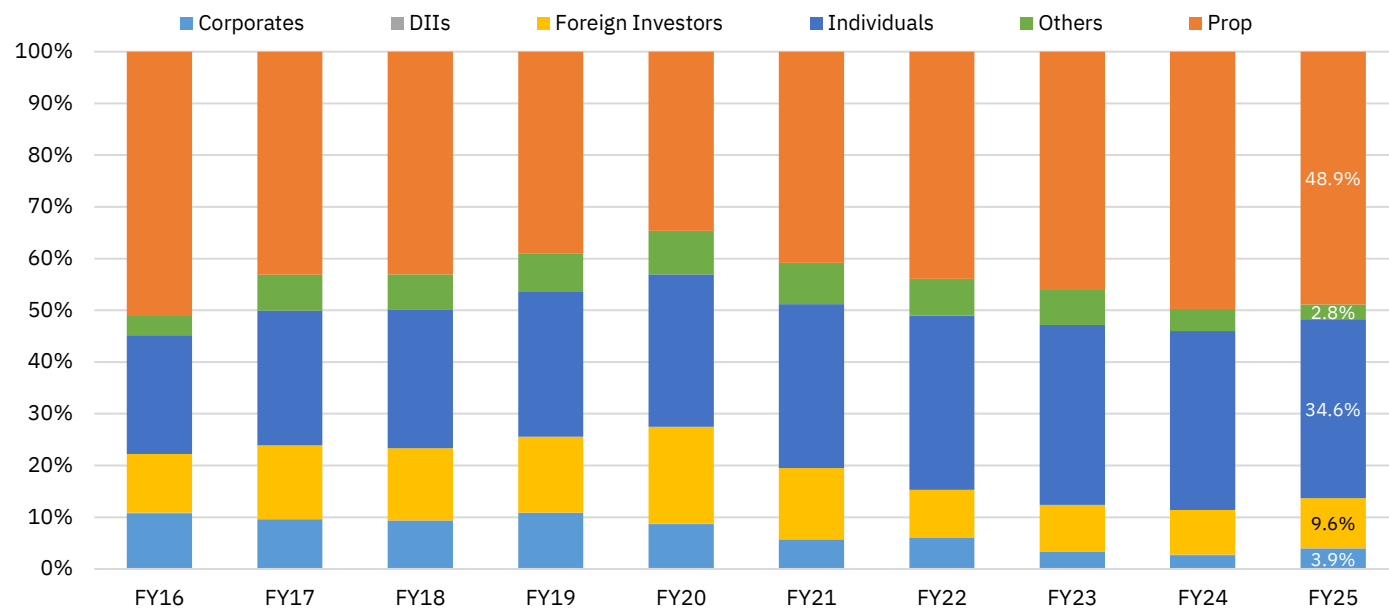
Client category	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Corporates	2.6	3.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.4	6.0	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.2
DIIs	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Foreign Investors	11.6	10.4	9.4	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.2	10.0	11.1	10.4	7.6	7.8
Individuals	34.8	34.6	33.0	33.6	34.4	34.1	34.8	34.8	36.0	35.4	35.6	35.7
Prop	47.4	47.7	49.7	49.6	48.4	48.5	47.1	49.2	47.7	49.2	52.1	51.7
Others	3.5	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents share in gross notional turnover i.e., buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover

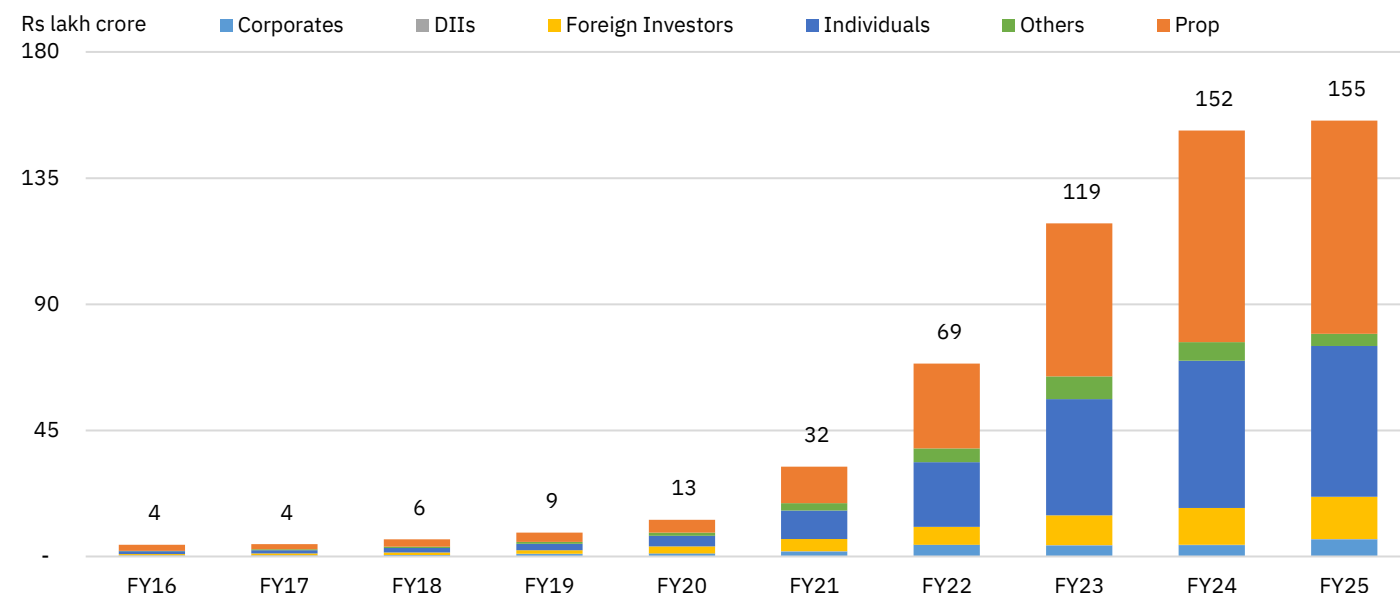
Figure 237: Annual trends in share of client participation in equity options (Premium Turnover) at NSE


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents share in gross notional turnover i.e., buy-side notional turnover + sell-side notional turnover

Figure 238: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in equity options (Premium Turnover) at NSE


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades.

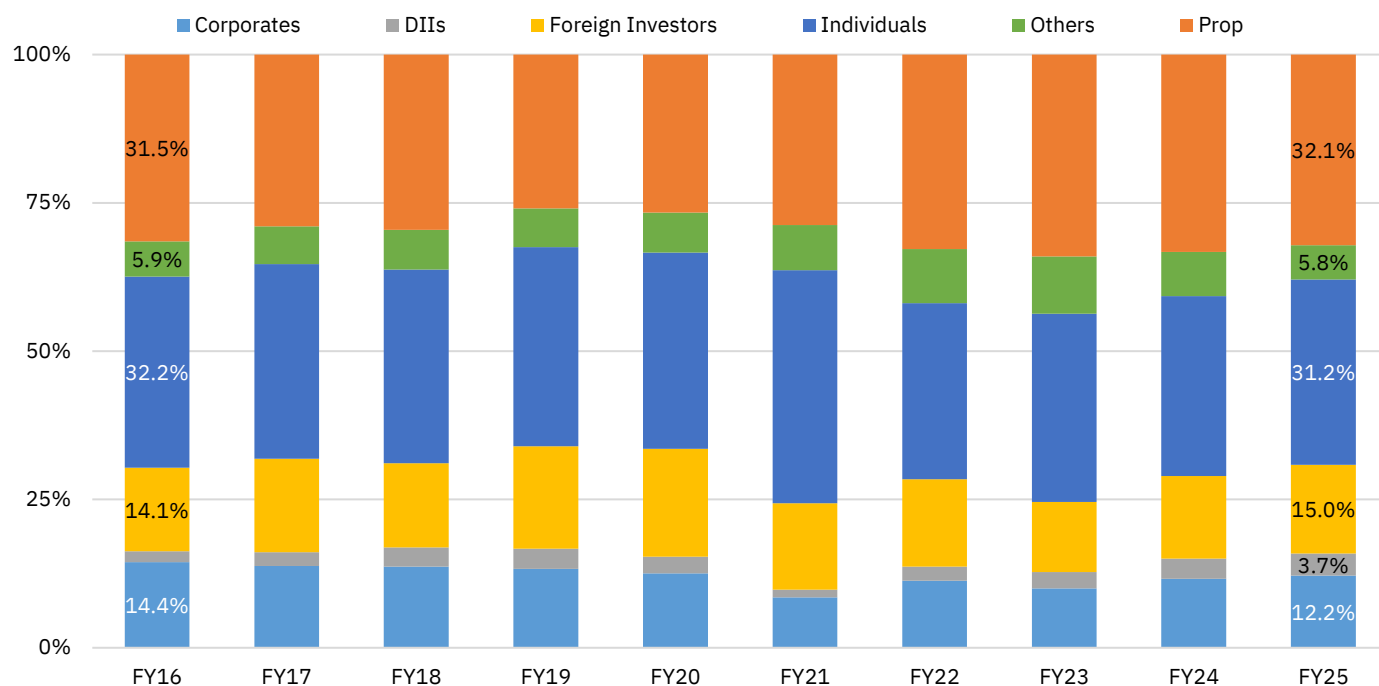
3. Above data represents single side premium turnover

Table 87: Monthly trend of category-wise share in index futures turnover of NSE in FY25 (%)

Client category	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Corporates	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.1	12.9	13.3	13.2	11.4	10.3	9.8	9.6	9.3
DIIIs	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	5.4	5.9
Foreign Investors	16.8	16.5	15.3	14.2	14.3	14.5	13.6	13.3	12.7	15.3	17.0	16.0
Individuals	29.1	29.1	29.7	31.5	31.8	30.5	32.5	33.1	33.7	32.3	31.5	31.0
Prop	31.8	32.2	32.6	32.3	31.6	32.0	30.5	32.3	33.3	33.6	31.4	31.6
Others	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.7	6.1	5.5	5.8	4.7	5.1	6.2

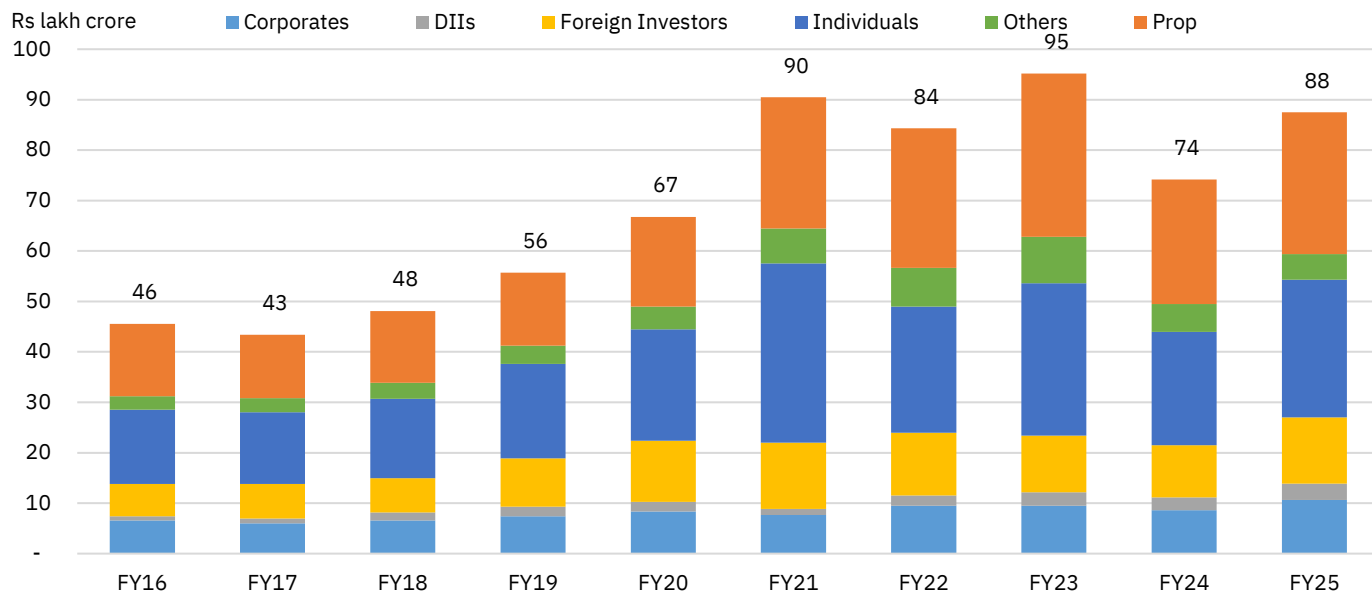
Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.
2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades
3. Above data represents share in gross notional turnover i.e., buy-side notional turnover + sell-side notional turnover

Figure 239: Trends in share of client participation in Index Futures at NSE (%)


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.
2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades
3. Above data represents share in gross notional turnover i.e., buy-side notional turnover + sell-side notional turnover

Figure 240: Annual Trends in client category-wise turnover in Index Futures


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents single side turnover i.e., (buy turnover + sell turnover)/2

Table 88: Monthly trend of category-wise share in Stock Futures turnover of NSE in FY25 (%)

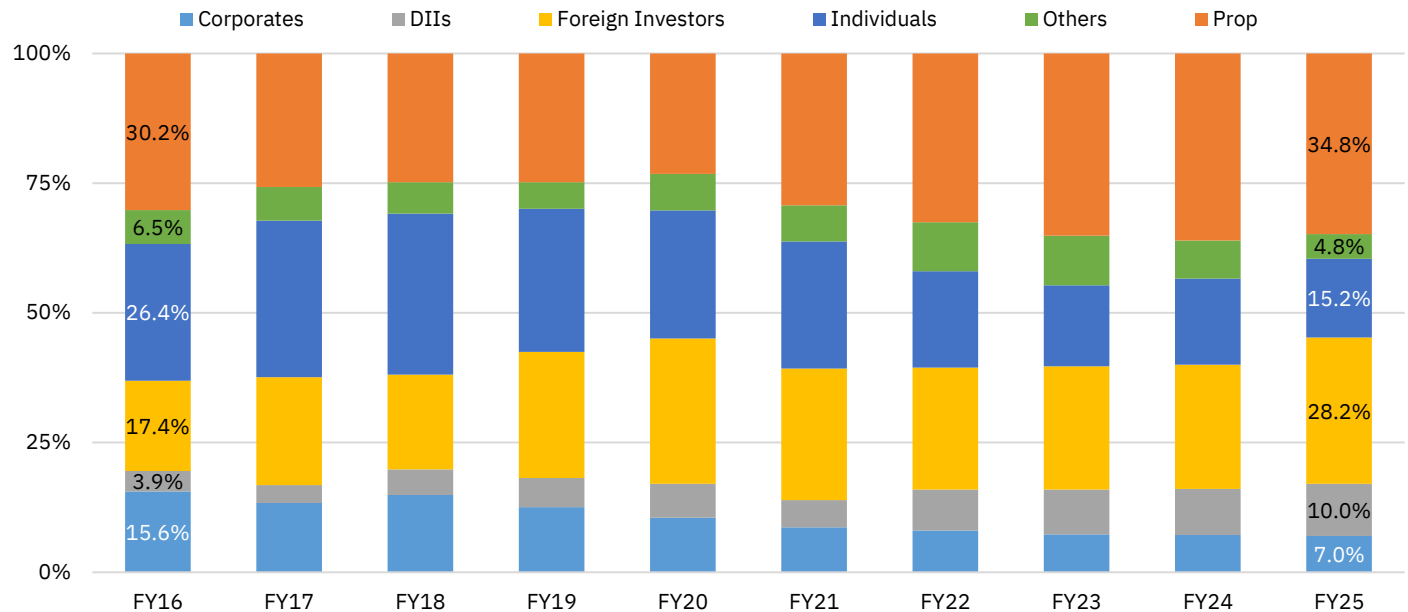
Client category	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Corporates	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.4	6.9	7.9	7.3	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.8
DIIs	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.4	9.7	9.5	9.8	11.6	12.3	10.5	12.4	13.0
Foreign Investors	26.1	27.2	26.9	26.2	27.8	29.1	29.1	30.3	29.1	29.9	29.5	29.2
Individuals	17.5	16.6	16.7	16.7	15.5	15.6	14.3	13.8	14.4	13.1	12.9	12.9
Prop	35.2	35.2	35.5	36.1	34.8	34.3	34.1	32.4	33.2	35.7	35.4	34.1
Others	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.9

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents gross notional turnover i.e., buy-side notional turnover + sell-side notional turnover

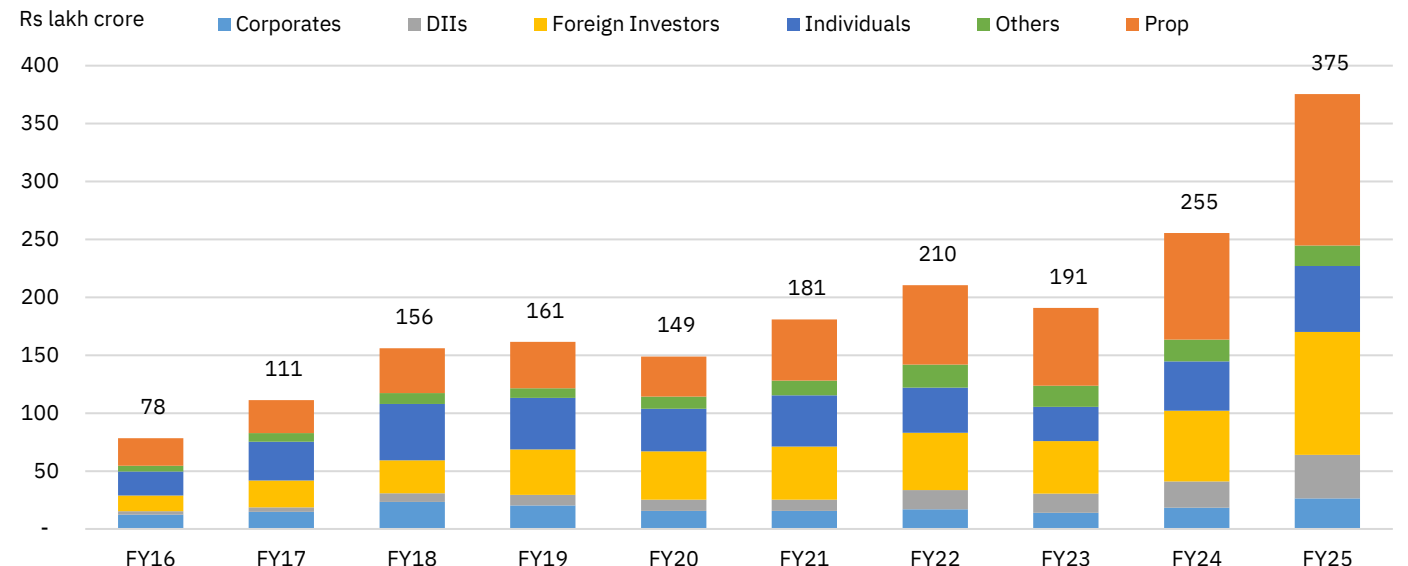
Figure 241: Annual trends in client category wise share in Stock Futures at NSE (%)


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades.

3. Above data represents gross notional turnover i.e., buy-side notional turnover + sell-side notional turnover

Figure 242: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in stock futures at NSE


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades.

3. Above data represents single side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2

Table 89: Monthly trend of category-wise share in Index Options turnover (Premium) of NSE in FY25 (%)

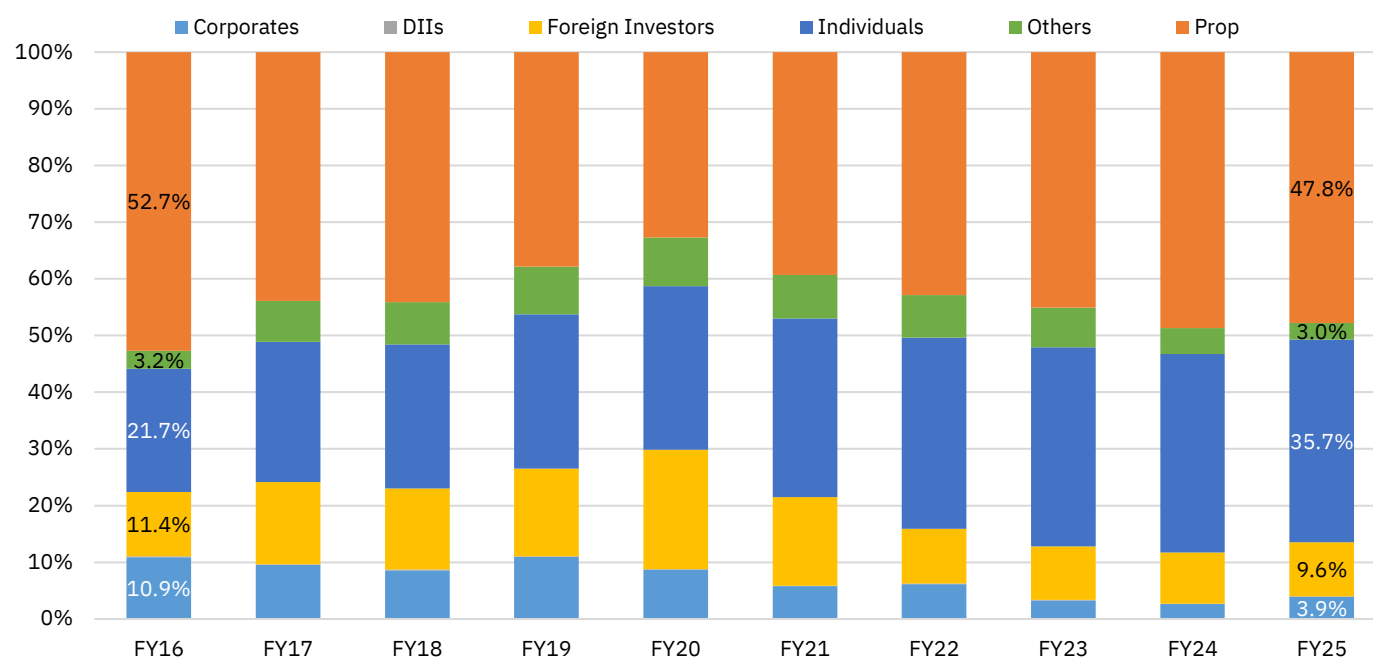
Client category	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Corporates	2.5	3.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.9	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.2
DIIIs	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Foreign Investors	12.2	10.7	9.5	9.1	9.4	9.9	9.2	9.9	10.8	9.7	6.5	7.1
Individuals	35.6	35.4	33.7	34.4	35.3	35.0	36.0	36.0	37.3	37.4	37.6	37.2
Prop	45.8	46.3	48.8	48.6	47.4	47.3	46.0	48.1	46.6	47.9	51.1	50.9
Others	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades.

3. Above data represents share in gross premium turnover i.e., buy-side premium turnover + sell-side premium turnover

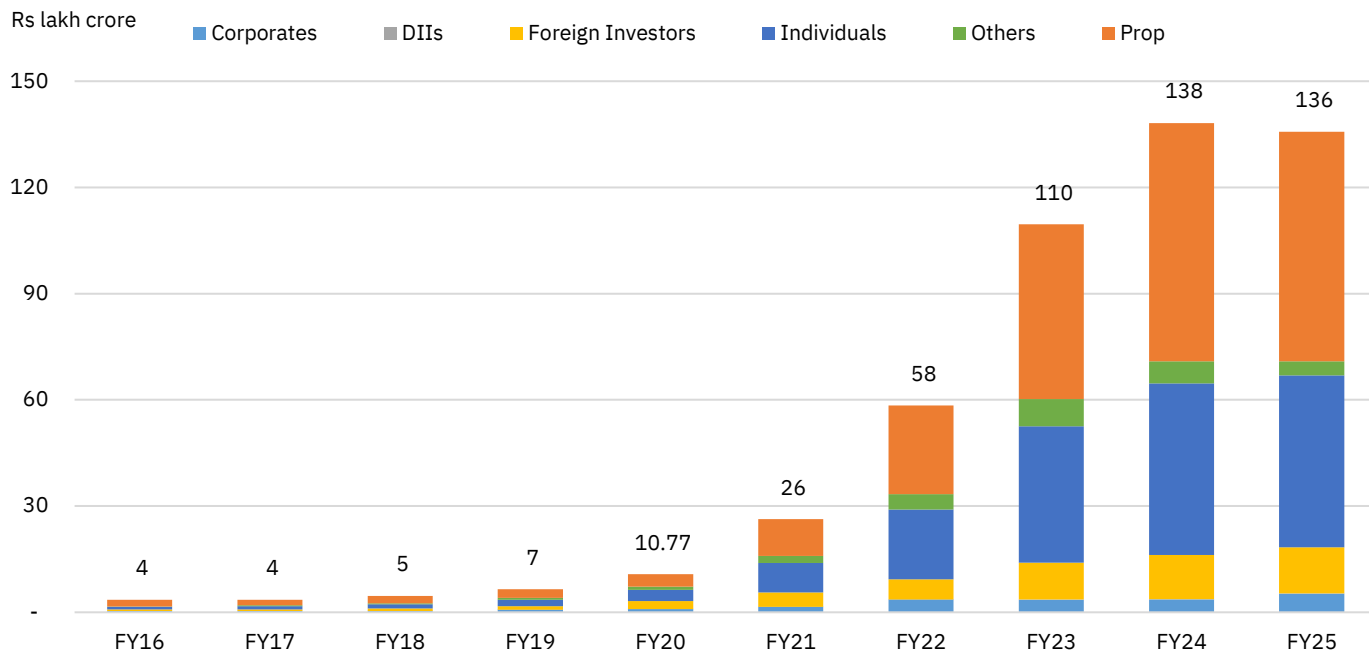
Figure 243: Annual trends in client category wise share in index options (premium turnover) at NSE (%)


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades.

3. Above data represents share in gross premium turnover i.e., buy-side premium turnover + sell-side premium turnover

Figure 244: Annual trends in client category-wise premium turnover in index options at NSE


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate – Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades.

3. Above data represents single side premium turnover i.e., (buy-side premium turnover + sell-side premium turnover)/2

Table 90: Share of client participation in Stock Options (Premium Turnover) of NSE in FY25 (%)

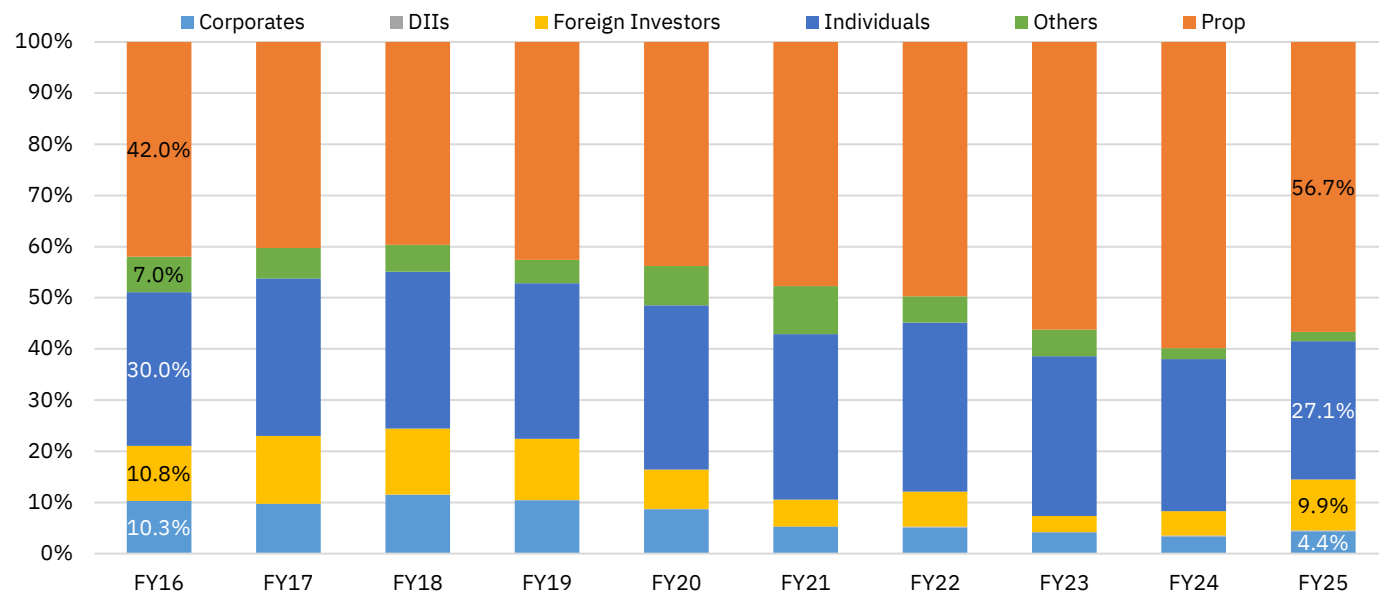
Client category	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Corporates	2.8	3.8	4.6	4.9	6.7	7.0	6.6	4.3	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.3
DIIs	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Foreign Investors	7.3	7.7	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.4	9.7	10.6	13.1	14.2	13.2	13.1
Individuals	29.1	28.7	27.9	28.5	27.3	27.9	26.0	25.1	27.3	25.1	24.7	25.6
Prop	58.8	57.4	56.9	56.0	56.0	56.0	55.8	58.2	55.1	56.1	57.4	56.7
Others	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate – Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades.

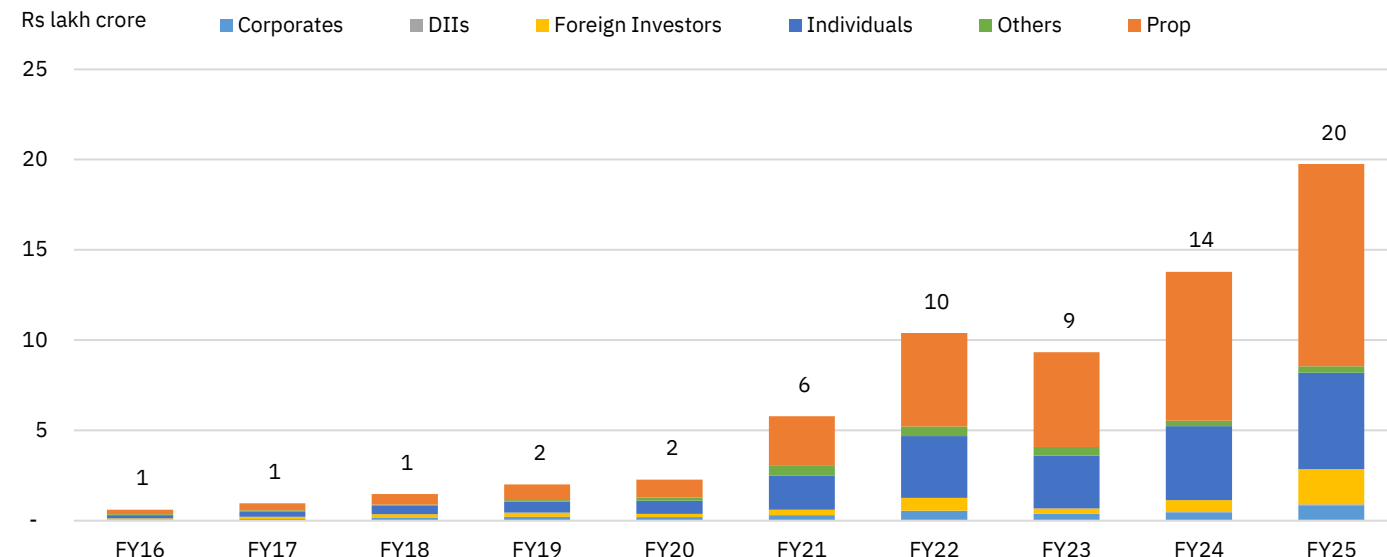
3. Above data represents share in gross premium turnover i.e., buy-side premium turnover + sell-side premium turnover

Figure 245: Annual trends in client participation in stock options (Premium Turnover) at NSE (%)


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc. 2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades.

3. Above data represents share in gross premium turnover i.e., buy-side premium turnover + sell-side premium turnover.

Figure 246: Annual trends in client category-wise premium turnover in Stock Options at NSE


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc. 2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades.

3. Above data represents single side premium turnover i.e., (buy-side premium turnover + sell-side premium turnover)/2

Proprietary traders share increased in the currency derivatives segment: In FY25, the share of proprietary traders in the currency derivatives segment (notional turnover) climbed to a seven-year high of 71.7% as the overall turnover declined. Notably, the share of individual investors saw a sharp decline, plummeting by 1,256bps YoY to a 13-year low of 8.4% in currency derivatives notional turnover.

Proprietary traders share increased by 858bps YoY, accounting for 75.2% in currency futures turnover during the year gone by. Additionally, corporates marked a notable rise in their share, reaching a six-year high of 11.1% in currency options (premium) turnover in FY25, however on absolute terms their turnover declined. Notably, the share of individual investors increased significantly to 36.9% in currency options as the instruments recorded a significant decline in premium turnover during the year gone by.

Table 91: Monthly trends in client participation in currency derivatives (Notional Turnover) in FY25 (%)

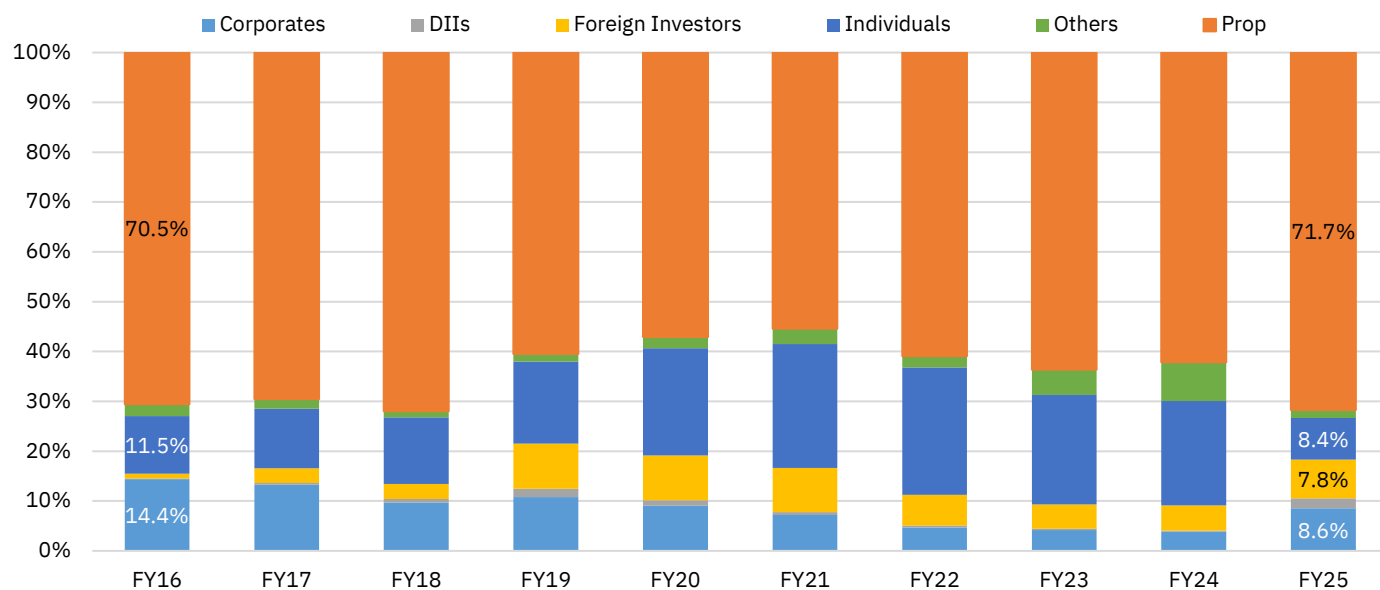
Client category	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Corporates	10.5	8.3	6.6	17.7	6.5	11.8	4.7	7.3	5.2	7.4	10.6	13.1
DIIIs	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.6	0.6	1.0	2.2	2.3	4.5	4.5
Foreign Investors	7.1	4.1	5.3	10.6	7.3	11.7	5.4	6.8	6.9	7.4	13.6	16.4
Individuals	19.1	7.7	7.4	11.8	5.2	7.8	2.8	3.8	2.6	3.2	4.1	5.8
Prop	58.2	77.2	77.6	55.4	78.3	65.4	85.6	80.1	82.4	79.1	66.4	58.9
Others	3.3	1.1	1.1	2.9	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.2

Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

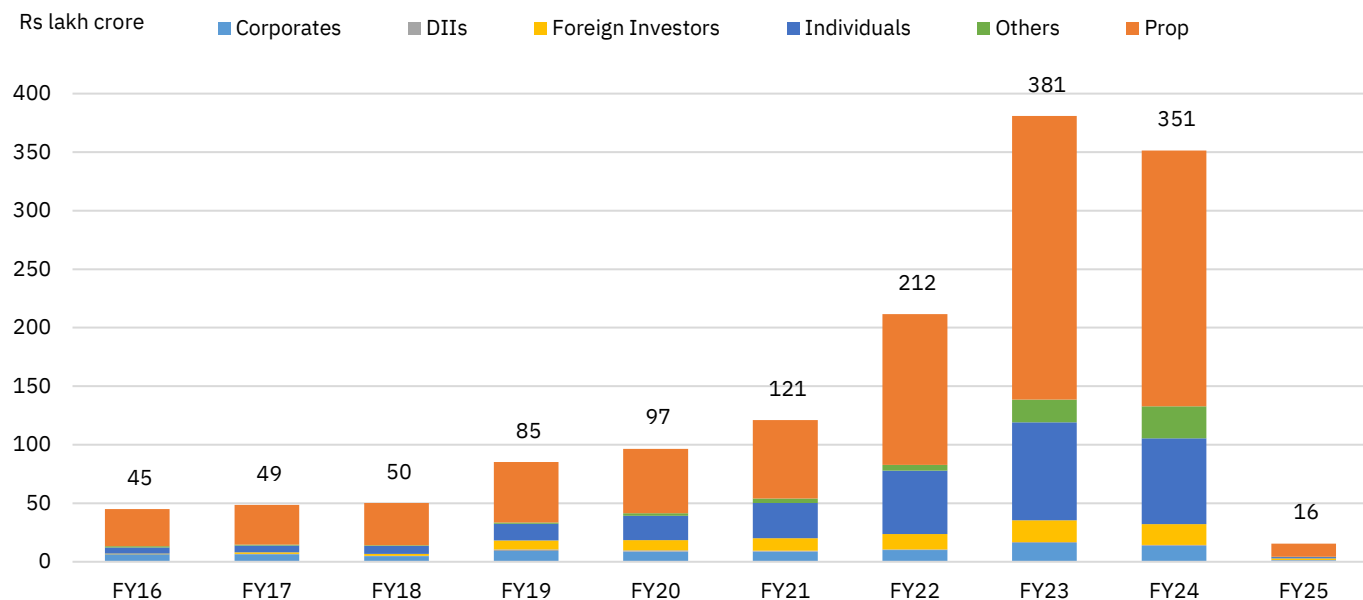
2. DII – Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades.

3. Above data represents share in gross turnover i.e., buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover

Figure 247: Trends in share of client participation in Currency Derivatives (Notional Turnover) at NSE (%)


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.
2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades.
3. Above data represents share in gross notional turnover i.e., buy-side notional turnover + sell-side notional turnover

Figure 248: Annual trends in client category-wise notional turnover in Currency Derivatives at NSE


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.
2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades
3. Above data represents single side notional turnover i.e., (buy-side notional turnover + sell-side notional turnover)/2

Table 92: Monthly share of client participation in Currency Futures of NSE in FY25 (%)

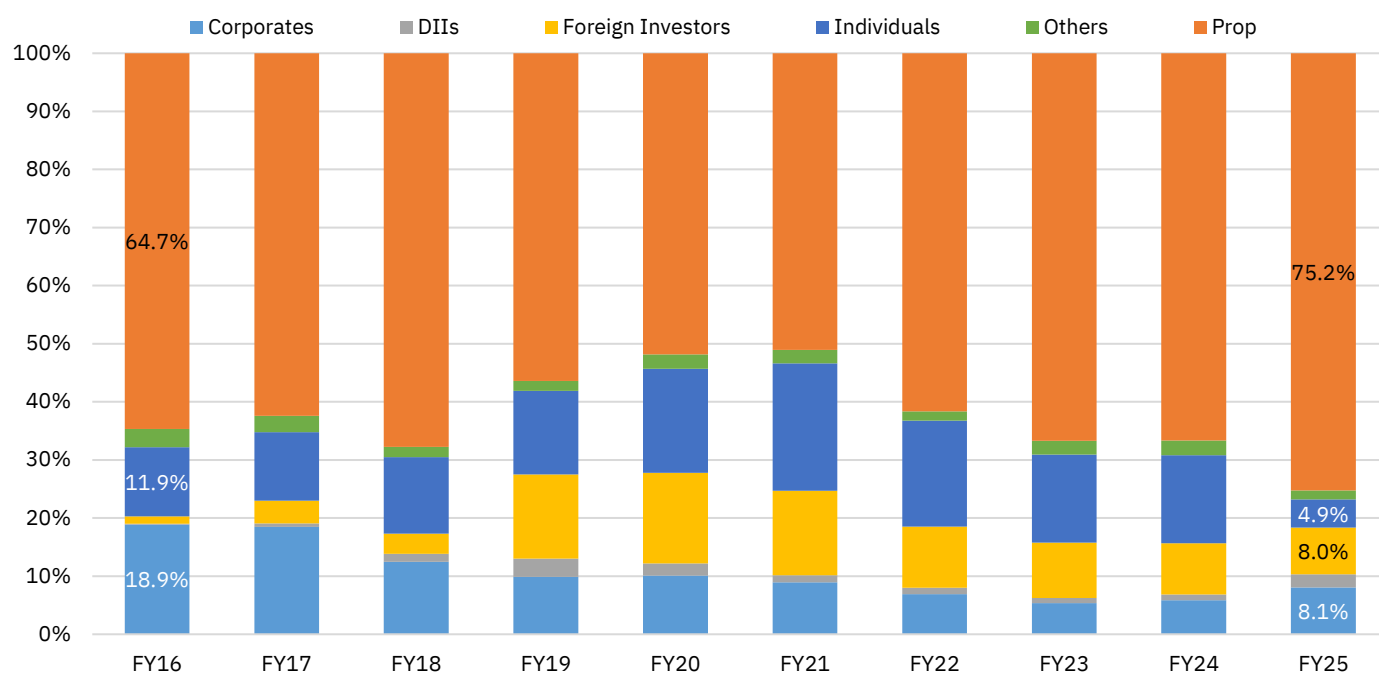
Client category	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Corporates	11.1	7.4	6.1	16.6	6.0	10.9	4.4	7.0	5.1	7.0	10.4	13.0
DIIIs	2.9	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.6	0.6	1.0	2.3	2.3	4.5	4.6
Foreign Investors	7.8	4.0	5.5	11.0	7.5	12.0	5.5	6.8	6.9	7.5	13.7	16.5
Individuals	8.6	5.6	5.8	10.6	4.4	7.0	2.4	3.3	2.2	2.9	3.6	5.4
Prop	65.5	80.2	79.5	57.0	79.4	66.7	86.3	80.9	82.9	79.6	66.9	59.3
Others	4.1	1.1	1.1	3.0	1.3	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.2

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades.

3. Above data represents share in gross turnover i.e., buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover.

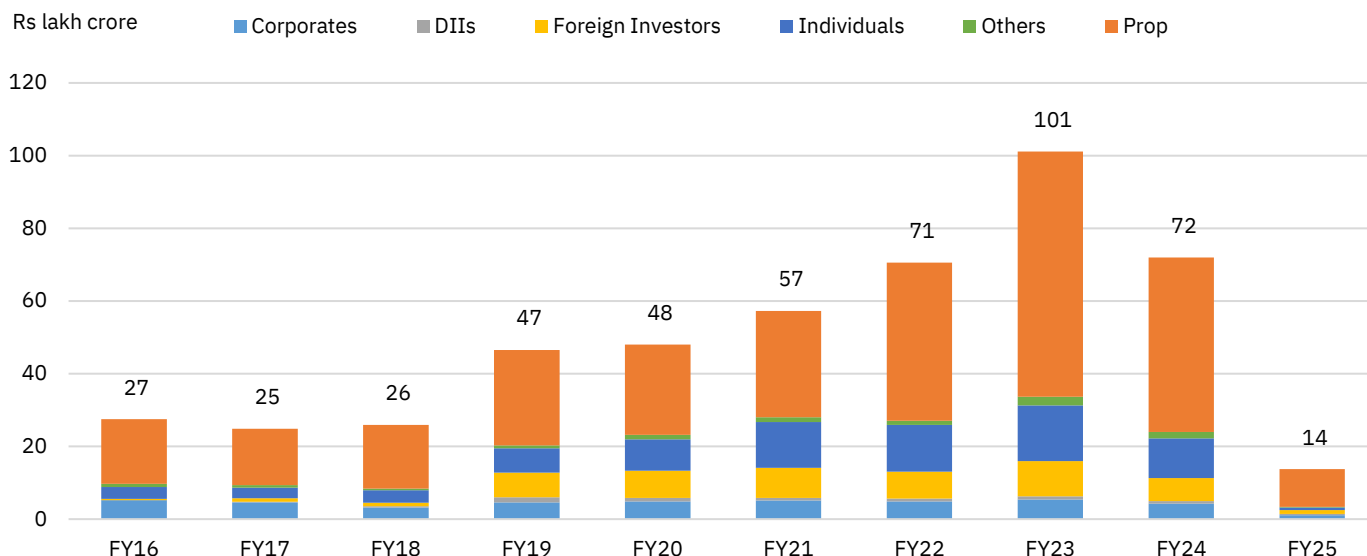
Figure 249: Annual trends in client participation in Currency Futures at NSE (%)


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades.

3. Above data represents gross notional turnover i.e., buy-side notional turnover + sell-side notional turnover

Figure 250: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in Currency Futures at NSE


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents single side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2

Table 93: Monthly share of client participation in Currency Options (Premium Turnover) of NSE in FY25 (%)

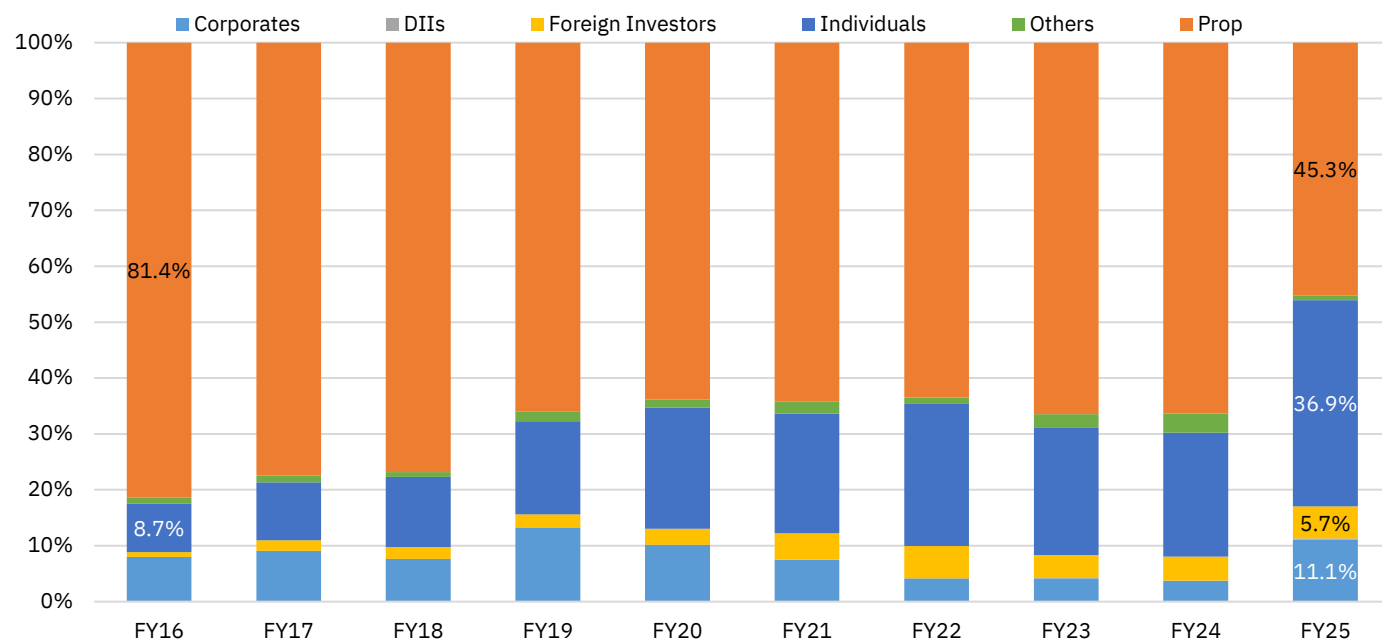
Client category	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Corporates	9.9	21.1	24.5	45.9	32.2	45.2	45.3	37.2	26.1	50.3	33.6	31.4
DIIs	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign Investors	5.7	18.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.0
Individuals	36.4	39.3	51.0	33.8	54.7	42.0	43.2	44.1	51.2	45.7	57.5	66.0
Prop	47.1	20.9	24.2	19.9	12.7	12.7	11.4	18.5	21.9	4.0	7.7	2.6
Others	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents share in gross turnover i.e., buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover

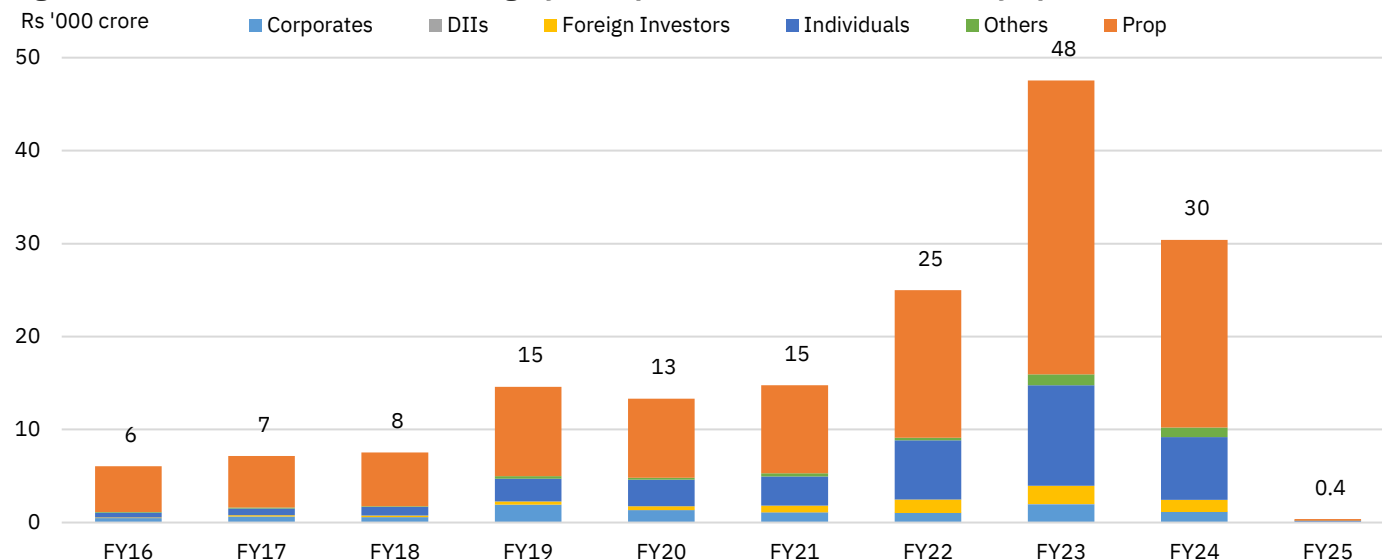
Figure 251: Annual trends in client participation in currency options (Premium Turnover) at NSE (%)


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades.

3. Above data represents share in gross premium turnover i.e., buy-side premium turnover + sell-side premium turnover.

Figure 252: Annual trends in client category-wise premium turnover in Currency Options at NSE


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents share in single side premium turnover i.e., (buy-side premium turnover + sell-side premium turnover)/2

Share of corporates in interest rate futures at an all-time high: In a significant shift, corporates emerged as the dominant participants in the interest rate futures segment in FY25, overtaking proprietary traders. This reversal was driven by a sharp 28pp YoY rise in corporates' share of turnover. The surge, however, was largely a function of a steep drop-in trading activity by proprietary traders, which created room for other participants to gain ground. Corporates, in contrast, recorded a robust 40% increase in their own turnover, underlining a renewed interest in using the instrument for risk management. Individual investors also expanded their footprint in the segment. Their share rose by 805bps YoY to 15.1%, supported by a twofold increase in their trading activity.

Table 94: Monthly share of client participation in Interest Rate Futures of NSE in FY25 (%)

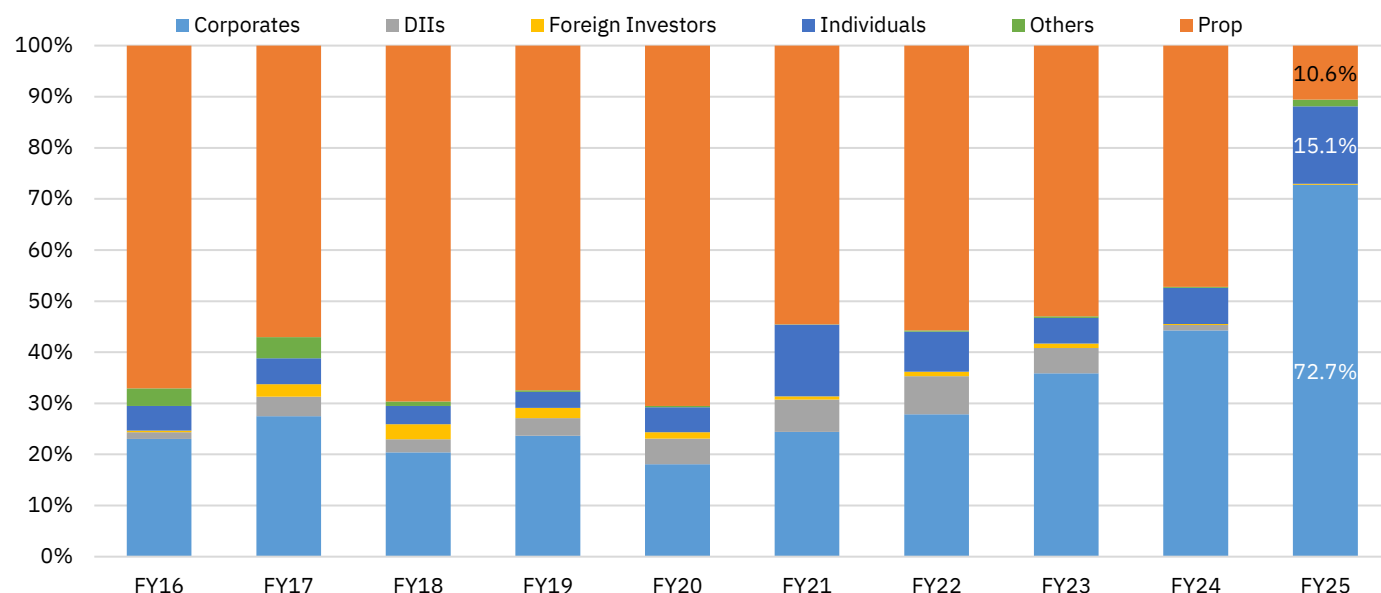
Client category	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Corporates	66.4	69.5	61.4	61.4	68.3	75.5	74.7	78.3	79.1	77.2	79.0	78.8
DIIIs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign Investors	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.5
Individuals	25.3	12.3	9.4	14.3	10.1	16.4	14.9	15.1	15.6	15.9	14.4	19.2
Prop	7.7	17.5	28.2	22.7	17.9	6.9	5.9	3.9	5.2	5.9	6.1	1.4
Others	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.5	3.5	1.0	4.4	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc. 2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents share in gross notional turnover i.e., buy-side notional turnover + sell-side notional turnover

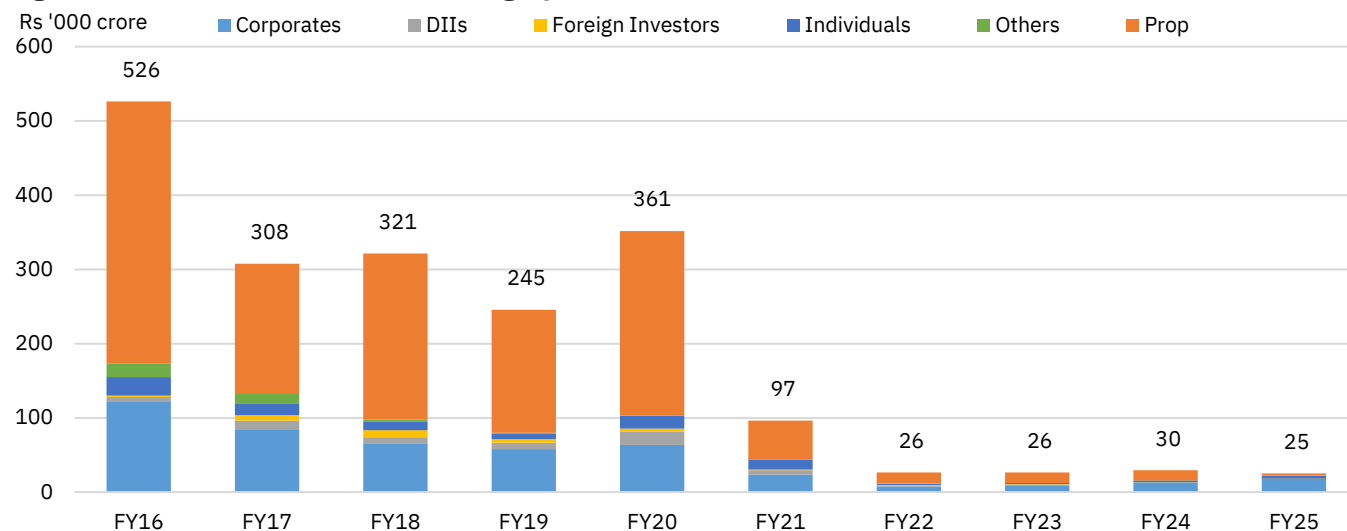
Figure 253: Annual trends in client participation in interest rate futures at NSE (%)



Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc. 2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents gross notional turnover i.e., buy-side notional turnover + sell-side notional turnover

Figure 254: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in interest rate futures


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents single side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2

Rising participation of individual investors in commodity derivatives: In FY25, the share of individual investors in the commodity derivatives segment witnessed a significant expansion, reaching record highs on an annual basis. In the commodity options segment, their share surged by 14.3pp YoY, crossing 23%, while in commodity futures, the share increased by 96bps, exceeding 14%. This remarkable growth in options trading was accompanied by a nine-fold increase in premium turnover over the year. On a monthly basis, individual investor participation in commodity options demonstrated a consistent upward trend—rising sharply from 9.3% in Apr’24 to 34.4% in Mar’25. This notable growth suggests increasing awareness and utilization of commodity contracts for hedging purposes. In contrast, proprietary trading activity showed a declining trend in options, with its share dropping from 87.6% in April 2024 to 63% by March 2025.

Table 95: Monthly share of client participation in commodity derivatives segment of NSE in FY25 (%)

Client category	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Corporates	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
DIIs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign Investors	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Individuals	8.8	10.1	8.0	10.1	10.8	10.4	10.3	11.9	10.6	17.0	15.1	15.3
Prop	87.3	88.5	90.2	88.6	88.4	88.3	88.6	87.4	87.4	77.2	79.9	81.0
Others	3.7	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	4.5	3.9	2.6

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents share in gross notional turnover i.e., buy-side notional turnover + sell-side notional turnover

Table 96: Monthly share of client participation in commodity futures of NSE in FY25 (%)

Client category	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Corporates	0.6	0.0	8.8	0.3	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.9
DIIIs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign Investors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0
Individuals	9.3	16.6	11.2	10.2	10.0	26.7	14.5	5.9	7.2	13.5	4.5	26.9
Prop	87.6	83.4	79.9	88.9	72.9	71.8	74.8	78.1	91.5	73.3	94.7	64.5
Others	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.8	1.0	10.7	16.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	6.7

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents share in gross notional turnover i.e., buy-side notional turnover + sell-side notional turnover

Table 97: Monthly share of client participation in commodity options (premium turnover) of NSE in FY25 (%)

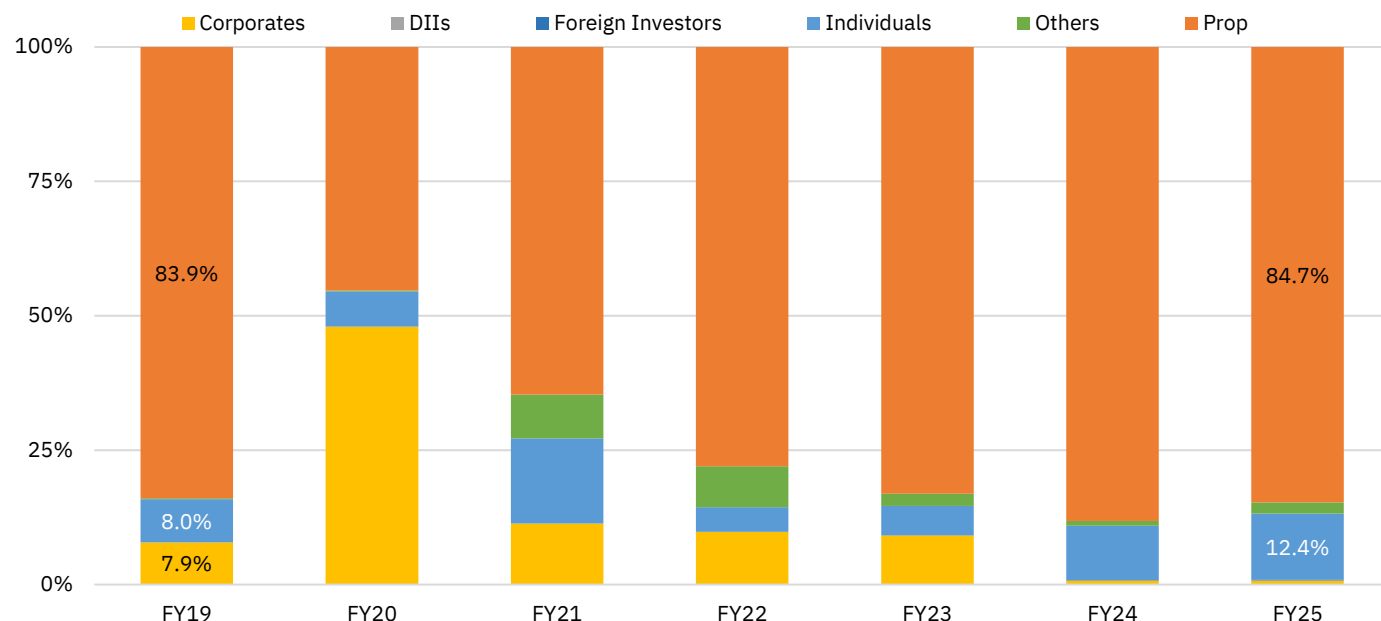
Client category	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Corporates	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.5
DIIIs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign Investors	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1
Individuals	9.3	9.4	6.4	13.0	12.1	11.7	10.7	11.1	14.9	35.4	34.9	34.4
Prop	87.6	89.2	92.2	83.7	86.7	85.3	87.6	88.3	83.3	61.6	62.2	63.0
Others	3.0	0.9	0.8	2.8	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.8	2.3	2.3	2.0

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents share in gross turnover i.e., buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover

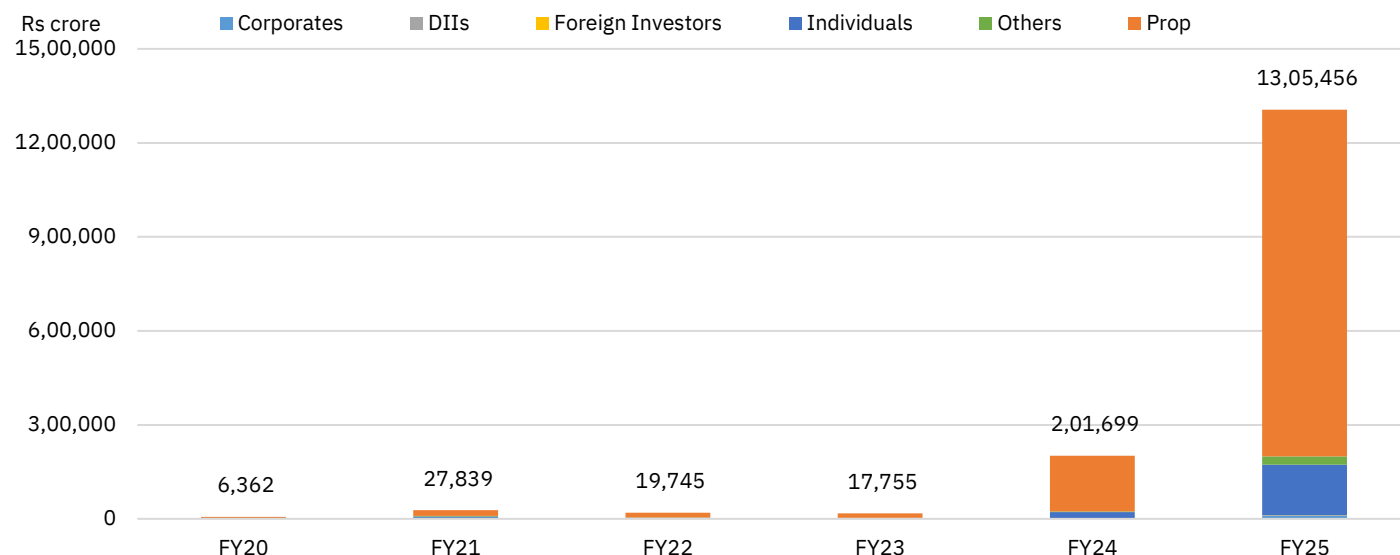
Figure 255: Annual trends in client participation in commodity derivatives (notional turnover) at NSE (%)


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades.

3. Above data represents share in gross notional turnover i.e., buy-side notional turnover + sell-side notional turnover.

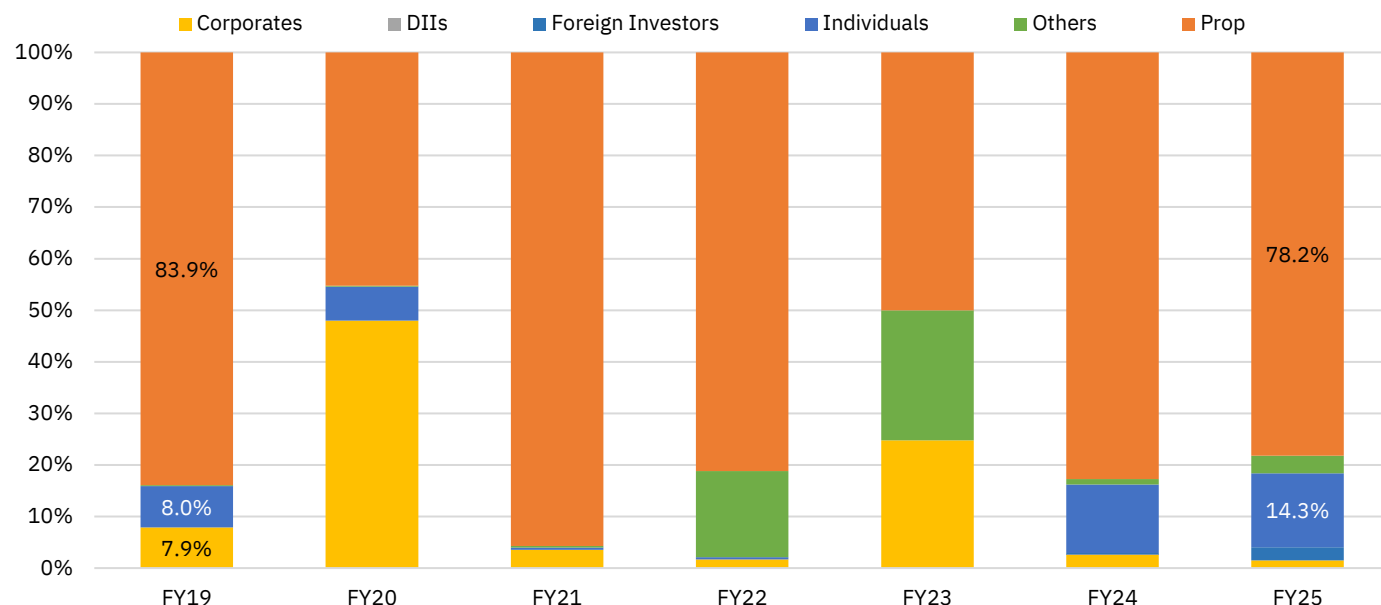
Figure 256: Annual trends in client category-wise notional turnover in Commodity Derivatives at NSE


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents share in single side notional turnover i.e., (buy-side notional turnover + sell-side notional turnover)/2.

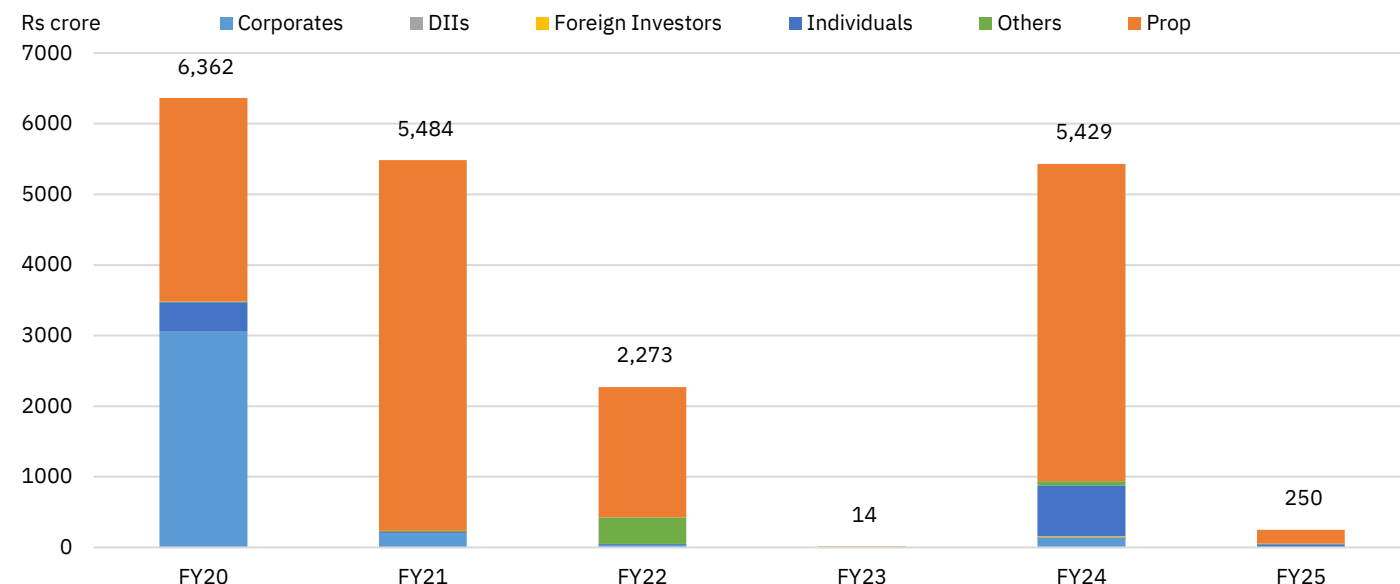
Figure 257: Annual Trends in client participation in commodity futures at NSE (%)


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades.

3. Above data represents share in gross notional turnover i.e., buy-side notional turnover + sell-side notional turnover

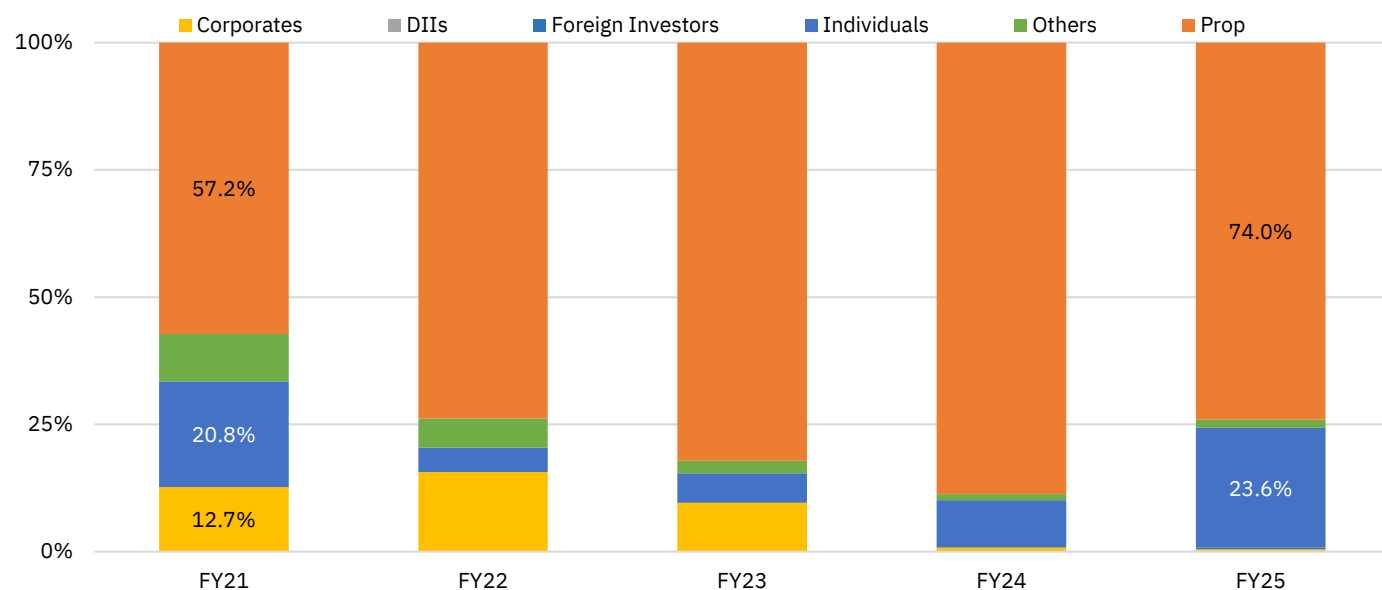
Figure 258: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in Commodity Futures


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades.

3. Above data represents share in single side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2

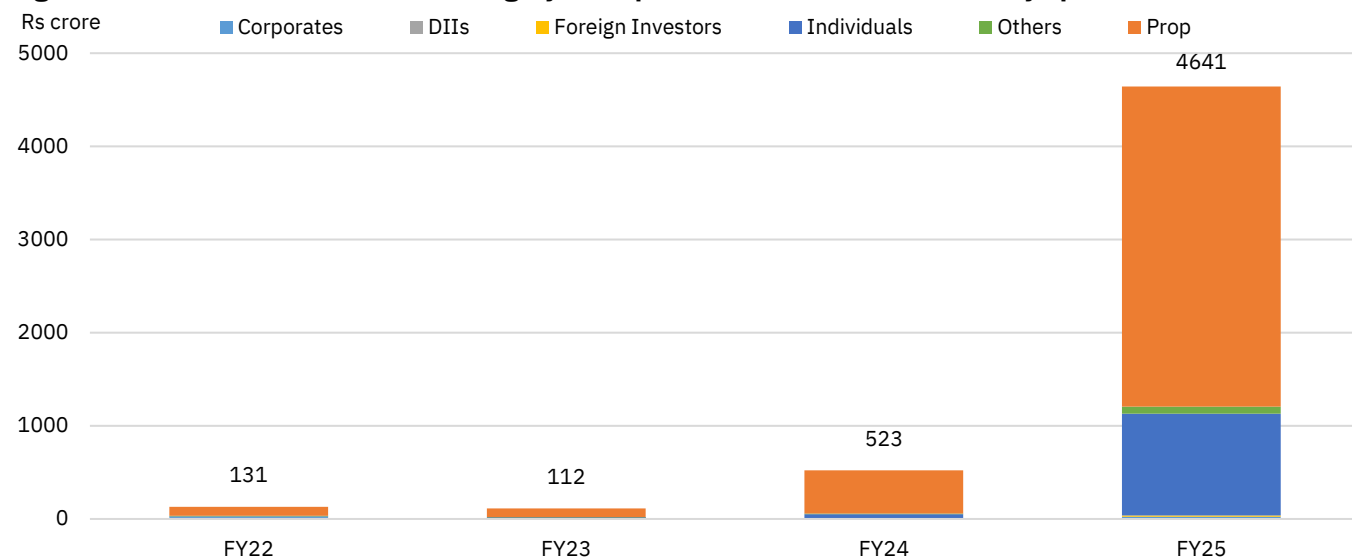
Figure 259: Annual trends in client participation in commodity options (premium turnover) at NSE (%)


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents share in gross notional turnover i.e., buy-side notional turnover + sell-side notional turnover

Figure 260: Annual trends in client category-wise premium turnover in commodity options at NSE


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

2. DII –Bank, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors (FIs) – Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades

3. Above data represents single side premium turnover i.e., (buy premium + sell premium)/2

Distribution of turnover by channels of trading

This section provides a detailed analysis of investor participation in stock market trading across various channels available at NSE. Investors execute trades through multiple avenues, including Colocation, Direct Market Access (DMA), Internet-Based Trading (IBT), Mobile, Smart Order Routing (SOR), and CTCL/Neat terminals. Furthermore, trading activity is categorised into algorithmic and non-algorithmic trades. The insights into the distribution of trades across these channels at NSE, offering a comprehensive view of investor behavior and market dynamics.

Rise in Colocation, DMA and mobile trading in equity cash segment: The share of colocation (Colo) and direct market access (DMA) facilities in equity cash trading reached new highs in FY25, standing at 36% and 7% respectively on an annual basis. This expansion aligns with the growing participation of proprietary traders, who predominantly use the Colo facility for high-frequency trading. In contrast, institutional investors primarily rely on DMA for direct access to the market. Notably, the turnover via DMA grew at a CAGR of 83% over the last five years, while turnover through Colo facilities registered a CAGR of 29% during the same period. Meanwhile, the share of mobile trading increased to 21% in FY25—the highest level observed in the past four years. Mobile emerged as the third most preferred channel for equity cash segment. Over the last five years, turnover through mobile platforms has grown at a CAGR of 36%.

On a monthly basis, the share of colocation increased from 36% in April 2024 to 38% in March 2025, despite a marginal dip in March compared to February. Throughout the year, it fluctuated within a range of 34% to 40%. The share of DMA ranged between 6.1% and 7.8% over the year. Notably, it exhibited an upward trend till November 2024, followed by a gradual decline in subsequent months.

In another notable development, the share of algorithmic trading expanded from 17% in FY11 to 49% in FY20 and further to 54% in FY25, marking its highest-ever annual share. For the first time in FY25, algorithmic trading overtook non-algorithmic trading in the equity cash market segment, with the share of non-algorithmic trading declining from 83% in FY11 to 46% in FY25.

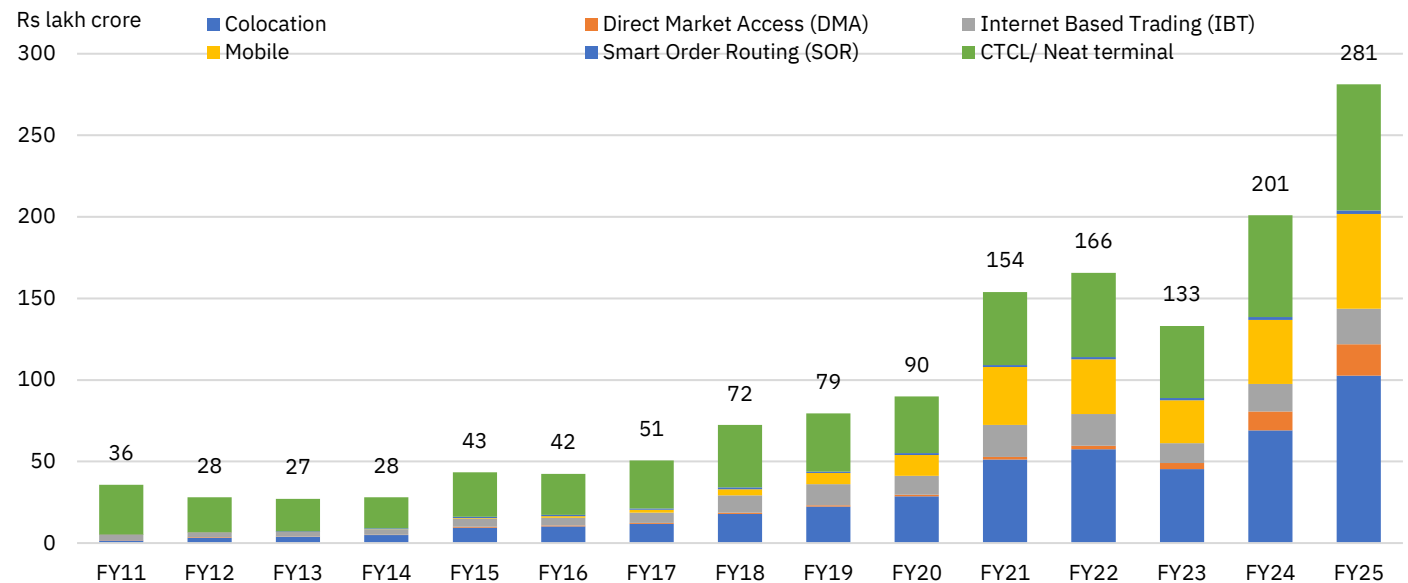
Table 98: Monthly trend in share (%) of different channels of trading in NSE CM segment in FY25

Channel	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Colocation	35.9	36.3	34.3	35.1	34.7	35.3	37.4	37.0	36.2	39.3	40.2	38.3
DMA	6.1	7.2	6.3	6.3	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.8	6.9	7.1	6.4	6.1
IBT	8.3	7.6	7.7	8.5	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.0	7.3
Mobile	20.7	20.2	20.3	22.7	20.9	20.6	20.2	20.2	21.6	20.7	19.3	19.7
Smart order routing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CTCL/ Neat terminal	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7

Source: NSE EPR

Note: 1. The above figures have been computed based on traded value

2. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access. The above figures are based on net turnover

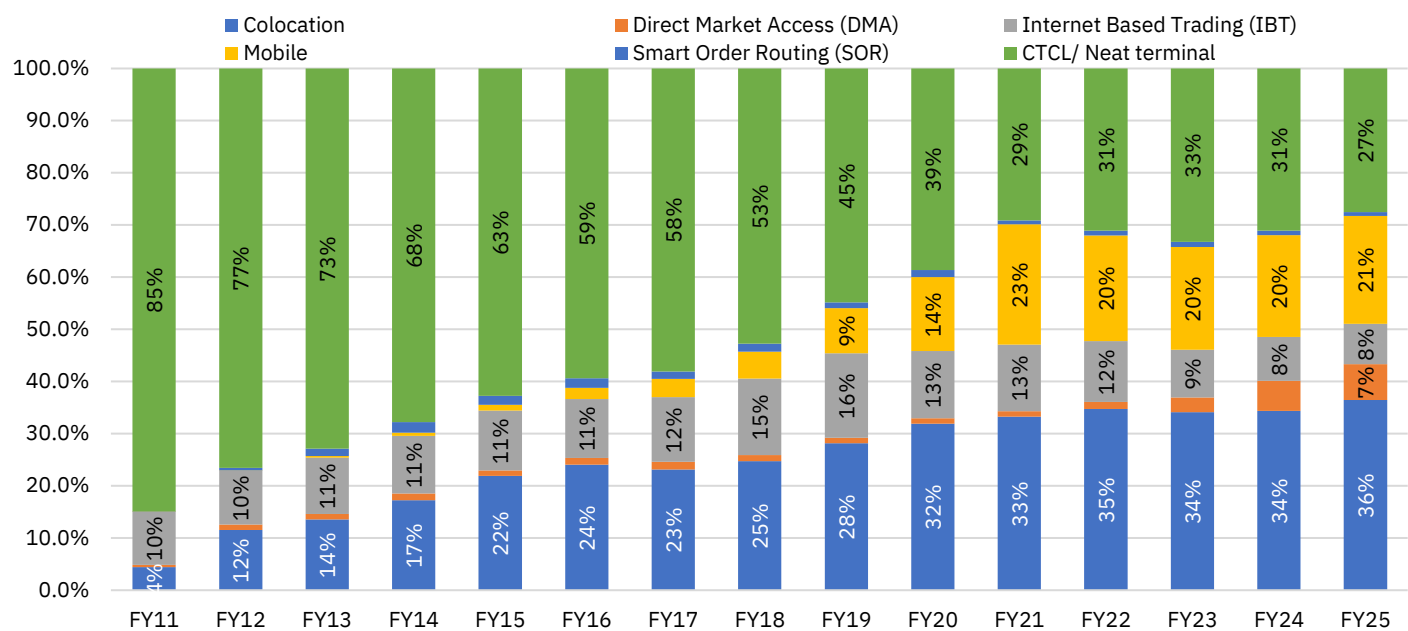
Figure 261: Annual trends in channels of trading (Single side turnover) in NSE CM Segment


Source: NSE EPR

Notes:

1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

2. The above figures have been computed based on traded value

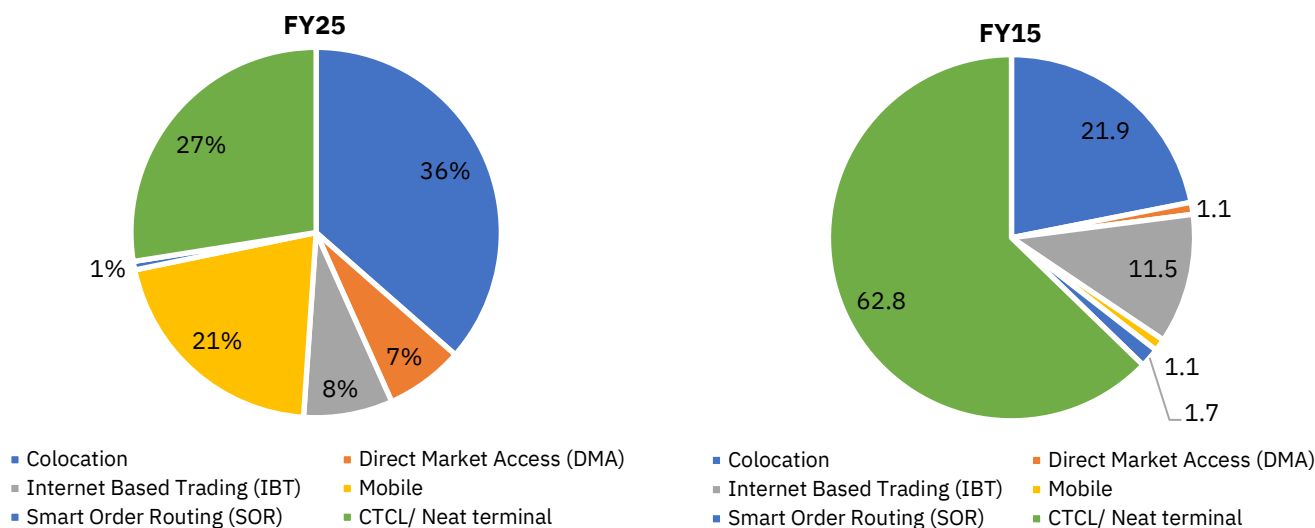
Figure 262: Annual trends in the share of different channels of trading in NSE CM segment


Source: NSE EPR

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access.

2. The above figures have been computed in % share on the basis of net turnover

Figure 263: Bifurcation of share (%) by various channels of trading in NSE CM Segment – FY25 vs FY15

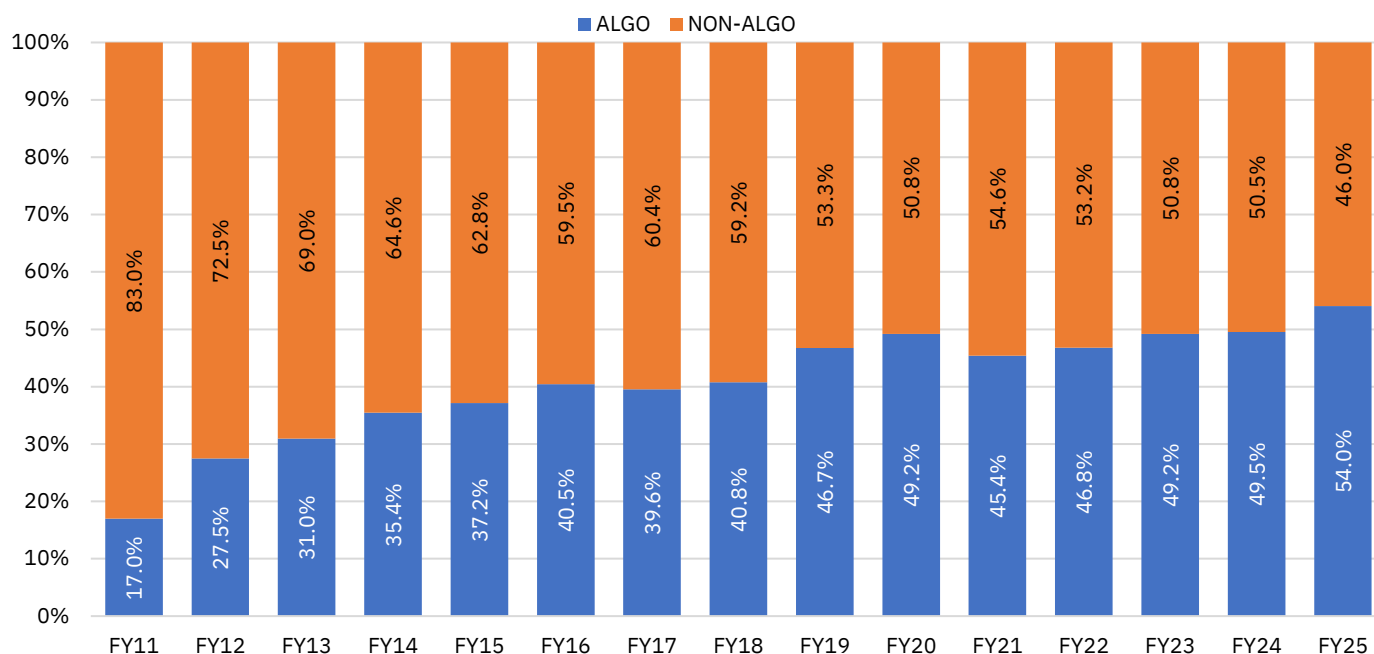


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

2. The above figures have been computed in % share on the basis of net turnover

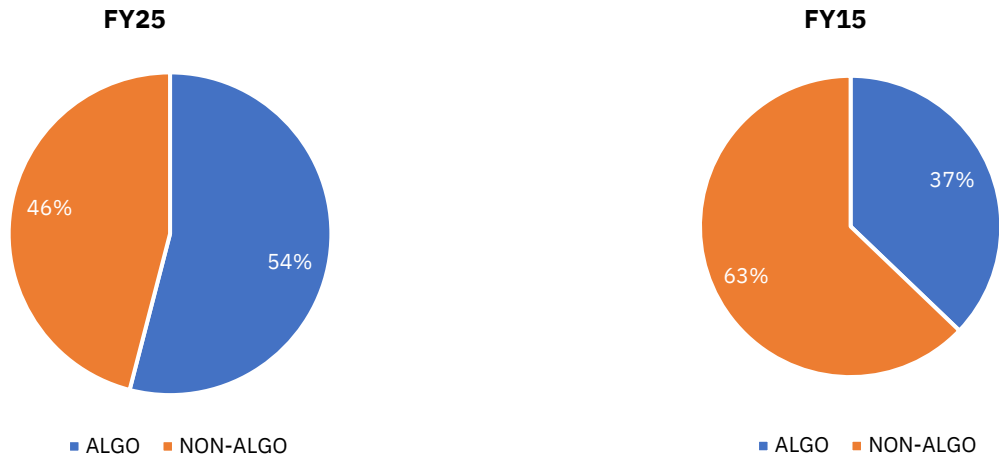
Figure 264: Annual trend in in modes of trading for equity cash (FY11-FY25)



Source: NSE EPR

Note: The above figures have been computed in terms of % share on the basis of net turnover.

Figure 265: Bifurcation of CM segment turnover (% share) by modes of trading – FY25 vs FY15



Source: NSE EPR.

Note: The above figures have been computed in terms of % share on the basis of net turnover

Trading tech is on the rise; Colo, DMA & mobile hit record highs: In FY25, the share of Colocation and Direct Market Access (DMA) in the equity futures instruments surged to record highs, reaching 50% and 16% respectively. This trend mirrors developments in the equity cash segment and highlights the growing role of proprietary traders (favoring colocation for speed) and institutional investors, particularly foreign investors, who majorly rely on DMA. This technological shift has coincided with a decline in the share of Internet-Based Trading (IBT) and CTCL/NEAT terminals, while the share of mobile trading remained broadly flat. However, within equity options, mobile trading surged to 24% in FY25—its highest level ever—highlighting technology as the enable for trading.

Within the equity futures segment, the share of DMA stood at 9.4% in index futures, while it was significantly higher at 17.9% in stock futures, indicating heightened activity by foreign institutional investors in stock-specific strategies. In the options segment, based on premium turnover, mobile trading accounted for 24.8% in index options, the highest among all derivative instruments, whereas stock options saw a relatively lower mobile share of 18.8% during the year gone by. Despite the increasing diversity in access modes, Colo facility remained the dominant force in driving turnover across the equity derivatives landscape in FY25. Notably, the share of Colocation has increased consistently and significantly over the years from 11.5% in FY11 to 61.5% in FY25 for equity derivatives segment, based on notional turnover. In contrast, CTCL/Neat terminal, which dominated until FY14, witnessed a steep decline—from 75.6% in FY11 to just 6.4% in FY25, marking its lowest share since inception.

Algorithmic trading has seen a consistent and sharp rise across the equity derivatives segment, with its overall share increasing from 16% in FY11 to 70% in FY25. The growth has been particularly strong in stock futures, stock options and index options, where algo trading now accounts for 72%, 68% and 62%, respectively. This shift reflects the increasing adoption of technology-driven strategies for speed and efficiency.

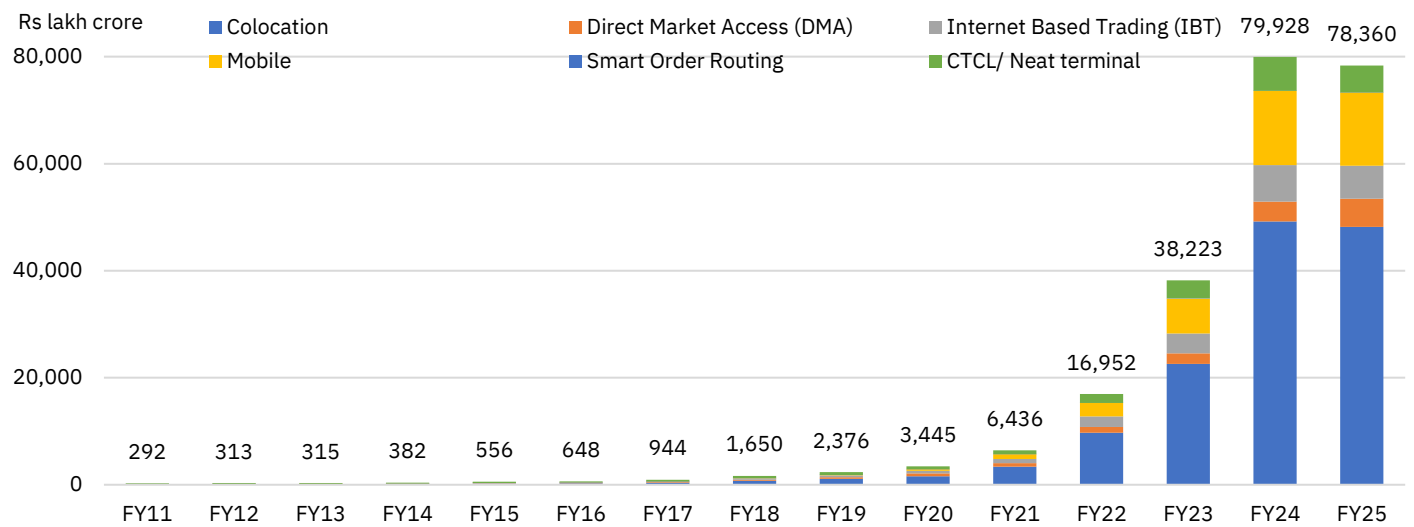
Table 99: Share (%) of different channels of trading in equity derivatives segment (Notional turnover)

Channel	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Colocation	62.2	61.1	61.7	62.4	61.9	61.7	60.3	62.8	60.1	60.4	61.5	61.1
DMA	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.6	7.0	7.3	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.5
IBT	8.1	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.2
Mobile	17.3	17.7	17.4	16.5	16.7	16.9	17.9	16.9	18.4	18.7	18.6	18.7
Smart order routing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CTCL/Neat terminal	7.0	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.5	6.0	5.8	5.6

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above figures have been computed based on traded value

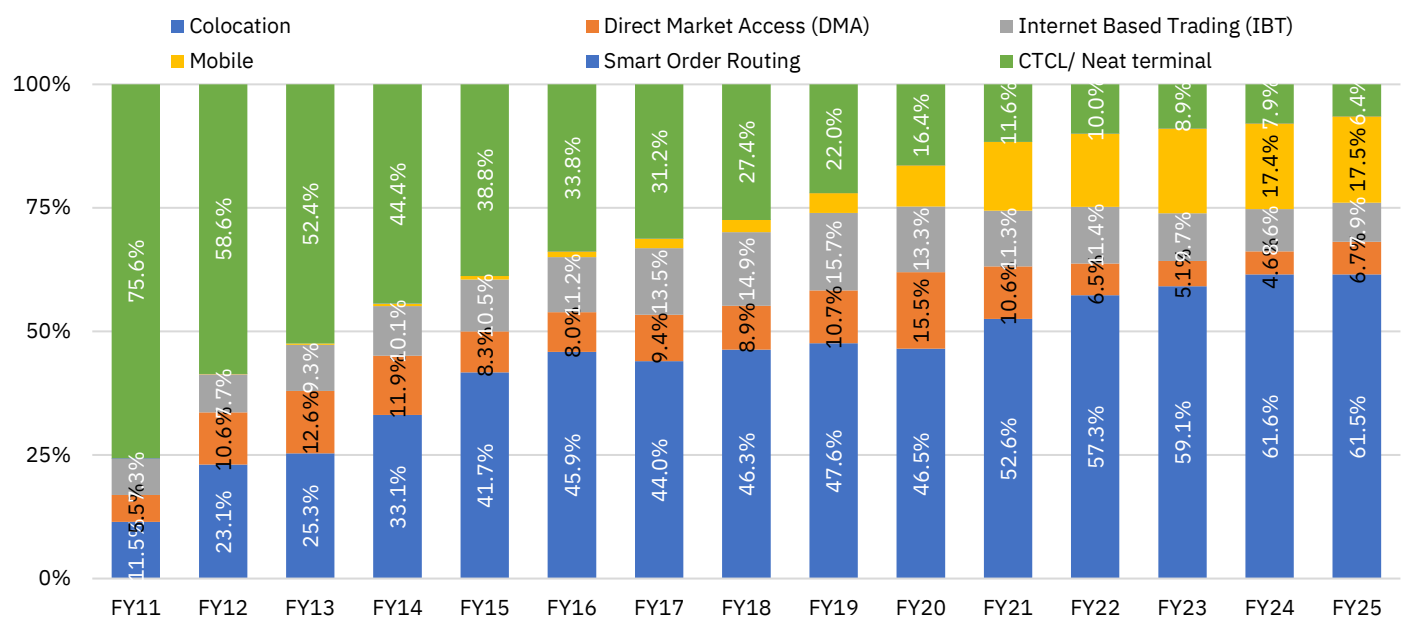
2. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access. The above figures are based on net turnover.

Figure 266: Annual Trends for different channels of trading (Single side notional turnover) in equity derivatives


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

2. The above figures have been computed on the basis of net turnover

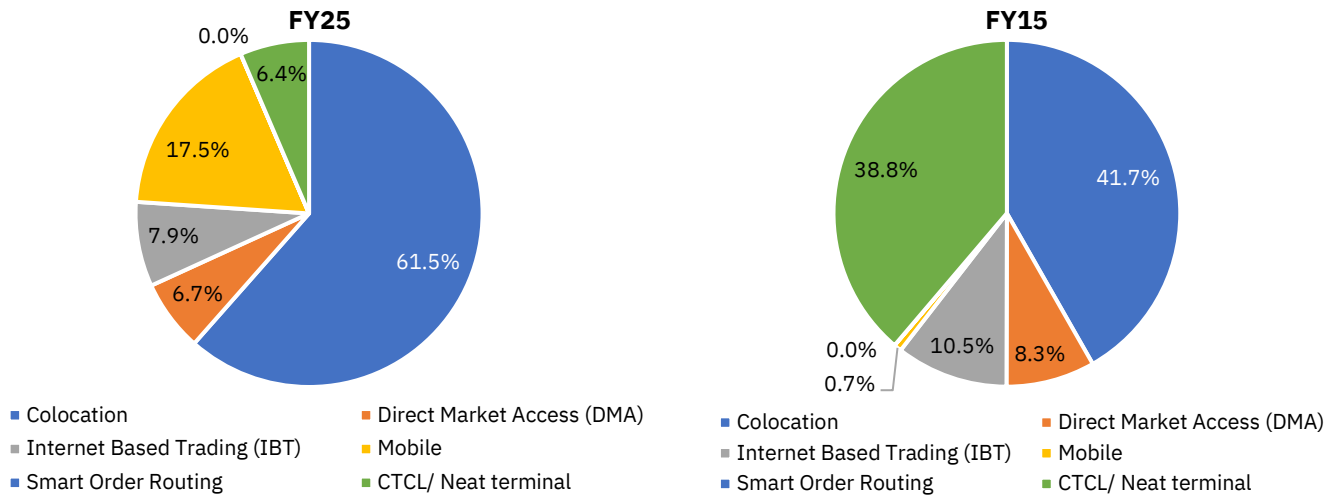
Figure 267: Annual trends in share (%) of different channels of trading in Equity Derivatives (Notional turnover)


Source: NSE EPR

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

2. The above figures have been computed in % share on the basis of net turnover

Figure 268: Bifurcation of share (%) by various channels of trading in Equity derivatives – FY25 vs FY15

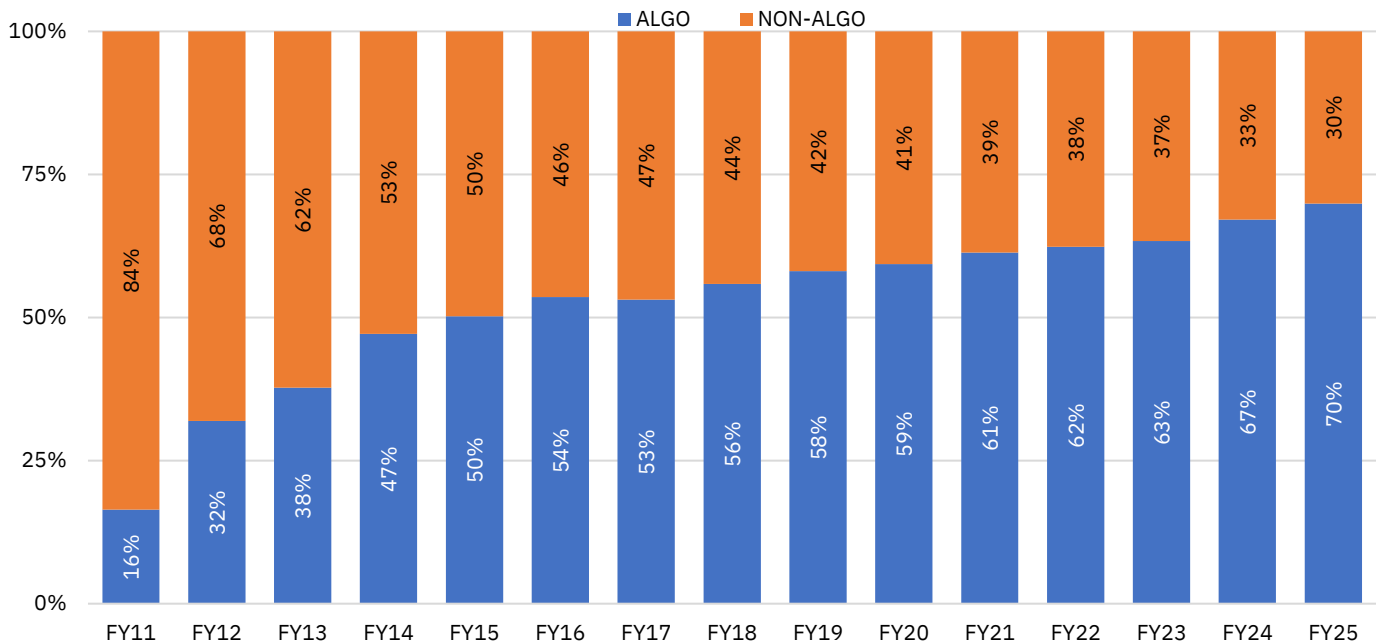


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access.

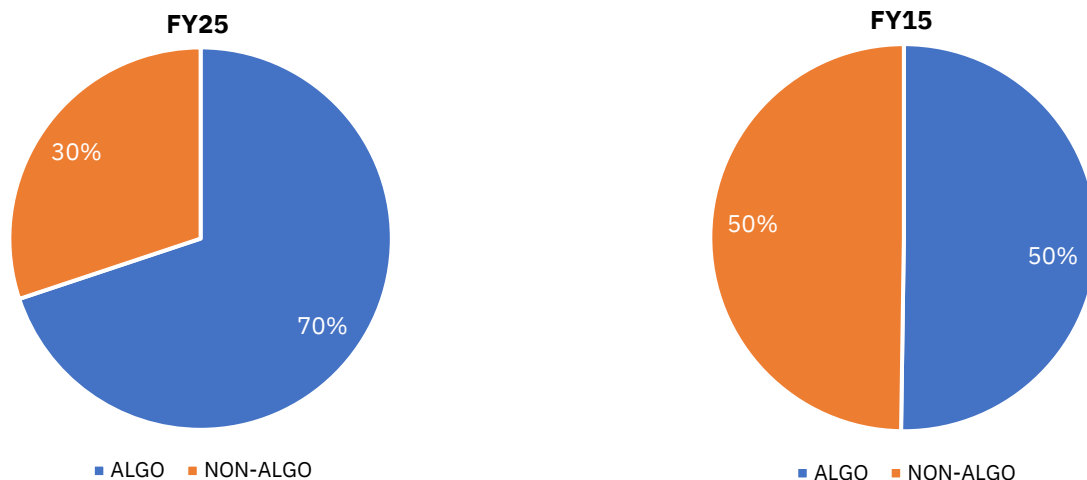
2. The above figures have been computed in % share based on notional turnover

Figure 269: Annual trend by modes of trading in equity derivatives turnover (FY11-FY25)



Source: NSE EPR.

Note: The above figures have been computed in terms of % share based on notional turnover

Figure 270: Bifurcation of equity derivatives (% share) by modes of trading – FY25 vs FY15


Source: NSE EPR.

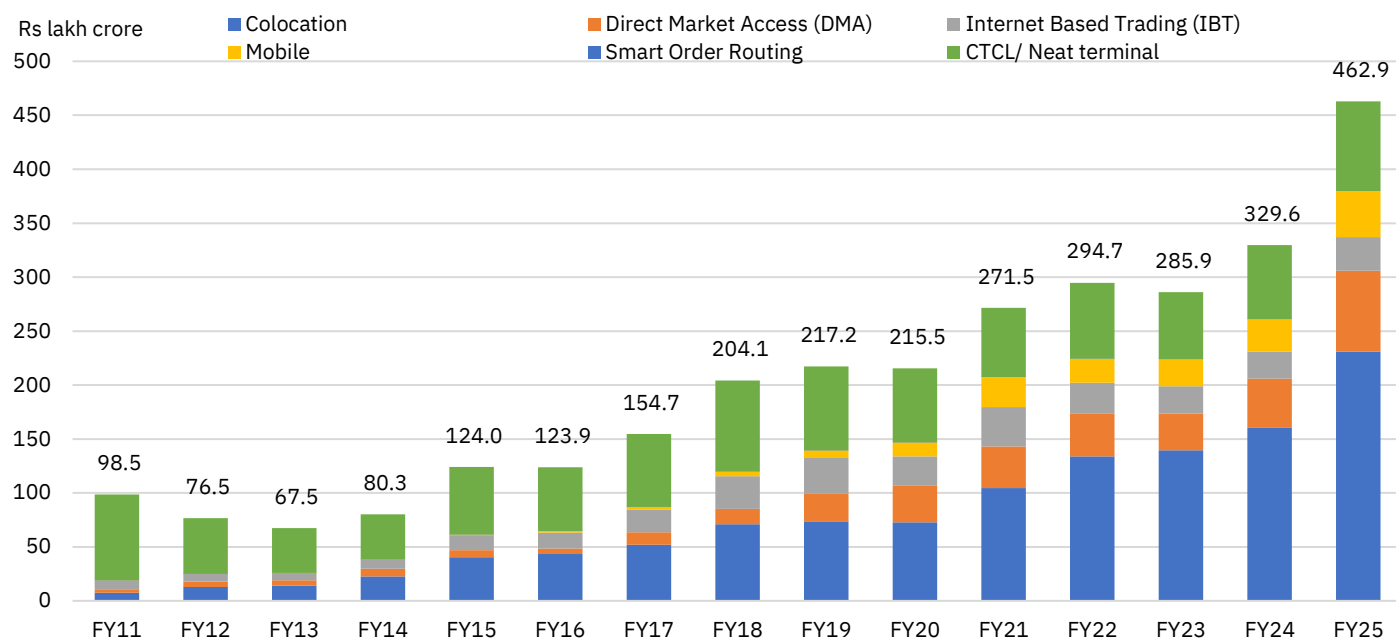
Note: The above figures have been computed in terms of % share based on notional turnover.

Table 100: Share (%) of different channels of trading in Equity futures (based on turnover)

Channel	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Colocation	48.5	49.5	51.0	49.8	49.7	49.6	49.4	49.8	49.8	50.9	50.2	50.2
DMA	15.6	16.2	15.2	15.7	15.7	16.5	17.8	16.7	16.2	17.3	16.8	15.8
IBT	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.4	7.0
Mobile	9.4	9.4	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.1	9.0	9.3	8.6	8.6	8.5
Smart order routing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CTCL/Neat terminal	19.3	17.9	17.0	18.0	18.5	18.0	17.3	18.1	18.1	16.9	18.0	18.6

Notes: 1. The above figures have been computed as the % based on turnover

2. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

Figure 271: Annual trends for different channels of trading in equity futures turnover


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

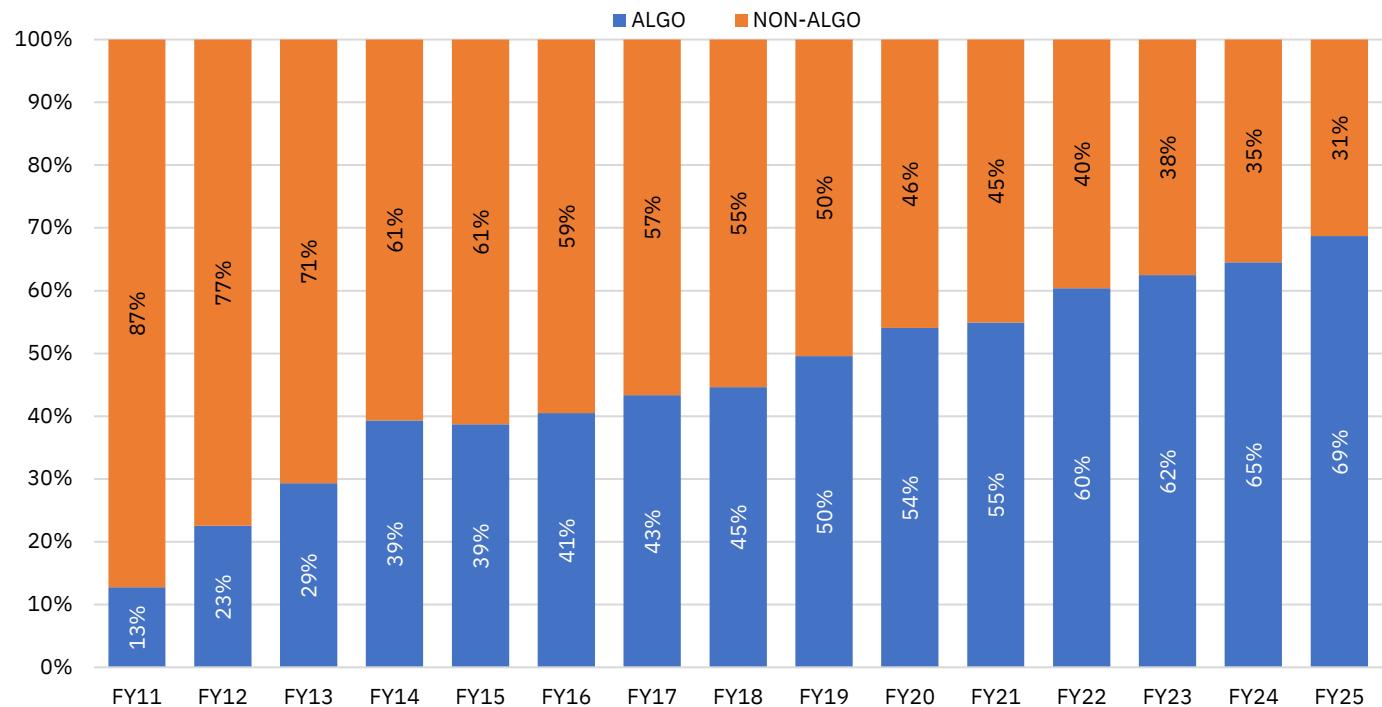
2. The above figures have been computed on the basis of net turnover

Figure 272: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in equity futures turnover


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access.

2. The above figures have been computed in % share based on turnover in equity futures

Figure 273: Annual trend by modes of trading in equity futures turnover (FY11-FY25)


Source: NSE EPR

Note: The above figures have been computed in terms of % share on the basis of net turnover.

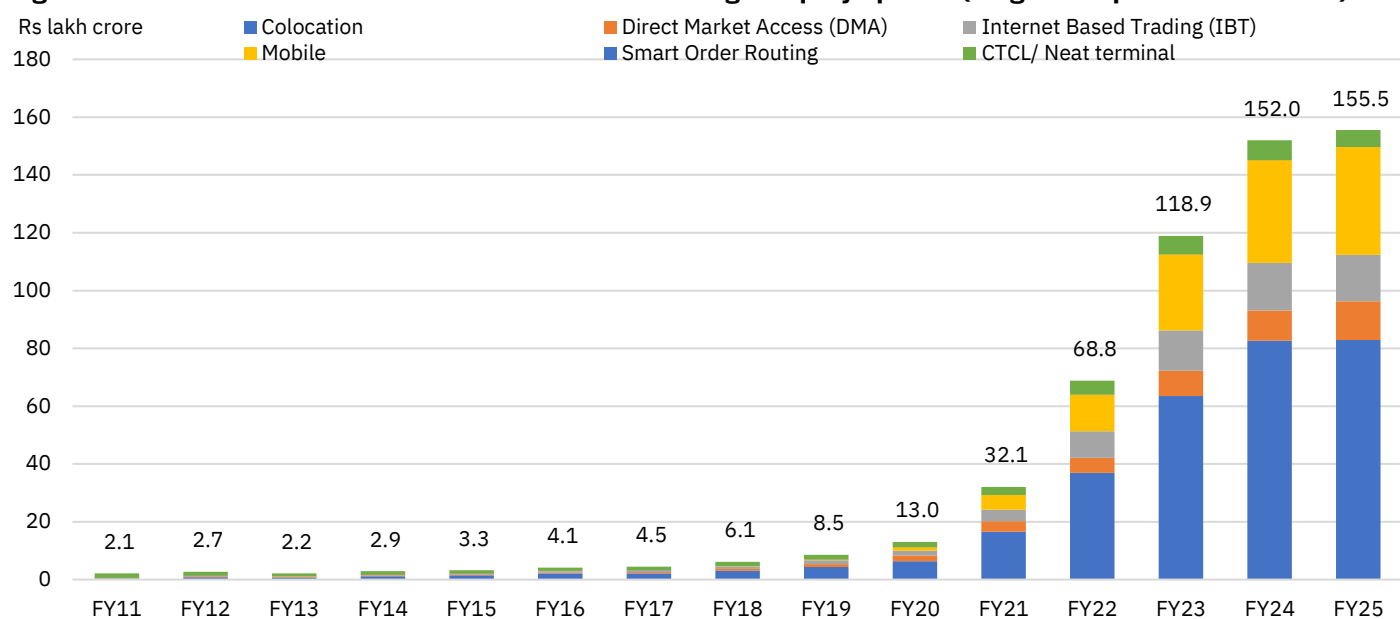
Table 101: Monthly share (%) of different channels of trading in Equity options (Based on premium turnover)

Channel	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Colocation	53.7	53.4	54.7	53.8	52.5	52.4	51.3	53.9	52.4	53.1	54.5	54.3
DMA	7.8	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.7	10.2	10.6	8.1	8.2	8.2	6.5	6.5
IBT	10.5	10.4	9.8	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.8
Mobile	24.1	23.9	22.9	23.2	23.7	23.6	24.4	24.2	25.1	24.7	24.7	24.6
Smart order routing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CTCL/Neat terminal	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above figures have been computed on the basis of net turnover

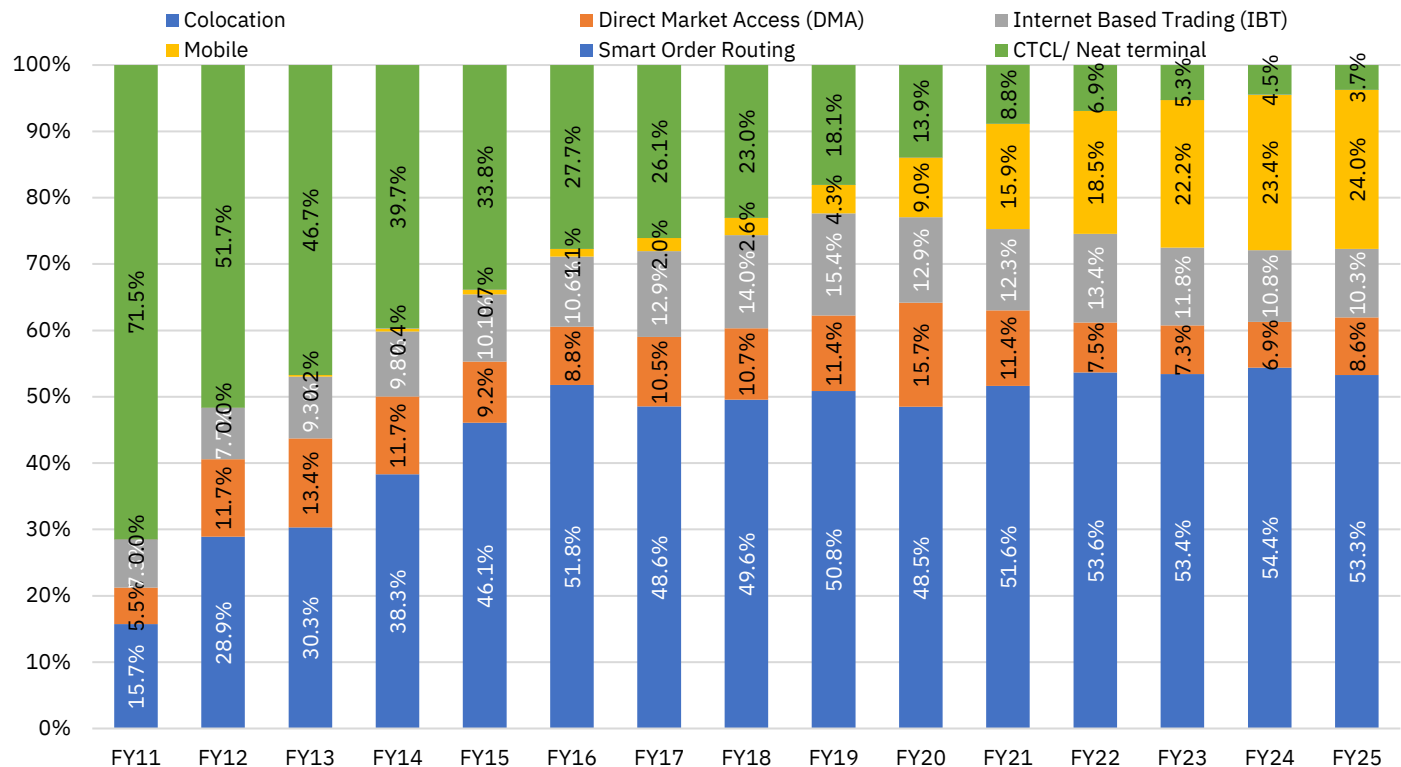
2. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access. The above figures are based on net turnover

Figure 274: Annual trends for different channels of trading in equity options (Single side premium turnover)


Source: NSE EPR

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access.

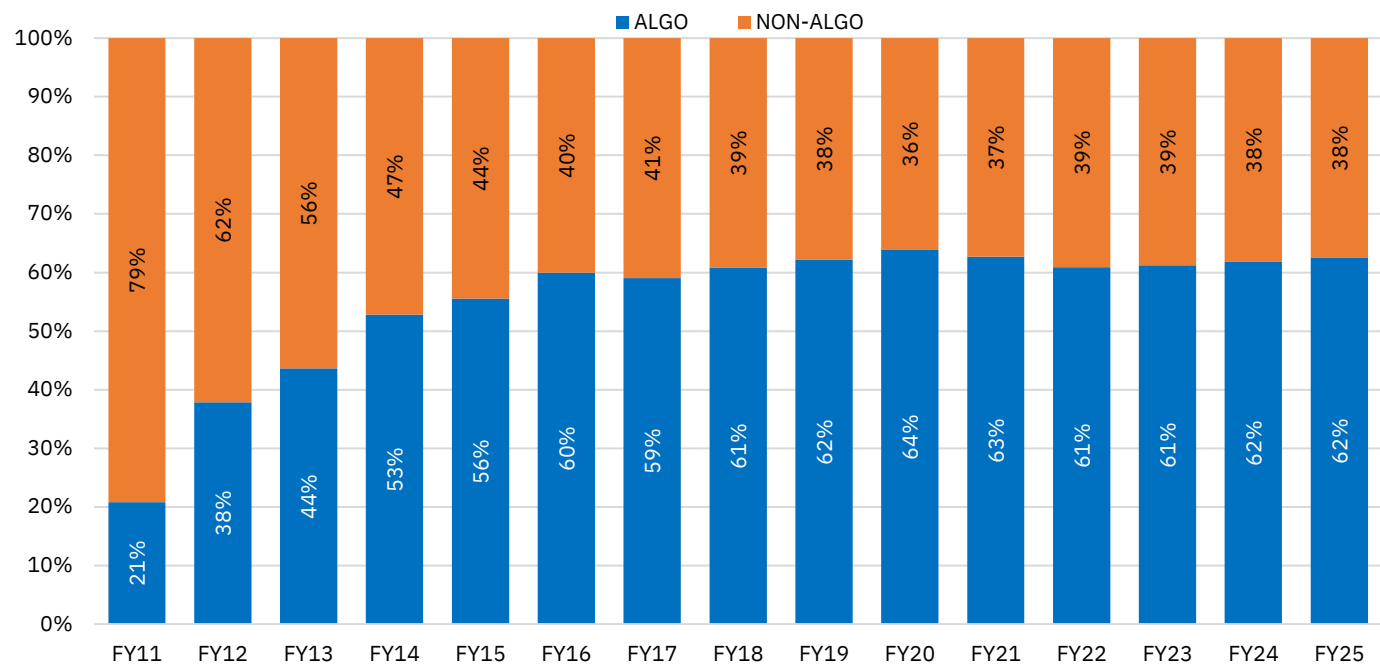
2. The above figures have been computed on the basis of net turnover

Figure 275: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in equity options turnover


Source: NSE EPR

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access.

2. The above figures have been computed in % share based on premium turnover

Figure 276: Annual trends in modes of trading in equity options (premium turnover) from FY11-FY25


Source: NSE EPR.

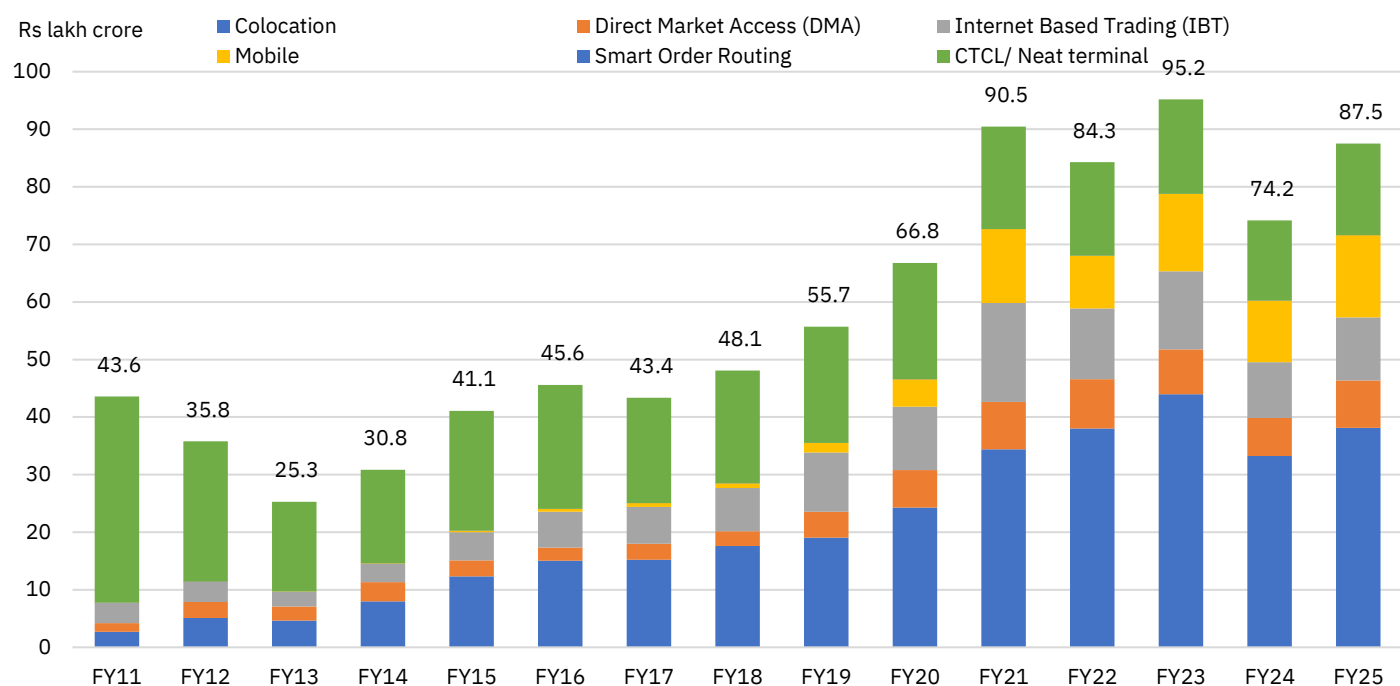
Note: The above figures have been computed in terms of % share based on turnover

Table 102: Share (%) of different channels of trading in Index Futures based on turnover

Channel	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Colocation	44.4	45.6	45.4	42.6	42.6	44.5	41.3	42.9	43.3	46.4	41.4	40.9
DMA	10.2	9.8	10.8	10.4	9.7	9.4	9.8	7.7	7.1	7.8	9.9	9.3
IBT	12.4	11.6	11.4	12.2	12.4	12.1	12.7	13.2	13.6	12.8	12.9	13.8
Mobile	14.0	14.7	15.6	15.9	16.5	16.5	17.8	17.7	18.0	17.3	16.4	16.6
Smart order routing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CTCL/Neat terminal	19.0	18.3	16.7	18.9	18.8	17.5	18.4	18.6	18.1	15.7	19.4	19.4

Note: 1. The above figures have been computed in % based on turnover.

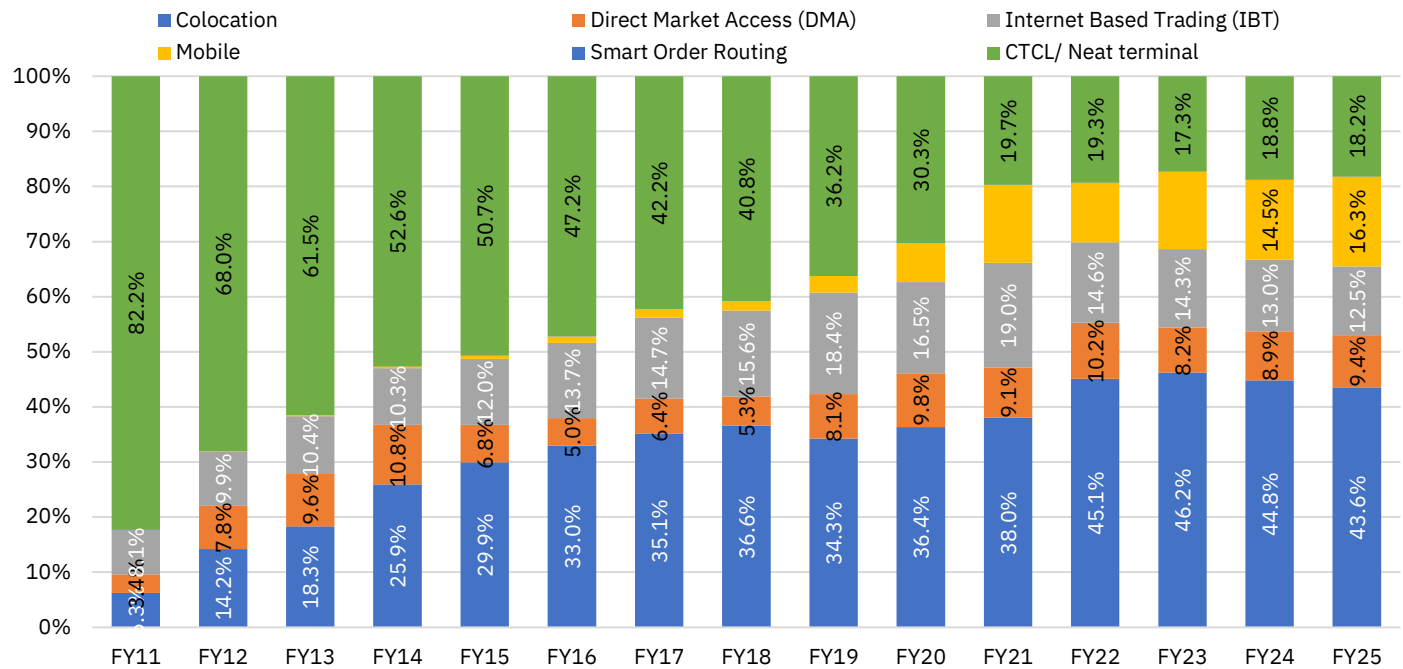
2. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access.

Figure 277: Annual trends for different channels of trading in index futures (Single side turnover)


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access.

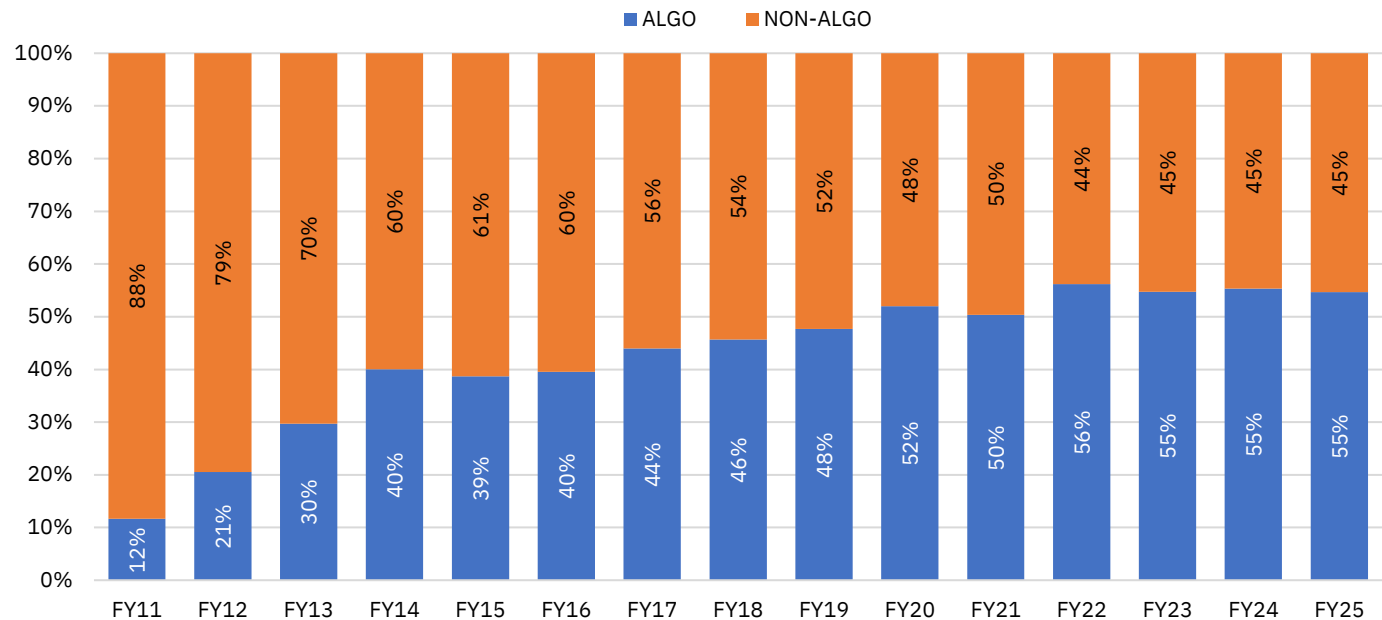
2. The above figures have been presented based on net turnover.

Figure 278: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in index futures turnover


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

2. The above figures have been computed in % share based on turnover

Figure 279: Annual trends by mode of trading in index futures turnover (FY11-FY25)


Source: NSE EPR

Note: The above figures have been computed in terms of % share based on turnover

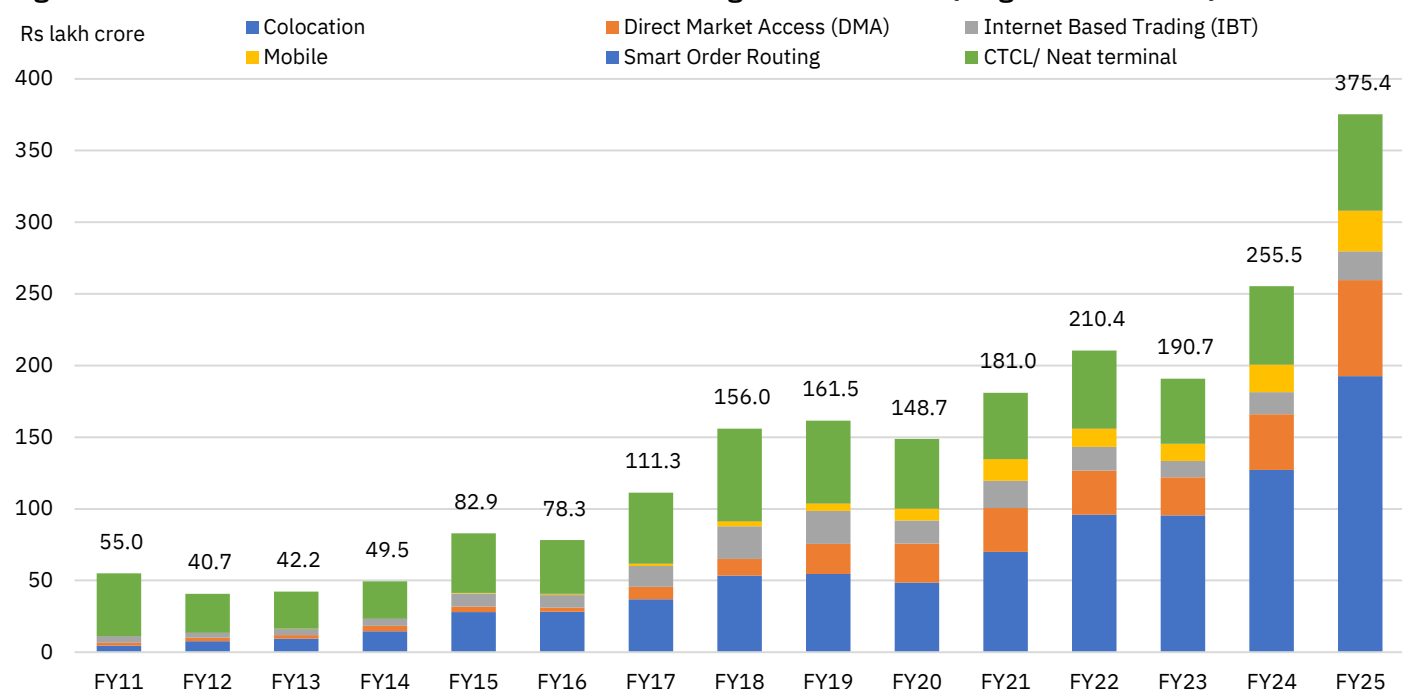
Table 103: Share (%) of different channels of trading in Stock Futures based on turnover

Channel	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Colocation	49.4	50.5	52.5	51.3	51.3	50.7	51.2	51.5	51.3	51.9	52.5	52.5
DMA	16.8	17.6	16.4	16.8	17.1	18.0	19.6	18.9	18.3	19.5	18.6	17.3
IBT	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.3
Mobile	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	7.8	7.9	7.1	6.9	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.5
Smart order routing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CTCL/Neat terminal	19.4	17.8	17.1	17.7	18.5	18.2	17.0	17.9	18.1	17.2	17.6	18.4

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above figures have been computed based on turnover.

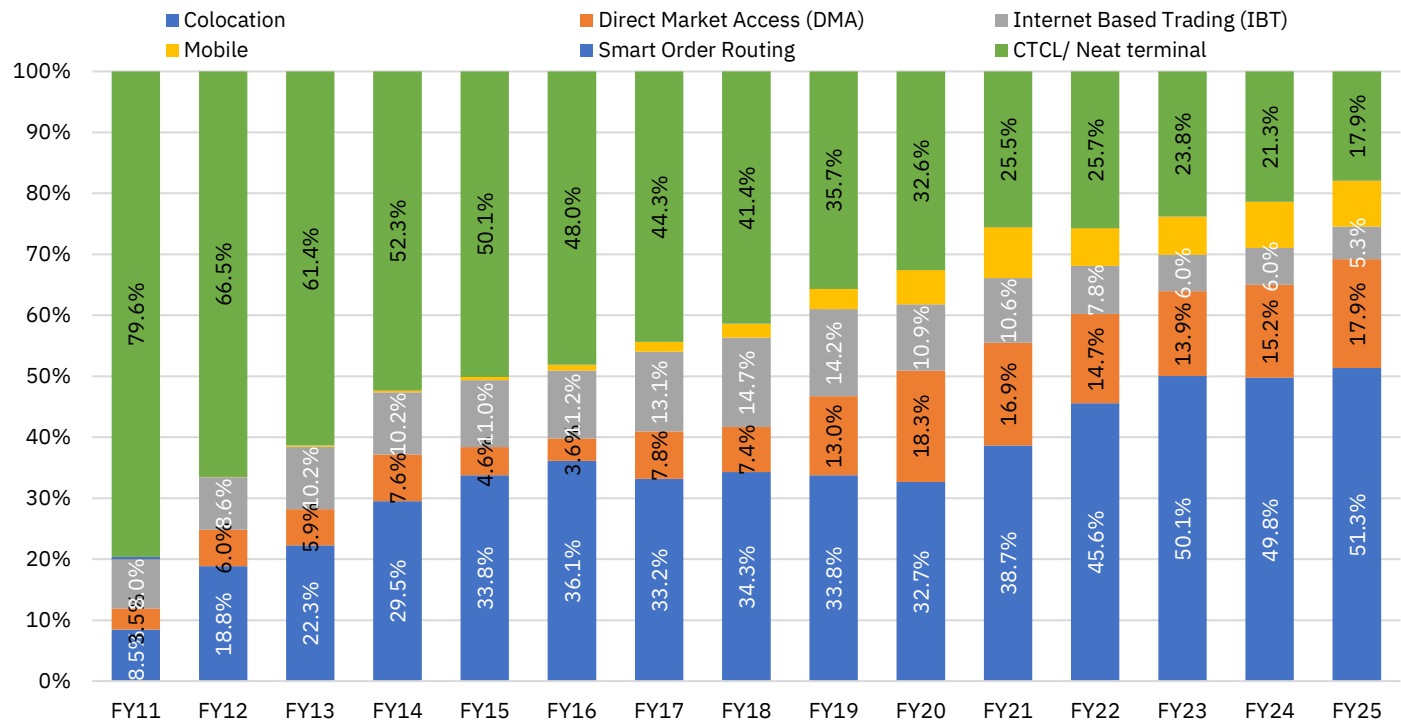
2. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

Figure 280: Annual trends for different channels of trading in stock futures (Single side turnover)


Source: NSE EPR

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

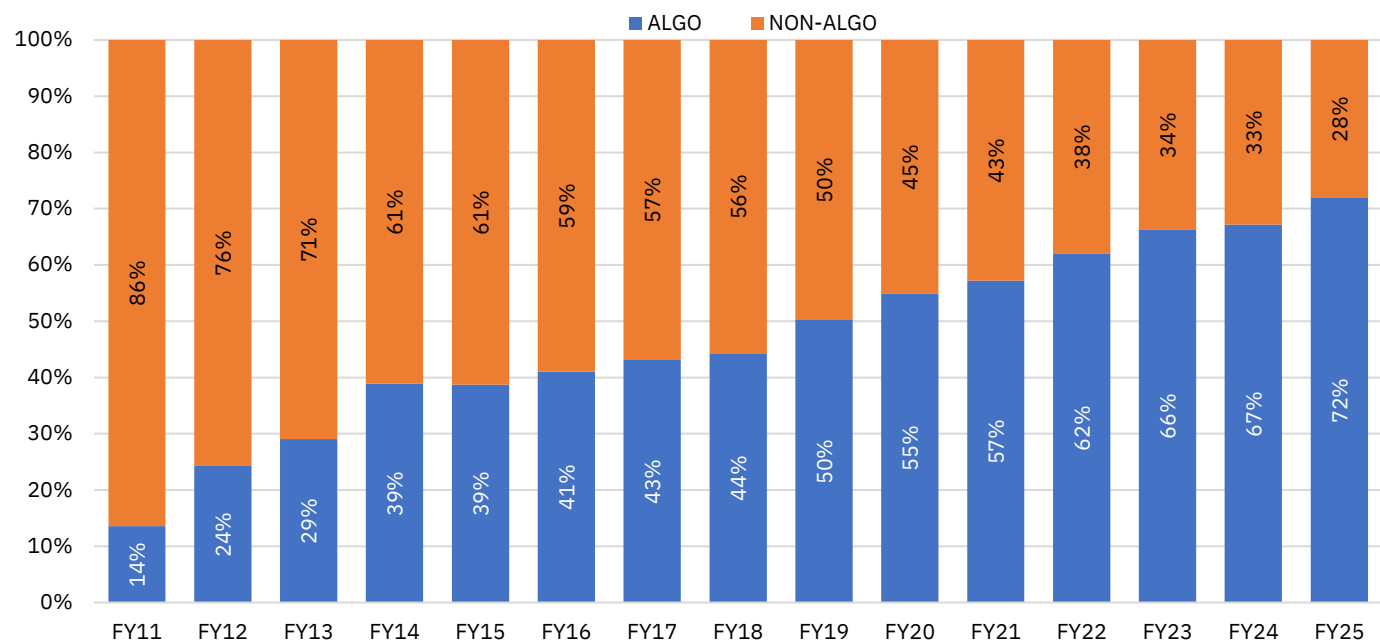
2. The above figures have been computed based on single side turnover

Figure 281: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in stock futures turnover


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access.

2. The above figures have been computed in % share based on turnover

Figure 282: Bifurcation of stock futures turnover (% share) by modes of trading (FY11-FY25)


Source: NSE EPR

Note: The above figures have been computed in terms of % share based on turnover

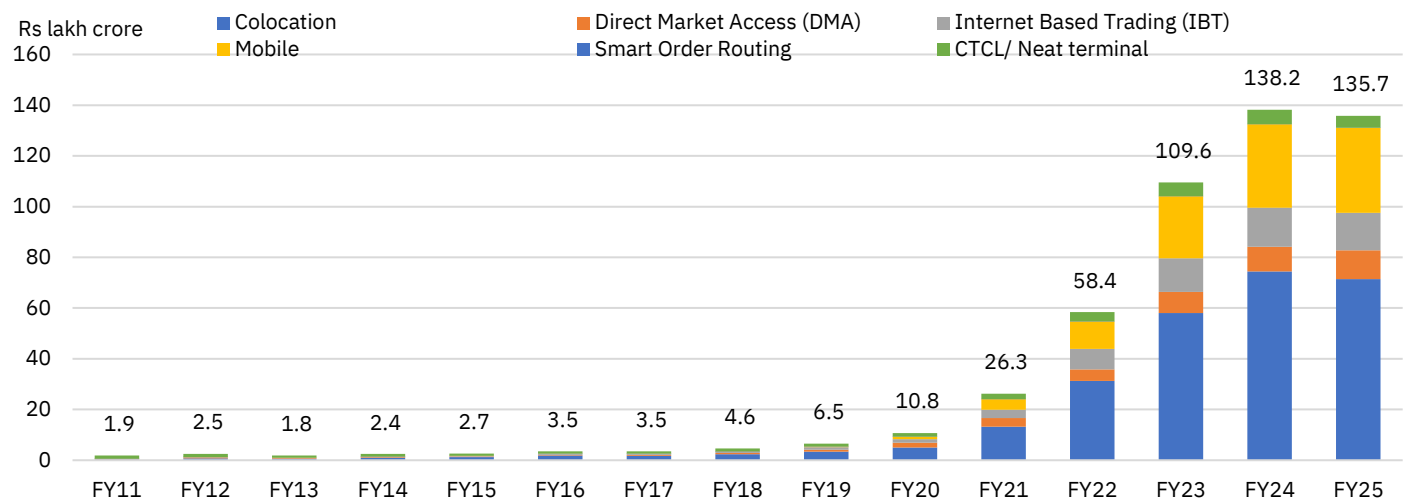
Table 104: Share (%) of different channels of trading in index options (Premium turnover)

Channel	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Colocation	52.8	52.7	54.2	53.3	51.8	51.6	50.5	53.0	51.6	52.1	53.9	53.9
DMA	8.1	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.6	10.1	10.5	8.0	7.9	7.4	5.2	5.5
IBT	10.9	10.8	10.2	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.6	10.8	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.4
Mobile	24.6	24.5	23.3	23.7	24.4	24.2	25.2	25.0	26.0	26.0	26.1	25.6
Smart order routing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CTCL/ Neat terminal	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above figures have been presented in % based on premium turnover

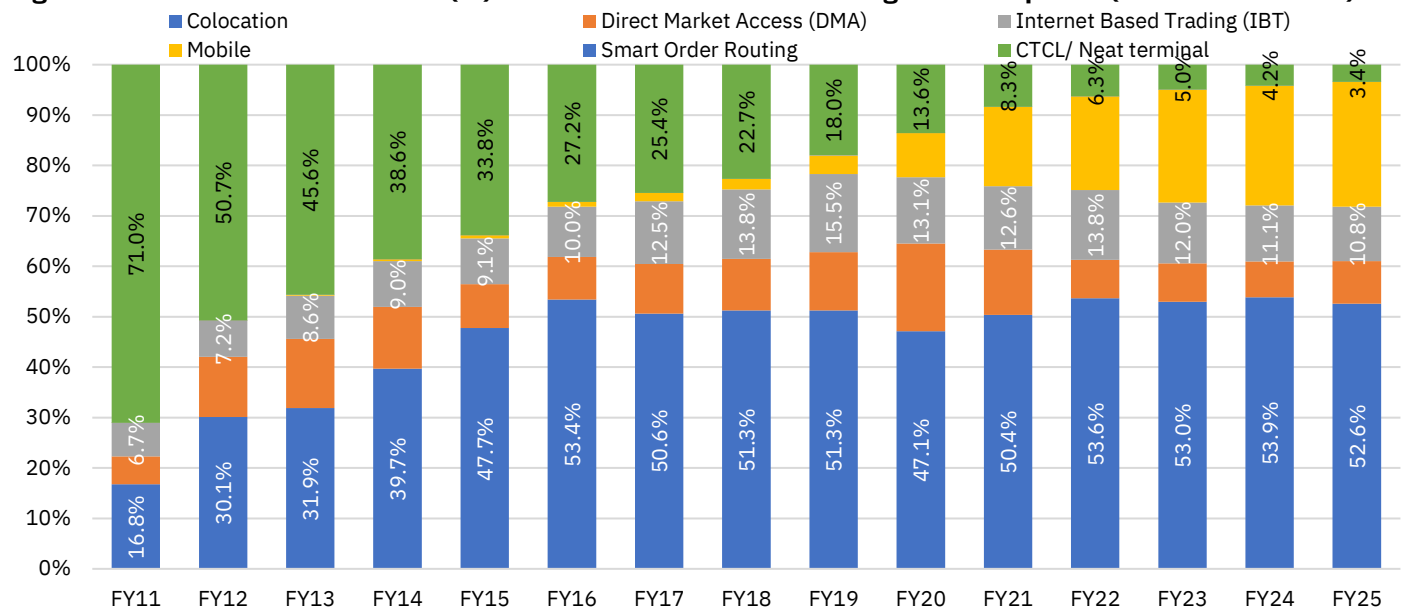
2. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

Figure 283: Annual trends for different channels of trading in index options (Single side premium turnover)


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

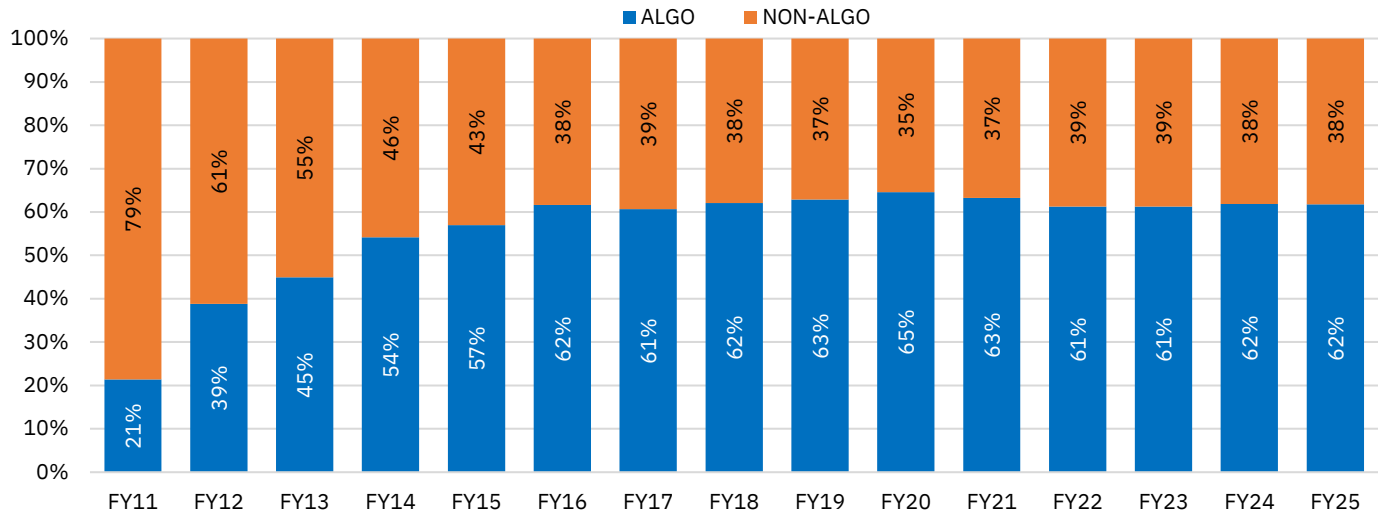
2. The above figures have been computed based on single side premium turnover

Figure 284: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in index options (Premium turnover)


Source: NSE EPR

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access.

2. The above figures have been computed in % share based on premium turnover

Figure 285: Bifurcation (%) of index options (premium) turnover by modes of trading (FY11-FY25)


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: The above figures have been computed in terms of % share based on premium turnover

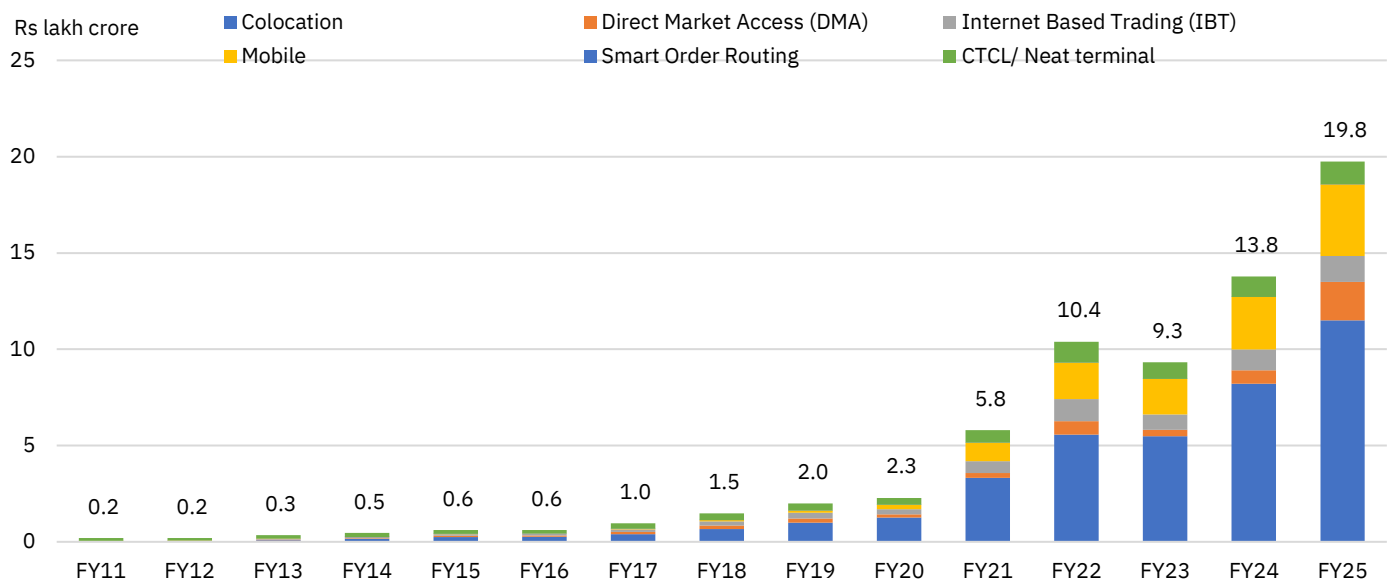
Table 105: Share (%) of different channels of trading in Stock Options (Premium turnover)

Channel	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Colocation	59.7	58.8	58.2	57.4	57.6	57.1	57.8	61.1	57.8	58.7	57.7	57.1
DMA	6.2	7.5	8.7	9.2	10.3	10.4	11.5	9.1	10.7	12.2	13.3	13.3
IBT	7.6	7.4	6.9	7.3	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.6
Mobile	19.9	19.9	19.4	19.7	19.0	19.6	17.9	17.2	19.4	17.7	17.4	17.9
Smart order routing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CTCL/Neat terminal	6.6	6.4	6.7	6.4	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.1

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above figures have been computed on the basis of net turnover.

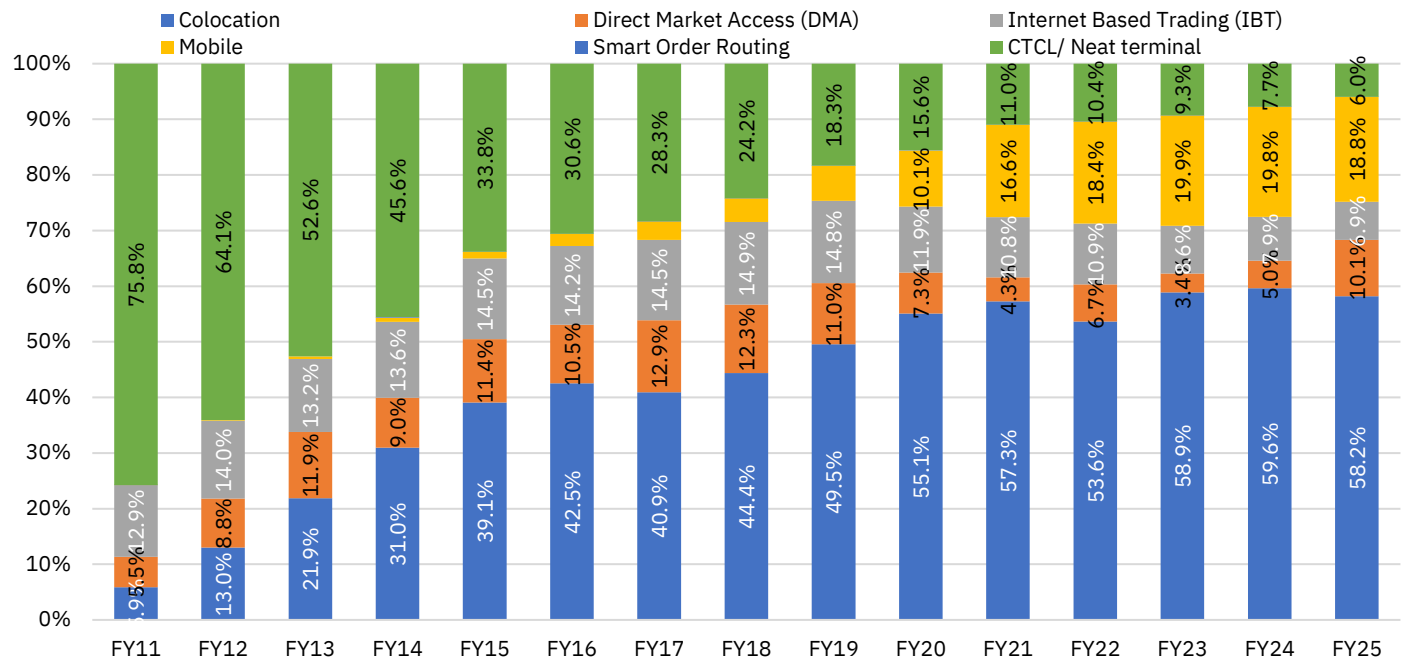
2. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

Figure 286: Annual trends for different channels of trading in stock options (Single side premium turnover)


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

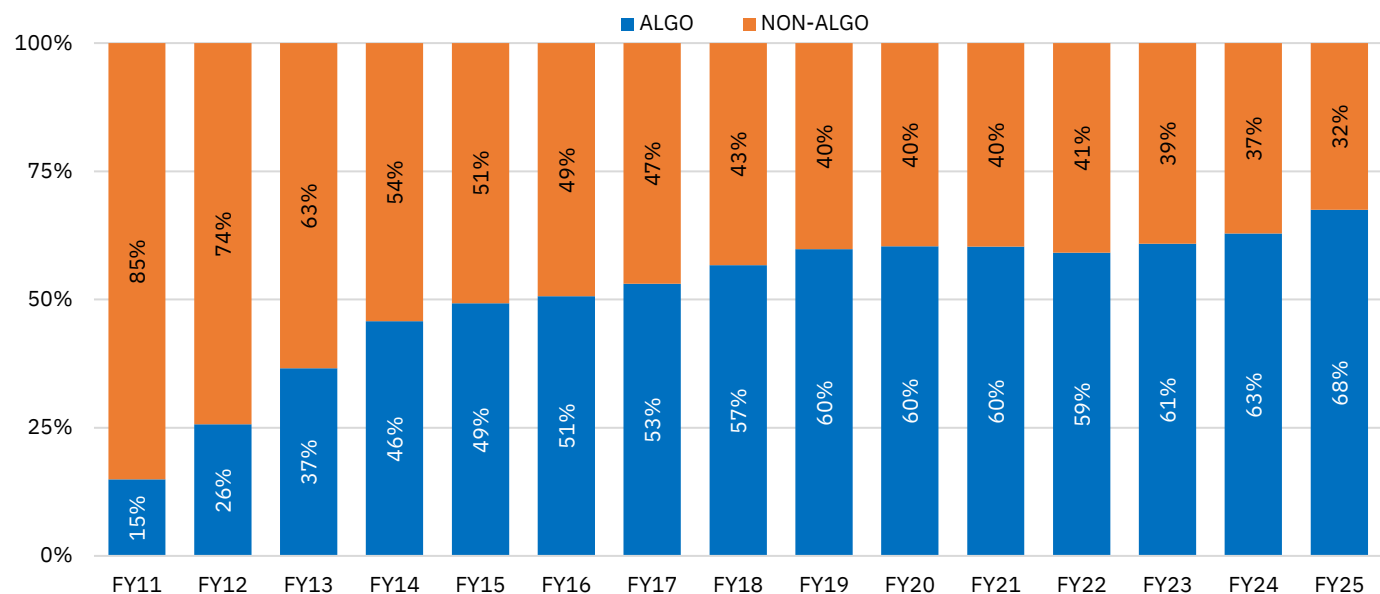
2. The above figures have been computed based on single side premium turnover

Figure 287: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in stock options (Premium turnover)


Source: NSE EPR

Note: 1. IBT - Internet-based Trades, SOR - Smart Order Routing, Colo - Colocation, DMA - Direct Market Access.

2. The above figures have been presented in % share based on the premium turnover

Figure 288: Bifurcation (%) of Stock Options (premium) turnover by modes of trading (FY11-FY25)


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: The above figures have been computed in terms of % share on the basis of net turnover.

Share of colocation dropped to 14-year lows: In FY11, the share of CTCL/Neat terminal trading accounted for a dominant 95%, reflecting its status as the preferred channel for trading in currency derivatives segment. However, over the following years, its share steadily declined, while its dominance in the market persisted until FY17. Conversely, Colocation saw a continuous increase in share—from 2% in FY11 to 48% in FY18. Remarkably, in FY18, Colocation overtook CTCL as the dominant channel of trading, a significant milestone in the market's evolution. In FY25, however, the trend reversed once again, with CTCL/Neat terminal reclaiming dominance. The share of CTCL/Neat terminal

rose to an impressive 77% in FY25, the highest level since FY12, while the share of Colocation fell to its lowest point since FY12, at just 8%. This reversal can be largely attributed due to the fall in turnover amid regulatory guidelines for hedging through exchange traded currency derivatives.

The share of algorithmic trades in currency derivatives (based on notional turnover) saw significant growth, rising from 5% in FY11 to 46% in FY24. The dominance of algorithmic trading peaked between FY18 and FY20. In FY25, the trend reversed completely, with non-algorithmic trading accounting for 89% of the turnover, its highest level since FY12.

Table 106: Share (%) of different channels of trading in Currency Derivatives (Notional turnover)

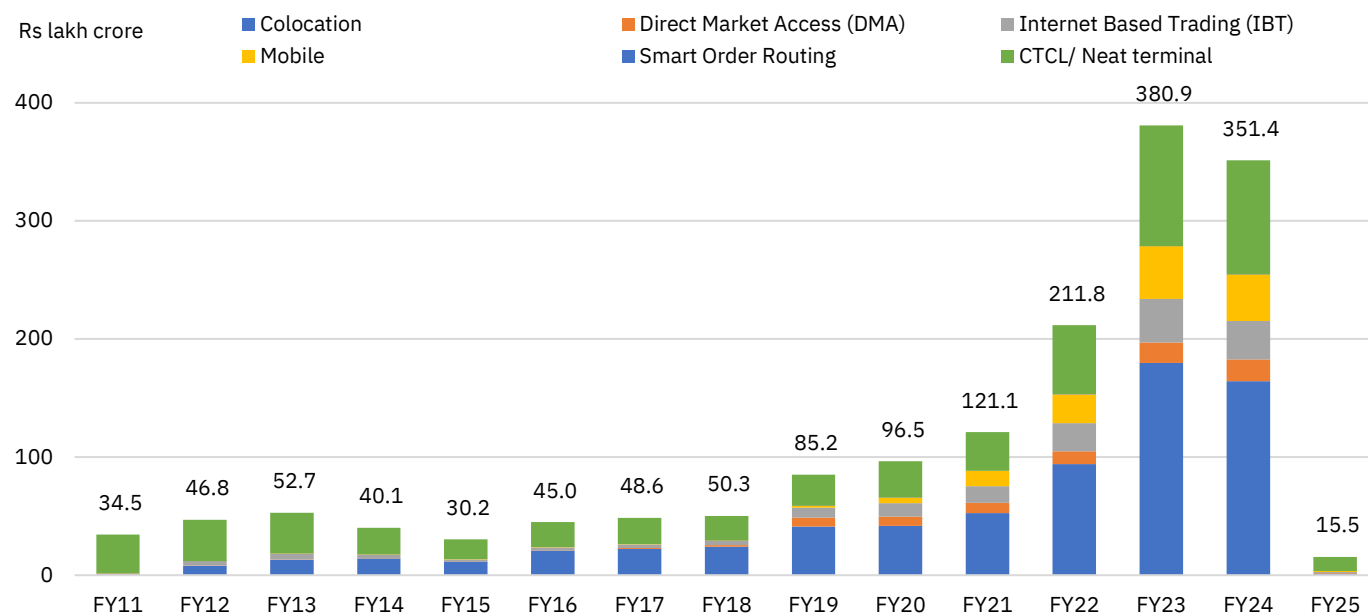
Channel	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Colocation	24.0	2.0	2.6	5.4	2.9	4.0	1.7	3.0	3.3	3.6	6.5	7.6
DMA	5.9	2.4	2.4	3.5	2.6	3.2	1.6	2.1	3.1	3.4	6.3	6.5
IBT	12.6	4.0	2.9	6.2	2.7	3.7	1.6	2.3	1.3	1.8	2.1	3.4
Mobile	10.2	6.0	6.0	9.2	4.1	5.8	2.0	3.0	2.2	2.7	3.5	5.0
Smart order routing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CTCL/Neat terminal	47.3	85.6	86.2	75.6	87.8	83.2	93.2	89.7	90.1	88.5	81.7	77.5

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above figures have been presented based on notional turnover.

2. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access. The above figures are based on net turnover

Figure 289: Annual trends for different channels of trading in currency derivatives (Single side notional turnover)

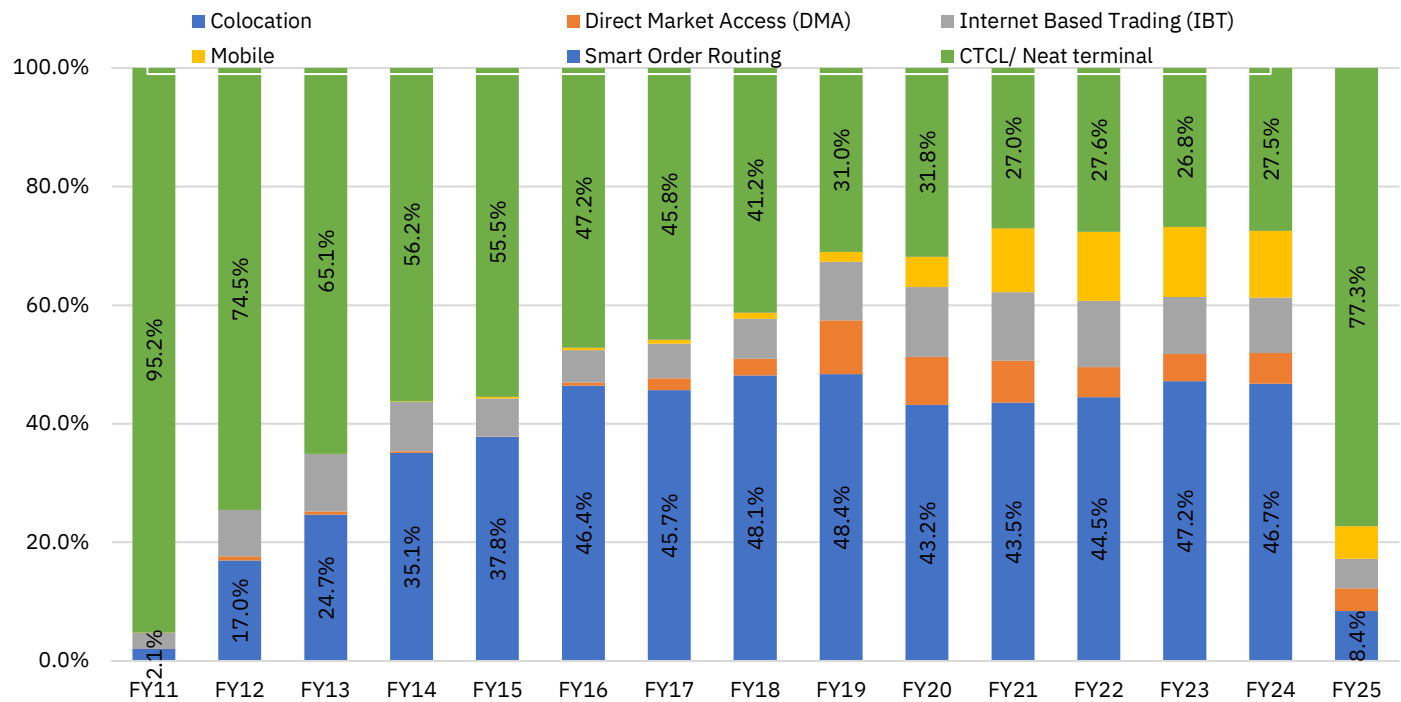


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access.

2. The above figures have been presented based on single side notional turnover

Figure 290: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in currency derivatives notional turnover

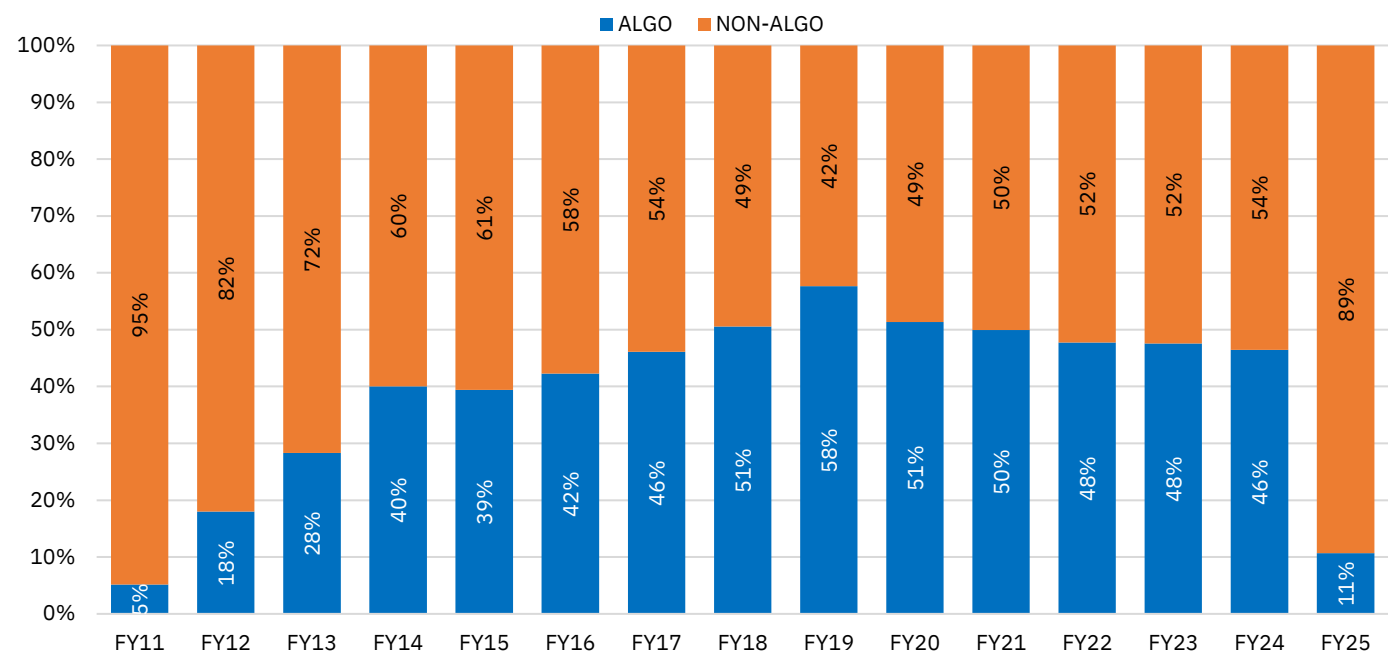


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

2. The above figures have been computed in % share based on notional turnover.

Figure 291: Bifurcation by modes of trading for currency derivatives (Notional turnover)



Source: NSE EPR.

Note: The above figures have been presented in terms of % share based on notional turnover

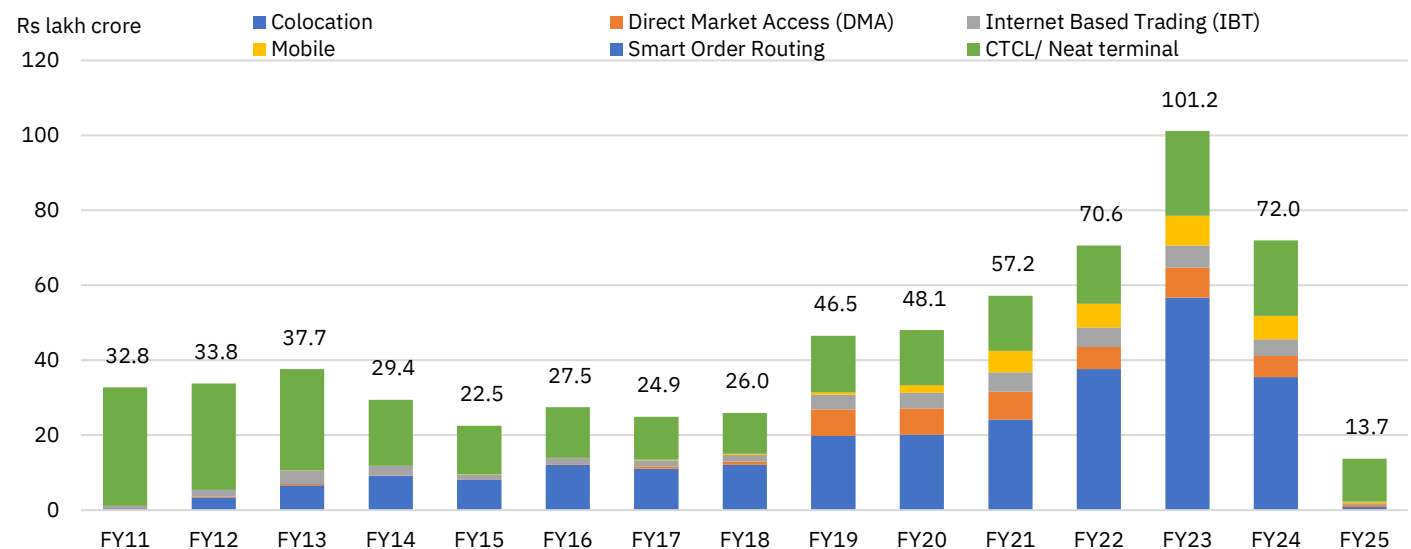
Table 107: Monthly share (%) of different channels of trading in currency futures

Channel	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Colocation	18.7	1.9	2.6	5.6	2.9	4.1	1.7	3.0	3.3	3.5	6.5	7.6
DMA	6.2	2.3	2.5	3.7	2.6	3.3	1.6	2.1	3.1	3.4	6.3	6.5
IBT	10.0	3.2	2.5	5.6	2.3	3.4	1.5	2.2	1.3	1.7	1.9	3.2
Mobile	4.8	4.5	4.6	8.2	3.5	5.3	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.5	3.2	4.8
Smart order routing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CTCL/Neat terminal	60.4	88.1	87.8	76.8	88.7	83.8	93.5	90.2	90.4	88.8	82.1	77.9

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above figures have been presented in % based on turnover.

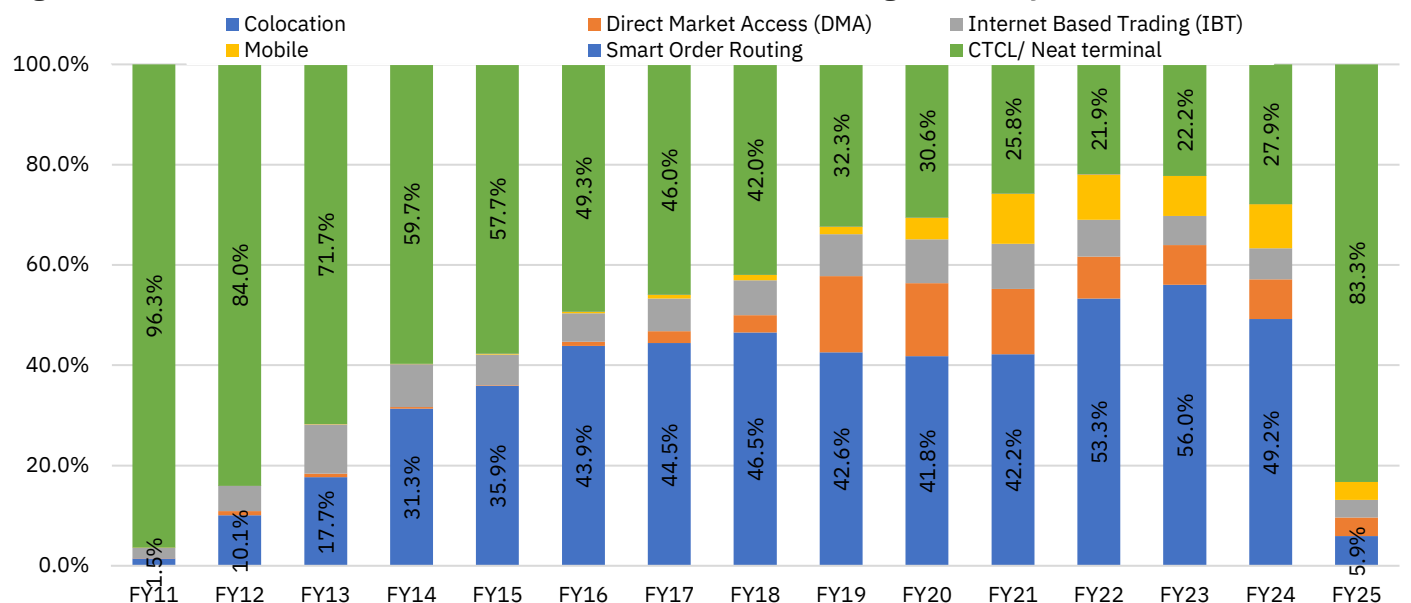
2. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

Figure 292: Annual trends for different channels of trading in Currency Futures (Single side turnover)


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

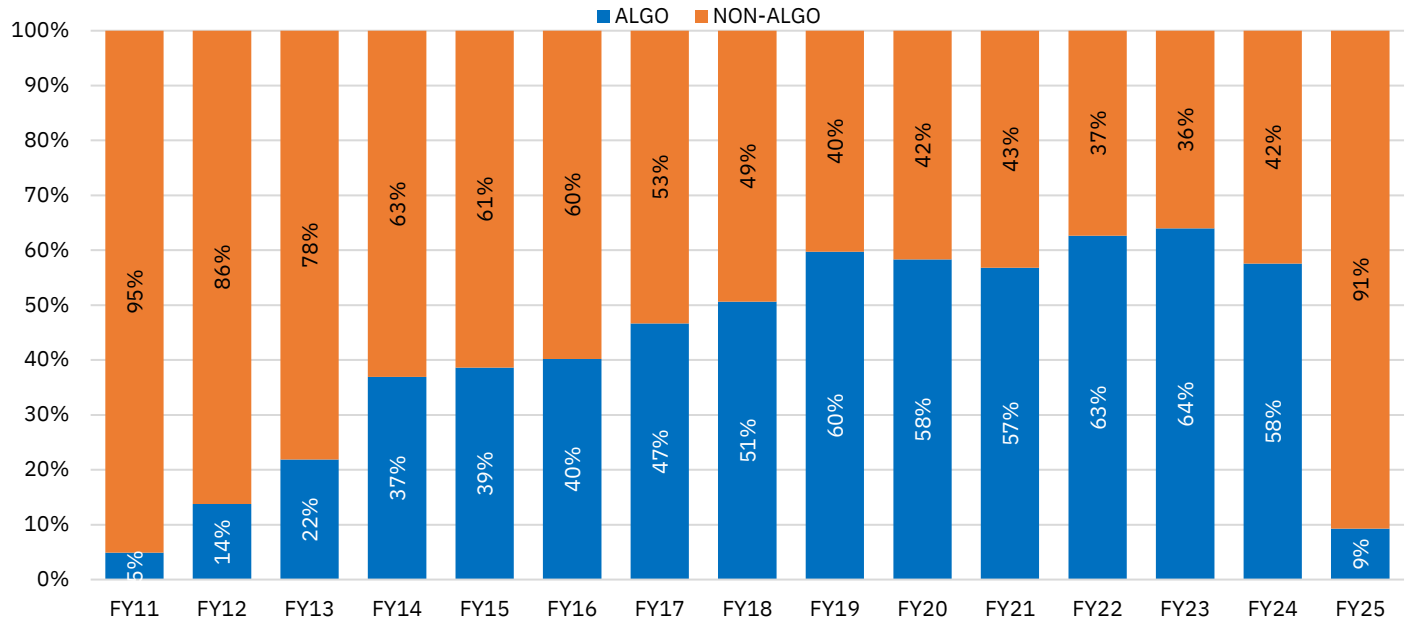
2. The above figures have been presented based on single side turnover

Figure 293: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in currency futures (% share) turnover


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access.

2. The above figures have been computed in % share on the basis of net turnover

Figure 294: Annual trends on modes of trading for currency futures


Source: NSE EPR. Note: 1. The above figures have been computed in % share based on turnover

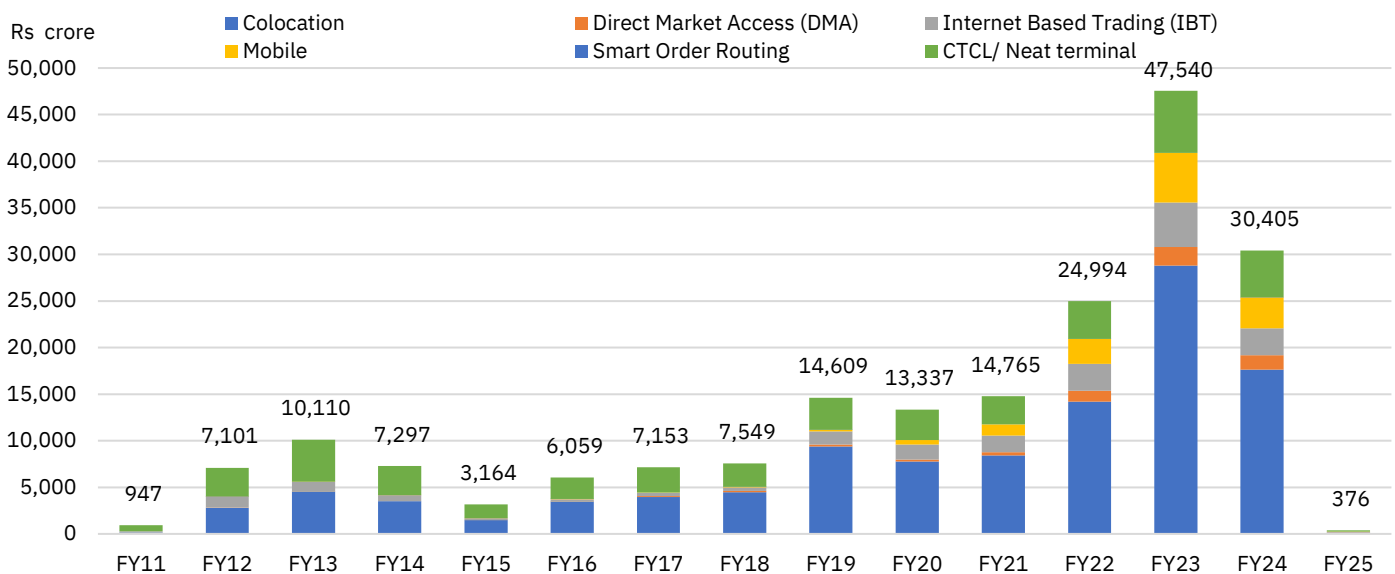
Table 108: Monthly share (%) of different channels of trading in currency options (Based on premium turnover)

Channel	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Colocation	32.7	7.3	1.8	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	8.9	6.3	5.0
DMA	5.1	9.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	1.2	-
IBT	16.0	15.8	11.6	19.6	26.9	19.3	12.4	13.0	13.2	15.8	20.9	31.4
Mobile	14.2	26.6	43.5	27.7	38.2	30.0	36.6	39.4	44.4	37.9	40.3	43.4
Smart order routing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CTCL/ Neat terminal	32.0	41.1	43.0	52.7	34.9	50.8	51.0	47.6	42.0	37.5	31.3	20.2

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above figures have been computed based on premium turnover

2. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access.

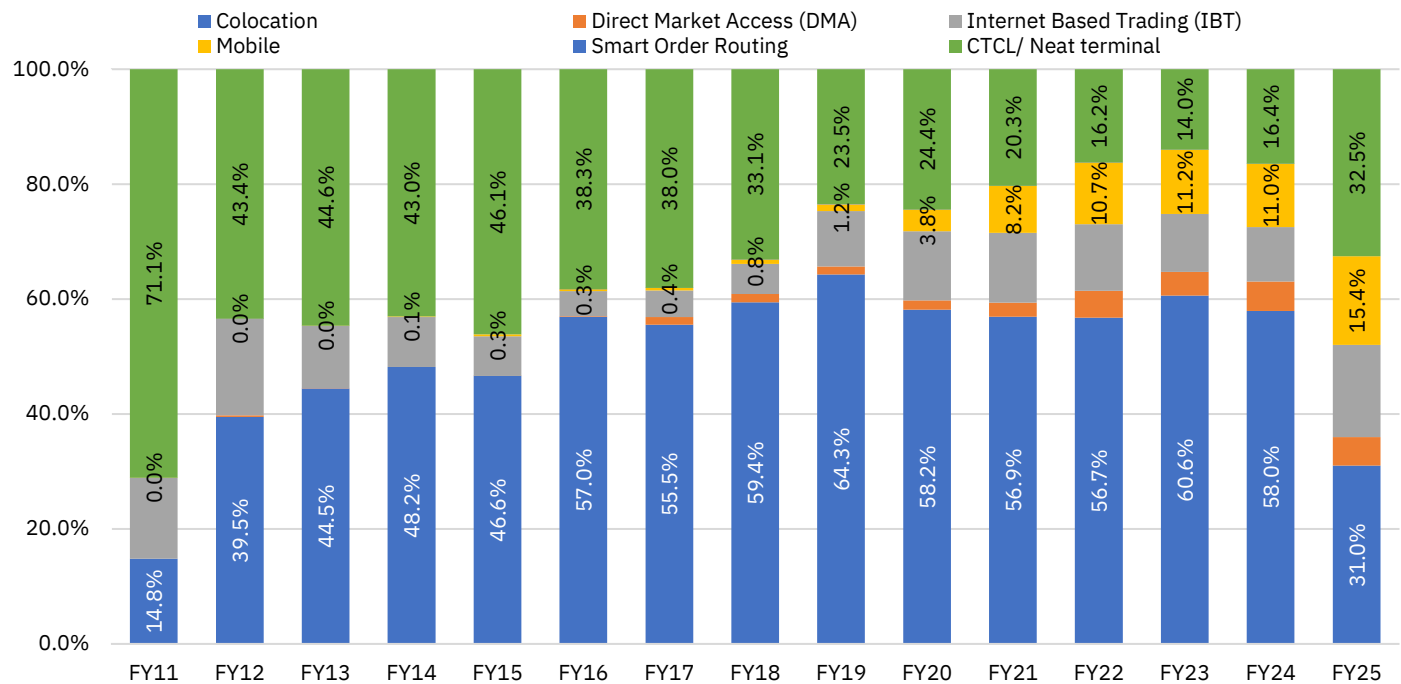
Figure 295: Annual trends for different modes of trading in currency options (Single side premium turnover)


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access.

2. The above figures have been presented based on single-side premium turnover.

Figure 296: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in currency options premium turnover

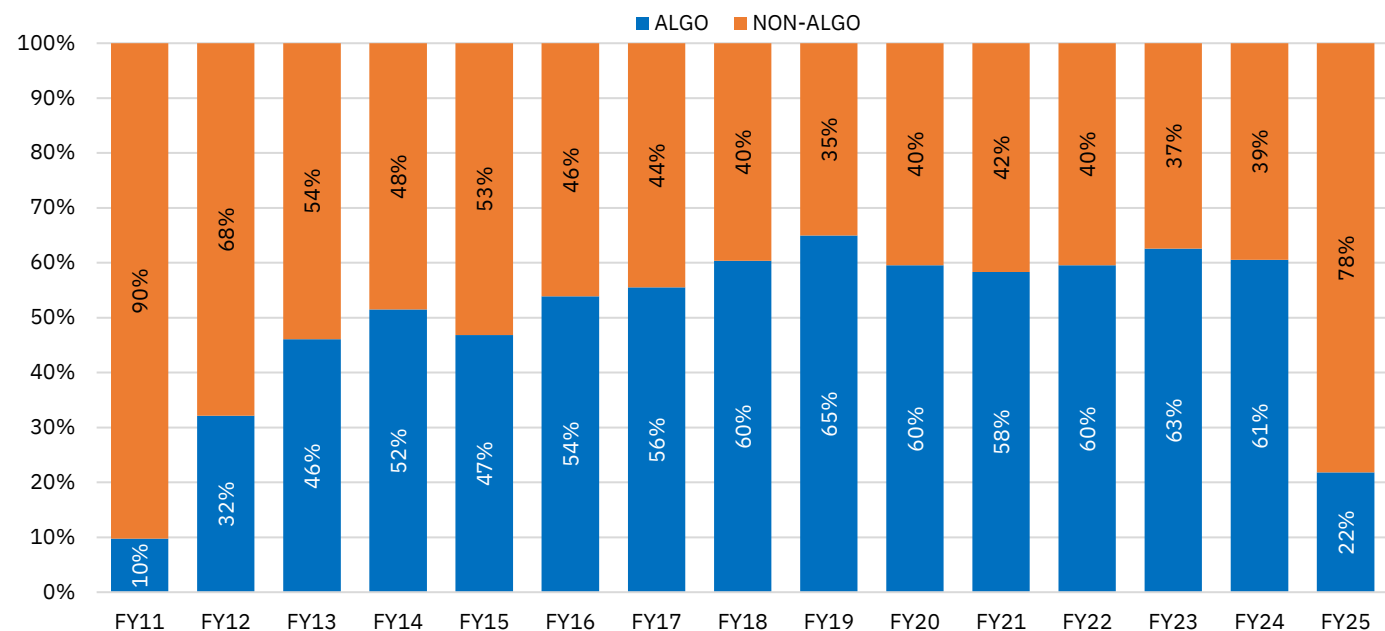


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

2. The above figures have been presented in % share based on premium turnover

Figure 297: Bifurcation by modes of trading for currency options premium turnover



Source: NSE EPR.

Note: The above figures have been presented in terms of % share based on premium turnover

Share of Colocation and DMA at record level in FY25 for interest rate futures:

CTCL/Neat terminal has traditionally dominated the market, holding the largest share across all years, though its share has steadily decreased from 87% in FY15 to 49% in FY25. However, Colocation recorded an increasing trend, rising from 7% in FY15 to 16% in FY24 and further to 22% in FY25. Similarly, DMA, which offers institutional investors direct access to exchanges, has gained traction, increasing its share from 1% in FY15 to 18% in FY25 – highest level. Meanwhile, the share of IBT recorded a decline, accounting for 9% in FY25, down from its peak of 16% in FY21.

The share of algorithmic trading in interest rate derivatives has been minimal and has steadily declined from 6% in FY15 to near zero in FY25, reflecting a reduced reliance on automated trading strategies.

Table 109: Share (%) of different channels of trading in interest rate futures

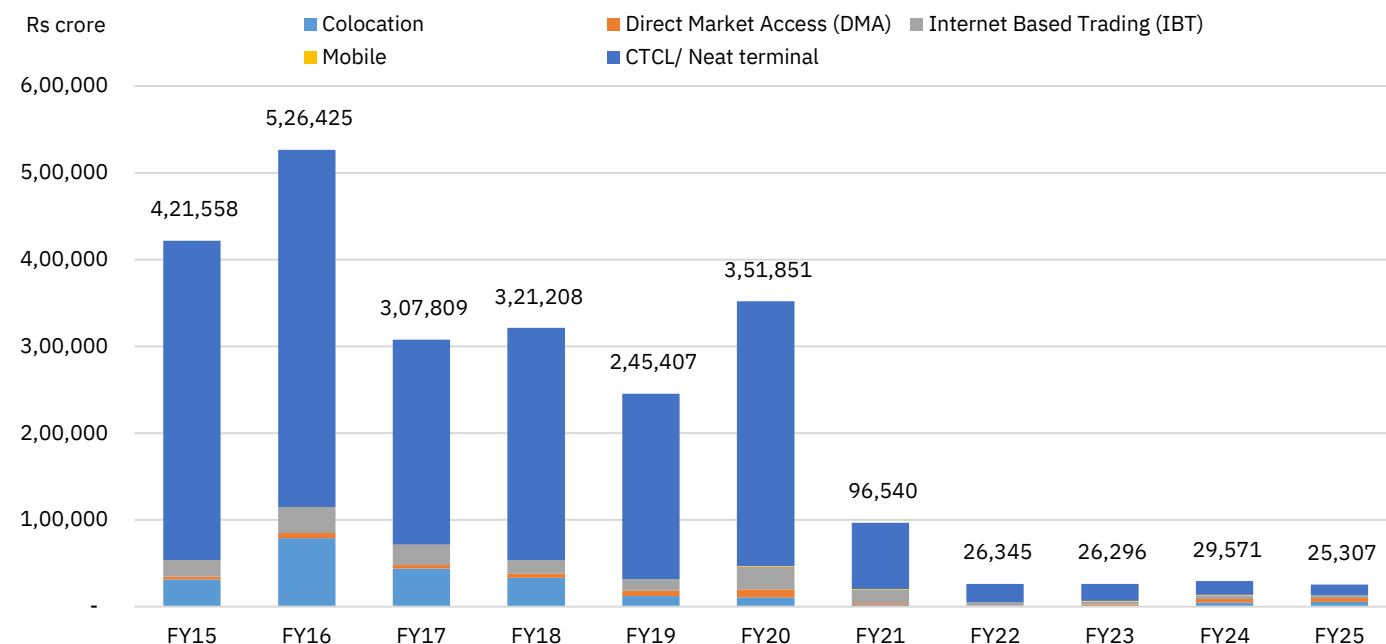
Channel	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Colocation	18.7	21.1	18.2	26.3	22.5	19.3	17.1	16.4	23.4	24.8	27.5	27.3
DMA	21.2	18.4	20.2	20.1	25.4	13.2	17.4	19.8	16.6	14.4	18.2	18.2
IBT	15.3	15.9	14.9	4.5	8.7	10.9	8.8	8.8	5.1	8.0	6.2	5.3
Mobile	8.1	2.8	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.4
Smart order routing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CTCL/Neat terminal	36.7	41.8	45.2	48.1	41.9	55.4	55.6	54.2	53.9	51.5	47.0	48.7

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above figures have been presented in % share based on turnover

2. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

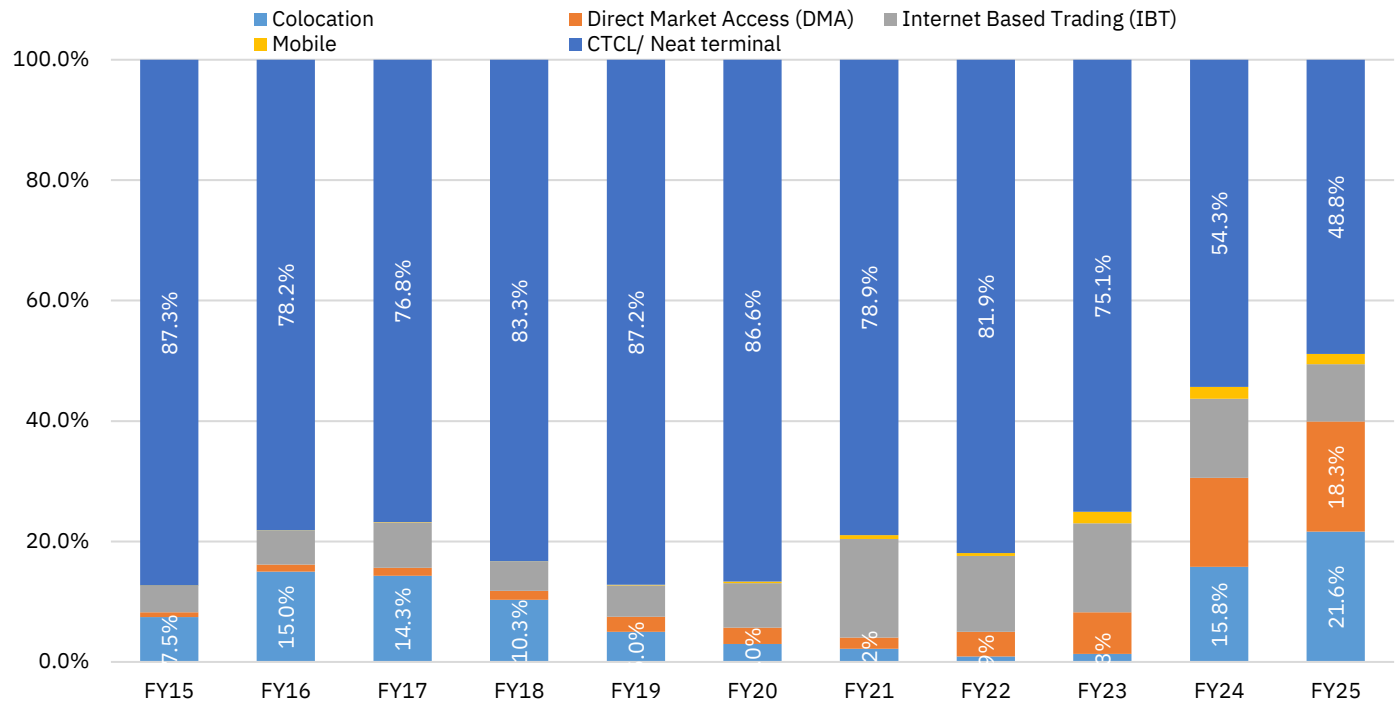
Figure 298: Annual trends for different channels of trading in interest rate future turnover (Single side)



Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

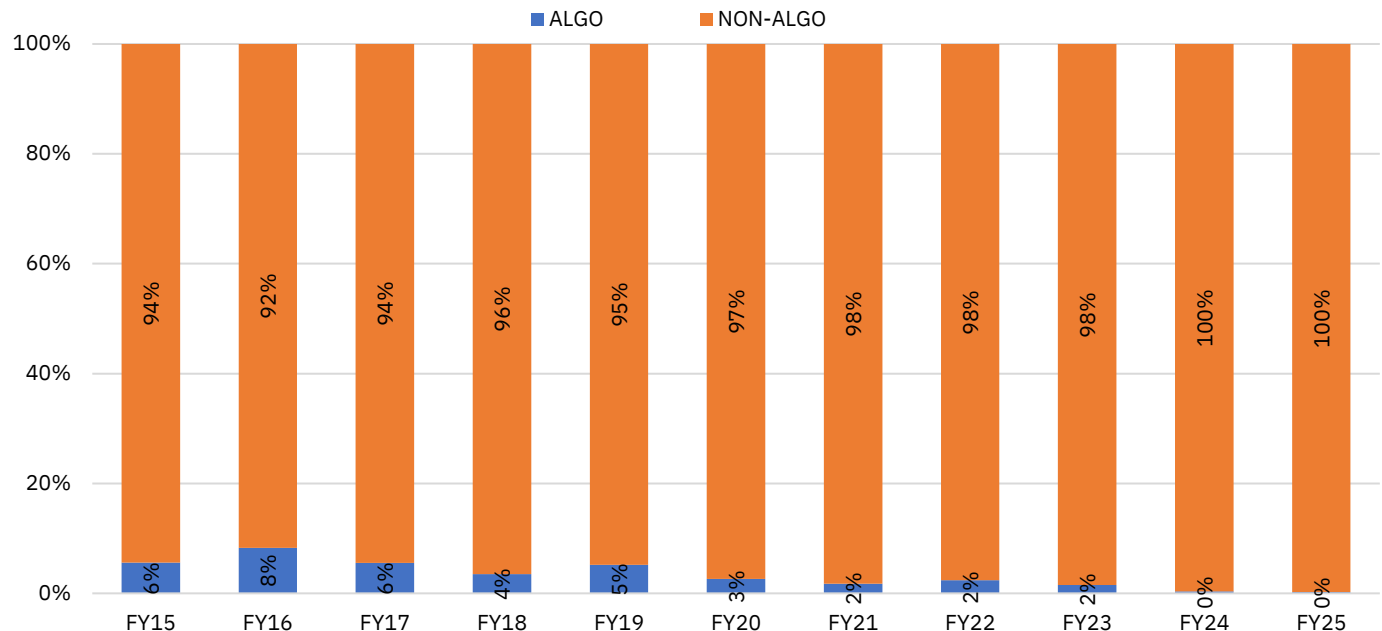
2. The above figures have been presented for single side turnover

Figure 299: Annual trends for shares (%) for different channels of trading in interest rate futures


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access.

2. The above figures have been presented in % for turnover.

Figure 300: Bifurcation of trades in interest rate futures by modes of trading (FY11-FY25)


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: The above figures have been presented in % share on the basis of turnover

Share of mobile and IBT in commodity options surged to record highs: In the commodity options contracts, mobile and Internet-Based Trading (IBT) witnessed a significant rise in FY25, reflecting the growing participation of individual investors. This shift coincided with nearly 9x rise in premium turnover, which surged to an all-time high of Rs 4,641 crore during the year. The share of mobile and IBT stood at 15% and 6%

respectively, while colocation, though still the dominant access channel, saw its share decline to 79%, down from 98% a year earlier.

This trend was also mirrored in algorithmic trading. The share of algo trades in commodity options rose sharply to 53% in FY25, up from 46% in FY24. In commodity futures, the algorithmic share increased marginally to 55%, reinforcing the broader shift toward technology-driven trading in commodity derivatives segment.

Table 110: Share (%) for different channels of trading in commodity derivatives (notional turnover)

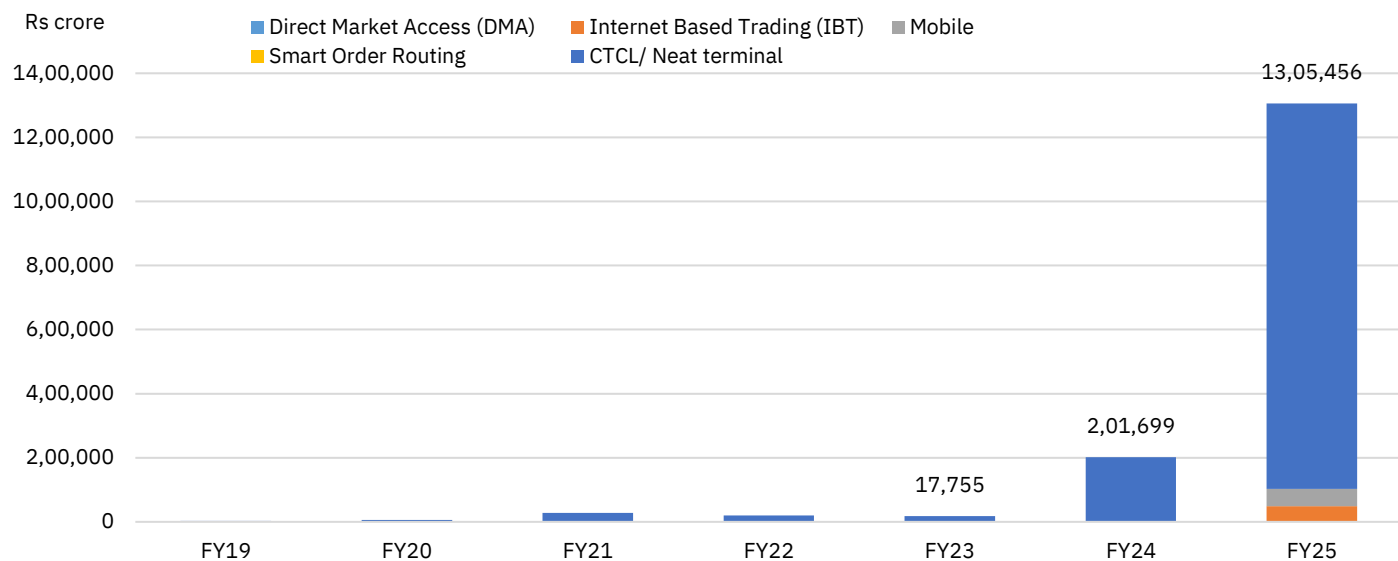
Channel	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
DMA	0.0	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	-	-	-
IBT	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	3.1	8.6	7.5	5.9
Mobile	0.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.9	1.3	0.9	2.1	2.1	9.7	7.7	8.1
Smart order routing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CTCL/ Neat terminal	98.8	97.7	97.5	97.7	97.1	97.6	98.2	96.6	94.7	81.6	84.8	86.0

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above figures have been computed based on notional turnover

2. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access. The above figures are based on net turnover

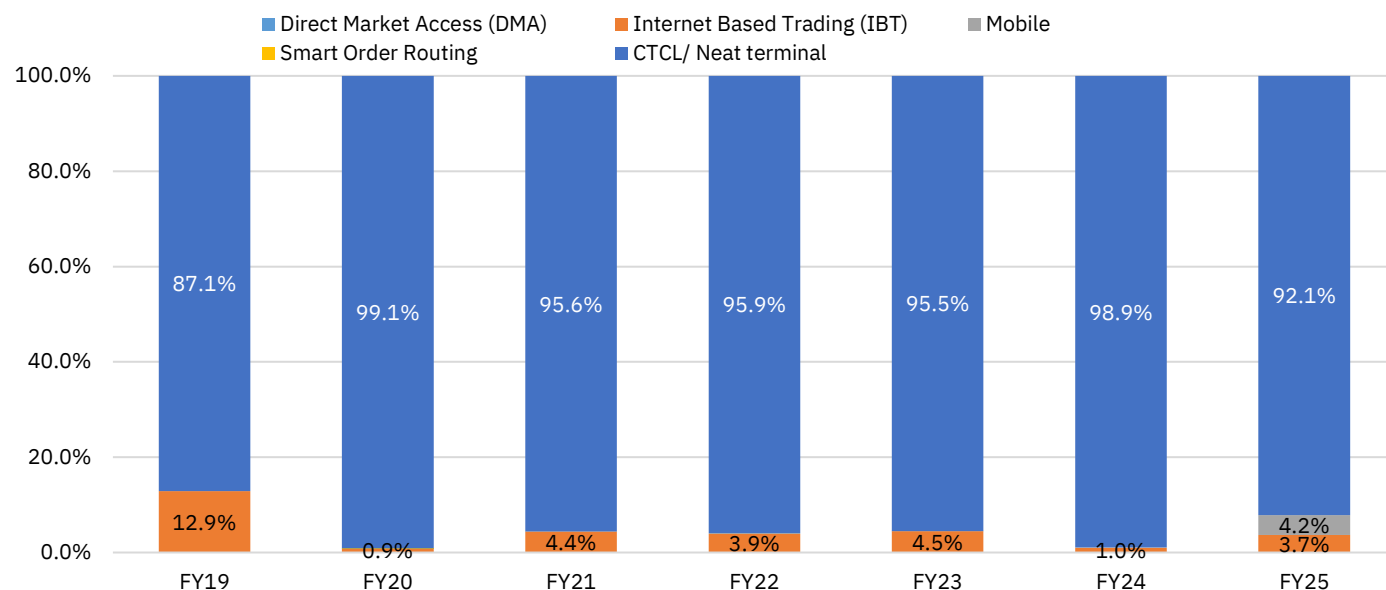
Figure 301: Annual trend for different channels of trading in commodity derivatives (single side notional turnover)



Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

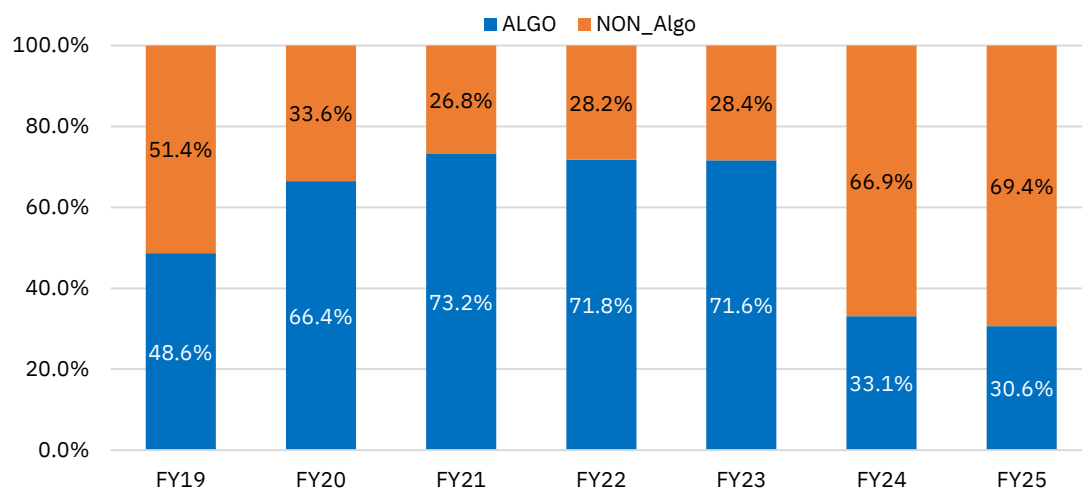
2. The above figures have been computed based on notional turnover

Figure 302: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in commodity derivatives


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access.

2. The above figures have been computed in % share based on notional turnover

Figure 303: Annual trends in modes of trading in commodity derivatives segment


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: The above figures have been computed in % share based on notional turnover

Table 111: Share (%) of different channels of trading in commodity futures turnover

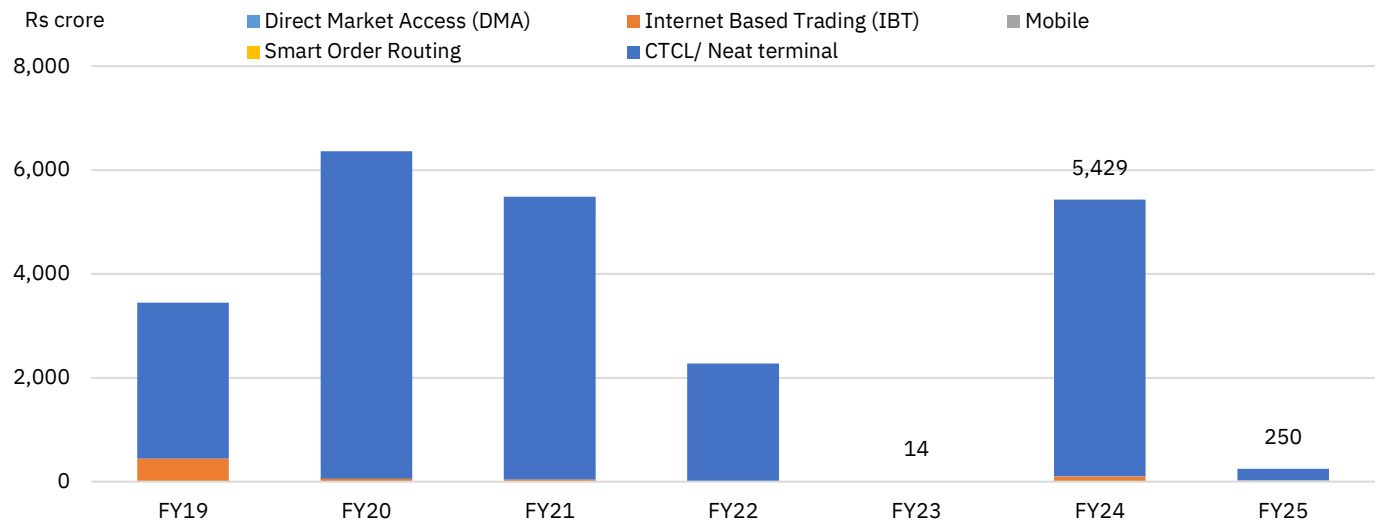
Channel	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
DMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBT	6.7	0.5	8.8	1.2	14.2	0.6	4.3	2.5	0.4	7.9	1.5	6.0
Mobile	0.1	-	-	2.4	2.5	1.8	5.1	2.3	5.1	5.6	3.1	21.8
Smart order routing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CTCL/Neat terminal	93.1	99.5	91.2	96.4	83.3	97.5	90.6	95.2	94.6	86.5	95.4	72.1

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above figures have been computed based on turnover.

2. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

Figure 304: Annual trends for different channels of trading in commodity futures

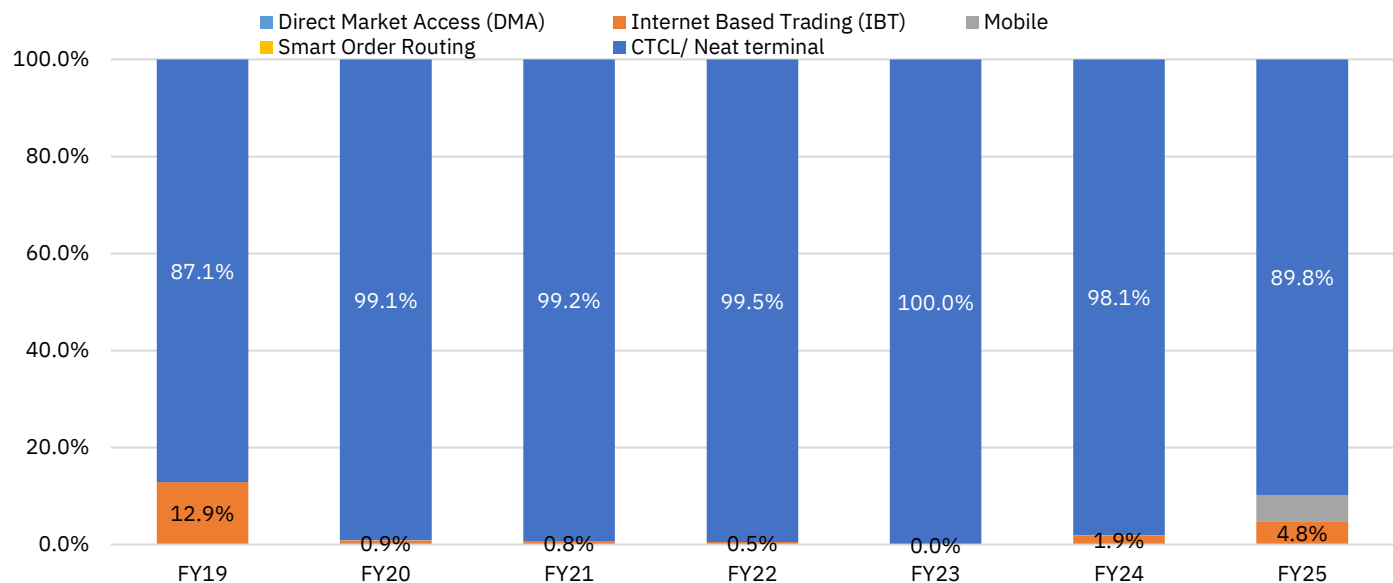


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access.

2. The above figures have been computed based on single side turnover

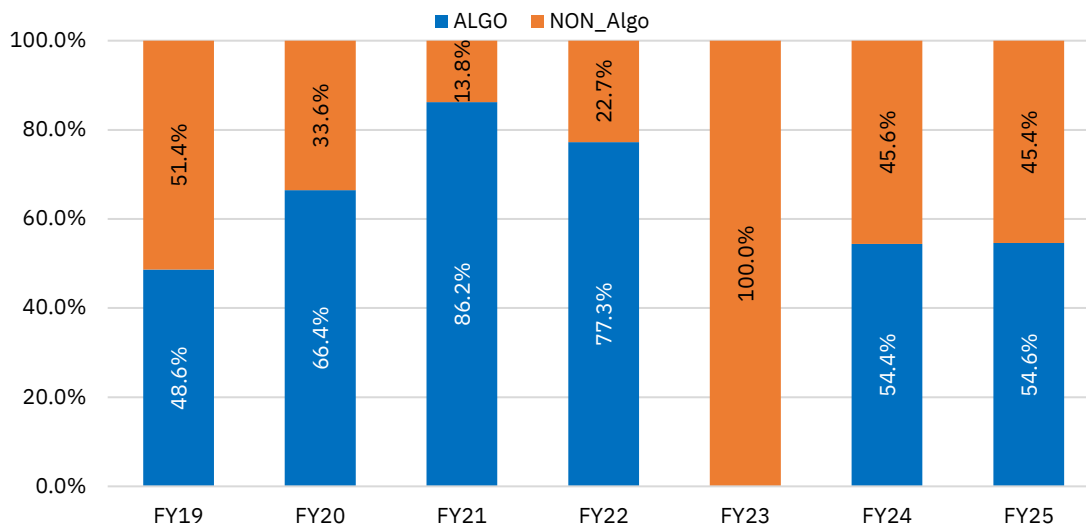
Figure 305: Annual trends in share (%) for different channels of trading in commodity futures



Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access.

2. The above figures have been computed in % share based on turnover.

Figure 306: Annual trends in modes of trading in commodity futures segment


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: The above figures have been computed in % share based on turnover

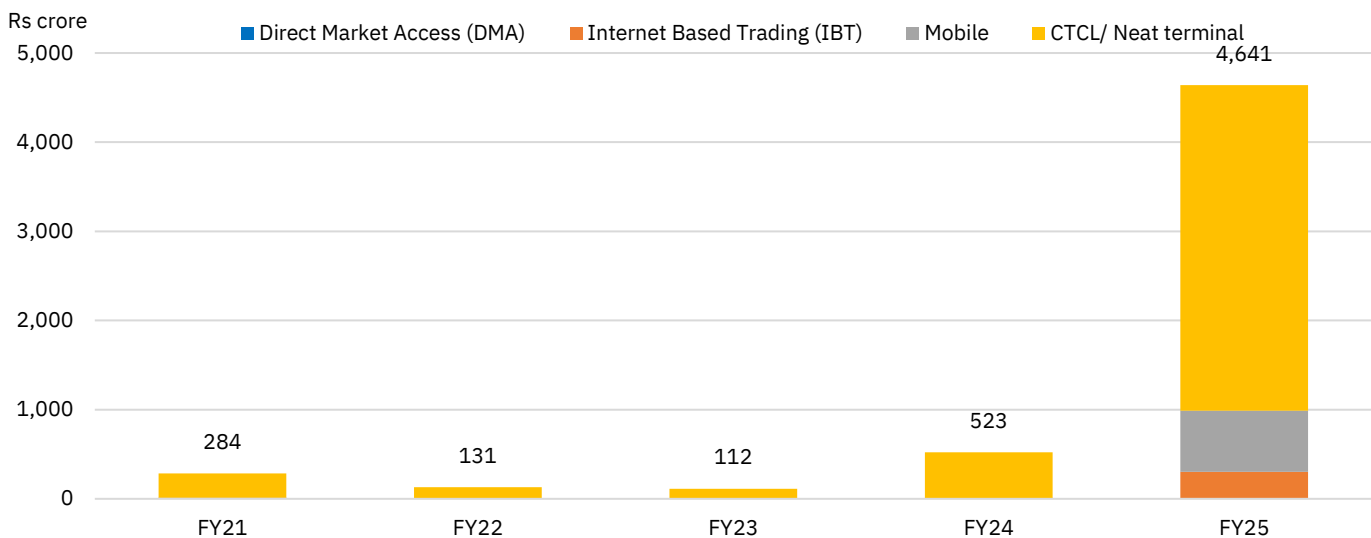
Table 112: Share (%) of different channels of trading in commodity options (premium turnover)

Channel	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
DMA	0.0	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
IBT	1.2	1.3	1.6	6.1	4.2	2.5	1.3	2.7	6.7	11.2	9.8	8.6
Mobile	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.8	4.3	6.0	24.6	26.2	26.1
Smart order routing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CTCL/Neat terminal	98.0	97.6	96.8	92.1	93.2	95.5	96.0	93.0	87.3	64.2	64.0	65.3

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above figures have been computed based on premium turnover.

2. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access.

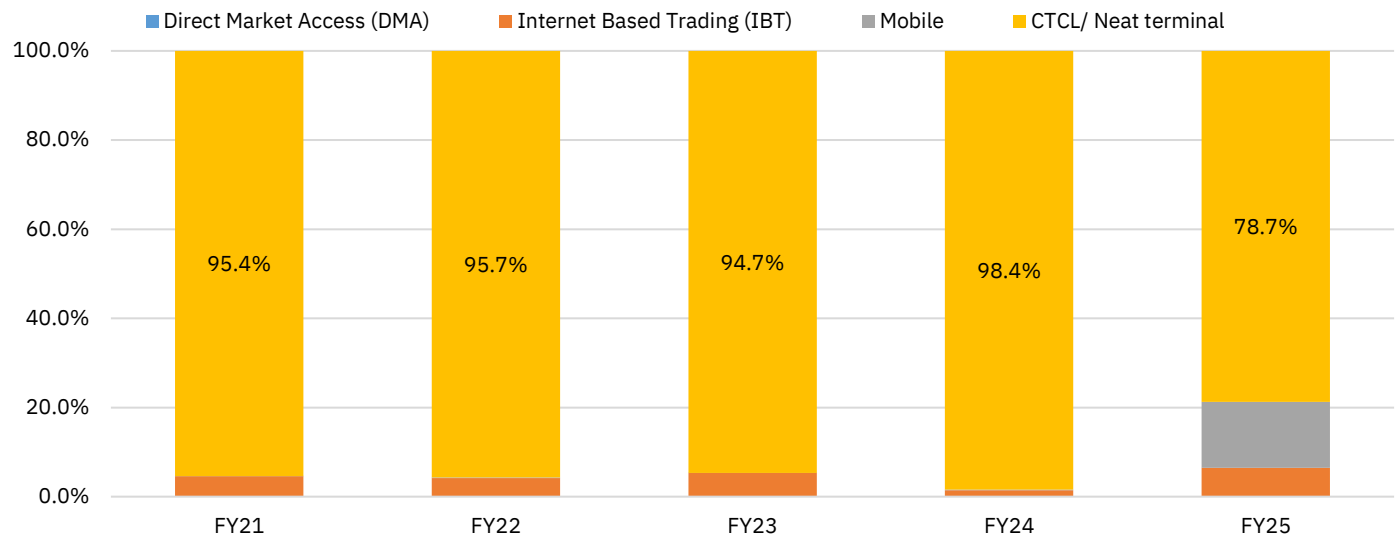
Figure 307: Annual trends for different channels of trading in commodity options (Single side premium turnover)


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

2. The above figures have been computed based on premium turnover

Figure 308: Annual trends for share (%) for by different channels of trading in commodity options

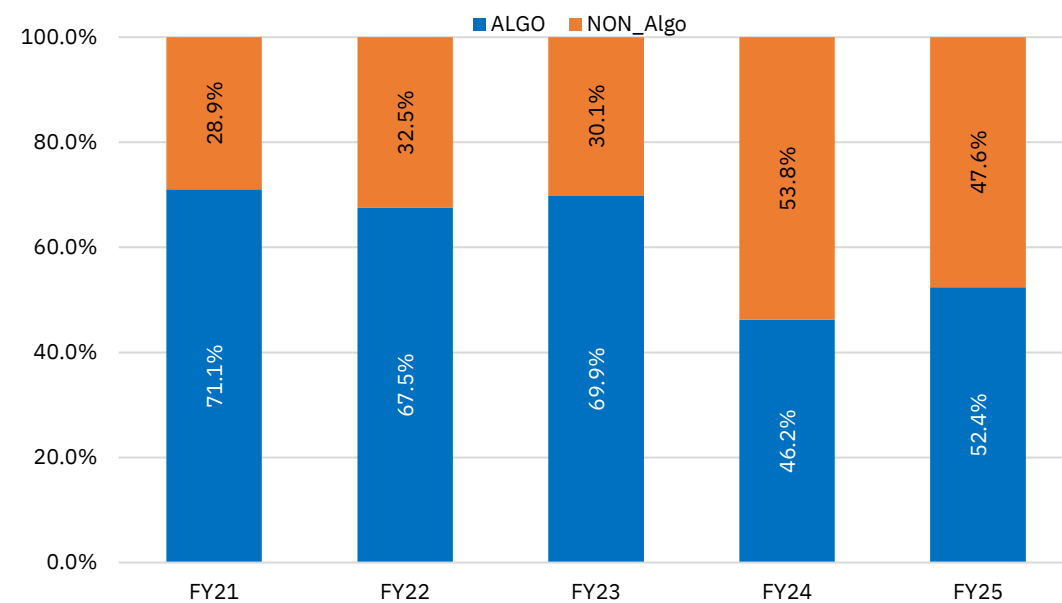


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

2. The above figures have been computed in % share based on premium turnover

Figure 309: Annual trends in modes of trading in commodity options premium turnover



Source: NSE EPR.

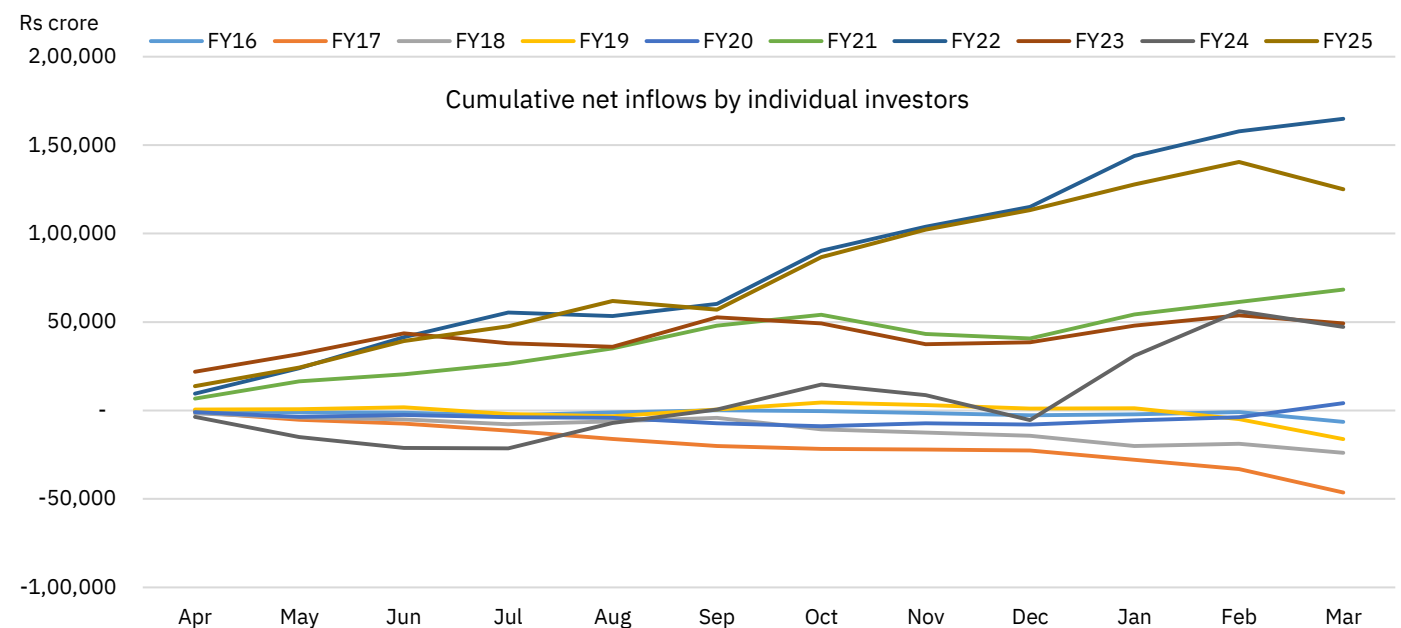
Note: The above figures have been computed in % based on premium turnover

Individual investors' activity in NSE's CM and derivatives segment

Surge in individual investor confidence drives strong equity inflows in FY25:

Excluding September 2024 and March 2025, individual investors consistently emerged as net buyers in the equity markets throughout FY25. Their net inflows crossed Rs 1.2 lakh crore—more than 2.5 times the inflows recorded in the previous year. Impressively, the cumulative net investments by individual investors over the past five years have now exceeded Rs 4 lakh crore. This strong momentum aligns with a significant milestone in investor registration, as total registered investors recently crossed the 11-crore mark. Furthermore, individual investor participation rose from 3.1 crore in FY24 to 3.8 crore in FY25 for equity cash, reflecting growing confidence in Indian equities.

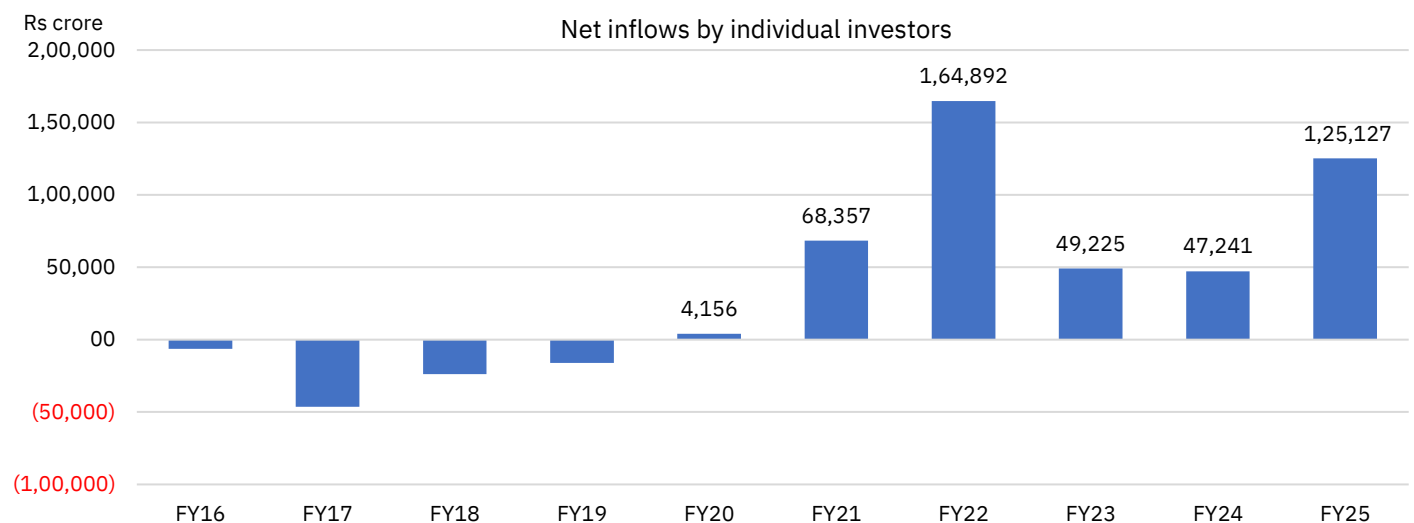
Figure 310: Cumulative net inflows of individual investors in NSE's CM segment in last ten fiscal years



Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Individual investors include individual domestic investors, NRIs, sole proprietorship firms and HUFs

Figure 311: Annual trend of net inflows of individual investors in NSE's CM segment



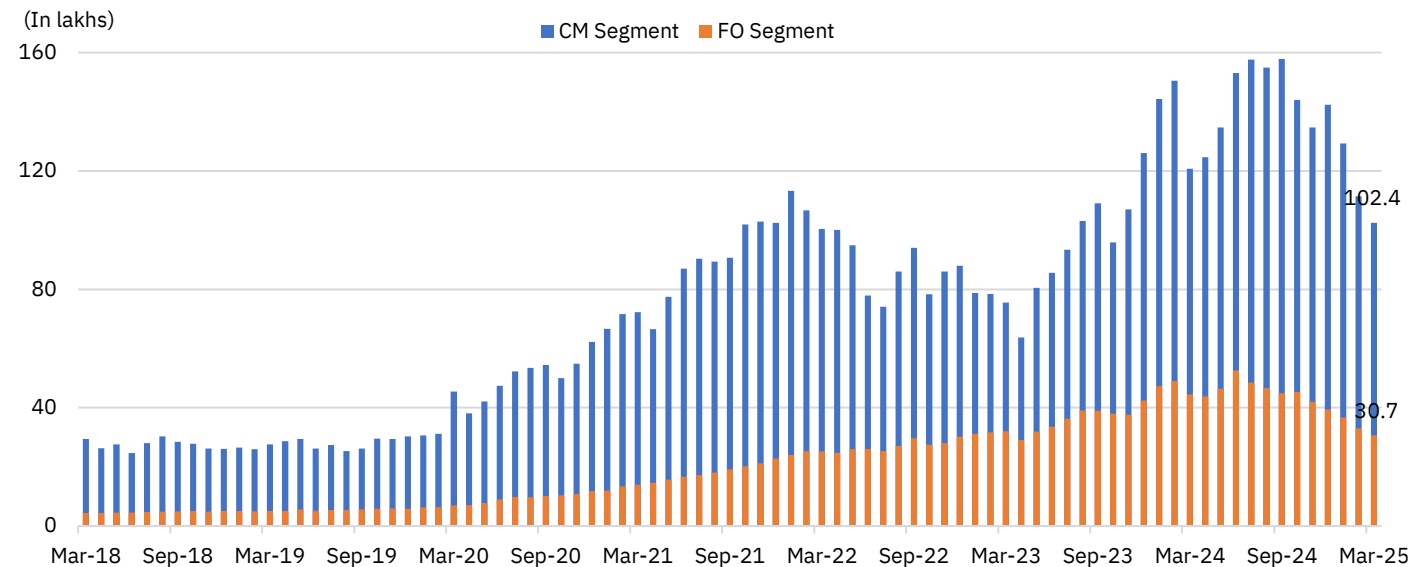
Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Individual investors include individual domestic investors, NRIs, sole proprietorship firms and HUFs

Individual investors participation grew annual, though monthly participation declined:

On an annual basis, individual investor participation rose to 3.8 crore in FY25, up from 3.1 crore in FY24 and 2.5 crore in FY23—highlighting the sustained confidence in Indian equities. However, monthly trends revealed an interesting shift: after peaking at over 1.5 crore in September 2024, monthly participation gradually declined, reaching just over 1 crore by March 2025. A similar pattern was observed in the equity derivatives segment, where individual participation fell from a high of 52 lakh in June 2024, declining sequentially in most months—except for a marginal uptick in one—reflecting the impact of regulatory measures aimed at promoting market stability and investor protection. Notably, over 1 crore individual investors participated in the equity derivatives segment who traded at least once during FY25, marking a 10% YoY increase. Of which, 80% investors also traded in the equity cash segment during the same period.

Figure 312: Monthly trend of individual investors participation in NSE cash and equity derivative segments

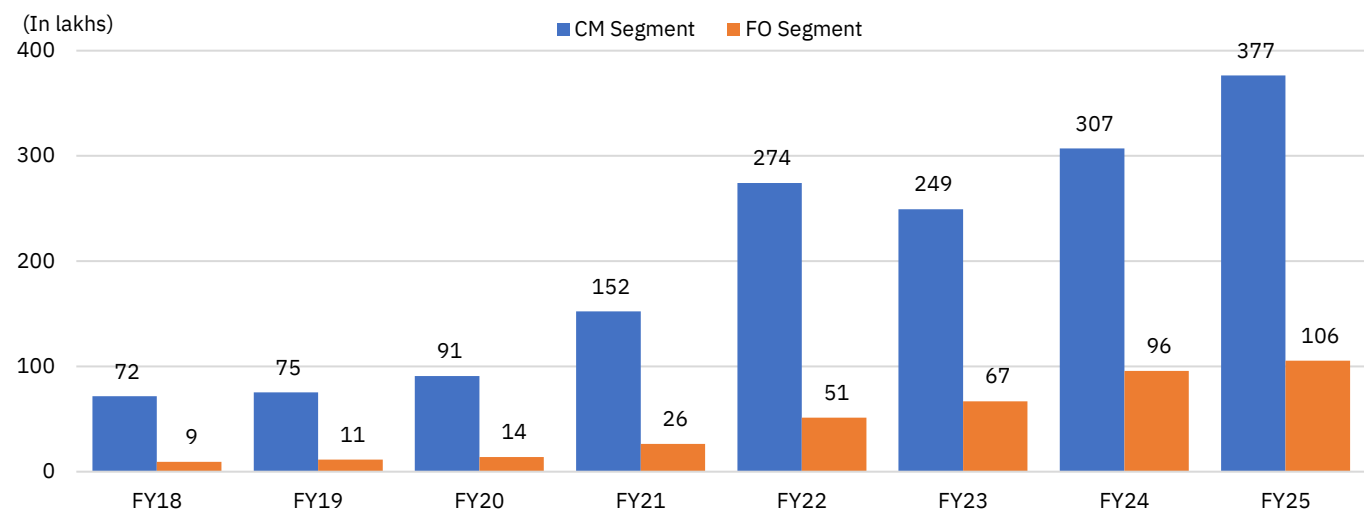


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Individual investors include individual domestic investors, NRIs, sole proprietorship firms and HUFs

2. The chart above gives the count of individual investors who traded at least once in the month

Figure 313: Annual trends of individual investors participation in NSE cash and equity derivative segments



Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Individual investors include individual domestic investors, NRIs, sole proprietorship firms and HUFs

2. The chart above gives the count of investors who traded at least once during the year

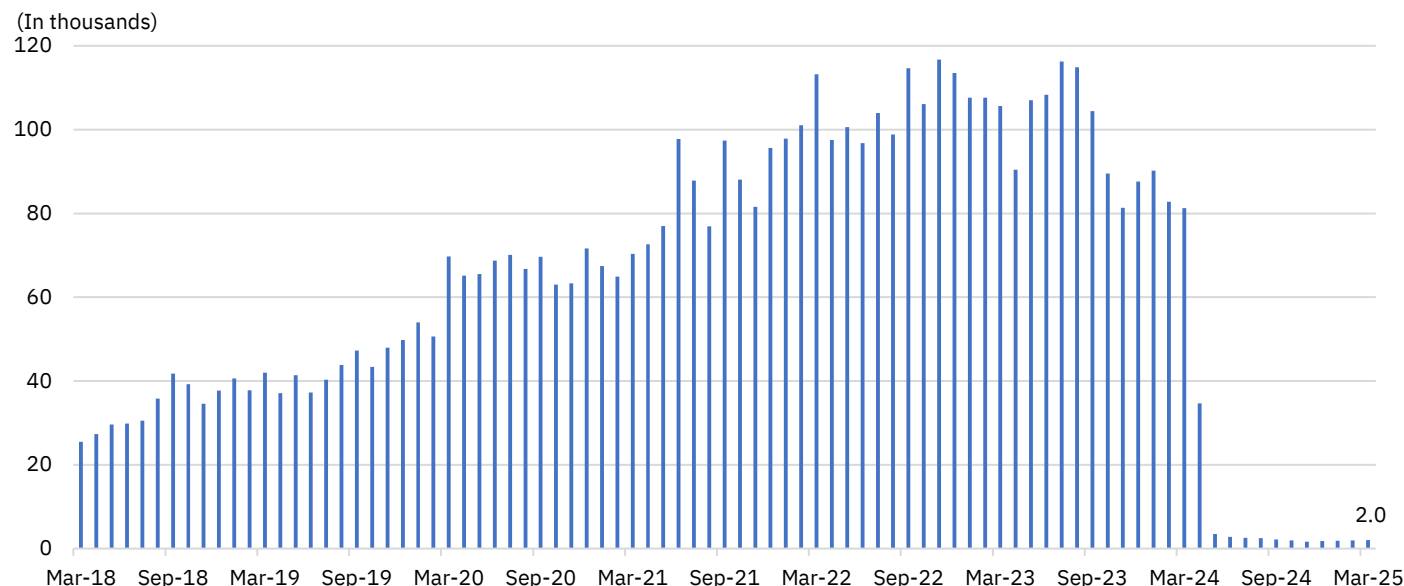
Table 113: Annual trend of individual investors participation (in lakhs) in NSE CM and equity derivatives segment

Year	CM Total	FO Total	CM Alone	FO Alone	CM & FO Both
FY16	45	7	39	1	6
FY17	52	7	45	1	6
FY18	72	9	63	1	8
FY19	75	11	65	1	10
FY20	91	14	79	2	12
FY21	152	26	128	2	24
FY22	274	51	228	6	46
FY23	249	67	195	12	55
FY24	307	96	230	19	77
FY25	377	106	291	20	85

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Individual investors include individual domestic investors, NRIs, sole proprietorship firms and HUFs

Individual investors' participation in the currency derivatives segment recorded a significant decline: Individual investor participation in the currency derivatives segment had exhibited a consistent upward trend from FY18 to FY23, reflecting growing investor interest for participating in exchange traded currency derivatives. However, this trend reversed in FY24, with participation dropping by 4% YoY to nearly 4.3 lakh participation. However, it declined further to below 40,000 in FY25, registering over 90% fall as compared to the previous year. On monthly comparison, the participation dropped from over 80,000 in March 2024 to just over 2000 in March 2025.

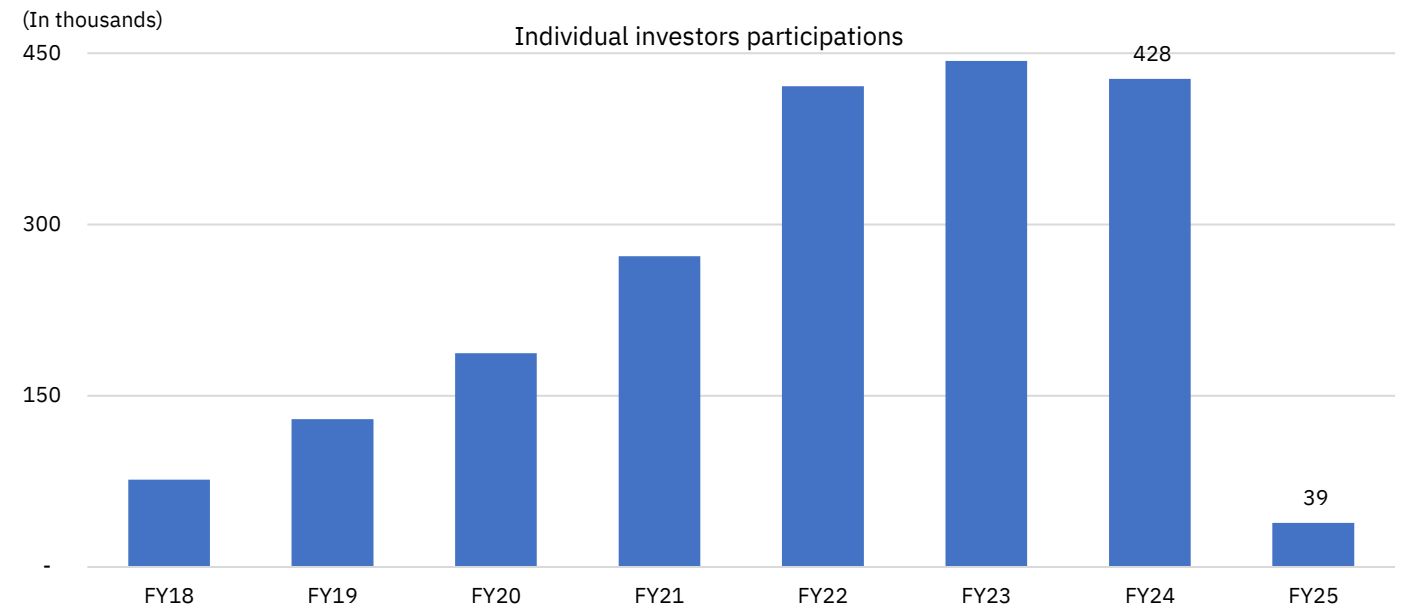
Figure 314: Monthly trend of individual investors participation in currency derivative segments of NSE


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Individual investors include individual domestic investors, NRIs, sole proprietorship firms and HUFs

2. The chart above provides the number of investors who trade at least once during the month

Figure 315: Annual trend of individual investors participation in currency derivative segments of NSE



Source: NSE EPR

Note: 1. Individual investors include individual domestic investors, NRIs, sole proprietorship firms and HUFs.

2. The chart above provides the count of investors who traded at least once during the year

Distribution of trading activity by turnover

High-value traders dominate as small investors retreat in the CM segment in FY25: In FY25, total market turnover surged by 40% YoY, reaching Rs 2,81,27,848 crore, yet the distribution across investor categories and turnover brackets remained heavily skewed toward high-volume participants. Investors with monthly turnover exceeding Rs 10 crore accounted for a dominant 77.1% of the total turnover, up from 75.5% in FY24, highlighting increasing market concentration among large investors. Within this top turnover bracket, proprietary traders led with a 37.8% share, followed by foreign investors (19.2%), domestic institutional investors (16%), and individuals (15.6%). Meanwhile, the Rs 1–10 crore turnover segment saw a 33.6% increase in turnover, but its overall contribution declined marginally from 13.9% in FY24 to 13.3% in FY25. This range continued to be dominated by individual investors, whose share further rose to 96.4% from 95.8% in the last fiscal year. Sub-Rs 1 crore segment's contribution to total turnover slipped from 10.6% in FY24 to 9.6% in FY25, suggesting diminishing activity among small-volume investors.

The skewness was evident in March 2025 as well. Despite a 2% rise in total turnover compared to February, the number of investors dropped by 8%, implying either higher trading intensity per investor or increasing concentration of activity among fewer, high-value participants. This trend was particularly strong in the above Rs 10 lakh turnover range, where turnover rose by 2%, supported by a 7% increase in unique investors. Conversely, in the below Rs 10 lakh category, both turnover (-6%) and the number of investors (-9%) declined. Notably, 90.5% of investors contributed just 2.2% of the total turnover. While proprietary traders remain dominant in the highest turnover range, individual investors overwhelmingly dominate the lower turnover segments, holding a 95%+ share across all sub-Rs 10 crore categories.

Table 114: Distribution of turnover by range in cash market for all investors

Turnover range	Jan-25		Feb-25		Mar-25			
	Turnover (Rs cr)	Unique investors (In lakh)	Turnover (Rs cr)	Unique investors (In lakh)	Turnover (Rs cr)	Share in turnover	Unique investors (In lakh)	Share in investors
<Rs 10,000	685	44.8	625	41.2	582	0.0%	38.9	37.9%
Rs 10,000 - Rs 1 lakh	8,818	46.1	7,443	39.4	6,360	0.3%	33.5	32.6%
Rs 1 lakh - Rs 10 lakh	45,292	27.4	36,142	22.1	34,809	1.9%	20.6	20.1%
Rs 10 lakh - Rs 1 cr	1,37,654	9.0	1,12,578	7.3	1,20,816	6.4%	7.8	7.5%
Rs 1 cr – Rs 10 cr	2,82,973	2.0	2,29,113	1.7	2,49,636	13.3%	1.8	1.8%
>Rs 10 cr	17,36,427	0.25	14,47,325	0.19	14,62,957	78.0%	0.21	0.2%
Total	22,11,851	129.6	18,33,226	111.8	18,75,160	100.0%	102.8	100.0%

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes 1. Turnover ranges are based on gross turnover.

2. Investor categorization is based on gross turnover i.e. buy traded value + sell traded value

3. Data has been provided for single side i.e. (Buy traded value + sell traded value)/2

4. Turnover range denotes trading activity in a month.

Table 115: Category-wise share in turnover across different turnover ranges in NSE's cash market in FY24

Turnover range	Turnover (Rs cr)	Share in turnover (%)	Client category-wise turnover share (%)					
			Corporates	DIIs	Foreign investors	Individuals	Prop	Others
<= Rs 10,000	6,470	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rs 10,000 - Rs 1 lakh	85,197	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Rs 1 lakh - Rs 10 lakh	4,92,307	2.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	99.5%	0.0%	0.1%
Rs 10 lakh - Rs 1 cr	15,42,937	7.7%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	98.6%	0.0%	0.4%
Rs 1 cr - Rs 10 cr	27,99,375	13.9%	2.2%	0.3%	0.4%	95.8%	0.1%	1.1%
> Rs 10cr	1,51,77,152	75.5%	6.9%	14.5%	19.5%	15.4%	37.4%	6.2%
Total	2,01,03,438	100.0%	5.6%	11.0%	14.8%	35.5%	28.2%	4.8%

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Turnover ranges are based on gross turnover.

2. Data has been provided for single side i.e. (Buy traded value + sell traded value)/2

3. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

4. DIIs include Banks, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors include Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate includes Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individuals include Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others include Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop include PRO Trades.

5. Turnover range denotes trading activity in a month.

Table 116: Category-wise share in turnover across different turnover ranges in NSE's cash market in FY25

Turnover range	Turnover (Rs cr)	Share in turnover (%)	Client category-wise turnover share (%)					
			Corporates	DIIs	Foreign investors	Individuals	Prop	Others
<= Rs 10,000	8,187	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rs 10,000 - Rs 1 lakh	1,12,481	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Rs 1 lakh - Rs 10 lakh	6,24,138	2.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	99.6%	0.0%	0.1%
Rs 10 lakh - Rs 1 cr	19,45,573	6.9%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	98.6%	0.0%	0.4%
Rs 1 cr - Rs 10 cr	37,39,309	13.3%	1.9%	0.3%	0.3%	96.4%	0.1%	1.0%
> Rs 10cr	2,16,98,160	77.1%	5.6%	16.0%	19.2%	15.6%	37.8%	5.8%
Total	2,81,27,848	100%	4.6%	12.4%	14.9%	34.3%	29.2%	4.7%

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Turnover ranges are based on gross turnover.

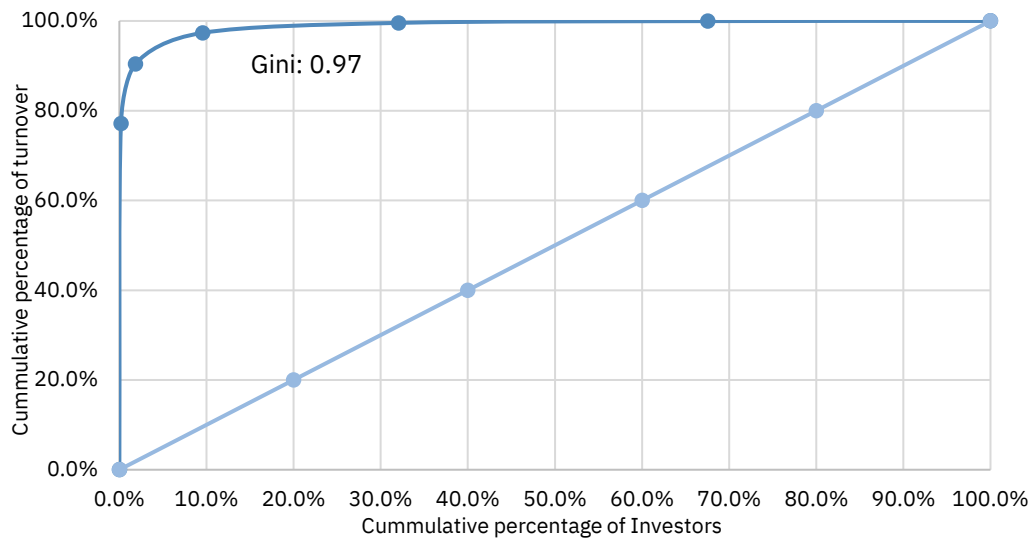
2. Data has been provided for single side i.e. (Buy traded value + sell traded value)/2

3. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

4. DIIs include Banks, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors include Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate includes Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individuals include Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others include Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop include PRO Trades.

5. Turnover range denotes trading activity in a month.

Figure 316: Lorenz Curve of turnover in the NSE's Cash Market (FY25)



Source: NSE EPR.

Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient

The Lorenz Curve—a concept in Economics developed by the American Economist Max O. Lorenz in 1905—is a graphical representation of the distribution of income or wealth. In other words, it graphically explains the income or wealth inequality across a population. The graph plots percentiles of population on the x-axis according to income or wealth, and cumulative income or wealth on the y-axis.

The line of equality—referred to as the baseline—is demonstrated by a straight, upward-sloping, 45-degree line, which represents perfect equality in income or wealth. The farther the curve is from the baseline, the higher is the level of inequality.

The Gini coefficient is a mathematical way of expressing the extent of inequality. It ranges from 0 to 1, where 0 points to complete equality and 1 points to complete inequality. It is calculated as the ratio of area between the baseline and the Lorenz curve and total area under the baseline.

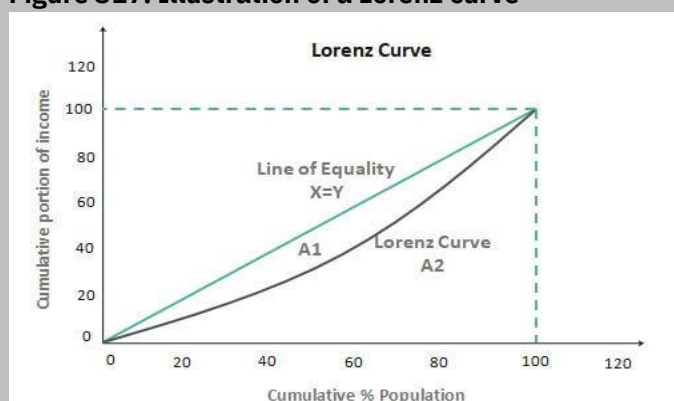
$$\text{Gini coefficient} = A_1 / (A_1 + A_2)$$

Where:

A1 is the area between the baseline and the Lorenz curve,

A2 is the area under the Lorenz curve.

Figure 317: Illustration of a Lorenz curve



Turnover distribution remains skewed in equity options in FY25: In FY25, the equity options market witnessed continued turnover concentration in the highest turnover ranges, reinforcing a structural skew in participation. The total premium turnover rose by a modest 2.3% to Rs 155.5 lakh crore from Rs 151.9 lakh crore in FY24. However, this growth was almost entirely driven by the >Rs 10 crore turnover range, which alone contributed Rs 112.3 lakh crore (+0.8% YoY), accounting for 72.2% of the total turnover, only marginally down from 73.3% in FY24. It was dominated by proprietary traders (67.7%), followed by foreign investors (13.3%). Notably, the share of corporates rose from 3.4% in FY24 to 5.2% in FY25 in Rs 10 crore+ range. On the other hand, lower turnover brackets—particularly those below Rs1 crore—continued to show limited contribution despite a large investor base. For instance, investors with turnover less than Rs 10 lakh made up over 77% of unique participants but contributed just 2.2% of total turnover.

In March 2025, although the total turnover recovered slightly to Rs 9.69 lakh crore, up from Rs 9.58 lakh crore in February, this came with a decline in active investor base—from 32.1 lakh to 29.7 lakh. Notably, 73.2% of investors contributed just 2.3% of the total turnover in March, underlining the intensity of trading by a few large participants. The > Rs 10 crore bracket alone accounted for 70.6% of total turnover that month, contributed by just 0.2% of investors. Lower turnover ranges, such as Rs 1–10 lakh, while still showing the highest investor count (10.2 lakh in Mar’25), accounted for a mere 2.1% of turnover. Across all brackets below Rs 1 crore, individual investors maintained over 95% dominance, suggesting these segments remain overwhelmingly retail-driven but with minimal turnover impact.

Table 117: Distribution of turnover by range in equity options market for all investors

Turnover range	Jan-25		Feb-25		Mar-25			
	Turnover (Rs cr)	Unique investors (In lakh)	Turnover (Rs cr)	Unique investors (In lakh)	Turnover (Rs cr)	Share in turnover	Unique investors (In lakh)	Share in investors
<Rs 10,000	99	5.90	89	5.18	76	0.0%	4.4	14.9%
Rs 10,000-Rs 1 lakh	1,848	8.69	1,712	8.01	1,526	0.2%	7.1	23.9%
Rs 1 lakh - Rs 10 lakh	23,139	11.73	21,263	10.82	20,342	2.1%	10.2	34.4%
Rs 10 lakh - Rs 1 cr	1,22,781	7.72	1,05,817	6.77	1,04,123	10.7%	6.6	22.3%
Rs 1 cr – 10 cr	1,99,912	1.58	1,55,409	1.26	1,59,090	16.4%	1.3	4.3%
>Rs 10 cr	8,82,705	0.0981	6,73,764	0.07	6,84,294	70.6%	0.1	0.2%
Total	12,30,482	35.7	9,58,054	32.1	9,69,451	100.0%	29.7	100.0%

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Turnover ranges are based on gross premium turnover.

2. Investors categorization is based on gross premium turnover i.e. buy premium turnover + sell premium value

3. Data has been provided for single side i.e. (Buy premium turnover + sell premium turnover)/2

4. Turnover range denotes trading activity in a month.

Table 118: Distribution of turnover and the share of investors categories in equity options in FY24

Turnover range	Turnover (Rs cr)	Share in turnover (%)	Client category-wise share in premium turnover (%)					
			Corporates	DIIs	Foreign investors	Individuals	Prop	Others
<= Rs 10,000	1,338	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rs 10,000 - Rs 1 lakh	24,654	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Rs 1 lakh - Rs 10 lakh	2,97,075	2.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	99.8%	0.0%	0.1%
Rs 10 lakh - Rs 1 cr	13,89,324	9.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	99.5%	0.0%	0.2%
Rs 1 cr - Rs 10 cr	23,49,461	15.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	98.3%	0.1%	0.6%
> Rs 10cr	1,11,35,742	73.3%	3.4%	0.1%	11.8%	11.1%	67.8%	5.7%
Total	1,51,97,594	100.0%	2.7%	0.1%	8.6%	34.6%	49.7%	4.3%

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Turnover ranges are based on gross turnover.

2. Data has been provided for single side i.e. (Buy traded value + sell traded value)/2

3. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

4. DIIs include Banks, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors include Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate includes Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individuals include Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others include Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop include PRO Trades.

5. Turnover range denotes trading activity in a month.

Table 119: Distribution of turnover and the share of investors categories in equity options in FY25

Turnover range	Turnover (Rs cr)	Share in turnover (%)	Client category-wise share in premium turnover (%)					
			Corporates	DIIs	Foreign investors	Individuals	Prop	Others
<= Rs 10,000	1,544	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rs 10,000 - Rs 1 lakh	26,981	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Rs 1 lakh - Rs 10 lakh	3,08,784	2.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	99.8%	0.0%	0.1%
Rs 10 lakh - Rs 1 cr	15,11,160	9.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	99.5%	0.0%	0.2%
Rs 1 cr - Rs 10 cr	24,71,310	15.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.1%	98.2%	0.1%	0.6%
> Rs 10cr	1,12,29,937	72.2%	5.2%	0.1%	13.3%	9.9%	67.7%	3.7%
Total	1,55,49,716	100.0%	3.9%	0.1%	9.6%	34.6%	48.9%	2.8%

Source: NSE EPR.

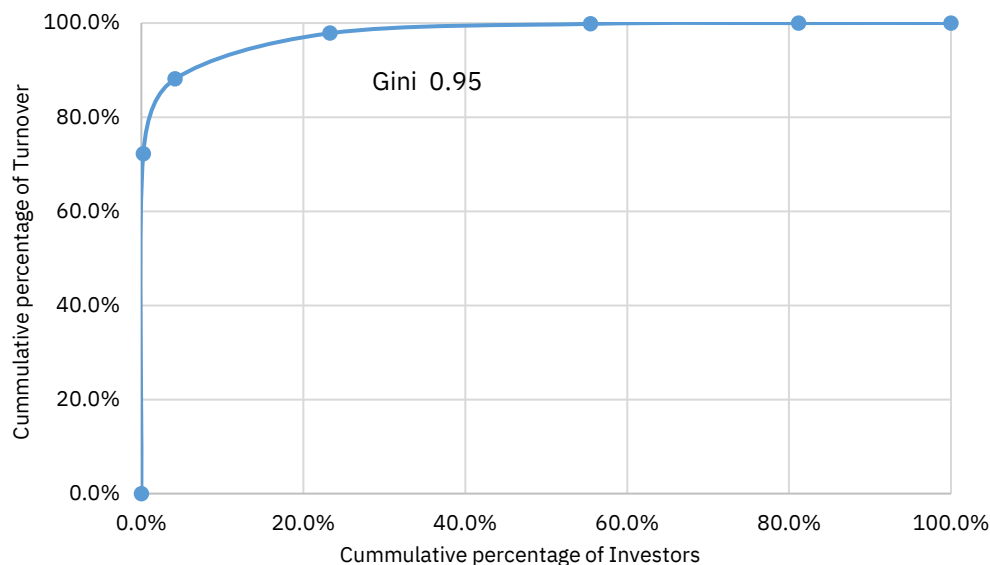
Notes: 1. Turnover ranges are based on gross turnover.

2. Data has been provided for single side i.e. (Buy traded value + sell traded value)/2

3. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

4. DIIs include Banks, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors include Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate includes Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individuals include Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others include Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop include PRO Trades.

5. Turnover range denotes trading activity in a month.

Figure 318: Lorenz Curve of turnover in Equity Options (FY25)


Source: NSE EPR.

Despite 40% surge, equity futures turnover in FY25 remains highly concentrated: The turnover distribution in the equity futures market continued to remain skewed in FY25, with investors trading above Rs 10 crores a month accounting for a dominant 93.6% of the total turnover—up from 92.7% in FY24. This segment was primarily dominated by proprietary traders, which accounted for 36.6% of the turnover for the high value range in FY25 (down from 38.2% in FY24), followed by foreign investors at 27.5% (up from 23.4% in FY24) and individual investors at 12.8%. Conversely, the Rs 1 lakh to Rs 1 crore range saw a 23.4% increase in turnover in FY25. However, this segment still represented only 0.8% of the total market turnover. Notably, this segment encompassed nearly 50% of the total investors, suggesting that participation by individual investors remained concentrated in lower-value trades and dropped as the turnover range increased.

Table 120: Distribution of turnover by range in equity futures market for all investors

Turnover range	Jan-25		Feb-25		Mar-25			
	Turnover (Rs cr)	Unique investors (In lakh)	Turnover (Rs cr)	Unique investors (In lakh)	Turnover (Rs cr)	Share in turnover	Unique investors (In lakh)	Share in investors
Rs 1 lakh - Rs 10 lakh	863	0.2	812	0.2	793	0.0%	0.2	8.6%
Rs 10 lakh - Rs 1 cr	31,985	1.6	27,620	1.3	26,140	0.9%	1.2	45.7%
Rs 1 cr – 10 cr	1,95,061	1.2	1,75,890	1.1	1,67,008	5.6%	1.0	38.1%
>Rs 10 cr	35,66,565	0.3	29,88,380	0.2	27,82,864	93.5%	0.2	7.7%
Total	37,94,473	3.3	31,92,703	2.9	29,76,805	100%	2.7	100.0%

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Turnover ranges are based on gross turnover.

2. Investors categorization is based on gross turnover i.e. buy turnover + sell value

3. Data has been provided for single side i.e. (Buy turnover + sell turnover)/2

4. Turnover range denotes trading activity in a month.

Table 121: Distribution of turnover and the share of investors categories in equity futures in FY25

Turnover range	Turnover (Rs cr)	Share in turnover (%)	Client category-wise share in premium turnover (%)					
			Corporates	DIIIs	Foreign investors	Individuals	Prop	Others
Rs 1 lakh - Rs 10 lakh	5,436	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	99.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Rs 10 lakh - Rs 1 cr	3,09,645	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	98.7%	0.0%	0.5%
Rs 1 cr - Rs 10 cr	20,93,142	6.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	97.3%	0.1%	0.9%
> Rs 10cr	3,05,55,861	92.7%	8.7%	8.3%	23.4%	13.6%	38.2%	7.9%
Total	3,29,64,084	100.0%	8.2%	7.7%	21.7%	19.7%	35.4%	7.4%

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Turnover ranges are based on gross turnover.

2. Data has been provided for single side i.e. (Buy traded value + sell traded value)/2

3. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

4. DIIIs include Banks, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors include Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate includes Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individuals include Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others include Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop include PRO Trades.

5. Turnover range denotes trading activity in a month.

Table 122: Distribution of turnover and the share of investors categories in equity futures in FY25

Turnover range	Turnover (Rs cr)	Share in turnover (%)	Client category-wise share in premium turnover (%)					
			Corporates	DIIIs	Foreign investors	Individuals	Prop	Others
Rs 1 lakh - Rs 10 lakh	7,791	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	99.2%	0.0%	0.3%
Rs 10 lakh - Rs 1 cr	3,81,142	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	98.8%	0.0%	0.5%
Rs 1 cr - Rs 10 cr	25,61,578	5.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	97.5%	0.1%	0.9%
> Rs 10cr	4,33,38,947	93.6%	8.5%	9.4%	27.5%	12.8%	36.6%	5.2%
Total	4,62,89,459	100.0%	8.0%	8.8%	25.7%	18.2%	34.3%	5.0%

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Turnover ranges are based on gross turnover.

2. Data has been provided for single side i.e. (Buy traded value + sell traded value)/2

3. Client categories provided here are based on client category classification uploaded by the trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. The turnover data is based on client codes entered by trading members at the time of order entry and the corresponding client category classification provided by trading members in the UCC system. This is provisional data and subject to change, inter-alia, on account of custodial trade confirmation process, client code modifications etc.

4. DIIIs include Banks, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors include Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, Foreign Direct Investors, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Depository receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate includes Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individuals include Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others include Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop include PRO Trades.

y receipts, Foreign Nationals (FN), Qualified foreign investor, Eligible Foreign Entity and OCBs; Corporate - Public & Private Companies / Bodies Corporate; Individual – Individual / Proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI; Others – Partnership Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership; Trust / Society, Statutory Bodies, Non Govt Organization etc.; Prop – PRO Trades.

3. Above data represents share in single-side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2.

4. Turnover range denotes trading activity in a month.

Spatial distribution of individual investor activity in the cash market

Region-wise individual investor activity

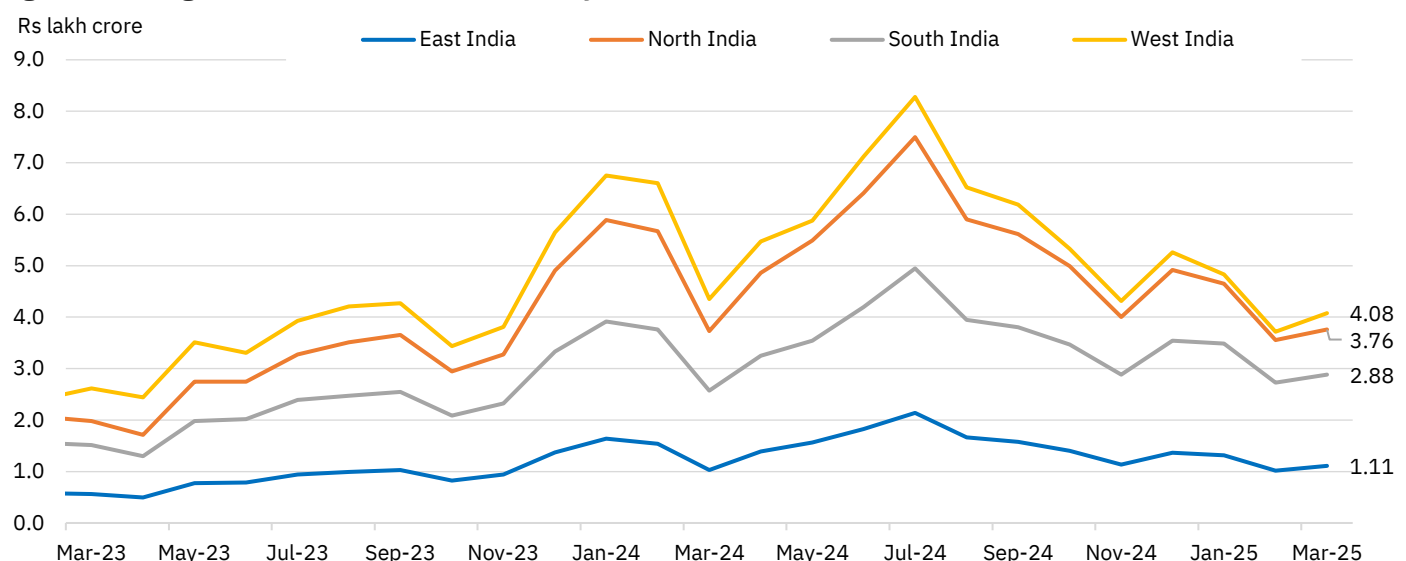
Active individual investors from Northern India outnumbered those from Western India for the second month in a row: In March 2025, the gross turnover in the NSE's CM segment by individual investors rose to Rs 12.1 lakh crore (+7.4% MoM) indicating a resurgence in market activity after reaching an 11-month low in the previous month.

Historically, the Western region has led in gross turnover, followed by the Northern, Southern, and Eastern regions. This trend was reflected in the month-on-month (MoM) increase in activity in the CM segment in March 2025. The Western region experienced the highest 9.7% increase in turnover, closely followed by the Eastern region (+9.1% MoM), the Southern region (+5.8% MoM), and the Northern region (+5.7% MoM). In terms of market share, the Western region (33.8%) and the Northern region (31.2%) continue to dominate. The Southern region, which accounted for 21.7% of the market share in March 2024, has made gains, rising to 23.9% in March 2025. Meanwhile, the Eastern region's share has remained stable at just over 9%.

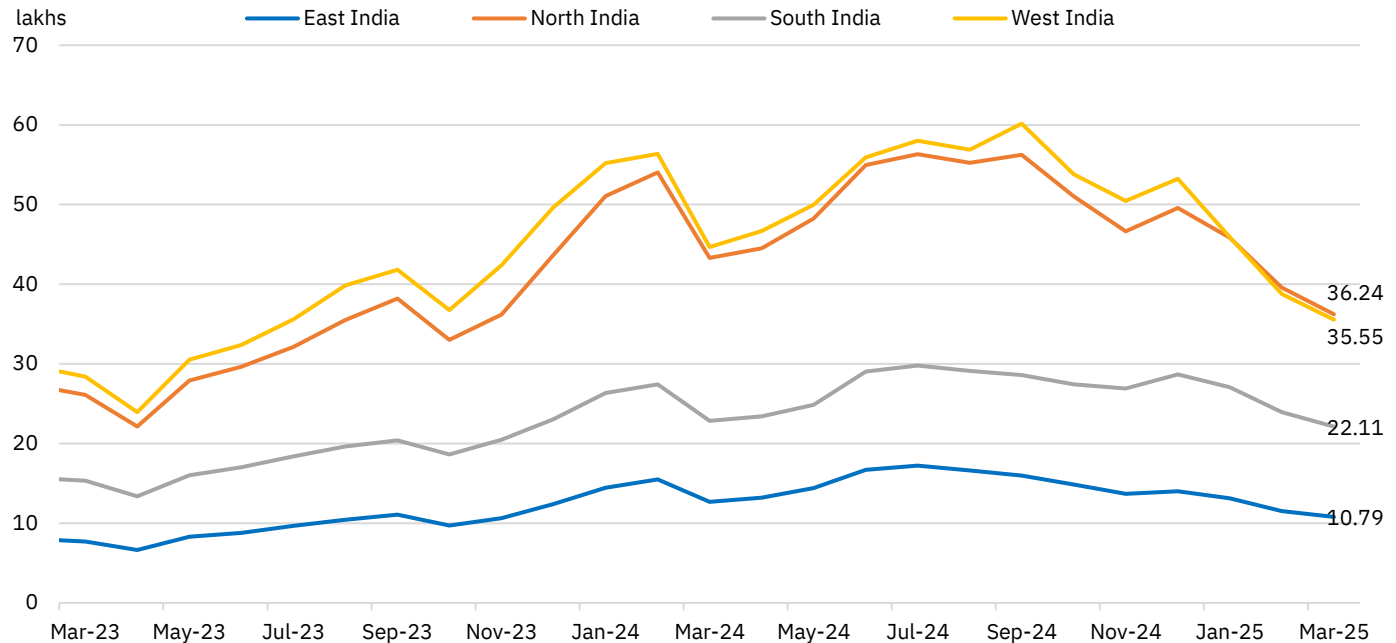
This spatial trend in turnover was also reflected individual participation in the NSE's CM segment up until January 2025. However, as in the previous month, the number of active individual investors from the Northern region exceeded that of the Western region in March 2025. Despite this, overall participation saw a significant 8% MoM decline in March 2025, with active individual investors reaching a 16-month low in both Eastern and Northern India, while the Western region witnessed a 21-month low.

As of March 2025, the Northern region had 36.2 lakh active investors, slightly ahead of the Western region's 35.5 lakh, despite an 8.5% MoM drop in participation in the North compared to a 8.3% drop in the West. Additionally, the Northern region's share of individual investors declined to 34% in March 2025, though it still surpassed the Western region's share of 33.3%. The Southern region accounted for 20.7%, while the Eastern region made up 10.1% of total active investors.

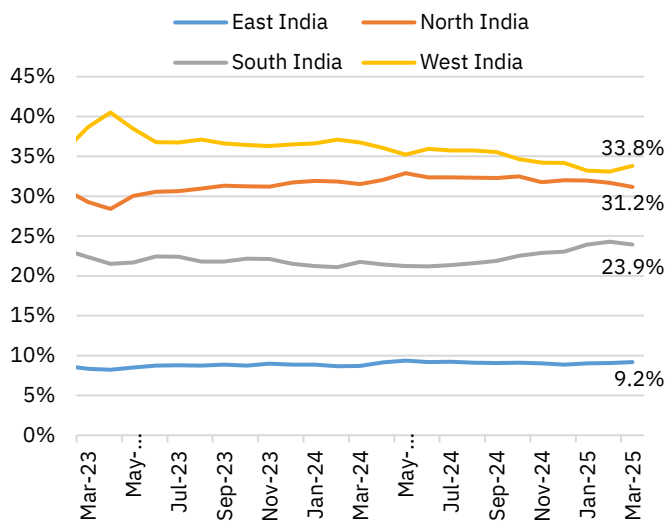
Figure 319: Region-wise distribution of monthly individual investors' turnover in the cash market



Source: NSE EPR. Note: Individual investors include Individual / Proprietorship firms and HUF

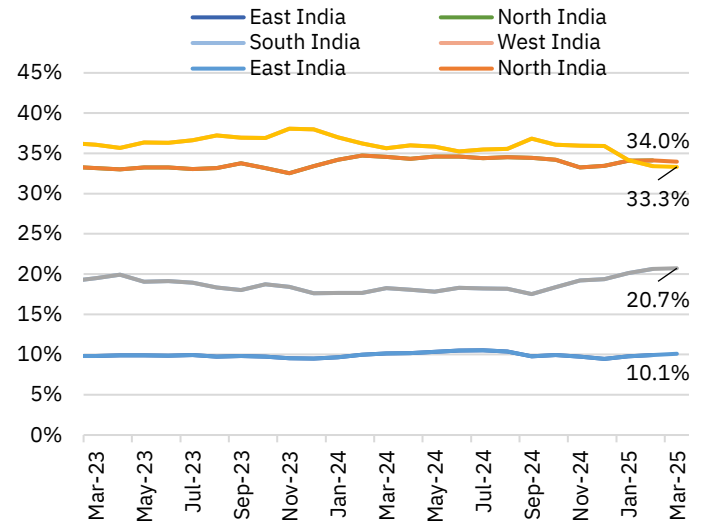
Figure 320: Region-wise distribution of individual investors who traded at least once in a year in the cash market


Source: NSE EPR. Note: Individual investors include Individual / Proprietorship firms and HUF.

Figure 321: Region-wise share of individual investors' turnover in cash market (%)


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Individual investors include Individual / Proprietorship firms and HUF.

Figure 322: Region-wise share of individual investors who traded at least once a year in cash market (%)


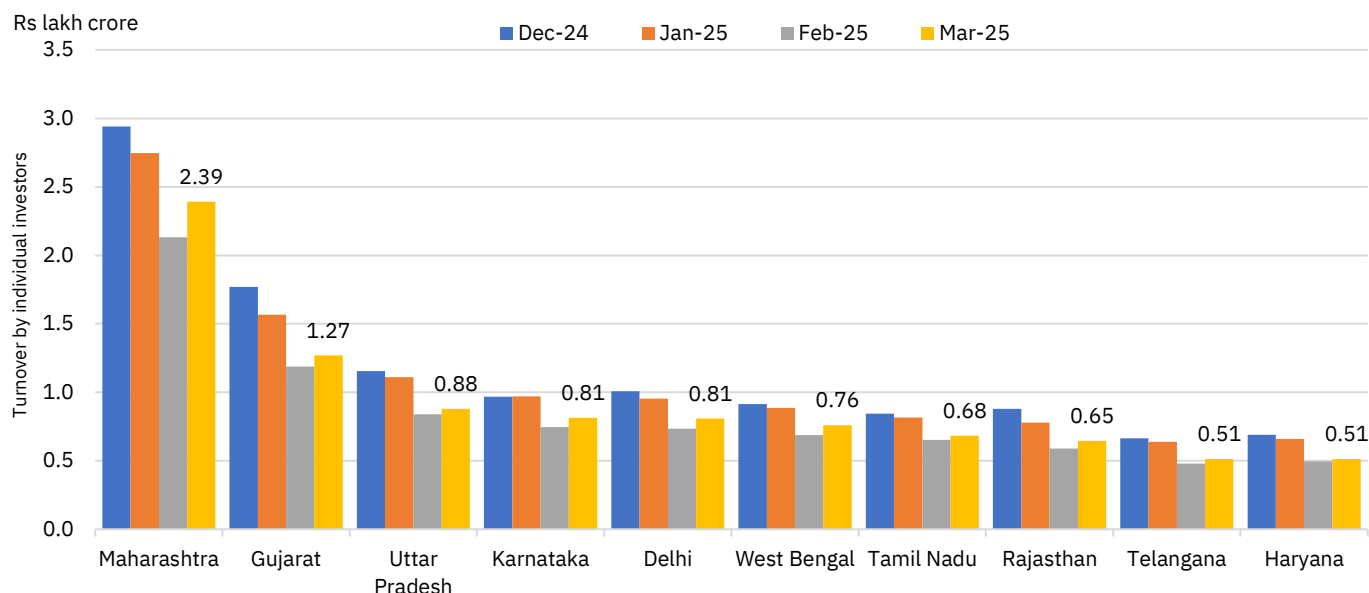
State-wise individual investor activity:

In March 2025, Maharashtra and Gujarat continued to lead in terms of gross turnover generated by individual investors in the NSE's Cash Market (CM) segment, recording turnovers of Rs 2.4 lakh crore (up 12.2% MoM) and Rs 1.2 lakh crore (up 7% MoM), respectively. The rankings of the other top-performing states remained broadly consistent with the previous month, apart from Haryana and Telangana swapping positions in Mar'25. All the top 10 states experienced a month-on-month increase in individual investor turnover in March 2025. Maharashtra and West Bengal saw the most significant expansion in individual investor turnover, with increments of 12.2% and

10.6%, respectively. Moreover, Maharashtra and Gujarat together accounted for over 30% of the total gross turnover by individual investors, with shares of 19.8% and 10.5%, respectively. Following these two leading states, Uttar Pradesh contributed 7.3%, while Karnataka and Delhi accounted for 6.8% and 6.7%, respectively.

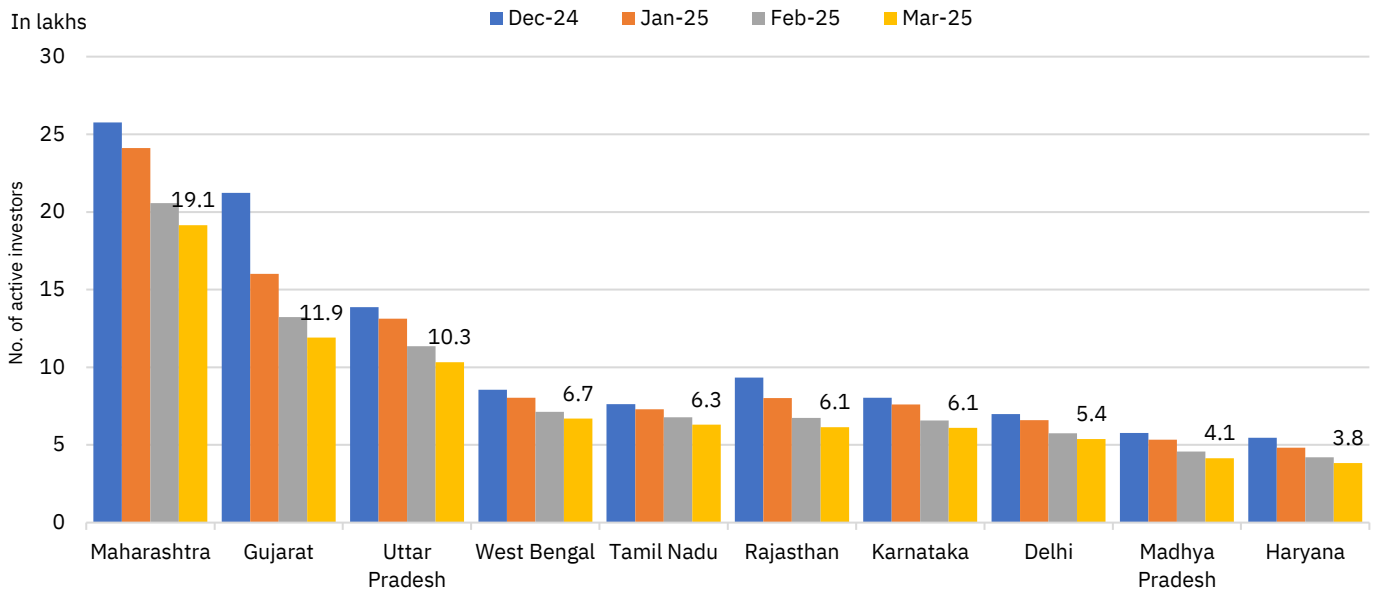
The highest number of individual investors engaging in monthly trading within the NSE's Cash Market (CM) segment were from the leading states: Maharashtra (at a 21 month low of 19.1 lakh investors, representing a 17.9% share), Gujarat (at a 21 month low of 11.9 lakh investors, with an 11.1% share), and Uttar Pradesh (at a 16 month low of 10.3 lakh investors, accounting for 9.7%). Notably, Gujarat experienced a decline of 10.1% MoM in its investor count in March 2025, marking the steepest fall for the third consecutive month. The rankings for the top 10 states in terms of active investors remained consistent between February and March'25. Notably, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh accounted for nearly 39% of the month's individual investor count, while the top 10 states accounted for nearly 75% of the month's individual investor count.

Figure 323: Top 10 states based on turnover of individual investors in the cash market



Source: NSE EPR. Note: Individual investors include Individual / Proprietorship firms and HUF. The top ten states are chosen based on last month's data.

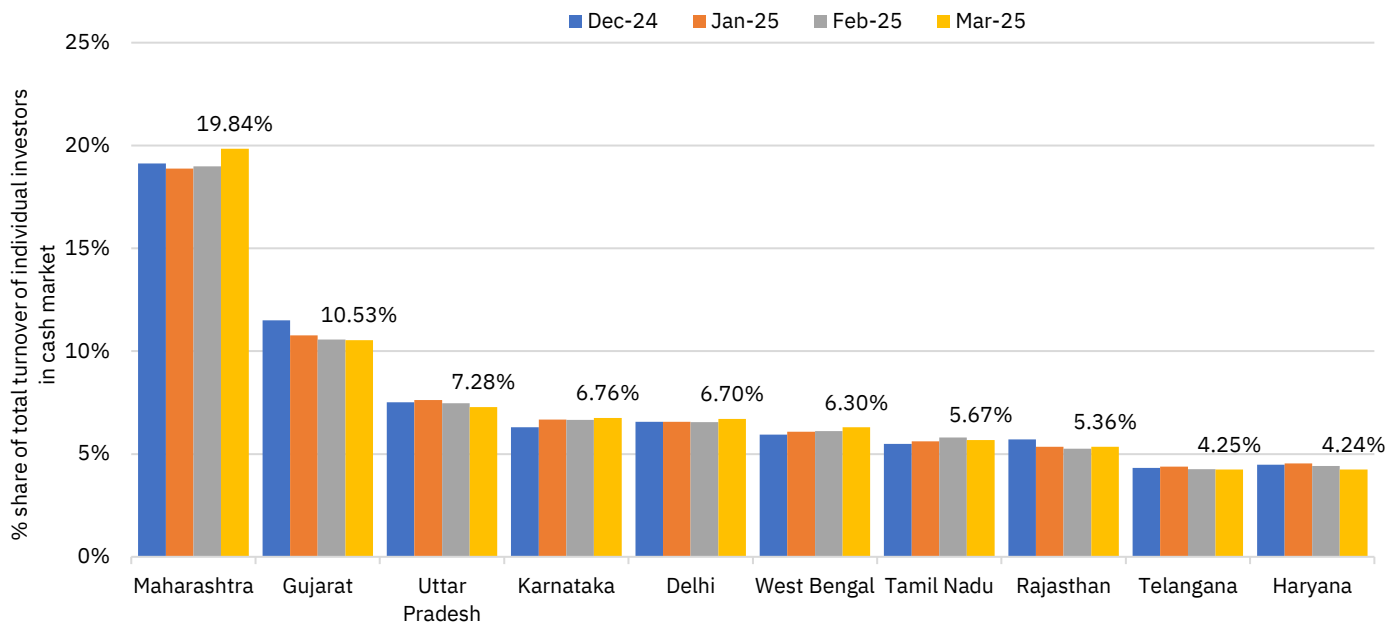
Figure 324: Top 10 states based on number of individual investors that traded in the cash market



Source: NSE EPR. Note: Individual investors include Individual / Proprietorship firms and HUF. The top ten states are chosen based on last month's data.

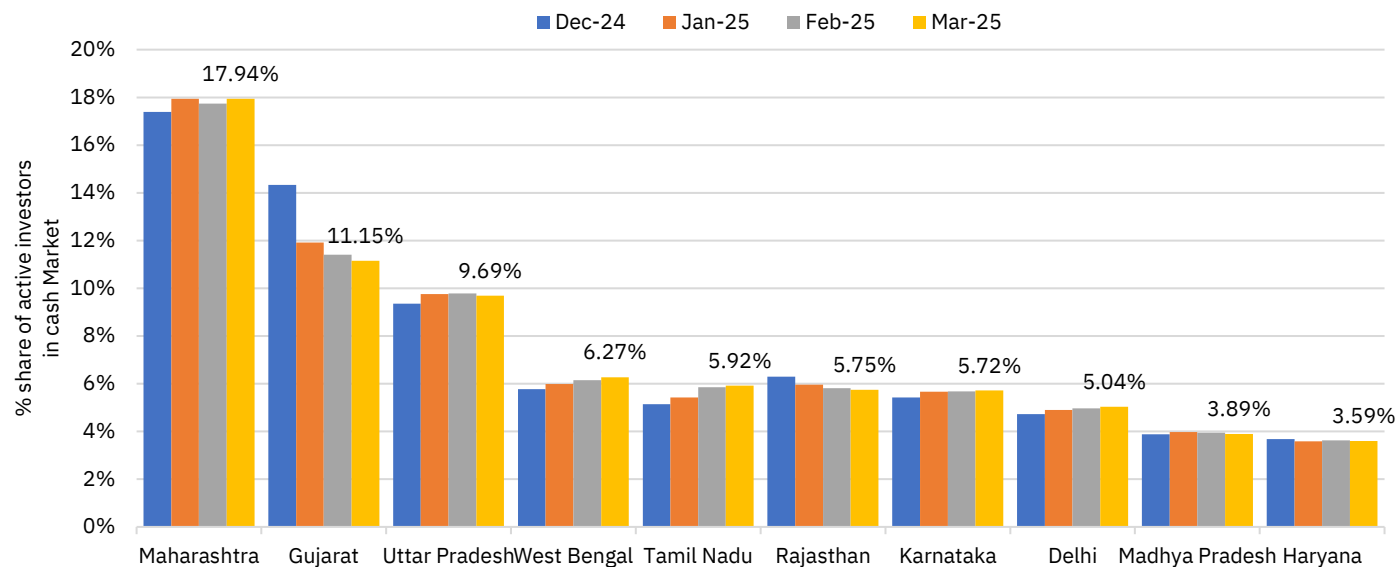
Figure 325: Share of the top 10 states based on turnover of individual investors in the cash market

Source: NSE EPR. Note: Individual investors include Individual / Proprietorship firms and HUF. The top ten states are chosen based on last month's data.



Source: NSE EPR. Note: Individual investors include Individual / Proprietorship firms and HUF. The top ten states are chosen based on last month's data.

Figure 326: Share of the top 10 states based on number of individual investors that traded in the cash market



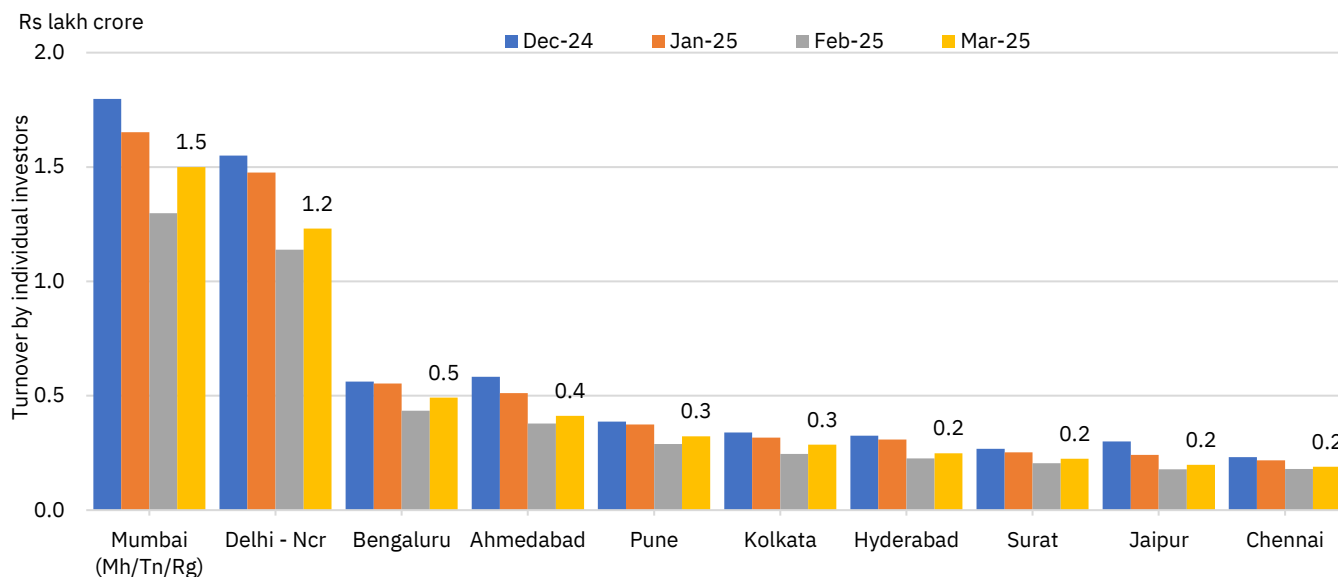
Source: NSE EPR. Note: Individual investors include Individual / Proprietorship firms and HUF. The top ten states are chosen based on last month's data.

District-wise individual investor activity:

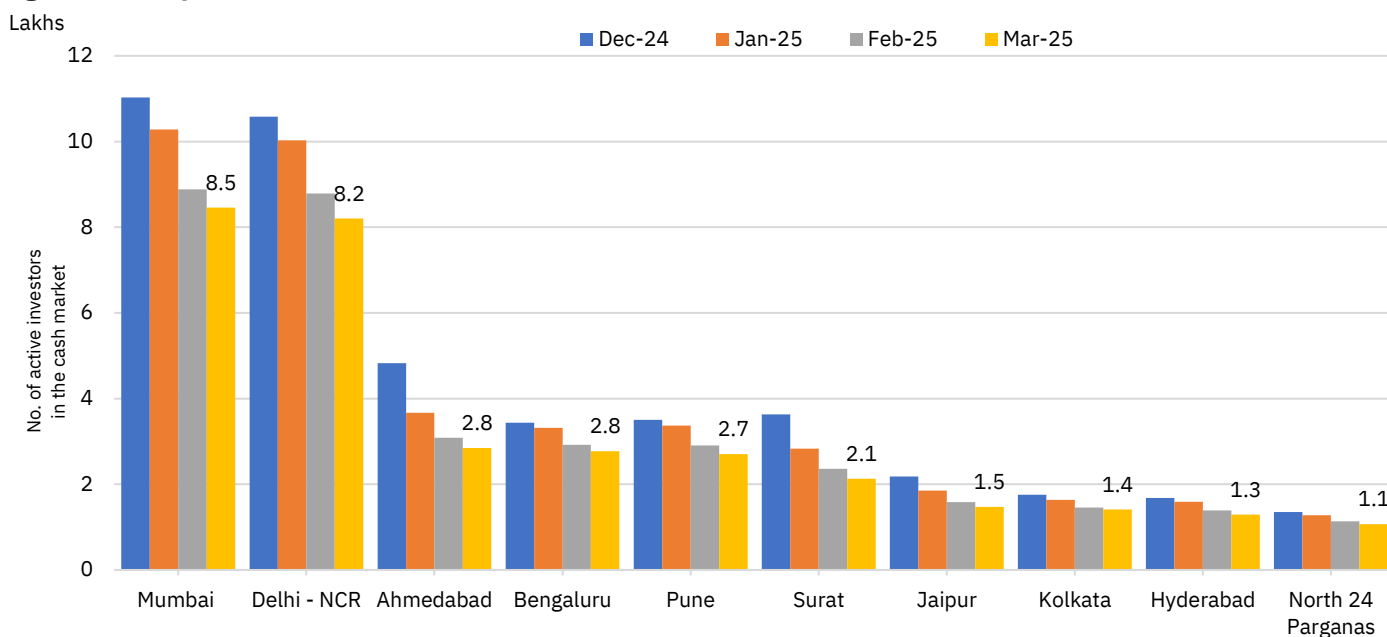
In March 2025, Mumbai continued to lead the set of top districts by individual investor turnover, recording Rs 1.5 lakh crore, which represented a 12.4% share of the total turnover. Delhi followed closely with Rs 1.2 lakh crore, accounting for a 10.2% share. Bengaluru contributed Rs 0.5 lakh crore, representing 4.1%, while Ahmedabad also generated Rs 0.4 lakh crore, with a 3.4% share. However, all the top ten districts saw an increment in turnover of at least 5% MoM from individual investors during this period, with Kolkata and Mumbai experiencing the most significant expansions at 16.5% and 15.5%, respectively.

In March 2025, the rankings of the top five districts by individual investors who traded at least once a month remained unchanged from the previous month. Mumbai remained at the top with 8.4 lakh investors, representing a 7.9% share, followed closely by Delhi with 8.2 lakh investors, accounting for a 7.7% share. Ahmedabad had 2.8 lakh investors, comprising 2.7%, while Bengaluru recorded 2.8 lakh investors, representing a 2.6% share, and Pune also had 2.7 lakh investors, equalling a 2.5% share. All top ten districts experienced a month-on-month decline in the number of individual investors trading at least once a month. Notably, Surat and Ahmedabad, both districts in Gujarat, experienced the greatest declines in individual investor counts.

Interestingly, a substantial portion of trading activity is concentrated in Mumbai and Delhi, which together account for approximately 22.6% of the total turnover by individual investors. However, these two districts represent only about 15.6% of the total individual investor count. This disparity highlights the unequal participation levels across different districts, indicating that while turnover is high in these regions, the number of investors remains comparatively lower.

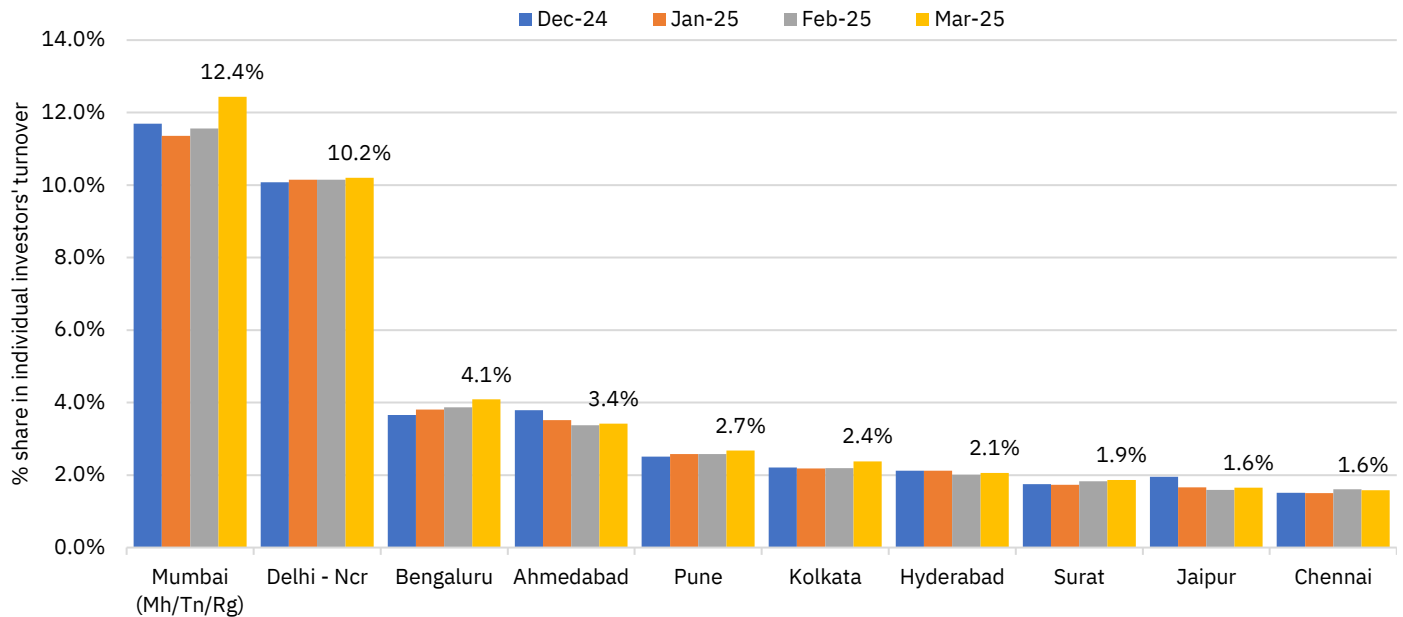
Figure 327: Top 10 districts based on cash turnover of individual investors


Source: NSE EPR. Note: 1. Mumbai includes Mumbai (MH/TN/RG); 2. Individual investors include Individual / Proprietorship firms and HUF. The top ten districts are chosen based on last month's data.

Figure 328: Top 10 districts based on individual investors traded in the cash market


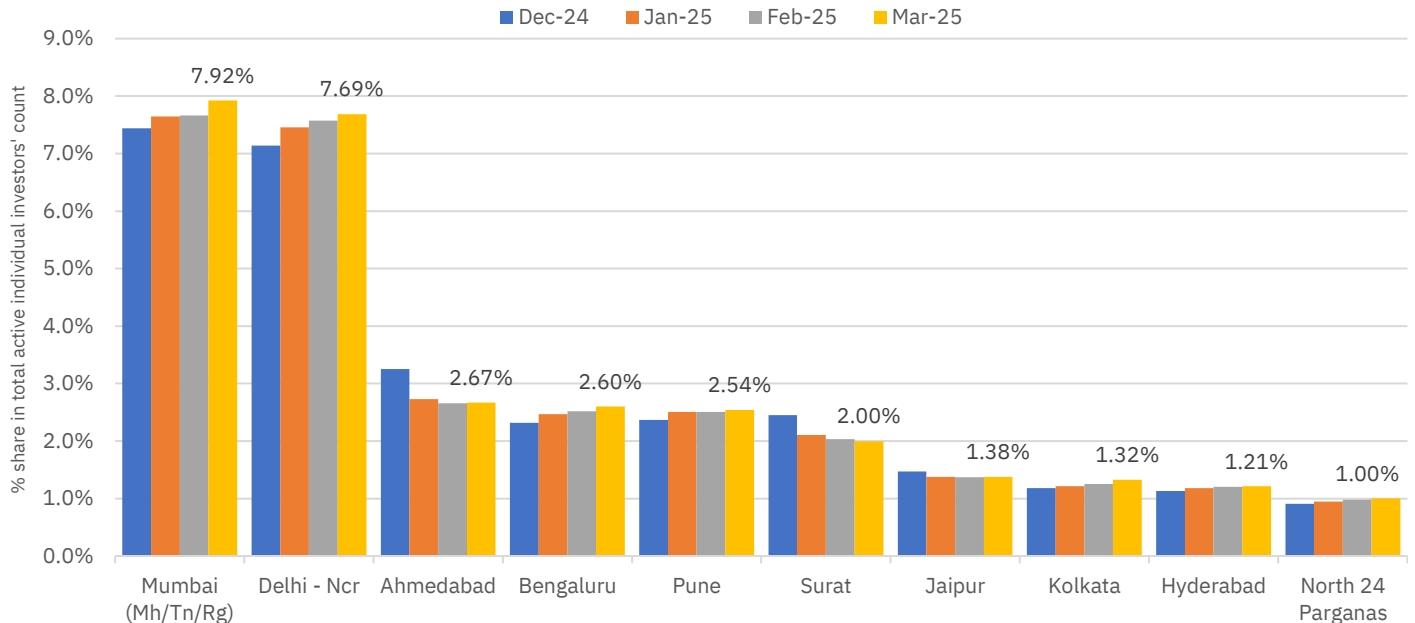
Source: NSE EPR. Note: 1. Mumbai includes Mumbai (MH/TN/RG); 2. Individual investors include Individual / Proprietorship firms and HUF. The top ten districts are chosen based on last month's data.

Figure 329: Share of the top 10 districts based on individual turnover in the cash market



Source: NSE EPR. Note: 1. Mumbai includes Mumbai (MH/TN/RG); 2. Individual investors include Individual / Proprietorship firms and HUF. The top ten districts are chosen based on last month's data.

Figure 330: Share of the top 10 districts based on individual investors traded in the cash market



Source: NSE EPR. Note: 1. Mumbai includes Mumbai (MH/TN/RG); 2. Individual investors include Individual / Proprietorship firms and HUF. The top ten districts are chosen based on last month's data.

Turnover of top 10 traded securities in the year

Annual trends of Top 10 traded securities in FY25: While the overall turnover of the top 10 securities rose by 25.5% in FY25, their share in total market turnover declined to 12.9% from 14.4% in FY24, suggesting broader market participation beyond the top counters. HDFC Bank Limited retained its position as the most traded stock on the NSE but was the only one among the top 10 to witness a decline in turnover by 6.5%. In contrast, Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders and Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd —both recent entrants to the top 10 and key players in India’s defence sector—recorded exceptional turnover growth of over 100%, followed by Zomato Limited, which experienced a rise of 86% in FY25. Traditional large-cap names like Reliance Industries, Infosys, and Tata Motors also posted strong gains, highlighting continued institutional and investor confidence in blue-chip stocks.

Table 123: List of top 10 trade securities turnover (Rs crore) in NSE CM segment during FY25

Name of the securities	FY25	FY24	%Change
HDFC Bank Limited	7,22,012	7,72,034	(6.5)
Reliance Industries Limited	4,55,837	3,86,099	18.1
ICICI Bank Limited	4,16,578	4,03,027	3.4
Zomato Limited	3,43,023	1,84,369	86.1
State Bank of India	3,02,231	2,68,607	12.5
Infosys Limited	2,98,815	2,32,348	28.6
Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited	2,86,199	89,022	221.5
Tata Motors Limited	2,84,877	1,95,904	45.4
Axis Bank Limited	2,67,980	2,56,389	4.5
Hindustan Aeronautics Limited	2,63,093	1,13,083	132.7
Top 10 securities turnover	36,40,645	29,00,883	25.5
Total turnover	2,81,27,848	2,01,03,438	39.9
% share of Top 10 scrips	12.9	14.4	(1.5)

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Top 10 securities have been presented based on the ranking in FY25.

Top 10 traded securities in stock futures and turnover growth in FY25: The total turnover of the top 10 traded securities in the stock futures segment surged by 45.2% in FY25, nearly mirroring the overall segment growth of 46.9%. However, their share in total turnover dipped marginally to 22.7% (from 22.9% in FY24), indicating a slight broadening of participation beyond the most traded names. In line with CM segment, HDFC Bank Limited and Reliance Industries Limited retained their positions as the top 2 actively traded contracts. Notably, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) recorded a remarkable 100%+ growth in stock futures turnover. Meanwhile, major financial stocks such as ICICI Bank, Kotak Mahindra Bank, Axis Bank, and Bajaj Finance also witnessed strong double-digit growth in futures turnover, reflecting sustained market interest in the BFSI segment.

Table 124: List of top 10 traded securities turnover (Rs crore) in stock futures during FY25

Name of the securities	FY25	FY24	%Change
HDFC Bank Limited	18,15,935	13,34,992	36.0
Reliance Industries Limited	11,28,384	7,30,380	54.5
ICICI Bank Limited	10,53,315	6,82,855	54.3
State Bank of India	8,74,148	6,89,478	26.8
Infosys Limited	6,51,200	4,15,506	56.7
Tata Motors Limited	6,39,906	4,90,231	30.5
Axis Bank Limited	6,39,354	4,48,232	42.6
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	5,93,987	4,15,838	42.8
Bajaj Finance Limited	5,73,556	4,07,548	40.7
Hindustan Aeronautics Limited	5,40,039	2,47,524	118.2
Top 10 securities turnover	85,09,825	58,62,584	45.2
Total turnover	3,75,37,370	2,55,46,966	46.9
% of total turnover	22.7	22.9	(0.3)

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Top 10 securities have been presented based on the ranking in FY25.

Top 10 traded stock options turnover trends and ranking in FY25: The premium turnover of the top 10 traded securities rose by 30% in FY25, lagging behind the 43% growth in overall market turnover and 45.2 increase in equity futures — indicating a modest decline in concentration. Reliance Industries retained its position as the most traded security with a 35.6% increase in turnover. Notably, Dixon Technologies and Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. recorded exceptional growth of over 100%, reflecting rising trading activity in the electronics and defence sectors. Among traditional large-cap names, SBI, Tata Motors, and Bajaj Finance posted healthy double-digit gains in turnover shares. In contrast, Adani Enterprises saw a 28.4% decline in turnover, pointing to a cooling in trading activity versus FY25.

Table 125: List of top 10 traded securities premium turnover (Rs crore) in stock options during FY25

Name of the securities	FY25	FY24	%Change
Reliance Industries Limited	61,005	44,979	35.6
HDFC Bank Limited	55,369	40,141	37.9
Hindustan Aeronautics Limited	50,062	23,612	112.0
State Bank of India	46,611	41,706	11.8
Tata Motors Limited	45,835	41,167	11.3
Dixon Technologies (India) Limited	41,900	13,783	204.0
Adani Enterprises Limited	39,957	55,792	(28.4)
Bajaj Finance Limited	37,362	31,980	16.8
Maruti Suzuki India Limited	32,389	24,488	32.3
REC Limited	30,914	22,997	34.4
Top 10 securities turnover	4,41,405	3,40,645	29.6
Total turnover	19,75,193	13,78,031	43.3
% of total turnover	22.3	24.7	(2.4)

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Top 10 securities have been presented based on the ranking in FY25.

Record statistics

Record-breaking milestones in NSE's Indices closing and turnover in FY25: The fiscal year gone by was a landmark year for Indian capital markets, witnessing multiple records across index performance, turnover, and trading activity, underpinned by strong market sentiment and increased retail and institutional participation. On September 26th, 2024, benchmark indices surged to historic highs, with the Nifty50 closing at 26,216, and Nifty Bank and Nifty Financial Services hitting lifetime peaks of 54,375 and 25,155, respectively. The Nifty Midcap Select and Nifty Next 50 also recorded their highest closes on September 13th and September 27th, reflecting broad-based market strength across large and mid-cap segments.

On June 4th, 2024, NSE recorded its highest-ever single-day turnover in the capital market segment (Rs 2.7 lakh crore), coinciding with the general election results, which boosted investor sentiment. The day also saw 8.85 crore trades in the cash market, and record turnovers in index derivatives and stock options. Equity derivatives achieved a milestone with 24.25 crore trades on June 19th, 2024, and stock futures saw their highest turnover on July 23, 2024 (Rs 3.98 lakh crore). In the commodity derivatives segment, 7.63 lakh contracts were traded on February 14th, 2025, while commodity options hit a record premium turnover of Rs 61.8 crore on January 10th, 2025. In the currency segment, currency futures turnover reached Rs 99,346 crore on March 22nd, 2025.

Table 126: Record in index value

Index name	Closing value	Date of Record
Nifty50	26,216	26-Sep-24
Nifty Bank	54,375	26-Sep-24
Nifty Financial Service	25,155	26-Sep-24
Nifty Midcap Select	13,347	13-Sep-24
Nifty Next 50	77,813	27-Sep-24

Source: NSE EPR.

Table 127: Segment-wise record turnover till April 11th, 2025

Particulars	Value	Date of Record
Total traded contracts in commodity derivatives	7,63,321	14-Feb-25
Market Cap (Rs crore)	4,73,83,695	27-Sep-24
Capital market turnover (Rs crore)	2,71,245	04-Jun-24
Number of trades in cash market segment (In crore)	8.85	04-Jun-24
Index futures turnover (Rs crore)	1,57,036	04-Jun-24
Index options turnover (Rs crore)	2,13,406	04-Jun-24
Stock futures turnover (Rs crore)	3,98,161	23-Jul-24
Stock options turnover (Rs crore)	20,683	04-Jun-24
Number of trades in equity derivatives segment (In crore)	24.25	19-Jun-24
Currency futures turnover (Rs crore)	99,346	22-Mar-24
Commodity options turnover (Rs crore)	61.8	10-Jan-25

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Premium turnover has been considered for options contracts.

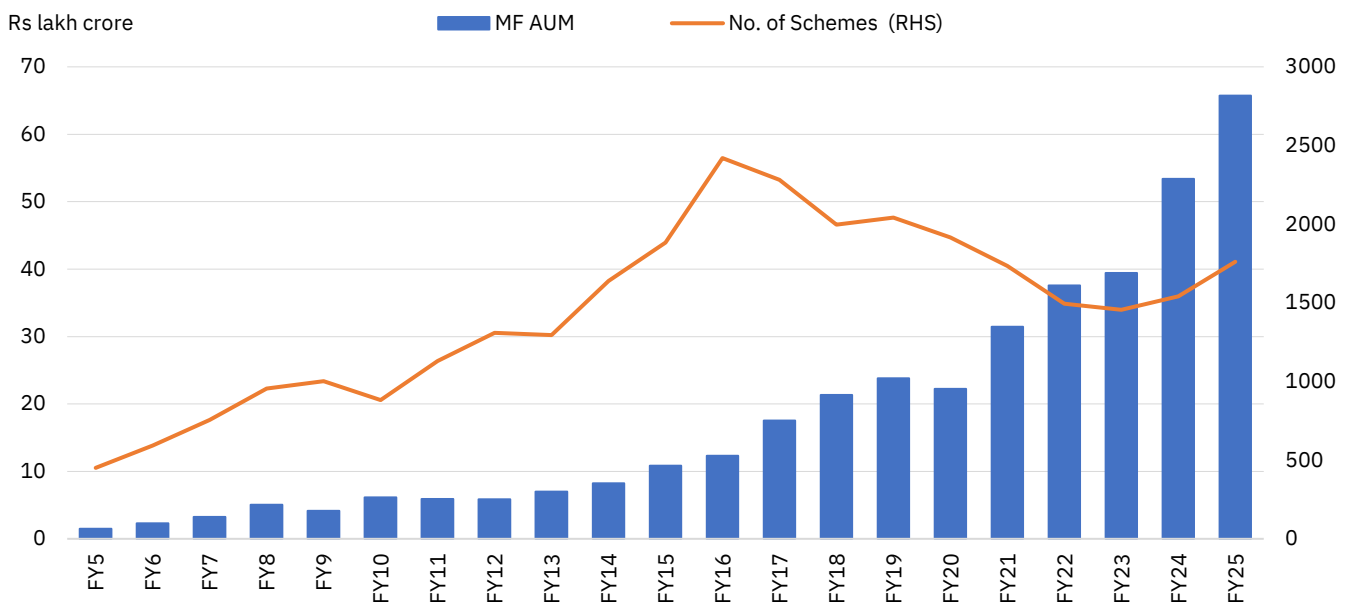
Investment through mutual funds in India

Assets Under Management (AUM) grew six-fold in the last decade reaching Rs 65.7

lakh crore: The Indian mutual fund industry has undergone a transformative journey over the past two decades, with AUM surged from Rs 1.5 lakh crore in FY05 to Rs 65.7 lakh crore in FY25, a ~44-fold increase, growing at a CAGR of ~21%. In terms of average assets under management (AAUM), it increased by 21.3% from Rs 55 lakh crore in FY24 to Rs 66.7 lakh crore in FY25. This increase in growth has been underpinned by rising investor participation, strong market performance, and structural reforms in the capital markets. Notably, AUM saw declines in only four instances FY09, FY11, FY12, and FY20 each coinciding with significant macroeconomic disruptions such as the Global Financial Crisis (GFC), Twin Balance sheet Crisis and Covid-19.

Meanwhile, the number of schemes also surged from 451 in FY05 to a peak of 2420 by FY16. However, this growth underwent a structural reset following SEBI's categorisation and rationalisation regulation 2017, reducing the number of schemes to 1,455 by FY23. In FY25, a modest revival was observed, with the number of schemes reaching 1,760. Interestingly, while AUM grew ~44 times, the number of schemes only increased ~4 times, highlighting the industry's shift towards efficiency, scale, and investor concentration in fewer, high-performing funds. In terms of the nature of schemes, as of FY25, the mutual fund industry comprised of 1,652 open-ended, 100 close-ended, and 8 interval schemes.

Figure 331: Annual trend of total mutual fund schemes and AUM

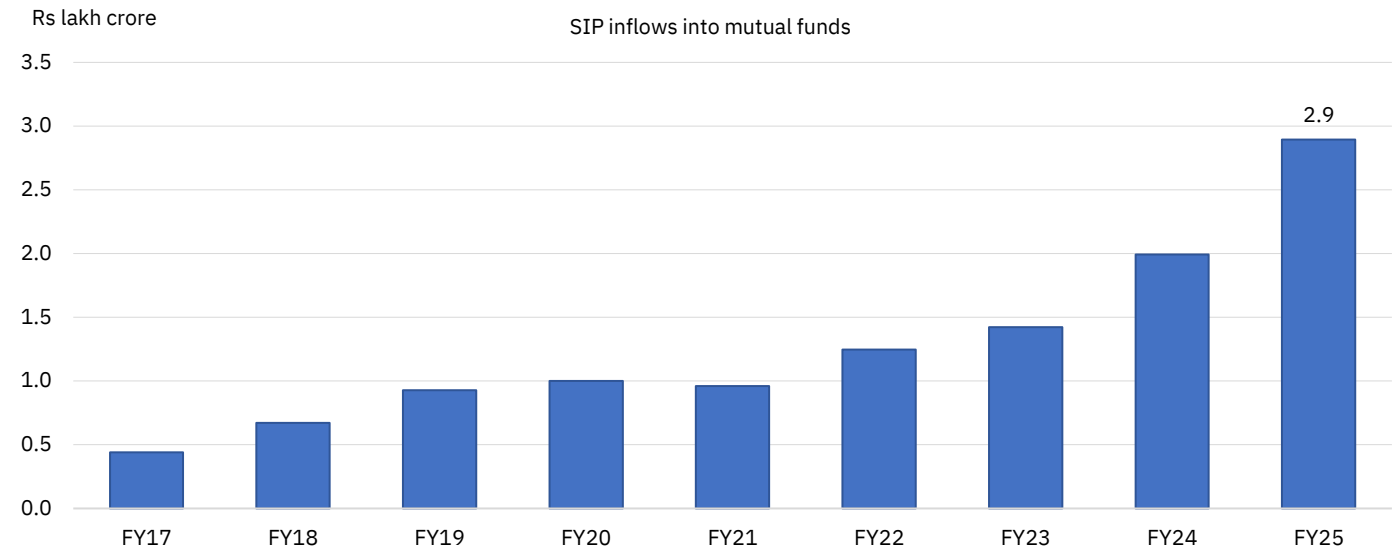


Source: AMFI, NSE EPR. AUM- Assets under Management.

On the retail front, Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs) contribution increased from Rs 43,921 crore in FY17 to nearly Rs 3 lakh crore in FY25 — a more than sixfold increase over eight years, translating to a robust CAGR of 26.6%. Notably, SIP flows crossed Rs 1 lakh crore mark in FY20, experienced a brief drawdown in FY21 amid pandemic-induced volatility, and have posted uninterrupted growth over the past four years. Remarkably, SIP contributions have doubled between FY23 and FY25, rising from Rs 1.4 lakh crore to nearly Rs 3 lakh crore. This parallel growth is attributed to the increasing reliance on SIPs

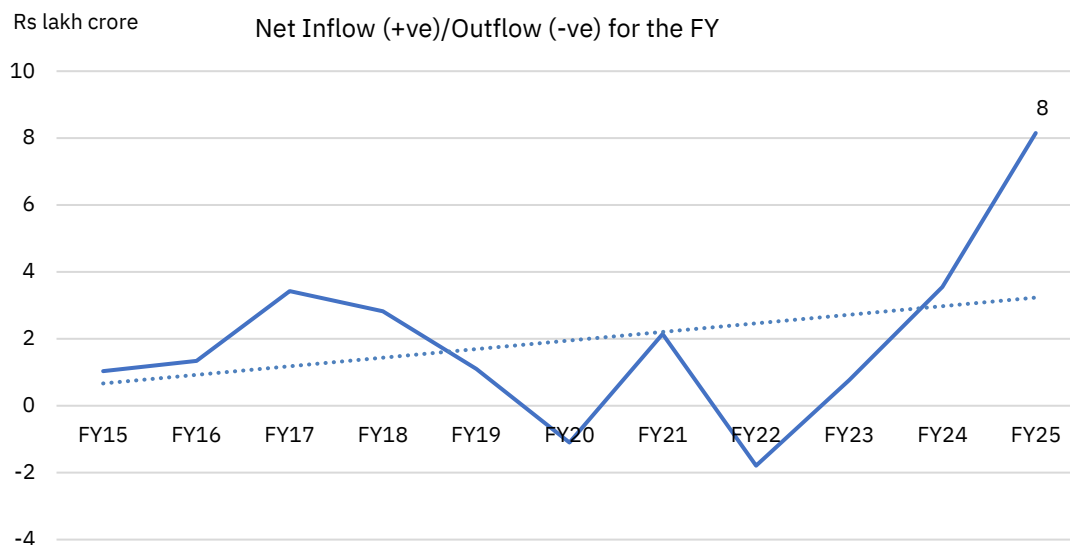
as one of the primary investment routes, driven by stronger market performance, greater scheme variety, and the convenience of digital onboarding.

Figure 332: Annual trend of total investment through SIP



Source: AMFI, NSE EPR.

Net investments flow closely mirrored market fluctuations over the last decade: Over the last decade, net inflows have exhibited sharp increase from over Rs 1 lakh crore in FY15 to an all-time high of Rs 8.2 lakh crore, nearly eight-fold increase in FY25. This substantial growth underscores the increasing depth and maturity of the Indian capital markets, as well as the evolving behaviour of investors. However, the trajectory has not been linear. The industry experienced notable setbacks in FY20 and FY22, registering net outflows of Rs 1.1 lakh crore and Rs 1.8 lakh crore, respectively. These declines were primarily driven by heightened redemption pressures and muted fund mobilization amidst macroeconomic disruptions due to Covid-19 and geo-political uncertainty. Despite these setbacks, investor participation rebounded strongly in subsequent years, reflecting restored confidence and improved market conditions. FY25 marked a significant inflection point, with net inflows rising by over 130% from Rs 3.5 lakh crore in FY24 to Rs 8.2 lakh crore in FY25 attributed to mark-to-market (MTM) gains, sustained SIP inflows, and broader retail participation. On average, the industry recorded approximately Rs 2 lakh crore in annual net inflows during this period, illustrating a strong and growing preference for mutual fund investments as a key wealth creation avenue among Indian investors.

Figure 333: Annual trend of net investment flow through mutual funds


Source: AMFI, NSE EPR.

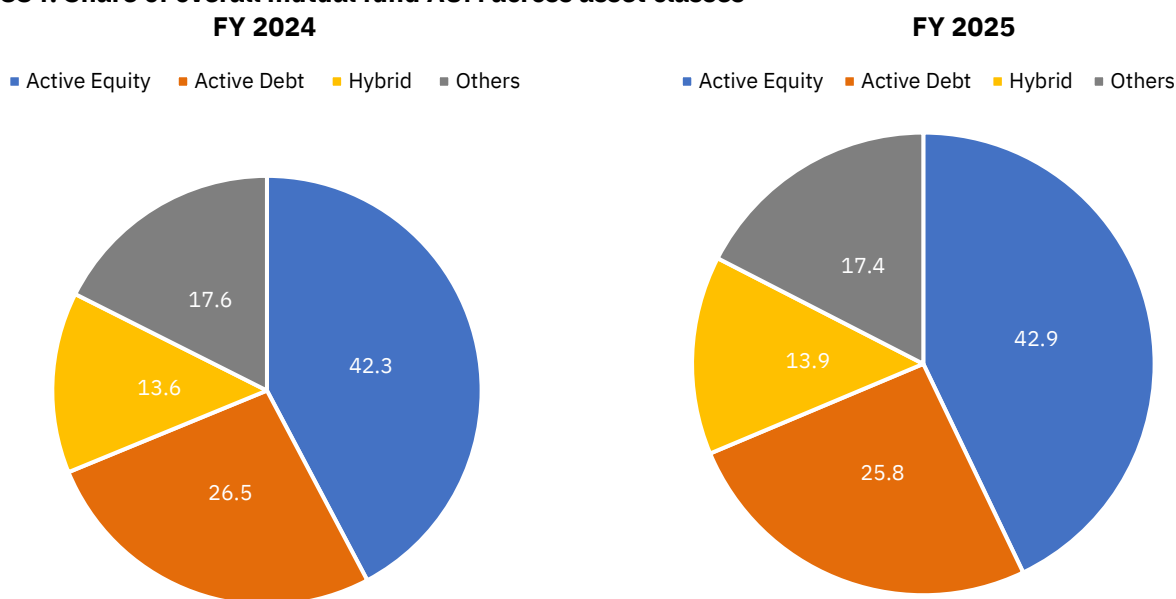
Equity AAUM rose significantly in FY25...: The equity segment of the mutual fund industry witnessed robust growth in FY25, with AAUM reaching an all-time high Rs 36.7 lakh crore. Equity-oriented mutual funds accounted for approximately 55% of the total industry AAUM Rs 66.7 lakh crore, up from 54.2% or Rs 29.8 lakh crore in FY24 translating into a robust 23% growth. This surge in equity AAUM can be attributed to a combination of strong net inflows into equity schemes and Mark-to-Market (MTM) gains driven by sustained market rally. In contrast, the share of debt-oriented mutual funds declined from 30% in FY24 to 28.9% in FY25. Nonetheless, the debt mutual fund category also witnessed a resurgence with AAUM rising by 15.8% to Rs 19.3 lakh crore, indicating renewed investor interest. Hybrid funds also recorded significant traction, with AAUM rising by approximately 14% to Rs 9.3 lakh crore, reflecting a shift in investor preference from traditional debt instruments toward hybrid products, particularly after the removal of indexation benefit on debt mutual funds in 2023, which reduced the tax advantage previously enjoyed by debt schemes. Meanwhile, the 'Other' mutual fund category, comprising commodity ETFs (primarily gold and silver), solution-oriented schemes, and fund-of-funds, grew at a moderate pace of 2.3%, with AAUM reaching Rs 1.5 lakh crore in FY25.

...With increase seen in both active and passive funds: The increase in AAUM during FY25 was driven by strong growth in both active and passive fund categories across equity and debt segments. Within equity mutual funds, AAUM of active equity funds rose by 23.1% to Rs 28.6 lakh crore, while passive equity funds grew by 22.7% to Rs 8 lakh crore, reflecting broad-based investor interest. Notably, within passive equity funds, index funds recorded a substantial 62% growth, reaching Rs 1.6 lakh crore, whereas ETFs grew by 15.6% to Rs 6.4 lakh crore in FY25. Domestic ETFs continued to dominate the passive equity space, accounting for approximately 80% of the total equity passive AAUM. On the debt side, AAUM growth was also led by active funds, which expanded by 17.8%, in contrast to passive debt funds, which grew marginally by 1.8%, indicating a clear investor preference for active debt funds. With the share of passive debt funds declining from 12.3% in FY24 to 10.8% of total debt AAUM in FY25 due to introduction of tax in 2023.

Table 128: Annual trend of average AUM of mutual funds across categories

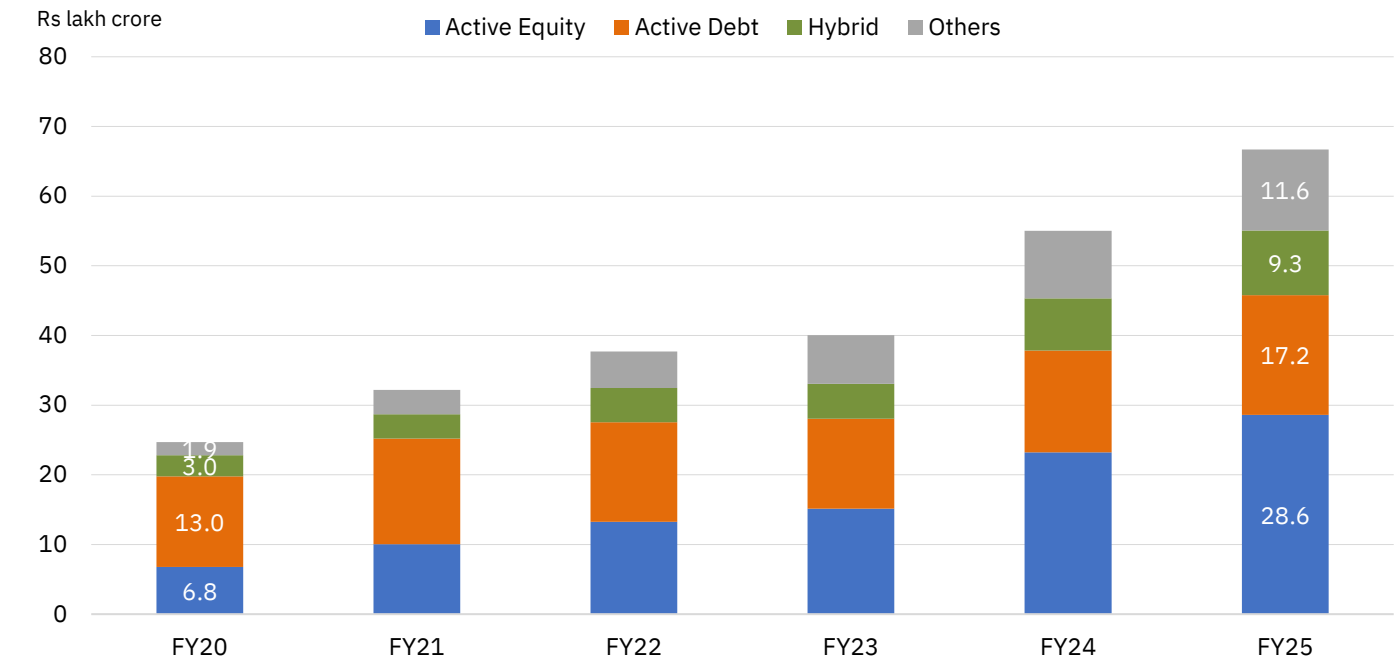
Rs crore	FY 24	FY 25	% share	MoM (%)
Total MF AUM	5,500,728	6,670,186	100.0	21.3
Equity	2,979,946	3,665,578	55.0	23.0
Active	2,324,502	2,861,058	42.9	23.1
Passive	655,445	804,519	12.1	22.7
Index funds	100,528	162,831	2.4	62.0
Domestic	96,164	157,595	2.4	63.9
International	4,364	5,236	0.1	20.0
ETFs	554,917	641,688	9.6	15.6
Domestic	543,953	628,603	9.4	15.6
International	10,964	13,086	0.2	19.4
Debt	1,663,502	1,926,789	28.9	15.8
Active	1,459,503	1,719,147	25.8	17.8
Passive	203,999	207,642	3.1	1.8
Index funds	108,174	110,293	1.7	2.0
ETFs	95,825	97,350	1.5	1.6
Hybrid	749,653	926,103	13.9	23.5
Others*	107,626	151,717	2.3	41

Source: AMFI, NSE EPR. *Others include Gold and silver ETFs, other ETFs and index funds, solution-oriented schemes, interval schemes, FoFs investing overseas in active and passive funds.

Figure 334: Share of overall mutual fund AUM across asset classes


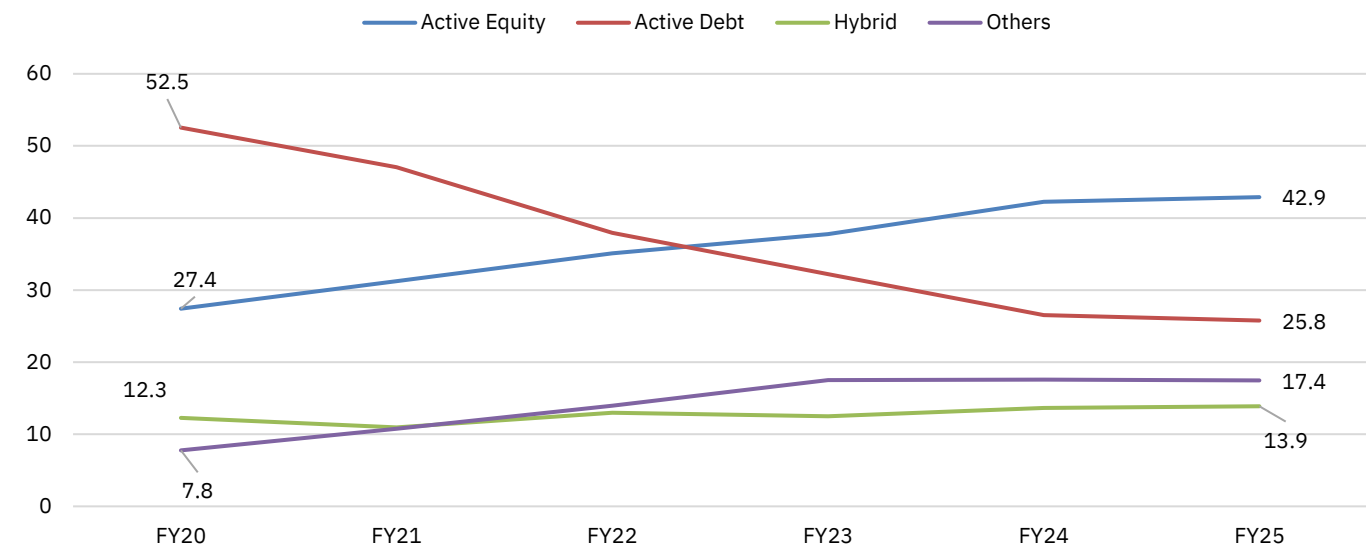
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, AMFI, NSE EPR

Note: Others include all passive funds (Index funds and ETFs), solution-oriented schemes, interval schemes, fund of funds investing overseas in active and passive funds.

Figure 335: Category-wise mutual fund AUM split*


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, AMFI, NSE EPR.

* Others include all passive funds (Index funds and ETFs), solution-oriented schemes, interval schemes, fund of funds investing overseas in active and passive funds.

Figure 336: Category-wise share in mutual fund AUM*


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, AMFI, NSE EPR.

*Others include all passive funds (Index funds and ETFs), solution-oriented schemes, interval schemes, fund of funds investing overseas in active and passive funds.

Silver ETFs led the surge in passive fund growth in FY25: In FY25, passive funds AAUM recorded robust growth of over 20% reaching Rs 11.1 lakh crore, underscoring the growing investor shift towards cost-efficient, index-linked funds. Among passive offerings, Silver ETFs exhibited highest growth, surging by a remarkable 231.7% to Rs 14,816 crore, followed by Gold ETFs, which grew by 90% to Rs 57,101 crore in FY25. This sharp rise in commodity-based ETFs can be largely attributed to the rally in precious metal prices, driven by increased global demand for safe-haven assets amid heightened geopolitical tensions, trade wars, and macroeconomic uncertainty.

In terms of flows, net inflows into passive funds stood at Rs 1.4 lakh crore in FY25, reflecting a 131.2% increase compared to the previous year. However, the inflows were concentrated in selected categories, with only Equity-Oriented ETFs (Domestic ETFs), Equity-Oriented Index Funds, Silver ETFs, Gold ETFs and Fund of fund investing overseas in passive funds recorded positive net flows. All other passive fund categories experienced net outflows, indicating a more discerning and selective approach by investors.

Among the notable trends in passive flows, Silver ETF exhibited an increase in net inflows, of Rs 8,056 crore in FY25 compared to Rs 2,691 crore in FY24. Followed by Gold ETF, which observed an increase from Rs 5,248 crore in FY24 to Rs 14,852 crore in FY25. This surge likely reflects renewed interest in ETFs offering safety and predictability amid rising volatility in global equity markets and persistent geopolitical risks. The growing traction in these funds' points to an evolving investor preference toward diversification and capital preservation, particularly during periods of global economic stress

Table 129: Annual trend of average AUM of passive mutual funds across categories

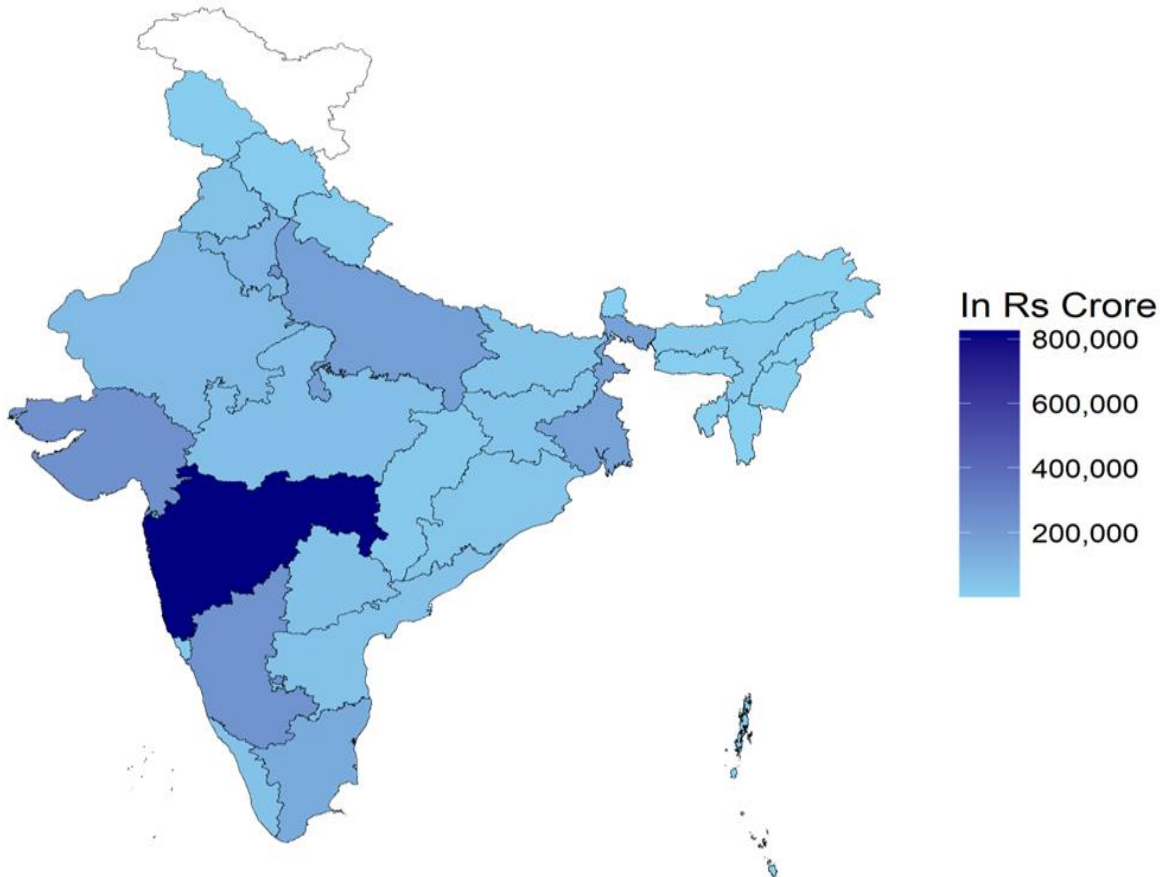
Rs crore	AAUM			Net Flows	
Passive funds	FY24	FY25	% Change	FY24	FY25
Equity oriented ETFs (Domestic)	543,953	628,603	15.6%	29,466	66,116
Equity oriented ETFs (Intl.)	10,964	13,086	19.4%	-176	-38
Equity oriented Index Funds (Domestic)	96,164	157,595	63.9%	24,706	65,089
Equity oriented Index Funds (Intl)	4,364	5,236	20.0%	-2	175
FoFs investing overseas in active funds	17,322	18,154	4.8%	-3,866	-909
FoFs investing overseas in passive funds	8,024	8,134	1.4%	723	-1,155
Gold ETF	30,032	57,101	90.1%	5,248	14,852
Income/Debt Index Funds (ex Target Maturity)	14,723	14,268	-3.1%	-484	-724
Income/Debt Index Funds (Target Maturity)	93,449	96,025	2.8%	-8,071	-5,231
Income/Debt Oriented ETFs	95,824	97,350	1.6%	10,914	-6,078
Other Index Funds	3,299	3,498	6.0%	-460	-3
Silver ETF	4,467	14,816	231.7%	2,691	8,056
Grand Total	922,585	1,113,865	20.7%	60,689	140,320

Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, AMFI, NSE EPR.

Equity AUM concentration persists at state level despite industry expansion: Despite the remarkable growth of the Indian mutual fund industry, equity AUM remains heavily concentrated in a few industrialized states. In FY25, while there was a marginal decline in concentration, the top 10 states contributed 78.6% and the top 5 states contributed 59.4% compared to 78.7% and 59.6%, respectively, in FY24. Within the leading states, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Gujarat witnessed robust growth of 26%, 25%, 25%, 25%, and 23% in equity AUM in FY25. However, both Maharashtra and Gujarat saw slight declines in their share of total AUM, which fell to 28.7% and 8.2%, indicating incremental gains in other states. Apart from the top five contributors, only West Bengal held a share exceeding 5% of total AUM, while the remaining states continued to account for less than 5% individually a reflection of the concentration that still characterizes mutual fund penetration.

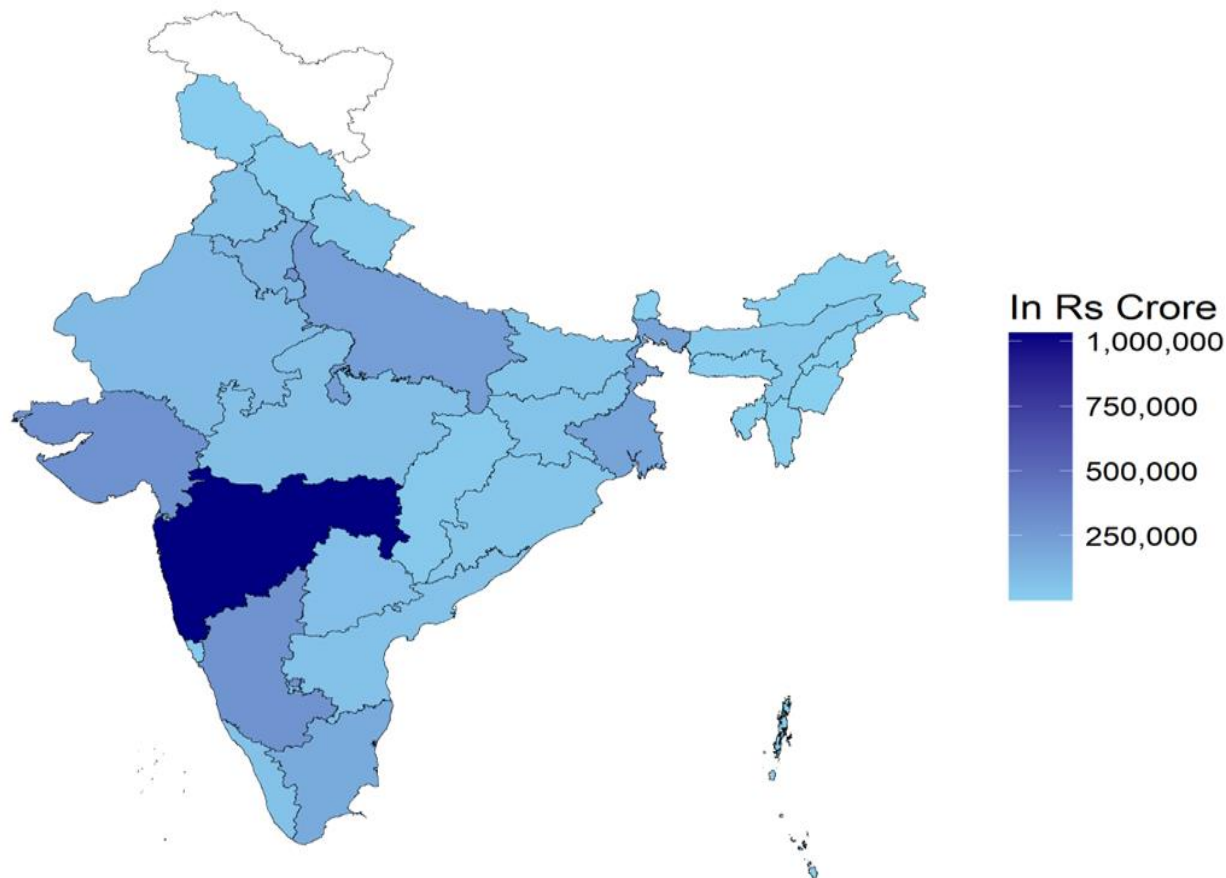
Every state has seen an increase in equity AUM wherein some states observed a faster pace while other slower pace. Smaller and previously underrepresented regions such as Lakshadweep (85.2%) and Mizoram (48.8%) reported the highest growth rates in FY25, highlighting the gradual but meaningful spread of mutual fund awareness and participation beyond traditional financial hubs. Interestingly, none of the top 5 equity AUM-contributing states appeared among those with the highest percentage growth, underscoring the untapped potential in emerging geographies.

Figure 337: State-wise distribution of equity-oriented mutual fund AUM in FY 2024



Source: AMFI, NSE EPR. Note: The map is created using the state-level shapefile (<https://github.com/AnujTiwari/India-State-and-Country-Shapefile-Updated-Jan-2020>)

Figure 338: State-wise distribution of equity-oriented mutual fund AUM FY 2025



Source: AMFI, NSE EPR. Note: The map is created using the state-level shapefile (<https://github.com/AnujTiwari/India-State-and-Country-Shapefile-Updated-Jan-2020>)

FY25 records second highest fund mobilization through new schemes in a decade:

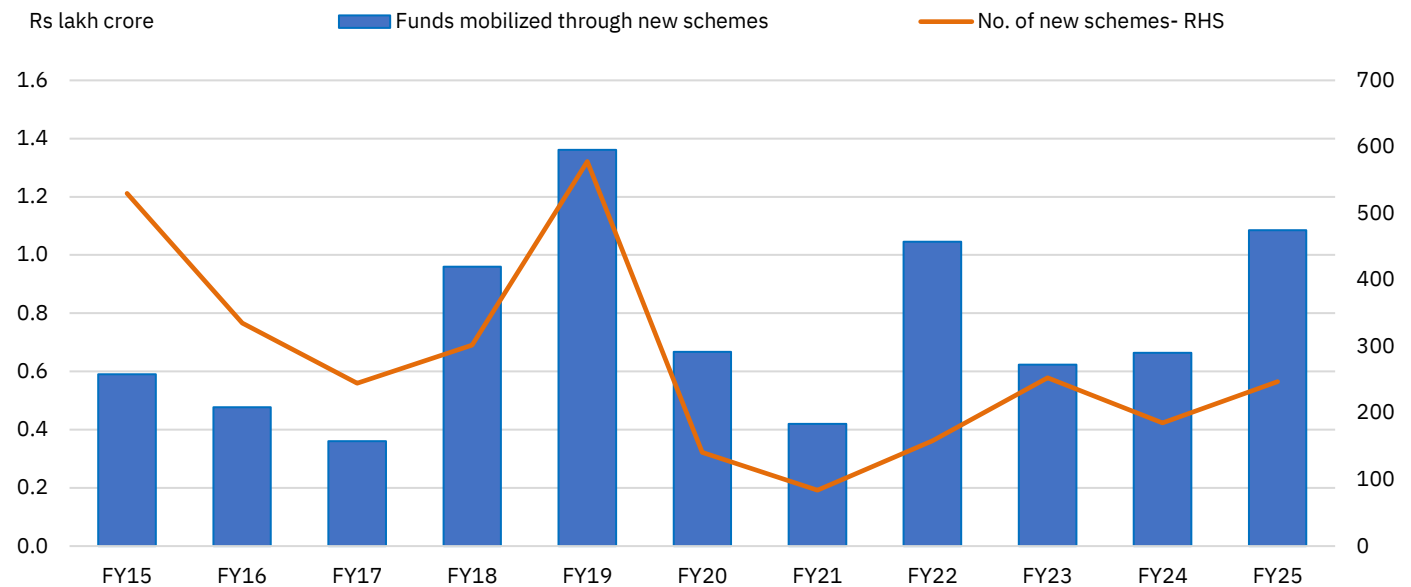
FY25 marked a significant rebound in new fund offerings, with mutual funds mobilizing more than Rs 1 lakh crore through new schemes, the second highest fundraise in the past decade, following FY19. This represents a growth of over 60% compared to FY24 and reflects renewed investor confidence, particularly in equity-oriented schemes. The rise also indicates growing interest in thematic, sectoral, and passive products, supported by product innovation and the evolving investment landscape.

In terms of volume, the number of new schemes launched rose by 33.5% in FY25 to 247, up from 185 in FY24. This growth underscores the asset management industry's proactive approach to catering to diverse investor needs through differentiated offerings. It also reflects the expanding investor base, driven by digital adoption, increasing awareness, and broader market participation. In contrast, FY21 recorded the lowest number of new launches (84) and the second-lowest fund mobilization in the decade, primarily due to pandemic-related uncertainties and regulatory restrictions limiting scheme proliferation.

FY25 also stood out in terms of fund mobilized per scheme, averaging Rs 439.2 crore, the highest in the last three years. This marked an improvement from Rs 359 crore in FY24, indicating both increased ticket size and more effective fund-raising by AMCs. Unlike some earlier years where high per-scheme mobilization was driven by a fall in the number of schemes launched, FY25 achieved this milestone through a combined rise in both the

number of schemes and the total amount raised — signaling a more robust and confident investor response to new offerings.

Figure 339: Annual trend of total investment through new schemes



Source: AMFI, NSE EPR.

Comparison of trading activities across major exchanges globally

FY25 unfolded amid global uncertainty, sharp market shifts, and contrasting regional performances. US equities led developed markets for most of the year, driven by strong gains in large-cap tech stocks. However, sentiment reversed in the final quarter as renewed tariff threats prompted a rotation toward European markets. Emerging markets struggled overall due to capital outflows, currency weakness, and soft external demand. China stood out with a strong recovery, supported by targeted policy measures, improved credit conditions and growing optimism around its AI sector. Developed market equities, measured by the MSCI World Index, rose 5.6%, dropping from a 23% rally in FY24. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index posted a similar gain, led mainly by China and India. In Asia, equity performance was mixed. India delivered a 5.3% return, underpinned by resilient domestic growth, though foreign outflows and global risk-aversion tempered gains. China's markets rallied late in the year, pushing the Shanghai Composite up 9.7 percent. Hong Kong outperformed with a 39.8% surge. In contrast, Japan's Nikkei 225 fell 11.8%, as investor sentiment soured in response to escalating US trade tensions and concerns about a slowdown in global demand.

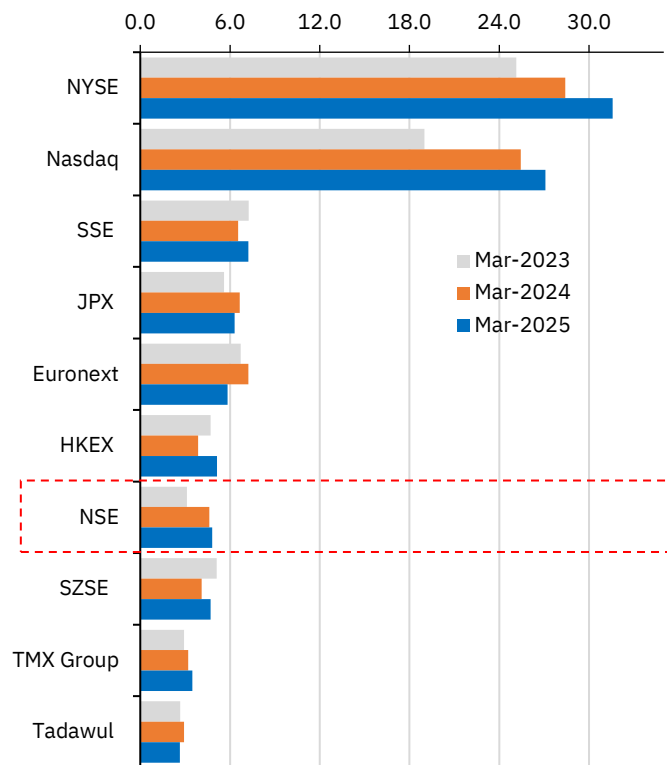
This section explores the overall trend of trading patterns and shifts in the securities market over the past three years in various segments across global stock exchanges. We used data from the World Federation of Exchanges (WFE) over the period Jan'14-Mar'25, covering a total of 150 exchanges, the majority of which are from EMEA region, followed by Asia-Pacific, and the rest from the Americas. We have also highlighted NSE's share across asset classes in cash and spot markets based on market capitalization and trading activity. The key takeaways of the analysis are as follows.

- Market capitalization of major exchanges remains stable, with NSE now in 7th position:** Major exchanges, barring NSE, SSE and HKEX, had a lackluster performance in the month gone by. NYSE led with a market capitalization of US\$31.6 tn (+11.2% YoY), albeit with a minor dip in the closing month of FY25 (-0.2% MoM). Followed by Nasdaq (US\$27.1 tn), posting decent growth (+6.5% YoY). Meanwhile, SSE and JPX occupied the third and fourth position with US\$7.2 tn (+10.2% YoY) and US\$6.3 tn (-5.1% YoY). Euronext stood at fifth position with a market cap of US\$5.8 tn (-19.3% YoY). NSE stood at the seventh position with US\$4.8 tn (+4.3% YoY), reflective of sequential surge of 10.2% MoM in Mar'25.
- NSE slips to the third position in equity market trades:** In Mar'25, SZSE maintained its leading position among global equity exchanges in terms of number of trades, with 140 crore trades. Followed by SSE, which secured the second spot, with 92 crore trades. NSE slipped to the third place, with 70 crore trades. Meanwhile, Nasdaq advanced one position to claim the fourth place, with 42 crore trades and KRX slipped to the fifth position with 35 crore trades.
- NSE continues to lead in equity derivatives in terms of contracts traded:** In the first three months of the calendar year, NSE retained its leading position (883 crore contracts), accounting for more than half of the equity derivatives contracts traded, globally. Notably, B3 maintained its second position with a share of 11.9% (195 crore contracts traded), representing nearly one-fourth of NSE's volume during the same period. TSE held steady in third place, capturing around 4.7% share (77 crore contracts), followed sequentially by CBOE Global in fourth position with a 4.6% share (75 crore contracts), and BIST in fifth place with a 3.9% share (64 crore contracts).
- NSE retains fourth position in stock futures and options segment:** In the preceding month, NSE retained its fourth position within the stock futures segment, recording 4.1 crore contracts traded (-5.4% MoM). The top three positions were

held by BIST (24.4 crore contracts, +35.1% MoM), KRX (14.1 crore contracts, -6.2% MoM), B3 (13.9 crore contracts). Meanwhile within the stock options segment, TSE secured the top spot (21.9 crore contracts, -17.8% MoM), followed by Nasdaq in second position (17.3 crore contracts, -10.9% MoM), CBOE Global in third spot (15.4 crore contracts, -1.4% MoM) and NSE in fourth place (14.1 crore contracts, -8.9% MoM).

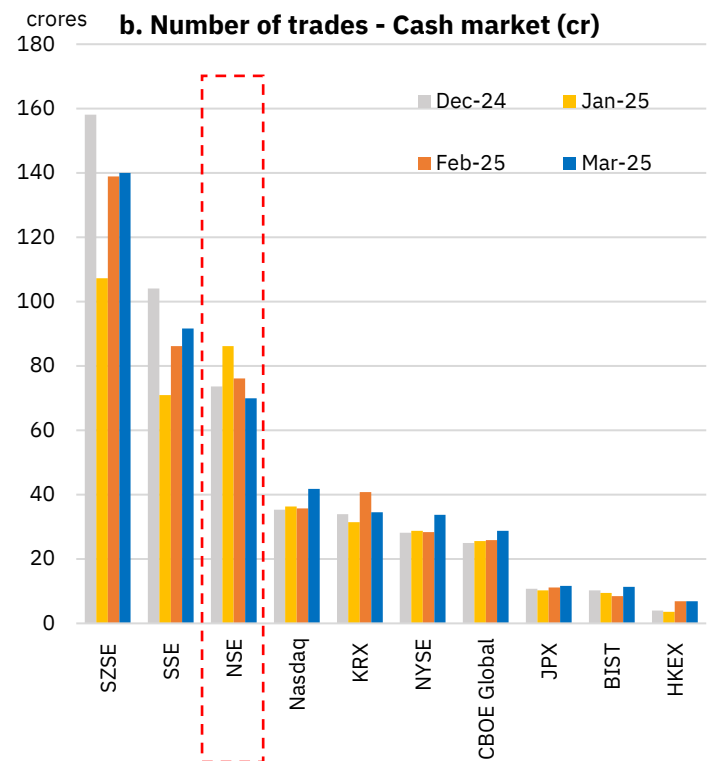
- **NSE nosedives in the index futures segment; while it retains its first position in index options:** In month gone by, the index future segment of NSE nosedived to 0.36 crore contracts (-91.7% MoM), significantly falling after posting moderate growth in the previous few months. Meanwhile, the top two positions continued to be held by B3 (38.5 crore contracts) and CME Group (16.8 crore contracts, +54.5% MoM). Within the index options segment, NSE maintained its leading position, trading 245.2 crore contracts, with a substantial growth (17.1% MoM). CBOE Global with 11.1 crore contracts (+30.4% MoM) and KRX with 5.2 crore contracts (+1% MoM) retained their second and third positions, respectively.
- **NSE retains fifth and sixth positions in currency futures & options segment, respectively:** In the preceding month, NSE retained its fifth position in the currency futures segment, recording 0.9 crore contracts (-24.2% MoM). B3 remained the leader with 6.4 crore contracts, followed by CME Group in second place with 2.7 crore contracts (+41.5% MoM). Within the currency options segment, NSE retained its sixth position, trading merely 0.01 crore contracts (-39.9% MoM). JSE continue to lead this segment with 0.2 crore contracts (+160.6% MoM), followed by CME Group at second place with 0.15 crore contracts (+16.9% MoM).
- **NSE slips to the second position in new listings:** In the first three months of the calendar year, seven of the top ten global exchanges recorded growth in the number of new listings. NSE registered 33 new listings and accounted for a little more than a tenth of global IPO listings. Nasdaq climbed up to the first position with 46 new listings during the same period. KRX secured the third position with 23 new listings (share: 8.5%), while HKEX, SZSE, and JPX occupied the fourth spot, each recording 15 new listings (share: 5.6% each).

Figure 340: Domestic market cap of top ranked exchanges*



Source: WFE monthly statistics, NSE EPR

Figure 341: Number of trades in Cash market of top ten exchanges*



Source: WFE monthly statistics, NSE EPR

Table 130: No. of trades (crore) in the top 10 exchanges in cash market*

Exchange	2023	2024	2025 (Jan-Mar)
SZSE	1063.6	1290.9	386.2
SSE	749.9	931.2	248.8
NSE	553.5	956.9	232.2
Nasdaq	472.6	457.0	113.7
KRX	391.2	406.9	106.8
NYSE	302.9	313.8	90.9
CBOE Global	297.6	292.7	80.3
JPX	102.8	133.5	33.1
BIST	165.8	149.1	29.3
HKEX	36.6	46.3	17.3

Source: WFE monthly statistics, NSE EPR

Note: The data has been sorted on the basis of 2025TD (Jan-Mar) figures

Table 131: Global market share of trades in the top 10 exchanges in cash market*

Exchange	2023	2024	2025 (Jan-Mar)
SZSE	25.7%	25.9%	28.9%
SSE	18.1%	18.7%	18.6%
NSE	13.4%	19.2%	17.3%
Nasdaq	11.4%	9.2%	8.5%
KRX	9.5%	8.2%	8.0%
NYSE	7.3%	6.3%	6.8%
CBOE Global	7.2%	5.9%	6.0%
JPX	2.5%	2.7%	2.5%
BIST	4.0%	3.0%	2.2%
HKEX	0.9%	0.9%	1.3%

Source: WFE monthly statistics, NSE EPR

Note: The data has been sorted on the basis of 2025TD (Jan-Mar) figures

Table 132: No. of contracts traded (cr) in the top 10 exchanges in equity derivatives segment*

Exchange	2023	2024	2025 (Jan-Mar)
NSE	8,021	12,397	883
B3 #	680	751	195
TSE	122	237	77
CBOE Global	239	254	75
BIST	195	186	64
KRX	185	240	62
Nasdaq	178	204	56
CME Group	167	173	49
NYSE	106	135	36
DBAG	114	110	30

Source: WFE monthly statistics, NSE EPR

Note: The data has been sorted on the basis of 2025TD (Jan-Mar) figures
Feb'25 data has been used for Mar'25 for B3 due to its unavailability on the WFE portal.

Table 133: Global market share of contracts traded in the top 10 exchanges in equity derivatives segment*

Exchange	2023	2024	2025 (Jan-Mar)
NSE	74.1%	81.7%	53.9%
B3 #	6.3%	5.0%	11.9%
TSE	1.1%	1.6%	4.7%
CBOE Global	2.2%	1.7%	4.6%
BIST	1.8%	1.2%	3.9%
KRX	1.7%	1.6%	3.8%
Nasdaq	1.6%	1.3%	3.4%
CME Group	1.5%	1.1%	3.0%
NYSE	1.0%	0.9%	2.2%
DBAG	1.1%	0.7%	1.8%

Source: WFE monthly statistics, NSE EPR

Note: The data has been sorted on the basis of 2025TD (Jan-Mar) figures
Feb'25 data has been used for Mar'25 for B3 due to its unavailability on the WFE portal.

Table 134: Number of contracts traded (cr) traded in Stock futures of top-ranked exchanges*

Exchange	2023 (Jan-Mar)	2024 (Jan-Mar)	2025 (Jan-Mar)	% YoY
BIST	44.6	44.4	61.4	38.4
B3 #	41.0	37.0	47.3	27.7
KRX	22.7	28.5	40.4	41.9
NSE	6.9	10.1	13.5	33.2
DBAG	1.9	2.1	3.7	77.5
PSE	0.9	2.0	2.2	9.4
TAIFEX	0.9	1.5	1.3	-12.5
TFEX	1.5	0.8	0.6	-21.3
IFEU	0.4	0.3	0.4	33.3
BME	0.6	0.4	0.3	-4.5

Source: WFE monthly statistics, NSE EPR

Note: The data has been sorted on the basis of 2025TD figures
Feb'25 data has been used for Mar'25 for B3 due to its unavailability on the WFE portal.

Table 135: Number of contracts traded (cr) traded in Stock options of top-ranked exchanges*

Exchange	2023 (Jan-Mar)	2024 (Jan-Mar)	2025 (Jan-Mar)	% YoY
TSE	10.3	52.4	77.4	47.7
Nasdaq	45.4	47.5	55.4	16.6
NSE	21.1	33.4	48.7	31.6
CBOE Global	36.9	35.4	46.6	45.8
NYSE	29.3	31.9	36.2	13.3
B3 #	42.8	68.2	33.7	-50.7
MIAX	24.6	25.7	29.7	15.7
ISE	13.4	18.5	24.4	31.6
HKEX	4.0	3.9	5.8	48.1
DBAG	5.0	4.5	5.6	25.1

Source: WFE monthly statistics, NSE EPR

Note: The data has been sorted on the basis of 2025TD figures
Feb'25 data has been used for Mar'25 for B3 due to its unavailability on the WFE portal.

Table 136: Number of contracts traded (cr) in Index futures of top ranked exchanges*

Exchange	2023 (Jan-Mar)	2024 (Jan-Mar)	2025 (Jan-Mar)	% YoY
B3 #	98.3	105.3	104.7	-0.5
CME Group	37.0	31.3	39.4	25.8
DBAG	14.5	10.4	10.4	0.5
JPX	7.4	9.6	9.0	-6.2
SGX	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.2
HKEX	3.5	3.8	3.9	1.8
CFFEX	1.7	2.9	3.1	6.6
TAIFEX	2.3	2.3	3.0	25.9
KRX	3.0	2.8	2.4	-11.8
ICE Futures US	1.5	1.3	1.4	11.1

Source: WFE monthly statistics, NSE EPR

Note: The data has been sorted on the basis of 2025TD figures

Feb'25 data has been used for Mar'25 for B3 due to its unavailability on the WFE portal.

Table 137: Number of contracts traded (cr) in Index options of top ranked exchanges*

Exchange	2023 (Jan-Mar)	2024 (Jan-Mar)	2025 (Jan-Mar)	% YoY
NSE	1,416.9	2,900.5	815.6	-71.9
CBOE Global	22.3	24.9	28.6	14.8
KRX	18.8	18.5	15.4	-17.0
B3 #	12.1	9.6	10.3	6.5
DBAG	8.3	10.5	9.3	-10.8
CME Group	0.6	0.4	9.0	2,324.9
TAIFEX	3.8	4.6	3.7	-18.8
CFFEX	1.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
TASE	0.7	0.6	1.0	48.9
HKEX	1.0	0.9	0.8	-14.4

Source: WFE monthly statistics, NSE EPR

Note: The data has been sorted on the basis of 2025TD figures

Feb'25 data has been used for Mar'25 for B3 due to its unavailability on the WFE portal.

Table 138: Number of contracts traded (cr) in Currency futures of top ranked exchanges*

Exchange	2023 (Jan-Mar)	2024 (Jan-Mar)	2025 (Jan-Mar)	% YoY
B3 #	19.8	14.6	20.1	37.3
CME Group	5.7	5.8	6.6	14.7
MTR.BA	4.7	3.5	4.9	40.9
NSE	29.4	19.7	3.7	-81.4
KRX	3.0	2.7	3.5	28.7
SGX	0.9	1.2	1.8	52.2
BIST	1.4	1.2	1.8	42.6
JSE	0.8	0.9	1.2	32.5
HKEX	0.1	0.5	0.7	53.8
BMV	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.7

Source: WFE monthly statistics, NSE EPR

Note: The data has been sorted on the basis of 2025TD figures

Feb'25 data has been used for Mar'25 for B3 due to its unavailability on the WFE portal.

Table 139: Number of contracts traded (cr) in Currency options of top ranked exchanges*

Exchange	2023 (Jan-Mar)	2024 (Jan-Mar)	2025 (Jan-Mar)	% YoY
JSE	0.8	0.4	0.4	-6.2
CME Group	0.3	0.2	0.4	67.0
TASE	0.3	0.2	0.3	62.2
B3 #	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.2
BIST	0.0	0.0	0.1	71.1
NSE	106.6	81.1	0.0	-100.0
SGX	0.0	0.0	0.0	233.1
BET	0.0	0.0	0.0	-32.7
MX	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0
BMV	0.0	0.0	0.0	-16.7

Source: WFE monthly statistics, NSE EPR

Note: The data has been sorted on the basis of 2025TD figures

Feb'25 data has been used for Mar'25 for B3 due to its unavailability on the WFE portal.

Table 140: Number of Total New Listings in IPO of top ranked exchanges*

Exchange	2023 (Jan-Mar)	2024 (Jan-Mar)	2025 (Jan-Mar)	YoY (%)
Nasdaq	30	22	46	109.1%
NSE	22	59	33	-44.1%
KRX	15	14	23	64.3%
HKEX	17	12	15	25.0%
SZSE	23	11	15	36.4%
JPX	16	19	15	-21.1%
KLSE	10	8	14	75.0%
Tadawul	7	9	12	33.3%
BIST	8	8	12	50.0%
NYSE	1	18	11	-38.9%
All	276	268	270	0.7%

Source: WFE monthly statistics, NSE EPR

Note: 1) The new listings data for NSE excludes REITs.

2) The data has been sorted on the basis of 2025TD figures

Table 141: Global share of Total New Listing in IPO of top ranked exchanges*

Exchange	2023 (Jan-Mar)	2024 (Jan-Mar)	2025 (Jan-Mar)
Nasdaq	10.9%	8.2%	17.0%
NSE	8.0%	22.0%	12.2%
KRX	5.4%	5.2%	8.5%
HKEX	6.2%	4.5%	5.6%
SZSE	8.3%	4.1%	5.6%
JPX	5.8%	7.1%	5.6%
KLSE	3.6%	3.0%	5.2%
Tadawul	2.5%	3.4%	4.4%
BIST	2.9%	3.0%	4.4%
NYSE	0.4%	6.7%	4.1%

Source: WFE monthly statistics, NSE EPR

Note: 1) The new listings data for NSE excludes REITs.

2) The data has been sorted on the basis of 2025TD figures

* ASX -Australian Securities Exchange, BIST -Borsa Istanbul, BME -Spanish Exchanges, BMV-Bolsa Mexicana de Valores, BET-Budapest Stock Exchange, BYMA -Bolsa y Mercados Argentinos, CBOE -Chicago Board Options Exchange, CFFEX-China Financial Futures Exchange, DBAG -Deutsche Boerse AG, Euronext-Euronext, HKEX -Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing, IDX-Indonesia Stock Exchange, IFB-Iran Fara Bourse Securities Exchange, India INX -India International Exchange, ISE -International Securities Exchange, JPX -Japan Exchange Group, JSE -Johannesburg Stock Exchange, KRX -Korea Exchange, MIAx -MIAx Exchange Group, MOEX -Moscow Exchange, MTR.BA-Matba Rofex, MX -Bourse de Montreal, Nasdaq- US - Nasdaq, NSE-National Stock Exchange of India, NYSE-NYSE, SET-The Stock Exchange of Thailand, SGX - Singapore Exchange, SIX-SIX Swiss Exchange, SSE -Shanghai Stock Exchange, SZSE -Shenzhen Stock Exchange, Tadawul -Saudi Exchange (Tadawul), TAIEX-Taiwan Stock Exchange, TAIEX -Taiwan Futures Exchange, TASE -Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange, TFEX -Thailand Futures Exchange, TMX Group-TMX Group, TSE -Tehran Stock Exchange, LSE Group-LSE Group London Stock Exchange, PSE-Pakistan Stock Exchange, CME Group-CME Group, CBOE Europe-CBOE Europe, B3-B3 - Brasil Bolsa Balcão, DGCX-Dubai Gold and Commodities Exchange, CBOE Global-CBOE Global Markets, ICE Futures US-ICE Futures US, MSE-Metropolitan Stock Exchange of India, CBOE Futures-CBOE Futures Exchange, ICE Futures Europe-ICE Futures Europe, Athens-Athens Stock Exchange, GPW-Warsaw Stock Exchange, IFEU-ICE Futures Europe, BME -BME Spanish, IFUS-ICE Futures US, NSX-National Stock Exchange of Australia, BSE-BSE India Limited, BVC-Bolsa de Valores de Colombia, NSEIX-NSE IX India, Bursa Malaysia - KLSE. Only WFE member exchanges are included in the analysis.

Policy developments

Financial instruments are inherently risky, and this risk can never be fully eliminated. To manage these risks, derivatives—specifically designed to hedge or transfer risk—were introduced. Among them, equity index derivatives have emerged as widely used instruments for risk management. However, while derivatives serve critical functions, excessive retail participation, often without adequate understanding, could lead to significant investor losses and heightened systemic risks. In response, SEBI has exercised its regulatory mandate on multiple occasions to safeguard investors and preserve market stability. This note traces key regulatory interventions by SEBI over time, highlighting three pivotal moments when SEBI issued circulars and a consultation paper aimed at strengthening investor protection and fostering orderly growth of the derivatives market.

Managing risk in equity derivatives: SEBI's key regulatory interventions

Jul 16, 2004	Position Limits for Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) in Exchange traded Equity Index Derivatives Contracts <p>The SEBI circular mandated that FIIs must adhere to position limits in index derivatives, set at Rs 250 crores or 15% of total market open interest (whichever is higher) as per exchange for both index options and futures, covering all contracts on a particular underlying index. Additionally, FIIs short positions in index derivatives cannot exceed their stock holdings in notional value, while long positions must be within their holding of cash, government securities and similar instruments.</p>
Jul 30, 2024	Consultation Paper on Measures to Strengthen Index Derivatives <p>SEBI issued a consultation paper on strengthening the index derivatives framework arises from growing concerns about excessive speculative activity, especially by individual investors. Over years, the Indian derivatives market had experienced a dramatic surge in trading volumes, primarily driven by index options, with a significant shift toward short-tenure weekly contracts. These short-term instruments were particularly attractive to retail traders due to their low premiums near expiry, effectively turning them into high-leverage, low-cost trades. However, as per the analysis, speculative surge, especially around expiry, leads to higher volatility and limited contribution to genuine capital formation. Individual investors were disproportionately affected, with 85-90% incurring losses and transaction costs further worsening their financial outcomes.</p> <p>The existing regulatory framework were not sufficient to address the unique risks posed by this trading behaviour. For instance, methodology for introducing option strikes resulted in excessive dispersion of liquidity across many far-out-of-money contracts, some with negligible chances of being profitable. Consultation paper proposed rationalizing this by limiting the number of strikes. Similarly, while margin requirements exist for futures and short options, there was no explicit mandate for upfront collection of premia from buyers of options. This allowed intraday speculative trades without actual fund commitment. Consultation paper recommended mandating upfront premium collection to ensure better risk containment.</p> <p>Another critical issue was the misuse of calendar spread margin benefits on expiry days. Previously, traders could significantly reduce margin requirements through offsetting positions across expiries. However, consultation paper observed that on expiry days, the underlying</p>

	<p>contracts often behave very differently due to volatility and liquidity imbalances, increasing basis risk. Hence, consultation paper suggested removing calendar spread margin benefits. Similarly, position limits were monitored only at the end of the day, which allowed traders to exceed intraday limits without consequence. Consultation paper proposed real-time monitoring of these limits to prevent systemic risk build-up.</p> <p>The minimum contract size for index derivatives, last updated in 2015, had not kept pace with the threefold rise in index values. Smaller contract sizes encouraged retail participation in high-risk products without adequate capacity to manage those risks. Consultation paper proposed phased increases in contract size to reverse this "sachetization" and reduce speculative retail entry. On product design, the availability of weekly expiries on all trading days had resulted in perpetual short-term speculative opportunities. Consultation paper recommended rationalizing this by permitting only one weekly contract on a benchmark index per exchange, to curb excessive volatility. Further, volatility spikes and speculative trading are most pronounced in the final minutes before expiry. Earlier, margins remained static even during high-risk window. Consultation paper proposed increasing the Extreme Loss Margin (ELM) by 3% on the day before expiry and by another 5% on the expiry day to build a buffer against sudden adverse price movements and protect market integrity.</p>
Oct 1, 2024	<p>Measures Taken to Overcome Equity Index derivatives</p> <p>SEBI introduced a series of measures to strengthen the equity index derivatives based on recommendation stated in the consultation paper. SEBI mandated the upfront collection of option premiums from buyers to curb unchecked leverage, and removed calendar spread margin benefits on the day of contract expiry due to heightened basis risk. Intraday monitoring of position limits is now required to detect violations earlier, replacing the current end-of-day-only surveillance. The minimum contract value was increased to Rs 15 lakhs (from Rs 5 lakhs) to reflect market growth and to limit retail participation. Additionally, weekly expiry products were rationalized. Each exchange can offer them on only one benchmark index to reduce the hyperactive, short-duration trading that contributes to market instability. Finally, SEBI increased the Extreme Loss Margin (ELM) by 2% on expiry days to better cover tail risk from sharp, unpredictable price swings.</p>

Annual macro snapshot

	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24*	FY25#
National income								
GDP (Current) (Rs lakh crore)	170.9	189.0	201.0	198.5	236.0	268.9	301.2	331.0
GDP (Current) Growth (%)	11.0	10.6	6.4	-1.2	18.9	14.0	12.0	9.9
GDP (Constant) Growth (%)	6.8	6.5	3.9	-5.8	9.7	7.6	9.2	6.5
IIP (Constant) Growth (%)	6.2	5.8	3.9	-4.2	8.8	7.0	7.6	
Agriculture growth (%)	6.6	2.1	6.2	4.0	4.6	4.7	1.4	
Industry growth (%)	5.9	5.3	-1.4	-0.4	12.2	2.1	9.5	
Services growth (%)	6.3	7.2	6.4	-8.4	9.2	10.0	7.6	
Per Capita GDP (Curr) (Rs)	1,31,743	1,44,620	1,52,504	1,48,586	1,72,422	1,94,451	2,15,935	2,35,108
Prices								
CPI Inflation (%)	3.6	3.4	4.8	6.2	5.5	6.7	5.4	4.6
Food & beverages (%)	2.2	0.7	6.0	7.3	4.2	6.7	7.0	6.7
Core inflation (%)	4.5	5.8	4.0	5.3	6.1	6.3	4.4	3.6
WPI Inflation (%)	2.9	4.3	1.7	1.3	13.0	9.4	(0.7)	2.2
Primary articles (%)	1.4	2.7	6.8	1.7	10.3	10.0	3.5	5.2
Fuel & power (%)	8.2	11.5	-1.8	-8.0	32.5	28.1	(4.6)	-1.3
Manuf. prods (%)	2.8	3.7	0.3	2.8	11.1	5.6	(1.7)	1.7
Money, banking & interest rates								
Money supply (M3) growth (%)	9.2	10.5	8.9	12.2	8.8	9.0	11.2	
Aggregate deposit growth (%)	6.2	10.0	7.9	11.4	8.9	9.6	13.5	
Bank credit growth (%)	10.0	13.3	6.1	5.6	8.6	15.0	20.2	
Non-food credit growth (%)	10.2	13.4	6.1	5.5	8.7	15.4	20.2	
Cash Reserve Ratio (% eop)	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.0
Bank Rate (% eop)	6.25	6.50	4.65	4.25	4.25	6.75	6.75	6.50
Public Finance								
GOI rev. receipts growth (%)	4.4	8.2	8.5	-3.0	32.8	9.8	14.5	13.2
Gross tax receipts growth (%)	11.8	8.4	-3.4	0.9	33.7	12.7	13.5	11.2
GOI Expenditure growth (%)	8.4	8.1	16.0	30.7	8.1	10.5	6.0	8.5
Subsidies growth (%)	-4.4	-0.7	17.7	189.0	-33.5	14.7	-24.7	-1.6
Interest expense growth (%)	10.0	10.2	5.1	11.1	18.5	15.3	14.6	7.0
External transactions								
Exports growth (%)	10.1	8.8	-5.2	-7.1	45.1	6.7	-3.0	0.1
POL exports growth (%)	18.8	24.5	-11.6	-37.6	162.8	43.9	-13.5	-24.8
Non-POL exports (%)	9.0	6.6	-4.1	-2.5	33.7	-0.4	-0.1	6.1
Imports growth (%)	21.2	10.5	-7.8	-17.1	56.2	16.3	-5.7	6.2
Non-POL imports growth (%)	20.1	4.6	-7.9	-9.6	45.4	12.1	-1.3	7.0
POL imports growth (%)	25.0	29.9	-7.5	-36.9	96.7	29.1	-14.6	3.9
Net FDI (US\$bn)	30.3	30.7	43.0	44.0	38.6	28.0	9.8	
Net FII (US\$bn)	22.1	-2.4	1.4	36.1	-16.8	-5.2	44.1	
Trade Balance: RBI – (US\$bn)	-160.0	-180.3	-157.5	-102.2	-189.5	-265.3	-242.1	
Current Acc. Balance (US\$bn)	-48.7	-57.2	-24.6	24.0	-38.8	-67.1	-23.3	
Forex Reserves (US\$bn)	424.4	411.9	475.6	579.3	617.6	578.4	645.6	665.4
Exchange rate (USDINR)	64.5	69.9	70.9	74.2	74.5	80.4	82.8	84.5

Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE; For national income, FY23 is the final estimate, FY24 is first revised estimate and FY25 is the second advance estimate; For public finance, date for FY24 is actuals while FY25 is revised estimate.

Glossary

Indicators	Definition
General	
Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)	Average annual rate of return on an investment over a specified time period, assuming the profits are reinvested each year.
Fiscal Year (FY)	The 12-month period from April 1 to March 31 of the following year, used by Indian government and businesses for financial reporting and budgeting.
Month to Date (MTD)	The period from the beginning of the current month up to the current date, used to measure performance or track data over the partial month so far.
Month-over-Month (MoM)	A comparison of data from one month to the previous month.
Year to Date (YTD)	The period from the beginning of the current calendar or fiscal year up to the present date, used to assess performance or analyse data for the year in progress.
Year-over-Year (YoY)	A comparison of data from one year to the previous year.
Macro	
Balance of Payments (BOP)	A comprehensive record of a country's economic transactions with the rest of the world, including trade, investment, and financial transfers.
Capital Expenditure (Capex)	The amount of money used by a company to acquire, upgrade, and maintain physical assets such as property, buildings, or equipment over a specific period. It is essential for business operations and growth.
Capital Account	A component of the balance of payments that records all transactions involving the purchase and sale of assets, including foreign investments and loans.
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	A measure of average change in prices paid by consumers for a basket of goods and services over time.
Crowding Out	A situation where increased government spending leads to a reduction in private sector investment, often due to higher interest rates resulting from increased borrowing.
Current Account Deficit	A situation where a country's total imports of goods, services, and transfers exceed its total exports, indicating a net outflow of domestic currency to foreign markets.
Deflation	A decrease in the general price level of goods and services, often associated with a reduction in the supply of money or credit.
Economic Cycle	Natural fluctuation of the economy between periods of expansion (growth) and contraction (recession), typically measured by changes in GDP growth.
Exchange Rate	The value of one currency for the purpose of conversion to another, which affects international trade and investment flows.
Fiscal Deficit	The financial situation when a government's total expenditure exceeds its total revenues, excluding money from borrowings.
Fiscal Policy	The use of government spending and taxation to influence the economy with an aim to manage economic fluctuations and promote economic growth.
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	Investment made by a company or individual in business interests in another country, typically through establishing business operations or acquiring assets. It indicates a long-term interest in the foreign economy.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The total monetary value of all finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time-period. It is a comprehensive measure of a nation's overall economic activity and health.
Gross Value Added (GVA)	The monetary value of goods and services produced by an economy after subtracting the cost of intermediate goods and services used.
Index of Industrial Production (IIP)	A measure of change in the production of a basket of industrial products during a given period with respect to that in a chosen base period.
Monetary Policy	The process by which a central bank manages the money supply and interest rates to achieve macroeconomic objectives such as controlling inflation, consumption, growth, and liquidity.
Monetary Stance	The central bank's position on monetary policy, typically classified as hawkish (favouring higher rates to control inflation), dovish (preferring lower rates), neutral (balanced approach), or accommodative (expanding money supply to boost growth).
Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER)	An unadjusted weighted average rate at which a country's currency is exchanged for a basket of multiple foreign currencies.
Policy Rates	Interest rates set by central banks to influence monetary policy, affecting costs, inflation, and overall economic activity.
Public Debt	The total amount of money that a government owes to creditors, resulting from borrowing to finance budget deficits and other expenditure.

Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER)	A measure of the value of a country's currency against a basket of other currencies, adjusted for inflation, reflecting its competitiveness in international trade.
Trade Balance	Difference between a country's total value of exports and total value of imports over a specific period.
Wholesale Price Index (WPI)	A measure of average change in prices of goods at the wholesale level before retail sale over time.
Markets	
Algorithmic (Algo) Trading	A trading strategy based on computer programming, where orders are placed automatically based on pre-defined sets of conditions and algorithms, often used for high-frequency trading.
Average Daily Turnover (ADT)	Average value of securities traded on the exchange each day, indicating the liquidity and activity level of the market over a specific period.
Average Trade Size	Average monetary value of individual trades executed on an exchange, calculated by dividing the total traded value by the number of trades over a specific period.
Bonds	Debt securities where investors lend money to an entity (typically a corporation or government) for a defined period at a variable or fixed interest rate.
Cash Market (CM)	A marketplace where financial instruments, such as stocks and bonds, are bought and sold for immediate delivery and payment.
Colocation (Colo) Trading	The practice of positioning trading servers near exchange servers to minimize data transmission delays and optimize trade execution speed.
Credit Rating	An assessment of the creditworthiness of an individual, corporation, or government, evaluating their ability to repay borrowed funds.
Derivatives	Financial instruments whose value is derived from an underlying asset, such as stocks, bonds, and commodities, among others.
Direct Market Access (DMA)	A facility allowing investors to directly access exchange trading systems through their broker's infrastructure without manual intervention.
Domestic Institutional Investors (DII)	Financial institutions based within a country that invest in that country's financial markets, including mutual funds, insurance companies, and pension funds.
Equity Derivatives	Financial instruments whose value is derived from the value of an underlying equity securities, such as stock.
Equity Futures	Financial contracts obligating parties to buy or sell the underlying asset at a predetermined price on a specified future date.
Equity Options	Financial contracts giving the holder the right, but not obligation, to buy (call) or sell (put) a specific quantity of stocks at a predetermined price within a set timeframe.
Follow-on Public Offering (FPO)	A process through which a company that is already publicly traded issues additional shares to raise more capital, allowing existing shareholders to sell their shares as well.
Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI)	Investments made by foreign investors in financial assets in another country, primarily in stocks and bonds, without acquiring significant control or influence over the companies.
Index Options	Contracts that give the buyer the right but not the obligation to buy or sell a specified quantity of a stock market index at a predetermined price on a specified expiration date.
Initial Public Offering (IPO)	Process through which a private company offers its shares to the public for the first time, allowing it to raise capital, and/or provide an exit opportunity for existing investors.
Institutional Investors	Organizations that pool and invest large sums of money on behalf of others, such as pension funds, mutual funds, and insurance companies.
Internet Based Trading (IBT)	A process of buying and selling financial securities through online platforms, enabling direct trading of various financial instruments via the internet without traditional brokers.
Liquidity	The ease with which an asset can be quickly bought or sold in the market without affecting its price, indicating how quickly an asset can be converted into cash.
Market Capitalization	Total market value of a company's outstanding shares, calculated by multiplying the current share price by the total number of outstanding shares.
Market Maker	A financial intermediary that provides liquidity by continuously quoting buy and sell prices for specific securities, facilitating smooth trading in financial markets.
Market Volatility	The degree of variation in the price of a financial asset or market over time.
Mutual Funds	An investment vehicle that pools money from multiple investors to buy a diversified portfolio of stocks, bonds, or other securities.
Nifty50 Index	A benchmark Indian stock market index representing the weighted average of 50 of the largest Indian companies listed on the National Stock Exchange.
Offer for Sale (OFS)	A method through which existing shareholders, typically promoters or large stakeholders, sell their shares to the public or institutional investors.
Option Premium	Price paid by an investor to purchase an option contract, comprising both its intrinsic value and time value.

Preferential Allotments	The issuance of shares or securities to specific investors, usually at a predetermined price, to raise funds for a company while bypassing public offerings.
Price-to-Book Value (P/B)	A ratio comparing a company's market capitalization to its book value, indicating how much investors are willing to pay for each unit of net assets.
Price-to-Earnings (P/E)	A ratio comparing a company's current share price to its Earnings per Share (EPS), indicating how much investors are willing to pay for each unit of earnings.
Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB)	Institutional investors that meet certain criteria set by regulators, allowing them to invest in unregistered securities and participate in private placements.
Retail Individual Investors	Non-professional, individual investors who buy and sell securities, such as stocks and bonds, primarily for personal investment purposes rather than for institutional or commercial reasons.
Rights Issue	An offer to existing shareholders to purchase additional shares at a discounted price, typically to raise capital for the company.
Smart Order Routing (SOR)	A technology that automatically directs trade orders to the most favourable venues, optimizing execution by considering factors such as price, speed, and liquidity.
Turnover	The total value of all transactions (buying and selling) that occur within a specific period, reflecting the volume of trading activity on the exchange.
Unique Client Code (UCC)	Unique identification code allocated to each client by a stockbroker for the purpose of trading in the securities market.
Unique Registered Investors	The total number of distinct investors registered with an exchange based on their Permanent Account Number (PAN).
Valuation	The process of determining the current worth or fair market value of an asset, company, or investment.
World Federation of Exchanges (WFE)	A global trade association representing publicly regulated stock, futures, and options exchanges, as well as central counterparties, fostering collaboration and standardization in the financial markets industry.

Note: This glossary provides concise definitions for key Economic and Financial terms. While these definitions aim to capture the essence of each concept, many of these terms have nuanced meanings that may vary slightly depending on context or specific applications in Economics, or Financial market analysis. For more comprehensive understanding, readers are encouraged to consult specialized literature or seek advice from domain experts. It's important to note that this glossary may not be exhaustive or holistic in its current form. We aim to expand and refine these definitions in future editions to provide a more comprehensive resource.

Our reports on the economy and markets since January 2022

Sr. No.	Date	Report
1	09-Apr-25	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
2	27-Mar-25	Market Pulse March 2025: Global trade and its discontents
3	01-Mar-25	Macro Review: Q3FY25 India GDP
4	28-Feb-25	Market Pulse February 2025: Global debt and its discontents; A responsible Budget and a rate cut
5	20-Feb-25	India Ownership tracker Q3FY25
6	07-Feb-25	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
7	01-Feb-25	Union Budget 2025-26: Consumption boost
8	28-Jan-25	Market Pulse January 2025 (Annual Edition): Trump 2.0 in novo anno
9	24-Dec-25	Market Pulse December 2024: Sayonara 2024
10	17-Dec-24	NSE-CFA BRSR Report
11	06-Dec-24	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
12	30-Nov-24	Macro Review: Q2FY25 India GDP
13	24-Dec-25	Market Pulse December 2024: Sayonara 2024
14	22-Nov-24	Market Pulse November 2024: Trump redux
15	18-Nov-24	India Ownership Tracker Q2FY25
16	22-Oct-24	Market Pulse October 2024: In the wake of the Fed rate cut and the China stimulus
17	15-Oct-24	State of States: Capex pace moderates in FY25BE
18	09-Oct-24	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
19	01-Oct-24	Macro Review: Q1FY25 Balance of Payments
20	18-Sep-24	Market Pulse September 2024: Crossing the Rubicon
21	02-Sep-24	Macro Review: Q1FY25 India GDP
22	16-Aug-24	NSE-Assocham Corporate Bond Report 2024
23	16-Aug-24	Market Pulse August 2024: Markets take a breather; Indian investors over 10 crore
24	10-Aug-24	India Ownership Tracker Q1FY25
25	08-Aug-24	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
26	31-Aug-24	Market Pulse July 2024: Citius, Altius, Fortius!
27	24-Jul-24	Indian Capital Market: Transformative shifts achieved through tech and reforms
28	23-Jul-24	Union Budget 2024-25: Roadmap to Viksit Bharat
29	17-Jul-24	EY-NSE The Cost of Capital Survey 2024
30	28-Jun-24	Market Pulse June 2024: The last mile on the inflation path
31	28-Jun-24	Q4FY24 Corporate Earnings Review
32	25-Jun-24	Macro Review: Q4FY24 Balance of Payments
33	07-Jun-24	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
34	01-Jun-24	Macro Review: Q4FY24 India GDP
35	29-May-24	Market Pulse May 2024: US\$5trn and beyond
36	22-May-24	India Ownership Tracker Q4FY24
37	26-Apr-24	Market Pulse April 2024: Markets and macro in the year that was
38	05-Apr-24	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
39	26-Mar-24	Market Pulse March 2024: Indian investors cross the 9-crore mark



40	24-Mar-24	India Ownership Tracker Q3FY24
41	01-Mar-24	Macro Review: Q3FY24 India GDP
42	27-Feb-24	Market Pulse February 2024: On a high: Markets, investors, flows, and Generative AI
43	12-Feb-24	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
44	01-Feb-24	Macro Review: Union Budget FY2024-25
45	26-Jan-24	Market Pulse January 2024: January effect...as January goes, so does the year?
46	22-Dec-23	Market Pulse Nov-Dec 2023: Hope smiles from the threshold of the year
47	15-Dec-23	India Ownership Tracker Q2FY24
48	08-Dec-23	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
49	01-Dec-23	Macro Review: Q2FY24 India GDP
50	30-Nov-23	Q2FY24 Corporate Earnings Review
51	30-Oct-23	Market Pulse October 2023: Israel-Palestine redux, and the need for cooperation
52	06-Oct-23	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
53	05-Oct-23	State of states: Will major states push capex in FY24
54	29-Sep-23	Macro Review: Q1 FY24 India Balance of Payments
55	12-Sep-23	Market Pulse September 2023: India@G20, Nifty@20k
56	01-Sep-23	Macro Review: Q1 FY24 India GDP
57	10-Aug-23	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
58	27-Jun-23	India Ownership Tracker December 2022
59	18-Jul-23	Market Pulse July 2023: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
60	15-Jul-23	Q4FY23 Corporate Earnings Review
61	28-Jun-23	Macro Review: Q4FY23 Balance of Payments
62	27-Jun-23	India Ownership Tracker December 2022
63	13-Jun-23	Market Pulse June 2023: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
64	08-Jun-23	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
65	01-Jun-23	Macro Review: Q4FY23 India GDP
66	12-May-23	Market Pulse May 2023: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
67	12-Apr-23	Market Pulse Apr-May 2023: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
68	06-Apr-23	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
69	29-Mar-23	India Ownership Tracker December 2022
70	24-Feb-23	Market Pulse February 2023: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
71	08-Feb-23	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
72	01-Feb-23	Macro Review: Union Budget FY2023-24
73	25-Jan-23	Market Pulse January 2023: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
74	23-Dec-22	Market Pulse Nov-Dec 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
75	07-Dec-22	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
76	05-Dec-22	Q2FY23 Corporate Earnings Review
77	30-Nov-22	Macro Review: Q2FY23 India GDP
78	21-Oct-22	Market Pulse October 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
79	30-Sep-22	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy



80	28-Sep-22	Market Pulse September 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
81	22-Sep-22	India Ownership Tracker June 2022
82	26-Aug-22	Market Pulse August 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
83	25-Aug-22	Q1FY23 Corporate Earnings Review
84	05-Aug-22	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
85	28-Jul-22	Market Pulse July 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
86	29-Jun-22	Market Pulse June 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
87	27-Jun-22	Q4FY22 Corporate Earnings Review
88	24-Jun-22	India Ownership Tracker March 2022
89	24-Jun-22	Macro Review: Q4FY22 Balance of Payments
90	08-Jun-22	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
91	03-Jun-22	Macro Review: State Budget Analysis
92	01-Jun-22	Corporate Governance: ESG scores of NIFTY 50 companies
90	01-Jun-22	Macro Review: Q4FY22 India GDP
91	24-May-22	Market Pulse May 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
92	05-May-22	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
93	29-Apr-22	Market Pulse April 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
94	11-Apr-22	India Ownership Tracker December 2021
95	08-Apr-22	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
96	03-Apr-22	Macro Review: Q3FY22 Balance of Payments
97	31-Mar-22	Quarterly Briefing: Mandatory Board Governance in India
98	26-Mar-22	Market Pulse March 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
99	28-Feb-22	Market Pulse February 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
100	24-Feb-22	Q3FY22 Corporate Earnings Review
101	18-Feb-22	Quarterly Briefing: Related Party Transactions: Implications for Investor Protection
102	10-Feb-22	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
103	01-Feb-22	Union Budget FY2022-23
104	29-Jan-22	Market Pulse January 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
105	03-Jan-22	Macro Review: Q2FY22 Balance of Payments

Economic Policy & Research

Tirthankar Patnaik, PhD	tpatnaik@nse.co.in	+91-22-26598149
Prerna Singhvi, CFA	psinghvi@nse.co.in	+91-22-26598316
Prosenjit Pal	ppal@nse.co.in	+91-22-26598163
Ashiana Salian	asalian@nse.co.in	+91-22-26598163
Sushant Hede	shede@nse.co.in	+91-22-26598237
Gautam Sodani	gsodani@nse.co.in	
Sumiti Manchanda	smanchanda@nse.co.in	
Aratrik Chakraborty	aratrikc@nse.co.in	

We gratefully acknowledge the contribution of Abhijay Nair, Dhruvi Shah, Mihir Raravikar, Ranjeet Singh and Shashidharan Sharma (Research Associates) to this publication.

Disclaimer

Any/all Intellectual Property rights in this report including without limitation any/all contents/information/data forming a part of this report shall at all times vest with NSE. No part of this report may be sold/distributed/licensed/produced/transmitted in any form or manner by any means (including without limitation—electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise) to any person/entity whatsoever without the prior written permission of NSE. Extracts from this report may be used or cited provided that NSE is duly notified and acknowledged as the source of such extract.

This report is intended solely for information purposes. This report is under no circumstances intended to be used or considered as financial or investment advice, a recommendation or an offer to sell, or a solicitation of any offer to buy any securities or other form of financial asset. The Report has been prepared on a best effort basis, relying upon information obtained from various sources. NSE does not guarantee the completeness, accuracy and/or timeliness of this report neither does NSE guarantee the accuracy or projections of future conditions from the use of this report or any information therein. In no event, NSE, or any of its officers, directors, employees, affiliates or other agents are responsible for any loss or damage arising out of this report. All investments are subject to risks, which should be considered prior to making any investments.