

Market Pulse

A monthly review of Indian economy and markets



Market Pulse

Volume 7, Issue 6

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

Prosenjit Pal

Ashiana Salian

Sushant Hede

Stuti Bakshi

Aratrik Chakraborty

Sahil Bagdi

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 (FY25)	Domestic market share	Reach
1 Largest multi-asset class exchange 3 Third largest equity exchange (No. of trades, 17.1% share in FY25*) 1 Largest derivatives exchange (No. of contracts traded, 77.1% share in eq. F&O) 7 Market capitalization*	Three-month rolling share (%) EQ Cash 94.2 EQ Futures 99.8 EQ Options* 79.4 FX Futures 97.0 FX Options* 100.0 <small>* Based on premium turnover ** As of May 31st, 2025</small>	1,308 Trading members 99.85% Pin codes covered 11.5 Crore Unique registered PANs US\$100.2 bn Total passive AUM tracking Nifty indices US\$5.0trn Market capitalization of NSE listed cos. <small>As of May 31st, 2025, unless specified otherwise</small>

NSE's contribution to the economy

Catalyst for capital formation	Dedicated MSME platform	Market capitalization
Rs 11 lakh cr Total equity capital raised between FY22-FY26# 2,735 Companies listed*	Rs 17,245 cr Total capital raised since FY12 619 Cos listed * 144 Cos. migrated to main	Rs lakh cr NSE market cap Market cap to GDP (% rhts*) <small>* Market cap to GDP is based on 3M avg. market cap and nominal GDP for the last four quarters. #As of May 31st, 2025</small>

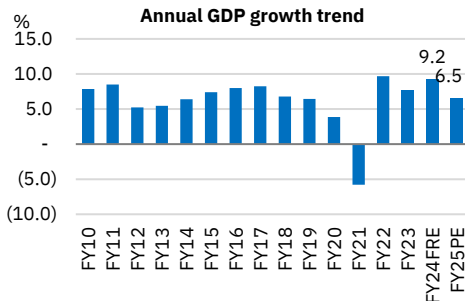
Investor growth

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, FY26TD* 1,149	lakhs CM Segment FO Segment FY15 40, FY16 45, FY17 50, FY18 60, FY19 70, FY20 80, FY21 100, FY22 150, FY23 200, FY24 250, FY25 300, FY26TD* 373	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, FY26TD* 21.1 <small>The top five states (UP, MH, TN, WB, BH) accounted for 45.8% of new investor registrations in May'25. (FY26TD* denotes data till May'25)</small>

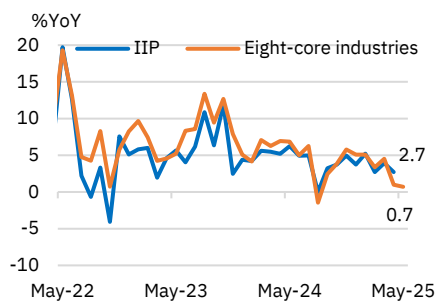
Key macro charts

Growth outlook robust

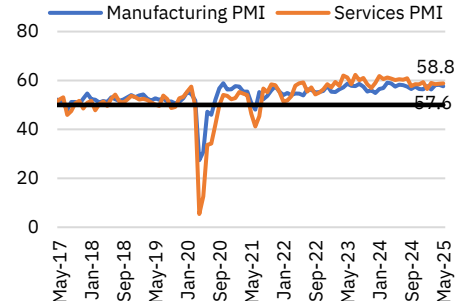
Annual GDP growth



Industrial activity muted

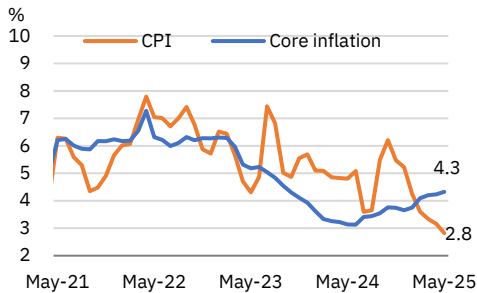


PMI in the expansion zone

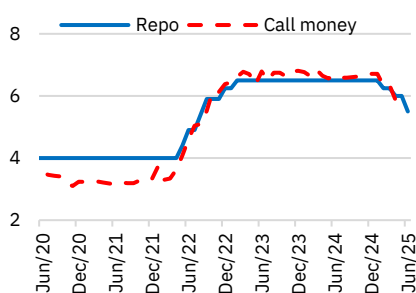


Inflation below 3%; future policy cuts to be data-dependent

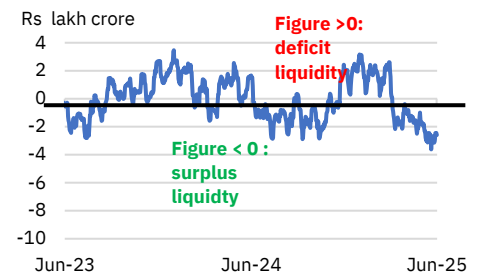
Inflation below RBI's target



WACR aligns with LAF corridor

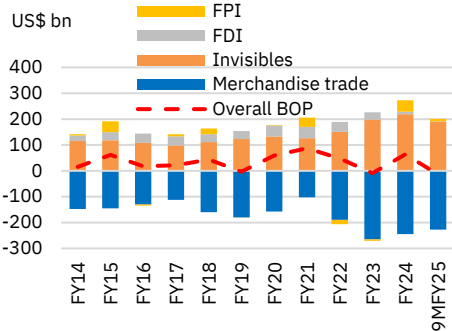


Liquidity remains in surplus

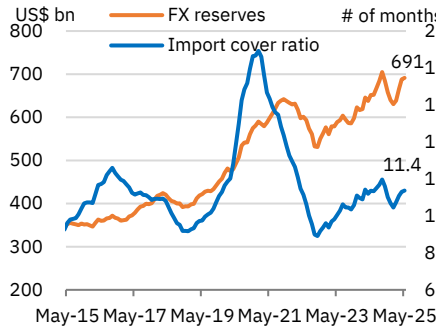


External situation comfortable; rupee volatility contained

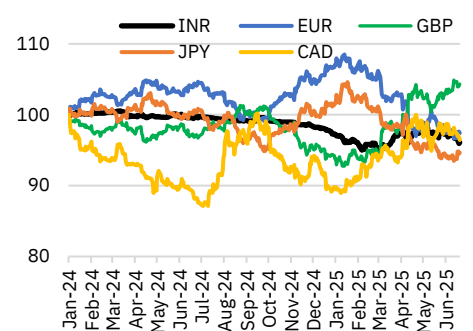
Overall BOP



Forex reserves

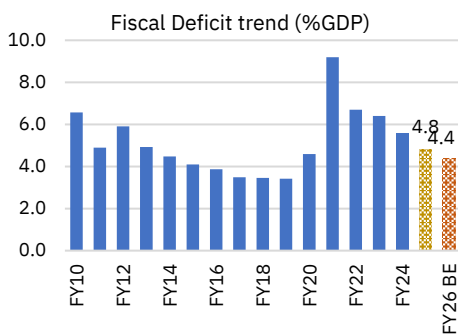


INR volatility held lower than peers

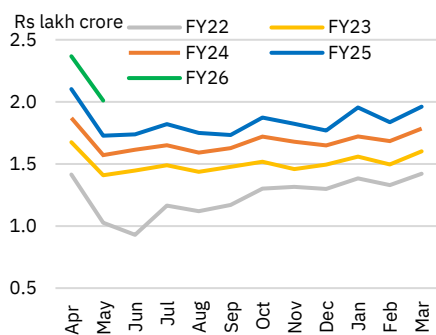


Fiscal prudence but with higher capex

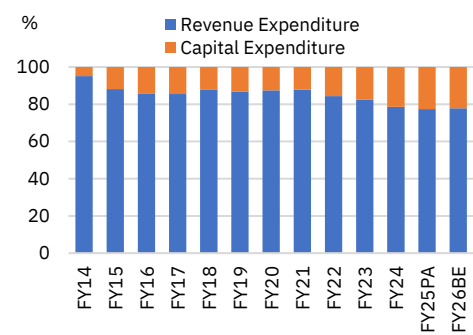
Fiscal consolidation underway



GST collections robust

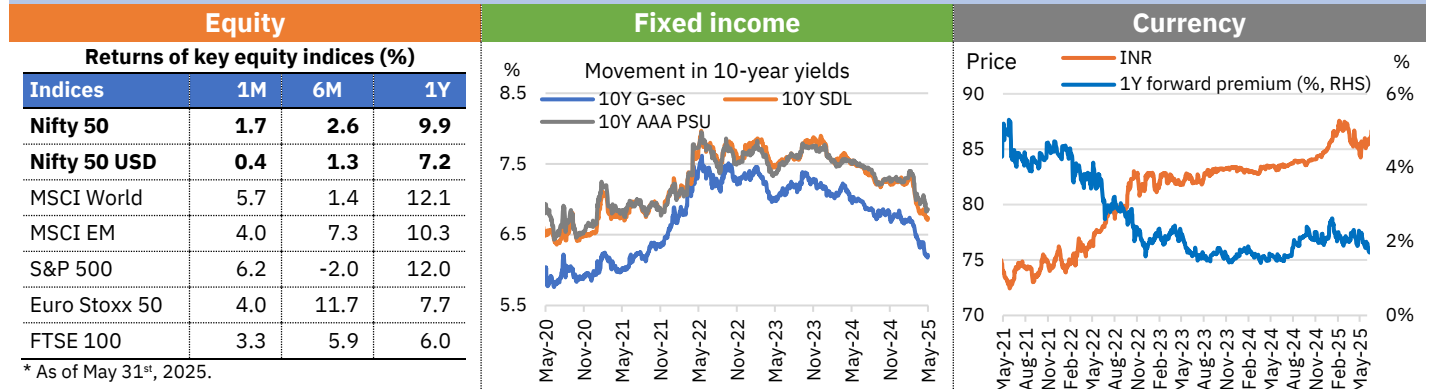


Share of capex rising

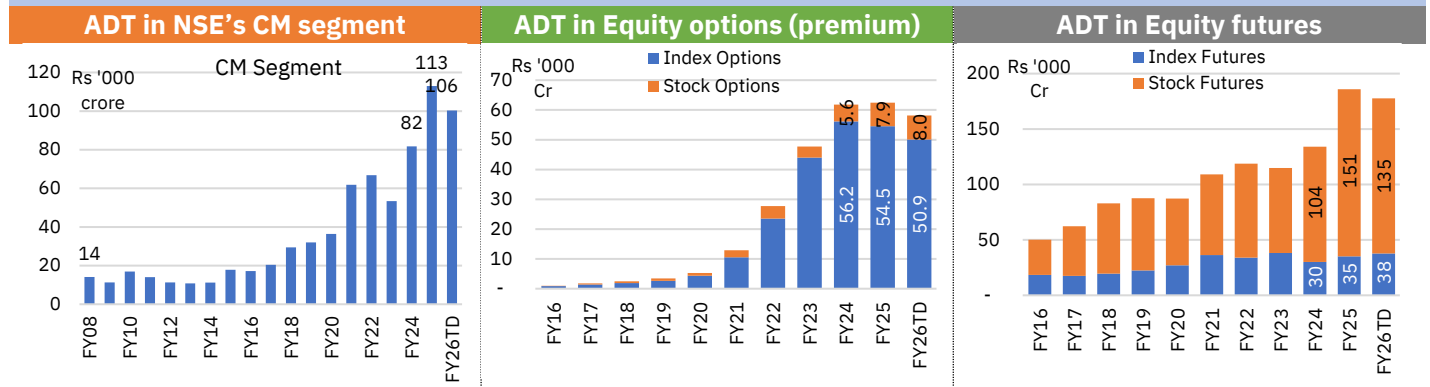


Key market charts

Performance across asset classes



Segment-wise turnover trend



* FY26TD is as of May, 2025

Market activity

Category-wise gross turnover and share in FY26							Average daily open interest				
Client category	CM		Equity options#		Equity futures		Instruments	May-25		Apr-25	
	Value (Rs '000 Cr)	Share (%)	Value (Rs '000 Cr)	Share (%)	Value (Rs '000 Cr)	Share (%)		Contracts (in '000)	Value (Rs crore)	Contracts (in '000)	Value (Rs crore)
Corporates	315	4	107	2	919	7	Index Futures	318	56,632	337	57,008
DIIs	1,111	13	8	0	1,503	11	Stock Futures	6,912	4,32,694	7,210	4,30,742
FIs	1,319	16	422	9	3,676	27	Index Options	7,738	13,96,012	8,062	13,89,295
Individuals	2,919	34	1,629	35	2,442	18	Stock Options	5,051	3,20,130	4,597	2,74,793
Others	354	4	106	2	661	5					
Prop	2,459	29	2,441	52	4,621	33					
# Based on premium turnover * FY26 data is as of May, 2025							Note: Notional value is presented here				

Category-wise net inflows into Indian equities

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
In Rs cr													
FPIs	1,13,136	97,069	17,946	20,493	49,234	-34,252	1,01,111	1,70,260	24,004	-1,21,439	1,71,107	427	-92,490
DIIIs	-73,052	-28,557	67,587	35,363	90,738	1,09,662	42,257	-35,663	94,846	2,75,726	1,81,482	5,27,438	2,84,901
Individuals#	-22,000	-30,100	-8,243	-26,382	-37,988	-8,523	-25,280	52,897	1,42,755	88,376	5,243	1,65,810	6,694
In US\$bn													
FPIs	20.1	16.1	3.2	3.2	7.5	-4.6	14.4	23	3.8	-16.5	20.7	0.1	-10.6
DIIIs	-12.8	-4.8	10.4	5.2	14	16	6	-4.8	12.6	35.7	22	63	33.1
Individuals#	-3.8	-4.9	-1.3	-3.9	-5.8	-1.4	-3.6	7.1	19.3	11.7	0.6	19.8	0.8

*As of May 31st, 2025. # Data for individuals include net flows on NSE in the secondary market only. Individuals include individual /proprietorship firms, HUF and NRI.

Executive Summary

National priorities, global consequences

Since the beginning of the year, the global economy and markets have faced rising trade-related challenges on one hand and escalating geopolitical uncertainty on the other. Tensions between the US, China, Canada, Mexico, and the EU have led to higher tariffs, increased production costs, disruptions in time-tested and efficient global supply chains, and a realignment of business strategies. Ongoing bilateral negotiations have generated much debate but little progress. The resulting market fragmentation and inflation risks for consumers from these trade barriers have created a growth overhang that the IMF believes could be worse than the pandemic. Geopolitical conflicts have compounded these risks, with the ongoing Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Gaza episodes, now expanding to Israel and the US bombing Iran's nuclear facilities.

Energy prices spiked on threats to continued supply, albeit ephemerally. Cyber risks, particularly from state-sponsored actors, have risen substantially, adding to the threats to critical infrastructure. National priorities overriding economic interdependence benefits are leading to the unravelling of decades of globalisation, and new vistas for the global economy, with market reaction to short-term event flow overriding long-term worries like climate risk, and the consequences of unsustainable debt. As we shall see in the rest of the June edition of the Market Pulse, these themes have shown up across markets, macro and earnings.

Global equity markets staged a sharp rebound in May 2025, driven more by tactical relief than fundamental clarity. A temporary pause in tariff hikes and signs of progress in US-EU and US-China trade talks triggered a rally across risk assets, despite the absence of any durable resolution. Developed markets led the gains (MSCI World +5.7%, Nasdaq +9.6%), while emerging markets followed (MSCI EM +4.0%), buoyed by dollar weakness and speculative enthusiasm around AI. Yet, markets continued to respond to short-term event flow, overlooking the persistent drag from fractured trade relationships, supply chain realignment, and policy uncertainty.

Indian equities also participated in the rally but underperformed peers, with the Nifty 50 up 1.7% in May and 2.0% in June so far (YTD: +6.8%; As of June 25th, 2025). While domestic resilience, softening inflation, and policy support offered some comfort, gains were capped by global risk aversion, tensions in the Middle East, and cautious investor positioning. Fixed income markets were more telling: US and global yields rose on fiscal concerns and rating downgrades, while Indian bonds initially rallied on easing inflation and the unexpected 50bps rate cut but corrected in June as the RBI shifted to a neutral stance. Volatility in both equity and bond markets underscores the fragility beneath the relief rallies. Our **Markets Performance section** has more details.

Our **Story of the Month** has the fourth quarter earnings season, and the fiscal year FY25 to talk about this time. Q4FY25 saw a modest recovery in revenue growth, with Nifty 50 and Nifty 500 companies reporting YoY topline increases of 6.4% and 5.7%, marking the fourth and eighth consecutive quarter of single-digit growth, respectively. For FY25, revenue grew 7.2% (Nifty 50) and 6.8% (Nifty 500), led by large caps. Operating performance was stronger, with EBITDA rising faster than sales—8.5% for Nifty 50 and 9.4% for Nifty 500—driven by easing input costs and efficiency gains. Margins hit multi-quarter highs, though full-year EBITDA growth slowed to five-year lows.

Profitability trends were mixed. Nifty 50 PAT rose just 0.8% in Q4, dragged by weak Consumer and Energy sector earnings, though PAT margins touched a multi-year high of 12%. In contrast, Nifty 500 ex-Nifty 50 firms posted 20.7% PAT growth, albeit on lower margins. FY25 PAT growth remained modest across the board (5.5%–5.8%), underscoring the margin advantage of large caps.

Despite Q4 earnings beating expectations, consensus earnings forecasts have been downgraded—FY25 and FY26 estimates for the top 200 firms were cut by 3.0% and 2.1% since March-end. The earnings revision cycle remains negative but is showing signs of stabilization. Domestically, macro conditions appear supportive, helped by RBI rate cuts, easing inflation, and expected monsoon tailwinds. However, rising global trade frictions, supply chain shifts, and

geopolitical tensions continue to cast a long shadow on external demand, commodity prices, and overall corporate earnings visibility—consistent with a world increasingly driven by national priorities over economic efficiency.

On the macro front, trade-related risks continued to weigh heavily on the global economy, despite a temporary tariff rollback between the US and China and a brief resumption of rare earth exports. While these developments offered symbolic relief, the deeper fragmentation of global trade—fuelled by overlapping disputes across the US, EU, and Asia—remains unresolved. Supply chains stay vulnerable, and manufacturing is back in contraction, with global PMIs reflecting this strain. Though services remain resilient, the cautious stance of central banks underscores how geopolitical shocks, tariff volatility, and rising cyber and energy risks have overwhelmed traditional monetary levers, shifting attention from structural to tactical responses.

India, though buffered by falling inflation (headline CPI at 2.8% YoY in May) and robust forex reserves (\$691 bn), is not immune to global spillovers. Monsoon optimism and early kharif sowing supported rural outlooks, but high-frequency indicators suggest softening momentum. Industrial output slowed, credit growth moderated, and trade contracted, even as non-oil, non-gold imports hinted at firm domestic demand. The RBI front-loaded a 50bps rate cut to 5.5%, leveraging the inflation breather. Yet, in an environment of global policy divergence, supply-chain shocks, and geopolitical unpredictability, macro stability remains exposed to external vulnerabilities beyond control. More on this in our **Macroeconomy section**.

This month's Insights section features five reports—four paper summaries from FT-50 journals, by the EPR team, and one from the Carbon Markets team—each highlighting how institutional design, regulation, and financial instruments shape efficiency, resilience, and equity. One study shows that granting autonomy to Indian SOEs improved investment and output, suggesting privatisation isn't the only path to performance. U.S. bond market research reveals contrasting inefficiencies: corporate bonds work well under normal conditions but falter during stress, while municipal bonds suffer from fragmentation and opacity. Another paper quantifies the economic and distributional toll of politically driven U.S. tariffs. India's electricity futures—discussed in our Products team's note—address a major reform gap, enabling better risk management. Collectively, the studies underscore the role of well-designed markets and institutions in managing trade-offs across public finance, infrastructure, and global trade.

Fund mobilisation picked up in May 2025, with nine IPOs raising over ₹5,600 crore, including three mainboard listings after a two-month pause—signalling a tentative revival, while debt mobilisation remained moderate at ₹1.3 lakh crore, dominated by Commercial Papers. Investor registrations rebounded, adding over 11 lakh new investors and bringing the total base close to 11.5 crore, though monthly additions have slowed from 2024 levels. Gujarat became the third state to cross one crore investor registrations, with North India leading regionally. Equity market turnover rose sharply: cash market volumes surged 22% MoM to a seven-month high, and equity derivatives saw strong activity, especially in high-ticket trades. In contrast, interest rate and commodity derivatives saw volume declines. Mutual fund activity remained buoyant, with average AUM crossing ₹72 lakh crore, supported by strong equity markets and positive net inflows. SIP inflows hit a new high of ₹26,688 crore, and the SIP stoppage ratio fell significantly, reflecting improving investor sentiment. Open-ended schemes drove net inflows, while closed-ended and interval schemes saw net outflows. Overall, May reflected rising investor engagement and selective capital raising, amidst external uncertainties.

Caught between trade frictions, geopolitical shocks, and growing protectionism, global markets are navigating a fragmented and volatile landscape. Tactical relief from central banks and resilient services have buoyed near-term sentiment, but deeper structural shifts—from supply chain reordering to weakening multilateralism—are reshaping economic dynamics. India remains relatively insulated, as we've noted in earlier editions, but not immune. These external shocks are increasingly central to growth and risk assessments, calling for agile policy, stronger market design, and tempered expectations in a multipolar world. On that note, we bring you the June edition of Market Pulse. Please do have a look at the NSE Research Initiative box at the end. As always, comments and suggestions welcome!

Tirthankar Patnaik

Chief Economist

Table of Contents

NSE at a glance	3
Key macro charts	4
Key market charts	5
Executive Summary.....	6
Table of Contents	8
List of Figures	10
List of Tables.....	19
Story of the Month.....	23
Q4FY25 Earnings Review: A modest recovery in topline and profitability	23
Macroeconomy.....	77
Q4FY25 GDP growth at 7.4% beats expectations	81
RBI Monetary Policy: A trifecta of surprises	90
Industry: Activity continues to remain subdued	100
Inflation: Benign inflationary pressures primarily led by softening food prices	104
Trade: Lower merchandise imports drove goods deficit lower	110
Bank credit growth below deposit growth	113
Monsoon: Early onset and remains in marginal deficit	118
Global snippets: Transient calm, persistent uncertainty	121
Insights from National Account Statistics – 2025	125
Insights	141
The Impact of Managerial Autonomy on Firm Outcomes	143
US Corporate Bond Markets: Bigger and (Maybe) Better?	146
The Return to Protectionism.....	150
Why Is the Fragmented Municipal Bond Market So Costly to Investors and Issuers?.....	152
Electricity Derivatives: The Market India Needed, Finally Arrives	155
Market performance.....	161
Market round-up.....	161
Market performance across asset classes	165
Equity market performance and valuations.....	167
Fixed income market performance	195
Commodity market performance	205
Currency market performance	213
Institutional flows across market segments in India	218
Primary markets	223
Fund mobilisation	223
New IPOs in the month	227

Investor growth	229
Region-wise distribution of total registered investors.....	229
Region-wise distribution of new investor registrations	233
Investor profile.....	236
Market activity across segments and investor categories	238
Total turnover across segments.....	238
Category-wise participation in turnover across segments.....	241
Average daily turnover across segments	252
Distribution of turnover by channels of trading.....	259
Individual investors' activity in NSE's CM and derivatives segment.....	272
Distribution of trading activity by turnover.....	274
Spatial distribution of individual investor activity in the cash market.....	279
Turnover of top 10 traded companies during the month.....	285
Investment through mutual funds in India	287
Policy developments	296
Annual macro snapshot	298
Glossary	299

List of Figures

Figure 1: Sector-wise net sales YoY growth of Nifty 50 companies in Q4FY25	26
Figure 2: Sector-wise net sales YoY growth of Nifty 50 companies in FY25	26
Figure 3: Sector-wise share in net sales of Nifty 50 companies in Q4FY25	28
Figure 4: Sector-wise share in net sales of Nifty 50 companies in FY25	28
Figure 5: Quarterly trend of Nifty 50 revenue growth (YoY)	28
Figure 6: Fiscal trend of Nifty 50 revenue growth (YoY)	29
Figure 7: Sector-wise EBITDA growth of Nifty 50 companies in Q4FY25.....	31
Figure 8: Sector-wise EBITDA growth of Nifty 50 companies in FY25.....	31
Figure 9: Sector-wise EBITDA margin of Nifty 50 companies in Q4FY25.....	32
Figure 10: Sector-wise EBITDA margin of Nifty 50 companies in FY25	32
Figure 11: Sector-wise share in EBITDA of Nifty 50 companies (ex-Financials) in Q4FY25	33
Figure 12: Sector-wise share in EBITDA of Nifty 50 companies (ex-Financials) in FY25	33
Figure 13: Quarterly trend of Nifty 50 EBITDA growth (YoY)	34
Figure 14: Fiscal trend of Nifty 50 EBITDA growth (YoY)	34
Figure 15: Quarterly EBITDA margin trend of Nifty 50 companies	35
Figure 16: Fiscal EBITDA margin trend of Nifty 50 companies	35
Figure 17: Sector-wise PAT growth of Nifty 50 companies in Q4FY25.....	37
Figure 18: Sector-wise PAT growth of Nifty 50 companies in FY25.....	37
Figure 19: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 50 companies in Q4FY25.....	38
Figure 20: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 50 companies in FY25.....	38
Figure 21: Sector-wise share in PAT of Nifty 50 companies in Q4FY25	39
Figure 22: Sector-wise share in PAT of Nifty 50 companies in FY25	39
Figure 23: Quarterly trend of Nifty 50 PAT growth (YoY)	40
Figure 24: Fiscal trend of Nifty 50 PAT growth (YoY).....	40
Figure 25: Quarterly trend of Nifty 50 PAT margin.....	41
Figure 26: Fiscal trend of Nifty 50 companies PAT margin.....	41
Figure 27: Sector-wise net sales YoY growth of Nifty 500 companies in Q4FY25	43
Figure 28: Sector-wise net sales YoY growth of Nifty 500 companies in FY25.....	43
Figure 29: Sector-wise net sales YoY growth of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in Q4FY25	45
Figure 30: Sector-wise net sales YoY growth of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty50) in FY25.....	45
Figure 31: Share of Nifty index constituents in overall net sales growth of Nifty 500 universe in Q4FY25	47
Figure 32: Quarterly trend of Nifty 500 revenue growth (YoY)	47
Figure 33: Fiscal trend of Nifty 500 revenue growth (YoY).....	48
Figure 34: Sector-wise EBITDA growth of Nifty 500 companies in Q4FY25	50
Figure 35: Sector-wise EBITDA growth of Nifty 500 companies in FY25	50
Figure 36: Sector-wise EBITDA margin of Nifty 500 companies in Q4FY25	51

Figure 37: Sector-wise EBITDA margin of Nifty 500 companies in FY25	51
Figure 38: Sector-wise EBITDA growth of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in Q4FY25	54
Figure 39: Sector-wise EBITDA growth of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in FY25	54
Figure 40: Sector-wise EBITDA margin of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in Q4FY25	54
Figure 41: Sector-wise EBITDA margin of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in FY25	54
Figure 42: Quarterly trend in Nifty 500 EBITDA growth (YoY)	56
Figure 43: Fiscal trend in Nifty 500 EBITDA growth (YoY)	56
Figure 44: Quarterly trend in EBITDA margin of Nifty 500 companies	57
Figure 45: Fiscal trend in EBITDA margin of Nifty 500 companies	57
Figure 46: Sector-wise PAT growth of Nifty 500 companies in Q4FY25.....	60
Figure 47: Sector-wise PAT growth of Nifty 500 companies in FY25	60
Figure 48: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 500 companies in Q4FY25.....	60
Figure 49: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 500 companies in FY25	60
Figure 50: Sector-wise PAT growth of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in Q4FY25.....	63
Figure 51: Sector-wise PAT growth of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in FY25	63
Figure 52: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in Q4FY25.....	64
Figure 53: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 500 (ex-Nifty 50) companies in FY25.....	64
Figure 54: Share of Nifty index constituents in overall PAT growth of Nifty 500 universe in Q4FY25	65
Figure 55: Quarterly trend in Nifty 500 PAT growth (YoY).....	66
Figure 56: Fiscal trend in Nifty 500 PAT growth (YoY).....	66
Figure 57: Quarterly trend in PAT margin of Nifty 500 companies.....	67
Figure 58: Fiscal trend in PAT margin of Nifty 500 companies.....	67
Figure 59: Aggregate consensus profit growth estimate for top 200 covered companies (% YoY)	68
Figure 60: Aggregate consensus earnings revisions since Jan'25 for top 200 covered companies	68
Figure 61: Sector-wise revision in FY26 earnings estimates for top 200 companies since March 2025.....	70
Figure 62: Sector-wise revision in FY26 earnings estimates for top 200 companies since March 2025.....	70
Figure 63: Sector-wise share and contribution to earnings.....	71
Figure 64: Yearly trend of NIFTY 50 Consensus EPS estimates.....	72
Figure 65: Nifty 50 Earnings Revision Indicator (since January 2019)	73
Figure 66: Nifty 50 Earnings Revision Indicator (10-year trend).....	74
Figure 67: Short-term trend of Earnings Revision Indicator across MSCI sectors	75
Figure 68: Long-term trend of Earnings Revision Indicator across MSCI sectors	76
Figure 69: India quarterly GDP growth trend	83
Figure 70: Revisions in GDP growth in FY25	84
Figure 71: Revisions in GVA growth in FY25.....	84
Figure 72: Quarterly GDP growth by expenditure (%YoY)	85
Figure 73: India GDP sector share of growth (%).....	85
Figure 74: Gross value added (GVA) across sectors	86

Figure 75: India GVA sector share of growth (%).....	86
Figure 76: Quarterly trend of nominal vs. real GDP and GVA growth.....	87
Figure 77: Annual real GDP growth trend.....	87
Figure 78: India's growth projections for FY26 by institutions.....	89
Figure 79: Movement in key policy rates.....	92
Figure 80: Movement in real interest rates.....	93
Figure 81: MPC members' voting pattern.....	93
Figure 82: Net lending under RBI's Liquidity Adjustment Facility.....	94
Figure 83: Month-wise RBI's net outstanding forward position.....	94
Figure 84: Daily movement in policy corridor in CY2025.....	95
Figure 85: India vs. US policy rates and yield differential.....	95
Figure 86: India's consumer inflation trajectory and RBI's forecasts.....	96
Figure 87: Quarterly and annual inflation forecasts by RBI.....	96
Figure 88: GDP growth trend and RBI's estimates.....	97
Figure 89: RBI's quarterly and annual GDP growth forecasts for FY26.....	97
Figure 90: Change in policy and money market rates during the current policy rate cycle.....	98
Figure 91: Change in policy, lending and deposit rate during the current policy rate cycle.....	98
Figure 92: Variation in policy rates across countries since the start of 2025.....	99
Figure 93: Sub-industries wise break of manufacturing IIP growth rates (YoY%)– April 2025.....	100
Figure 94: India industrial production (3MMA).....	101
Figure 95: India industrial production use-based goods (3MMA).....	101
Figure 96: Long-term industrial production trend (12MMA).....	102
Figure 97: Monthly trends in Eight core industries and IIP growth (% YoY).....	102
Figure 98: Manufacturing PMI across countries.....	103
Figure 99: India's Manufacturing and Services PMI monthly trend.....	103
Figure 100: Headline monthly CPI inflation trend.....	104
Figure 101: Category-wise contribution to India consumer price inflation (CPI).....	105
Figure 102: Category-wise contribution to India Food and Beverages inflation (CPI).....	105
Figure 103: Monthly Change in CPI inflation broken down by base and momentum.....	106
Figure 104: Trends in Retail Prices of TOP (Rs/kg).....	106
Figure 105: Trends in retail Prices of Pulses (Rs/kg).....	106
Figure 106: Category-wise contribution to India wholesale price index (WPI).....	107
Figure 107: India wholesale price inflation (WPI).....	108
Figure 108: Monthly Change in WPI inflation broken down by base and momentum.....	108
Figure 109: Gap between retail and wholesale inflation.....	109
Figure 110: Headline CPI inflation across Indian states in May 2025.....	109
Figure 111: Monthly trends in India's merchandise imports, exports and trade balance.....	110
Figure 112: Non-oil, non-gold imports.....	110

Figure 113: Oil imports trend	110
Figure 114: Oil imports vs. Brent crude oil prices trend	111
Figure 115: Monthly trend of service exports.....	111
Figure 116: Forex reserves and import cover (months).....	111
Figure 117: INR vs. other major developed and emerging market currencies	112
Figure 118: Outstanding bank credit and deposit.....	113
Figure 119: Growth in bank credit across key heads	113
Figure 120: Growth in industrial bank credit across size	114
Figure 121: Growth in bank credit across key sub-segments of industry.....	114
Figure 122: Growth in bank credit across segments of services.....	114
Figure 123: Growth in bank credit across segments of personal loans	115
Figure 124: Growth rate in loans against gold jewellery.....	115
Figure 125: Trends in Bank Credit and Deposit Growth.....	115
Figure 126: Comparison of credit and deposit growth based on latest values.....	116
Figure 127: Growth in demand and time deposits.....	116
Figure 128: Credit to Deposit ratio.....	116
Figure 129: Issued and outstanding amount of Certificate of Deposits.....	117
Figure 130: Daily mean rainfall	118
Figure 131: Cumulative rainfall (period: June 1 st , 2025 to June 20 th , 2025).....	118
Figure 132: Live reservoir storage levels	119
Figure 133: Trend of reservoir storage levels (as of June 12 th , 2025)	119
Figure 134: Actual sown area as a % of normal area sown	120
Figure 135: YoY change in actual sown area.....	120
Figure 136: Growth Across Major Economies	121
Figure 137: Inflation Across Major Economies	121
Figure 138: Policy rates across AE central banks	122
Figure 139: Policy rates across emerging markets central banks.....	123
Figure 140: Unemployment Rates	123
Figure 141: Trend in PMI manufacturing across countries.....	124
Figure 142: Consumer Confidence Index across major economies.....	124
Figure 143: Trends in average growth across sub-components of GDP (constant prices)	126
Figure 144: Trends in share of GDP sub-components in the last decade (constant prices).....	126
Figure 145: Sub-component wise share of personal final consumption expenditure (% current prices).....	127
Figure 146: Break-up of consumption based on durability (% current prices) – FY14.....	127
Figure 147: Break-up of consumption based on durability (% current prices) – FY24.....	127
Figure 148: Comparison of per-capita income (nominal) vs. PFCE (% of GDP).....	128
Figure 149: Trends in household savings	129
Figure 150: Break-up of Household gross savings in FY14 (% share)	129

Figure 151: Break-up of Household gross savings in FY24 (% share)	129
Figure 152: Trends in aggregate household savings and liabilities (% of GDP).....	130
Figure 153: Household credit vs. financial liabilities (flow) and net financial savings	130
Figure 154: Institution category-wise share of GFCF (% constant prices)	131
Figure 155: Institution category-wise average growth in GFCF (constant prices)	131
Figure 156: Trends in GFCF for non-financial corporation and general government (% of GDP)	132
Figure 157: Trends in aggregate savings, gross capital formation and current account balance.....	132
Figure 158: Cross-country comparison of investment rate vs. savings rate.....	133
Figure 159: Trends in average growth in GVA and its sub-components during various phases	134
Figure 160: Trends in average growth in sub-components of industry GVA	134
Figure 161: Trends in average growth in sub-components of services GVA	134
Figure 162: Trends in Government GVA and share in overall GVA (constant prices)	139
Figure 163: Government-wise break-up of net value added (% share).....	139
Figure 164: Centre vs. State Government average growth in net value added	139
Figure 165: State-wise share in total state's NVA vs. state's share in country's GDP	140
Figure 166: Annual trend of total electricity generation in India.....	156
Figure 167: Market size of electricity derivatives across major regions	156
Figure 168: Nifty 50 and Nifty 50 USD since inception.....	169
Figure 169: Annualised return of major indices across different time periods (As of May 31 st , 2025)	170
Figure 170: NIFTY sector performance in May 2025.....	171
Figure 171: NIFTY sector performance in 2025 till date (Jan-May'25).....	172
Figure 172: Market cap to GDP ratio trend (NSE listed companies).....	173
Figure 173: Index-wise distribution of total market cap of NSE listed companies (Rs lakh crore)	174
Figure 174: Index-wise share in total market cap of NSE listed companies	175
Figure 175: Index-wise share in total market cap of NSE listed companies	176
Figure 176: Decile-wise distribution of total market cap of NSE listed companies	177
Figure 177: Decile-wise share of total market cap of NSE listed companies	178
Figure 178: Sector-wise contribution to Nifty 50 price return in May 2025	179
Figure 179: Sector-wise contribution to absolute Nifty 50 Index change (points) in May 2025	179
Figure 180: Sector-wise contribution to Nifty 50 price return in 2025 till date (Jan-May'25)	179
Figure 181: Sector-wise contribution to Nifty 50 Index change (points) in 2025 thus far (Jan-May'25)	180
Figure 182: Sector-wise contribution to Nifty 50 price return in last one year (Jun'24-May'25).....	180
Figure 183: Sector-wise contribution to Nifty 50 Index change (points) in last one year (Jun'24-May'25)	180
Figure 184: Nifty 50 Index monthly movement across sectors over the last 12 months	181
Figure 185: Nifty 50 Index monthly return across sectors over the last 12 months.....	181
Figure 186: Sector-wise Nifty50 Index attribution (2004-)	182
Figure 187: Nifty 50 sector weightage (May 2024).....	182
Figure 188: Nifty 50 sector weightage (May 2025).....	182

Figure 189: Sector weights in the Nifty 50 Index (2005-)	183
Figure 190: Sector-wise revision in FY26 earnings estimates for top 200 companies since December 2024	185
Figure 191: Sector-wise revision in FY27 earnings estimates for top 200 companies since December 2024	186
Figure 192: Sector-wise share in earnings	186
Figure 193: Nifty 50 NTM P/E trend for last 15 years	187
Figure 194: Nifty 50 NTM P/B trend for last 15 years	187
Figure 195: Nifty 50 NTM P/E (Last three-year trend)	187
Figure 196: Nifty 50 NTM P/B (Last three-year trend)	187
Figure 197: Five-year trend of Nifty 50 values at different 12-month forward P/E bands	188
Figure 198: NTM P/E of MSCI India vs. MSCI EM (15-year trend)	188
Figure 199: NTM P/B of MSCI India vs. MSCI EM (15-year trend)	188
Figure 200: NTM P/E of MSCI India vs. MSCI EM (Last three-year trend)	189
Figure 201: NTM P/B of MSCI India vs. MSCI EM (Last three-year trend)	189
Figure 202: Nifty 50 forward earnings yield* vs. 10-year G-sec yield	189
Figure 203: 12-month forward P/E for MSCI India sector indices (Three-year trend)	190
Figure 204: 12-month forward P/E for MSCI India sector indices (Long-term trend)	191
Figure 205: 12-month forward P/B for MSCI India sector indices (Three-year trend)	193
Figure 206: India 10Y G-sec yield—long-term trend	196
Figure 207: India 10Y G-sec yield—last one-year trend	196
Figure 208: India sovereign yield curve	196
Figure 209: Change in sovereign yields across the curve	197
Figure 210: India sovereign bonds term premia	197
Figure 211: Annual trend of Centre's market borrowings	198
Figure 212: Centre's market borrowings in the last 12 months	198
Figure 213: Inflation, yields and spreads in India vs. US	198
Figure 214: Spreads between 10-year SDL and G-sec yields	199
Figure 215: Annual state government borrowings	199
Figure 216: State government borrowings in the last 12 months	199
Figure 217: Spreads for one-year AAA-rated corporate bonds across segments	200
Figure 218: Spreads for three-year AAA-rated corporate bonds across segments	201
Figure 219: Spreads for five-year AAA-rated corporate bonds across segments	201
Figure 220: Spreads for 10-year AAA-rated corporate bonds across segments	202
Figure 221: AAA-rated corporate bond yield curve	202
Figure 222: AA+ rated corporate bond yield curve	202
Figure 223: Change in AAA corporate bond and G-sec yields in May 2025	203
Figure 224: Change in AA+ corporate bond and G-sec bond yields in May 2025	203
Figure 225: Corporate bond term premia between 10-year and 1-year yields	203
Figure 226: Monthly trend in corporate bond issuances	204

Figure 227: Movement in key commodity indices.....	206
Figure 228: Movement in key commodity indices since 2020	207
Figure 229: Returns of key precious metals in 2023, 2024 and 2025 till date	208
Figure 230: Returns of key industrial metals in 2023, 2024 and 2025 till date.....	209
Figure 231: Returns of key agricultural commodities in 2023, 2024 and 2025 till date	210
Figure 232: Returns of key energy commodities in 2023, 2024 and 2025 till date	211
Figure 233: Movement in INR and major DM currencies against dollar since beginning of 2023	213
Figure 234: Movement in INR and major EM currencies against dollar since the beginning of 2023 (<i>Rebased to 100 on December 29th, 2023</i>)	214
Figure 235: Annualized volatility of INR and other DM & EM currencies	215
Figure 236: Change in INR and major DM & EM currencies (as on May 31 st , 2025)	215
Figure 237: RBI forex reserves and USDINR.....	216
Figure 238: Real and nominal effective exchange rates of INR	216
Figure 239: USDINR and 1-year forward premium	217
Figure 240: Net inflows by FPIs in Indian equity and debt markets	218
Figure 241: Annual trend of net FPI inflows into Indian equities.....	219
Figure 242: Annual trend of net FPI inflows into Indian debt	219
Figure 243: FPI flows into emerging market equities	219
Figure 244: FPI flows into emerging market equities	219
Figure 245: Monthly net inflows by DIIs in Indian equity markets	220
Figure 246: Annual net inflows by DIIs in Indian equity markets	221
Figure 247: Annual net inflows by domestic mutual funds in Indian equity markets	221
Figure 248: Annual net inflows by domestic mutual funds in Indian debt markets	222
Figure 249: Annual trend on equity raised through IPOs on Mainboard.....	225
Figure 250: Annual trend on equity raised through further issuances.....	225
Figure 251: Annual trend of IPO allocation (Rs crore) to investors.....	226
Figure 252: Annual trend of listings and market capitalization on NSE Emerge (SME Platform)	228
Figure 253: Region-wise monthly trends in total unique investor registration	229
Figure 254: State-wise distribution of total registered investors as of May 2025	232
Figure 255: Region-wise monthly distribution of new investor registrations	233
Figure 256: Region-wise distribution of new investors registered each financial year.....	234
Figure 257: Number of new investors registered in top ten districts.....	235
Figure 258: Annual trends in share of client participation in NSE cash market segment (%)	242
Figure 259: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in NSE cash market segment	242
Figure 260: Annual trends in share of client participation in Equity Derivatives (Notional Turnover) at NSE (%)	243
Figure 261: Annual trends in client category-wise notional turnover in Equity derivatives.....	244
Figure 262: Annual trends in share of client participation in Equity futures (Notional Turnover) at NSE	245
Figure 263: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in Equity futures at NSE	245

Figure 264: Annual trends in share of client participation in Equity options (Premium Turnover) at NSE (%)	246
Figure 265: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in Equity options (Premium Turnover) at NSE.....	247
Figure 266: Annual trends in share of client participation in Commodity Derivatives (Notional Turnover)	249
Figure 267: Annual trends in client category-wise notional turnover in Commodity Derivatives at NSE.....	249
Figure 268: Annual trends in share of client participation in Commodity Futures at NSE (%)	250
Figure 269: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in Commodity Futures at NSE	250
Figure 270: Annual trends in share of client participation in Commodity Options (Premium Turnover) at NSE (%) ..	251
Figure 271: Annual trends in client category-wise premium turnover in Commodity Options at NSE.....	251
Figure 272: Monthly trend of average trade size in NSE cash market segment	254
Figure 273: Monthly trend in average trade size in equity futures	254
Figure 274: Monthly trend in average trade size in equity options premium.....	254
Figure 275: Annual trends in average daily turnover in NSE cash market segment.....	255
Figure 276: Annual trends in average daily turnover in NSE's equity derivatives segment	256
Figure 277: Day wise premium turnover for Nifty50 options monthly expiry	257
Figure 278: Annual trends in average daily turnover in commodity derivatives segment	258
Figure 279: Annual trends in share of different channels of trading in the NSE CM segment	260
Figure 280: Annual trends in channels of trading in NSE CM Segment.....	261
Figure 281: Annual trend for CM segment turnover by modes of trading.....	261
Figure 282: Annual trends in share (%) of different channels of trading in equity derivatives (notional turnover)	262
Figure 283: Annual trends for different channels of trading (notional turnover) in equity derivatives	262
Figure 284: Annual trend for equity derivatives notional turnover by modes of trading.....	263
Figure 285: Annual Trends in share (%) for different channels of trading in equity futures turnover	263
Figure 286: Annual Trends in different channels of trading in equity futures turnover	264
Figure 287: Annual trend for equity futures turnover by modes of trading	264
Figure 288: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in equity options premium turnover	265
Figure 289: Annual trends for different channels of trading in equity options (premium turnover).....	265
Figure 290: Annual trend of bifurcation by modes of trading in equity options (premium turnover)	266
Figure 291: Annual trends for different channels of trading in commodity derivatives notional turnover.....	267
Figure 292: Annual trend for different channels of trading in commodity derivatives notional turnover	267
Figure 293: Annual trend by modes of trading in commodity derivatives segment	268
Figure 294: Annual trends in share (%) for different channels of trading in commodity futures	268
Figure 295: Annual trends for different channels of trading in commodity futures turnover	269
Figure 296: Annual trend for modes of trading in commodity futures segment.....	269
Figure 297: Annual trends for share (%) for different channels of trading in commodity options	270
Figure 298: Annual trends for different channels of trading in commodity options.....	270
Figure 299: Annual trend for modes of trading in commodity options premium turnover.....	271
Figure 300: Overall cumulative net inflows of individual investors in NSE's CM segment in last ten fiscal years	272
Figure 301: Annual trend of net inflows of individual investors in NSE's CM segment	272

Figure 302: Monthly trend of individual investors' participation in NSE CM and equity derivative segments	273
Figure 303: Region-wise distribution of monthly individual investors' turnover in equity cash	279
Figure 304: Region-wise distribution of individual investors' participation in equity cash	279
Figure 305: Region-wise share of individual investors' turnover in cash market (%)	280
Figure 306: Region-wise share of individual investors in cash market (%)	280
Figure 307: Top 10 states based on turnover of individual investors in equity cash	281
Figure 308: Top 10 states based on individual investors' participation in equity cash	281
Figure 309: Share of the top 10 states based on turnover of individual investors in the cash market	282
Figure 310: Share of the top 10 states based on the number of individual investors that traded in the cash market	282
Figure 311: Top 10 districts based on cash equity turnover of individual investors	283
Figure 312: Top 10 districts based on individual investors participation in the equity cash market	283
Figure 313: Share of the top 10 districts based on individual turnover in the cash market	284
Figure 314: Share of the top 10 districts based on individual investors traded in the cash market	284
Figure 315: Monthly trend of total MF schemes and average AUM	288
Figure 316: Monthly trend of total investment through mutual funds	288
Figure 317: Monthly trend of total investment through mutual funds	289
Figure 318: Monthly trend of stoppage ratio	289
Figure 319: Share of overall mutual fund AUM across asset classes	290
Figure 320: Category-wise mutual fund AUM split*	291
Figure 321: Category-wise share in mutual fund AUM*	291
Figure 322: Monthly trend of average AUM of passive mutual funds across categories	292
Figure 323: State-wise distribution of equity schemes AUM in May'24	293
Figure 324: State-wise distribution of equity schemes AUM in May'25	294
Figure 325: Monthly trend of total investment through new schemes	295
Figure 326: Annual trend of total investment through new schemes	295

List of Tables

Table 1: Sector-wise net sales growth of Nifty 50 companies	26
Table 2: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 50 companies to net sales growth rate in Q4FY25	27
Table 3: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 50 companies to net sales growth rate in FY25	27
Table 4: Sector-wise EBITDA growth of Nifty 50 companies	30
Table 5: Sector-wise EBITDA margin of Nifty 50 companies in Q4FY25	30
Table 6: Sector-wise EBITDA margin of Nifty 50 companies in FY25	31
Table 7: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 50 companies (ex-Financials) to EBITDA growth rate in Q4FY25	32
Table 8: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 50 companies (ex-Financials) to EBITDA growth rate in FY25	33
Table 9: Sector-wise PAT growth of Nifty 50 companies.....	36
Table 10: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 50 companies in Q4FY25	36
Table 11: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 50 companies in FY25	37
Table 12: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 50 companies to PAT growth rate in Q4FY25	38
Table 13: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 50 companies to PAT growth rate in FY25	39
Table 14: Sector-wise net sales growth of Nifty 500 companies	43
Table 15: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies to net sales growth in Q4FY25	44
Table 16: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies to net sales growth rate in FY25	44
Table 17: Sector-wise net sales growth of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50)	45
Table 18: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) to net sales growth in Q4FY25	46
Table 19: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) to net sales growth rate in FY25	46
Table 20: Sector-wise EBITDA growth of Nifty 500 companies.....	49
Table 21: EBITDA margin of Nifty 500 companies in Q4FY25	49
Table 22: Sector-wise EBITDA margin of Nifty 500 companies in FY25	50
Table 23: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Financials) to EBITDA growth rate in Q4FY25	51
Table 24: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Financials) to EBITDA growth rate in FY25	52
Table 25: Sector-wise EBITDA growth of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50)	52
Table 26: EBITDA margin of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in Q4FY25	53
Table 27: Sector-wise EBITDA margin of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in FY25	53
Table 28: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Fin/Nifty 50) to EBITDA growth in Q4FY25.....	55
Table 29: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Fin/Nifty 50) to EBITDA growth rate in FY25	55
Table 30: Sector-wise PAT growth of Nifty 500 companies	58
Table 31: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 500 companies in Q4FY25.....	59
Table 32: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 500 companies in FY25.....	59
Table 33: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies to PAT growth in Q4FY25	61
Table 34: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies to PAT growth rate in FY25.....	61
Table 35: Sector-wise PAT growth of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50)	62
Table 36: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in Q4FY25.....	62
Table 37: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in FY25.....	63
Table 38: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) to PAT growth in Q4FY25	64

Table 39: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) to PAT growth rate in FY25.....	65
Table 40: Monthly trend of sector-wise FY25 consensus earnings growth estimate (% YoY)	69
Table 41: Monthly trend of sector-wise FY26 consensus earnings growth estimate (% YoY)	69
Table 42: Monthly trend of sector-wise FY27 consensus earnings growth estimate (% YoY)	69
Table 43: Snapshot of Domestic macroeconomic indicators	79
Table 44: Cross-country GDP growth (YoY%)	80
Table 45: Cross-country retail inflation (YoY%)	80
Table 46: Quarterly GDP growth trend (2011-12=100) (%YoY)	83
Table 47: Half-yearly growth trends in GDP and GVA.....	84
Table 48: Annual real GDP growth trend (% YoY)	88
Table 49: Component-wise share in GDP (%)	88
Table 50: Quarter-wise revisions in GDP and GVA growth	89
Table 51: Current policy rates	92
Table 52: India industrial production for April 2025 (%YoY)	100
Table 53: Consumer Price Inflation in May 2025 (%YoY).....	104
Table 54: Wholesale price inflation for May 2025 (%YoY)	107
Table 55: India's merchandise trade balance for May 2025	110
Table 56: Division-wise distribution of cumulative rainfall.....	118
Table 57: Category-wise number of subdivisions and % area (sub-divisional) of the country	119
Table 58: Monetary policy rates in the last 12 months.....	122
Table 59: Sub-component wise break-up of GVA (constant prices)	135
Table 60: Sub-component wise share and average growth of manufacturing sector (constant prices)	136
Table 61: GVA to output ratio across key sectors (constant prices %)	137
Table 62: Share of sub-components in the broad heads of GVA.....	138
Table 63: Benefits to the power ecosystem after the launch of electricity futures.....	158
Table 64: Performance across equity, fixed income, currency, and commodity markets (As on May 31 st , 2025)	165
Table 65: Performance (total returns) across global asset classes (As on June 25 th , 2025).....	166
Table 66: Performance across NSE equity indices (As on May 31 st , 2025)	167
Table 67: Performance across NSE sector indices based on Price Return Index (As on May 31 st , 2025)	169
Table 68: Index-wise distribution of total market cap of NSE listed companies (Rs lakh crore)	174
Table 69: Decile-wise distribution of total market cap of NSE listed companies (Rs lakh crore).....	177
Table 70: Top five Nifty 50 Index gainers in May 2025	183
Table 71: Top five Nifty 50 Index gainers in 2025 till date (Jan'25-May'25)	183
Table 72: Top five Nifty 50 Index losers in May 2025	184
Table 73: Top five Nifty 50 Index losers in 2025 till date (Jan'25-May'25)	184
Table 74: Earnings growth and forward-looking multiples for Nifty 50 Index.....	185
Table 75: Performance of key debt indices (As of May 31 st , 2025).....	195
Table 76: Annual performance across commodities	212
Table 77: Monthly fund mobilisation (Rs crore) through equity and debt during the year.....	224
Table 78: Annual trend of fund mobilisation (Rs crore) during the last five years.....	224

Table 79: Listings on NSE Mainboard in May 2025	227
Table 80: Listings on NSE Emerge platform in May 2025.....	227
Table 81: Top 10 State-wise issuance on NSE Emerge since inception	228
Table 82: Region-wise distribution of total registered investors (in lakh) at end of each fiscal year	230
Table 83: State-wise distribution of total registered investors at end of each fiscal year	231
Table 84: Number of new investors registered in top 25 states ('000)	234
Table 85: Distribution of registered individual investor base by age	236
Table 86: Mean and median age of registered individual investors	236
Table 87: Age distribution of new investors added every year (%)	236
Table 88: Mean and median age of new investors added each year (FY19 – FY25)	236
Table 89: State-wise gender share (%) of unique registered investors.....	237
Table 90: Monthly trend of turnover across segments in the last six months	238
Table 91: Annual trend of turnover across segments in the last six years (FY22 to FY26TD)	239
Table 92: Notional to premium turnover ratio for equity options at NSE.....	239
Table 93: Notional to premium turnover ratio for equity options at BSE	240
Table 94: Average daily turnover across segments in the last six months (Dec'24–May'25)	252
Table 95: Average daily turnover across segments (FY21 to FY26TD).....	253
Table 96: Monthly trends of Average trade size in NSE cash and equity derivatives segment.....	253
Table 97: Annual trends of average trade size in NSE cash market and equity derivatives segments	253
Table 98: Average daily turnover (Rs crore) in NSE's CM Segment.....	255
Table 99: Average daily turnover (Rs crore) in NSE's equity derivatives segment	256
Table 100: Average daily open interest in NSE's equity derivatives segment	257
Table 101: Average daily turnover in Interest rate derivatives	257
Table 102: Average daily turnover in commodity derivatives	258
Table 103: Share of client participation in NSE cash market segment (%)	241
Table 104: Share of client participation in Equity Derivatives segment (Notional turnover) of NSE (%)	243
Table 105: Share of client participation in Equity futures (Notional Turnover) segment of NSE (%)	244
Table 106: Share of client participation in Equity options segment (Premium Turnover) of NSE (%).....	246
Table 107: Share of client participation in Commodity derivatives segment of NSE (%).....	248
Table 108: Monthly trend in share (%) of different channels of trading in NSE CM segment	260
Table 109: Share (%) of different channels of trading in equity derivatives segment (notional turnover)	261
Table 110: Monthly trend in share (%) of different channels of trading in equity futures (based on turnover).....	263
Table 111: Monthly trend in share (%) of different channels of trading in equity options (premium)	264
Table 112: Monthly Share (%) for different channels of trading in commodity derivatives.....	266
Table 113: Monthly Share (%) of different channels in commodity futures turnover	268
Table 114: Monthly Share (%) of different channels in commodity options (premium turnover)	269
Table 115: Trend of individual investors participation (in lakhs) in NSE cash and equity derivatives.....	273
Table 116: Distribution of turnover by range in NSE CM segment for all investors.....	274
Table 117: Monthly trends for distribution of turnover (Rs crore) by trading range since October 2024	275
Table 118: Category-wise share in turnover across turnover ranges in NSE CM segment in May'25	275

Table 119: Distribution of turnover by range in equity options (premium turnover) for all investors	276
Table 120: Monthly trends for distribution of premium turnover (Rs crore) by trading range since October 2024 ...	277
Table 121: Distribution of turnover and the share of investors categories in equity options in May'25	277
Table 122: Distribution of turnover by range in equity futures market for all investors	277
Table 123: Monthly trends for distribution of turnover (Rs crore) by trading range since October 2024	278
Table 124: Distribution of turnover and the share of investors categories in equity futures in May'25	278
Table 125: Top 10 traded companies in NSE CM segment in May 2025	285
Table 126: Top 10 traded companies in stock futures segment in May 2025	286
Table 127: Top 10 traded companies (premium turnover) in stock options in May 2025	286
Table 128: Monthly trend of average AUM of mutual funds across categories	290

Story of the Month

Q4FY25 Earnings Review: A modest recovery in topline and profitability

Revenue growth recovered modestly in Q4FY25, with Nifty 50 and Nifty 500 companies posting YoY growth of 6.4% and 5.7%, respectively—up from 5% and 4.7% in Q3. However, this marked the fourth and eighth consecutive quarters of single-digit growth for the Nifty 50 and Nifty 500 groups respectively. For FY25, topline growth stood at 7.2% for Nifty 50 and 6.8% for Nifty 500, led by large caps, while the rest of the constituents saw 6.1% growth. On the operating front, EBITDA growth outpaced net sales, rising 8.5% YoY for Nifty 50 and 9.4% for Nifty 500, supported by easing input costs and efficiency gains. This resulted in margins rising to multi-quarter highs: 22.1% for Nifty 50 (18-quarter high) and 19.2% for Nifty 500 (six-quarter high). For the full year, EBITDA growth for both Nifty 50 and Nifty 500 companies slowed to five-year lows of 5.9% and 9.5% respectively. Profitability trends provided mixed signals. Nifty 50 PAT rose just 0.8% YoY, marking the second lowest print in the last 10 quarters, thanks to weak earnings for Consumer and Energy sectors. Nevertheless, PAT margins for Nifty 50 reached a multi-year high of 12% in Q4. In contrast, Nifty 500 PAT expanded 9.5% YoY, with ex-Nifty 50 firms delivering a robust 20.7% growth—the highest in five quarters, even as margins trailed at 9.1%. For FY25, PAT growth stood at 5.5% for Nifty 50, 5.6% for Nifty 500 and 5.8% for Nifty 500 ex Nifty 50 companies, with net margins at 11.8%, 9.9%, and 8.2%, respectively, underscoring the relatively stronger operating leverage of large-cap companies.

Despite better-than-expected Q4FY25 earnings—with beats outpacing misses—consensus profit estimates have continued to be revised downward. The Consensus earnings estimates (from LSEG Workspace) for FY25 and FY26 for the top 200 well-covered companies by market cap were curtailed by 3.0% and 2.1% respectively since March-end (As of June 19th, 2025). Consistent with these trends, the Earnings Revision Indicator (ERI) has remained in negative territory, indicating more downgrades than upgrades.¹ However, the ERI has shown recent signs of recovery, suggesting the downgrade cycle may be bottoming out. Macroeconomic conditions are broadly supportive, aided by a 100bps cumulative rate cut by the RBI, tax relief measures, easing inflation, and forecasts of an above-normal monsoon—expected to boost consumption. On the investment side, continued public capex and lower funding costs are likely to spur private sector spending. However, global geopolitical tensions and trade-related risks could weigh on external demand and commodity prices, posing downside risks.

- Topline growth recovered marginally in Q4FY25:** Revenue growth showed modest improvement in Q4FY25, with Nifty 50 and Nifty 500 companies reporting YoY/QoQ increases of 6.4%/6.1% and 5.7%/6.3%, respectively—up from 5%/1.9% and 4.7%/1.6% in Q3. However, it marked the fourth straight quarter of single-digit growth for the Nifty 50 and the eighth for the Nifty 500, underscoring weakness in top-line momentum. For FY25, revenue rose 7.2% YoY for Nifty 50 and 6.8% for Nifty 500, with the Nifty 50 companies contributing to half the topline growth within the Nifty 500, while ex-Nifty 50 companies saw slightly lower growth of 6.1% YoY. Financials (18.2%), Materials (15.1%), Consumer Discretionary (14.7%), and Industrials (13.1%) led the YoY net sales growth in Q4, together accounting for over 60% of the increase and 58% of overall sales.
- Cost rationalisation efforts drove EBITDA growth and margin expansion in Q4:** EBITDA growth outpaced revenue growth in Q4FY25 for both the Nifty 50 and Nifty 500 (ex-Financials), rising 8.5% YoY/7.6% QoQ and 9.4% YoY/8.1% QoQ, respectively. This was driven by softening input costs, cost efficiencies, and benefits of operating leverage. Consequently, margins rose to multi-quarter highs—22.1% for the Nifty 50 (18-quarter high) and 19.2% for the Nifty 500 (six-quarter

Nifty 50 and Nifty 500 companies reported YoY/QoQ increases of 6.4%/6.1% and 5.7%/6.3%, respectively—up from 5%/1.9% and 4.7%/1.6% in Q3.

EBITDA growth outpaced revenue growth for both Nifty 50 (8.5% YoY) and Nifty 500 (9.4% YoY) in Q4, with margins rising to multi-quarter highs.

¹ The ERI is calculated as “(number of upgrades – number of downgrades)/total number of upgrades and downgrades”. It can range between -1 to 1.

high). Excluding Nifty 50 companies, the broader market recorded a stronger year-on-year EBITDA growth of 10.4%, although operating margins were relatively lower at 16.5%. For the full year FY25, EBITDA growth slowed to a five-year low of 5.9% YoY for the Nifty 50 and 9.5% YoY for the broader market.

- PAT growth of Nifty 500 (ex-Nifty 50) registered a five-quarter high in Q4:** PAT growth across Nifty 500 moderated in Q4FY25, with Nifty 50 companies reporting a muted 0.8% YoY increase—among the weakest in the past 10 quarters—impacted by weak Consumer and Energy earnings and a high base in Financials. Full-year PAT for Nifty 50 rose 5.5% YoY, with margins holding firm at 12% in Q4 and 11.8% for FY25. Excluding Financials, Consumer, and Energy, Q4 PAT growth stood at a healthier 15.7% YoY. Nifty 500 PAT rose 9.5% YoY and 11.5% QoQ in Q4, driven by ex-Nifty 50 companies, which posted a strong 20.7% YoY rise—the best in five quarters—though margins remained lower at 9.1% versus 12% for Nifty 50. For FY25, PAT growth was 5.6% for Nifty 500 (ex-Nifty 50: 5.8%), with margins at 9.9% and 8.2%, respectively.
- Downward revisions continued for another quarter:** Our analysis of earnings revisions of the top 200 well-covered companies by market capitalisation shows that the aggregate earnings estimate for FY26 has been curtailed by 3.0% since March-end, translating into earnings growth falling to 12.8% (As on June 19th) from 17.4% as of March-end. The downward revisions were broad-based across sectors, led by Energy, Consumer Discretionary and Information Technology—together accounting for more than 50% of the cut in earnings estimate since March-end, but with a one-third share in aggregate earnings. Earnings estimate for FY27 was also cut by 2.1% since Mar-end, translating into an expected profit growth of 15.7% (CAGR over FY25-27: 14.3%, vs. 16% as of Mar-end). Sector-wise, Financials, Energy and Materials are expected to account for nearly 62% of the incremental earnings over the next two years.
- ...With the ERI falling deep in the negative territory:** After a sharp drop following the onset of the Russia-Ukraine war in Feb'22, the Earnings Revision Indicator (ERI)² for the Nifty 50 universe picked up in H2-2022, indicating higher number of upgrades than downgrades. This was aided by resilient economic performance, strong Government capex and robust credit offtake by banks. The ERI moved in a tight band over the subsequent 15 months until March 2024, as in-line corporate earnings kept number of upgrades and downgrades contained. Since April 2024, however, the ERI has turned more volatile, slipping steadily into negative territory by October 2024 and remaining there since. It showed a mild improvement in June 2025, rising to -0.38, though still negative, suggesting that downgrades continue to exceed upgrades. The easing in the rate of decline may signal that the downgrade cycle is nearing its end. Sector-wise, all major segments except Communication Services and Utilities remain in negative ERI territory, with Information Technology, Consumer Staples, Consumer Discretionary, and Energy showing the most pronounced downgrade bias.

PAT growth for Nifty 50 moderated, for expanded by a strong 20.7% for the Nifty 500 ex Nifty 50 companies in Q4FY25.

Aggregate earnings growth of top 200 companies is pegged at 12.8% and 15.7% in FY26 and FY27 respectively, implying an earnings CAGR of 14.3% during this period.

² The ERI is calculated as “(number of upgrades – number of downgrades)/total number of upgrades and downgrades”. It can range between -1 to 1.

Nifty 50 Q4FY25 results

Topline growth for Nifty50 companies improved marginally in Q4FY25: N Net sales of Nifty 50 companies rose 6.4% YoY in Q4FY25, slightly higher than the 5% YoY growth seen in Q3FY25. However, this marked the fourth consecutive quarter of low single-digit expansion, underscoring persistent softness in the demand environment. On a sequential basis, topline performance improved sharply, with QoQ growth rebounding to 6.1% in Q4FY25—the highest in 12 quarters—compared to 1.9% in Q3. Despite this pickup, full-year revenue growth moderated to a four-year low of 7.2% YoY, with total net sales rising to Rs 71.3 lakh crore from Rs 66.5 lakh crore in FY24. Relative to the pre-COVID average, Q4FY25 topline growth lagged the 8.7% YoY and 6.3% QoQ average seen in the March quarters from 2015–2019. In terms of breadth, 42 and 39 Nifty 50 companies posted YoY and QoQ net sales growth, respectively, in Q4FY25—an improvement from 41 and 31 companies in Q3.

Sector-wise, the YoY top-line expansion in Q4FY25 was broad-based, led by Healthcare and Communication Services. In fact, these are the only two sectors that reported growth in double-digits. Among other sectors, the Energy sector posted its strongest revenue growth in the last nine quarters on a YoY basis (6.7%) and in the last eleven quarters on a sequential basis (6.4%), largely driven by the strong performance of Reliance Industries, which accounted for over 80% of the sector's YoY revenue growth. Financials (gross interest income) – the second largest contributor to Nifty 50 net sales growth in Q4 – benefited from increased retail credit offtake and higher interest rates on loans.

While revenue growth in Consumer Discretionary in Q4FY25 was driven by auto sales, Materials sector reported its highest revenue growth in the last 10 quarters driven by a low base effect and a pick-up in demand for cement and metals amid increased infrastructure development and industrial activities in the fourth quarter of the past fiscal year. Revenue growth of Consumer Staples sector witnessed slower revenue growth due to weak demand, particularly in urban areas, while IT sector remained tepid due to slow global demand.

FY25 concluded on a positive note, with better-than-expected corporate earnings in the final quarter. The macroeconomic environment appears supportive, underpinned by a cumulative 100bps rate cut by the RBI, direct tax relief for the middle class, moderating inflation, and expectations of an above-normal monsoon—all of which are likely to bolster consumption. On the investment side, the government's continued capex thrust, coupled with lower borrowing costs, is expected to support private sector spending. However, persistent global geopolitical and trade tensions, along with their spillover effects on global demand and commodity prices, pose significant downside risks.

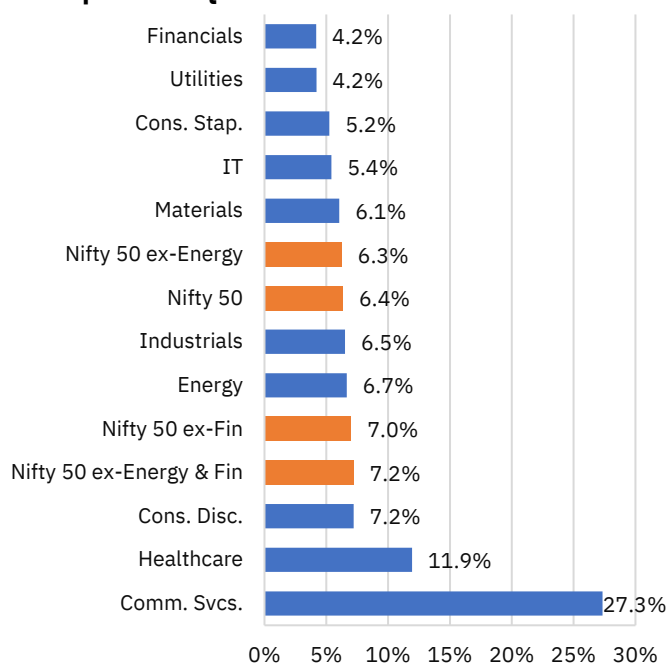
Table 1: Sector-wise net sales growth of Nifty 50 companies

Sector	QoQ growth			YoY growth			FY25	
	Mar-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Mar-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	(Rs lakh crore)	Growth (%)
Communication Services	(0.8)	8.8	6.1	4.4	19.1	27.3	1.7	15.3
Consumer Discretionary	5.4	9.5	2.3	15.8	10.4	7.2	9.6	7.9
Consumer Staples	0.8	(4.7)	1.6	2.5	4.4	5.2	1.8	6.1
Energy	3.3	5.1	6.4	6.2	3.5	6.7	17.7	4.8
Financials	3.3	(5.6)	4.7	33.8	2.7	4.2	17.2	11.9
Health Care	(2.8)	2.0	(2.4)	10.7	11.5	11.9	1.3	10.9
Industrials	18.2	5.7	17.5	9.6	7.1	6.5	4.1	9.2
Information Technology	(0.3)	0.9	0.2	1.6	4.9	5.4	6.8	4.8
Materials	9.6	2.4	12.9	0.5	2.9	6.1	8.8	2.6
Utilities	9.6	0.6	10.3	5.5	3.5	4.2	2.3	4.3
Nifty 50	4.8	1.9	6.1	11.7	5.0	6.4	71.3	7.2
Nifty 50 ex-Energy	5.3	0.9	6.0	13.7	5.6	6.3	53.7	8.0
Nifty 50 ex-Financials	5.2	4.4	6.5	6.3	5.8	7.0	54.2	5.8
Nifty 50 ex-energy ex-fin	6.2	4.1	6.5	6.4	6.9	7.2	36.5	6.3

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025

Note: 2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025

Figure 1: Sector-wise net sales YoY growth of Nifty 50 companies in Q4FY25


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above charts provide data for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025

Note: 2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025.

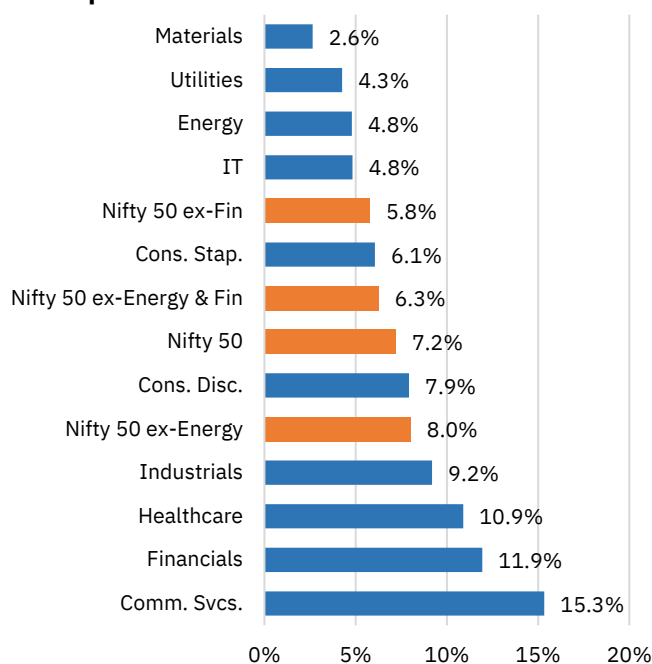
Figure 2: Sector-wise net sales YoY growth of Nifty 50 companies in FY25


Table 2: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 50 companies to net sales growth rate in Q4FY25

Sector	Net sales (Rs crore)	Contribution to net sales growth	
		% QoQ	% YoY
Communication Services	47,876	0.2	0.6
Consumer Discretionary	2,55,832	0.3	1.0
Consumer Staples	44,547	0.0	0.1
Energy	4,70,024	1.6	1.7
Financials	4,36,395	1.1	1.0
Health Care	33,809	(0.0)	0.2
Industrials	1,18,996	1.0	0.4
Information Technology	1,71,538	0.0	0.5
Materials	2,41,617	1.6	0.8
Utilities	62,109	0.3	0.1
Nifty 50	18,82,743	6.1	6.4
Nifty 50 ex-Energy	14,12,719	4.7	4.7
Nifty 50 ex-Financials	14,46,349	5.2	5.4
Nifty 50 ex-energy ex-fin	9,76,324	3.5	3.7

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR

Note: The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Table 3: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 50 companies to net sales growth rate in FY25

Sector	Net sales (Rs lakh crore)	Contribution to YoY growth rate (%)
Communication Services	1.7	0.3
Consumer Discretionary	9.6	1.1
Consumer Staples	1.8	0.2
Energy	17.7	1.2
Financials	17.2	2.8
Health Care	1.3	0.2
Industrials	4.1	0.5
Information Technology	6.8	0.5
Materials	8.8	0.3
Utilities	2.3	0.1
Nifty 50	71.3	7.2
Nifty 50 ex-Energy	53.7	6.0
Nifty 50 ex-Financials	54.2	4.4
Nifty 50 ex-energy ex-fin	36.5	3.2

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR

Note: Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Figure 3: Sector-wise share in net sales of Nifty 50 companies in Q4FY25

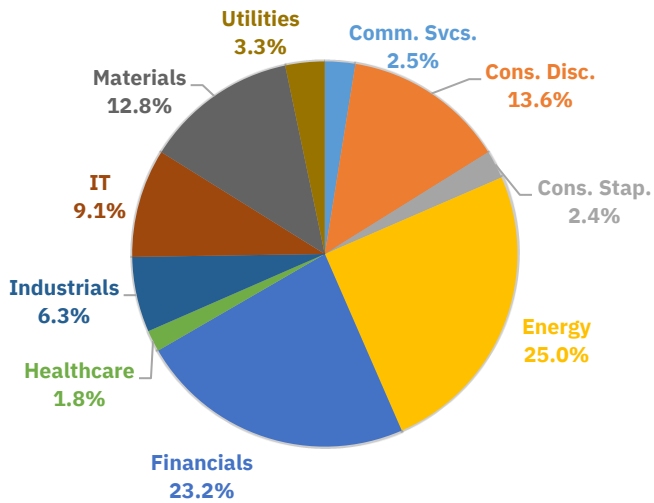
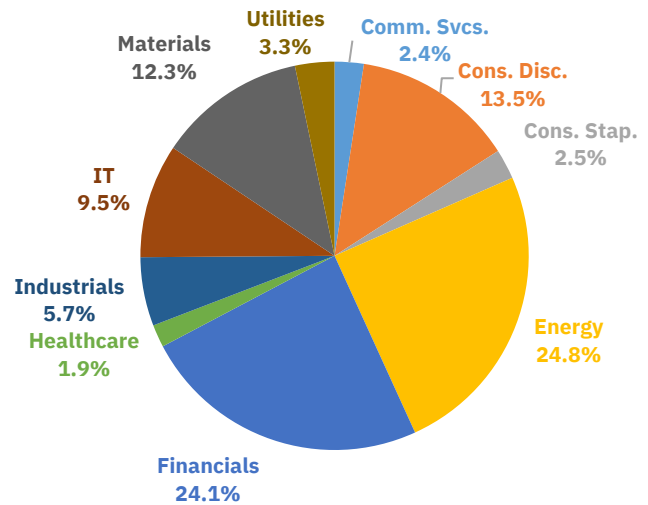


Figure 4: Sector-wise share in net sales of Nifty 50 companies in FY25



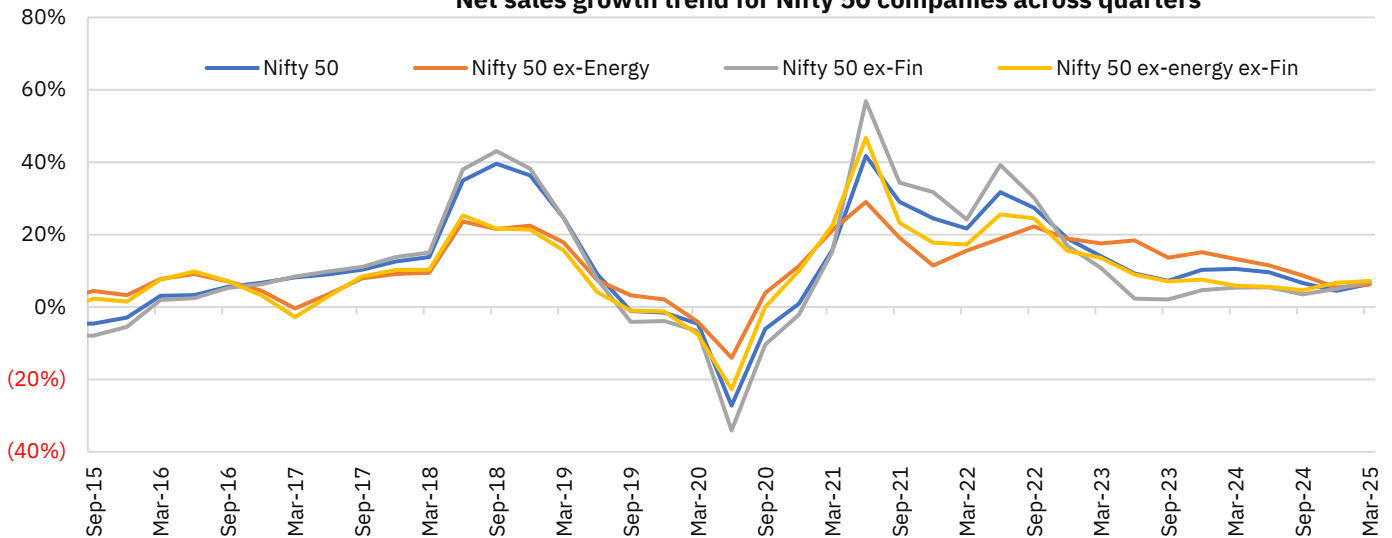
Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above charts provide sector-wise share of net sales for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025

2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Figure 5: Quarterly trend of Nifty 50 revenue growth (YoY)

Net sales growth trend for Nifty 50 companies across quarters

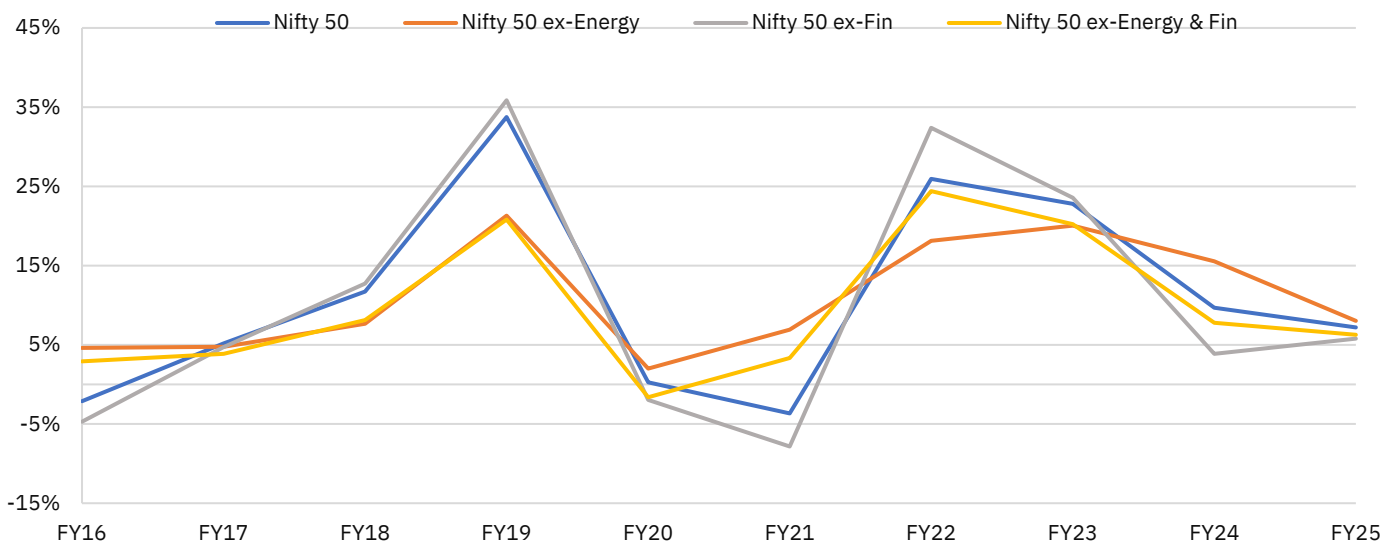


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: The above chart includes companies in the Nifty 50 index as on end of respective quarters.

Figure 6: Fiscal trend of Nifty 50 revenue growth (YoY)

Net sales growth trend for Nifty 50 companies in last 10 years



Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: 1. The above chart includes companies in the Nifty 50 index as at the end of respective fiscal years.

2. YoY growth is calculated based on interim financials data.

Nifty50 companies' EBITDA growth/margin registered a four/18-quarter high in Q4:

EBITDA growth for non-financial Nifty 50 companies grew at a four-quarter high of 8.5% YoY in Q4FY25, outpacing revenue growth of 7%YoY for the same cohort. Operating margins expanded 31bps/23bps QoQ to an 18-quarter high of 22.1%. On a sequential basis, EBITDA surged 7.6% QoQ — the strongest in the past eight quarters — against 6.5% QoQ rise in revenue. Among the 38 non-financial Nifty 50 companies, 30 reported YoY EBITDA expansion, consistent with the previous quarter, while 28 posted QoQ growth up from 26 companies in Q3. Despite pressure on topline performance, operating margins improved, driven by cost optimisation and operational efficiency. However, for FY25, EBITDA growth moderated to 5.9% YoY, significantly lower than 20.1% YoY recorded in FY24, although EBITDA margin still reached a four-year high of 21.8%.

Among sectors, Communication Services emerged as the top contributor to YoY growth in operating profit, accounting for a substantial 28% of the overall YoY increase in EBITDA. This was followed by the Materials sector at 15.8%, Utilities at 15.1%, and Industrials at 13.9%. Collectively, these four sectors were responsible for over 70% of the total expansion in operating profits during the quarter, despite contributing only 30% to the overall revenue growth during the same period, highlighting a significant improvement in operational efficiency.

In contrast, sectors such as Information Technology (IT) and Consumer Staples made only modest contributions, adding just 2.9% and 0.6% respectively to the YoY EBITDA growth, indicating relatively muted earnings growth in these sectors amid a more challenging global and domestic demand environment. The Energy sector, which has the largest share in Nifty 50 (ex-Financials) EBITDA, reported a modest growth of 2.5% YoY in Q4, largely due to a high base of 21.5% YoY in the same quarter last year and weak gross refining margins. Excluding Energy, the EBITDA growth for Nifty 50 companies came in at a stronger 11.1% YoY, compared to 10.4% in the previous year.

Table 4: Sector-wise EBITDA growth of Nifty 50 companies

Sector	QoQ growth			YoY growth			FY25	
	Mar-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Mar-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	(Rs lakh crore)	Growth (%)
Communication Services	(2.1)	15.3	3.1	4.7	27.5	34.3	1.0	19.4
Consumer Discretionary	6.8	7.4	8.3	30.2	3.8	5.2	1.6	8.0
Consumer Staples	2.1	(4.9)	5.2	3.4	(1.7)	1.2	0.5	1.1
Energy	6.8	13.0	1.3	21.5	8.0	2.5	3.4	(0.5)
Financials	8.4	0.6	2.4	44.9	14.2	7.9	12.6	16.8
Health Care	(7.1)	4.1	(5.2)	18.3	18.2	20.7	0.4	17.5
Industrials	17.4	1.2	19.8	8.9	14.7	17.1	0.8	17.4
Information Technology	7.0	5.4	0.0	6.9	8.8	1.7	1.7	6.3
Materials	5.4	(2.8)	26.8	4.2	(7.4)	11.4	1.3	3.4
Utilities	5.1	(3.5)	20.8	6.4	(0.2)	14.8	1.0	7.1
Nifty 50	7.1	3.2	4.9	27.5	10.5	8.2	24.4	11.3
Nifty 50 ex-Energy	7.2	1.7	5.5	28.6	10.9	9.2	21.0	13.4
Nifty 50 ex-Financials	5.9	6.1	7.6	13.5	6.8	8.5	11.8	5.9
Nifty 50 ex-energy ex-fin	5.5	3.4	10.3	10.4	6.2	11.1	8.4	8.8

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025

Note: 2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025

Table 5: Sector-wise EBITDA margin of Nifty 50 companies in Q4FY25

Sector	EBITDA Margin	QoQ change (bps)	YoY change (bps)
Communication Services	57.5	(167)	299
Consumer Discretionary	16.7	92	(32)
Consumer Staples	29.7	100	(117)
Energy	19.3	(96)	(78)
Financials	74.4	(168)	255
Health Care	28.4	(82)	205
Industrials	20.2	39	182
Information Technology	25.6	(4)	(93)
Materials	16.1	176	78
Utilities	47.5	412	436
Nifty 50	34.2	(37)	59
Nifty 50 ex-Energy	39.2	(16)	106
Nifty 50 ex-Financials	22.1	23	31
Nifty 50 ex-energy ex-fin	23.5	81	83

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

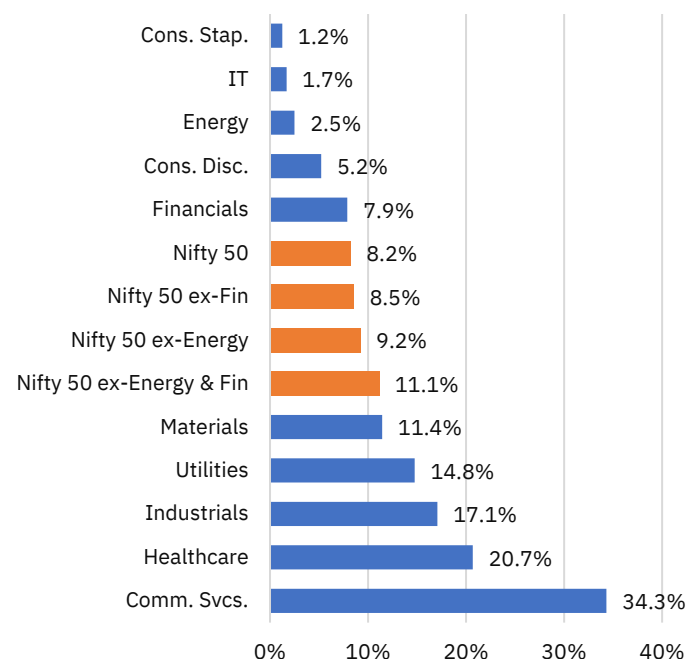
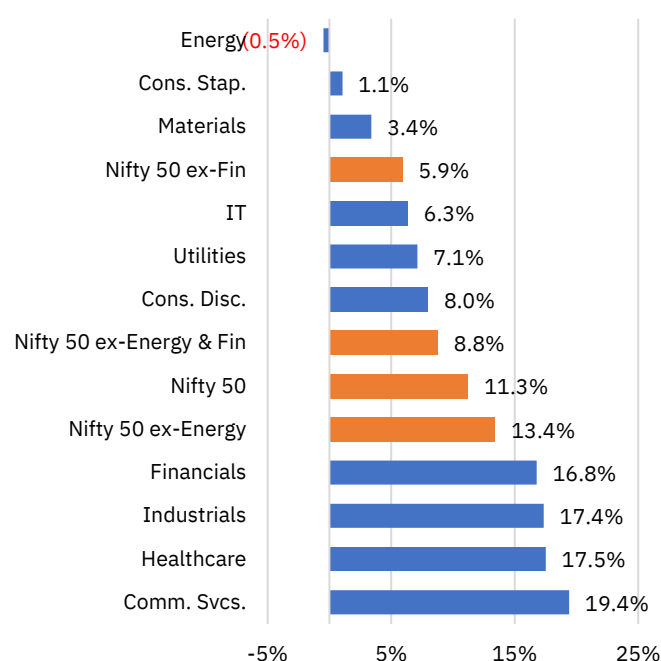
Note: The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Table 6: Sector-wise EBITDA margin of Nifty 50 companies in FY25

Sector	EBITDA Margin (%)	YoY change (bps)
Communication Services	56.9	194
Consumer Discretionary	16.5	1
Consumer Staples	29.5	(146)
Energy	19.4	(103)
Financials	73.3	303
Health Care	28.6	161
Industrials	20.1	140
Information Technology	25.3	36
Materials	15.2	11
Utilities	44.3	118
Nifty 50	34.2	125
Nifty 50 ex-Energy	39.1	187
Nifty 50 ex-Financials	21.8	3
Nifty 50 ex-energy ex-fin	23.0	53

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Figure 7: Sector-wise EBITDA growth of Nifty 50 companies in Q4FY25

Figure 8: Sector-wise EBITDA growth of Nifty 50 companies in FY25


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above charts provide data for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025

2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Figure 9: Sector-wise EBITDA margin of Nifty 50 companies in Q4FY25

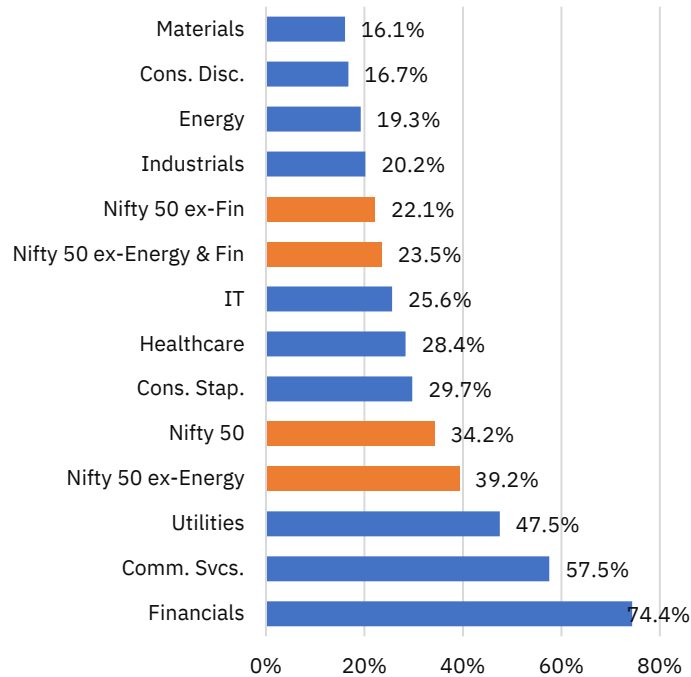
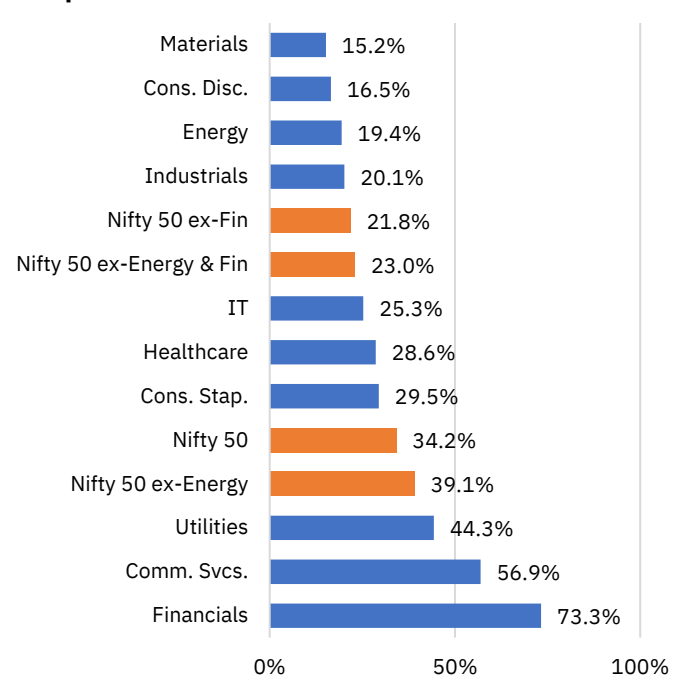


Figure 10: Sector-wise EBITDA margin of Nifty 50 companies in FY25



Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above charts provide data for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025

2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Table 7: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 50 companies (ex-Financials) to EBITDA growth rate in Q4FY25

Sector	EBITDA (Rs crore)	Contribution to EBITDA growth	
		% QoQ	% YoY
Communication Services	27,552	0.3	2.4
Consumer Discretionary	42,837	1.1	0.7
Consumer Staples	13,237	0.2	0.1
Energy	90,511	0.4	0.7
Health Care	9,587	(0.2)	0.6
Industrials	24,020	1.3	1.2
Information Technology	43,920	0.0	0.2
Materials	38,794	2.8	1.4
Utilities	29,494	1.7	1.3
Nifty 50 ex-Financials	3,19,952	7.6	8.5
Nifty 50 ex-energy ex-fin	2,29,441	3.5	3.9

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

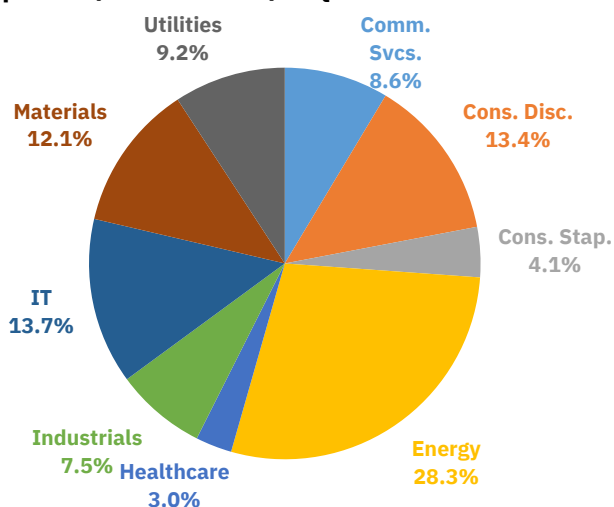
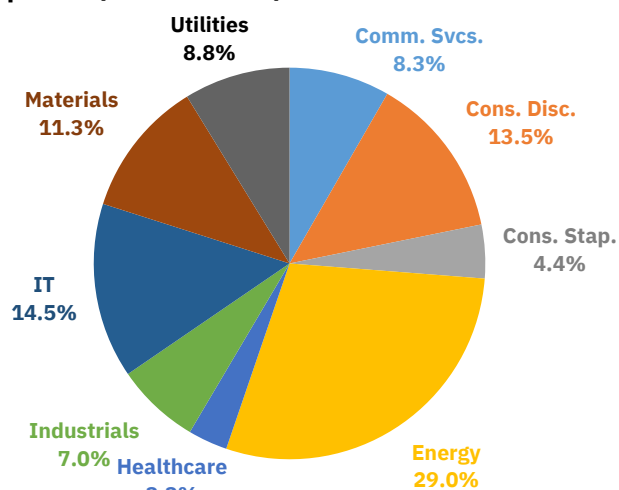
Note: The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Table 8: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 50 companies (ex-Financials) to EBITDA growth rate in FY25

Sector	EBITDA (Rs lakh crore)	Contribution to YoY growth rate (%)
Communication Services	1.0	1.4
Consumer Discretionary	1.6	1.1
Consumer Staples	0.5	0.0
Energy	3.4	(0.2)
Health Care	12.6	0.5
Industrials	0.4	1.1
Information Technology	0.8	0.9
Materials	1.7	0.4
Utilities	1.0	0.6
Nifty 50 ex-Financials	11.8	5.9
Nifty 50 ex-energy ex-fin	8.4	6.1

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR

Note: Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025.

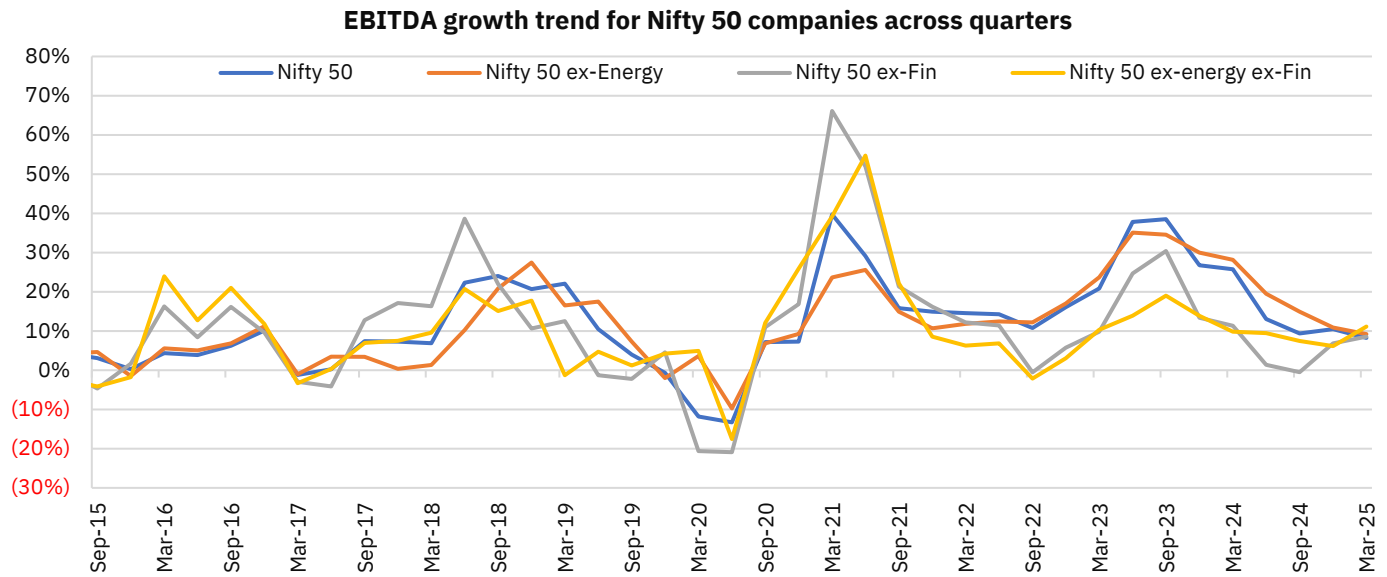
Figure 11: Sector-wise share in EBITDA of Nifty 50 companies (ex-Financials) in Q4FY25

Figure 12: Sector-wise share in EBITDA of Nifty 50 companies (ex-Financials) in FY25


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above charts provide sector-wise share of net sales for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025

2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025.

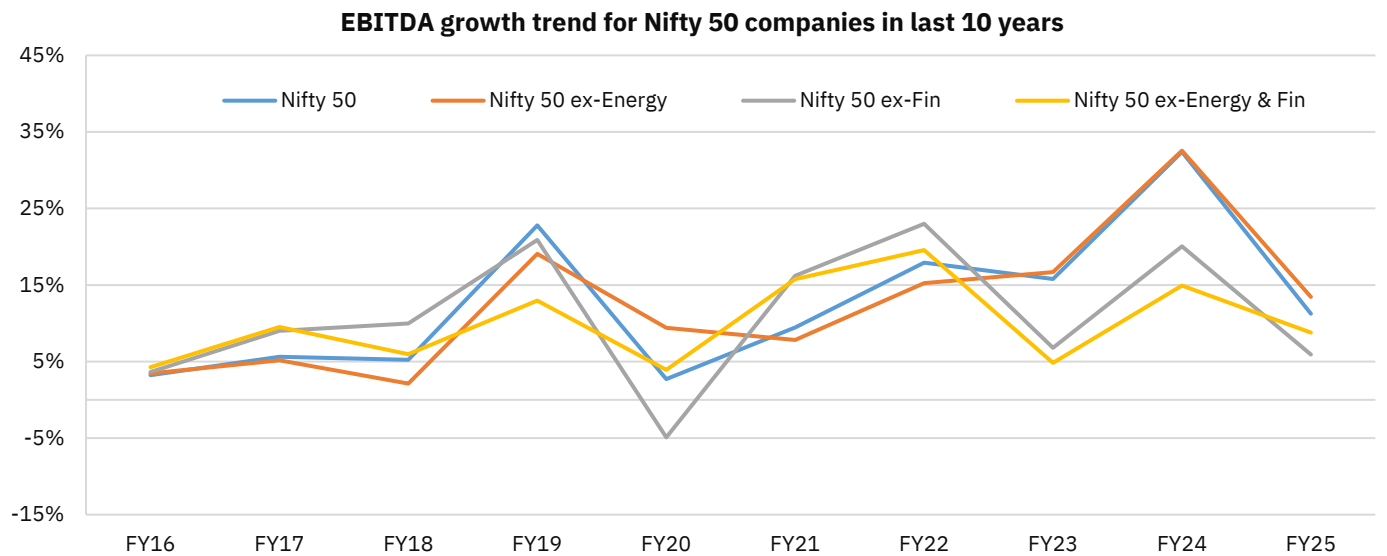
Figure 13: Quarterly trend of Nifty 50 EBITDA growth (YoY)



Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: The above chart includes companies in the Nifty 50 index as on end of respective quarters.

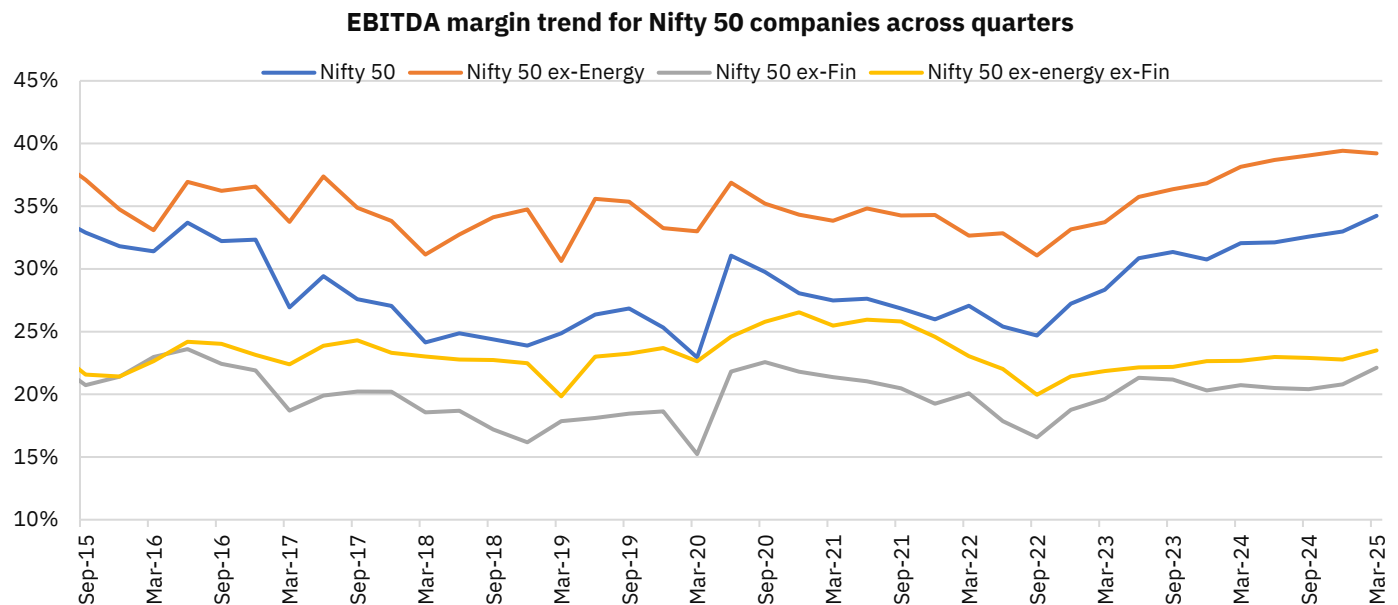
Figure 14: Fiscal trend of Nifty 50 EBITDA growth (YoY)



Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

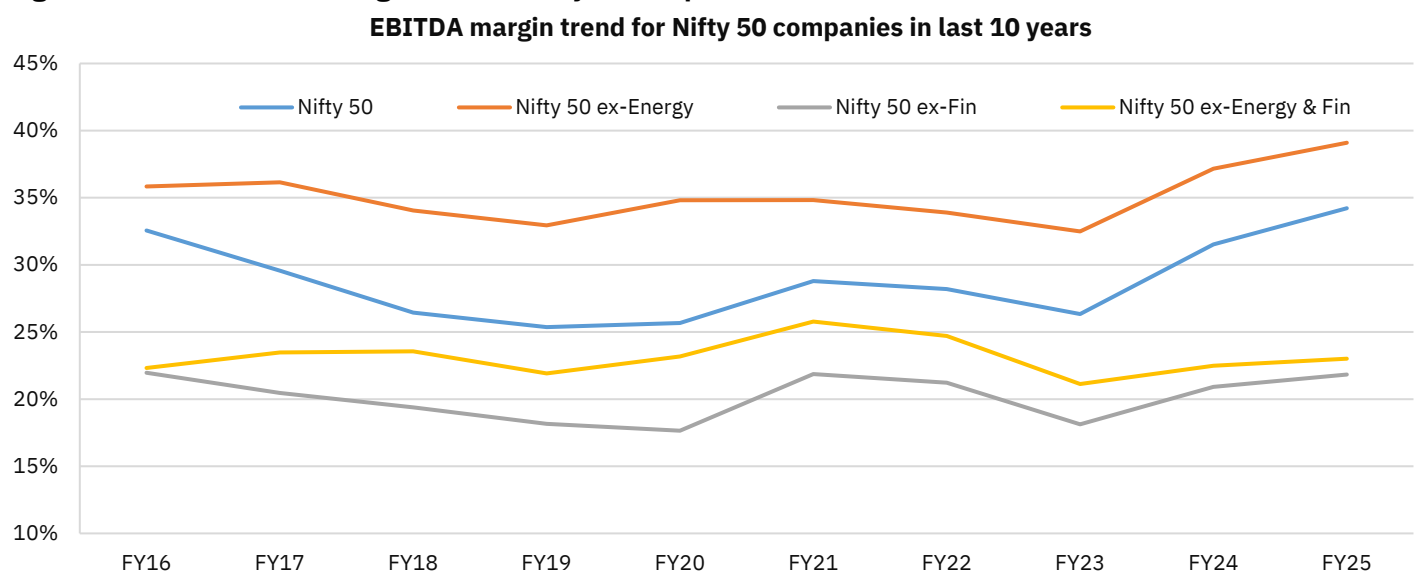
Note: 1. The above chart includes companies in the Nifty 50 index as at the end of respective fiscal years.

2. YoY growth is calculated based on interim financials data.

Figure 15: Quarterly EBITDA margin trend of Nifty 50 companies


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: The above chart includes companies in the Nifty 50 index as at the end of respective quarters.

Figure 16: Fiscal EBITDA margin trend of Nifty 50 companies


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: 1. The above chart includes companies in the Nifty 50 index as at the end of respective fiscal years.

Note: 2. EBITDA margin is calculated based on interim financials data.

PAT growth for the Nifty 50 universe decelerated to under 1% in Q4: In Q4FY25, aggregate profit after tax (PAT) grew by just 0.8% YoY, marking the second-lowest growth rate in the past 10 quarters, primarily due to profit declines in the Consumer and Energy sectors. The Financials sector—comprising nearly one-third of the Nifty 50 net profit—reported modest gains, constrained by compressed net interest margins and impact of high base effect from the previous year. As a result, PAT growth for the full fiscal year (FY25) moderated to 5.5% YoY, reaching Rs 8.4 lakh crore. Despite the subdued growth, PAT margins improved, touching multi-quarter and multi-year highs of 12% (-66 bps YoY) in Q4 and 11.8% (+49 bps YoY) for FY25. Excluding Financials, Consumer and Energy

sectors, PAT growth for Nifty 50 universe came in at a decent 15.7% YoY/15.6% QoQ in Q4 and 10.9% YoY in FY25.

Among the Nifty 50 universe, 32 companies reported YoY PAT growth, while 35 saw QoQ growth in the March quarter, compared to 23 and 27 respectively in the previous quarter. Sectors that contributed to the growth in Nifty 50 profits included Communication Services, supported by higher ARPU and lower interest costs, as well as Materials and Utilities, which benefited from strong demand and better realisation.

Table 9: Sector-wise PAT growth of Nifty 50 companies

Sector	QoQ growth			YoY growth			FY25	
	Mar-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Mar-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	(Rs lakh crore)	Growth (%)
Communication Services	(31.2)	106.8	(22.0)	(53.2)	198.6	238.6	0.2	124.0
Consumer Discretionary	56.1	27.9	14.6	97.0	(0.2)	(26.7)	0.7	(4.9)
Consumer Staples	4.5	(5.6)	8.5	3.4	(4.1)	(0.5)	0.3	(1.1)
Energy	8.7	13.3	2.3	16.0	2.1	(3.9)	1.6	(8.0)
Financials	19.3	(3.5)	(0.1)	44.1	20.9	1.2	3.0	12.8
Health Care	(5.4)	6.7	(11.8)	30.5	18.9	10.9	0.2	16.3
Industrials	15.7	(16.0)	35.5	6.3	(6.6)	9.3	0.4	14.8
Information Technology	10.3	7.3	0.9	8.9	9.8	0.4	1.1	6.4
Materials	3.4	(5.6)	91.5	(7.1)	(32.7)	24.7	0.4	(6.8)
Utilities	15.3	(1.5)	33.3	15.9	(2.2)	13.0	0.4	7.3
Nifty 50	16.2	5.1	7.1	25.9	9.4	0.8	8.4	5.5
Nifty 50 ex-Energy	18.1	3.3	8.2	28.4	11.3	2.0	6.9	9.1
Nifty 50 ex-Financials	14.6	10.6	11.1	18.4	3.9	0.7	5.4	1.7
Nifty 50 ex-energy ex-fin	17.2	9.5	14.8	19.3	4.7	2.5	3.8	6.3
Nifty 50 ex-HDFCBK	18.9	5.8	7.2	27.0	9.1	(1.6)	7.7	3.8

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025

2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025

Table 10: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 50 companies in Q4FY25

Sector	PAT Margin	QoQ change (bps)	YoY change (bps)
Communication Services	14.0	(503)	874
Consumer Discretionary	8.5	91	(394)
Consumer Staples	20.2	129	(116)
Energy	8.7	(35)	(96)
Financials	17.4	(84)	(52)
Health Care	17.2	(181)	(17)
Industrials	9.2	122	24
Information Technology	16.6	11	(83)
Materials	6.2	255	93
Utilities	19.4	334	151
Nifty 50	12.0	11	(66)
Nifty 50 ex-Energy	13.1	27	(55)
Nifty 50 ex-Financials	10.4	43	(66)
Nifty 50 ex-energy ex-fin	11.2	81	(51)

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

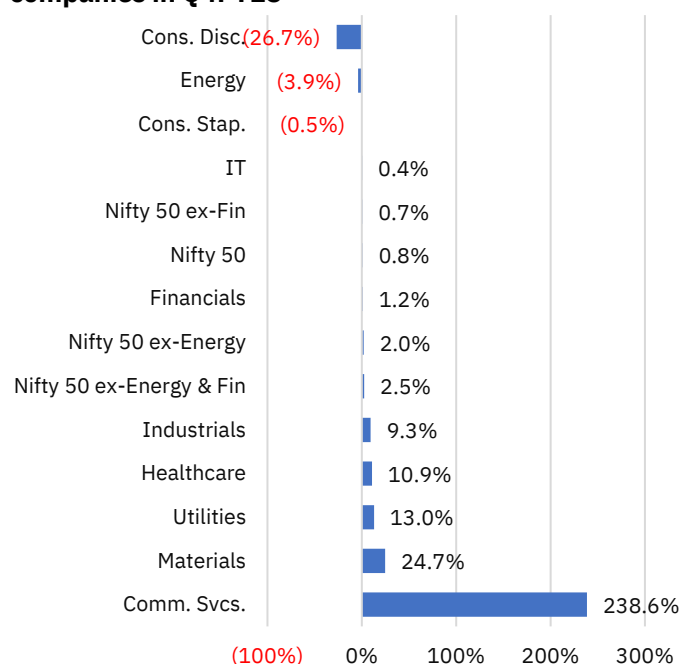
Note: The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Table 11: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 50 companies in FY25

Sector	PAT Margin (%)	YoY change (bps)
Communication Services	13.0	631
Consumer Discretionary	7.7	(103)
Consumer Staples	19.7	(141)
Energy	8.8	(123)
Financials	17.7	13
Health Care	18.1	84
Industrials	9.1	44
Information Technology	16.2	24
Materials	4.7	(48)
Utilities	16.9	49
Nifty 50	11.8	(20)
Nifty 50 ex-Energy	12.8	12
Nifty 50 ex-Financials	10.0	(40)
Nifty 50 ex-energy ex-fin	10.5	1

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Figure 17: Sector-wise PAT growth of Nifty 50 companies in Q4FY25


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above charts provide data for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025

Note: 2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025.

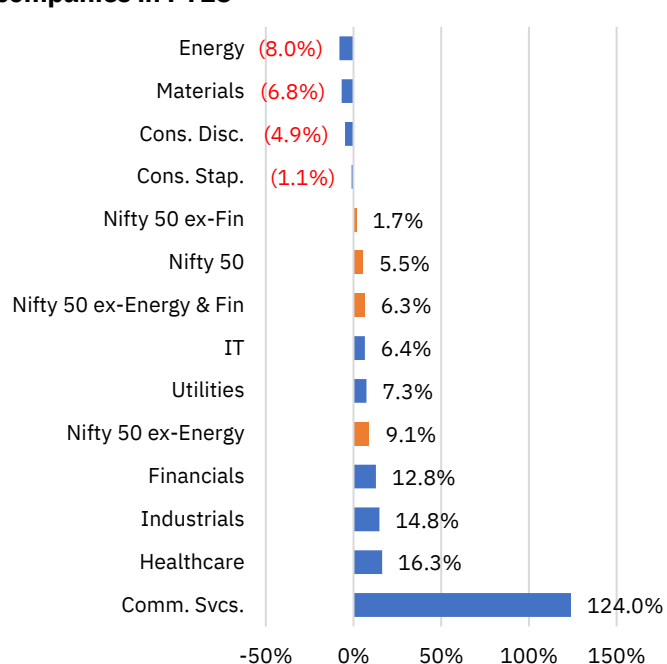
Figure 18: Sector-wise PAT growth of Nifty 50 companies in FY25


Figure 19: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 50 companies in Q4FY25

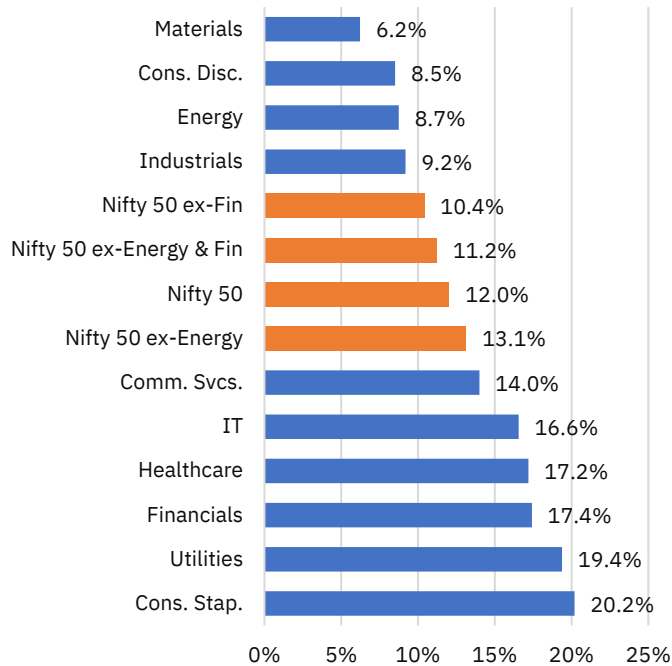
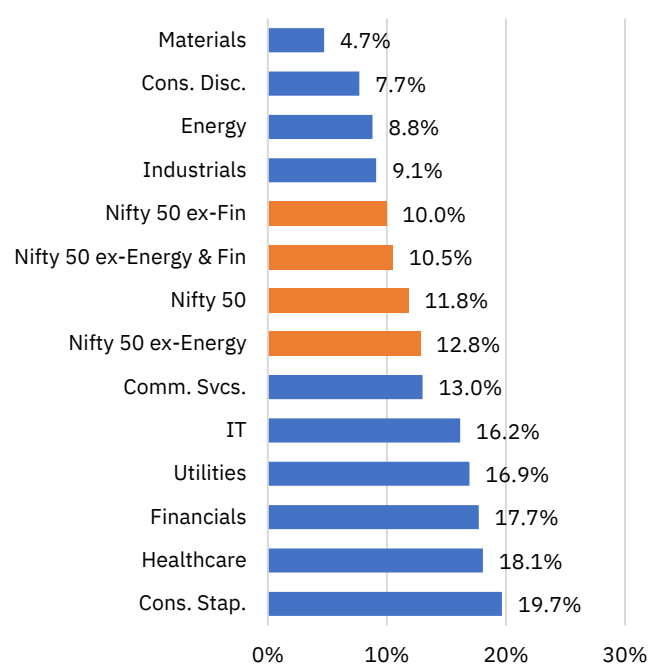


Figure 20: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 50 companies in FY25



Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above charts provide data for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025

2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Table 12: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 50 companies to PAT growth rate in Q4FY25

Sector	PAT (Rs crore)	Contribution to PAT growth	
		% QoQ	% YoY
Communication Services	6,703	(0.9)	2.1
Consumer Discretionary	21,775	1.3	(3.5)
Consumer Staples	8,993	0.3	(0.0)
Energy	41,103	0.4	(0.7)
Financials	76,003	(0.0)	0.4
Health Care	5,813	(0.4)	0.3
Industrials	10,927	1.4	0.4
Information Technology	28,397	0.1	0.0
Materials	15,034	3.4	1.3
Utilities	12,040	1.4	0.6
Nifty 50	2,26,788	7.1	0.8
Nifty 50 ex-Energy	1,85,685	6.6	1.6
Nifty 50 ex-Financials	1,50,785	7.1	0.5
Nifty 50 ex-energy ex-fin	1,09,682	6.7	1.2

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

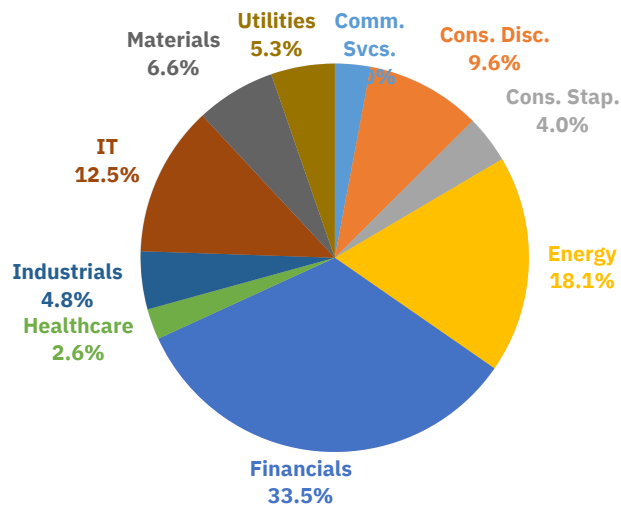
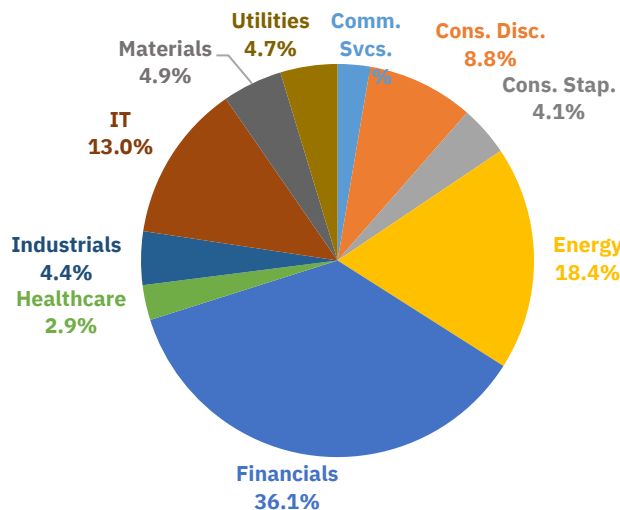
Note: The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Table 13: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 50 companies to PAT growth rate in FY25

Sector	PAT (Rs lakh crore)	Contribution to YoY growth rate (%)
Communication Services	0.2	1.6
Consumer Discretionary	0.7	(0.5)
Consumer Staples	0.3	(0.0)
Energy	1.6	(1.7)
Financials	3.0	4.3
Health Care	0.2	0.4
Industrials	0.4	0.6
Information Technology	1.1	0.8
Materials	0.4	(0.4)
Utilities	0.4	0.3
Nifty 50	8.4	5.5
Nifty 50 ex-Energy	6.9	7.2
Nifty 50 ex-Financials	5.4	1.1
Nifty 50 ex-energy ex-fin	3.8	2.8

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR

Note: Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025.

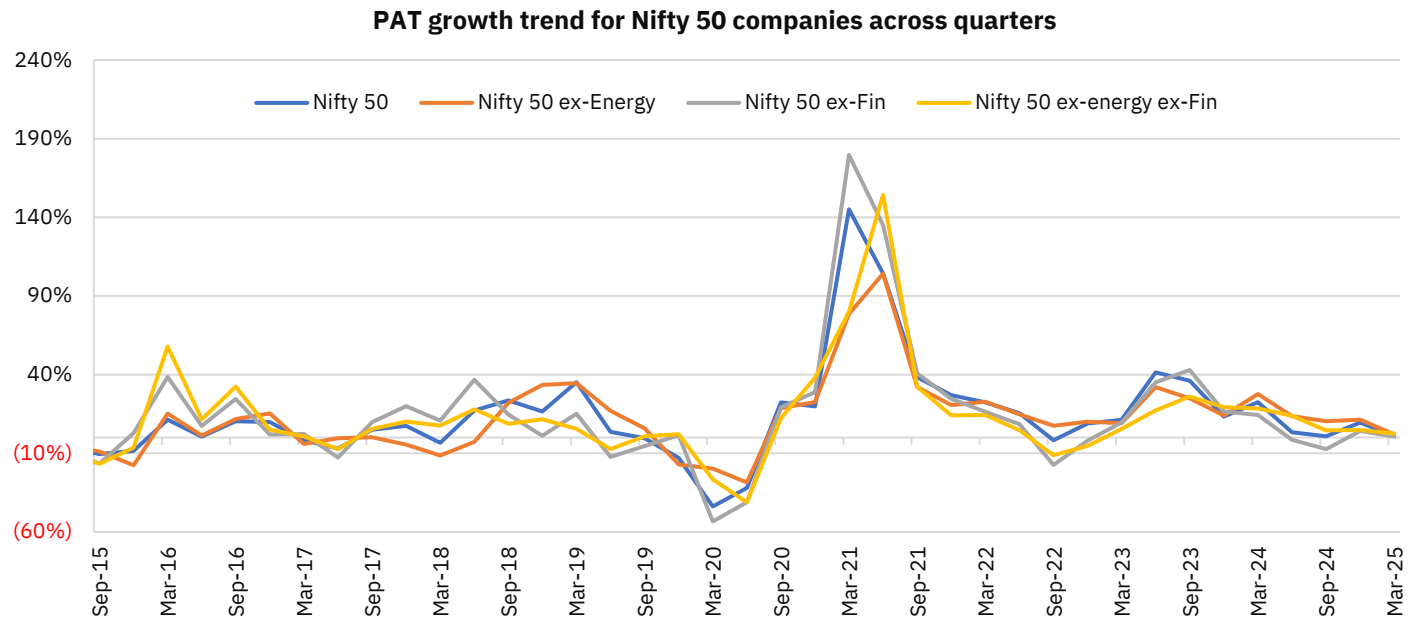
Figure 21: Sector-wise share in PAT of Nifty 50 companies in Q4FY25

Figure 22: Sector-wise share in PAT of Nifty 50 companies in FY25


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above charts provide sector-wise share of net sales for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025

Note: 2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025.

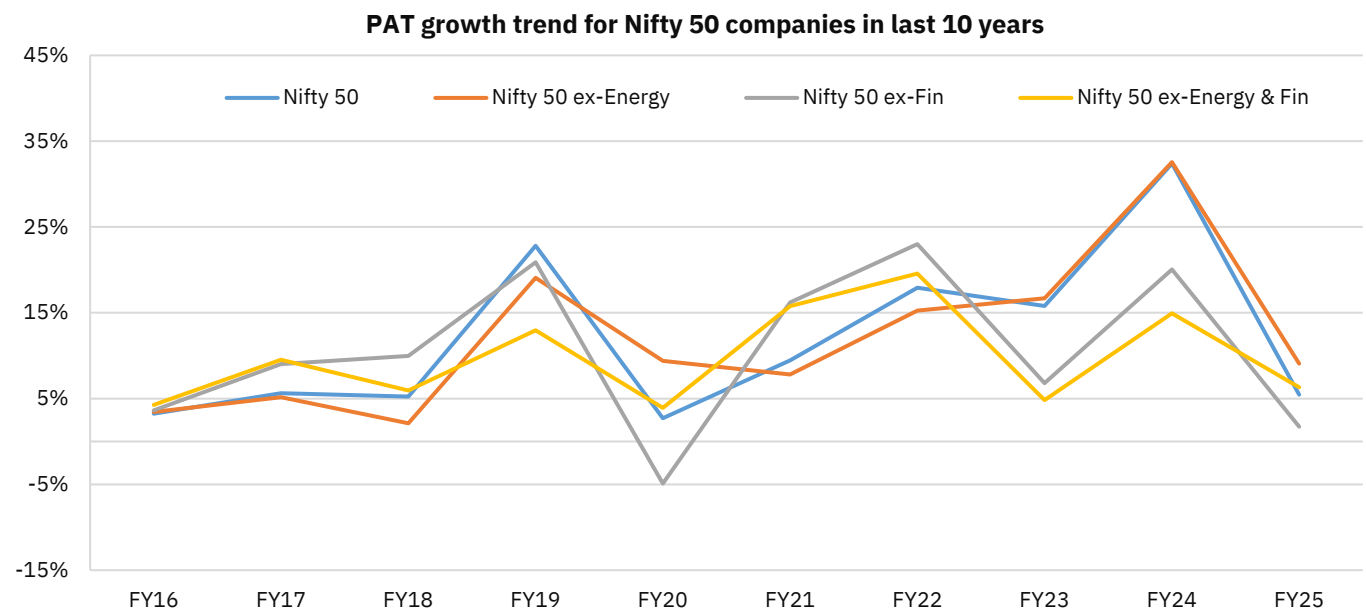
Figure 23: Quarterly trend of Nifty 50 PAT growth (YoY)



Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: The above chart includes companies in the Nifty 50 index as at the end of respective quarters.

Figure 24: Fiscal trend of Nifty 50 PAT growth (YoY)

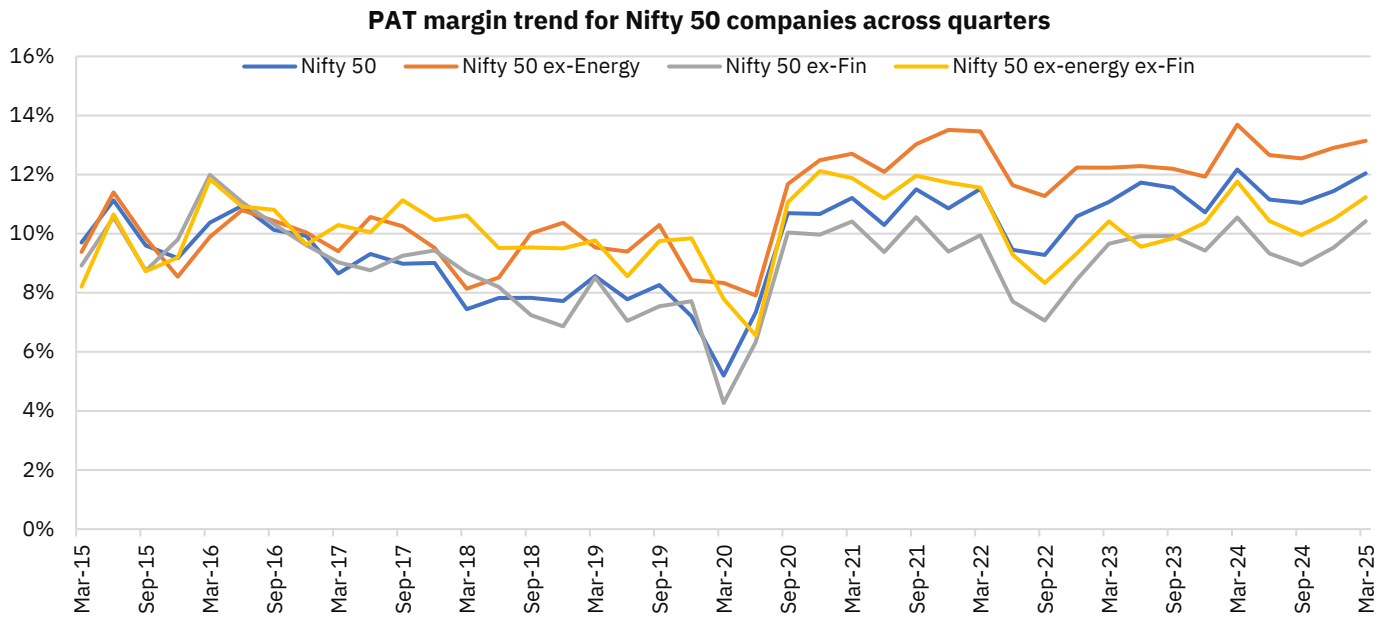


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: 1. The above chart includes companies in the Nifty 50 index as at the end of respective fiscal years.

2. YoY growth is calculated based on interim financials data.

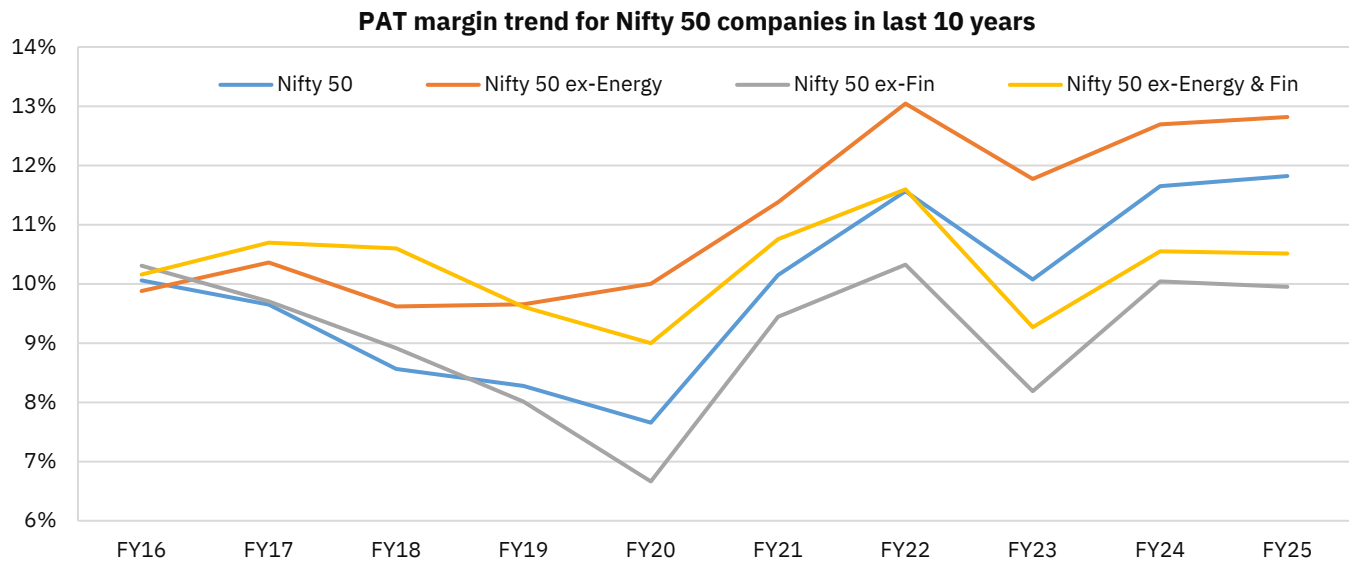
Figure 25: Quarterly trend of Nifty 50 PAT margin



Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: The above chart includes companies in the Nifty 50 index as at the end of respective quarters.

Figure 26: Fiscal trend of Nifty 50 companies PAT margin



Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: 1. The above chart includes companies in the Nifty 50 index as on end of respective fiscal years.

2. EBITDA margin is calculated based on interim financials data.

Nifty 500 Q4FY25 results

Topline growth for Nifty500 recovered slightly in Q4FY25: Net sales for Nifty 500 companies rose by 5.7% YoY in Q4FY25 (up from 4.7% YoY in Q3) to Rs 41.7 lakh crore, with a solid 6.3% QoQ growth — the highest in 10 quarters (vs 1.6% QoQ in Q3) — thanks to better revenue performance by large cap companies. Nifty50 companies, accounting for 45% of the Nifty 500's total revenue in Q4, contributed to half of the YoY revenue increase in Q4, up from 47% in the previous quarter. Excluding Nifty 50 companies, the revenue growth for Nifty 500 companies in the quarter gone by was slightly lower at 5.1% YoY. Among the other constituents, Nifty Next 50, Nifty Midcap 150, and Nifty Smallcap 250 companies contributed 7% (+200bps), 31% (-200bps), and 12% (-300bps), respectively, to the overall revenue growth of the Nifty 500 universe.

In the March quarter, 383 of the Nifty 500 companies saw YoY revenue growth and 346 reported a QoQ increase. For FY25, net sales grew by 6.8% YoY to Rs 157 lakh crore — slower than the 7.9% growth in FY24. However, the revenue growth for Nifty 500 companies excluding the Nifty 50 improved marginally to 6.5% YoY in FY25 from 6.3% YoY in FY24.

Sector-wise: Financials (18.2%), Materials (15.1%), Consumer Discretionary (14.7%), and Industrials (13.1%) accounted for over 60% of the YoY net sales growth in Q4 (with a combined share of 58% in overall sales). However, excluding the Nifty 50 companies, the above-mentioned sectors contributed a higher share of 73% to the YoY expansion in topline growth, led by Financials (20.9%) and Industrials (19.7%).

While Financials were the biggest contributors to YoY topline growth, driven largely by an expanding loan book, particularly in the retail segment, the sector's growth rate remained in low single digits due to a high base effect. The Materials sector, in contrast, recorded its highest top line growth in nine quarters, supported by a low base and rising demand for metals amid increased industrial activity in the fourth quarter of the past fiscal year.

While the Energy sector saw a 6.7% YoY increase in net sales within the Nifty 50, it reported a 3.4% YoY decline in net sales across the broader Nifty 500. This was largely due to weaker gross marketing and refining margins, driven by reduced discounts on Russian crude and subdued global demand for refined products. Excluding the Energy sector, revenue growth for the broader Nifty 500 universe stood at a higher 7.7% YoY, compared to 6.3% YoY for the Nifty 50.

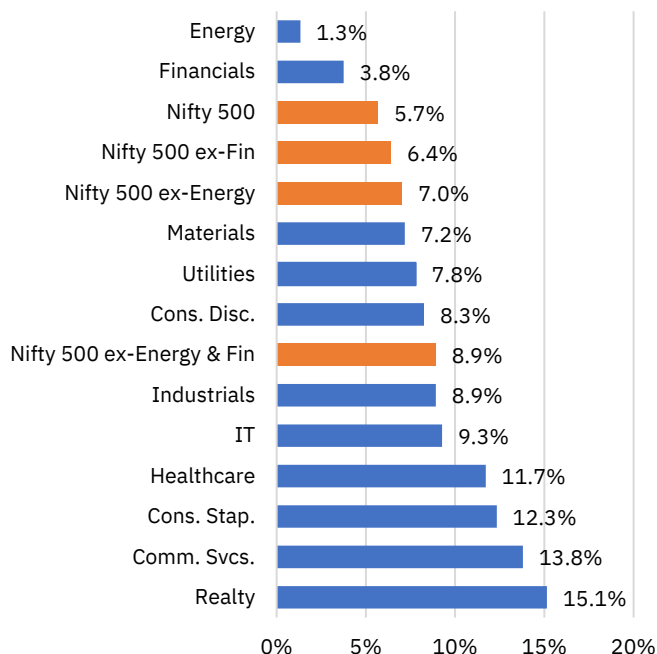
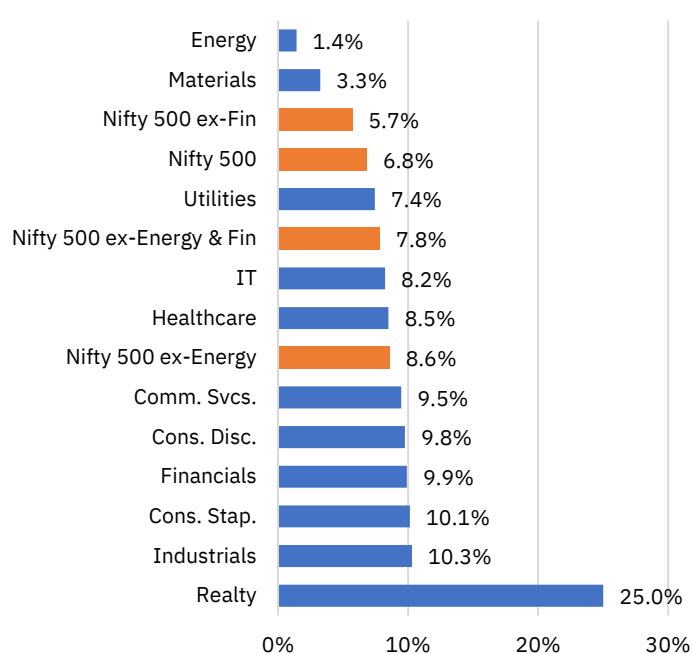
Table 14: Sector-wise net sales growth of Nifty 500 companies

Sector	QoQ growth			YoY growth			FY25	
	Mar-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Mar-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	(Rs lakh crore)	Growth (%)
Communication Services	1.1	4.9	2.7	7.1	12.1	13.8	3.2	9.5
Consumer Discretionary	4.4	6.5	1.8	15.8	11.1	8.3	16.4	9.8
Consumer Staples	0.8	2.1	2.0	5.7	11.0	12.3	5.3	10.1
Energy	1.8	6.9	3.7	2.8	(0.5)	1.3	36.5	1.4
Financials	6.7	(6.4)	8.5	28.1	2.1	3.8	43.4	9.9
Health Care	0.4	0.6	3.8	8.8	8.0	11.7	4.3	8.5
Industrials	19.6	7.3	17.7	14.4	10.7	8.9	12.2	10.3
Information Technology	0.8	2.3	0.9	3.2	9.1	9.3	9.9	8.2
Materials	7.2	2.9	8.6	(1.5)	5.7	7.2	18.7	3.3
Real Estate	35.2	10.4	17.2	10.5	32.8	15.1	0.6	25.0
Utilities	3.3	0.2	5.7	6.6	5.4	7.8	7.0	7.4
Nifty 500	5.4	1.6	6.3	11.0	4.7	5.7	157.4	6.8
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	6.5	0.1	7.1	13.9	6.5	7.0	121.0	8.6
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.4	114.1	5.7
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	6.4	4.0	6.4	7.0	8.9	8.9	77.6	7.8

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025

Note: 2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Figure 27: Sector-wise net sales YoY growth of Nifty 500 companies in Q4FY25

Figure 28: Sector-wise net sales YoY growth of Nifty 500 companies in FY25


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above charts provide data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025

Note: 2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Table 15: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies to net sales growth in Q4FY25

Sector	Net sales (Rs crore)	Contribution to net sales growth	
		% QoQ	% YoY
Communication Services	85,306	0.1	0.3
Consumer Discretionary	4,32,951	0.2	0.8
Consumer Staples	1,35,302	0.1	0.4
Energy	9,51,136	0.9	0.3
Financials	11,28,165	2.2	1.0
Health Care	1,16,462	0.1	0.3
Industrials	3,57,628	1.4	0.7
Information Technology	2,54,803	0.1	0.5
Materials	5,06,202	1.0	0.9
Real Estate	17,576	0.1	0.1
Utilities	1,81,124	0.2	0.3
Nifty 500	41,66,655	6.3	5.7
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	32,15,519	5.4	5.4
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	30,38,490	4.1	4.6
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	20,87,354	3.2	4.3

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as of March 31st, 2025.

Table 16: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies to net sales growth rate in FY25

Sector	Net sales (Rs lakh crore)	Contribution to YoY growth rate (%)
Communication Services	3.2	0.2
Consumer Discretionary	16.4	1.0
Consumer Staples	5.3	0.3
Energy	36.5	0.3
Financials	43.4	2.7
Health Care	4.3	0.2
Industrials	12.2	0.8
Information Technology	9.9	0.5
Materials	18.7	0.4
Real Estate	0.6	0.1
Utilities	7.0	0.3
Nifty 500	157.4	6.8
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	121.0	6.5
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	114.1	4.2
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	77.6	3.8

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR

Note: Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

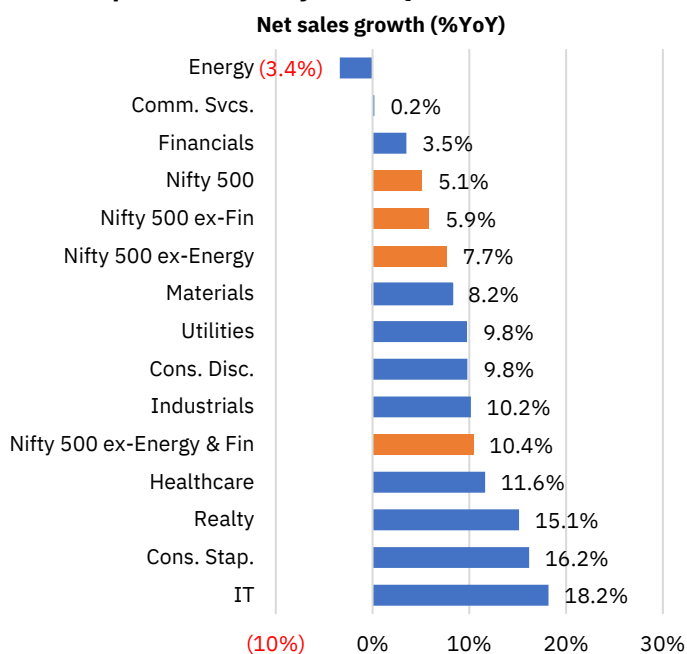
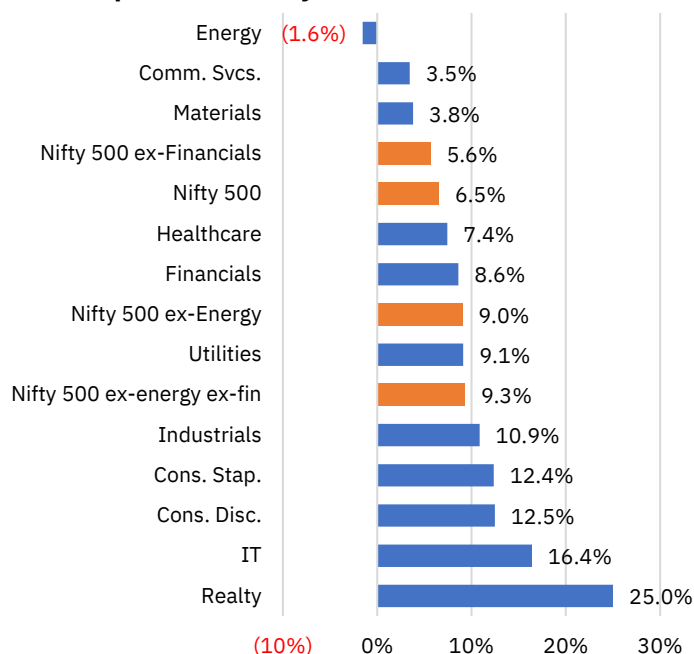
Table 17: Sector-wise net sales growth of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50)

Sector	QoQ growth			YoY growth			FY25	
	Mar-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Mar-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	(Rs lakh crore)	Growth (%)
Communication Services	3.2	0.6	(1.4)	10.0	4.8	0.2	1.5	3.5
Consumer Discretionary	2.9	2.4	0.9	16.0	11.9	9.8	6.8	12.5
Consumer Staples	0.8	5.8	2.2	7.6	14.6	16.2	3.5	12.4
Energy	0.6	8.7	1.3	0.0	(4.0)	(3.4)	18.8	-1.6
Financials	9.0	(6.9)	11.0	24.7	1.7	3.5	26.2	8.6
Health Care	1.7	(0.0)	6.6	8.0	6.5	11.6	3.0	7.4
Industrials	20.4	8.1	17.8	17.3	12.5	10.2	8.1	10.9
Information Technology	3.2	5.4	2.4	7.5	19.1	18.2	3.1	16.4
Materials	5.0	3.4	5.0	(3.2)	8.2	8.2	9.9	3.8
Real Estate	35.2	10.4	17.2	10.5	32.8	15.1	0.6	25.0
Utilities	0.1	0.1	3.4	7.3	6.3	9.8	4.7	9.1
Nifty 500	5.9	1.4	6.5	10.4	4.5	5.1	86.1	6.5
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	7.5	(0.4)	8.0	14.1	7.2	7.7	67.3	9.0
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	4.5	5.3	4.7	4.9	5.7	5.9	59.9	5.6
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	6.6	3.8	6.2	7.6	10.8	10.4	41.1	9.3

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above table provide data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025

Note: 2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Figure 29: Sector-wise net sales YoY growth of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in Q4FY25

Figure 30: Sector-wise net sales YoY growth of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty50) in FY25


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above charts provide data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025

Note: 2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Table 18: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) to net sales growth in Q4FY25

Sector	Net sales (Rs crore)	Contribution to net sales growth	
		% QoQ	% YoY
Communication Services	37,430	-0.0	0.0
Consumer Discretionary	1,77,119	0.1	0.7
Consumer Staples	90,755	0.1	0.6
Energy	4,81,112	0.3	-0.8
Financials	6,91,770	3.2	1.1
Health Care	82,653	0.2	0.4
Industrials	2,38,632	1.7	1.0
Information Technology	83,265	0.1	0.6
Materials	2,64,585	0.6	0.9
Real Estate	17,576	0.1	0.1
Utilities	1,19,015	0.2	0.5
Nifty 500	22,83,912	6.5	5.1
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	18,02,800	6.2	5.9
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	15,92,141	3.3	4.1
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	11,11,030	3.0	4.8

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as of March 31st, 2025.

Table 19: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) to net sales growth rate in FY25

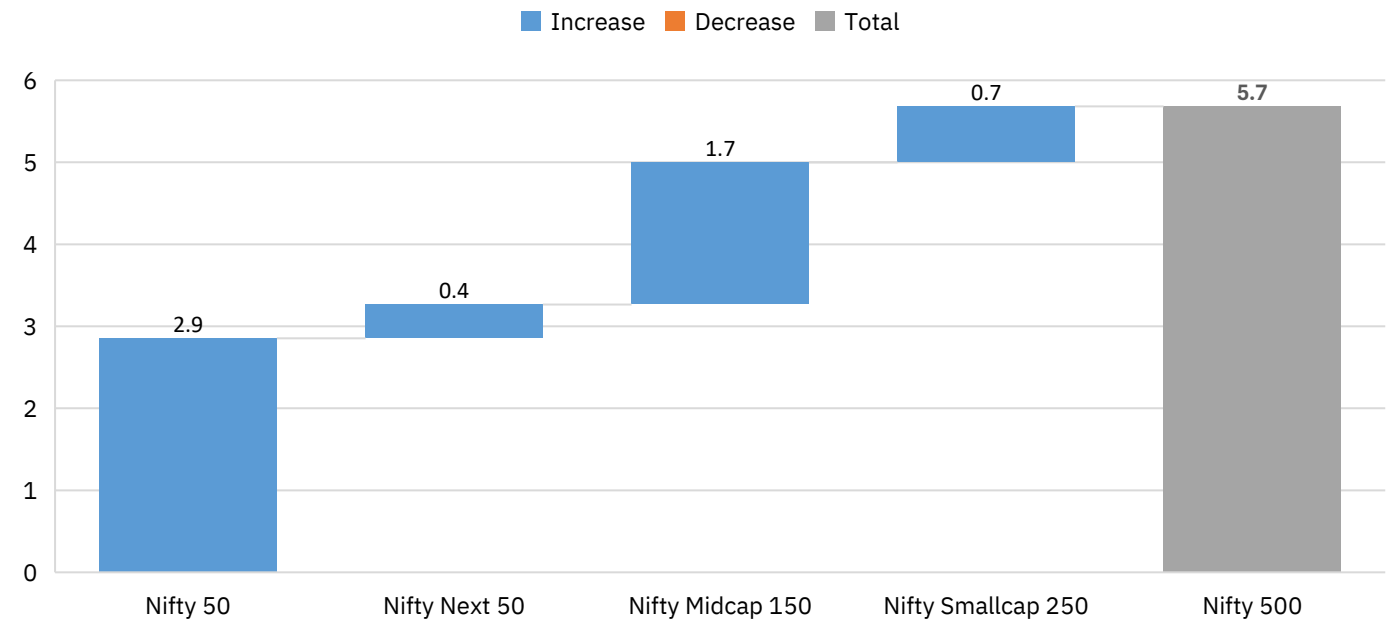
Sector	Net sales (Rs lakh crore)	Contribution to YoY growth rate (%)
Communication Services	1.5	0.1
Consumer Discretionary	6.8	0.9
Consumer Staples	3.5	0.5
Energy	18.8	(0.4)
Financials	26.2	2.6
Health Care	3.0	0.3
Industrials	8.1	1.0
Information Technology	3.1	0.5
Materials	9.9	0.4
Real Estate	0.6	0.1
Utilities	4.7	0.5
Nifty 500	86.1	6.5
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	67.3	6.9
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	59.9	4.0
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	41.1	4.3

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR

Note: Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Figure 31: Share of Nifty index constituents in overall net sales growth of Nifty 500 universe in Q4FY25

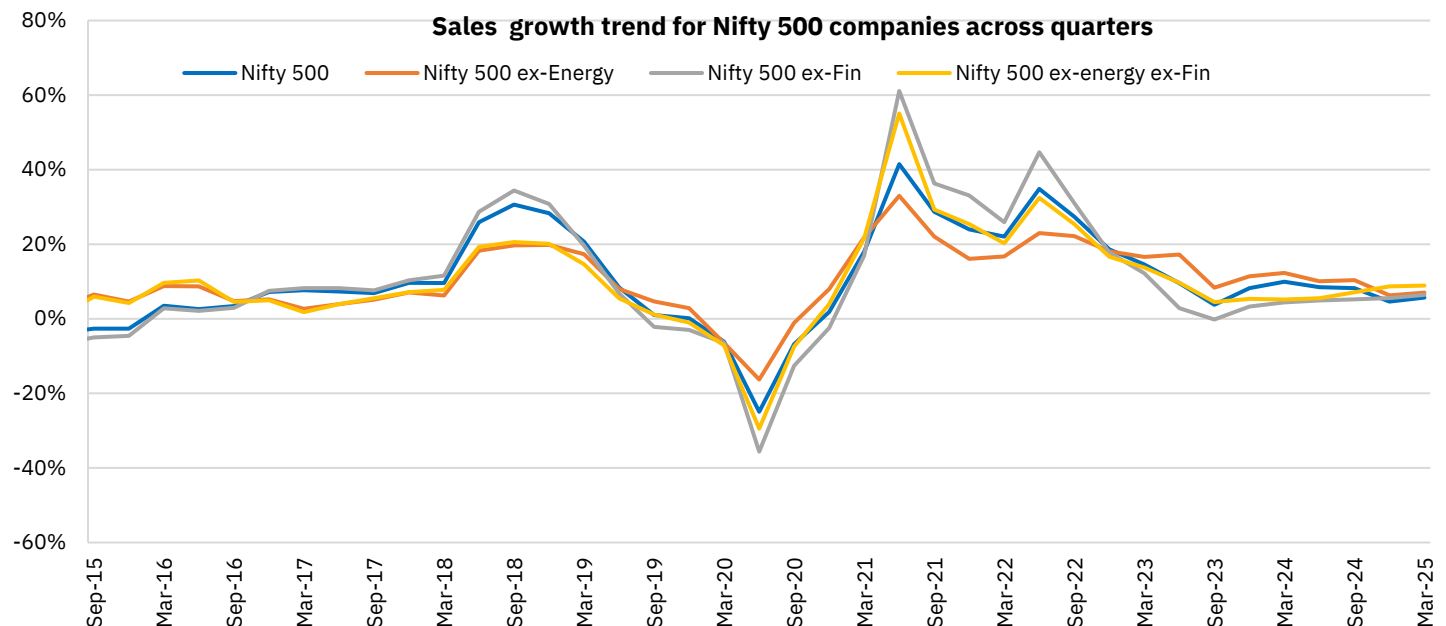
Contribution of Nifty index constituents to the overall net sales growth (%YoY) in Q4FY25



Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

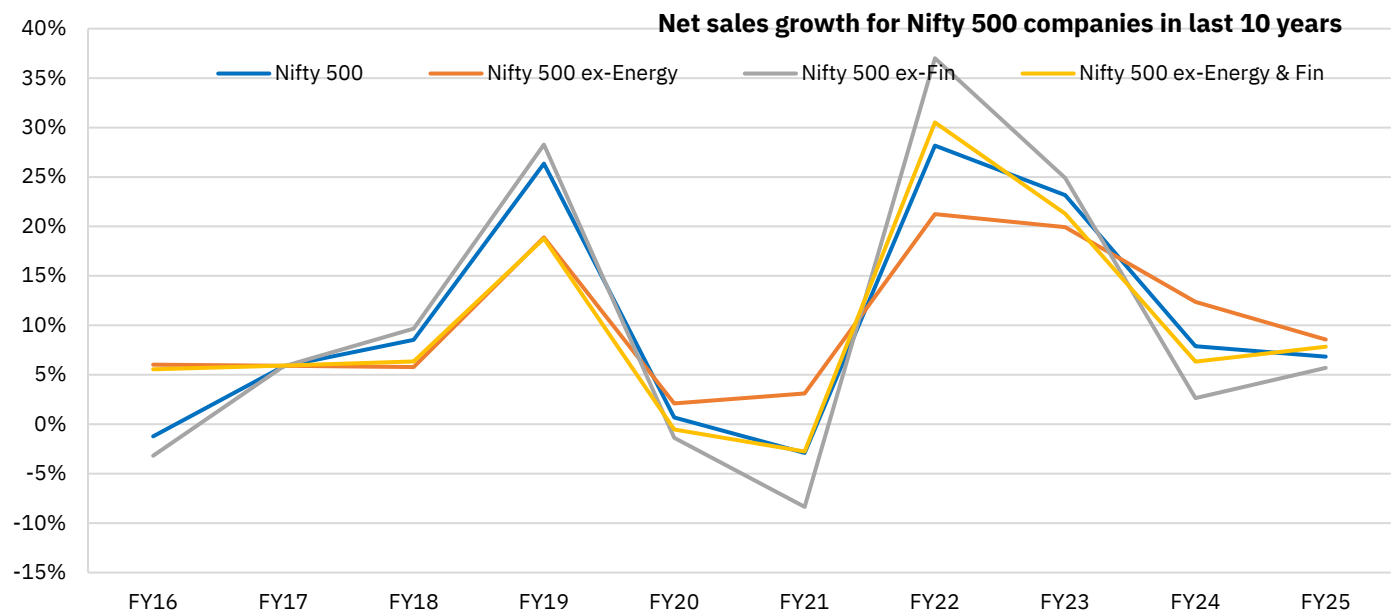
Note: The above chart provides data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as of March 31st, 2025.

Figure 32: Quarterly trend of Nifty 500 revenue growth (YoY)



Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: The above chart includes companies in the Nifty 500 index as at the end of respective quarters.

Figure 33: Fiscal trend of Nifty 500 revenue growth (YoY)


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: 1. The above chart includes companies in the Nifty 500 index as at the end of respective fiscal years.

2. YoY growth is calculated based on interim financials data.

Operating profit growth reached a four-quarter high in Q4 despite weak topline:

EBITDA of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Financials) grew 9.4% YoY in Q4FY25, marking the second consecutive quarter of accelerating growth. On a sequential basis, however, EBITDA growth moderated to 8.1% QoQ in the March quarter from 9% QoQ in December quarter. Meanwhile, operating margins continued to improve, expanding by 52 bps YoY/45 bps QoQ to a six-quarter high of 19.2%.

Companies within the Nifty 500 universe, excluding the Nifty 50 cohort, performed even better, with EBITDA rising 10.4% YoY against a revenue increase of 5.9% YoY, resulting in margin expansion of 67 bps YoY and 60 bps QoQ to 16.5%. Among non-financial companies in the Nifty 500 index, 291 and 267 posted YoY and QoQ growth in EBITDA, an improvement from 263 and 222 respectively in the previous quarter.

Materials sector led the YoY expansion in EBITDA growth within the Nifty 500 universe, contributing 28%, followed by Communication Services at 17%, Industrials at 15% and Utilities at 10%. Collectively, these sectors account for 46% of Nifty 500's EBITDA but contributed a substantial 70% of the YoY EBITDA growth, while their combined share of revenue growth stood at just 27% — highlighting strong margin and operational leverage. Consumer sectors, on the other hand, posted modest EBITDA growth, alongside a decline in operating margins weighed by subdued retail demand.

For FY25, EBITDA growth excluding Financials moderated to 4% YoY, a sharp slowdown from 24.5% in FY24, primarily due to decline in operating profits in the Energy sector, impacted by adverse global factors. However, excluding the Energy sector, EBITDA growth stood at a respectable 10.8% YoY. Notably, companies outside the Nifty 50 index delivered an even stronger performance, with EBITDA growth of 12.9% YoY. Despite this, the Nifty 50 universe continued to maintain higher operating margins compared to the broader market.

Table 20: Sector-wise EBITDA growth of Nifty 500 companies

Sector	QoQ growth			YoY growth			FY25	
	Mar-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Mar-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	(Rs lakh crore)	Growth (%)
Communication Services	(1.6)	11.7	1.6	8.5	21.3	25.4	1.5	15.7
Consumer Discretionary	5.8	8.0	4.0	28.8	5.0	3.2	2.5	7.3
Consumer Staples	0.9	(2.9)	4.3	19.0	1.8	5.2	1.0	6.4
Energy	5.5	22.0	9.8	3.0	(1.4)	2.7	4.6	-14.9
Financials	7.8	1.2	4.4	39.1	14.5	11.0	25.9	16.2
Health Care	(0.8)	(2.3)	2.4	36.2	13.0	16.6	1.2	18.1
Industrials	29.9	22.6	12.2	31.3	29.3	11.6	2.5	20.0
Information Technology	6.7	5.1	2.0	7.7	10.9	6.1	2.1	9.0
Materials	4.6	5.7	13.2	0.2	8.4	17.4	3.4	8.9
Real Estate	36.1	24.7	11.5	27.7	31.4	7.7	0.2	17.7
Utilities	4.6	(7.5)	11.6	16.9	2.3	9.1	2.3	4.8
Nifty 500	7.5	4.6	6.1	25.4	11.6	10.2	47.2	10.4
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	7.7	3.0	5.7	28.9	13.3	11.2	42.6	14.0
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	7.1	9.1	8.1	12.4	8.4	9.4	21.2	4.0
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	7.6	5.9	7.6	15.9	11.5	11.5	16.6	10.8

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as of March 31st, 2025.

Table 21: EBITDA margin of Nifty 500 companies in Q4FY25

Sector	EBITDA Margin	QoQ change (bps)	YoY change (bps)
Communication Services	49.4	(50)	456
Consumer Discretionary	15.0	33	(73)
Consumer Staples	18.2	39	(123)
Energy	13.7	76	18
Financials	60.4	(232)	392
Health Care	26.4	(37)	111
Industrials	20.5	(101)	50
Information Technology	21.9	25	(66)
Materials	18.6	76	162
Real Estate	36.8	(186)	(256)
Utilities	32.9	175	40
Nifty 500	30.3	(7)	125
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	35.2	(48)	131
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	19.2	45	52
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	21.7	24	50

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

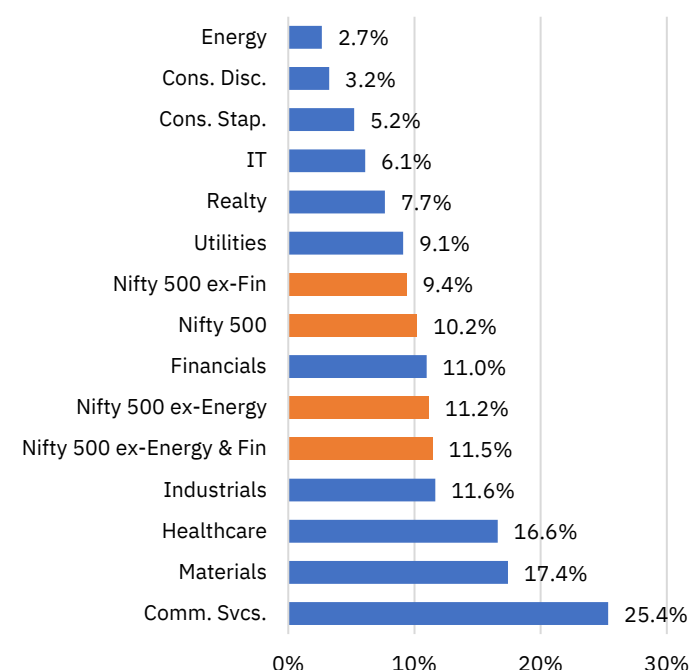
Note: The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as of March 31st, 2025.

Table 22: Sector-wise EBITDA margin of Nifty 500 companies in FY25

Sector	EBITDA Margin (%)	YoY change (bps)
Communication Services	47.8	258
Consumer Discretionary	14.9	(34)
Consumer Staples	18.6	(66)
Energy	12.6	(241)
Financials	59.8	325
Health Care	27.5	223
Industrials	20.1	163
Information Technology	21.6	15
Materials	18.1	95
Real Estate	38.6	(239)
Utilities	32.5	(81)
Nifty 500	30.0	97
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	35.2	168
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	18.6	(30)
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	21.4	57

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Figure 34: Sector-wise EBITDA growth of Nifty 500 companies in Q4FY25


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: 1. The above charts provide data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as of March 31st, 2025.

Note: 2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

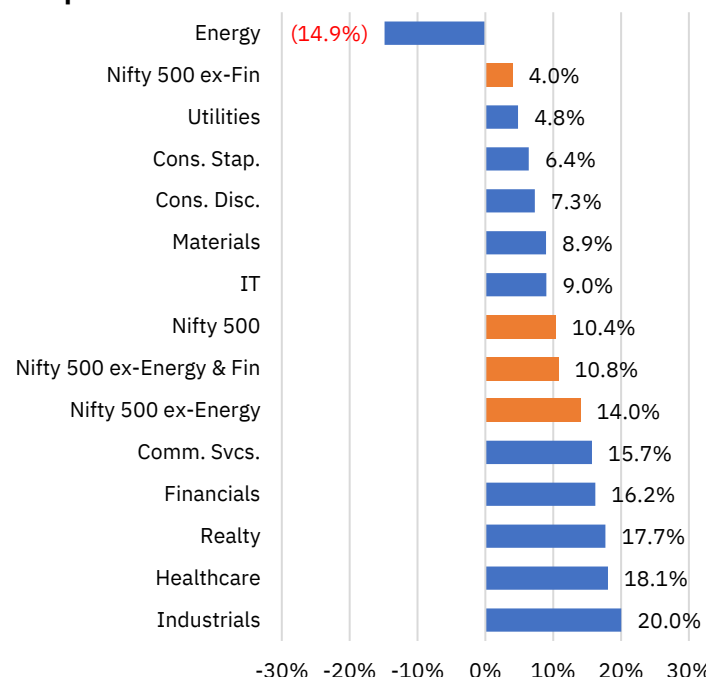
Figure 35: Sector-wise EBITDA growth of Nifty 500 companies in FY25


Figure 36: Sector-wise EBITDA margin of Nifty 500 companies in Q4FY25

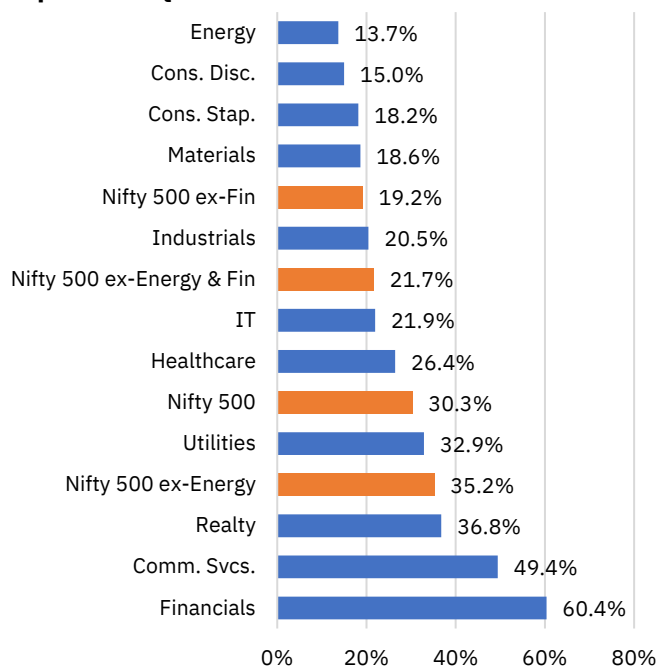
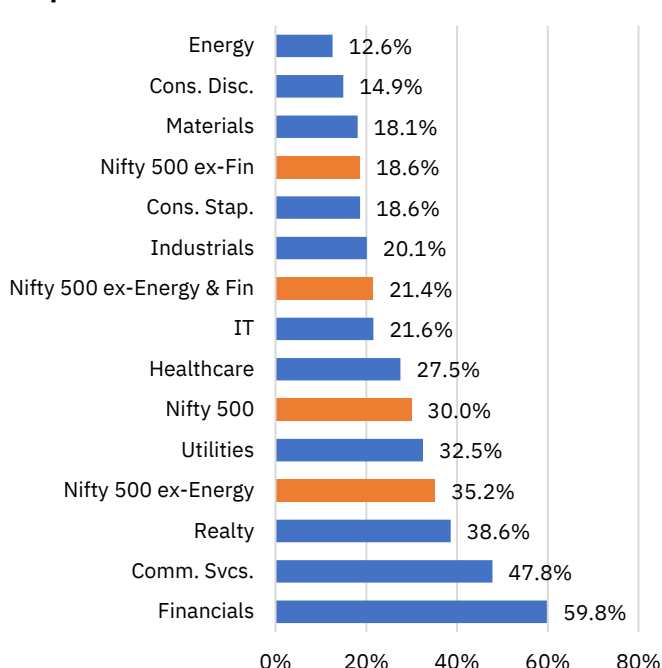


Figure 37: Sector-wise EBITDA margin of Nifty 500 companies in FY25



Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above charts provide data for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025

2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Table 23: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Financials) to EBITDA growth rate in Q4FY25

Sector	EBITDA (Rs crore)	Contribution to EBITDA growth	
		% QoQ	% YoY
Communication Services	42,172	0.1	1.6
Consumer Discretionary	64,927	0.5	0.4
Consumer Staples	24,598	0.2	0.2
Energy	1,30,271	2.2	0.6
Health Care	30,797	0.1	0.8
Industrials	73,148	1.5	1.4
Information Technology	55,887	0.2	0.6
Materials	94,400	2.1	2.6
Real Estate	6,464	0.1	0.1
Utilities	59,542	1.2	0.9
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	5,82,205	8.1	9.4
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	4,51,934	5.9	10.0

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as of March 31st, 2025.

Table 24: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Financials) to EBITDA growth rate in FY25

Sector	EBITDA (Rs lakh crore)	Contribution to YoY growth rate (%)
Communication Services	1.5	1.0
Consumer Discretionary	2.5	0.8
Consumer Staples	1.0	0.3
Energy	4.6	(3.9)
Health Care	1.2	0.9
Industrials	2.5	2.0
Information Technology	2.1	0.9
Materials	3.4	1.4
Real Estate	0.2	0.2
Utilities	2.3	0.5
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	21.2	4.0
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	16.6	7.9

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR

Note: Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Table 25: Sector-wise EBITDA growth of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50)

Sector	QoQ growth			YoY growth			FY25	
	Mar-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Mar-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	(Rs lakh crore)	Growth (%)
Communication Services	(0.9)	5.6	(1.0)	15.4	11.5	11.3	0.6	9.8
Consumer Discretionary	4.0	8.9	(3.3)	26.0	7.1	(0.4)	0.9	6.0
Consumer Staples	(0.7)	(0.4)	3.2	48.0	6.1	10.3	0.5	13.3
Energy	2.5	60.4	35.7	(23.4)	(22.1)	3.1	1.2	(40.4)
Financials	7.2	1.8	6.4	33.9	14.8	13.9	13.4	15.7
Health Care	2.2	(5.3)	6.2	46.3	10.5	14.8	0.8	18.3
Industrials	36.5	35.3	8.8	45.9	37.0	9.2	1.6	21.4
Information Technology	5.2	3.6	10.2	12.2	20.4	26.1	0.4	21.1
Materials	4.0	11.3	5.4	(2.6)	20.3	22.0	2.1	12.9
Real Estate	36.1	24.7	11.5	27.7	31.4	7.7	0.2	17.7
Utilities	4.2	(10.7)	3.8	29.2	4.4	4.1	1.2	3.0
Nifty 500	7.8	6.2	7.3	23.2	12.9	12.4	22.8	9.5
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	8.3	4.3	5.8	29.3	15.7	13.1	21.6	14.6
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	8.7	13.0	8.6	11.1	10.4	10.4	9.4	1.7
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	10.0	8.5	4.9	22.5	17.2	11.8	8.3	12.9

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as of March 31st, 2025.

Note: 2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Table 26: EBITDA margin of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in Q4FY25

Sector	EBITDA Margin	QoQ change (bps)	YoY change (bps)
Communication Services	39.1	16	391
Consumer Discretionary	12.5	(55)	(128)
Consumer Staples	12.5	13	(67)
Energy	8.3	210	52
Financials	51.5	(223)	472
Health Care	25.7	(9)	72
Industrials	20.6	(171)	(19)
Information Technology	14.4	102	90
Materials	21.0	7	237
Real Estate	36.8	(186)	(256)
Utilities	25.2	12	(138)
Nifty 500	27.1	20	175
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	32.1	(67)	154
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	16.5	60	67
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	20.0	(26)	24

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 500 index excluding the Nifty 50 companies as of March 31st, 2025.

Table 27: Sector-wise EBITDA margin of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in FY25

Sector	EBITDA Margin (%)	YoY change (bps)
Communication Services	37.4	217
Consumer Discretionary	12.7	(77)
Consumer Staples	13.1	11
Energy	6.2	(402)
Financials	51.0	313
Health Care	27.0	249
Industrials	20.1	175
Information Technology	13.6	52
Materials	20.7	167
Real Estate	38.6	(239)
Utilities	26.6	(158)
Nifty 500	26.4	71
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	32.1	157
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	15.7	(61)
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	20.1	64

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Figure 38: Sector-wise EBITDA growth of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in Q4FY25

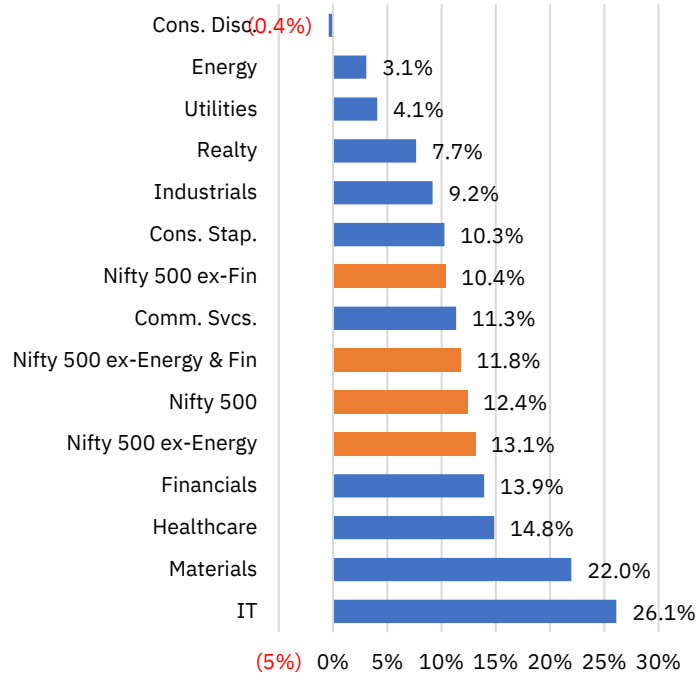
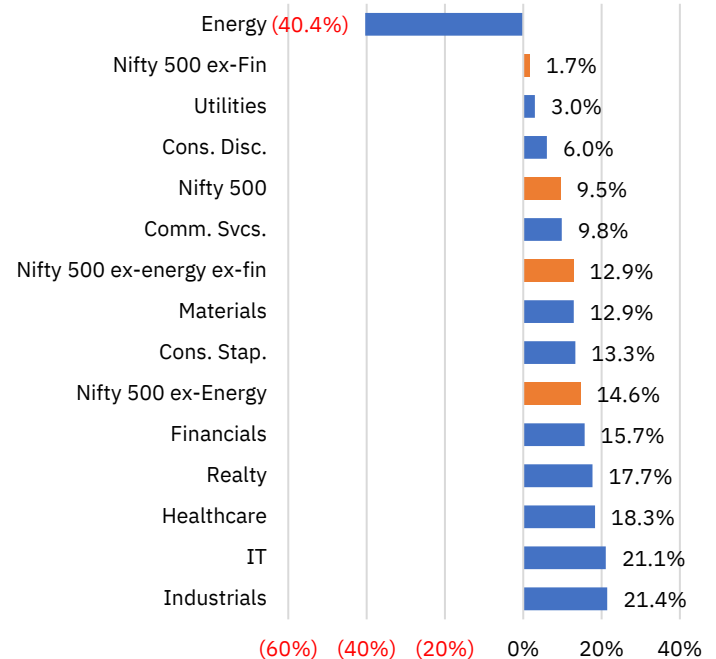


Figure 39: Sector-wise EBITDA growth of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in FY25



Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above charts provide data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Figure 40: Sector-wise EBITDA margin of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in Q4FY25

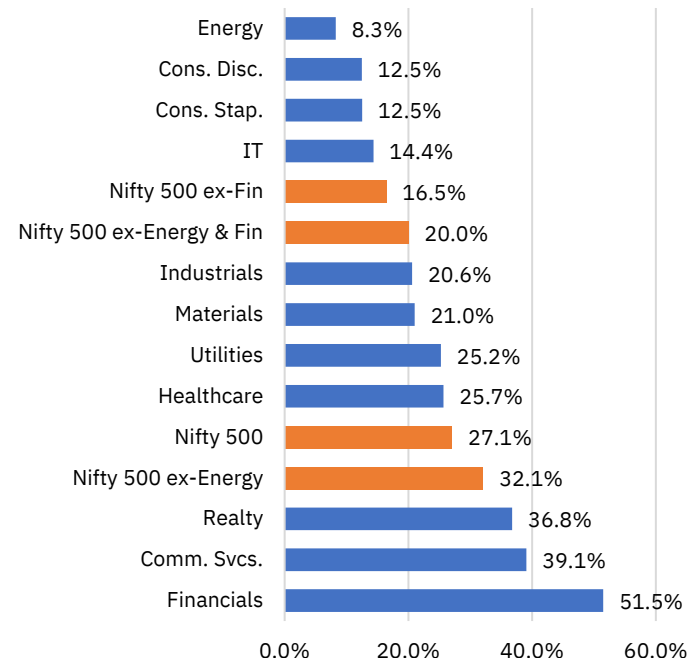
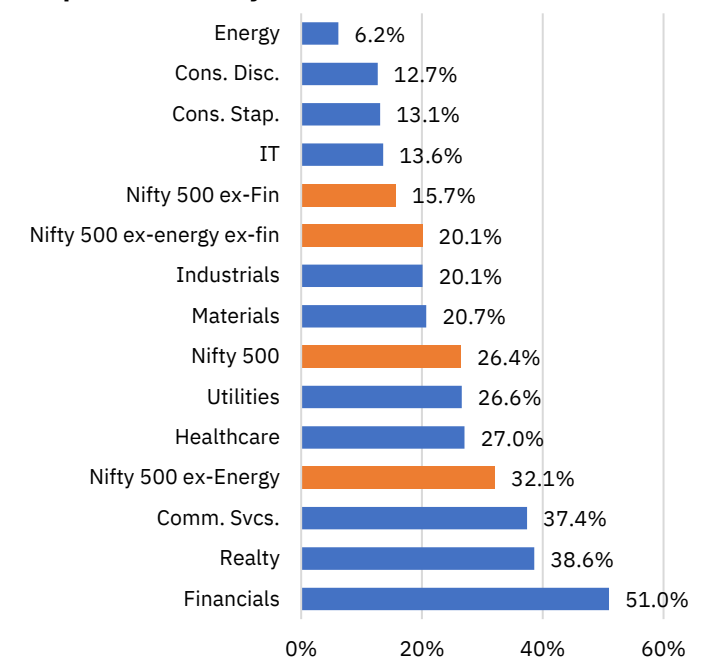


Figure 41: Sector-wise EBITDA margin of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in FY25



Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above charts provide data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025

2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Table 28: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Fin/Nifty 50) to EBITDA growth in Q4FY25

Sector	EBITDA (Rs crore)	Contribution to EBITDA growth	
		% QoQ	% YoY
Communication Services	14,620	(0.1)	0.6
Consumer Discretionary	22,090	(0.3)	(0.0)
Consumer Staples	11,360	0.1	0.4
Energy	39,760	4.3	0.5
Health Care	21,210	0.5	1.2
Industrials	49,128	1.6	1.7
Information Technology	11,967	0.5	1.0
Materials	55,606	1.2	4.2
Real Estate	6,464	0.3	0.2
Utilities	30,048	0.5	0.5
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	2,62,253	8.6	10.4
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	2,22,493	13.1	28.2

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as of March 31st, 2025.

Table 29: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Fin/Nifty 50) to EBITDA growth rate in FY25

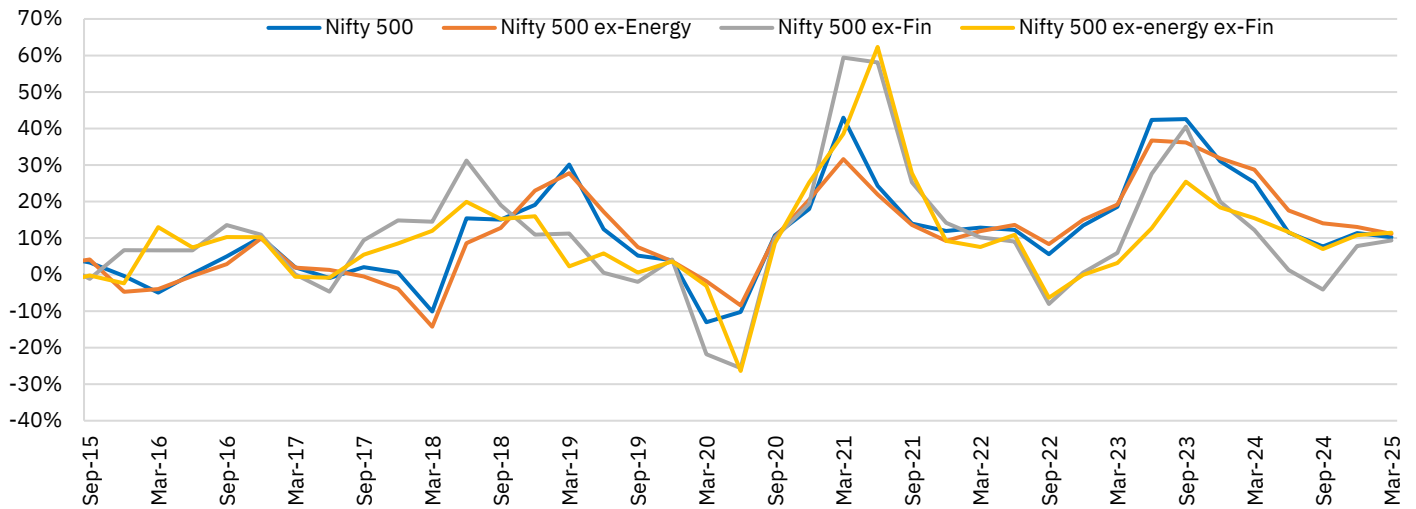
Sector	EBITDA (Rs lakh crore)	Contribution to YoY growth rate (%)
Communication Services	0.6	0.5
Consumer Discretionary	0.9	0.5
Consumer Staples	0.5	0.6
Energy	1.2	(8.5)
Health Care	0.8	1.3
Industrials	1.6	3.1
Information Technology	0.4	0.8
Materials	2.1	2.5
Real Estate	0.2	0.4
Utilities	1.2	0.4
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	9.4	1.7
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	8.3	10.2

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR

Note: Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Figure 42: Quarterly trend in Nifty 500 EBITDA growth (YoY)

EBITDA growth of Nifty 500 companies across quarters

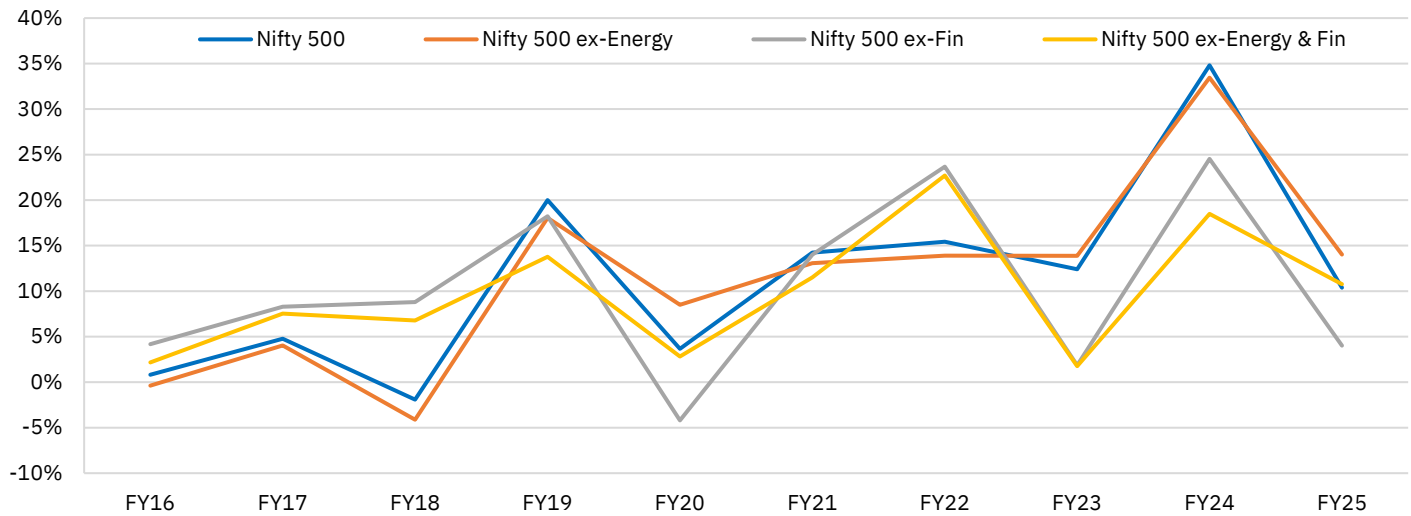


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: The above chart includes companies in the Nifty 500 index as at the end of respective quarters.

Figure 43: Fiscal trend in Nifty 500 EBITDA growth (YoY)

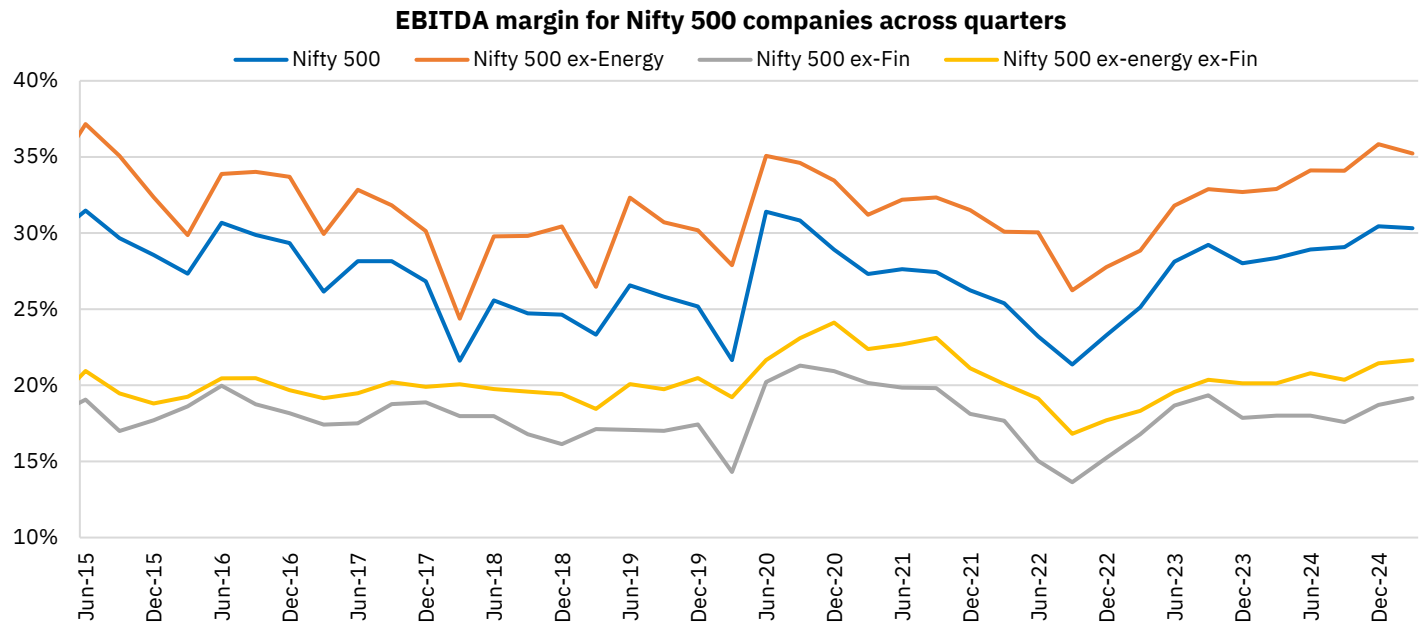
EBITDA growth of Nifty 500 companies in last 10 years



Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

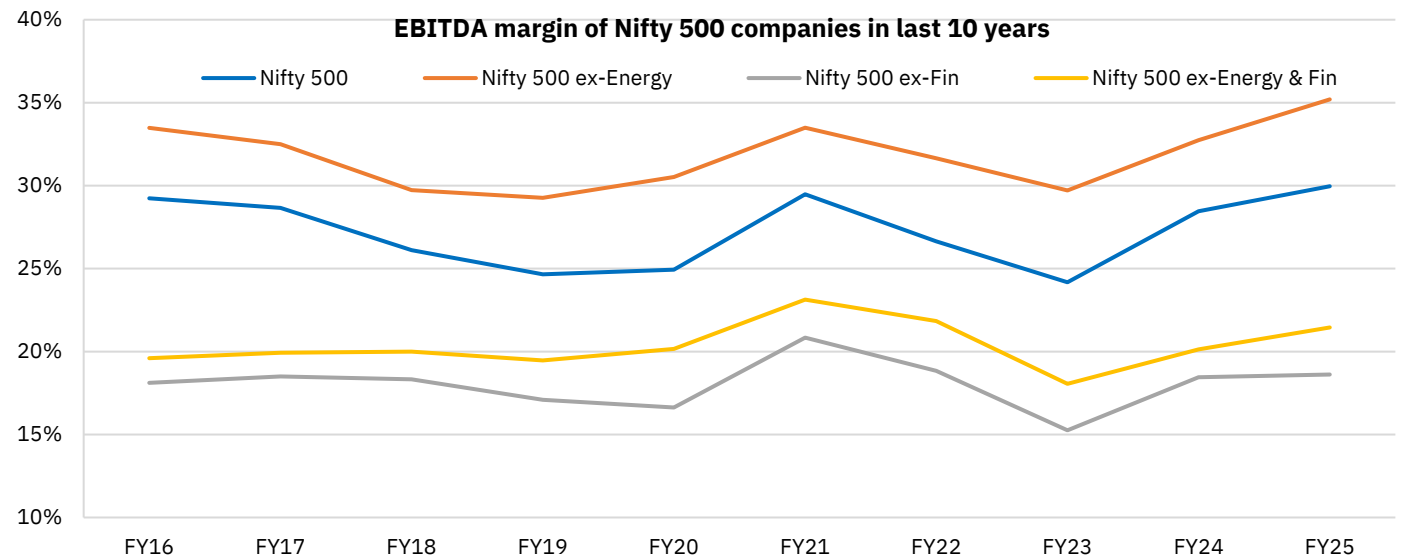
Note: 1. The above chart includes companies in the Nifty 50 index as at the end of respective fiscal years.

2. YoY growth is calculated based on interim financials data.

Figure 44: Quarterly trend in EBITDA margin of Nifty 500 companies


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: The above chart includes companies in the Nifty 500 index as at the end of respective quarters.

Figure 45: Fiscal trend in EBITDA margin of Nifty 500 companies


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: 1. The above chart includes companies in the Nifty 500 index as at the end of respective fiscal years.

2. EBITDA margin is calculated based on interim financials data.

PAT growth for Nifty 500 (ex-Nifty 50) universe touched a five-quarter high in Q4: In

Q4FY25, the aggregate adjusted PAT for Nifty 500 companies rose by 9.5% YoY and 11.5% QoQ. This was accompanied by a margin expansion of 36 bps YoY and 48 bps QoQ, taking the PAT margin to a multi-quarter high of 10.4%. Excluding Nifty 50 constituents, the rest of the Nifty 500 companies delivered a stronger PAT growth of 20.7% — the highest in the last five quarters. However, despite the robust growth, the PAT margin for this broader segment was relatively lower at 9.1%, highlighting that large-cap companies continued to outperform in terms of profitability.

Within the Nifty 500 universe, 314 and 327 companies reported PAT expansion on a YoY and QoQ basis respectively in the March quarter vs. 281 and 248 companies respectively in previous quarter. The Nifty 50 companies accounted for 52% of the Nifty 500 profit in Q4FY25, while the Nifty Midcap 150 comprised the second-largest share at 35.5%. The Nifty Next 50 and Nifty Small Cap had relatively smaller share of 4% and 8%, respectively. In terms of contribution to YoY PAT growth, however, Nifty Midcap 150 universe contributed a strong 78%.

For the full year FY25, PAT growth grew by a modest 5.6% YoY with a PAT margin of 9.9%. Excluding Nifty 50 companies, PAT growth was slightly higher at 5.8% YoY; however, the PAT margin was lower at 8.2%, reflecting comparatively weaker profitability among mid- and small-cap firms. Sector-wise Financials and Materials sectors remained key contributors to YoY PAT growth in both Q4 and FY25, while the Consumer Discretionary sector weighed on overall profit growth.

Table 30: Sector-wise PAT growth of Nifty 500 companies

Sector	QoQ growth			YoY growth			FY25	
	Mar-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Mar-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	(Rs lakh crore)	Growth (%)
Communication Services	NA	NA	(38.8)	NA	NA	NA	0.1	NA
Consumer Discretionary	41.1	23.9	8.7	76.0	0.7	(22.4)	1.1	(3.8)
Consumer Staples	0.2	(3.3)	6.3	26.0	(0.6)	5.4	0.6	5.9
Energy	5.7	33.5	19.9	(6.9)	(12.4)	(0.5)	2.0	(27.7)
Financials	17.4	2.7	8.7	33.5	18.7	9.9	6.2	15.5
Health Care	(2.2)	(3.2)	(0.4)	37.8	40.0	42.5	0.6	34.5
Industrials	29.2	33.4	14.3	31.3	28.2	13.5	1.2	22.4
Information Technology	8.7	6.7	2.8	8.7	11.1	5.0	1.3	8.5
Materials	0.2	17.2	27.0	(13.0)	5.7	33.9	1.4	7.6
Real Estate	48.1	26.8	12.7	15.2	43.7	9.3	0.1	23.6
Utilities	7.8	(17.3)	26.3	7.7	(2.9)	13.8	0.9	(0.9)
Nifty 500	14.0	10.8	11.5	18.0	11.9	9.5	15.5	5.6
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	15.7	8.0	10.2	24.3	16.8	11.3	13.5	13.4
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	12.0	16.9	13.3	10.0	7.9	9.2	9.3	(0.1)
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	14.3	13.0	11.5	17.4	15.3	12.5	7.3	11.7

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025

2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 50 index as on March 31st, 2025.

3. NA: Not Applicable

Table 31: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 500 companies in Q4FY25

Sector	PAT Margin	QoQ change (bps)	YoY change (bps)
Communication Services	3.4	(228)	761
Consumer Discretionary	6.9	44	(271)
Consumer Staples	11.5	46	(75)
Energy	6.4	87	(12)
Financials	15.0	4	83
Health Care	13.9	(59)	301
Industrials	10.2	(30)	41
Information Technology	13.8	25	(56)
Materials	8.1	117	161
Real Estate	22.3	(89)	(120)
Utilities	13.4	220	71
Nifty 500	10.4	48	36
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	11.6	33	44
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	8.8	60	22
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	9.8	45	31

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as of March 31st, 2025.

Table 32: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 500 companies in FY25

Sector	PAT Margin (%)	YoY change (bps)
Communication Services	1.8	526
Consumer Discretionary	6.4	(25)
Consumer Staples	11.7	65
Energy	5.5	(212)
Financials	14.4	193
Health Care	14.9	383
Industrials	9.7	177
Information Technology	13.5	105
Materials	7.2	51
Real Estate	22.7	434
Utilities	13.1	(11)
Nifty 500	9.9	52
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	11.2	132
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	8.1	(1)
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	9.4	98

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Figure 46: Sector-wise PAT growth of Nifty 500 companies in Q4FY25

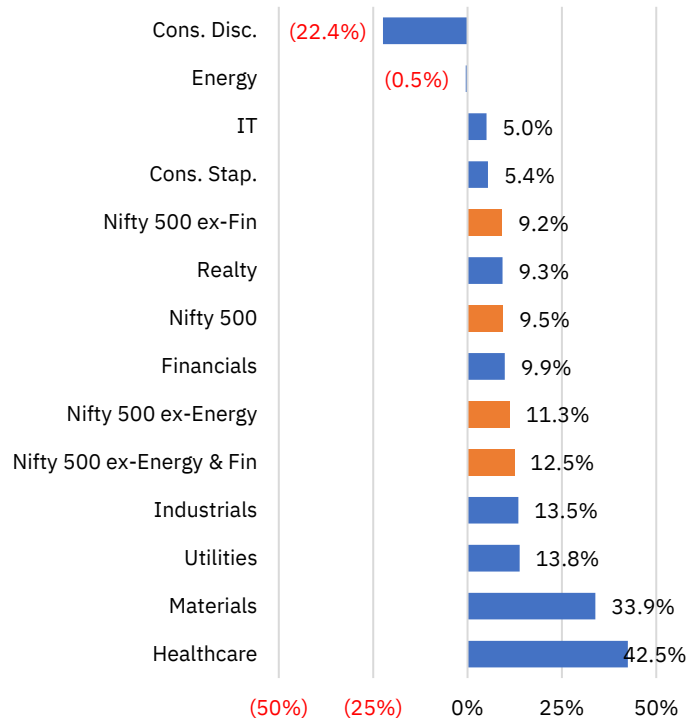
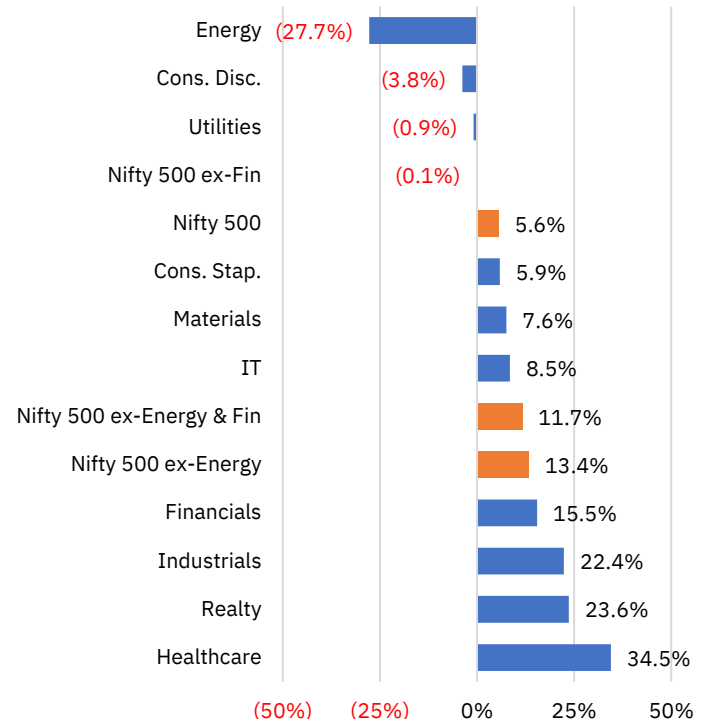


Figure 47: Sector-wise PAT growth of Nifty 500 companies in FY25



Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: 1. The above charts provide data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as of March 31st, 2025.

2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Figure 48: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 500 companies in Q4FY25

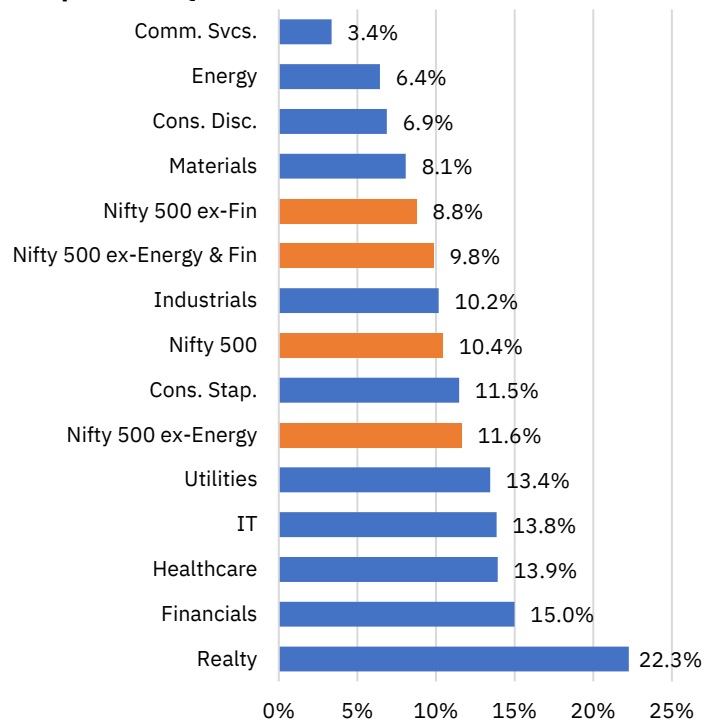
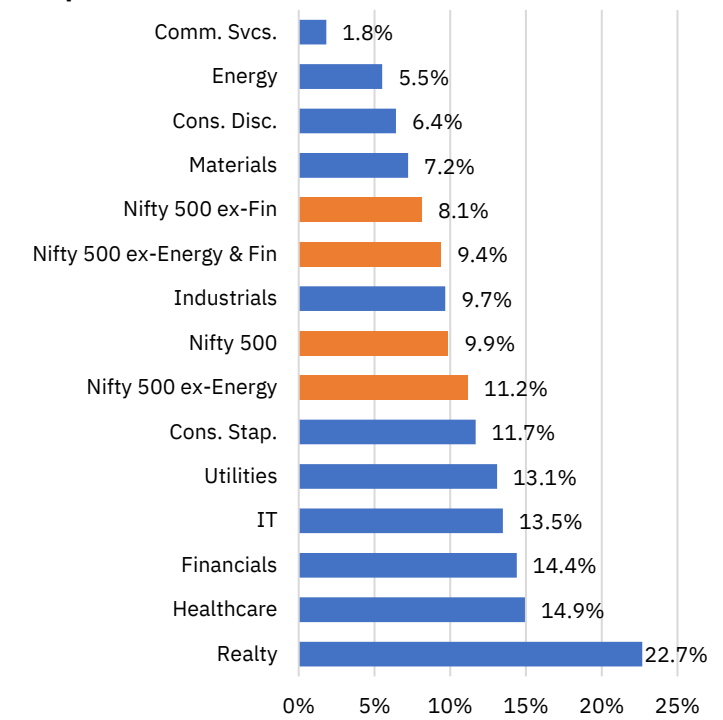


Figure 49: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 500 companies in FY25



Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: 1. The above charts provide data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as of March 31st, 2025.

2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Table 33: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies to PAT growth in Q4FY25

Sector	PAT (Rs crore)	Contribution to PAT growth	
		% QoQ	% YoY
Communication Services	2,863	(0.5)	1.5
Consumer Discretionary	29,726	0.6	(2.2)
Consumer Staples	15,524	0.2	0.2
Energy	61,175	2.6	(0.1)
Financials	1,69,152	3.5	3.8
Health Care	16,217	(0.0)	1.2
Industrials	36,359	1.2	1.1
Information Technology	35,286	0.2	0.4
Materials	40,841	2.2	2.6
Real Estate	3,913	0.1	0.1
Utilities	24,348	1.3	0.7
Nifty 500	4,35,405	11.5	9.5
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	3,74,230	8.9	9.5
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	2,66,253	8.0	5.6
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	2,05,078	5.4	5.7

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as of March 31st, 2025.

Table 34: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies to PAT growth rate in FY25

Sector	PAT (Rs lakh crore)	Contribution to YoY growth rate (%)
Communication Services	0.1	1.2
Consumer Discretionary	1.1	(0.3)
Consumer Staples	0.6	0.2
Energy	2.0	(5.2)
Financials	6.2	5.7
Health Care	0.6	1.1
Industrials	1.2	1.5
Information Technology	1.3	0.7
Materials	1.4	0.6
Real Estate	0.1	0.2
Utilities	0.9	(0.1)
Nifty 500	15.5	5.6
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	13.5	10.8
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	9.3	(0.1)
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	7.3	5.2

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR

Note: Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Table 35: Sector-wise PAT growth of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50)

Sector	QoQ growth			YoY growth			FY25	
	Mar-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Mar-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	(Rs lakh crore)	Growth (%)
Communication Services	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-0.2	NA
Consumer Discretionary	5.9	15.9	(4.7)	24.2	2.9	(7.4)	0.3	(1.0)
Consumer Staples	(6.0)	(0.2)	3.3	96.3	4.5	14.8	0.3	16.7
Energy	(0.6)	285.8	85.5	(35.7)	(42.4)	7.4	0.5	(58.3)
Financials	15.6	9.3	17.2	24.4	16.6	18.2	3.2	18.1
Health Care	0.8	(8.9)	7.3	45.1	59.2	69.5	0.4	48.6
Industrials	36.4	66.8	7.1	48.3	46.8	15.3	0.8	26.2
Information Technology	1.2	3.9	11.5	7.4	17.6	29.7	0.2	18.9
Materials	(1.7)	27.1	6.2	(16.3)	29.4	39.9	0.9	15.5
Real Estate	48.1	26.8	12.7	15.2	43.7	9.3	0.1	23.6
Utilities	1.2	(27.5)	20.1	0.4	(3.4)	14.6	0.5	(6.3)
Nifty 500	11.4	18.4	16.7	8.9	15.1	20.7	7.1	5.8
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	13.0	13.2	12.3	19.5	23.1	22.3	6.6	18.2
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	8.1	26.7	16.4	(1.4)	13.9	22.7	3.9	(2.6)
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	10.5	17.0	7.9	14.7	29.5	26.5	3.4	18.3

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: 1. The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as of March 31st, 2025.

2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

3. NA: Not Applicable

Table 36: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in Q4FY25

Sector	PAT Margin	QoQ change (bps)	YoY change (bps)
Communication Services	(10.3)	4	357
Consumer Discretionary	4.5	(27)	(84)
Consumer Staples	7.2	8	(9)
Energy	4.2	189	42
Financials	13.5	71	167
Health Care	12.6	8	430
Industrials	10.7	(106)	48
Information Technology	8.3	68	73
Materials	9.8	11	221
Real Estate	22.3	(89)	(120)
Utilities	10.3	144	44
Nifty 500	9.1	80	118
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	10.5	40	125
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	7.3	73	100
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	8.6	13	109

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

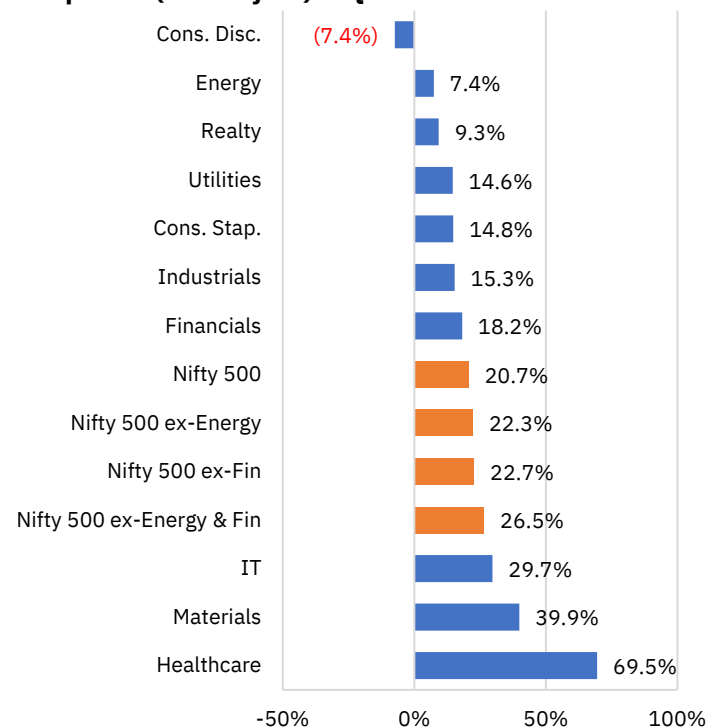
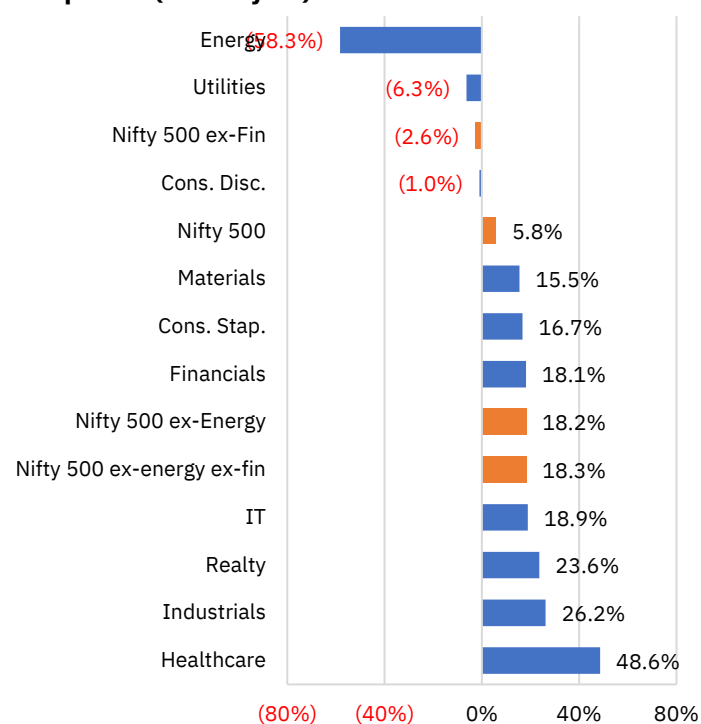
Note: The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as of March 31st, 2025.

Table 37: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in FY25

Sector	PAT Margin (%)	YoY change (bps)
Communication Services	(11.0)	305
Consumer Discretionary	4.6	(5)
Consumer Staples	7.6	109
Energy	2.4	(338)
Financials	12.2	188
Health Care	13.5	441
Industrials	10.0	207
Information Technology	7.7	122
Materials	9.4	127
Real Estate	22.7	434
Utilities	11.2	(75)
Nifty 500	8.2	45
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	9.9	152
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	6.5	(17)
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	8.4	129

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Figure 50: Sector-wise PAT growth of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in Q4FY25

Figure 51: Sector-wise PAT growth of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in FY25


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: 1. The above charts provide data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as of March 31st, 2025.

Note: 2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Figure 52: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) in Q4FY25

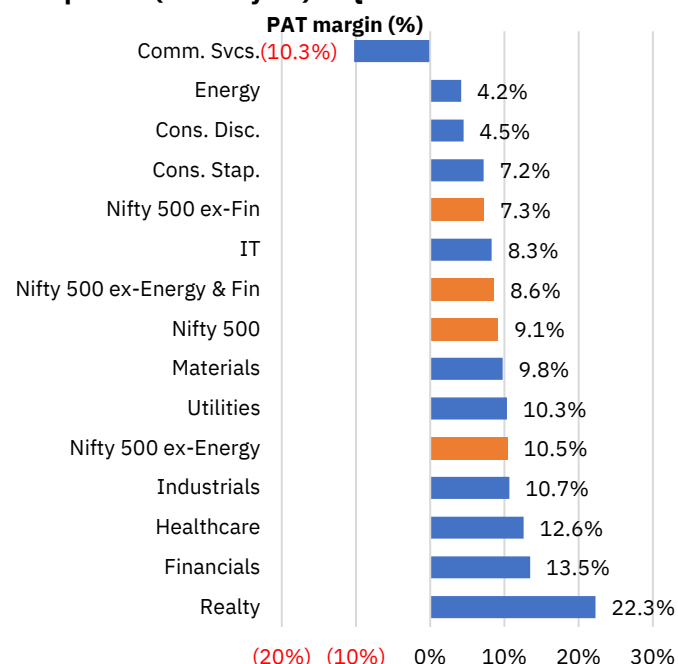
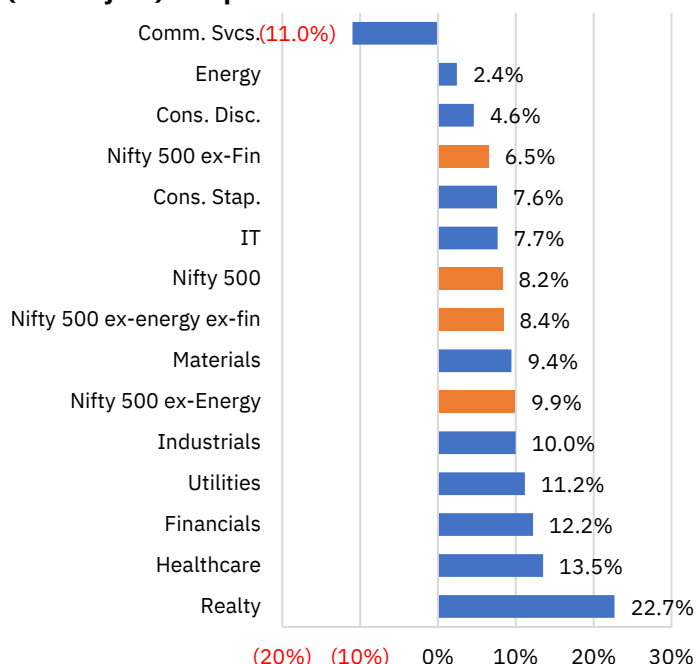


Figure 53: Sector-wise PAT margin of Nifty 500 (ex-Nifty 50) companies in FY25



Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: 1. The above charts provide data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as of March 31st, 2025.

2. Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

Table 38: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) to PAT growth in Q4FY25

Sector	PAT (Rs crore)	Contribution to PAT growth	
		% QoQ	% YoY
Communication Services	-3,840	0.0	0.8
Consumer Discretionary	7,951	(0.2)	(0.4)
Consumer Staples	6,530	0.1	0.5
Energy	20,073	5.2	0.8
Financials	93,149	7.6	8.3
Health Care	10,404	0.4	2.5
Industrials	25,432	0.9	2.0
Information Technology	6,889	0.4	0.9
Materials	25,807	0.8	4.3
Real Estate	3,913	0.2	0.2
Utilities	12,309	1.2	0.9
Nifty 500	2,08,617	16.7	20.7
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	1,88,545	11.5	19.9
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	1,15,469	9.1	12.4
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	95,396	3.9	11.6

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: The above table provides data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as of March 31st, 2025.

Table 39: Sector-wise contribution of Nifty 500 companies (ex-Nifty 50) to PAT growth rate in FY25

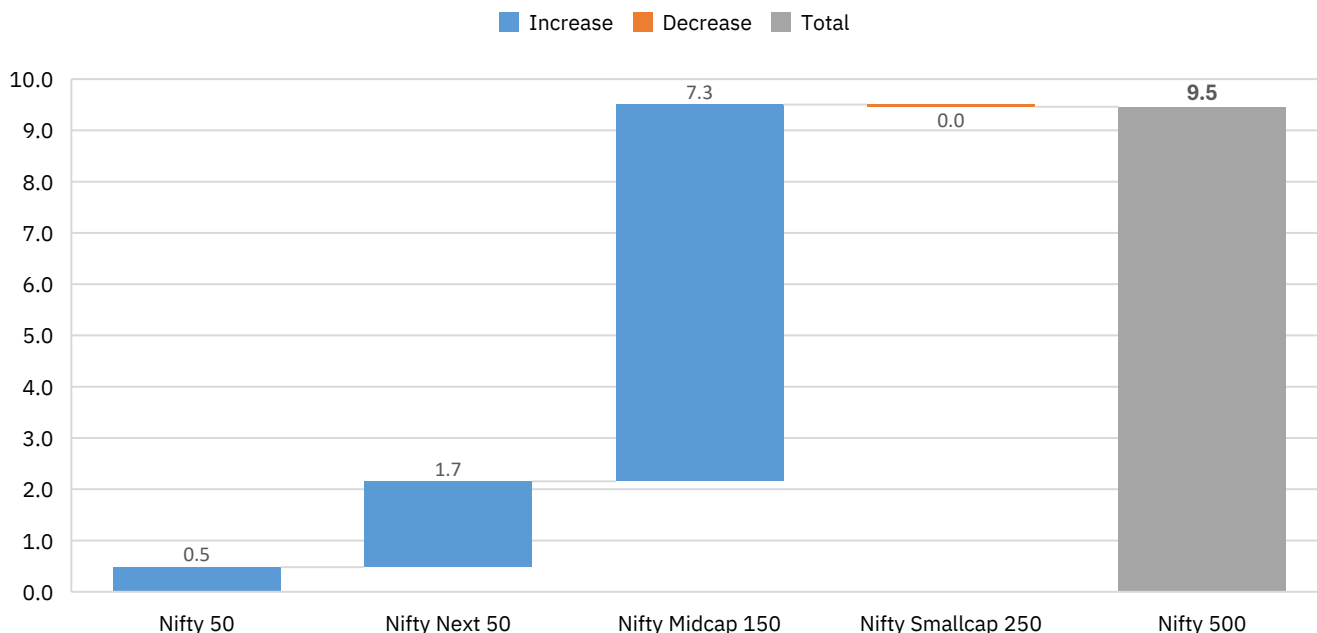
Sector	PAT (Rs lakh crore)	Contribution to YoY growth rate (%)
Communication Services	-0.2	0.7
Consumer Discretionary	0.3	(0.0)
Consumer Staples	0.3	0.6
Energy	0.5	(9.5)
Financials	3.2	7.3
Health Care	0.4	1.9
Industrials	0.8	2.5
Information Technology	0.2	0.6
Materials	0.9	1.9
Real Estate	0.1	0.4
Utilities	0.5	(0.5)
Nifty 500	7.1	5.8
Nifty 500 ex-Energy	6.6	15.2
Nifty 500 ex-Financials	3.9	(1.5)
Nifty 500 ex-energy ex-fin	3.4	7.9

Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG workspace, NSE EPR

Note: Fiscal year data is based on interim financials for companies in the Nifty 500 index as on March 31st, 2025.

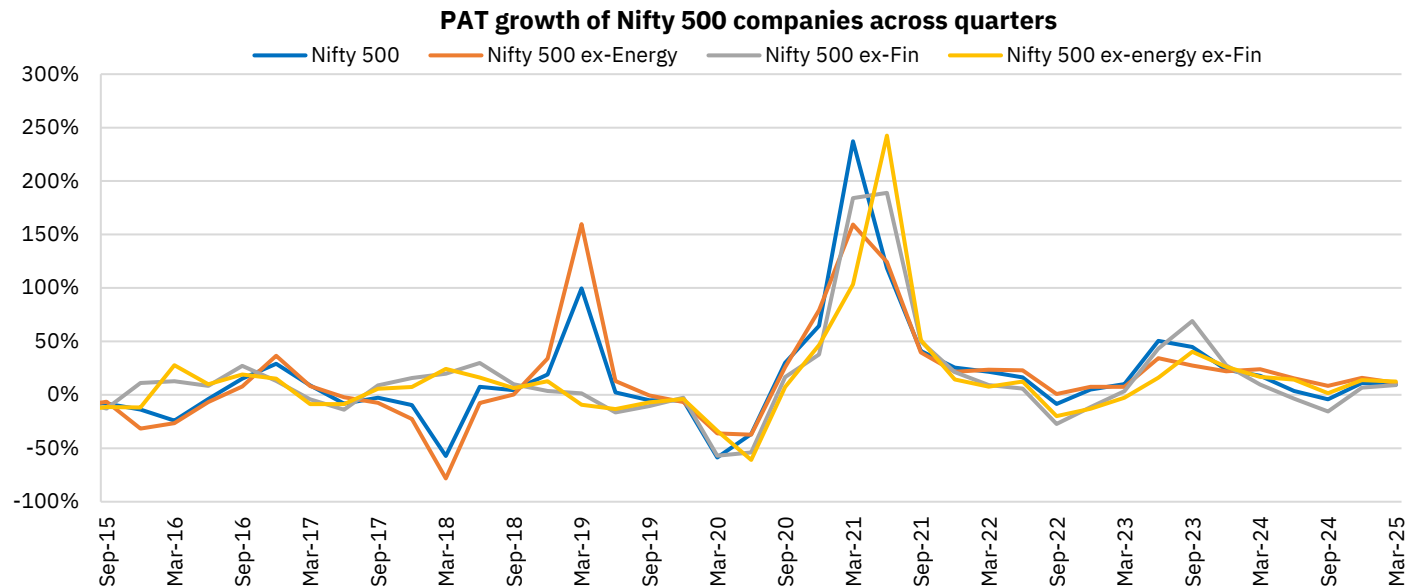
Figure 54: Share of Nifty index constituents in overall PAT growth of Nifty 500 universe in Q4FY25

Contribution of Nifty index constituents to the overall PAT growth (%YoY)



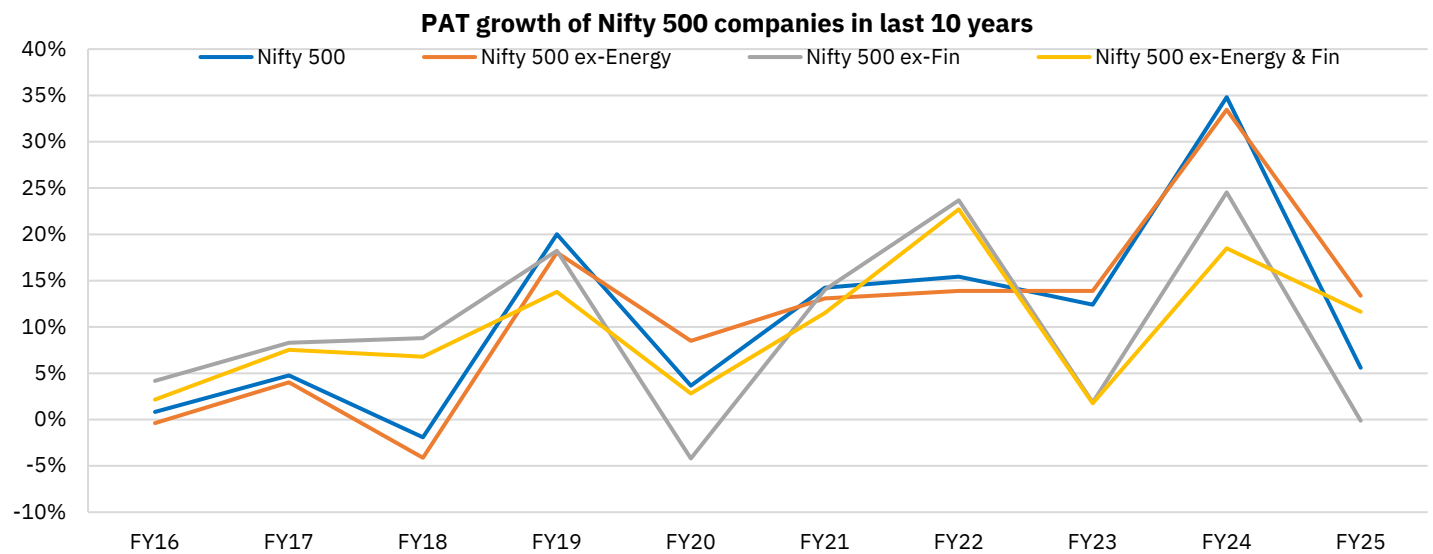
Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: The above chart provides data for companies in the Nifty 500 index as of March 31st, 2025.

Figure 55: Quarterly trend in Nifty 500 PAT growth (YoY)


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

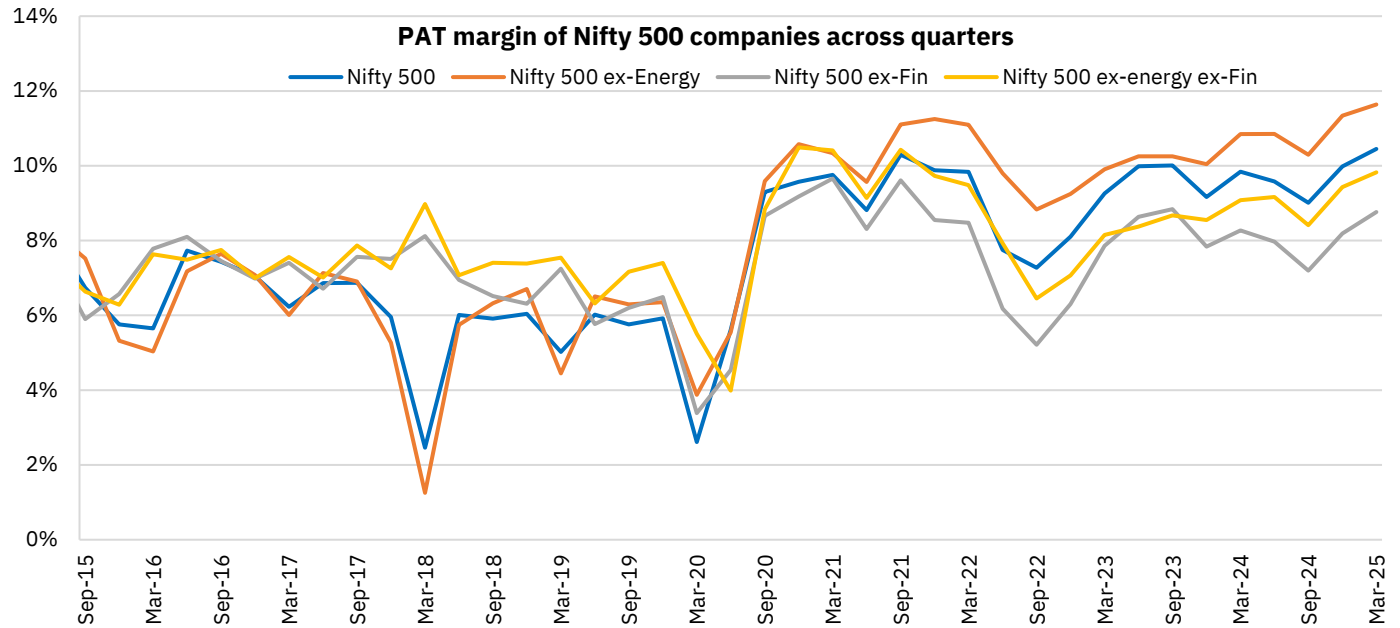
Note: The above chart includes companies in the Nifty 500 index as at the end of respective quarters.

Figure 56: Fiscal trend in Nifty 500 PAT growth (YoY)


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

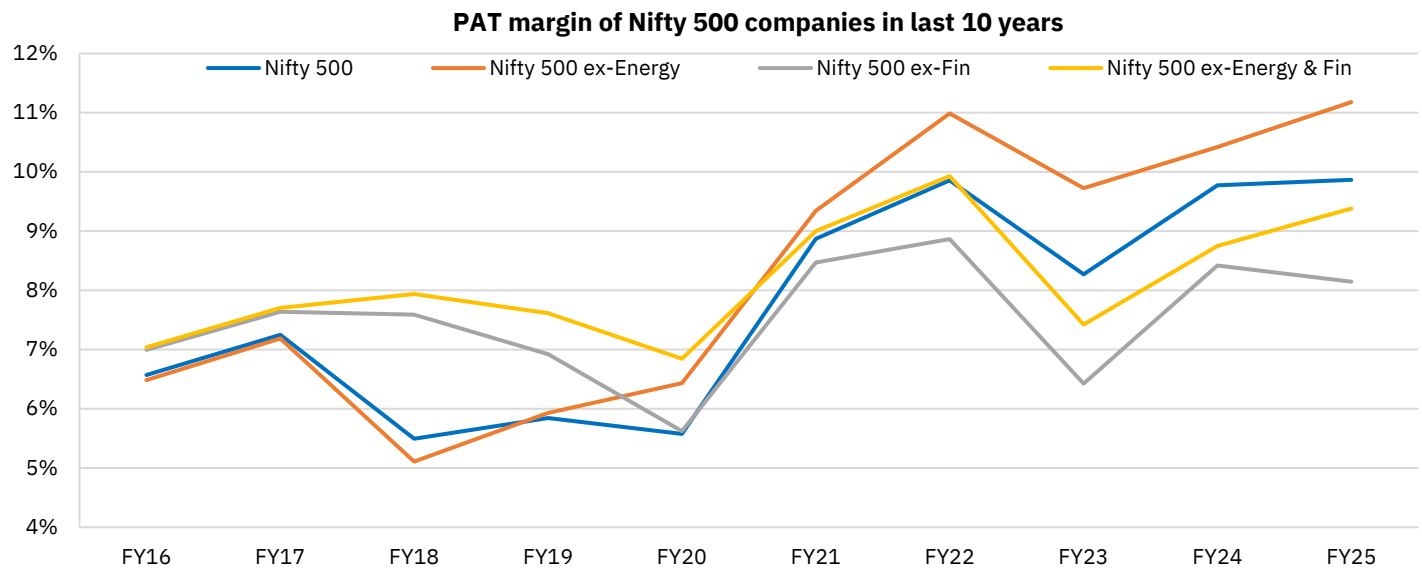
Note: 1. The above chart includes companies in the Nifty 500 index as at the end of respective fiscal years.

2. YoY growth is calculated based on interim financials data.

Figure 57: Quarterly trend in PAT margin of Nifty 500 companies


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: The above chart includes companies in the Nifty 500 index as at the end of respective quarters.

Figure 58: Fiscal trend in PAT margin of Nifty 500 companies


Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Note: 1. The above chart includes companies in the Nifty 500 index as at the end of respective fiscal years.

2. PAT margin is calculated based on interim financials data.

Earnings revision analysis

Consensus FY26/27 aggregate PAT estimates downgraded further: Aggregate PAT growth witnessed a recovery in the fourth quarter, despite continued weakness in the topline momentum, reflecting the impact of easing input prices and cost optimization by companies. The slower top-line performance, however, pointed to weakening domestic and global demand, and heightened global trade uncertainty, triggering further downgrades in earnings estimates. Our analysis of earnings revisions of the top 200 well-covered companies by market capitalisation³ show that the aggregate earnings estimate for FY26 fell by 3% since March-end, translating into earnings growth falling to 12.8% (As on June 19th) from 17.4% as of March-end. Notably, all sectors have seen downgrades in earnings estimates, led by Energy, Information Technology, Consumer Discretionary and Materials, all of which have seen similar cuts in absolute terms, together contributing to ~64% of the earnings downgrades, higher than their combined share of ~43% to total aggregate earnings of this universe for FY26. Financials also saw steep cuts in earnings estimates, contributing to another 18%, albeit with a much higher share of 35.6% to aggregate earnings.

Earnings estimate for FY27 was also cut by 2.1% since Mar-end, leading to an expected profit growth of 15.7%. This translates into an annualized growth of 14.3% for FY25-27 as of June 19th, falling from 16% in March-end. The downward revision in FY27 earnings was also broad-based, with all sectors barring Utilities and Real Estate saw a decline in earnings estimates, led by Information Technology, Energy, and Consumer Discretionary.

Figure 59: Aggregate consensus profit growth estimate for top 200 covered companies (% YoY)

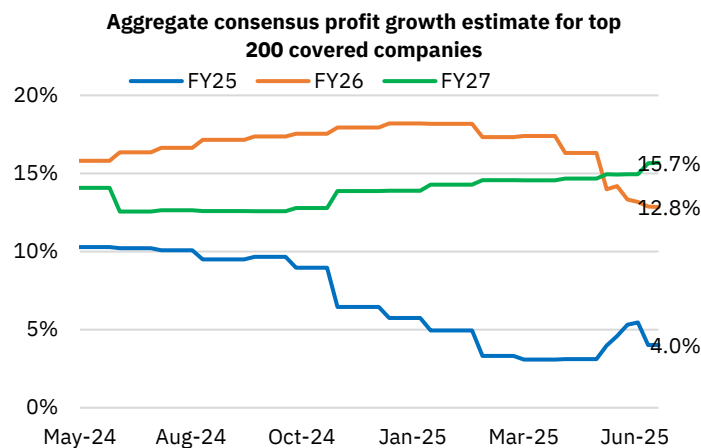
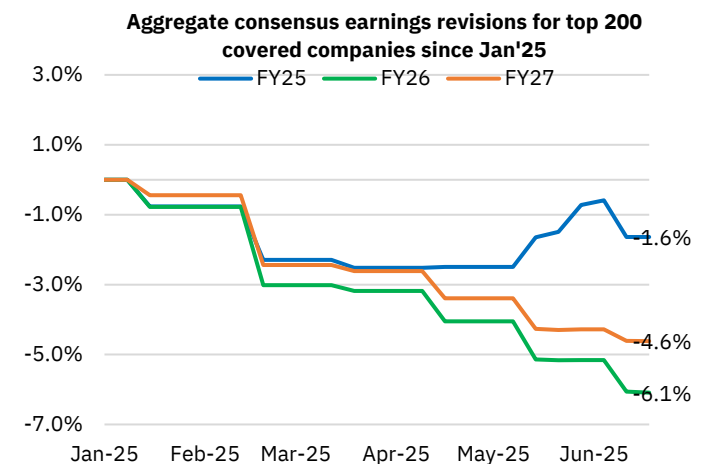


Figure 60: Aggregate consensus earnings revisions since Jan'25 for top 200 covered companies



Source: CMIE Prowess, 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 June 19th, 2025.

³ 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 40: Monthly trend of sector-wise FY25 consensus earnings growth estimate (% YoY)

Sectors	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25
Comm. Svcs.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Consumer Disc.	5.1	4.5	4.3	3.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	-2.0	-2.1	-2.4	2.2	2.7
Consumer Staples	10.0	9.1	9.0	8.0	5.2	4.8	4.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0
Energy	-10.3	-11.5	-10.9	-13.2	-16.6	-17.3	-19.1	-23.0	-23.8	-22.8	-25.0	-25.7
Financials	10.8	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.4	11.2	11.2
Health Care	18.6	20.1	20.5	20.7	20.5	20.5	20.7	20.1	20.0	20.3	22.8	22.8
Industrials	17.7	18.5	18.9	19.2	15.5	15.4	14.3	12.2	12.0	11.9	13.9	13.7
IT	9.9	10.0	10.1	9.1	9.2	9.4	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.6	8.6
Materials	42.4	33.5	32.9	31.1	18.2	16.9	13.4	7.1	7.0	5.3	5.9	5.9
Real Estate	20.0	23.3	23.4	22.7	28.4	28.5	29.6	31.7	32.0	32.6	37.6	37.6
Utilities	9.7	10.8	11.3	11.5	9.5	9.2	8.8	5.8	6.0	5.4	6.5	6.5
Total	10.1	9.5	9.7	9.0	6.5	5.7	4.9	3.3	3.1	3.1	5.3	4.0

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 June 19th, 2025.

Table 41: Monthly trend of sector-wise FY26 consensus earnings growth estimate (% YoY)

Sectors	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25
Comm. Svcs.	341.2	233.6	232.6	180.2	224.3	713.7	576.7	254.7	226.1	162.6	44.1	24.0
Consumer Disc.	18.5	19.7	19.7	19.9	20.2	20.2	19.9	19.6	19.1	17.3	7.6	6.1
Consumer Staples	13.9	14.4	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.3	13.5	13.6	13.3	11.8	11.4
Energy	10.6	13.2	13.9	14.1	15.9	16.5	17.0	19.0	19.5	17.4	17.2	18.6
Financials	15.3	14.1	14.1	14.1	12.8	12.6	12.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	8.9	8.0
Health Care	17.4	18.0	18.3	18.0	18.1	18.0	18.1	16.9	16.8	16.5	12.8	10.3
Industrials	20.6	21.1	21.4	21.3	22.7	22.4	22.7	22.3	22.7	22.5	18.9	18.8
IT	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.9	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.6	12.5	8.9	6.9	6.8
Materials	23.4	28.9	29.4	31.4	39.2	40.0	41.9	42.0	42.4	42.7	38.1	38.2
Real Estate	27.9	27.8	28.1	28.1	23.9	24.3	24.1	19.4	20.7	19.9	15.0	15.1
Utilities	10.4	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.0	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.4	10.4	9.9	9.5
Total	16.6	17.1	17.4	17.5	17.9	18.2	18.2	17.3	17.4	16.3	13.3	12.8

Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

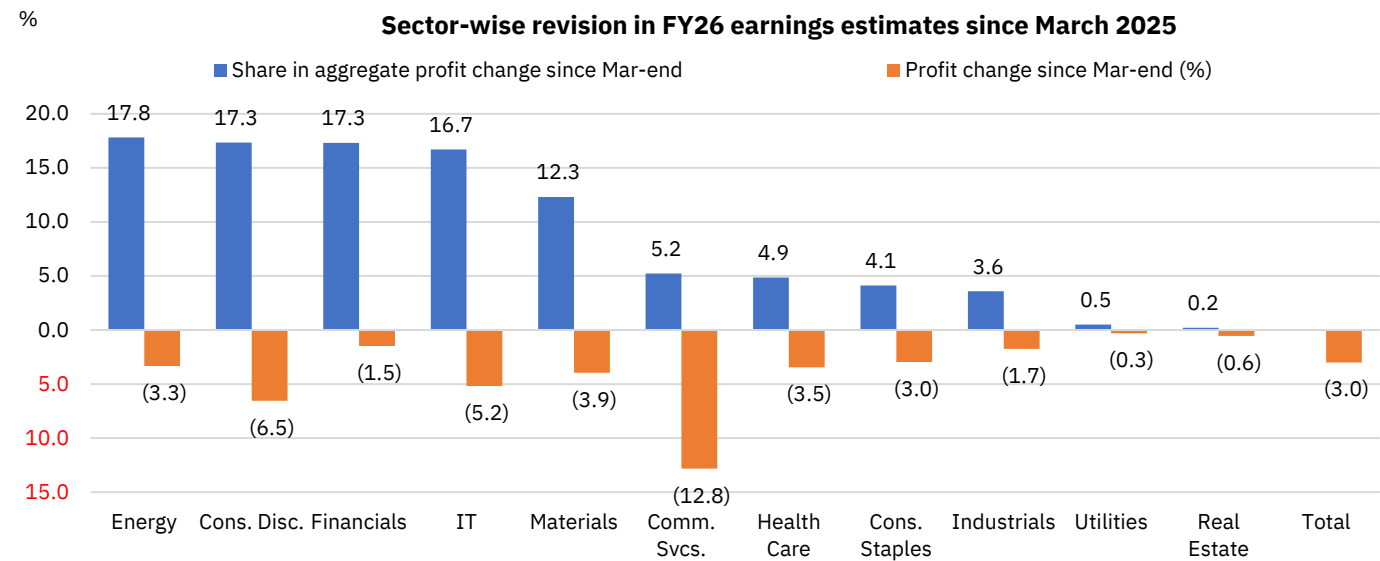
Note: Based on IBES earnings estimates of top 200 companies by one-year average market cap ending June 30th, 2024, covered by at least five analysts at any given point of time over the last one year. * Data is as of June 19th, 2025.

Table 42: Monthly trend of sector-wise FY27 consensus earnings growth estimate (% YoY)

Sectors	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25
Comm. Svcs.	71.3	65.5	69.4	65.6	85.1	90.9	90.1	92.1	83.7	93.6	115.0	110.0
Consumer Disc.	12.9	12.8	12.5	13.2	15.1	15.5	15.5	16.4	16.2	16.7	17.3	17.7
Consumer Staples	12.3	11.8	12.3	12.1	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.3	12.6	13.0	13.0
Energy	8.7	7.3	6.6	6.8	8.5	8.4	10.1	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.6
Financials	15.2	15.1	15.0	15.1	14.4	14.4	14.2	14.0	13.9	14.2	13.8	15.0
Health Care	7.6	8.0	7.9	8.0	9.3	9.0	8.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.3	10.9
Industrials	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.3	17.3	16.8	17.6	17.6	18.4	17.4	17.7	19.2
IT	10.5	10.9	11.0	11.7	12.0	12.1	11.9	11.9	11.8	10.9	10.3	10.4
Materials	5.4	8.7	9.5	9.7	14.7	14.9	16.5	18.4	18.5	18.8	20.8	21.6
Real Estate	30.2	26.2	27.0	27.6	23.5	24.1	23.7	23.8	24.3	24.5	24.8	25.4
Utilities	6.1	7.6	7.0	7.6	9.1	9.2	8.8	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.8	11.2
Total	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.8	13.9	13.9	14.3	14.6	14.6	14.7	15.0	15.7

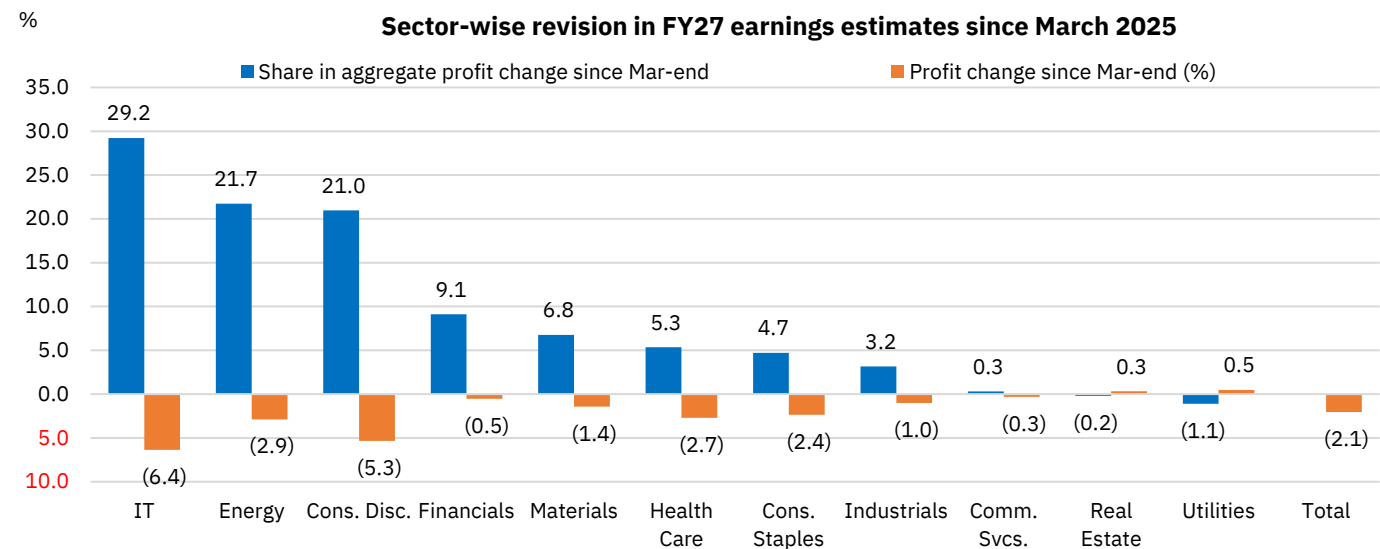
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

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 June 19th, 2025.

Figure 61: Sector-wise revision in FY26 earnings estimates for top 200 companies since March 2025


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 June 19th, 2025.

Figure 62: Sector-wise revision in FY27 earnings estimates for top 200 companies since March 2025


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 June 19th, 2025.

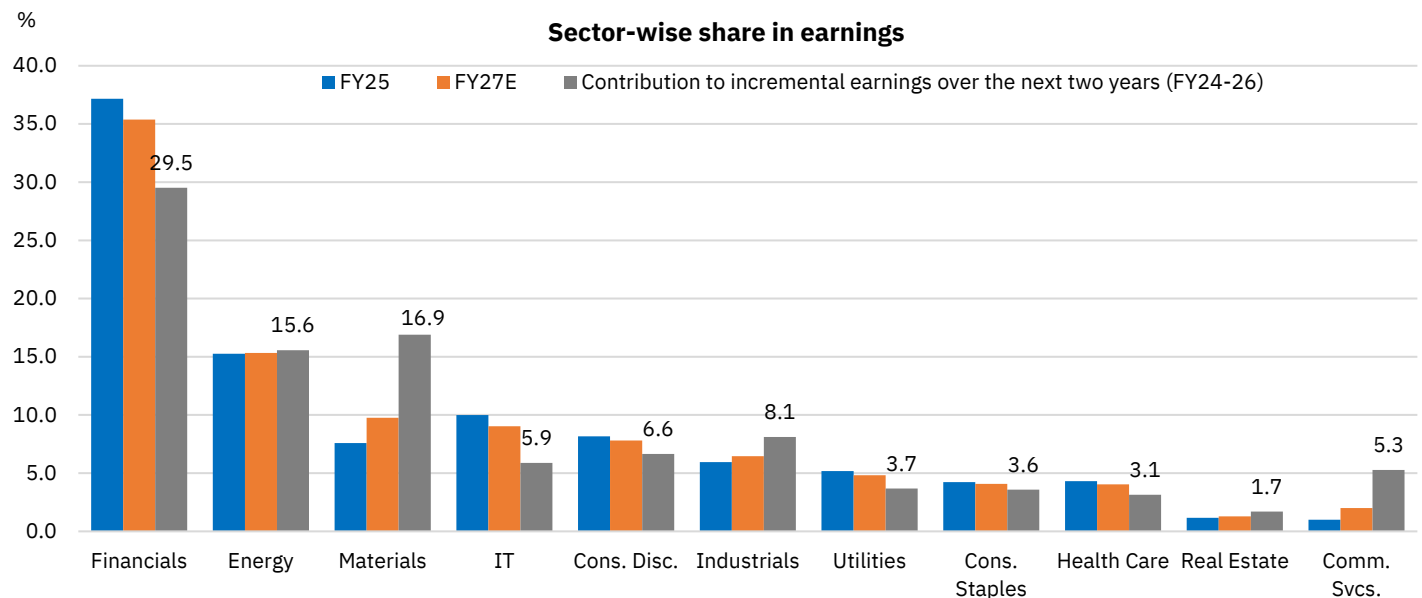
Financials, Energy and Materials to account for nearly 62% of the incremental earnings over the next two years: Financials, which accounted for 37.2% of the aggregate earnings of the top 200 companies in FY25, are projected to see their share decline to 35.4% by FY27. Despite this, the sector is expected to contribute nearly 30% to incremental earnings between FY25 and FY27. The Materials sector follows, contributing 16.9% to the absolute earnings increase over the same period. This comes despite notable earnings downgrades during the year, with the sector's share in total earnings rising from 7.6% to 9.8% by FY27.

The Energy sector, with a projected earnings share of 15.3% in FY27, is also expected to contribute a comparable share to incremental earnings over FY25–27. Communication

Services, which moved from a large loss in FY24 to significant profitability in FY25, is expected to grow at a CAGR of 61% over the next two years. As a result, it will contribute 5.3% to incremental earnings despite holding a modest 2% share of overall earnings.

Consumption-driven sectors—Consumer Staples and Consumer Discretionary—are expected to post relatively weaker earnings, contributing 10.2% to incremental gains, though they command a higher aggregate share of 11.9%. In contrast, Industrials are projected to contribute 8.1% to incremental earnings, despite a lower earnings share of 6.5%.

Figure 63: Sector-wise share and contribution to earnings



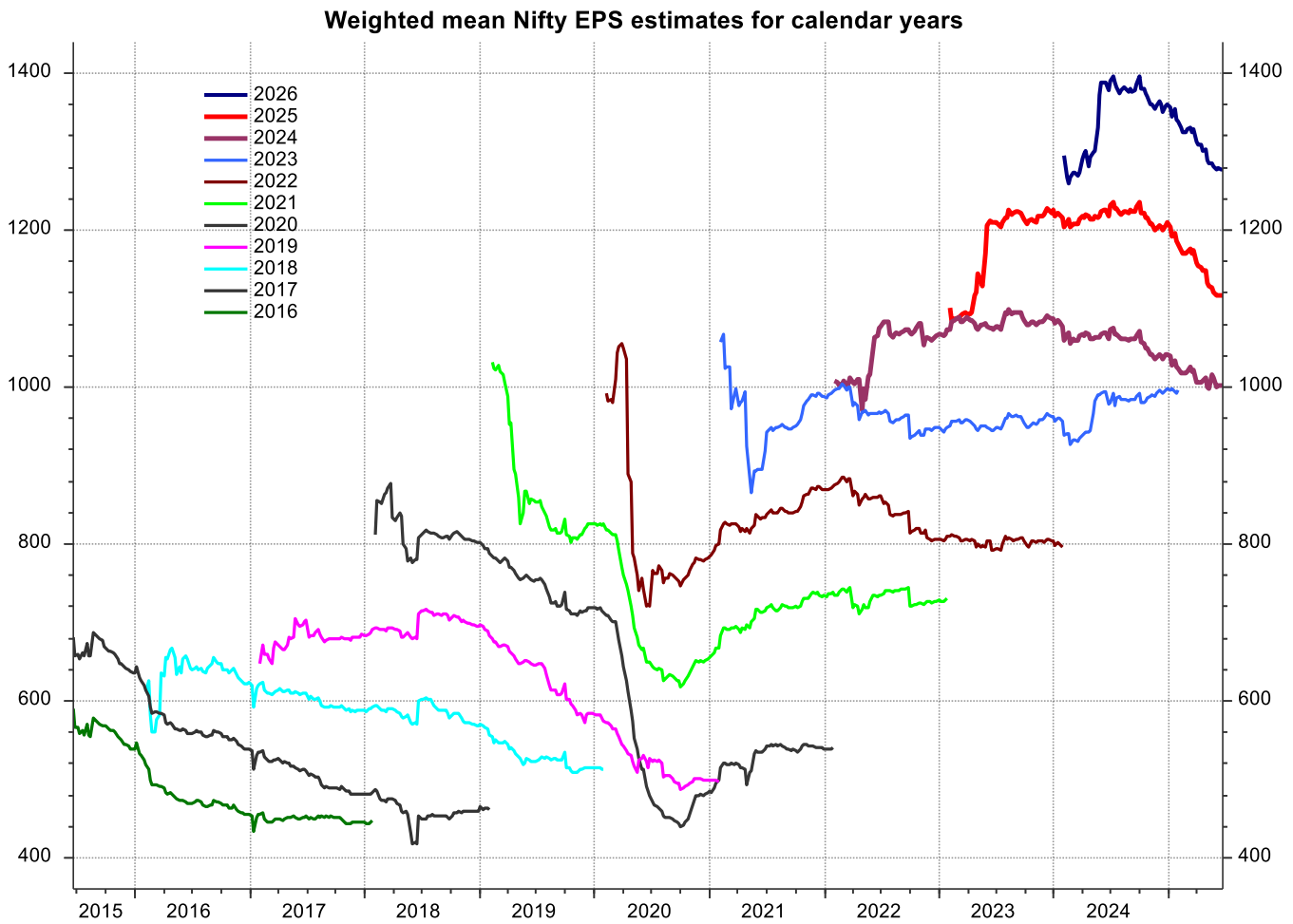
Source: CMIE Prowess, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

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 February 21st, 2024.

The chart below shows how Consensus estimates usually begin the year (calendar) with a bullish view on earnings, but are then brought back to *terra firma* with downgrades, year after year, as the macro environment overhang prevails over optimism.

Barring an exception in 2023, a similar story has been playing out again, with earnings for the Nifty 50 companies for both 2025 and 2026 seeing a steady downward trend over the last few months. The EPS estimates for Nifty 50 for 2025 and 2026 have been curtailed by 7.7% and 6.1% in the last six months, reflecting the impact of weakening domestic and global demand, elevated global trade uncertainty and consequent volatility in global commodity prices.

Figure 64: Yearly trend of NIFTY 50 Consensus EPS estimates



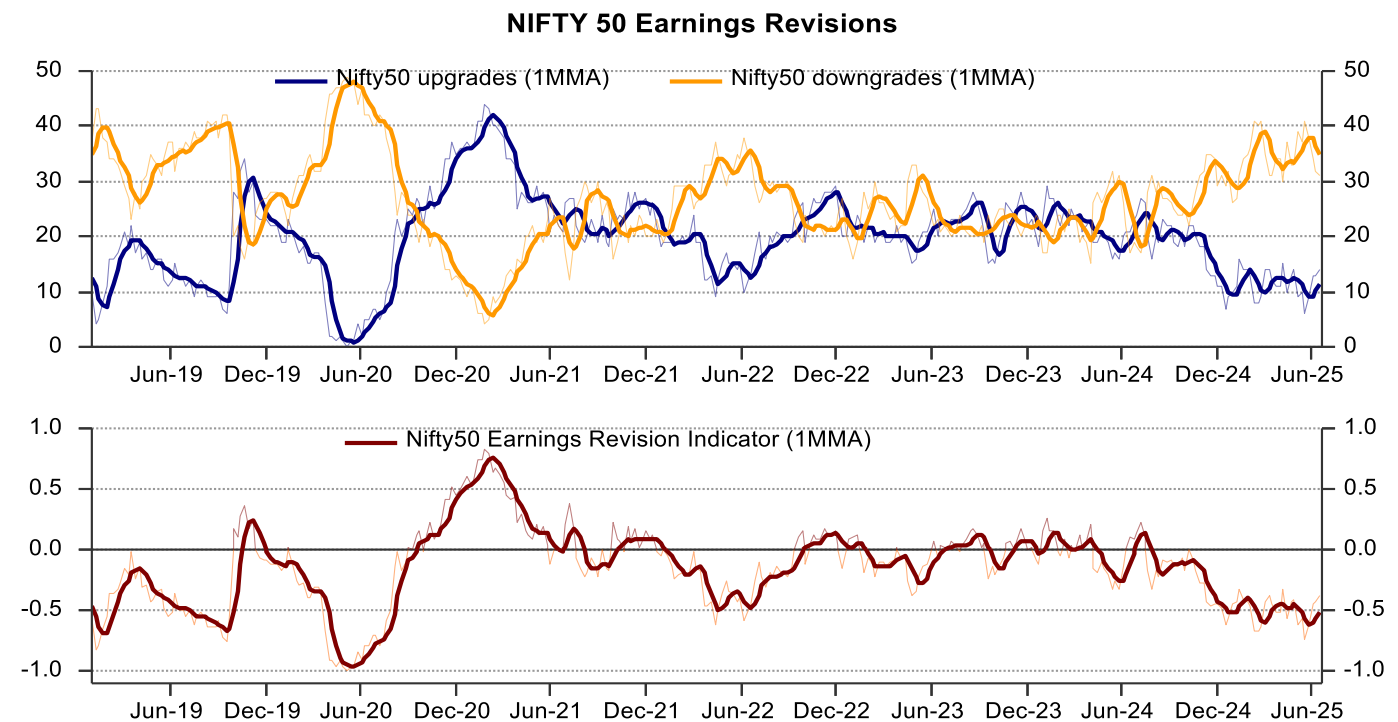
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Nifty 50 Earnings Revision Indicator remained deep in the negative territory:

Following a sharp decline after the onset of the Russia–Ukraine war in February 2022, the Earnings Revision Indicator (ERI) for the Nifty 50 saw a meaningful recovery in H2 2022, reflecting a higher number of earnings upgrades than downgrades. This rebound was supported by resilient macroeconomic conditions, strong government-led capex, and robust credit growth from banks. Over the next 15 months through March 2024, the ERI remained range-bound, as corporate results broadly met expectations, keeping revisions balanced.

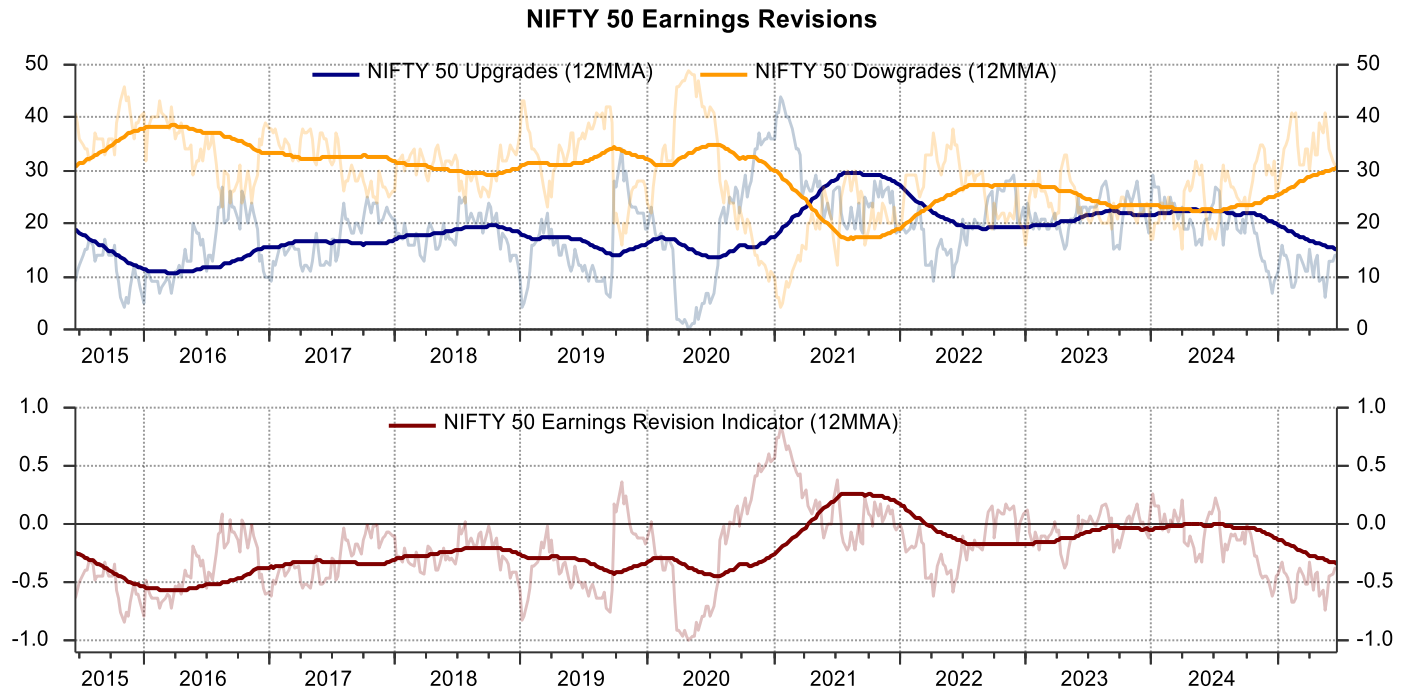
Since April 2024, however, the ERI has turned more volatile, slipping steadily into negative territory by October 2024 and remaining there since. It showed a mild improvement in June 2025, rising to -0.38, though still negative, suggesting that downgrades continue to exceed upgrades. The easing in the rate of decline may signal that the downgrade cycle is nearing its end. Sector-wise, all major segments except Communication Services and Utilities remain in negative ERI territory, with Information Technology, Consumer Staples, Consumer Discretionary, and Energy showing the most pronounced downgrade bias.

Figure 65: Nifty 50 Earnings Revision Indicator (since January 2019)



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

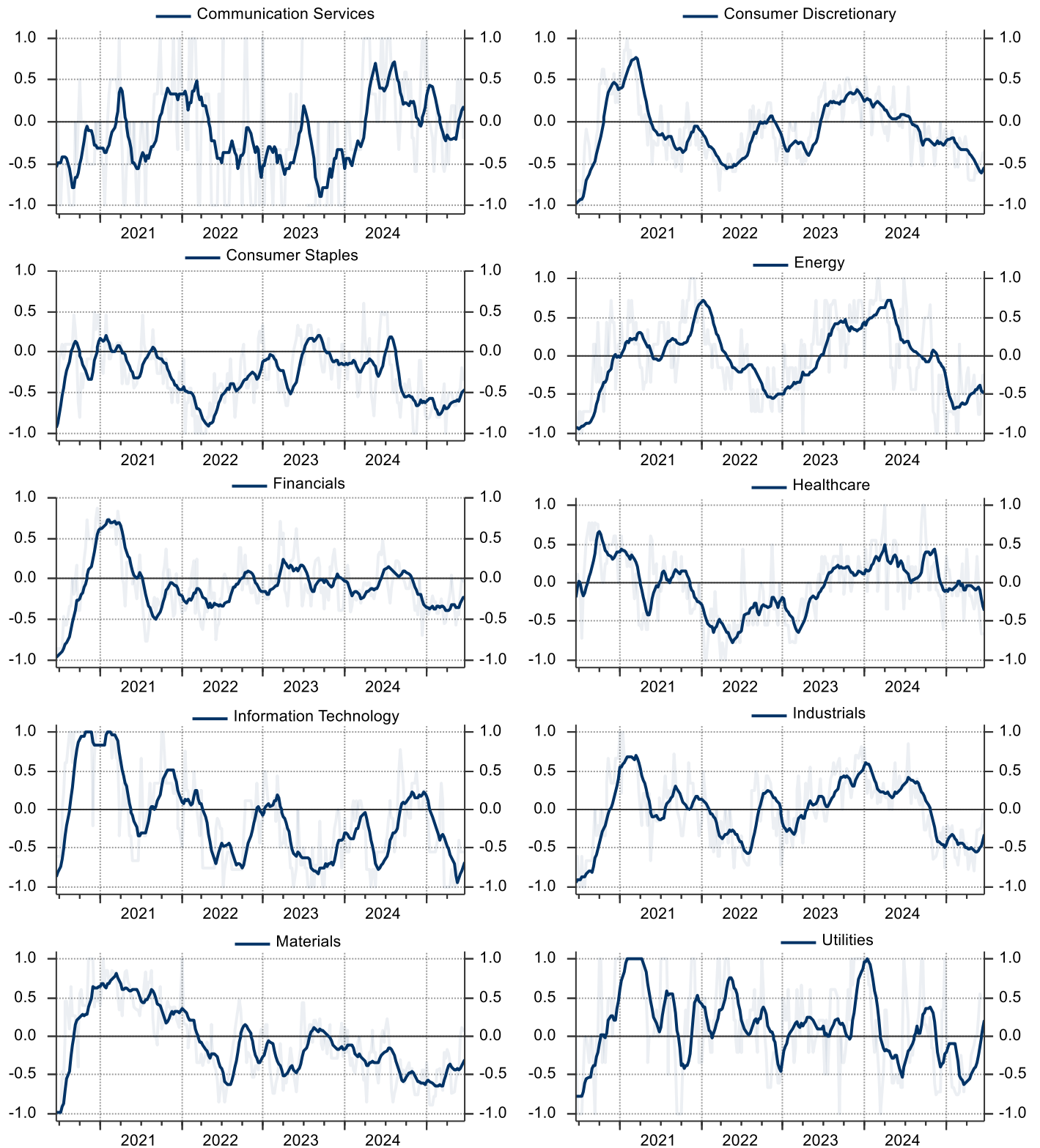
Figure 66: Nifty 50 Earnings Revision Indicator (10-year trend)



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 67: Short-term trend of Earnings Revision Indicator across MSCI sectors

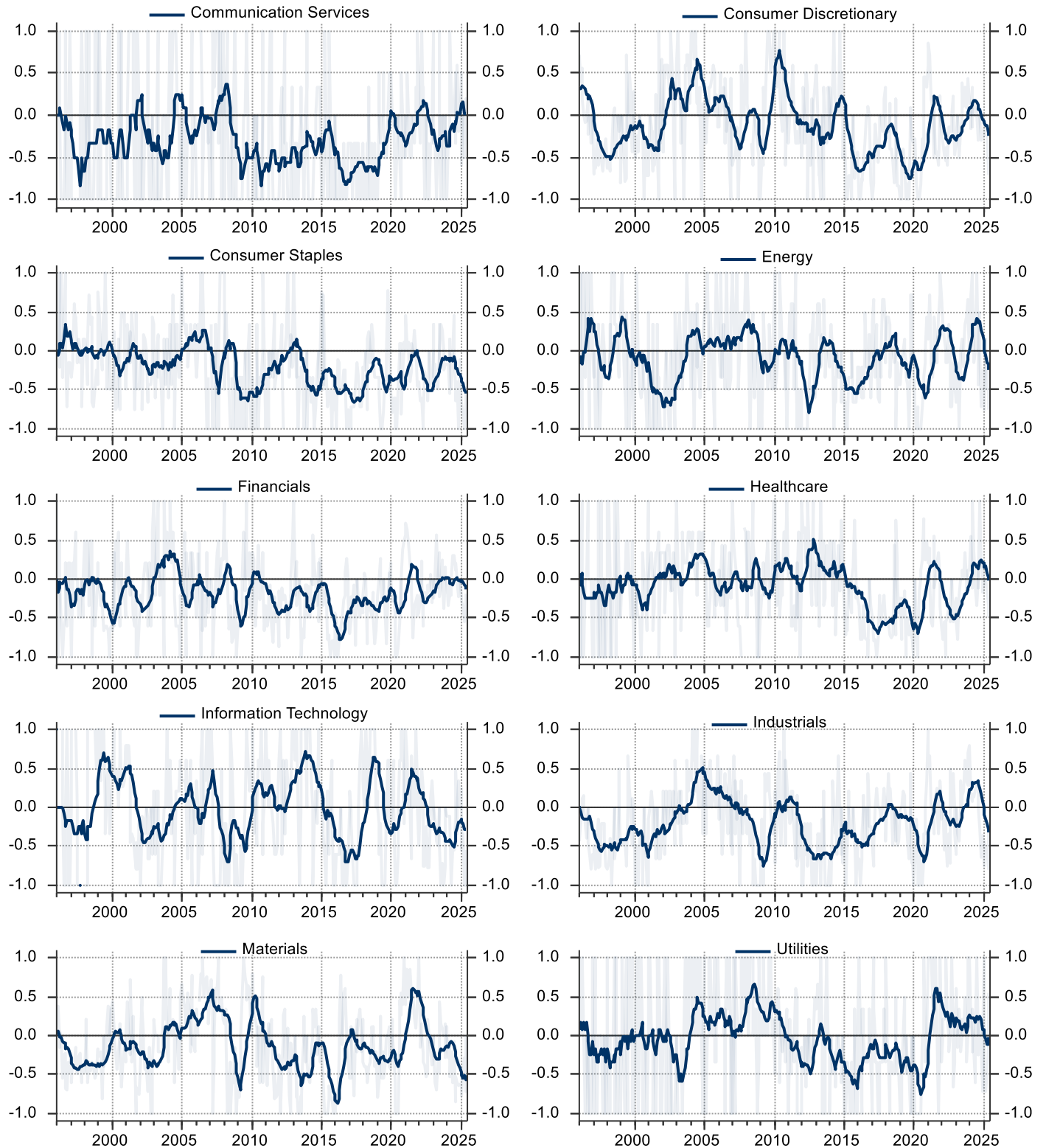
India Earnings Revision Indicator across sectors: Short-term (2MMA)



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 68: Long-term trend of Earnings Revision Indicator across MSCI sectors

India Earnings Revision Indicator (ERI) across sectors: Long-term (12MMA)



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Macroeconomy

Mixed domestic signals; front-loading of rate cuts to support growth

Evolving tariff outlook continues to shape the global economy. Some positive developments were seen on the trade front: 1) US and China agreed to reduce the tariffs imposed on both countries to 55% (on US) and 10% (on China) and 2) China agreed to temporarily resume rare earth minerals export to the US under a six-month licensing arrangement. While this de-escalation will ease the global supply chain, the broader outlook remains cautious. Major global central banks, including that of the US, UK and Japan, remained wary, adopting a data-dependent approach to achieve the right balance between growth and inflation. Global PMI indices indicated that weakness was mainly centered on the manufacturing sector, which saw production falling back into contraction even as the service sector saw growth in business activity. That said, manufacturing confidence, measured by the future output PMI, rebounded amidst the US-China tariff compromise. Where does activity eventually settle after the front-loading unwinds remain to be seen.

On the domestic front, the Indian economy presented a mixed picture. On the positive side, inflationary pressures eased further, with headline retail inflation dropping to 2.8% YoY in May, largely due to sustained deflation in food prices. Additionally, the monsoon outlook remained optimistic despite a short-term rainfall deficit, and early kharif sowing outpaced last year, supporting prospects for the agricultural sector. However, several high-frequency indicators pointed to some moderation. Industrial production weakened, with IIP growth falling to an eight-month low of 2.7% YoY, and core sector performance remained subdued. PMI Manufacturing moderated, albeit remaining in the expansion zone while PMI Services remained steady due to strong internal demand. Credit growth has been losing momentum, showing broad-based moderation apart from personal loans. External trade also reflected weakness, with merchandise exports and imports contracting, though the rise in non-oil, non-gold imports suggests domestic demand remains firm. Rising forex reserves, which touched US\$691 bn, offer a buffer against external vulnerabilities. Deriving comfort from a sharp and broad-based decline in inflation, the RBI's Monetary Policy Committee front-loaded its monetary easing by reducing the policy repo rate by 50bps to 5.5%.

- **IIP growth softened to an eight-month low; core sector also muted:** After a moderate uptick in March'25, IIP growth slowed to 2.7% YoY in April, with broad-based moderation. Mining contracted by 0.2% YoY—the first decline since Sep'24—while manufacturing and electricity growth eased to 3.4% and 1.1% YoY, respectively. Notably, seven of 23 manufacturing sub-industries saw YoY contraction. Use-based data was mixed: primary goods hit an eight-month low (-0.4% YoY), while capital goods surged 20.3% YoY to an 18-month high. Intermediate and consumer goods showed some improvement. Core sector growth remained muted at a nine-month low of 0.7% YoY in May, weighed down by fertilizers, electricity, natural gas, and crude oil. Cement and steel sectors gained, reflecting strong construction and capex activity. The Manufacturing PMI also eased to 57.6 in May on softer new orders and production, while the Services PMI held firm at 58.8, supported by robust international demand.
- **Lower food prices led to moderation in retail and wholesale inflation:** Headline retail inflation continued to soften for the seventh straight month, falling to 2.8% YoY in May (levels last reached in Mar'19, driven by a sharp drop in food inflation (1.5% YoY, 73-month low) while core inflation inched up marginally (4.3% YoY). Within food, sustained deflation in vegetables (-13.7% YoY), pulses (-8.2% YoY) and spices more than offset the double-digit inflation in oil & fats and fruits. Inflation in cereals too has started to moderate. Core inflation edged up primarily due to higher gold and silver prices, reflected in the personal care & effects segment. Excluding this, core inflation remained benign, reflecting weak urban demand. On similar lines, wholesale price inflation moderated to a 13-month low

of 0.4% YoY in May due to deflation in food (-1.6% YoY) and fuel & power (-2.3% YoY) and moderation in manufactured products inflation (2% YoY).

- Lower imports drove trade deficit lower:** India's trade deficit narrowed to US\$21.9bn in May'25 from US\$26.4bn in the previous month, as a modest rise in exports (0.5% MoM) was outweighed by a sharper drop in imports (-6.6% MoM). On a YoY basis, exports and imports declined by 2.2% and 1.7%, respectively. The fall in exports was driven by a sharp contraction in oil exports (-30.3% YoY) even as non-oil exports expanded (5.1% YoY). Lower oil (-26.1% YoY) and gold (-12.6% YoY) imports led the import decline on a YoY basis, though non-oil, non-gold imports rose 11.7% YoY. The services trade surplus moderated slightly to US\$ 15.3bn in May from US\$ 15.9bn in Apr'25. Overall trade deficit (goods and services) narrowed to US\$ 6.6bn in May from US\$ 10.5bn in the previous month. Notwithstanding weakening external environment, India's forex reserves rose to an eight-month high of US\$ 691bn as of end-May 2025, providing an import cover of 11.4 months and reducing our vulnerability to external shocks.
- Bank credit growth below deposit growth:** Outstanding bank credit growth (8.6% YoY) dipped below the deposit growth (9.9% YoY) as of May 2025.⁴ As a result, the credit-deposit ratio moderated to 78.6% from a peak of 80.8% in March 2025. Credit growth has been slowing since the start of this fiscal, reflecting weak urban demand and subdued private corporate capex. Broad-based moderation in April was led by services, industry and agriculture. Personal loans grew by 11.8% YoY as of April'25 as loan against gold jewelry surged. As of May 2025, deposit growth remained steady at 9.9% YoY with demand deposits more than doubling to 19.2% YoY while time deposits eased to 8.6% YoY.
- Monsoon in marginal deficit so far:** The Indian Meteorological Department's (IMD) second long-range estimates have pegged India's south-west monsoon to be 'above-normal' in 2025 at 106% of long period average (LPA), with an error of (+/-) 4%. Until June 20th, India exhibited a cumulative rainfall deficit of 0.9% of LPA. Regional distribution showcased North-west and Central regions (10%) experiencing excess rainfall while East, North-east and Southern regions exhibiting deficits. Reservoir levels this year are higher than those recorded at the same time last year ago. Kharif crop sowing is off to a brisk start, with the overall sowing as of 13th June, 2025 standing at 8.9mn hectares, up by 1.7% YoY and ~8.1% of normal area sown.
- Major global economies hitting the 'pause' button:** The US Fed, in the recent policy review meeting, held interest rates steady, in line with market expectations, maintaining a cautious 'wait-and-watch' approach amid ongoing uncertainty around the evolving tariff outlook. The impact of tariffs is likely to take a few months to materialize in inflation data as companies have front-loaded imports, ahead of the tariff implementation. This front-loading was also evident in Q1 2025 GDP, which contracted by 0.2%. Similarly, the Bank of England (BoE) and the Bank of Japan (BoJ) opted to keep their policy rates unchanged, citing heightened tensions in the Middle East and evolving US tariffs as key risks to their near-term growth and inflation outlook.

⁴ This is based on RBI's Weekly Statistical Statement for which data is available till May 30th, 2025

Key Domestic and Global Economic Indicators

Table 43: Snapshot of Domestic macroeconomic indicators

Indicator	Unit	Apr-2024	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025
Industry/Services					
Index of Industrial Production (IIP)	YoY%	5.2	3.9	2.7	-
IIP-Manufacturing	YoY%	4.2	4.0	3.4	-
IIP-Capital goods	YoY%	2.8	3.6	20.3	-
Eight core sector	YoY%	6.9	4.5	1.0	0.7
PMI-Manufacturing	Index	58.8	58.1	58.2	57.6
PMI-Services	Index	60.8	58.5	58.7	58.8
E-way bill	YoY%	14.5	20.2	23.4	18.9
Domestic passengers traffic	YoY%	3.9	9.9	9.7	9.7
Domestic cargo traffic	YoY%	0.3	4.9	16.6	16.6
International passenger traffic	YoY%	16.8	6.8	13.0	13.0
International cargo traffic	YoY%	16.2	3.3	8.6	8.6
Port cargo	YoY%	-0.4	6.8	5.8	1.1
Consumption/Inflation					
GST collections	Rs lakh crore	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.0
Passenger car sales	YoY%	-14.9	-4.3	-6.0	-5.8
Two-wheeler sales	YoY%	29.8	11.4	-11.8	5.4
Three-wheeler sales	YoY%	9.5	13.1	6.5	8.3
Vehicle registrations (VAHAAN)	YoY%	27.6	0.3	3.8	5.3
Petrol consumption	YoY%	14.2	5.7	5.0	9.2
Diesel consumption	YoY%	1.4	0.9	4.3	2.2
MGNREGA Work Demand	YoY%	-5.0	1.6	-9.7	1.1
IIP-Consumer durables	YoY%	10.6	6.9	6.4	-
IIP-Consumer non-durables	YoY%	-2.5	-4.0	-1.7	-
CPI inflation	YoY%	4.8	3.3	3.2	2.8
WPI inflation	YoY%	1.2	2.3	0.9	0.4
External					
Merchandise exports	YoY%	2.0	0.7	9.2	-2.2
Merchandise imports	YoY%	11.1	11.4	19.1	-1.7
Non-POL, Non-gold and silver imports	YoY%	2.0	4.1	17.2	10.4
Services (net)	YoY%	13.5	35.2	18.7	19.8
Foreign exchange reserves (eop)	US\$ bn	637.9	665.4	688.1	691.5
Rupee/USD	Absolute avg	83.4	86.6	85.6	85.2
Banking					
Bank credit	YoY%	19.2	11.0	10.3	9.0
Bank deposit	YoY%	12.6	10.3	10.2	9.9
Banking system liquidity (+: deficit/-surplus)	Rs lakh crore	1.0	-1.7	-1.4	-2.4
Weighted Average Call Rate (WACR)	%	6.53	6.28	5.93	5.8
Repo rate	%	6.50	6.25	6.00	6.00
Standing Deposit Facility (SDF) rate	%	6.25	6.00	5.75	5.75
Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) rate	%	6.75	6.50	6.25	6.25

Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Notes: 1) Port cargo traffic is cargo traffic including transshipment for all commodities 2) Sales of passenger cars/two wheelers/ three wheelers are the total of domestic sales and exports during the month.

Table 44: Cross-country GDP growth (YoY%)

Country	Q1-2023	Q2-2023	Q3-2023	Q4-2023	Q1-2024	Q2-2024	Q3-2024	Q4-2024	Q1-2025
Brazil	4.4	3.9	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.3	4.0	3.6	2.9
China	4.7	6.5	5.0	5.3	5.3	4.7	4.6	5.4	5.4
European Union	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4
Japan	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.6	-0.7	-0.6	0.8	1.3	1.7
France	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.8	0.6	0.3
United Kingdom	0.8	0.5	0.4	-0.2	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3
United States	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.0
Germany	0.6	-0.4	-0.7	-0.4	-0.8	0.1	0.1	-0.4	-0.2
South Korea	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.2	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.1	-0.0
India	6.9	9.7	9.3	9.5	8.4	6.5	5.6	6.4	7.4
South Africa	0.5	2.0	-0.8	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8
Mexico	3.9	3.5	3.6	2.5	1.5	2.2	1.6	0.4	0.8
Russian Federation	-0.9	5.3	6.2	5.3	5.4	4.3	3.3	4.5	1.4
Indonesia	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9

Source: CEIC, Office for National Statistics (UK), NSE EPR.

Table 45: Cross-country retail inflation (YoY%)

Country	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25
Brazil	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.3
Canada	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.3	1.7	
China	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
EU	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2
France	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Germany	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
India	4.8	5.1	3.6	3.7	5.5	6.2	5.5	5.2	4.3	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.8
US	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4
South Korea	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9
UK	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.6	3.5	3.4
Vietnam	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2
Indonesia	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	0.8	-0.1	1.0	1.9	1.6
Japan	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.9	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4
South Africa	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.4	3.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.8

Source: CEIC, NSE EPR.

Q4FY25 GDP growth at 7.4% beats expectations

India's GDP growth accelerated to a four-quarter high of 7.4% YoY in Q4FY25, up from a revised 6.4% in Q3, surpassing market expectations but slightly trailing the implied Q4 figure as per the CSO's second advance estimate of 7.6%. This robust performance was driven by strong investment demand—evident in Gross Fixed Capital Formation growth (+9.4%) and record-high quarterly net exports—partly offset by lower-than-expected expansion in private consumption and slower (15-quarter low) growth in government spending. Rural demand showed resilience while urban demand indicators remained muted. On the supply side, Gross Value Added (GVA) rose by 6.8% YoY in Q4FY25, led by a broad-based expansion across Agriculture, Industry and Services. The provisional estimate for FY25 GDP growth has been retained at 6.5%, underpinned by strong private consumption, investment and services exports. Notably, GDP revisions have been minimal, with only a marginal upward revision in Q3FY25 GDP growth (+20bps to 6.4%). Nominal GDP growth for FY25 came in at a four-year low of 9.8%.

Amidst a challenging global environment, the FY25 GDP print exhibited resilience of the Indian economy, with India remaining the fastest growing large economy in the world. The high frequency indicators point to the weak urban economic momentum, but a gradual improvement is expected in the coming quarters, supported by monetary easing and benign inflation. This, along with a steady rural demand, should further boost overall private consumption. Sustained higher capacity utilisation, Government's continued thrust on infrastructure spending, healthy balance sheets of banks and corporates, and easing of financial conditions should spur investment activity and support private sector growth. However, headwinds from global trade disruptions continue to pose downward risks to the outlook.

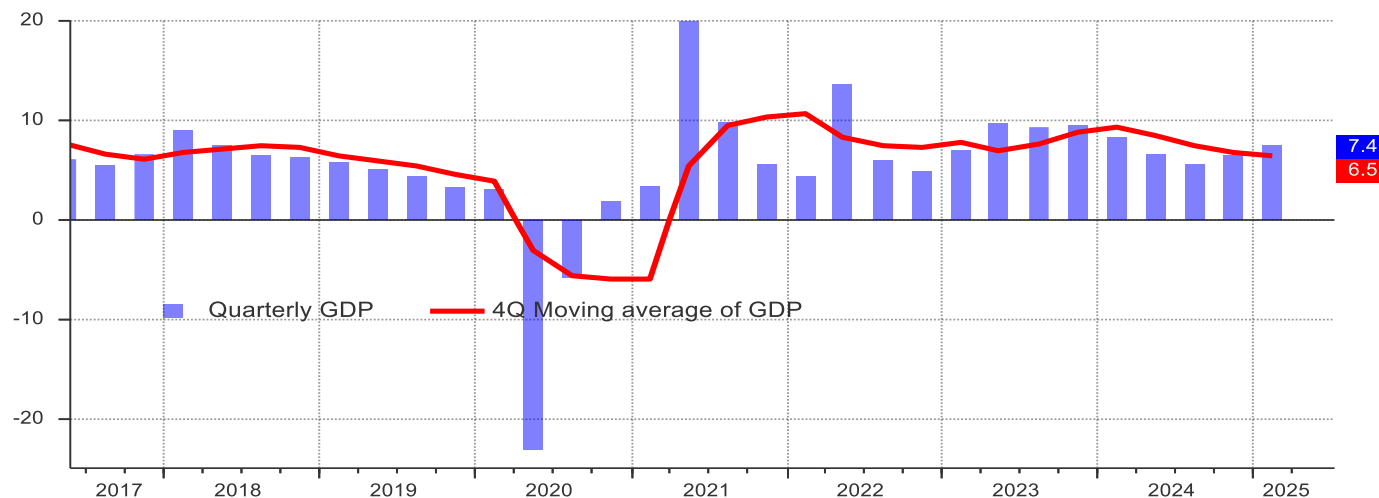
- Q4FY25 GDP growth at 7.4% beats market expectations...:** India's GDP growth for Q4FY25 accelerated to a four-quarter high of 7.4% YoY, up from 6.4% YoY in Q3FY25 (revised upwards from 6.2%). This was much higher than market expectations (Consensus est: 6.7%) but marginally undershot the implied GDP growth of 7.6% as per the CSO's second advance estimate (SAE). The uptick was primarily led by a strong investment demand, even as private consumption moderated and government consumption contracted to a 15-quarter low. Sequentially, Q4 GDP inched up by 8.6% QoQ, higher than the average expansion of 6.8% observed in Q4 over the last 10 years. Nominal GDP also expanded by 10.8% YoY in Q4FY25 vs. 10.3% YoY in the last quarter, however, the gap between nominal GDP growth and real GDP growth narrowed from 5.1 pp in Q3FY25 to 2.1 pp in Q4FY25, thanks to easing wholesale and retail prices. The GVA growth for Q4FY25 stood at 6.8% YoY vs. 6.5% YoY in the previous quarter (revised upwards by 30bps), thanks to a broad-based expansion across sectors, primarily led by agriculture, construction, financial services, real estate and public administration. The GVA-GDP wedge continued in Q4FY25, attributed to higher tax collections and lower subsidy payout similar to Q4 last year.
- ...Aided by strong investment growth, pickup in rural demand and robust net exports:** Even as Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) contracted by 4.3% QoQ, it grew by 6.0% YoY in Q4FY25 (vs. 8.1% YoY in the previous quarter, revised upwards by 120bps), aided by a revival in rural demand and supportive base. The high-frequency indicators like passenger car sales, two-wheeler sales, vehicle registrations and petrol consumption point towards muted urban demand but rural consumption seems to be doing better as indicated by a strong growth in tractor sales amongst others. Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE) fell by 1.8% YoY in Q4FY25 after a robust 9.3% YoY growth in the previous quarter. The growth in Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)—a barometer of investments in the economy—grew by 9.4% YoY in Q4FY25, sizeably higher than 5.2% YoY in

GDP growth in Q4FY25 accelerated to 7.4% YoY, beating consensus estimates while the FY25 growth at 6.5% was in line with the second advance estimates released in February.

the previous quarter and marking a six-quarter high. This was in line with the strong pick-up in Government capital expenditure (+35.6% QoQ/33.1% YoY as per the monthly accounts) and resilient expansion in IIP capital goods during Q4. Net exports were supported by strong services exports as imports contracted in the current quarter, primarily supported by decline in oil imports and trade-related uncertainties.

- GVA growth improved to 6.8% YoY led by a broad-based expansion:** On the supply side, GVA grew primarily led by strong positive surprise from Construction. Growth in Agriculture sector at 5.4% YoY in Q4FY25, while moderating from 6.6% in Q3 (up from 5.6% earlier), displayed strong momentum, supported by strong food grain production (+6.5% YoY as per third advance estimates released by the Ministry of Agriculture). Within Industry, the broad-based pick-up was primarily led by Construction (10.8% YoY vs 7.9% YoY in Q3 FY25) — corroborated by robust cement production and steel consumption. In fact, Construction growth averaged at about 10% in the last eight quarters. Manufacturing sector growth (4.8% YoY vs 3.6% YoY in Q3 FY25) was in line with the higher corporate earnings recorded by manufacturing companies (excluding petroleum) in this quarter. Services GVA growth continued to remain strong at 7.3% YoY during the quarter, led by public administration (+8.7% YoY in Q4FY25 vs. +8.9% YoY in Q3FY25) on backloaded government spending. Financial services, real estate and trade & transport segments expanded by 7.8% YoY in Q4 (vs. 7.1% in Q3FY25).
- FY25 GDP growth unchanged at 6.5%:** A positive surprise in the last quarter's GDP print, coupled with a modest upward revision in Q3 GDP, translated into provisional GDP growth for the full year remaining unchanged at 6.5%. Even though it slowed to a four-year low, the economy remained resilient despite heightened global trade tensions and policy uncertainties. The key drivers supporting the growth were largely private consumption (7.2% from 5.6% in FY24), export growth (6.3% vs. 2.2% in FY24) aided by buoyant services exports and investment demand (7.1% from 8.8% in FY24). Nominal GDP growth eased to a four-year low of 9.8% in FY25, significantly lower than 12% last year, reflecting the impact of benign inflation. On the supply side, GVA growth for FY25 came in at 6.4% (vs. 8.6% YoY in the previous year), unchanged from the Second Advance Estimate, as moderation in Industry and Services GVA growth was outweighed by a strong expansion in Agriculture GVA.
- Buoyant growth outlook but risks persist:** India's economy is expected to remain buoyant in FY26, supported by strong Government trust on capital expenditure, and robust agricultural output on the back of above-normal monsoon and consequent recovery in farm incomes and rural demand. Easing inflation and decline in interest rates as monetary transmission gathers pace should provide a fillip to urban consumption demand in the coming quarters. Sustained higher capacity utilisation, strong Government spending, healthy balance sheets of banks and corporates, and easing of financial conditions provide a conducive environment for a recovery in private investment activity. However, headwinds from global trade disruptions continue to pose downward risks to the outlook.

GVA growth improved to 6.8% in Q4FY25, higher than 6.5% in Q3 aided by robust expansion in construction and upbeat services sector growth of 7.3%.

Figure 69: India quarterly GDP growth trend


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Table 46: Quarterly GDP growth trend (2011-12=100) (%YoY)

	FY23				FY24				FY25			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	13.5	6.0	4.8	6.9	9.7	9.3	9.5	8.4	6.5	5.6	6.4	7.4
Private Consumption (PFCE)	19.4	9.0	2.4	2.1	7.4	3.0	5.7	6.2	8.3	6.4	8.1	6.0
Government Consumption (GFCE)	5.0	-1.1	2.5	9.0	5.3	20.1	2.3	6.6	-0.3	4.3	9.3	-1.8
Gross Capital Formation (GCF)	17.3	4.4	4.7	5.3	8.9	11.9	12.4	9.1	6.2	7.7	4.9	7.8
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	16.0	6.4	6.7	5.6	8.4	11.7	9.3	6.0	6.7	6.7	5.2	9.4
Exports	15.8	8.4	8.2	9.4	-7.0	4.6	3.0	7.7	8.3	3.0	10.8	3.9
Imports	24.1	14.0	2.9	-1.8	18.0	14.3	11.3	11.4	-1.6	1.0	-2.1	-
												12.7
Gross Value Added (GVA)	12.0	5.5	5.3	6.6	9.9	9.2	8.0	7.3	6.5	5.8	6.5	6.8
Agriculture	4.3	4.0	6.4	9.4	5.7	3.7	1.5	0.9	1.5	4.1	6.6	5.4
Industry	7.3	-2.2	1.0	3.8	7.3	15.1	11.8	9.5	8.5	3.8	4.8	6.5
Mining and Quarrying	8.3	-3.2	2.6	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.7	0.8	6.6	-0.4	1.3	2.5
Manufacturing	2.7	-6.9	-4.3	1.5	7.3	17.0	14.0	11.3	7.6	2.2	3.6	4.8
Electricity	17.1	7.8	9.9	8.6	4.1	11.7	10.1	8.8	10.2	3.0	5.1	5.4
Construction	14.5	6.4	9.1	7.1	9.2	14.6	10.0	8.7	10.1	8.4	7.9	10.8
Services	17.1	10.0	7.5	7.6	12.5	7.5	8.3	7.8	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.3
Trade, Hotels, Trans., Storage, Comm.	22.2	13.2	9.7	7.5	11.0	5.4	8.0	6.2	5.4	6.1	6.7	6.0
Fin. Svcs, Real Estate & Business Svcs.	12.3	10.4	9.4	10.9	15.0	8.3	8.4	9.0	6.6	7.2	7.1	7.8
Public Admin., Defence & Other Svcs.	21.1	5.0	1.3	2.5	9.3	8.9	8.4	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.7

Source: CSO, NSE EPR.

Table 47: Half-yearly growth trends in GDP and GVA

%	H1-FY23	H2-FY23	H1-FY24	H2-FY24	H1-FY25	H2-FY25
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	9.7	5.9	9.5	8.9	6.1	6.9
Private Consumption	14.2	2.3	5.2	6.0	7.3	7.1
Government Consumption	2.0	5.7	12.7	4.4	2.0	3.7
Gross capital formation	10.9	5.0	10.4	10.7	6.9	6.3
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	11.2	6.2	10.1	7.7	6.7	7.3
Exports of goods & services	12.1	8.8	-1.2	5.3	5.7	7.3
Imports of goods & services	19.0	0.5	16.2	11.3	-0.3	-7.4
Gross Value Added (GVA)	8.7	6.0	9.6	7.6	6.2	6.6
Agriculture	4.1	7.9	4.7	1.2	2.8	6.0
Industry	2.6	2.4	11.2	10.7	6.1	5.7
Mining and Quarrying	2.5	3.6	4.1	2.7	3.1	1.9
Manufacturing	-2.1	-1.4	12.1	12.6	4.9	4.2
Electricity	12.4	9.2	7.9	9.5	6.6	5.2
Construction	10.5	8.1	11.9	9.4	9.2	9.3
Services	13.6	7.5	10.0	8.1	7.0	7.4
Trade, Hotels, Transport, Storage, Comm.	17.7	8.6	8.2	7.1	5.8	6.4
Fin. Svcs, Real Estate & Business Svcs.	11.3	10.2	11.7	8.7	6.9	7.5
Community, Social & Personal Svcs.	13.1	1.9	9.1	8.6	8.9	8.8

Source: CSO, CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

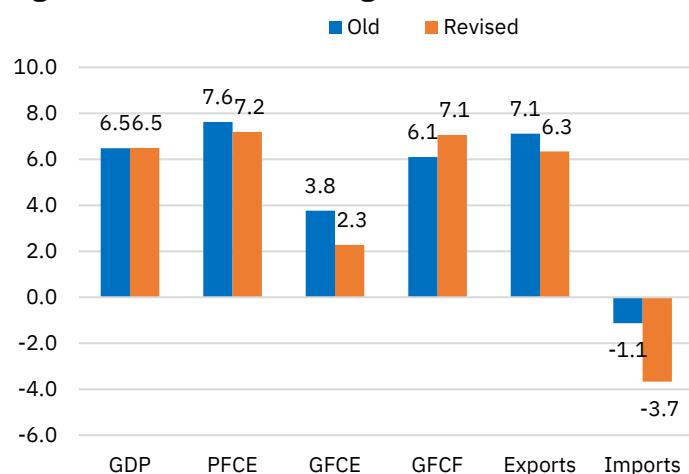
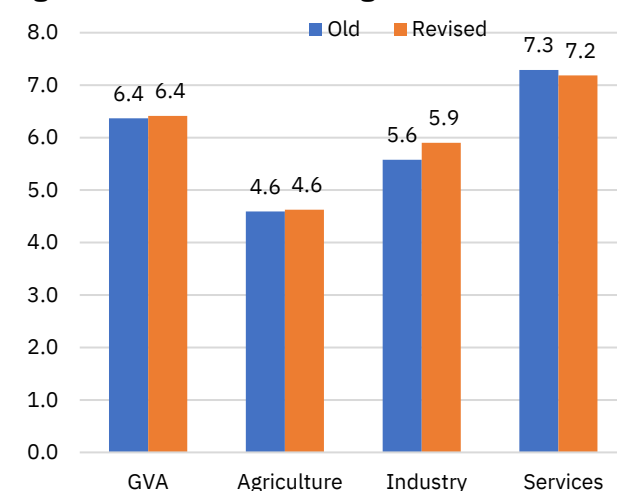
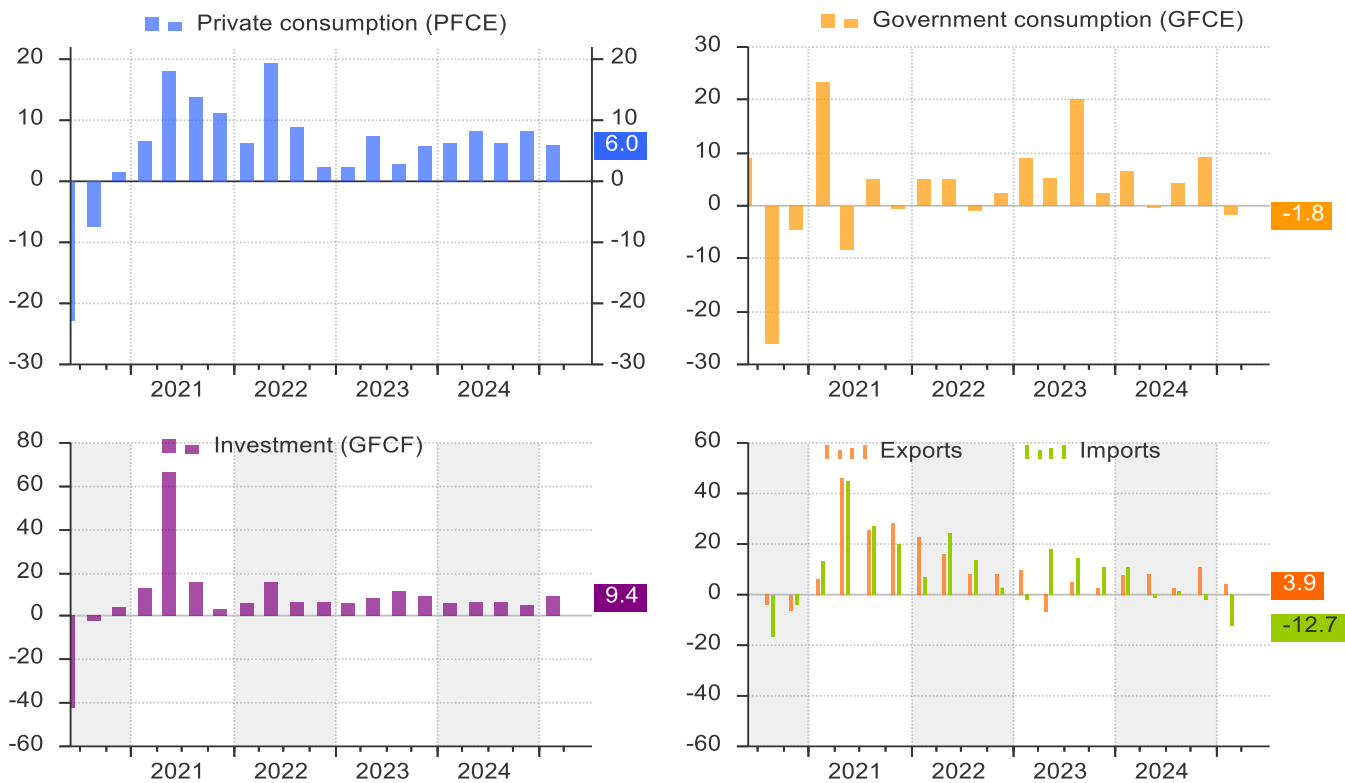
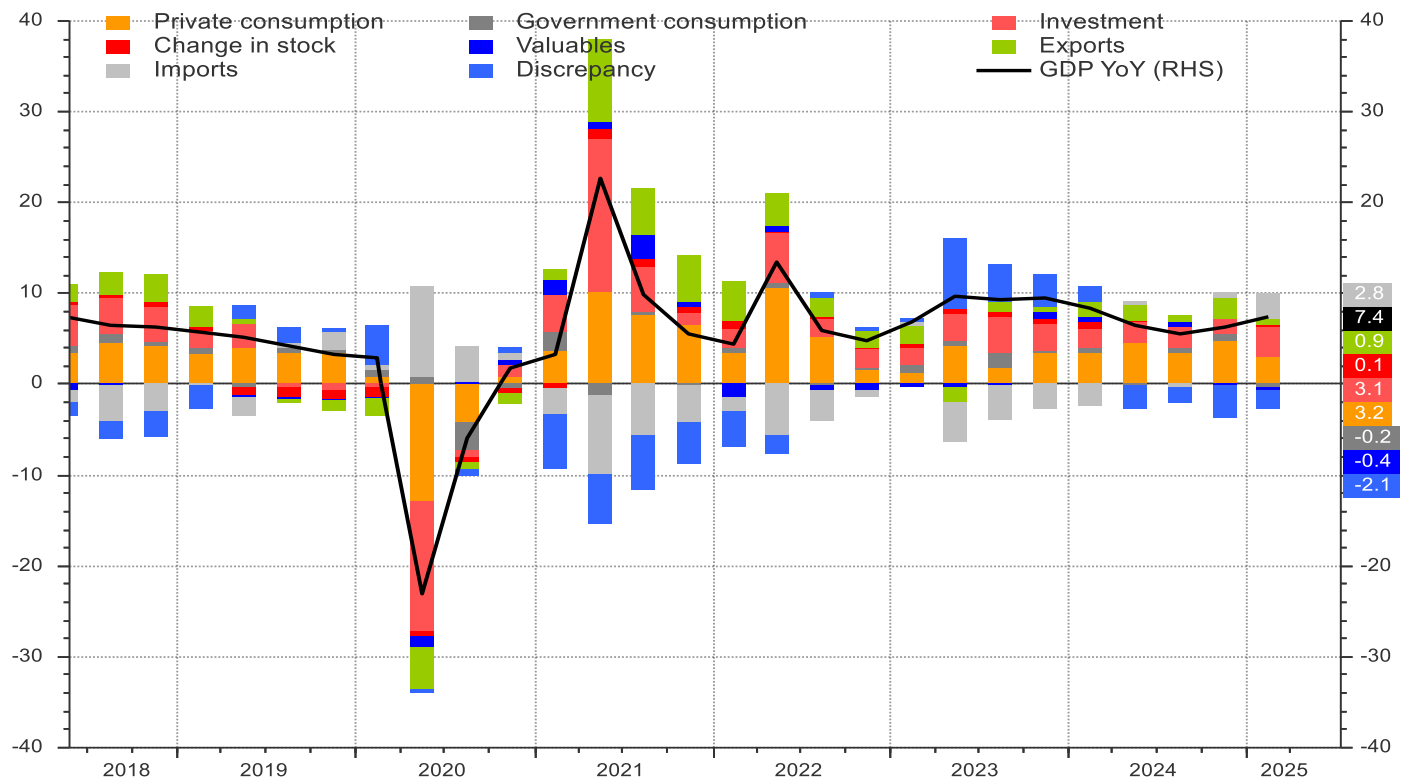
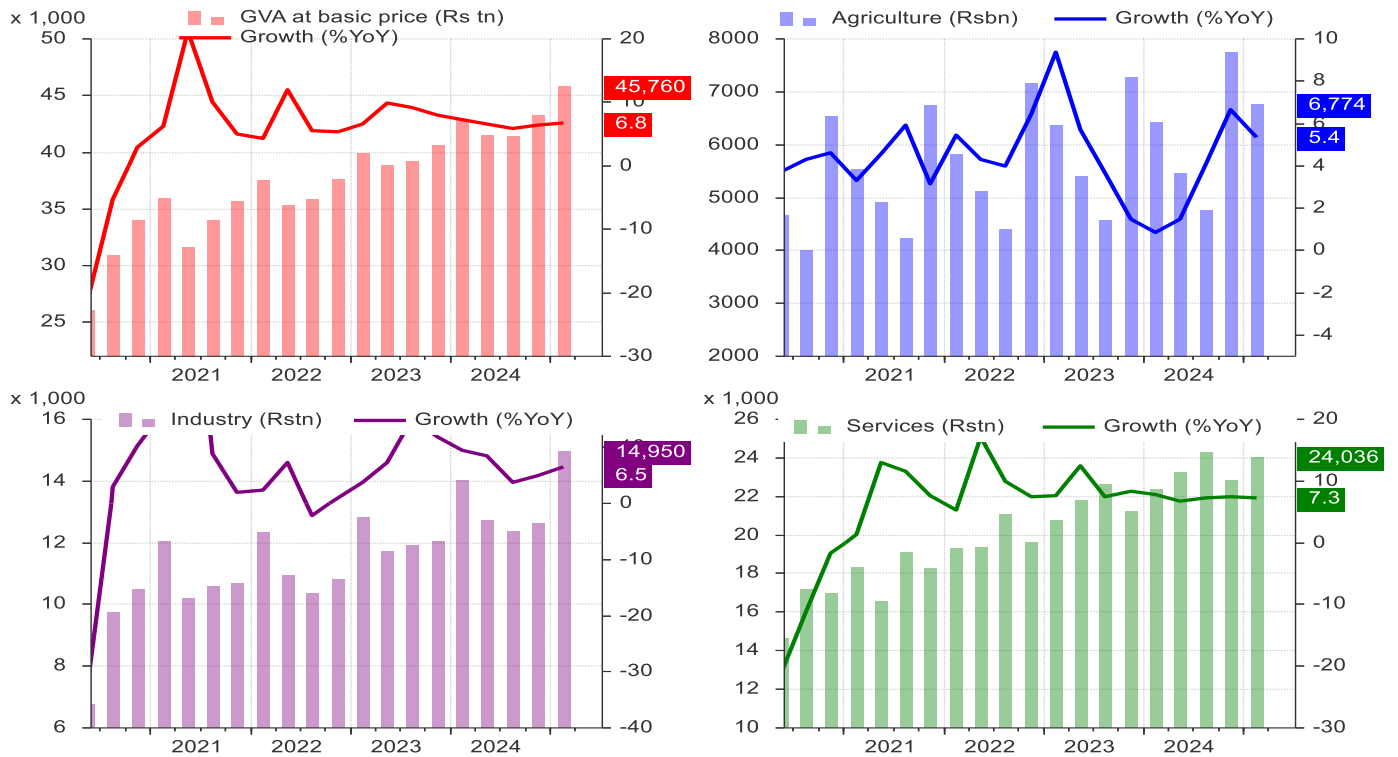
Figure 70: Revisions in GDP growth in FY25

Figure 71: Revisions in GVA growth in FY25

Source: CSO, CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR. Notes: 1) Old denotes data released as per the Second Advanced Estimates on February 28th, 2025 and revised denotes data released as per the Provisional estimates released today.

Figure 72: Quarterly GDP growth by expenditure (%YoY)


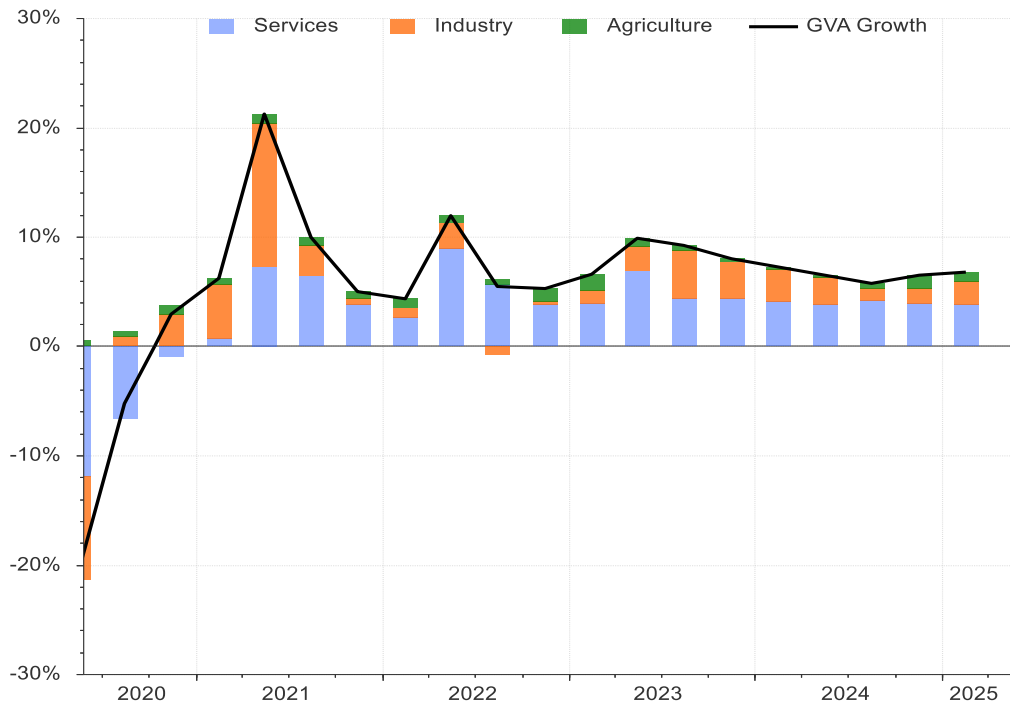
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 73: India GDP sector share of growth (%)


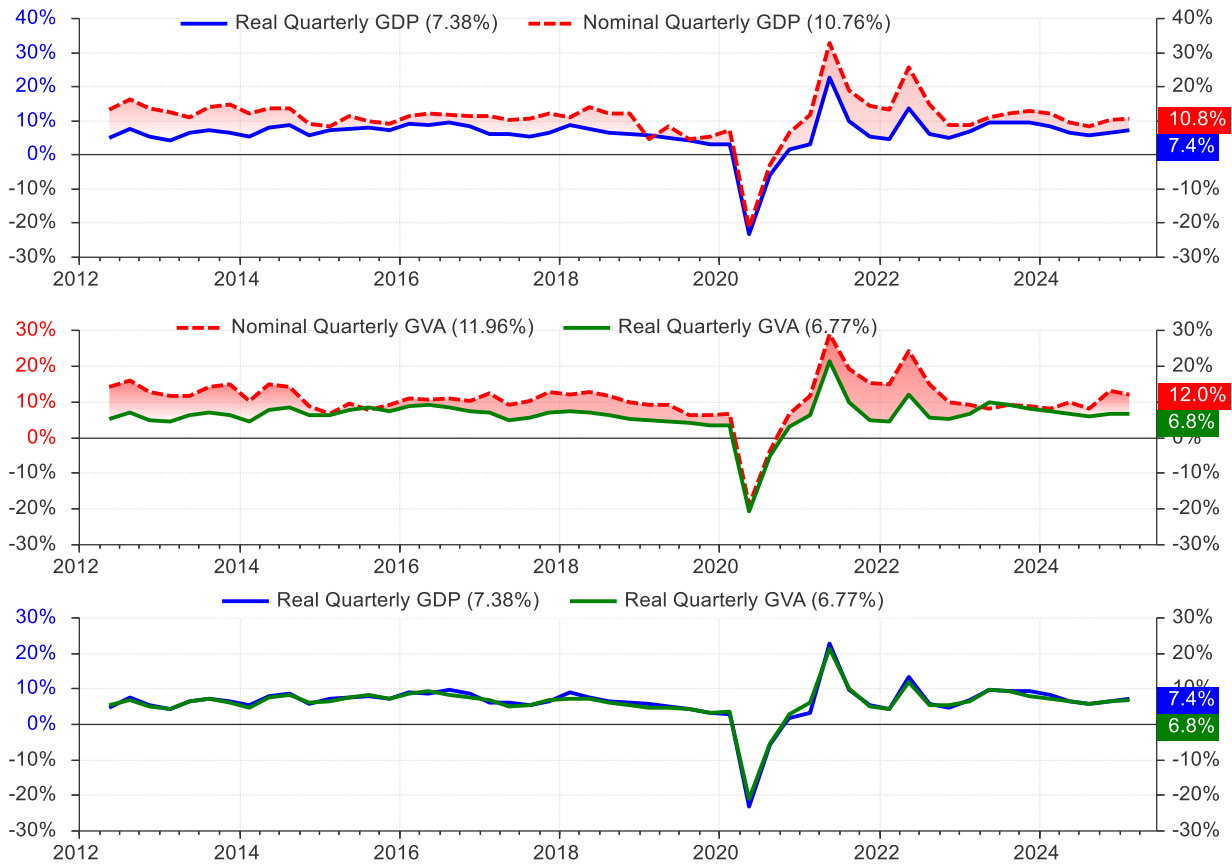
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 74: Gross value added (GVA) across sectors


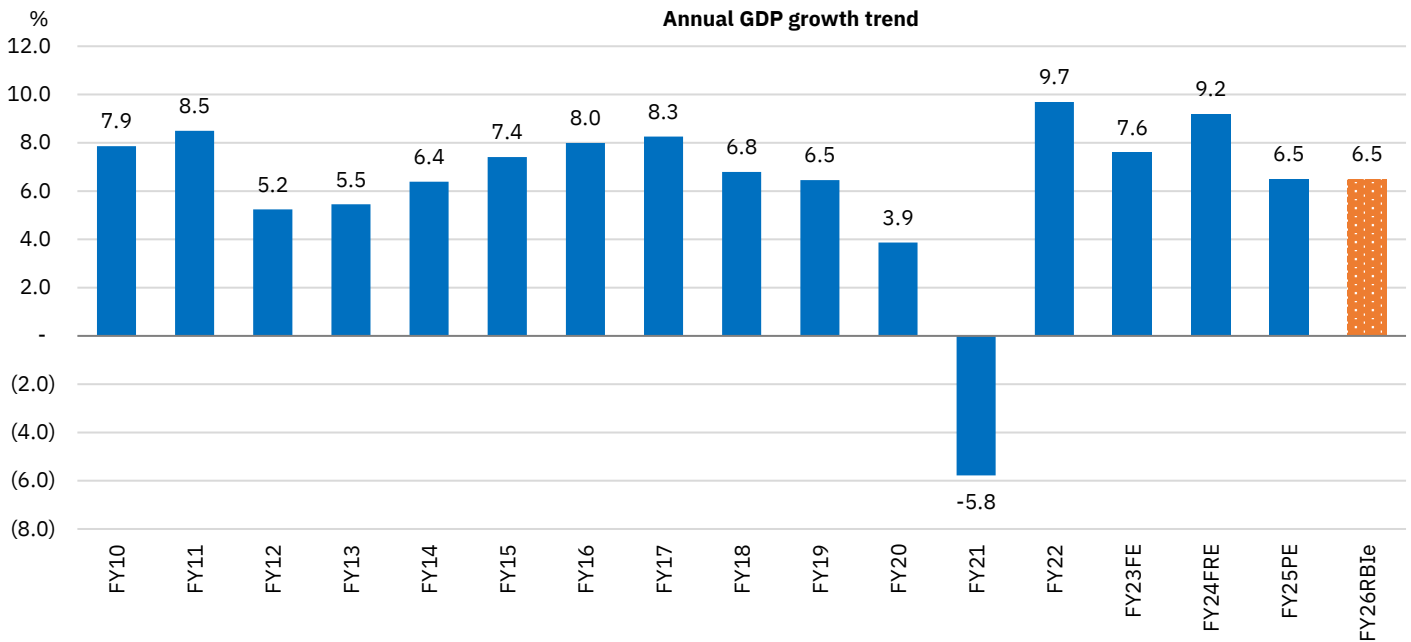
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 75: India GVA sector share of growth (%)


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 76: Quarterly trend of nominal vs. real GDP and GVA growth
India GDP, GVA: Nominal and Real Growth


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 77: Annual real GDP growth trend
Annual GDP growth trend


Source: CSO, CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR. FE = Final Estimate; FRE = First Revised Estimate; PE= Provisional Estimates; RBIE = RBI Estimate.

Table 48: Annual real GDP growth trend (% YoY)

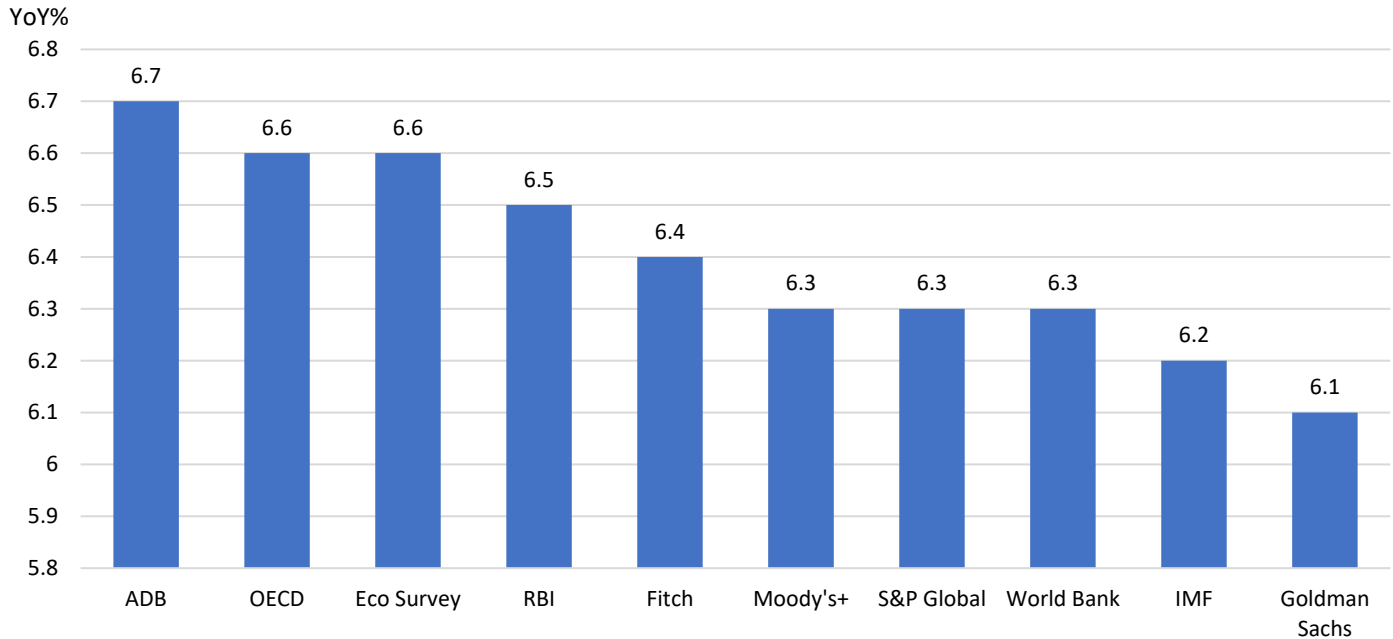
	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23FE	FY24FRE	FY25 (PE)
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	3.9	-5.8	9.7	7.6	9.2	6.5
Private Consumption (PFCE)	5.2	-5.3	11.7	7.5	5.6	7.2
Government Consumption (GFCE)	3.9	-0.8	0.0	4.3	8.1	2.3
Gross Capital Formation (GCF)	-2.6	-7.4	21.1	7.6	10.5	6.7
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	1.1	-7.1	17.5	8.4	8.8	7.1
Exports of goods & services	-3.4	-7.0	29.6	10.3	2.2	6.3
Imports of goods & services	-0.8	-12.6	22.1	8.9	13.8	-3.7
Gross Value Added (GVA)	3.9	-4.1	9.4	7.2	8.6	6.4
Agriculture	6.2	4.0	4.6	6.3	2.7	4.6
Industry	-1.4	-0.4	12.2	2.5	10.8	5.9
Mining and Quarrying	-3.0	-8.2	6.3	3.4	3.2	2.7
Manufacturing	-3.0	3.1	10.0	-1.7	12.3	4.5
Electricity	2.3	-4.2	10.3	10.8	8.6	5.9
Construction	1.6	-4.6	19.9	9.1	10.4	9.4
Services	6.4	-8.4	9.2	10.3	9.0	7.2
Trade, Hotels, Transport, Storage, Comm.	6.0	-19.9	15.2	12.3	7.5	6.1
Fin. Svcs, Real Estate & Business Svcs.	6.8	1.9	5.7	10.8	10.3	7.2
Public Admin, Defence & Other Svcs.	6.6	-7.6	7.5	6.7	8.8	8.9

Source: CSO, CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR. FE = Final Estimate; FRE = First Revised Estimate; PE= Provisional Estimates.

Table 49: Component-wise share in GDP (%)

	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23FE	FY24FRE	FY25 (PE)
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private Consumption (PFCE)	56.8	57.1	58.1	58.1	56.1	56.5
Government Consumption (GFCE)	10.3	10.8	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.1
Gross Capital Formation (GCF)	33.5	32.9	36.3	36.3	36.8	36.8
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	31.6	31.2	33.4	33.6	33.5	33.7
Net trade of goods and services	-3.5	-2.1	-1.0	-0.7	-3.2	-0.9
Exports of goods & services	19.4	19.1	22.6	23.2	21.7	21.6
Imports of goods & services	22.9	21.2	23.6	23.9	24.9	22.5
Gross Value Added (GVA)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	15.1	16.3	15.6	15.5	14.7	14.4
Industry	29.6	30.8	31.6	30.2	30.8	30.7
Mining and Quarrying	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Manufacturing	17.1	18.4	18.5	16.9	17.5	17.2
Electricity	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Construction	7.9	7.8	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.1
Services	55.3	52.9	52.8	54.3	54.5	54.9
Trade, Hotels, Transport, Storage, Comm.	20.3	17.0	17.9	18.7	18.5	18.5
Fin. Svcs, Real Estate & Business Svcs.	21.9	23.3	22.5	23.3	23.6	23.8
Public Admin, Defence & Other Svcs.	13.1	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.7

Source: CSO, NSE EPR. FE = Final Estimate; FRE = First Revised Estimate; PE= Provisional Estimates.

Figure 78: India's growth projections for FY26 by institutions


Source: Various institutions reports, Media reports, NSE EPR

*For Economic Survey, we have considered the mid-point of 6.3-6.8% + For Moody's, the projection is for the calendar year 2025.

Table 50: Quarter-wise revisions in GDP and GVA growth

%	Q1FY25		Q2FY25		Q3FY25	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Gross domestic product (GDP)	6.5	6.5	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.4
Private consumption	7.7	8.3	5.9	6.4	6.9	8.1
Government consumption	-0.5	-0.3	3.8	4.3	8.3	9.3
Gross capital formation	6.4	6.2	6.1	7.7	5.0	4.9
GFCF	6.7	6.7	5.8	6.7	5.7	5.2
Exports	8.1	8.3	2.5	3.0	10.4	10.8
Imports	-0.7	-1.6	-2.5	1.0	-1.1	-2.1
Gross value added (GVA)	6.5	6.5	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.5
Agriculture	1.7	1.5	4.1	4.1	5.6	6.6
Industry	8.4	8.5	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.8
Mining & Quarrying	6.8	6.6	-0.3	-0.4	1.4	1.3
Manufacturing	7.5	7.6	2.1	2.2	3.5	3.6
Electricity	10.2	10.2	3.0	3.0	5.1	5.1
Construction	10.1	10.1	8.7	8.4	7.0	7.9
Services	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4
Trade, Hotels, Transport & Storage	5.4	5.4	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.7
Fin Svcs, Real Estate, Business Svcs	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1
Public Admin, Defence, Other Svcs.	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.9

Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR

RBI Monetary Policy: A trifecta of surprises

In a surprise decision, the RBI's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) front-loaded its monetary easing by reducing the policy repo rate by 50bps to 5.5%, deriving comfort from a sharp and broad-based decline in inflation. This marked the largest cut since Mar'20, taking the cumulative cuts to 100bps since Feb'25. This was accompanied by an equally unexpected but logical shift in policy stance from '*accommodative*' to '*neutral*', signalling limited room for future rate cuts, even as the Committee reiterated its commitment to supporting growth amid persistent global uncertainties. The MPC also surprised with a 100bps cut in the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) in four equal tranches⁵ between September and November 2025, resulting in injection of durable liquidity worth Rs 2.5 lakh crore. This would not only help RBI unwind its short forward position (US\$84.4bn as of Mar'25, 48% of which has a maturity between 3 months and 1 year) without hurting system liquidity but also facilitate transmission and thereby boost credit demand. The RBI has slashed its FY26 CPI inflation forecast by 30bps to 3.7%, with steep cuts seen for Q1 (-70bps) and Q2 (-50bps), aided by a favourable monsoon outlook, robust *rabi* and *kharif* production, and lower commodity prices. The GDP growth forecast for FY26, however, was retained at 6.5%, supported by a resilient domestic economy, improving investment activity, and continued traction in infrastructure spending.

Despite a cumulative durable liquidity infusion of ~Rs 9.5 lakh crore this year—through OMOs, term VRRs and USD/INR buy-sell swaps—which moved banking system liquidity from deficit to a surplus of Rs 2.9 lakh crore by June 5th—transmission has remained muted (see May edition of [NSE Market Pulse](#) for details). With the RBI's front-loaded, three-pronged surprise today—potentially signalling a status quo in the near-term—focus now shifts to monetary transmission, that is expected to gather pace. The move to '*neutral*' stance underscores a data-dependent approach, with future policy actions likely to hinge on inflation dynamics and evolving global risks, particularly trade and geopolitical developments.

- A surprise 50bps rate cut—the largest since March 2020...:** Contrary to market expectations of a 25bps cut, the RBI's MPC surprised with a front-loaded 50bps cut in the repo rate to 5.5%, marking the steepest cut since March 2020 and taking the cumulative cuts to 100bps since February 2025. Following this move, the Standing Deposit Facility (SDF) and Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) rates now stand at 5.25% and 5.75%, respectively. Significant softening in inflation, coupled with rising downside risks to domestic growth amidst heightened global trade uncertainty, has allowed for front-loading of the rate cut, albeit remaining cautious and data-driven going ahead.
- ...aided by softening inflation; FY26 projection revised lower to 3.7%:** CPI inflation has softened significantly from above 6% in Oct'24 to a near six-year low of 3.2% YoY in April 2025, well below RBI's medium-term target of 4%, with signs of broad-based moderation. The MPC not only expects a durable alignment of headline inflation with the target in the near- and medium-term but also an undershooting of the headline at the margin for the rest of the year. Record wheat and pulses output, expectations of a robust *kharif* season aided by above-normal monsoon, favourable *rabi* crop prospects and lower commodity prices point to a softer food and steady core inflation outlook ahead. This is also reflected in moderation in inflation expectations, more so for the rural households. Against this backdrop, the MPC revised the headline inflation estimate for FY26 downward by 30bps to 3.7%. This is on the back of a steep cut in Q1/Q2 FY26 inflation estimate by 70/50 bps to 2.9%/3.4%, more than making up for a modest 10 bps upward revision for Q3 to 3.9%, while the Q4 estimate has been retained at 4.4%. Key

50bps rate cut to 5.5%.
100bps CRR cut to 3%.
Stance changed from
'accommodative' to
'neutral'.

FY26 inflation forecast
reduced by 30bps to 3.7%;
GDP forecast kept
unchanged at 6.5%.

⁵ The reduction in CRR will be carried out in four equal tranches of 25bps each with effect from the fortnights beginning September 6th, October 4th, November 1st and November 29th.

downside risks to the outlook include headwinds from tariff-related concerns, volatility in global commodity prices and weather-related disruptions.

- **GDP growth forecast for FY26 kept unchanged at 6.5%:** The MPC maintained its GDP growth forecast for FY26 at 6.5%, with all quarterly projections remaining unchanged (Q1: 6.5%, Q2: 6.7%, Q3: 6.6% and Q4: 6.3%). Growth momentum is expected to be supported by 1) Sustained rural economic activity which bodes well for rural demand, while continued expansion in services sector is expected to support the revival in urban demand, and 2) Steady improvement in investment activity underpinned by sustained higher capacity utilization, healthier balance sheets of corporates and banks, and continued government emphasis on infrastructure spending. That said, spillovers emanating from protracted geopolitical tensions, global trade disruptions and weather-related uncertainties pose downside risks to growth.
- **RBI interventions propel reversal in systemic liquidity to surplus:** Since January, systemic liquidity conditions have undergone a marked reversal. The banking system shifted from an average liquidity deficit of Rs 1.2 lakh crore over the February–April period (up to April 6th, 2025) to an average surplus of Rs 1.6 lakh crore during April–June (up to June 4th, 2025). This turnaround has been underpinned by a series of calibrated liquidity-augmenting measures by the RBI, including Rs 5.2 lakh crore injected via OMO purchase auctions, Rs 2.1 lakh crore through term VRR auctions, and Rs 2.2 lakh crore via USD/INR buy/sell swap auctions since January. These efforts were further complemented by a seasonal pick-up in government expenditure towards the end of March. Concomitantly, the Weighted Average Call Money Rate (WACR) has softened, trading on average 16bps below the repo rate during the April–June period (up to June 4th, 2025), in contrast to an average of 6 bps above the repo rate recorded during February–March.
- **A surprise 50bps CRR cut to further boost liquidity and aid transmission:** In a measured and deliberate intervention aimed at strengthening durable liquidity, facilitating efficient unwinding of RBI's short forward position, and improving monetary policy transmission, RBI announced a 100bps reduction in the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) to 3% of NDTL—last seen in April 2021, to be implemented in four equal tranches between September and November 2025. This measure is expected to inject nearly Rs 2.5 lakh crore of durable liquidity into the banking system by the end of the calendar year, while simultaneously easing banks' marginal cost of funds, thereby strengthening the pass-through of monetary transmission. This would also help RBI effectively unwind its short forward position (US\$84.4bn as of Mar'25, 48% of which has a maturity between 3 months and 1 year) without hurting system liquidity.
- **MPC's changed stance signal a pause in the near-term:** With inflation expected to remain well below the RBI's mid-point target in the near-term, growth seems to have taken precedence. After RBI's front-loaded, three-pronged surprise earlier this month, possibly signalling a status quo in the near-term, focus has now shifted to monetary transmission, that is expected to gather pace. The shift to 'neutral' stance points to a data-driven approach, with future policy action contingent on inflation trends and evolving global risks, particularly trade and geopolitical developments.

The weighted average call money rate has declined from 6.3% in February'25 to 5.75% in May-June (till 4th)

Table 51: Current policy rates

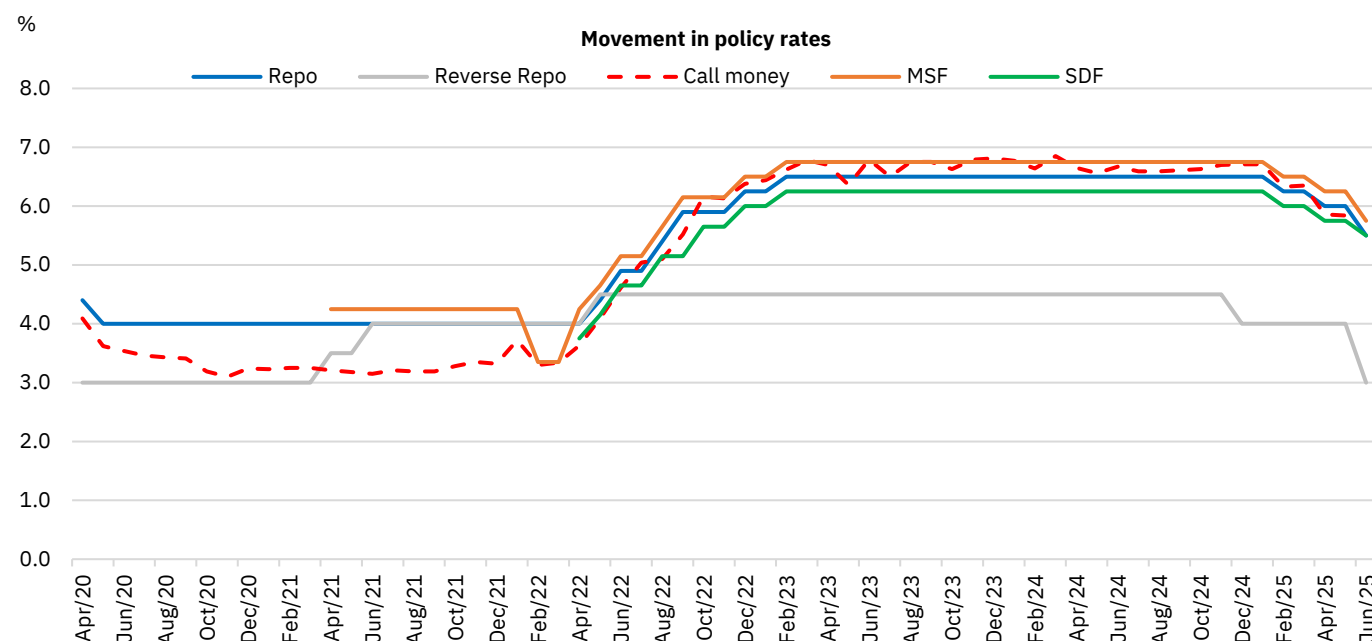
The policy repo rate has been reduced by 50bps to 5.5%, the largest rate cut since March 2020, while the stance has been switched back to “Neutral” after changing to “Accommodative” in the April’25 MPC meeting.

Key rates	December 2024	February 2025	April 2025	June 2025
Repo Rate	6.50%	6.25%	6.00%	5.50%
Standing Deposit Facility (SDF)*	6.25%	6.00%	5.75%	5.25%
Marginal Standing Facility (MSF)	6.75%	6.50%	6.25%	5.75%
Bank Rate	6.75%	6.50%	6.25%	5.75%
Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	3.00% ⁶

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

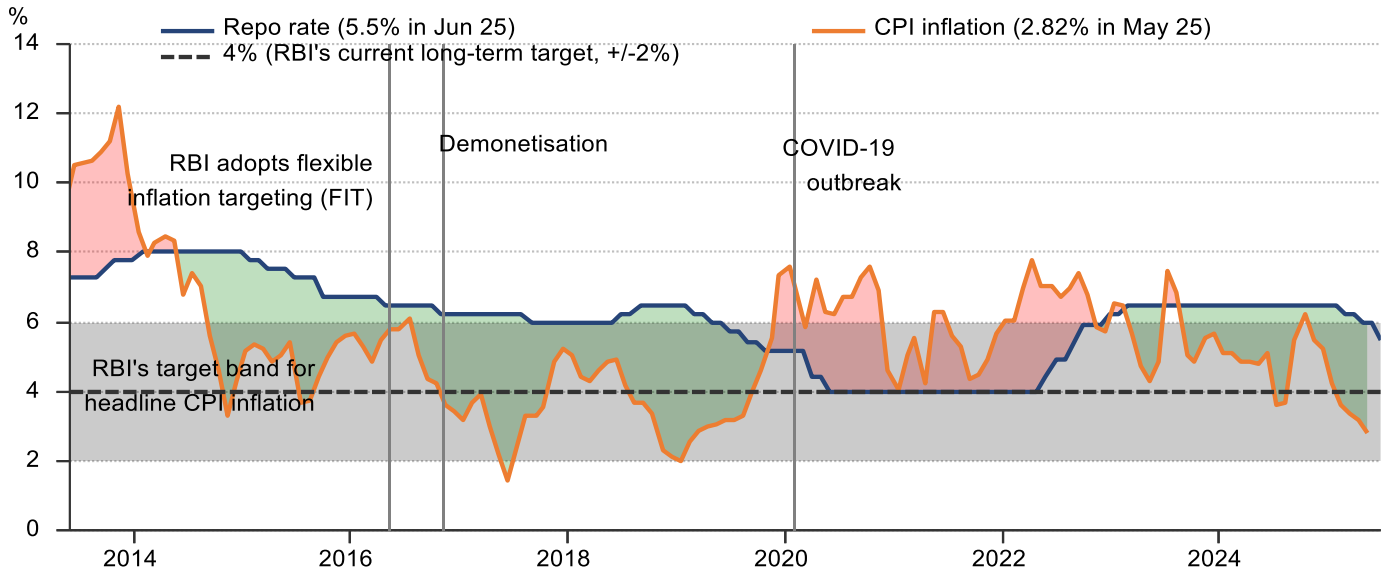
Figure 79: Movement in key policy rates

The Weighted Average Call Money Rate (WACR) has softened, trading on average 16 bps lower during April–June (up to June 4th, 2025), compared to an average of 6 bps above the repo rate recorded during February–March.

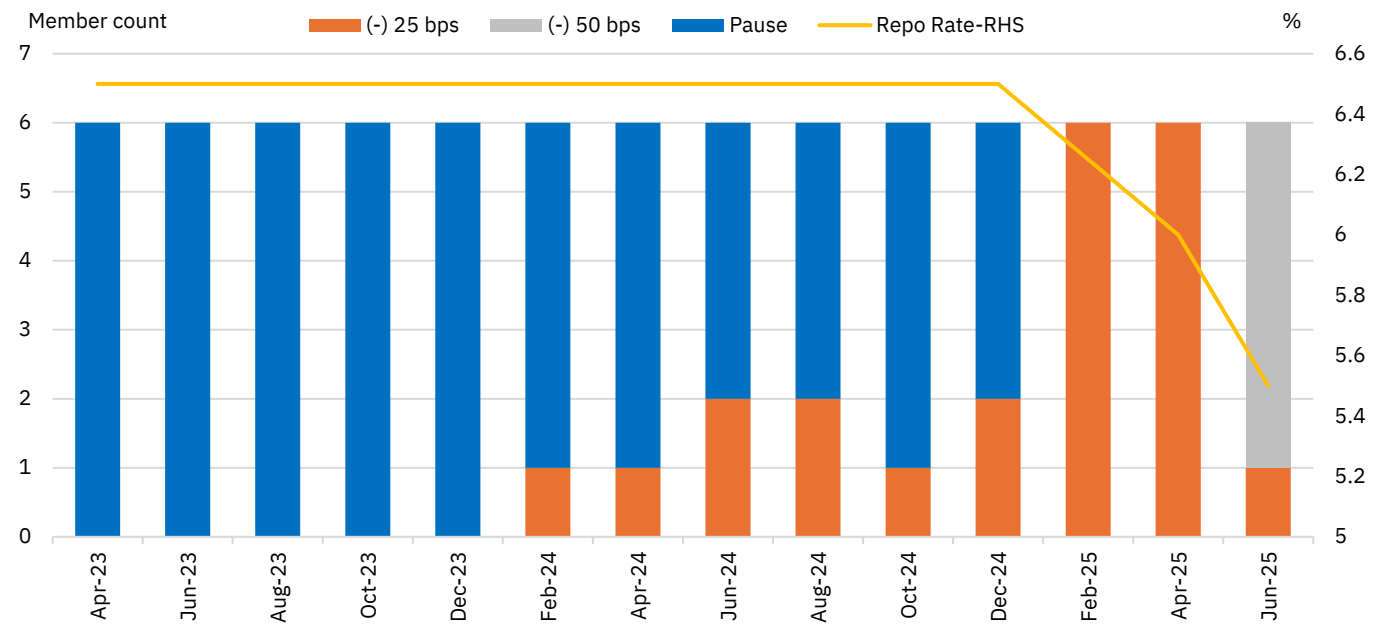


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

⁶ This announcement of CRR cut of 50bps has been in the June’25 and will be reduced in a staggered manner of 25bps each in four separate tranches during September 2025 – November 2025

Figure 80: Movement in real interest rates


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 81: MPC members' voting pattern


Source: RBI, NSE EPR.

Figure 82: Net lending under RBI's Liquidity Adjustment Facility

The banking system liquidity has moved from an average liquidity deficit of Rs 1.2 lakh crore during February–April (up to April 6th, 2025) to an average surplus of Rs 1.6 lakh crore during April–June (up to June 4th, 2025).

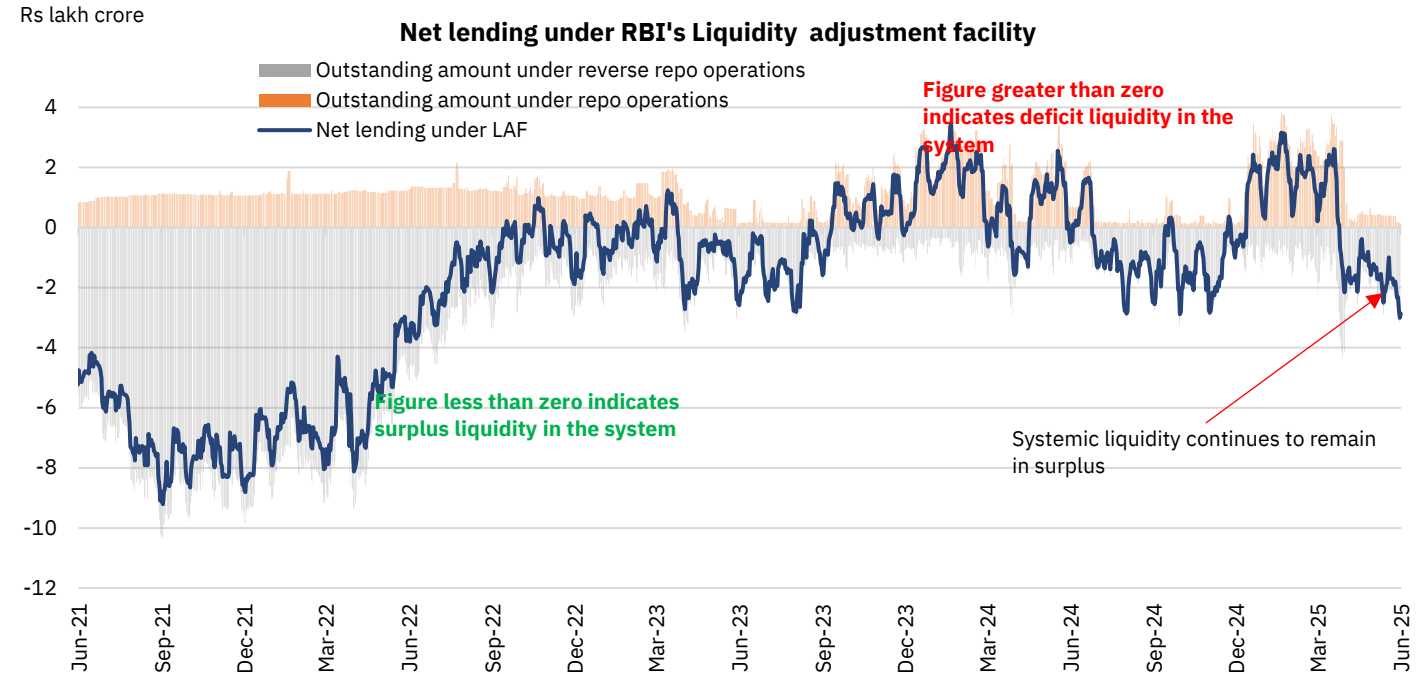
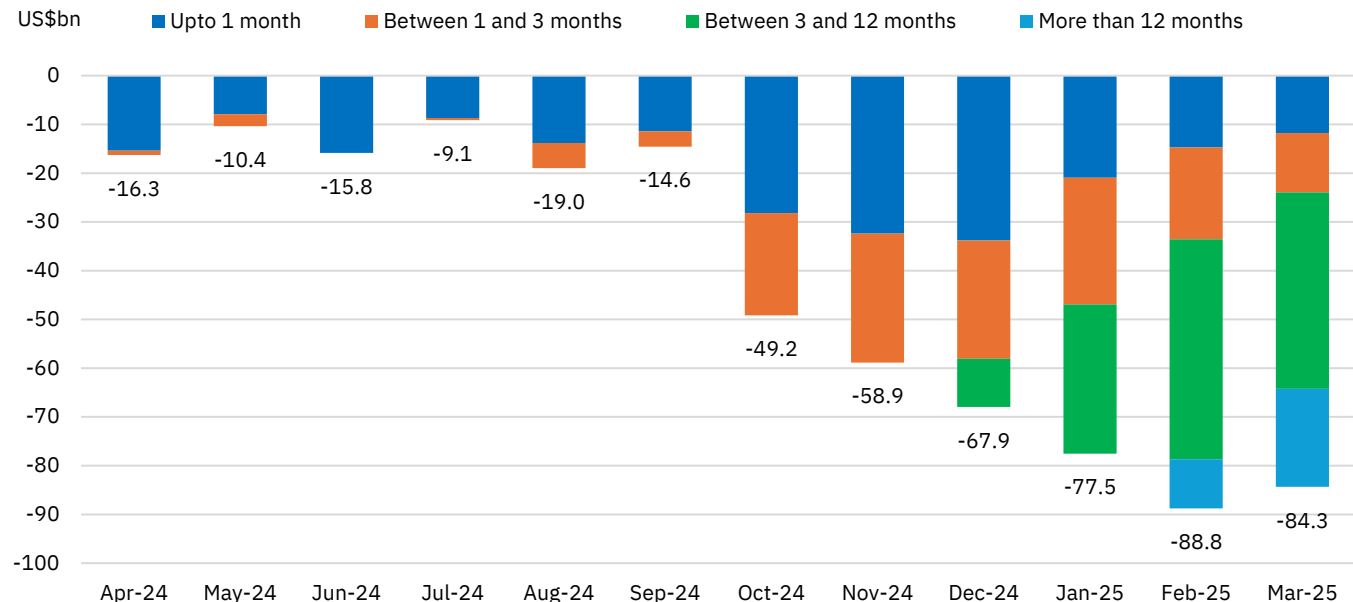
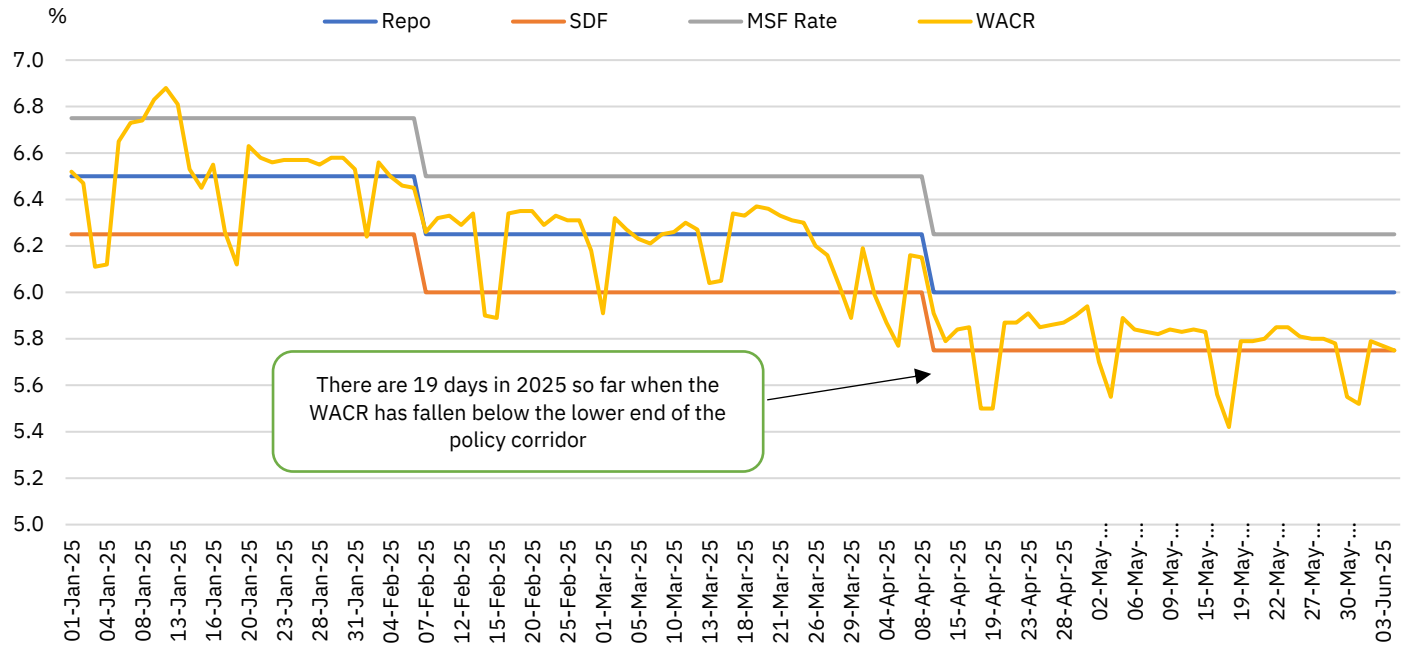
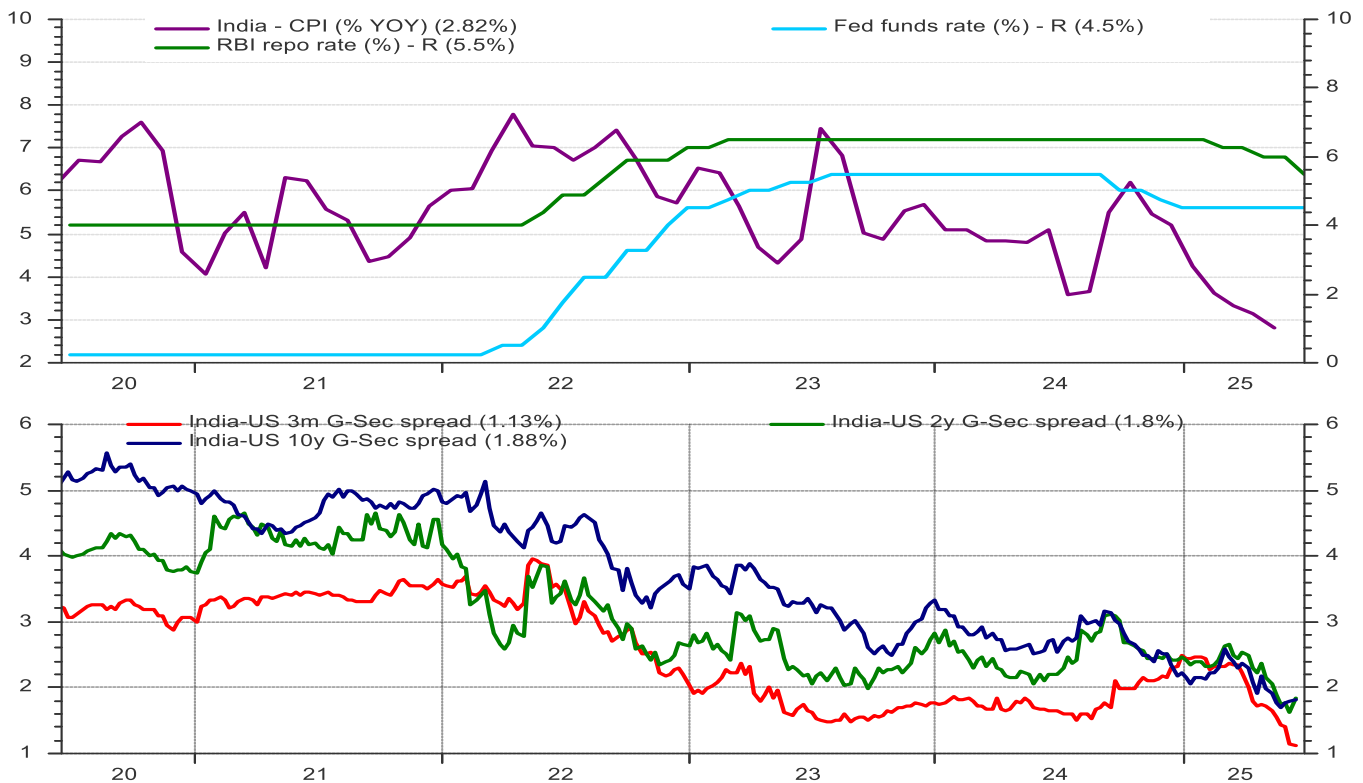

Figure 83: Month-wise RBI's net outstanding forward position


Figure 84: Daily movement in policy corridor in CY2025


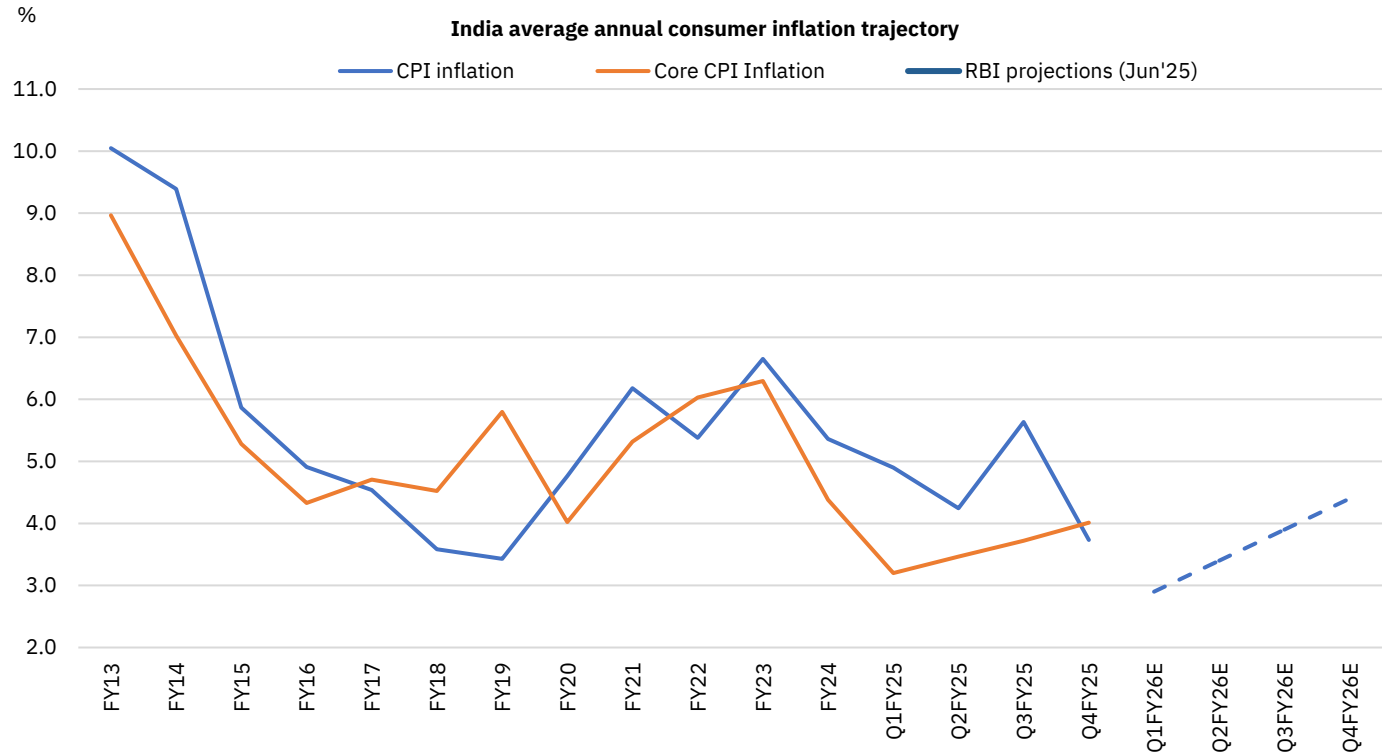
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR. Note: 1) The data has been plotted for calendar year 2025 till June 4th, 2025

Figure 85: India vs. US policy rates and yield differential


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

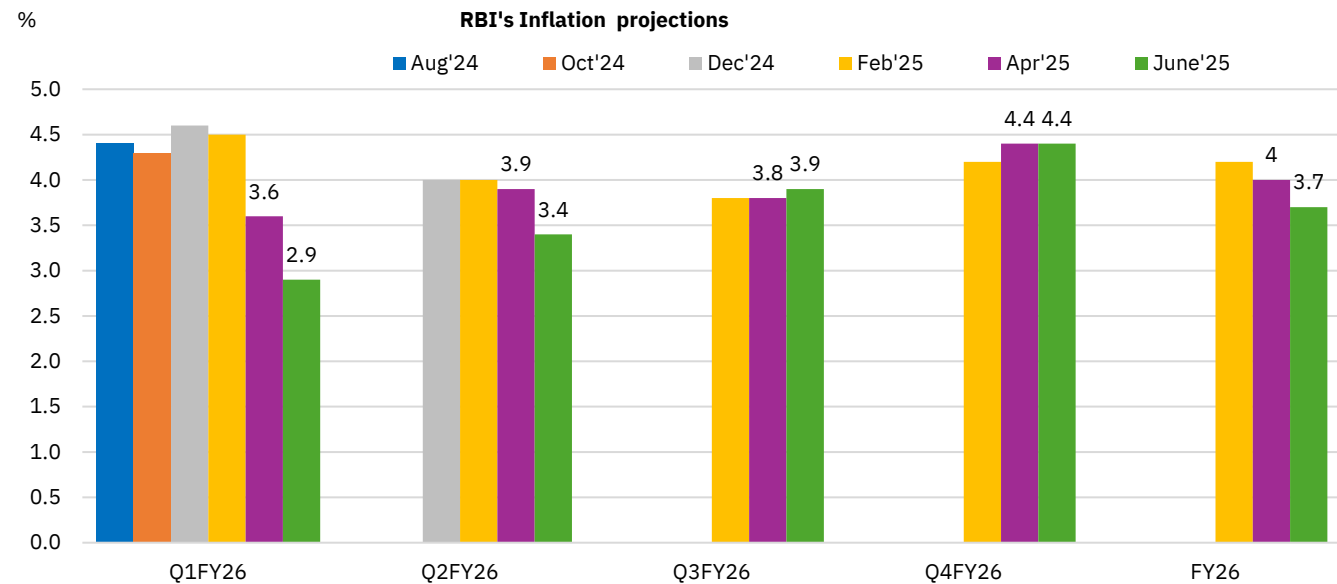
Figure 86: India's consumer inflation trajectory and RBI's forecasts

Headline inflation estimates have been revised lower by 30bps to 3.7% in FY26 with a sizeable downward revision of 70bps/50bps to 2.9%/3.4% in Q1/Q2-FY26 respectively.



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, RBI, NSE EPR. Core inflation is calculated as CPI inflation excluding food, pan, tobacco & intoxicants and fuel & light.

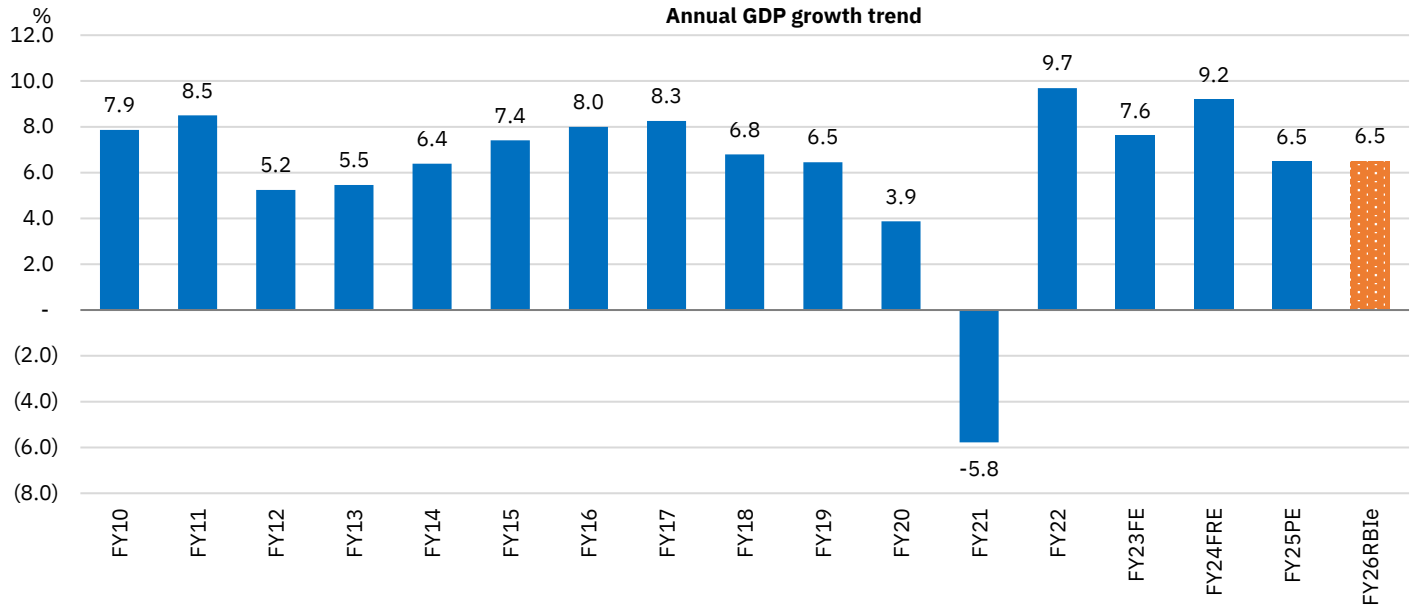
Figure 87: Quarterly and annual inflation forecasts by RBI



Source: RBI, NSE EPR.

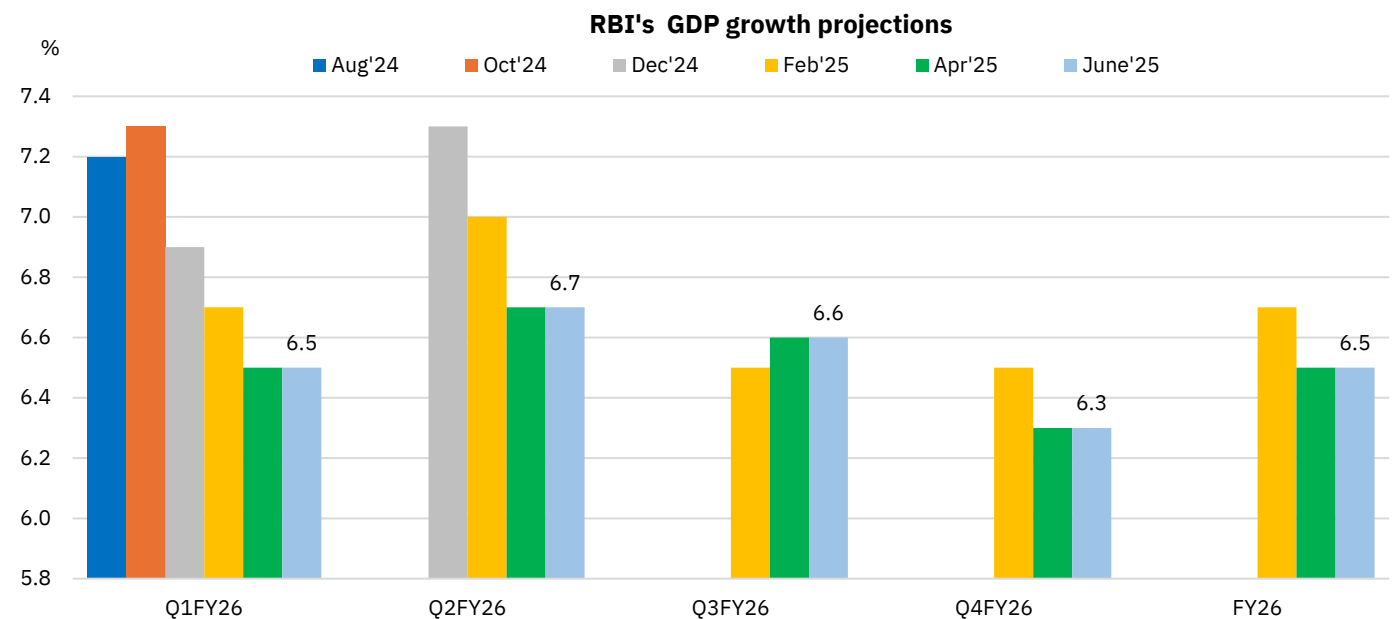
Figure 88: GDP growth trend and RBI's estimates

The GDP growth projection for the fiscal year FY26 and each four quarters of the fiscal has been unchanged from the previous meeting. RBI expects GDP growth for FY26 to be at 6.5%, same as the provisional estimates for FY25.



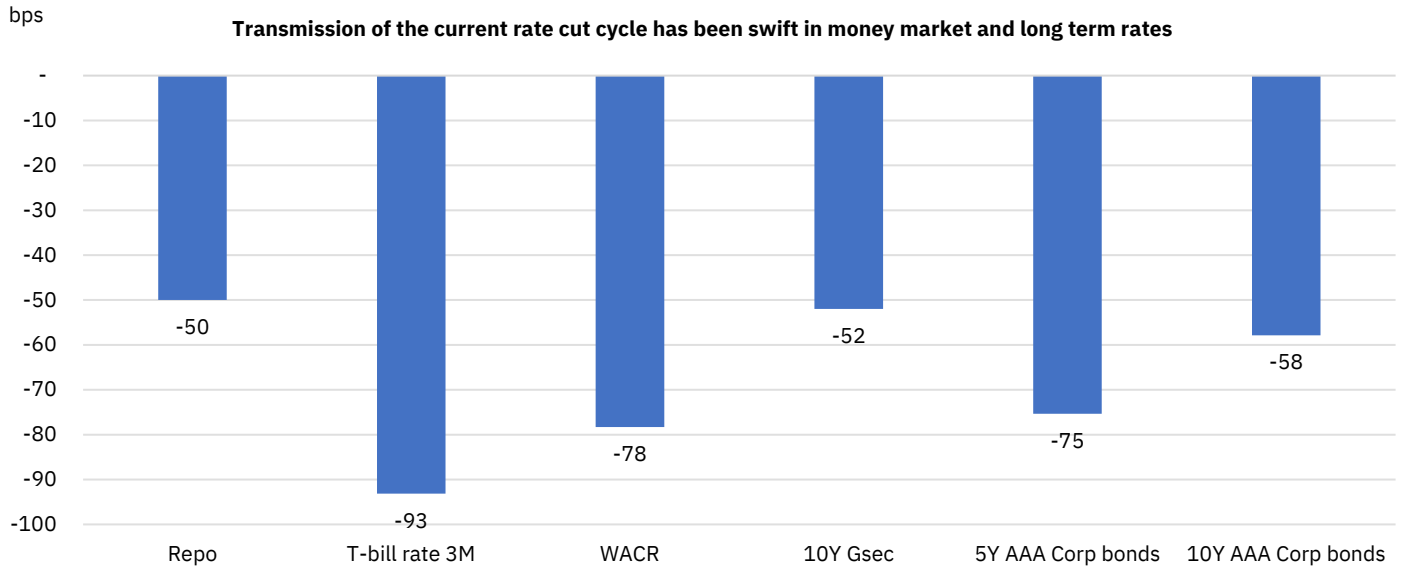
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, RBI, NSE EPR. RBIe = RBI estimate, SAE= Second advance estimates, RE= Revised estimates, PE= Provisional estimates

Figure 89: RBI's quarterly and annual GDP growth forecasts for FY26



Source: RBI, NSE EPR.

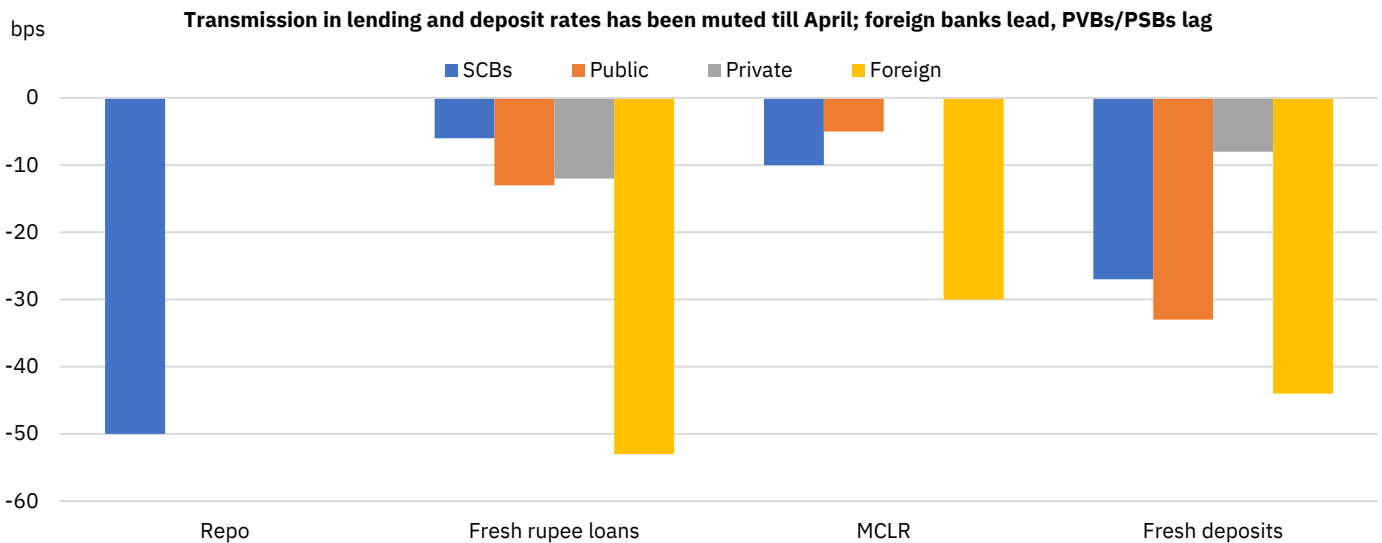
Figure 90: Change in policy and money market rates during the current policy rate cycle



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Notes: 1) The difference in the rates is computed by taking the average of the respective rates during June 2nd-4th, 2025 and the average of the respective yield one month before the first rate cut of this cycle which happened on February 7th, 2025. 2) For 5Y AAA and 10Y AAA the yields are derived aggregates computed in CMIE Economic Outlook and for the respective residual maturity period 3) WACR stands for weighted average call money rate

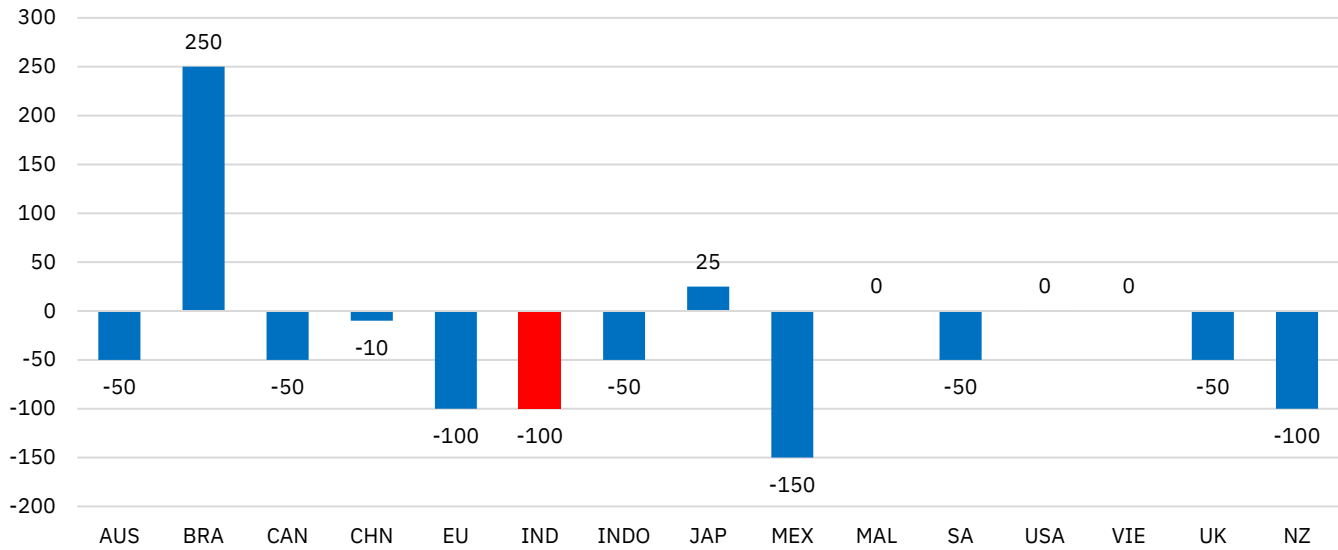
Figure 91: Change in policy, lending and deposit rate during the current policy rate cycle



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR; Notes: 1) The change in repo rate is between end-January'25 and end-April'25 for fresh rupee loans and fresh deposits while for MCLR the change is recorded between end-January and end-May'25.

Figure 92: Variation in policy rates across countries since the start of 2025

basis points



Source: CEIC, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR. Notes: 1) The variation in policy rates has been computed from the start of the calendar year till policy actions undertaken till June 6th, 2025. 2) For China, the loan prime rate for 1 year has been considered for computation 3) AUS = Australia, BRA = Brazil, CAN = Canada, CHN= China, EU = European Union, IND= India, INDO=Indonesia, JAP= Japan, MEX=Mexico, MAL=Malaysia, SA= South Africa, USA=United States of America, VIE=Vietnam, UK=United Kingdom, NZ= New Zealand

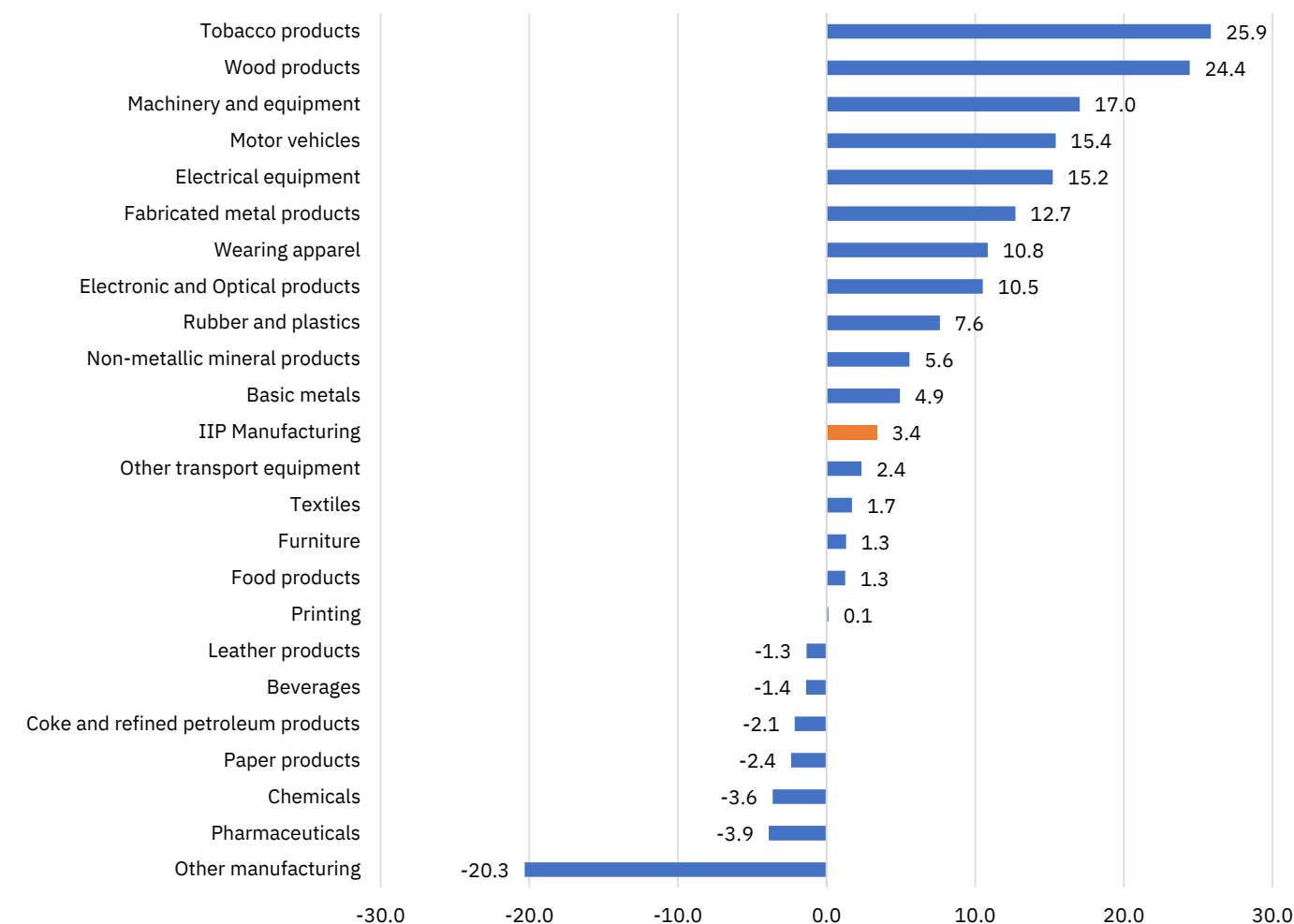
Industry: Activity continues to remain subdued

Table 52: India industrial production for April 2025 (%YoY)

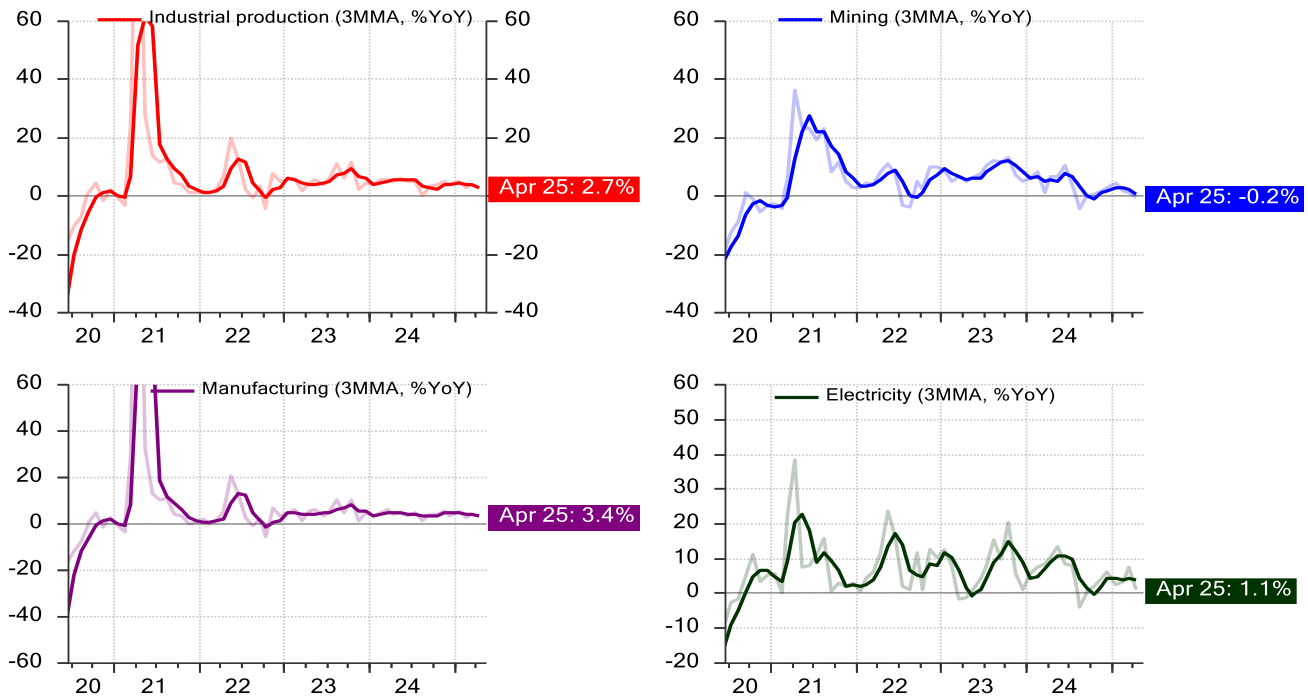
	%YoY	Weight (%)	Apr-25	Mar-25	Apr-24	FY25	FY24
IIP			2.7	3.9	5.2	4.1	5.9
Sector-based indices	Mining	14.4	-0.2	1.2	6.8	3.0	7.5
	Manufacturing	77.6	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	5.5
	Electricity	8.0	1.1	7.5	10.2	5.2	7.1
Use-based Goods	Primary Goods	34	-0.4	3.9	7.0	3.9	6.1
	Capital Goods	8.2	20.3	3.6	2.8	5.6	6.3
	Intermediate Goods	17.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.2	5.3
	Infra/Construction Goods	12.3	4.0	9.9	8.5	6.8	9.7
	Consumer Goods	28.2	1.5	0.5	2.3	2.2	3.9
	Consumer Durables	12.8	6.4	6.9	10.5	8.0	3.6
	Consumer non-durables	15.3	-1.7	-4.0	-2.5	-1.5	4.1

Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

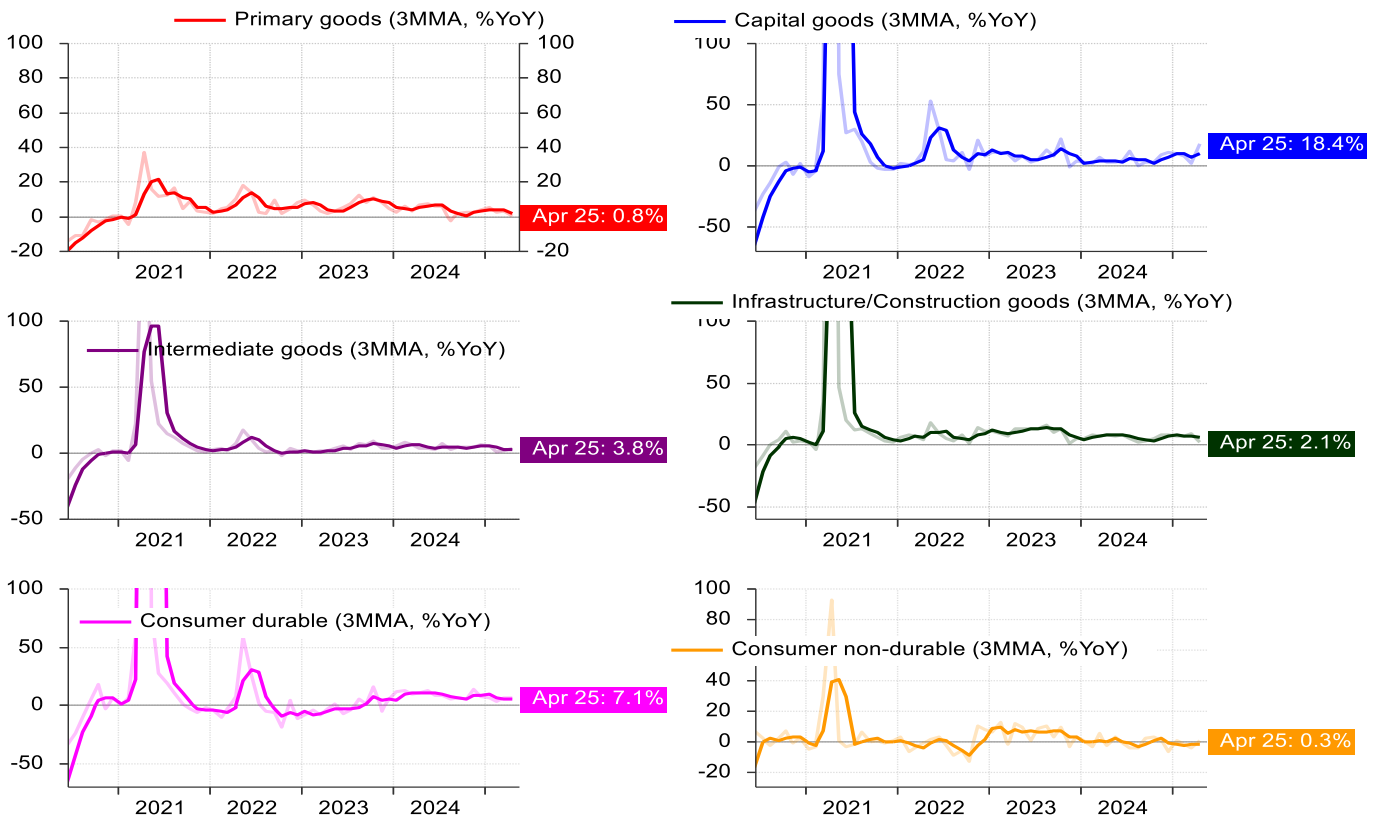
Figure 93: Sub-industries wise break of manufacturing IIP growth rates (YoY%)– April 2025



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

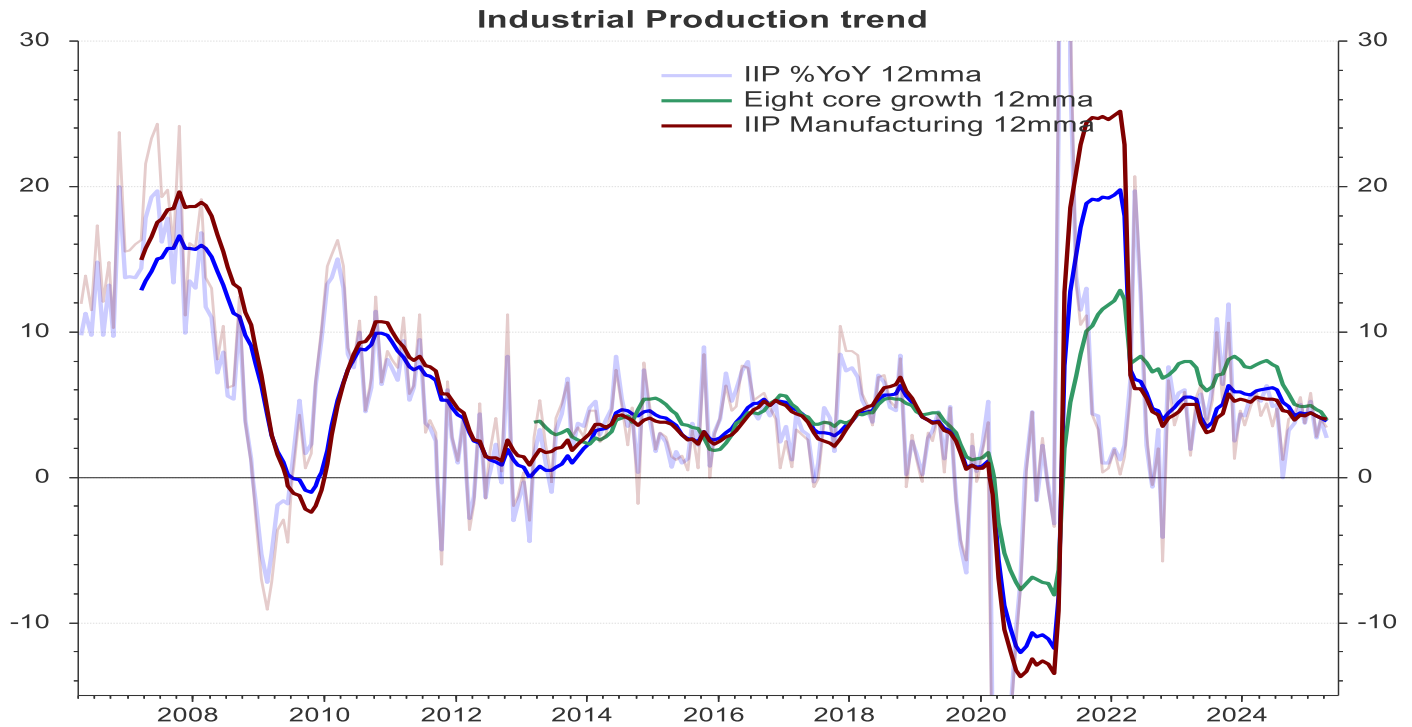
Figure 94: India industrial production (3MMA)


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 95: India industrial production use-based goods (3MMA)


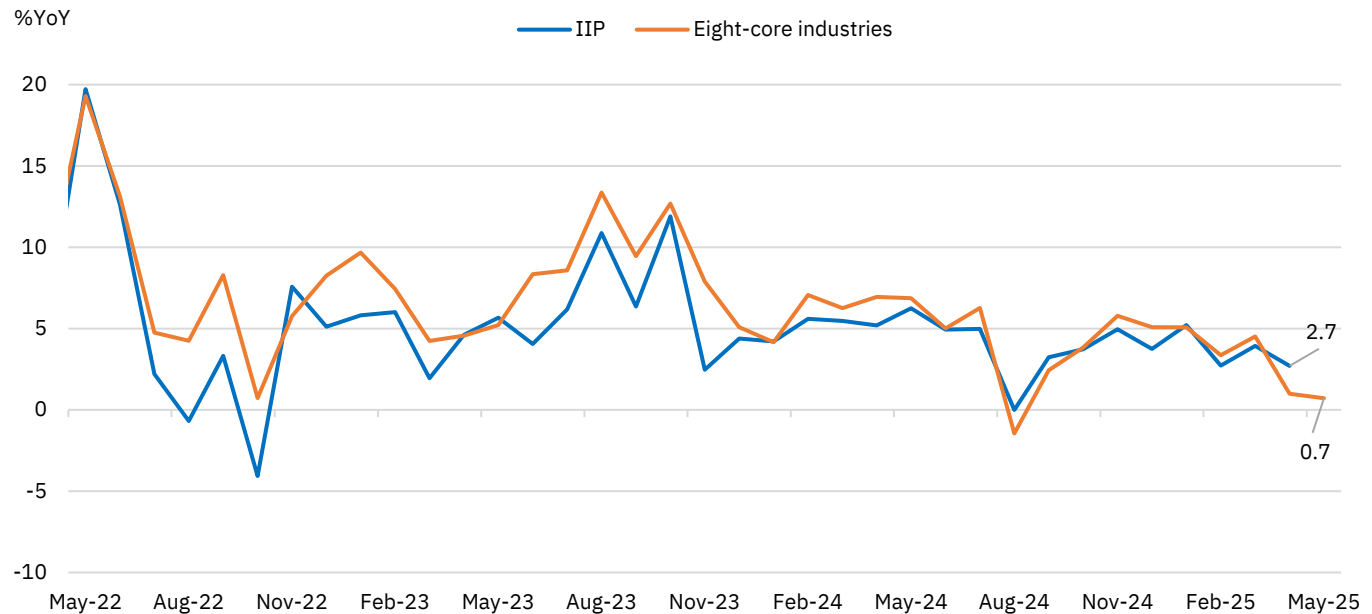
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 96: Long-term industrial production trend (12MMA)



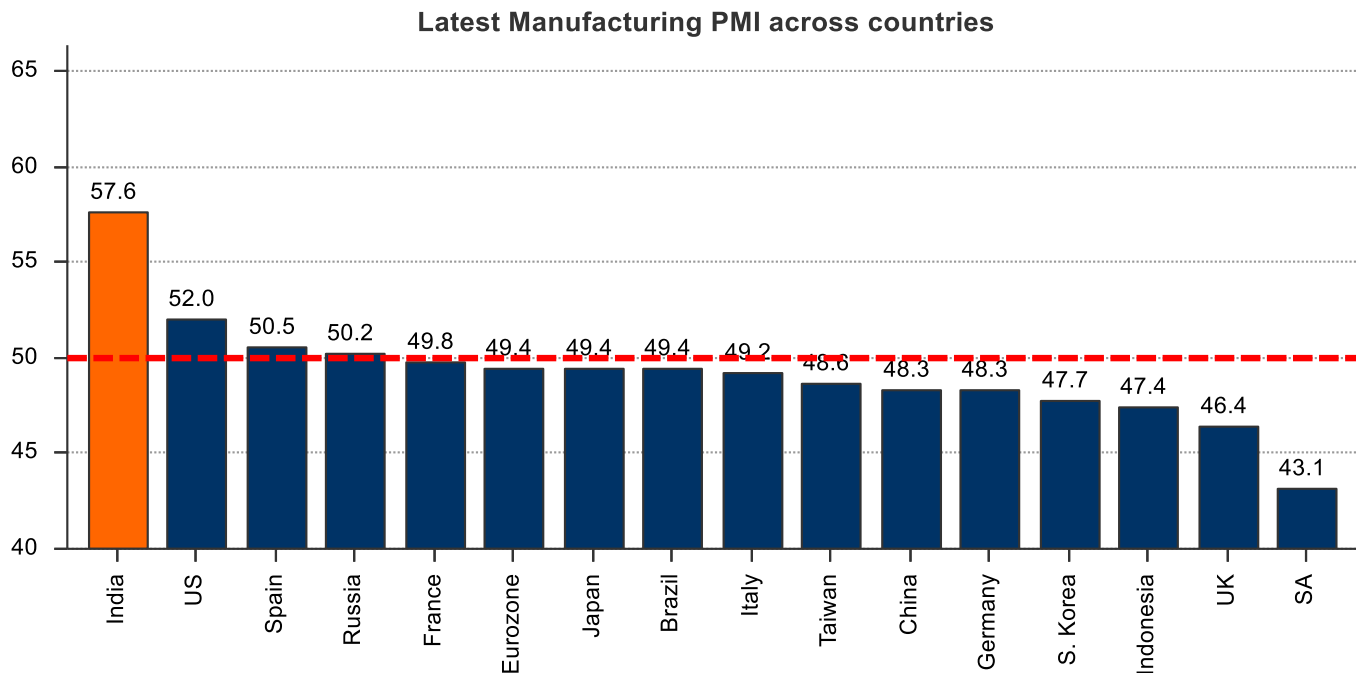
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 97: Monthly trends in Eight core industries and IIP growth (% YoY)



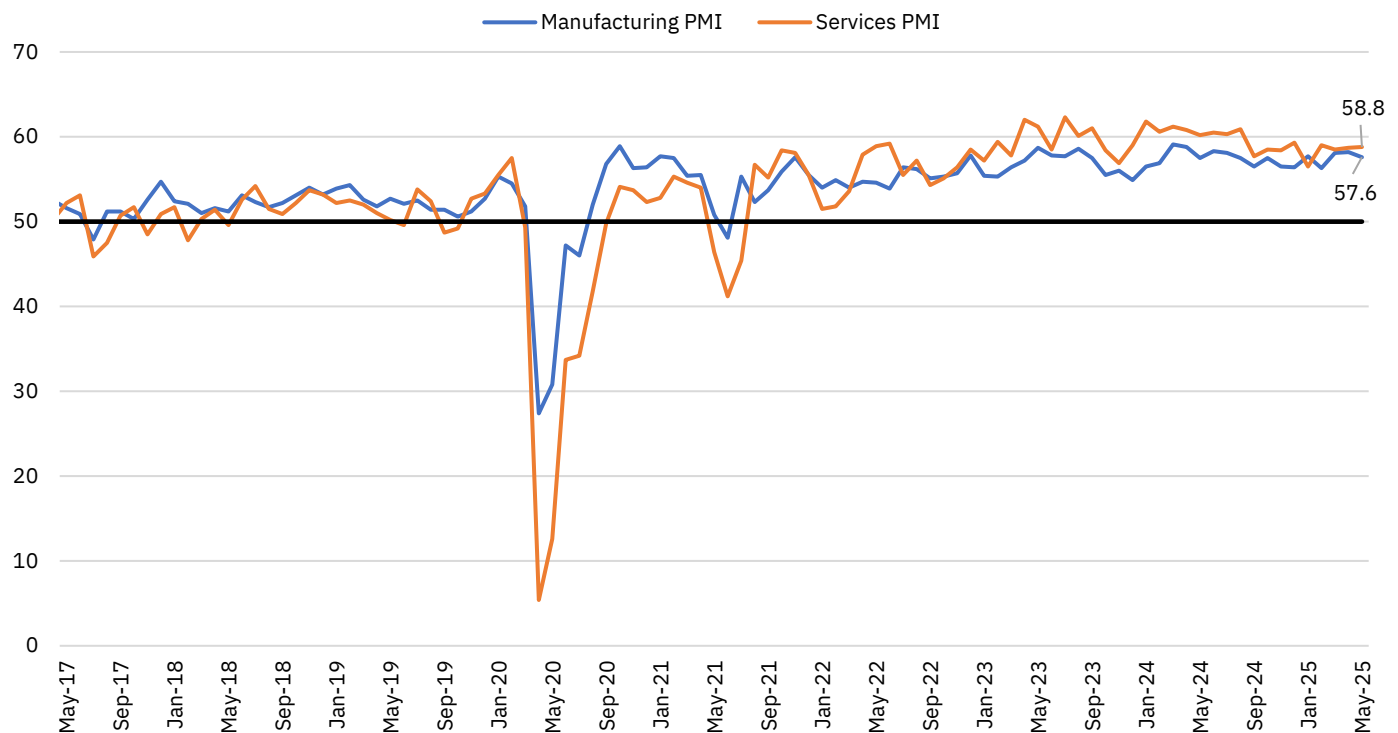
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 98: Manufacturing PMI across countries



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 99: India's Manufacturing and Services PMI monthly trend



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

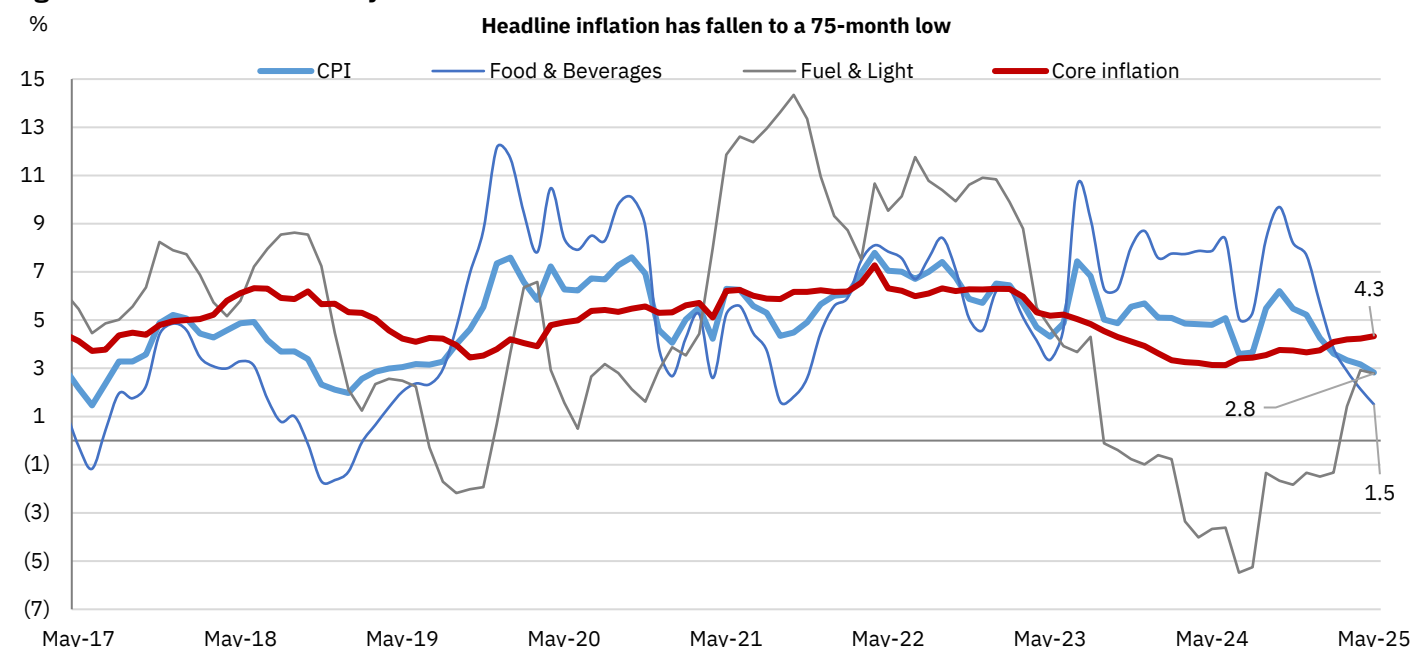
Inflation: Benign inflationary pressures primarily led by softening food prices

Table 53: Consumer Price Inflation in May 2025 (%YoY)

	Weight (%)	May-25	Apr-25	May-24	FY26TD*	FY25TD*
CPI		2.8	3.2	4.8	3.0	4.8
Food & Beverages	45.9	1.5	2.1	7.9	1.8	7.9
Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	2.4	2.4	2.1	3.0	2.2	3.0
Clothing & Footwear	6.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Housing	10.1	3.2	3.1	2.6	3.1	2.6
Fuel & Light	6.8	2.8	2.9	(3.7)	2.9	(3.8)
Miscellaneous	28.3	5.1	5.0	3.4	5.0	3.5
Core Inflation	44.9	4.3	4.2	3.1	4.3	3.2

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

Figure 100: Headline monthly CPI inflation trend



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

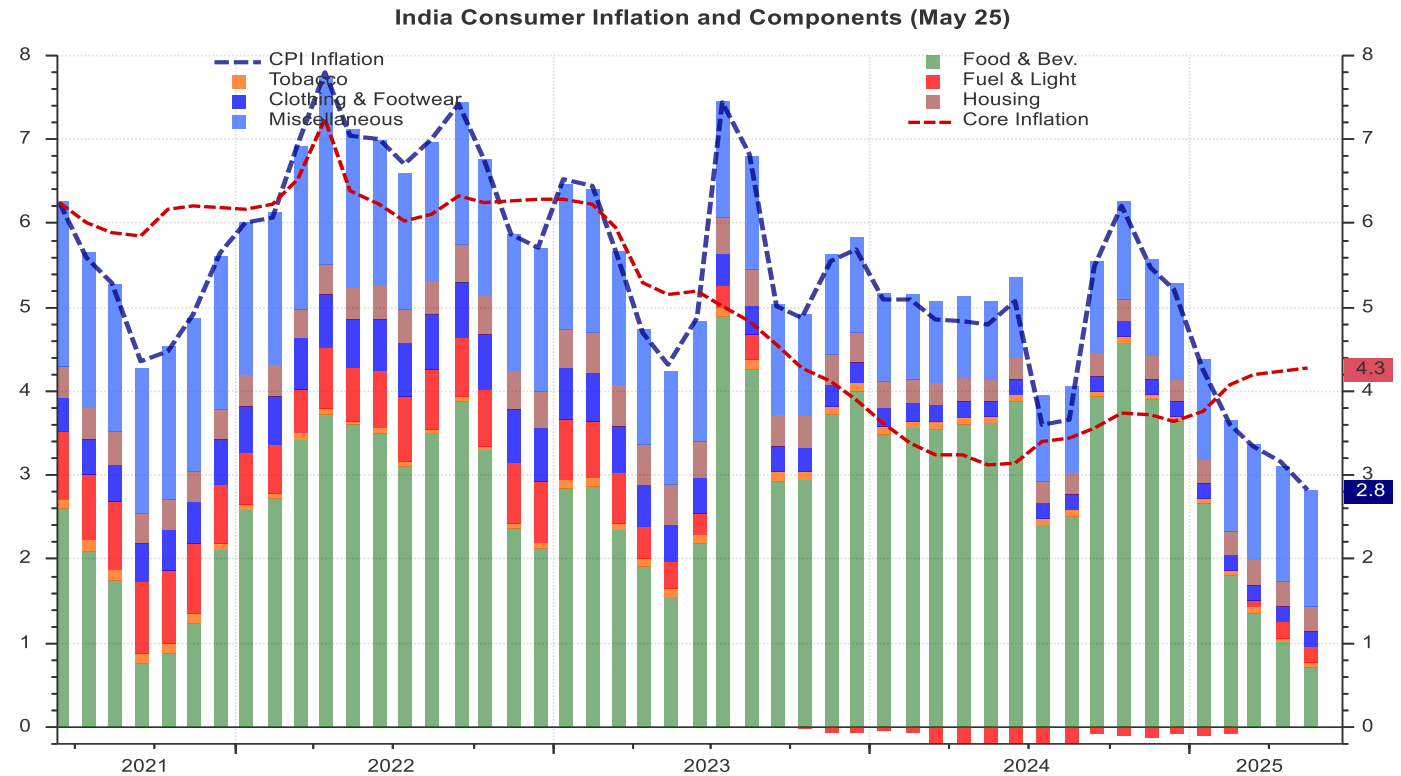
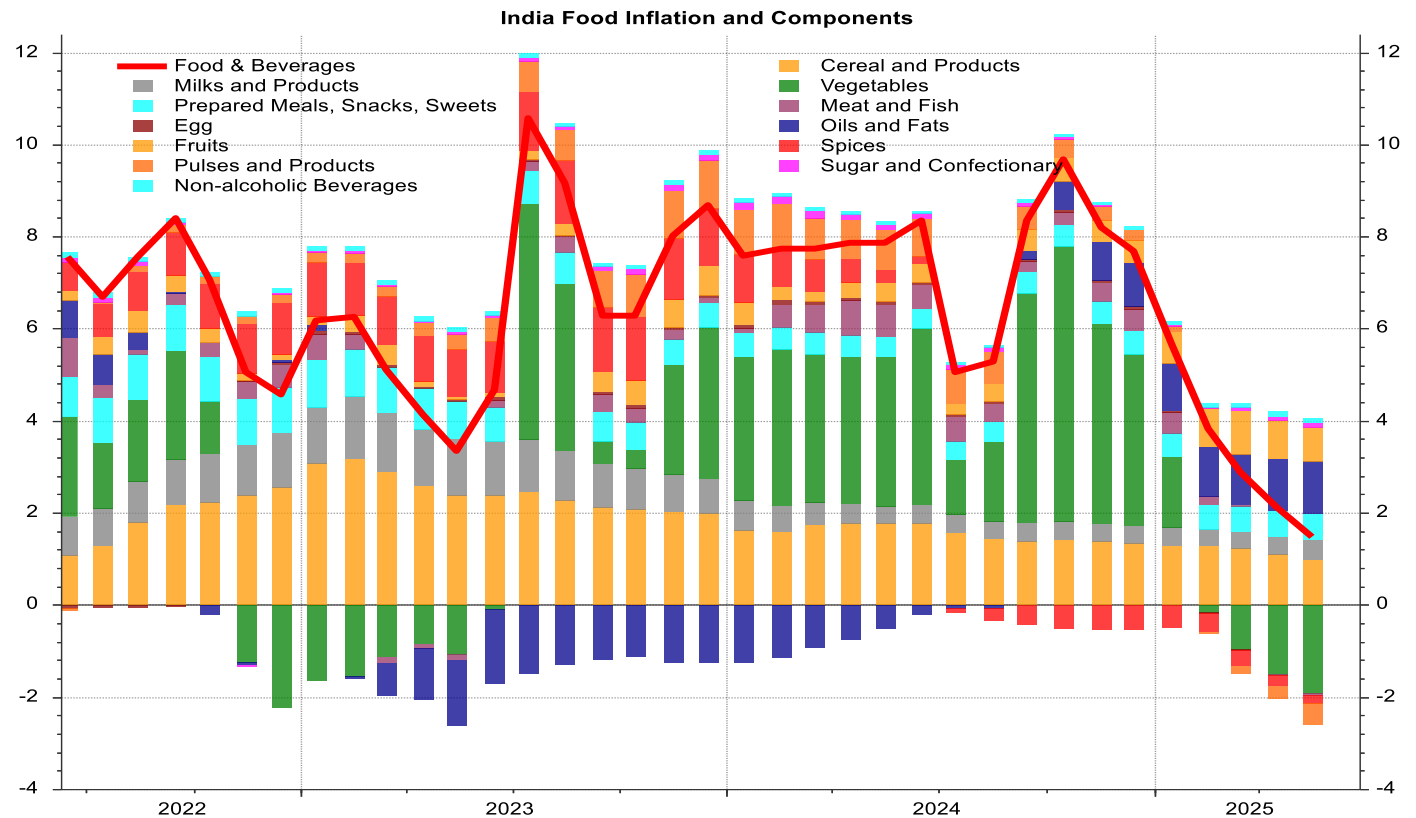
Figure 101: Category-wise contribution to India consumer price inflation (CPI)

Figure 102: Category-wise contribution to India Food and Beverages inflation (CPI)


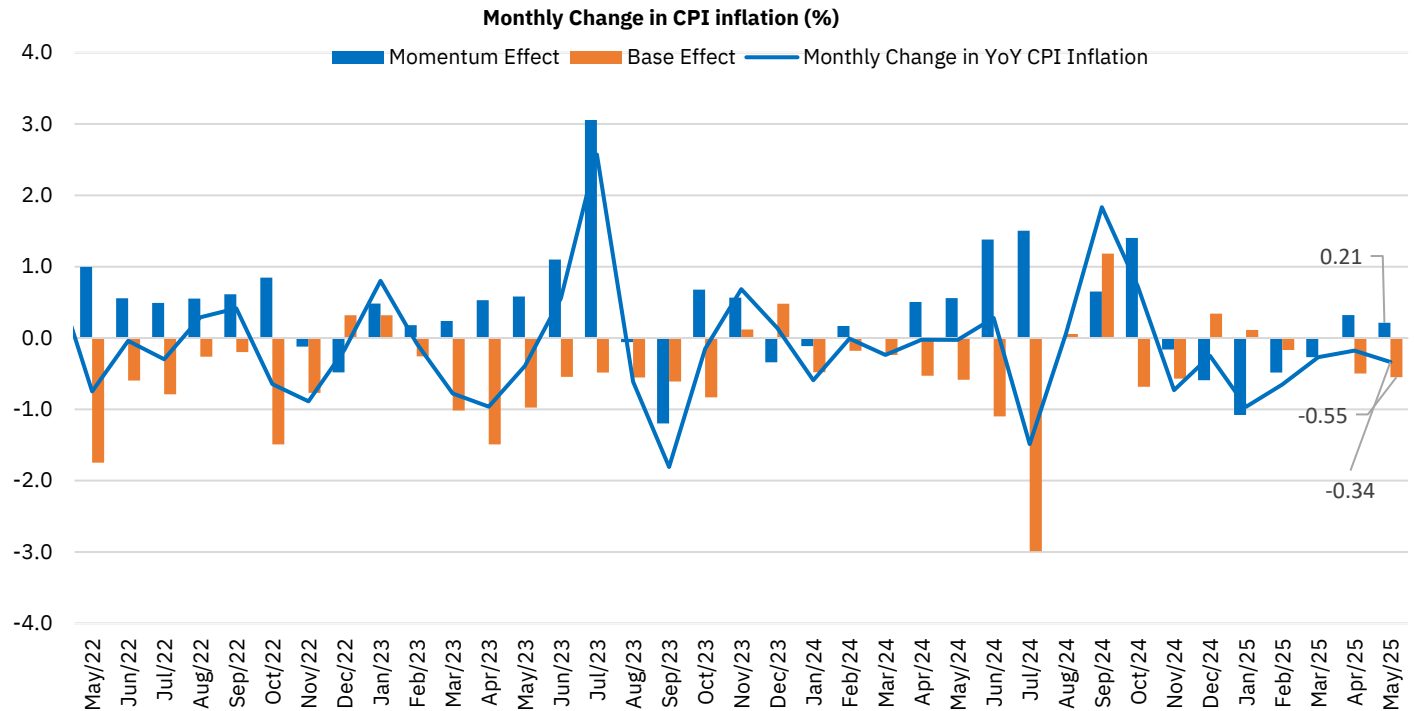
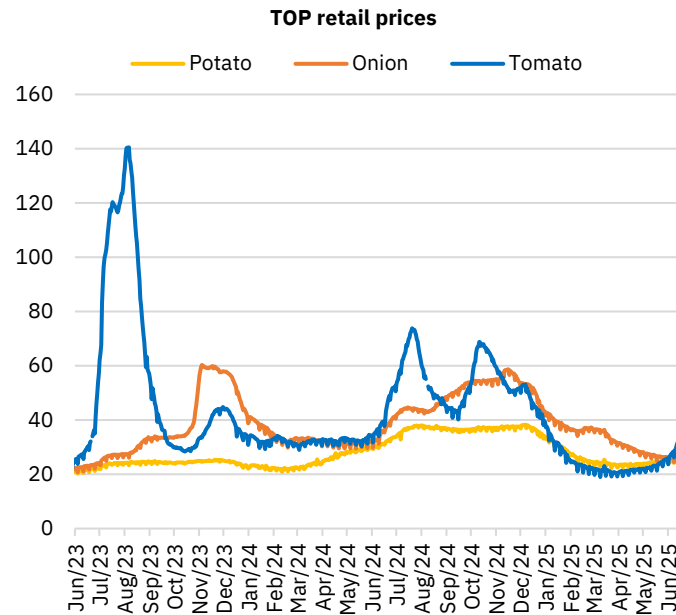
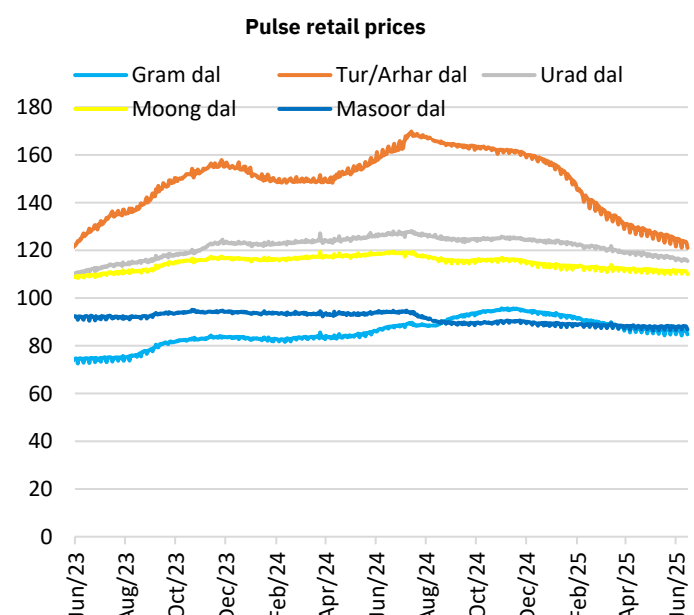
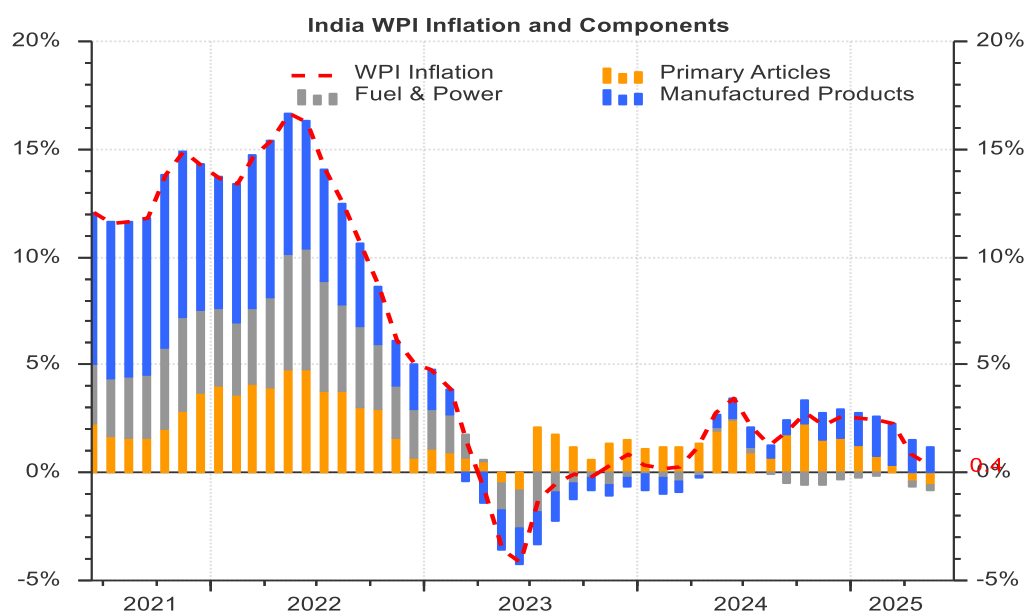
Figure 103: Monthly Change in CPI inflation broken down by base and momentum

Figure 104: Trends in Retail Prices of TOP (Rs/kg)

Figure 105: Trends in retail Prices of Pulses (Rs/kg)


Table 54: Wholesale price inflation for May 2025 (%YoY)

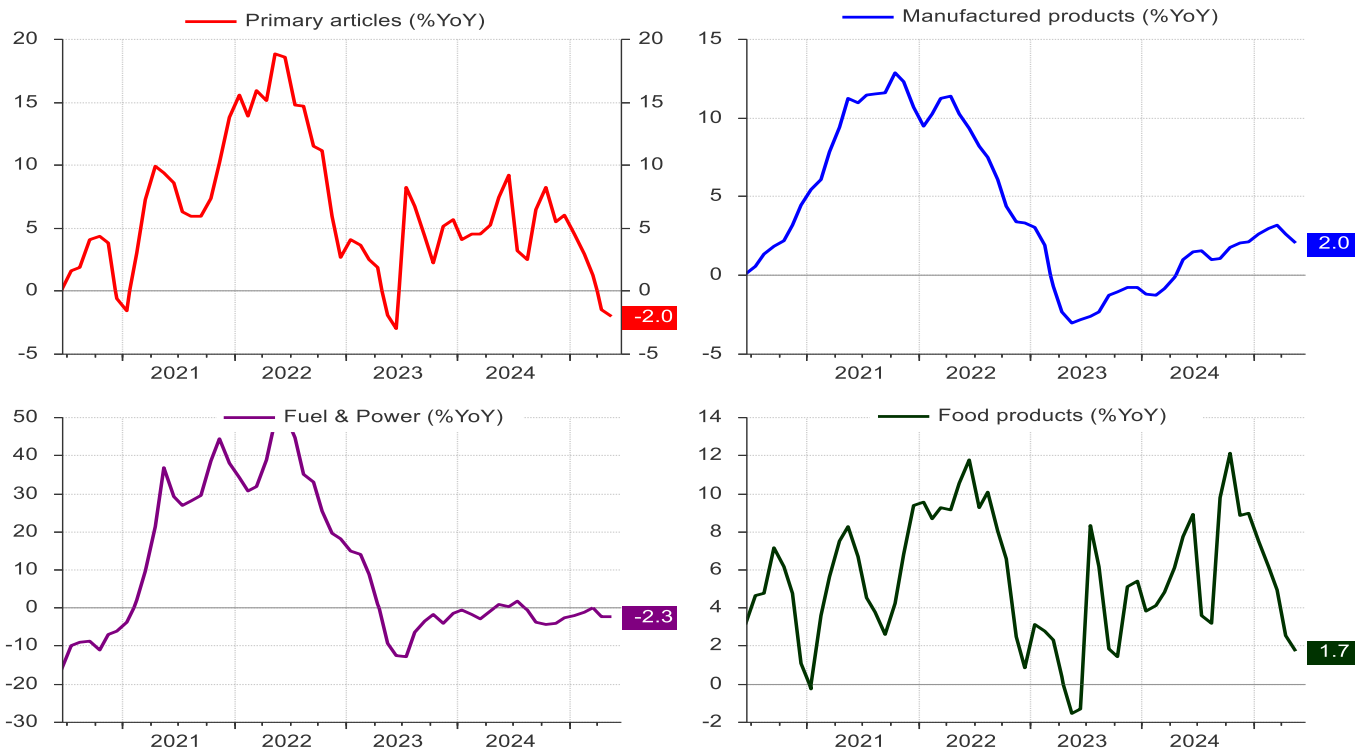
	Weight (%)	May-25	Apr-25	May-24	FY26TD	FY25TD
WPI		0.4	0.9	2.3	0.6	2.0
Primary articles	22.6	-2.0	-1.4	6.9	-1.7	6.3
Food articles	15.3	-1.6	-0.9	8.5	-1.2	9.0
Non-food articles	4.1	1.5	1.4	-3.1	1.5	-4.3
Minerals	0.8	0.4	9.7	4.3	5.0	2.7
Crude petroleum & natural gas	2.4	-12.4	-15.6	13.9	-14.0	7.3
Fuel & power	13.2	-2.3	-2.2	1.9	-2.2	0.1
Coal	2.1	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.7
Mineral oils	8.0	-7.5	-5.6	2.0	-6.6	0.9
Electricity	3.1	11.7	6.6	2.0	9.1	-2.9
Manufactured products	64.2	2.0	2.6	0.4	2.3	0.4
Food group	24.4	1.7	2.5	6.8	2.1	6.9

Source: CSO, CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 106: Category-wise contribution to India wholesale price index (WPI)


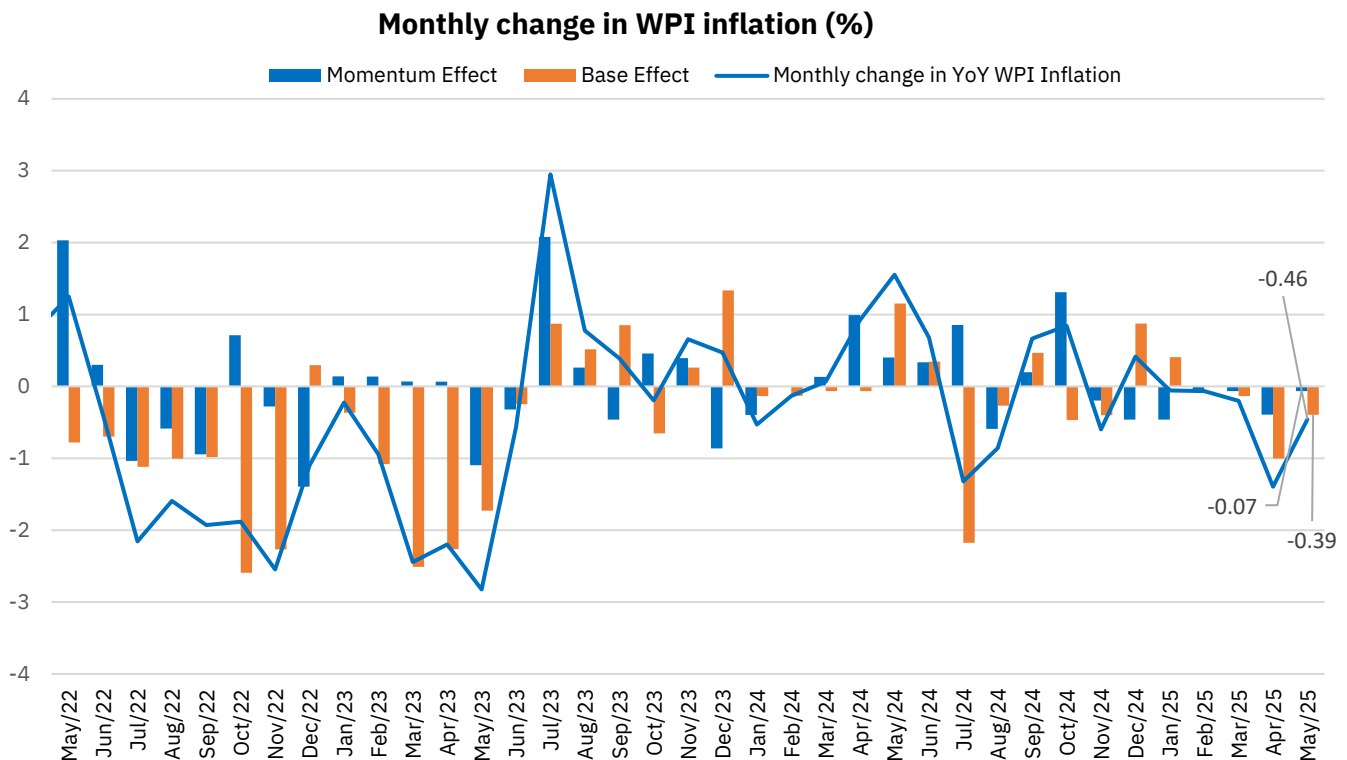
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 107: India wholesale price inflation (WPI)



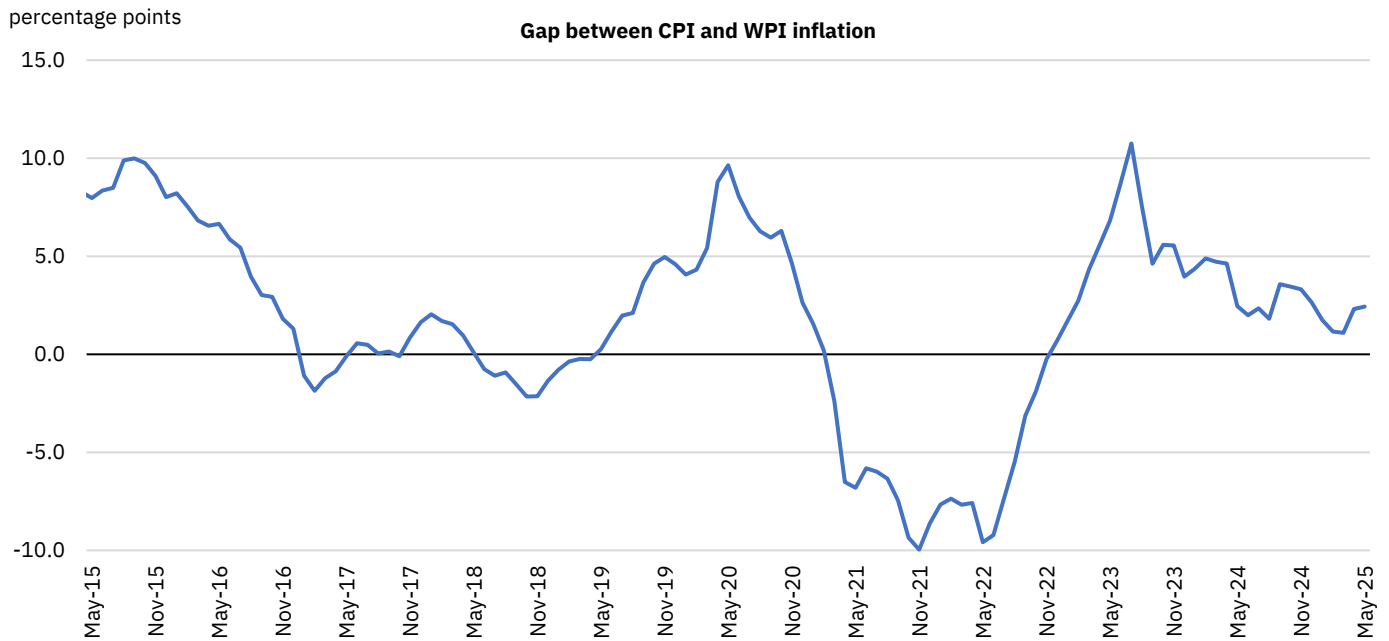
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 108: Monthly Change in WPI inflation broken down by base and momentum



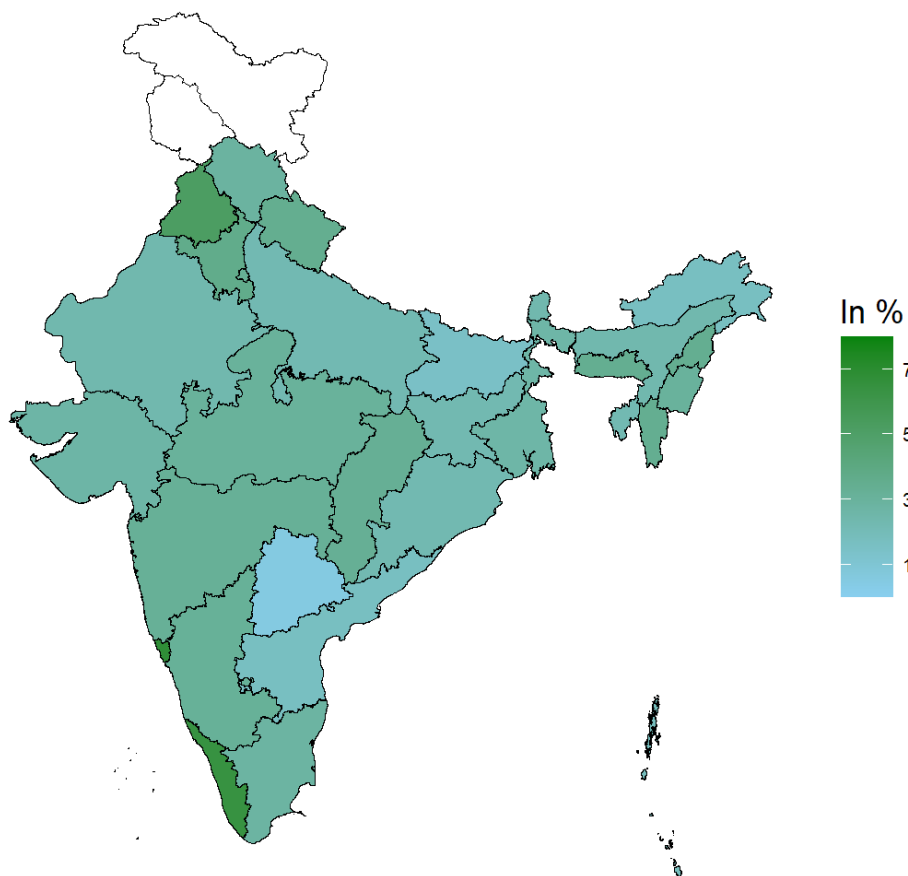
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR

Figure 109: Gap between retail and wholesale inflation



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 110: Headline CPI inflation across Indian states in May 2025



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

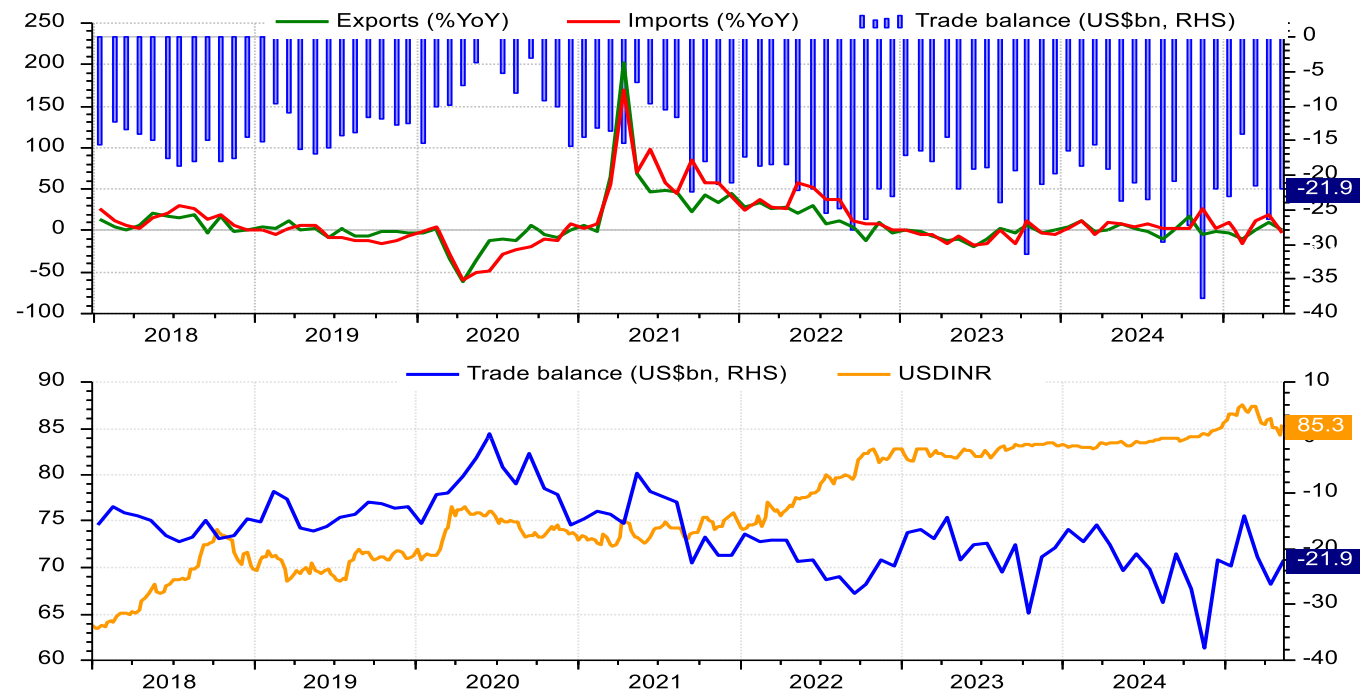
Trade: Lower merchandise imports drove goods deficit lower

Table 55: India's merchandise trade balance for May 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	
May-25	38.7	-2.2	60.6	-1.7	14.8	-26.1	45.9	10.0	2.5	-12.6	-21.9
Apr-25	38.5	9.2	64.9	19.1	20.7	25.6	44.2	16.3	3.1	4.9	-26.4
May-24	39.6	13.2	61.7	7.3	20.0	28.2	41.7	28.2	2.9	-21.0	-22.1
FY26TD	77.3	3.2	125.5	8.1	35.5	-2.7	90.1	13.0	5.6	-3.8	-48.2
FY25TD	74.9	7.6	116.2	9.0	36.5	24.6	79.7	3.1	5.9	24.9	-41.3

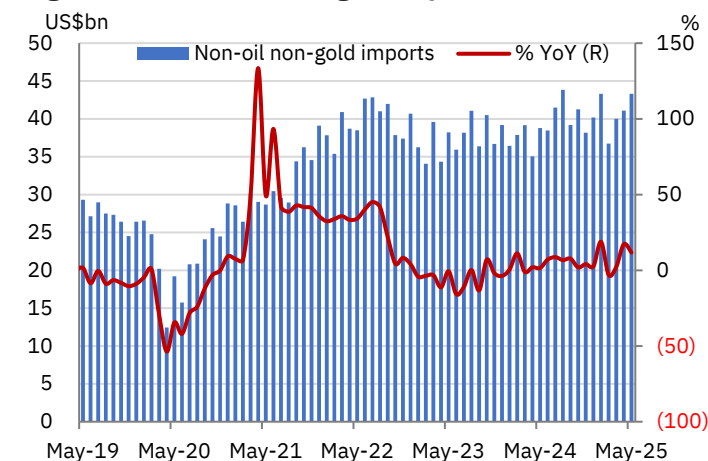
Source: Ministry of Commerce, CMIE Economic Outlook. NSE EPR

Figure 111: Monthly trends in India's merchandise imports, exports and trade balance



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 112: Non-oil, non-gold imports



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

Figure 113: Oil imports trend

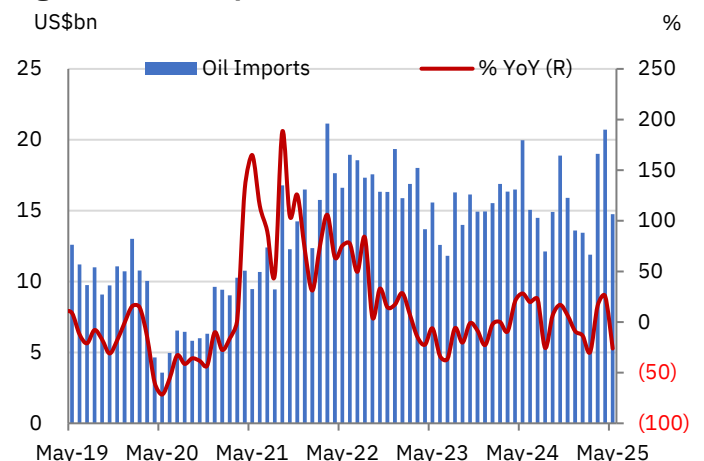


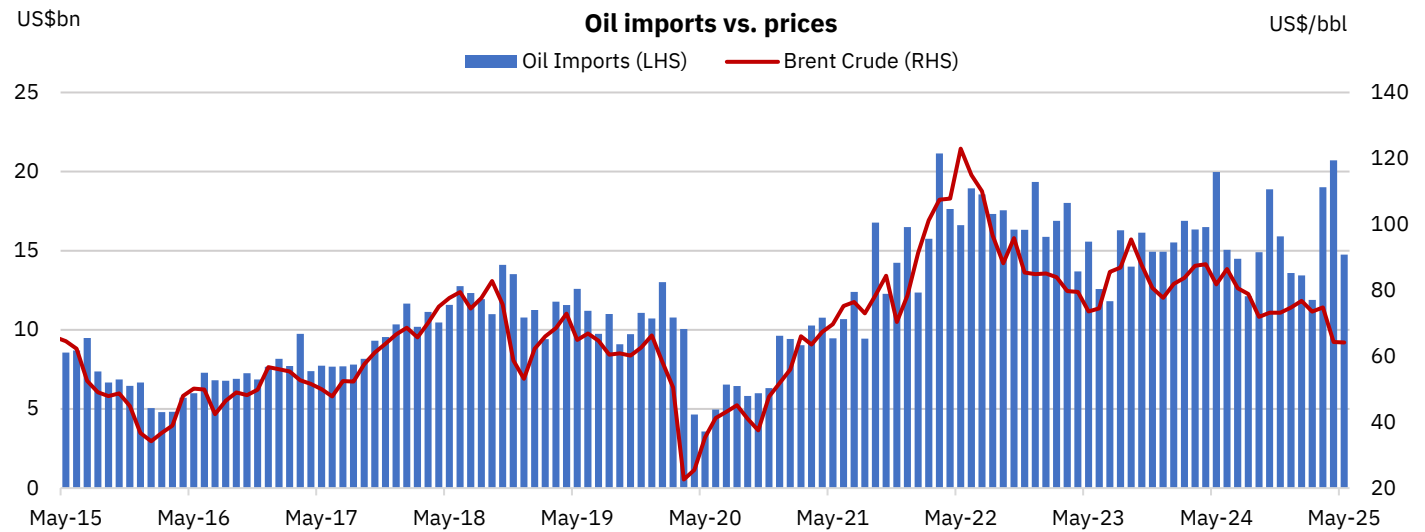
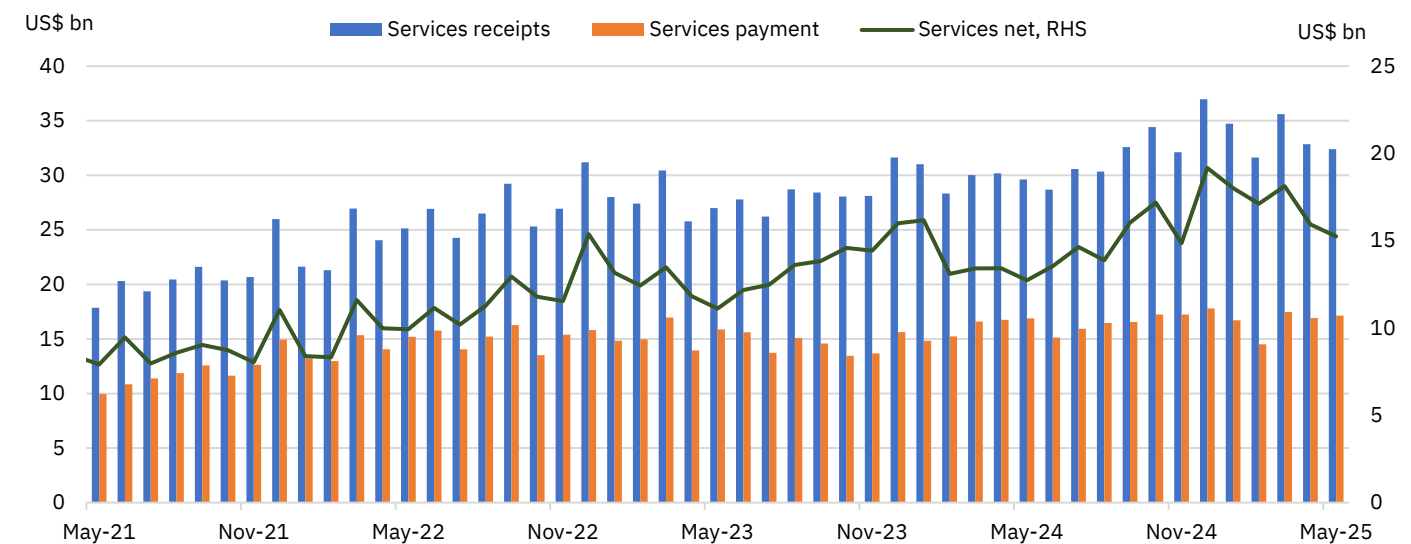
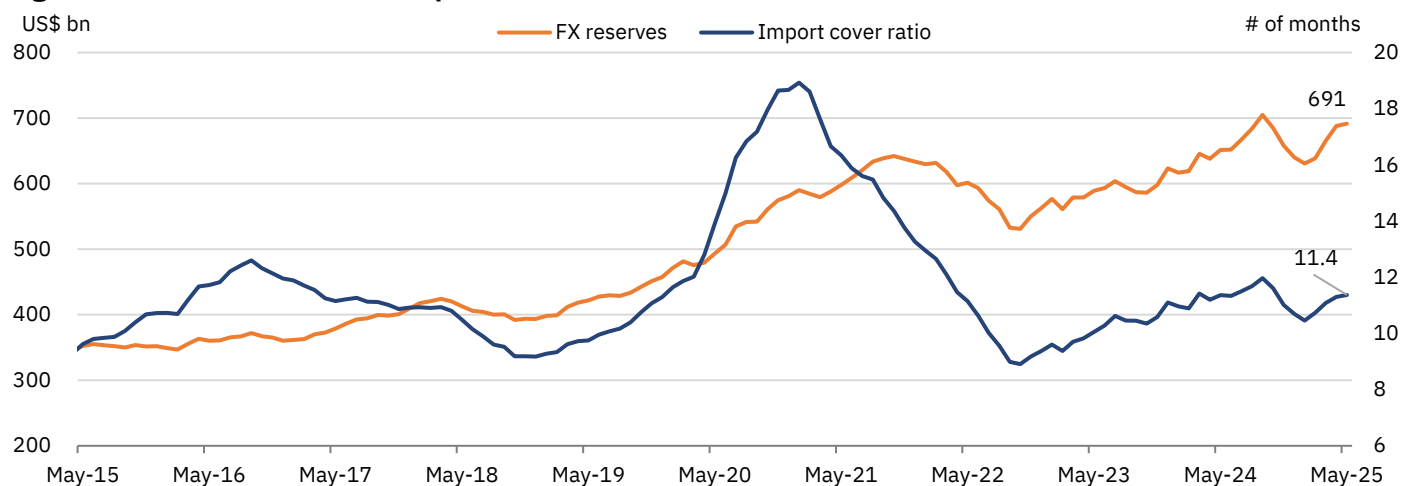
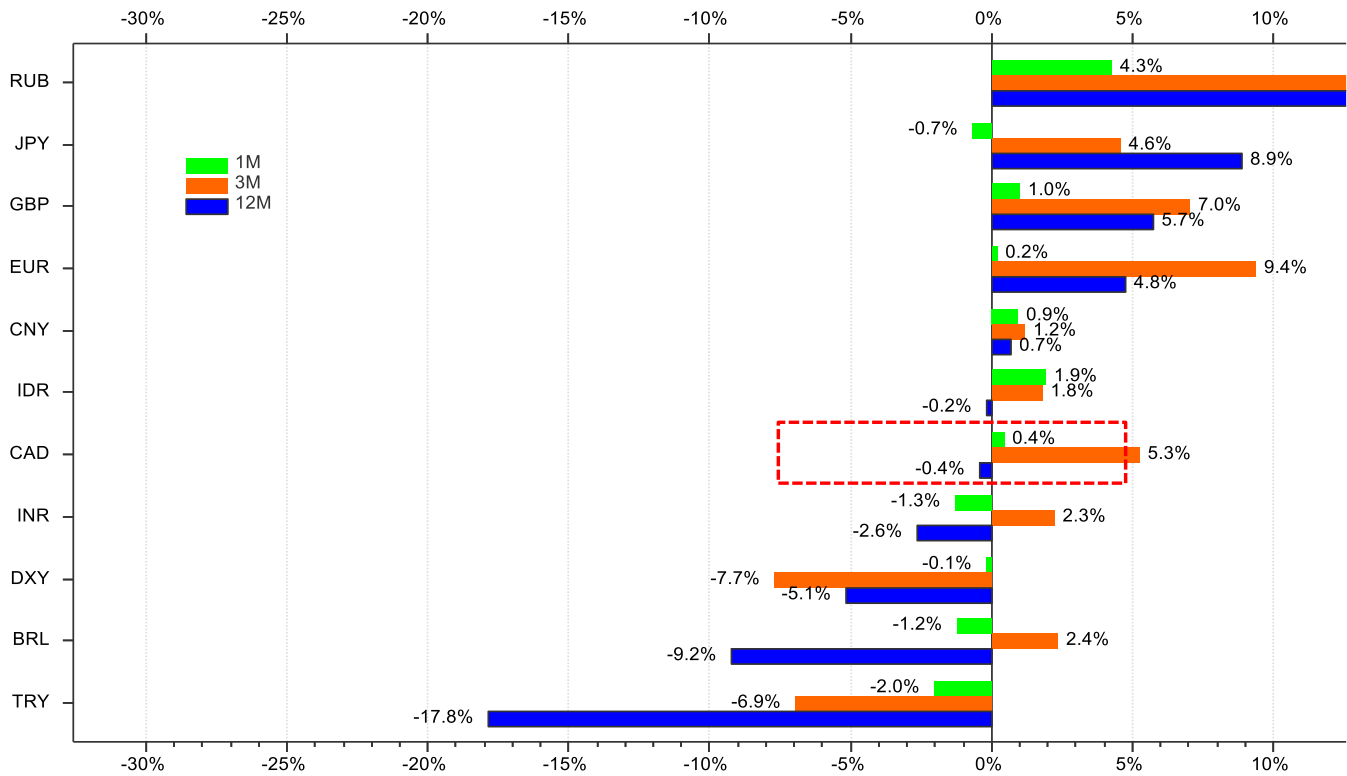
Figure 114: Oil imports vs. Brent crude oil prices trend

Figure 115: Monthly trend of service exports

Figure 116: Forex reserves and import cover (months)


Figure 117: INR vs. other major developed and emerging market currencies

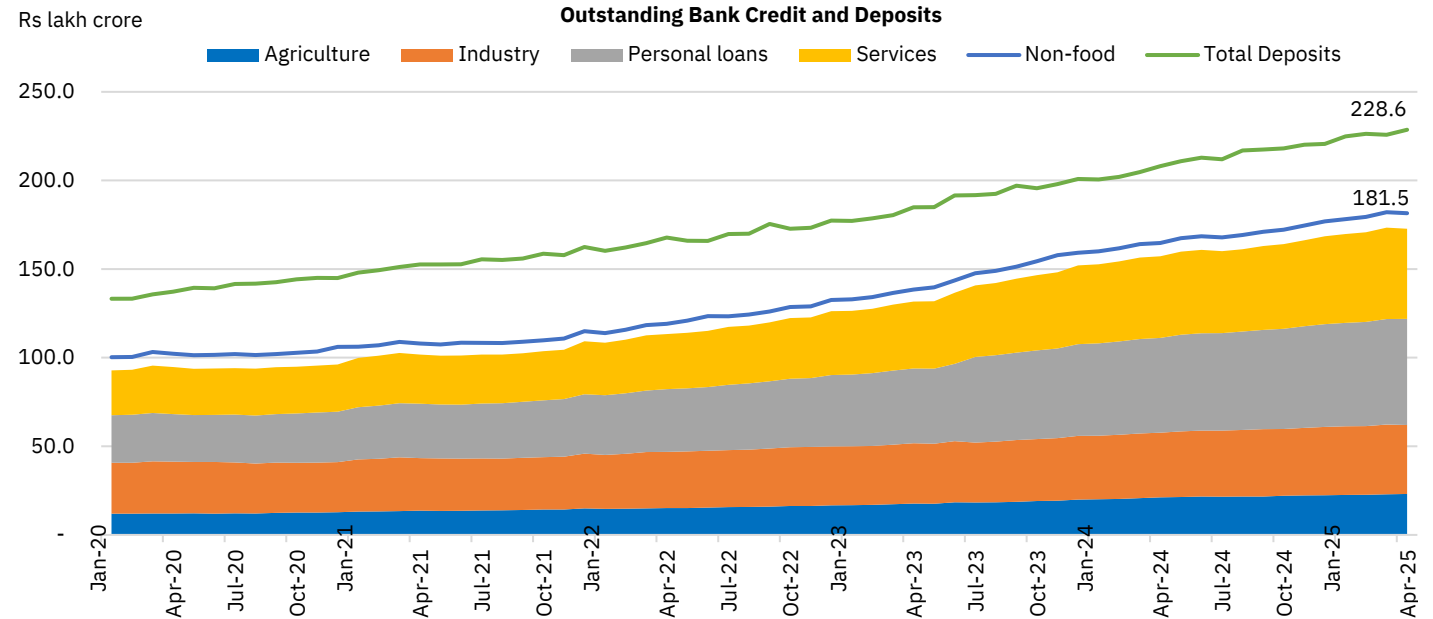
INR & Key Currencies vs. the USD (1M, 3M, 12M)



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

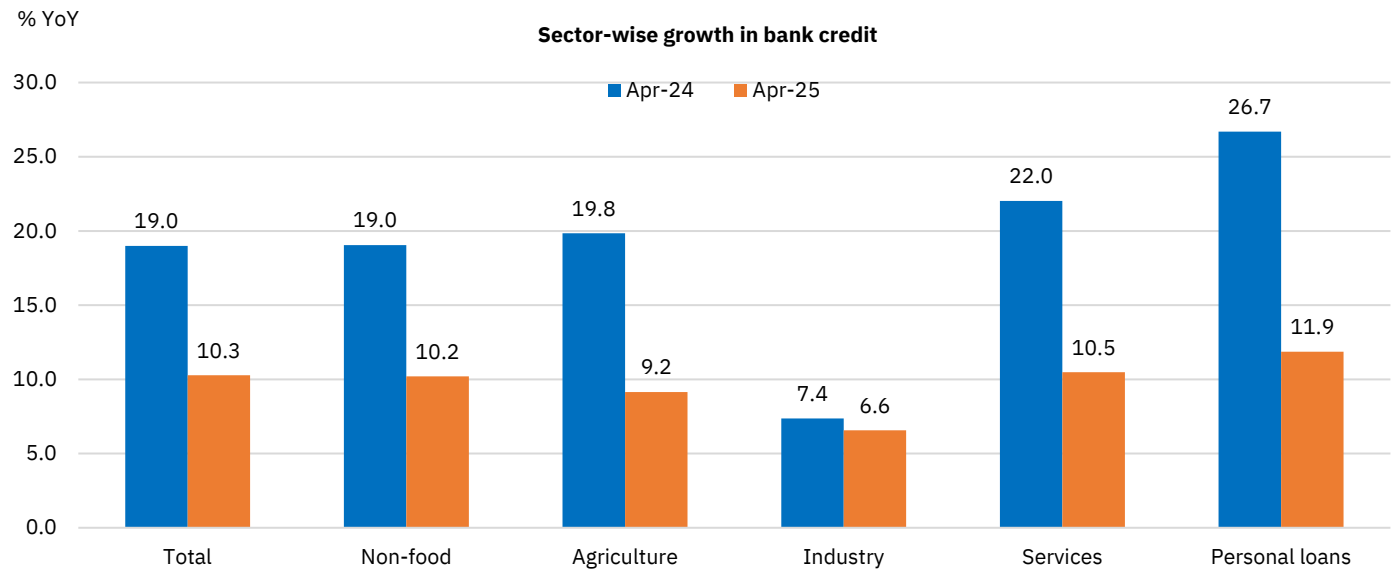
Bank credit growth below deposit growth

Figure 118: Outstanding bank credit and deposit

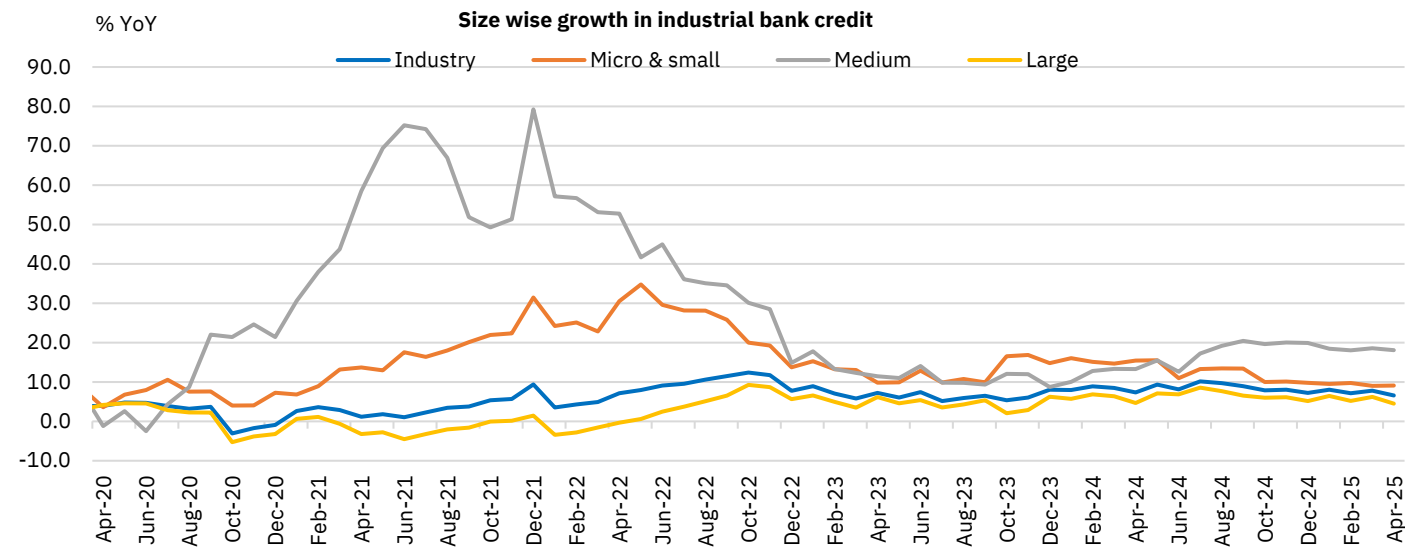


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

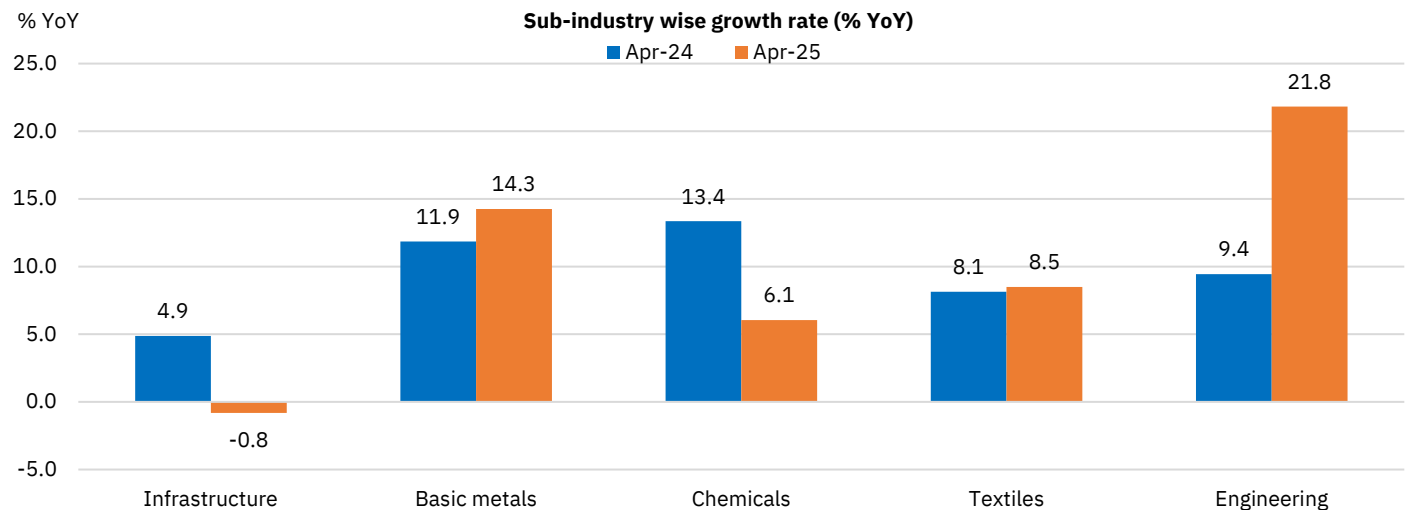
Figure 119: Growth in bank credit across key heads



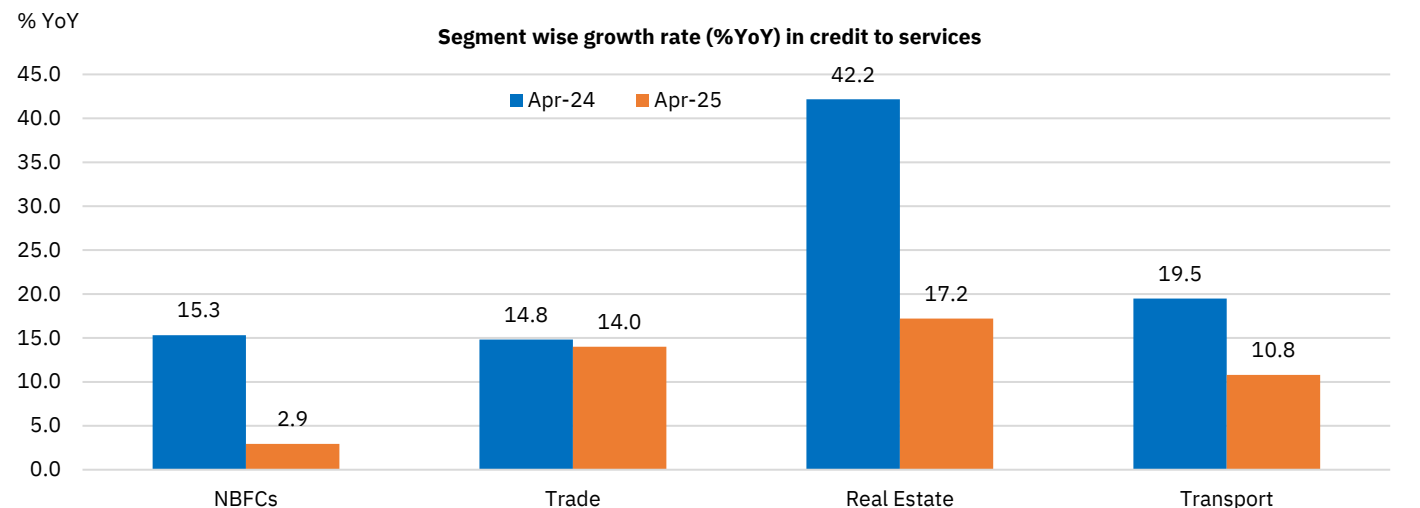
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 120: Growth in industrial bank credit across size


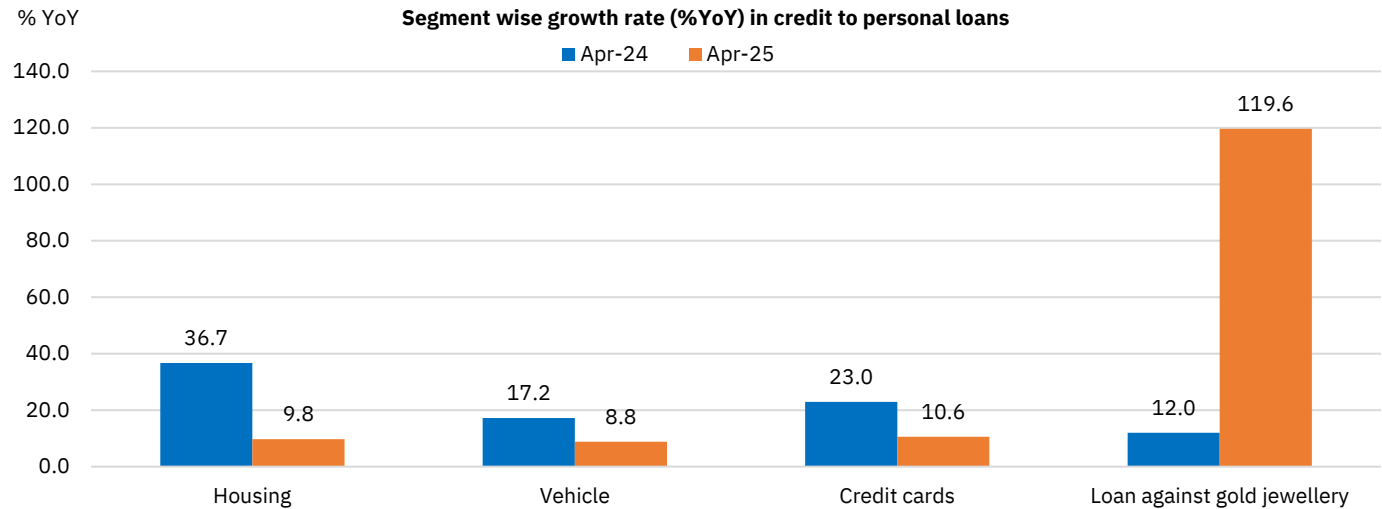
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 121: Growth in bank credit across key sub-segments of industry


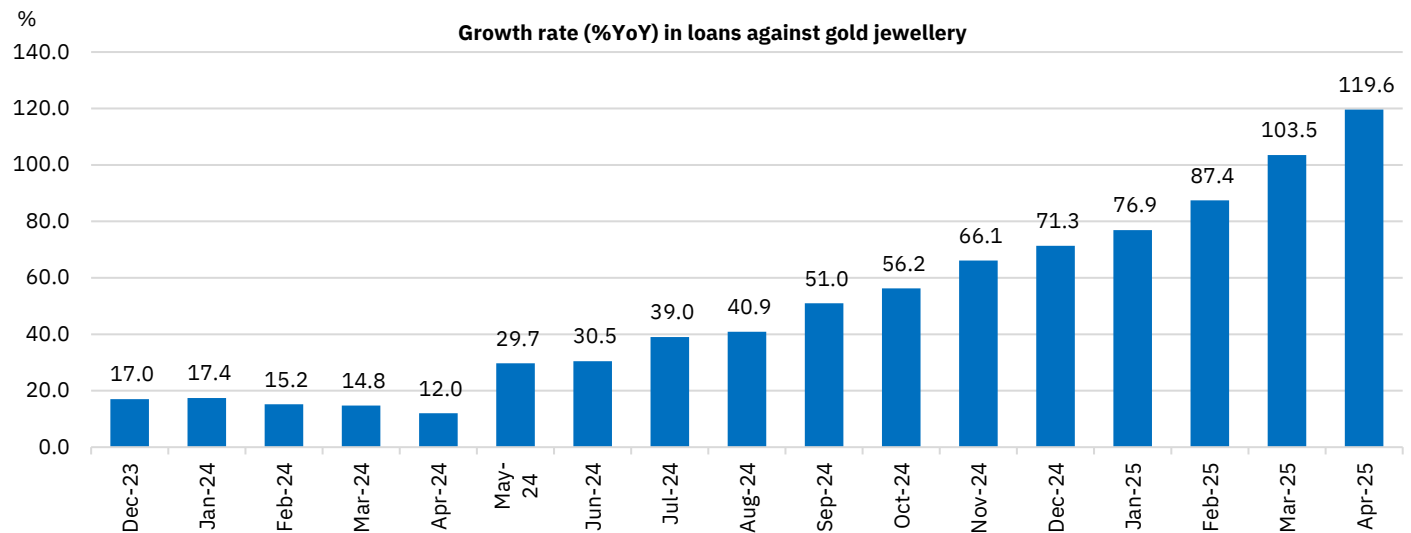
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 122: Growth in bank credit across segments of services


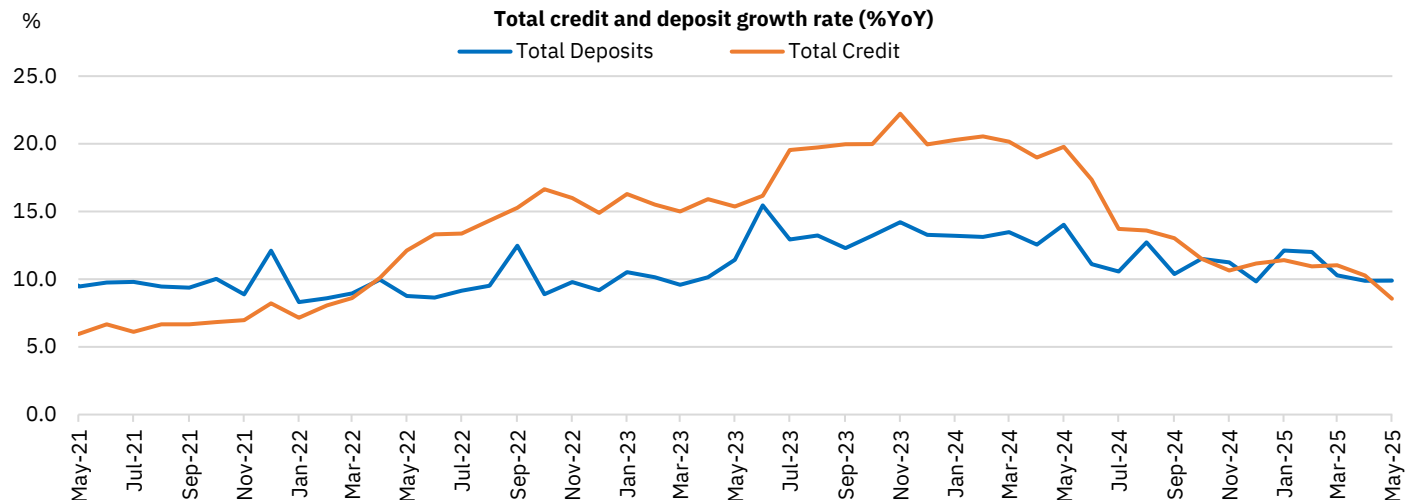
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 123: Growth in bank credit across segments of personal loans


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

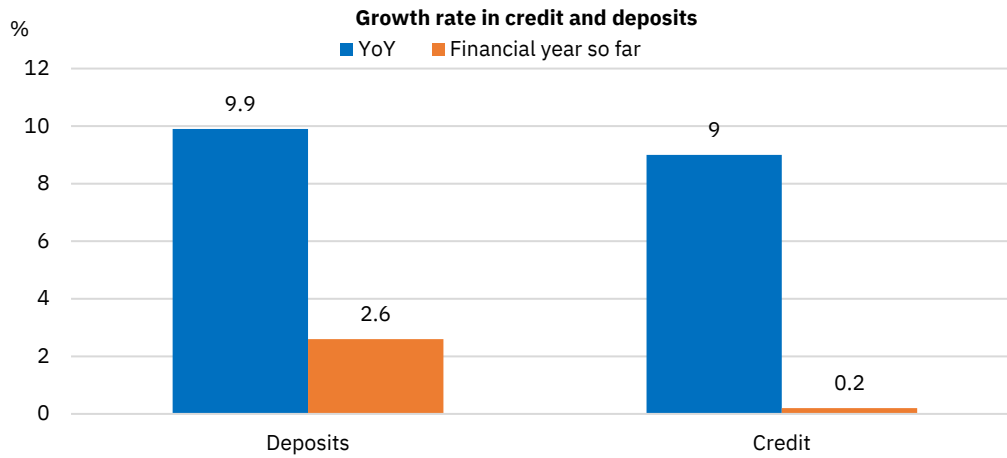
Figure 124: Growth rate in loans against gold jewellery


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 125: Trends in Bank Credit and Deposit Growth


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Note: Data for April is as of April 18th, 2025 and for May'25, it is as of May 30th, 2025.

Figure 126: Comparison of credit and deposit growth based on latest values


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Note: Data is the latest and is as of May 31st, 2025.

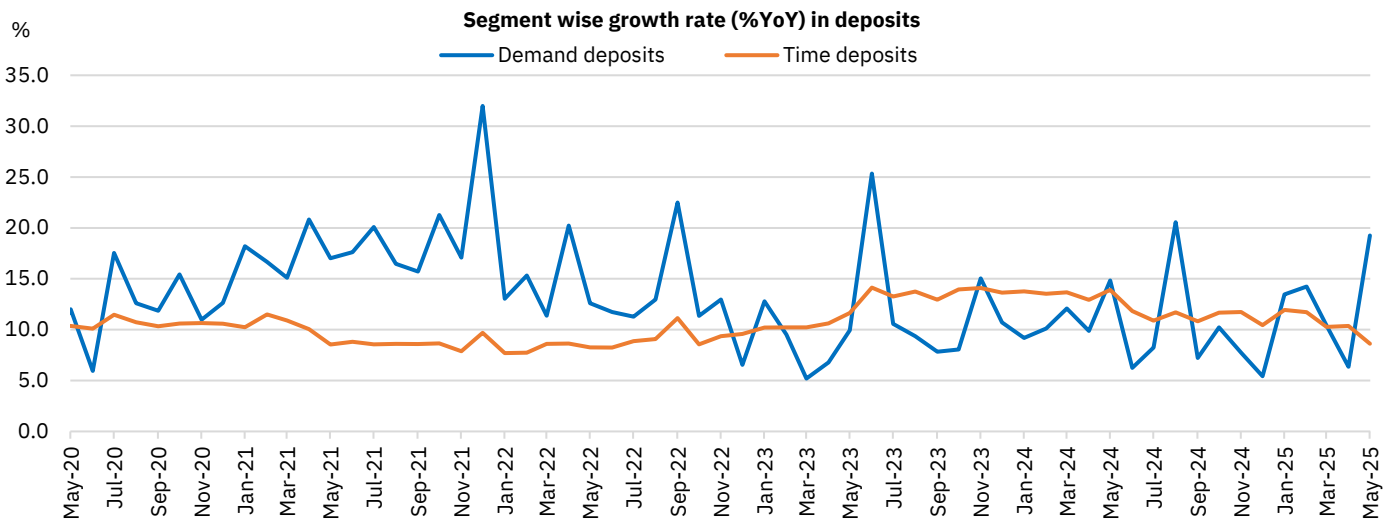
Figure 127: Growth in demand and time deposits

Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR. Note: Data for April is as of April 18th, 2025 and for May'25, it is as of May 30th, 2025

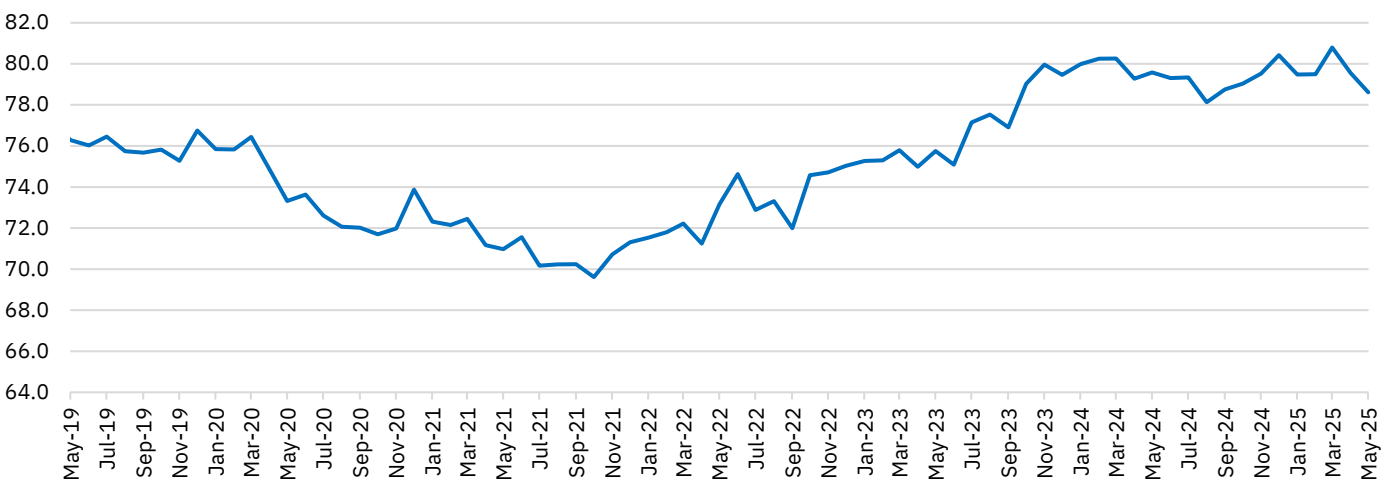
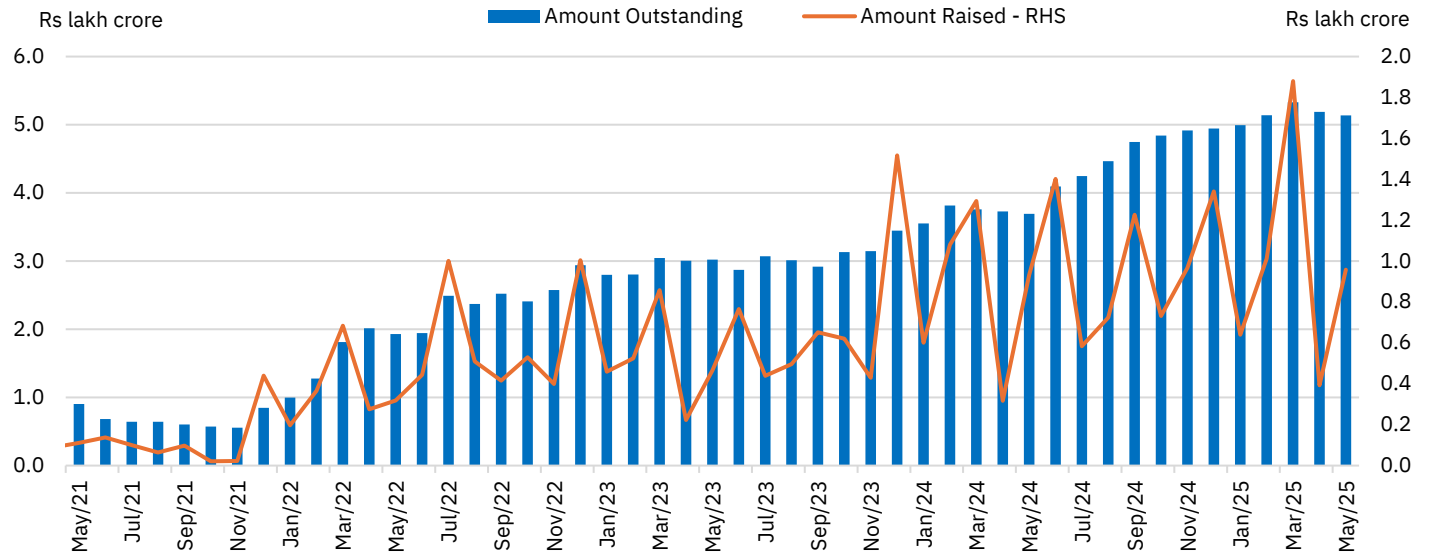
Figure 128: Credit to Deposit ratio

Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR. Note: Data for April is as of April 18th, 2025 and for May'25, it is as of May 30th, 2025

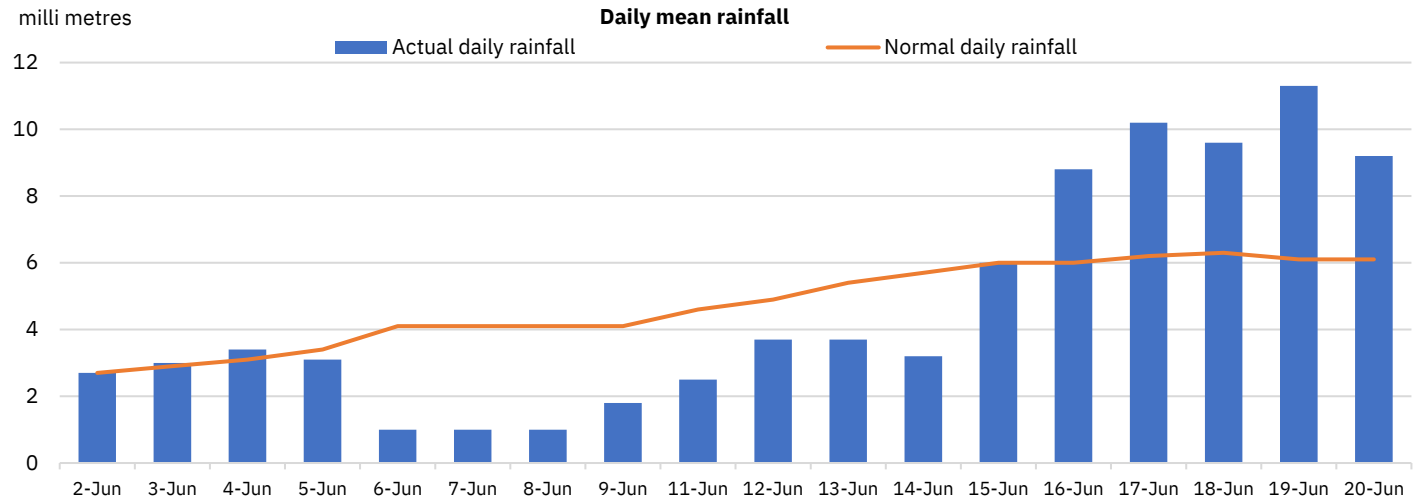
Figure 129: Issued and outstanding amount of Certificate of Deposits



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

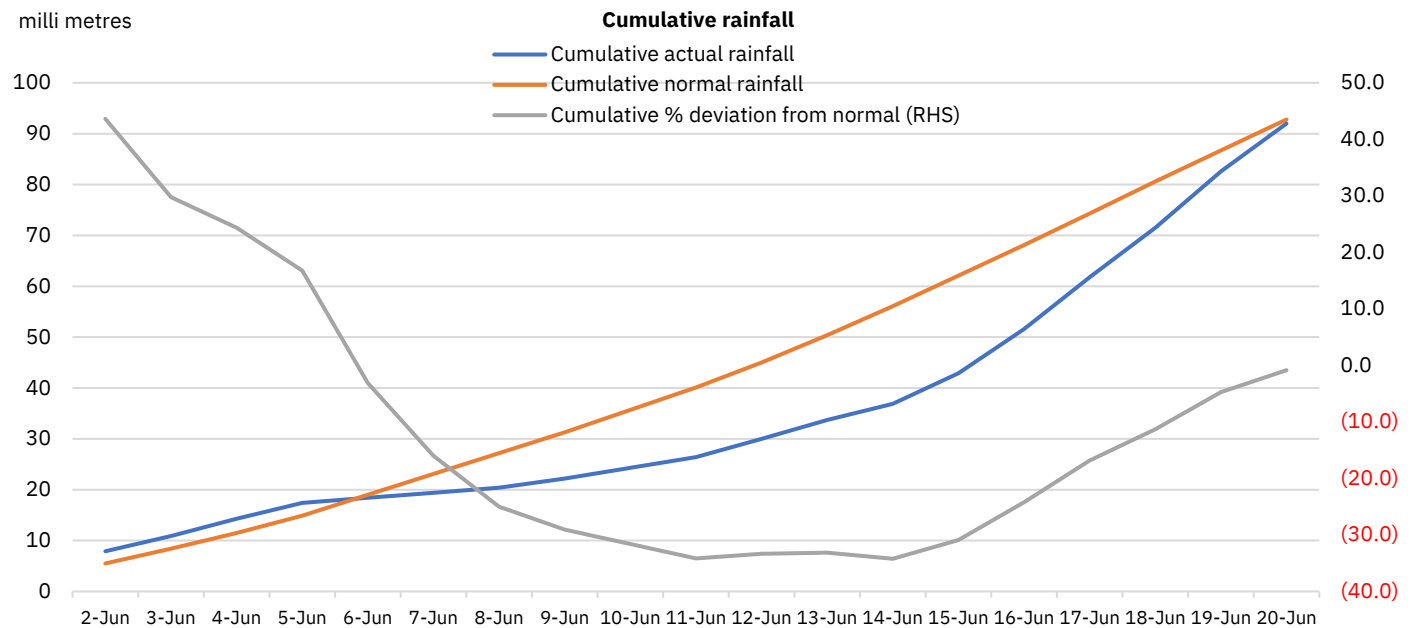
Monsoon: Early onset and remains in marginal deficit

Figure 130: Daily mean rainfall



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, IMD, NSE EPR.

Figure 131: Cumulative rainfall (period: June 1st, 2025 to June 20th, 2025)



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, IMD, NSE EPR.

Table 56: Division-wise distribution of cumulative rainfall

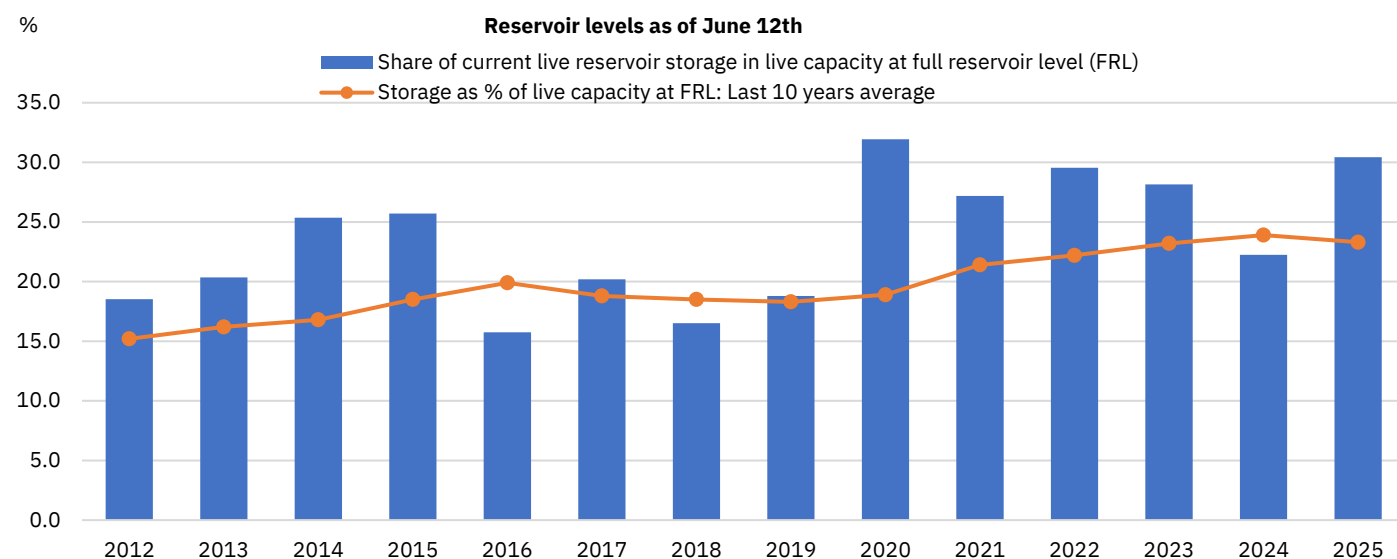
Subdivisions	Cumulative rainfall (Period: June 1st to June 20th)		
	Actual (mm)	Normal (mm)	% Deviation
East and Northeast India	173.5	195.5	-11.3%
Northwest India	42.9	38.9	10.3%
Central India	95.3	86.9	9.7%
South Peninsula	96.8	103.6	-6.6%
Total	92	92.8	-0.9%

Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, IMD, NSE EPR.

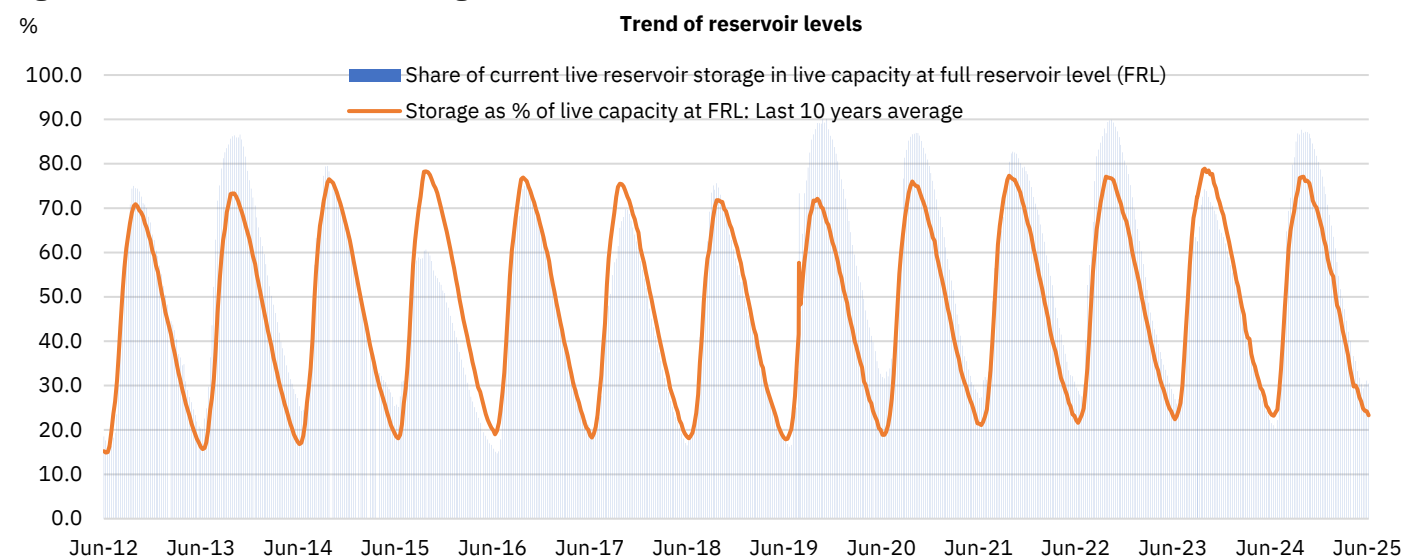
Table 57: Category-wise number of subdivisions and % area (sub-divisional) of the country

Category	Period: June 1 st to June 20 th , 2025	
	No. of subdivisions	% area of the country
Large excess	4	13%
Excess	7	19%
Normal	11	29%
Deficient	14	39%
Large Deficient	0	0%
No rain	0	0%

Source: IMD, NSE EPR.

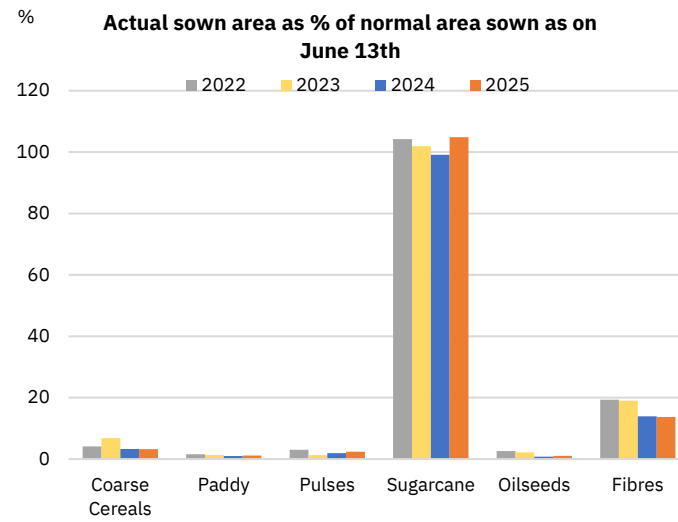
Figure 132: Live reservoir storage levels


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 133: Trend of reservoir storage levels (as of June 12th, 2025)


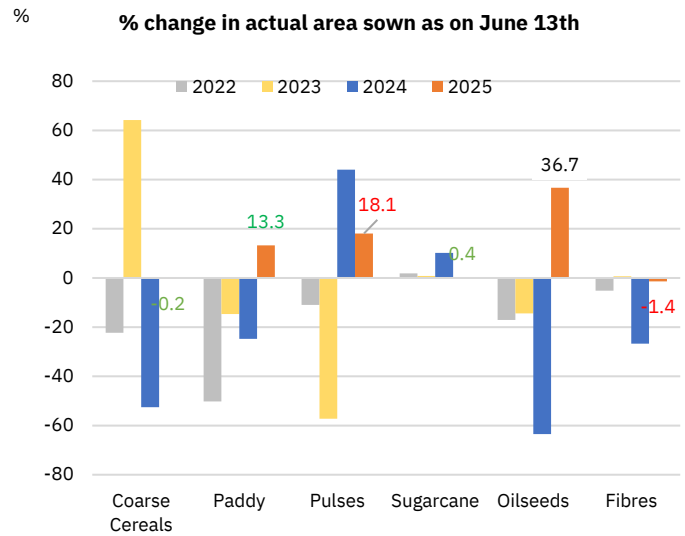
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR

Figure 134: Actual sown area as a % of normal area sown



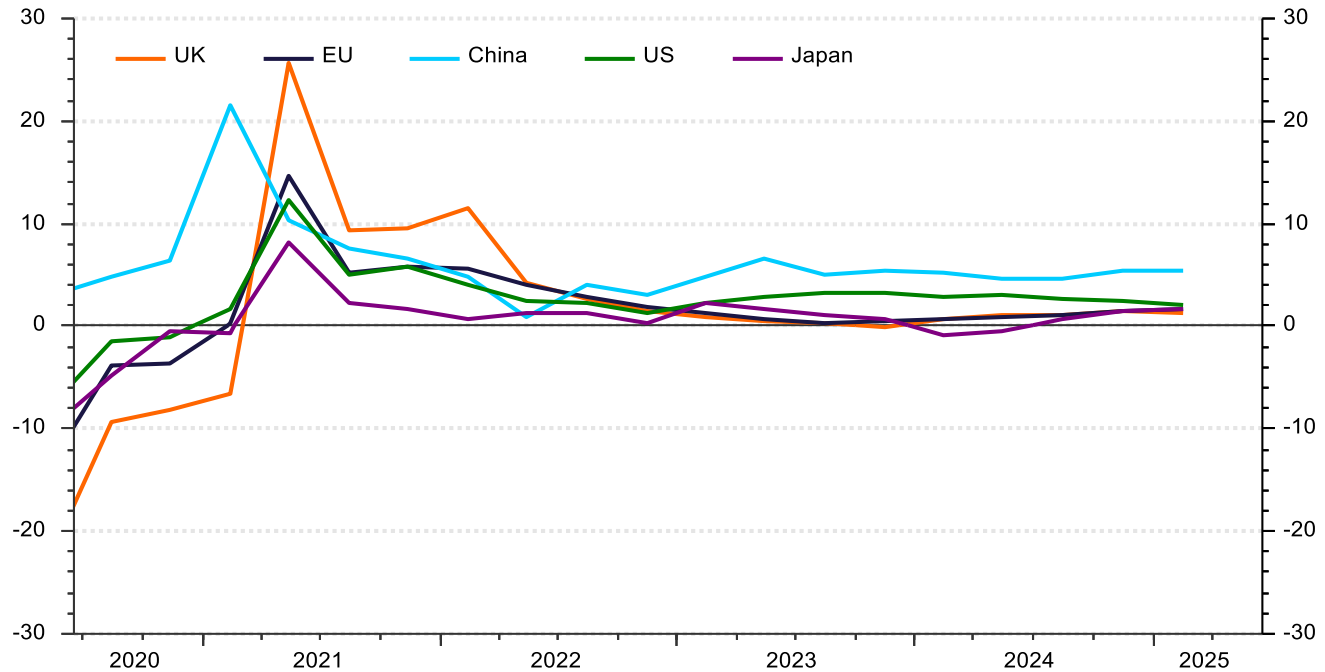
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

Figure 135: YoY change in actual sown area



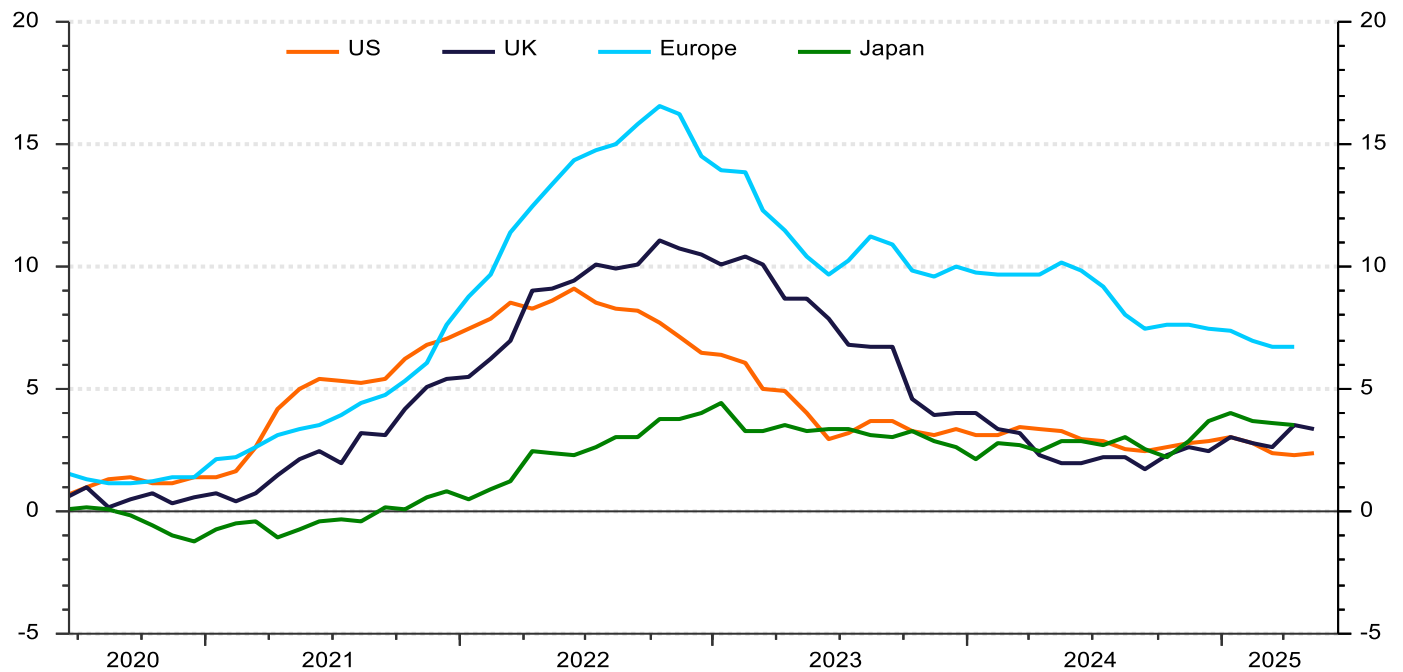
Global snippets: Transient calm, persistent uncertainty

Figure 136: Growth Across Major Economies



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 137: Inflation Across Major Economies

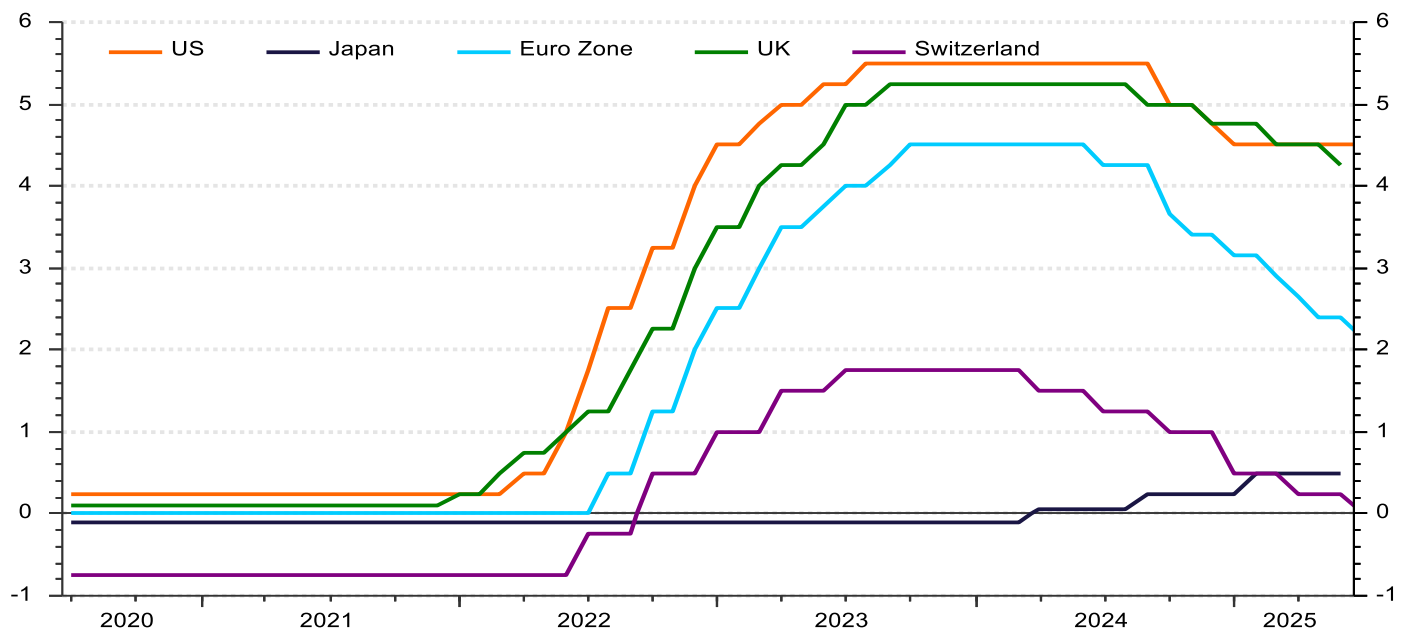


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Table 58: Monetary policy rates in the last 12 months

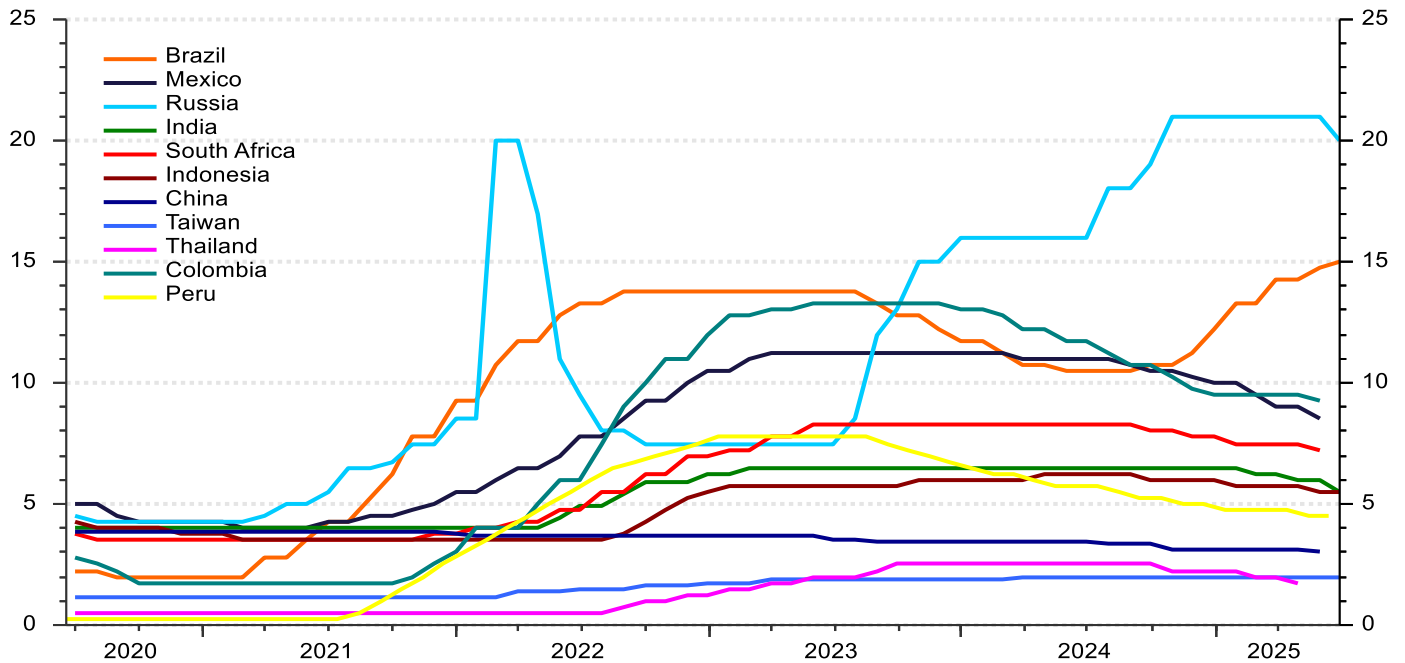
Country	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	3M	12M
US	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38	4.88	4.88	4.63	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	0	-100
EU	4.50	4.50	4.25	4.25	4.25	3.65	3.40	3.40	3.15	3.15	2.90	2.65	2.40	2.40	-50	-210
UK	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.25	-25	-100
Japan	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	-	40
Canada	5.00	5.00	4.75	4.50	4.50	4.25	3.75	3.75	3.25	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.75	-25	-225
Australia	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.10	4.10	4.10	3.85	-25	-50
NZ	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.25	5.25	4.75	4.25	4.25	4.25	3.75	3.75	3.50	3.25	-50	-225
SG	3.51	3.52	3.43	3.43	3.54	3.88	3.16	3.08	2.11	2.63	2.48	2.14	2.17	2.10	-38	-142
China	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.00	-10	-45
India	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.25	6.25	6.00	6.00	-25	-50
Brazil	10.75	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.75	10.75	11.25	12.25	13.25	13.25	14.25	14.25	14.75	150	425
SA	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.00	8.00	7.75	7.75	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.25	-25	-100
Vietnam	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	-	-

Source: CEIC, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 138: Policy rates across AE central banks


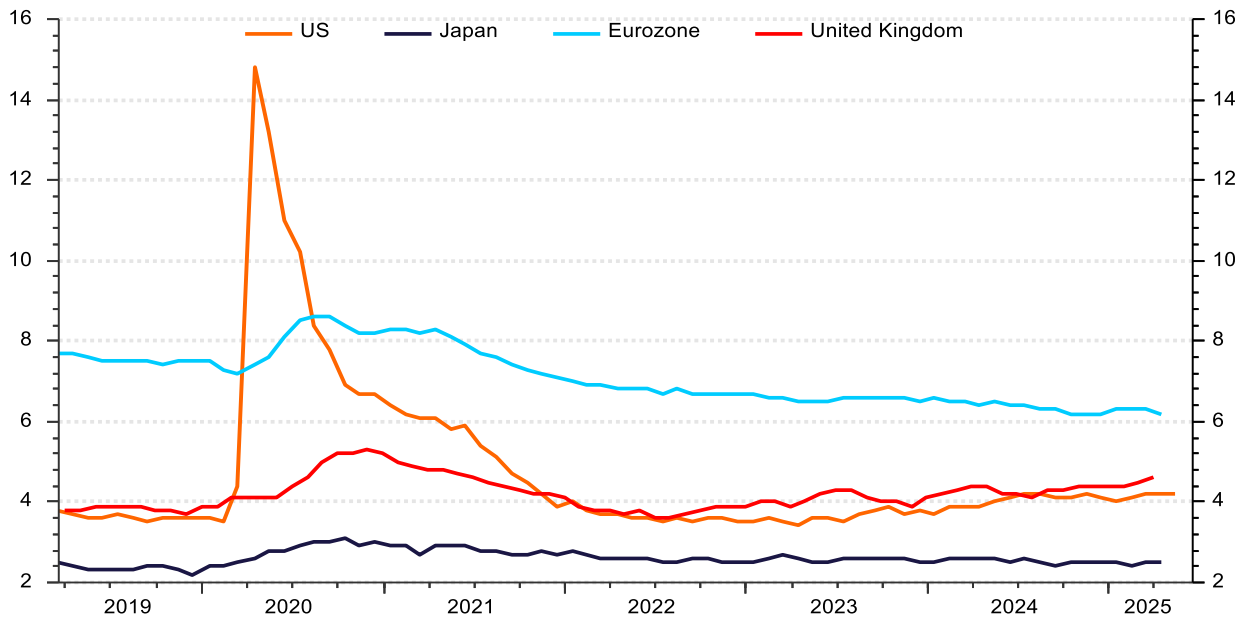
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 139: Policy rates across emerging markets central banks



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

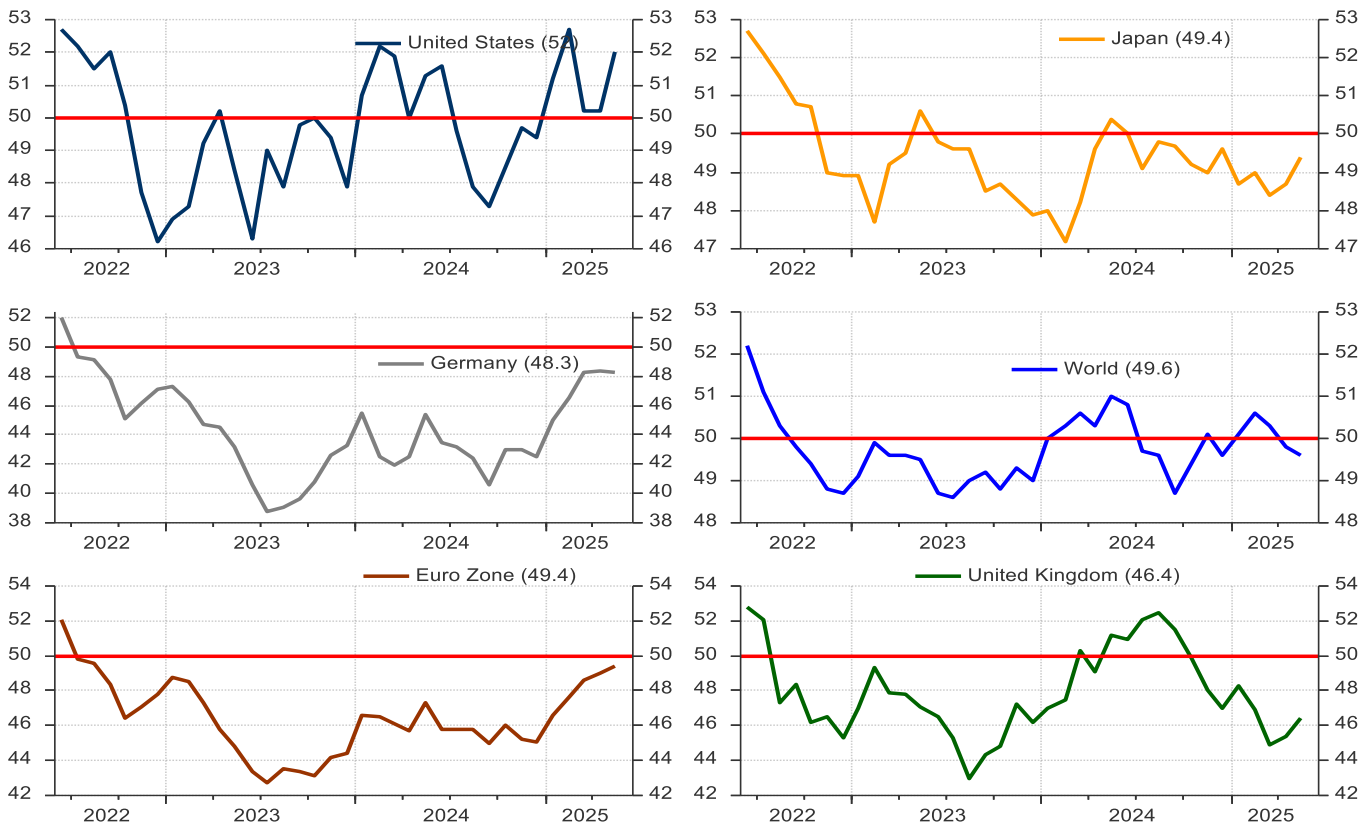
Figure 140: Unemployment Rates



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

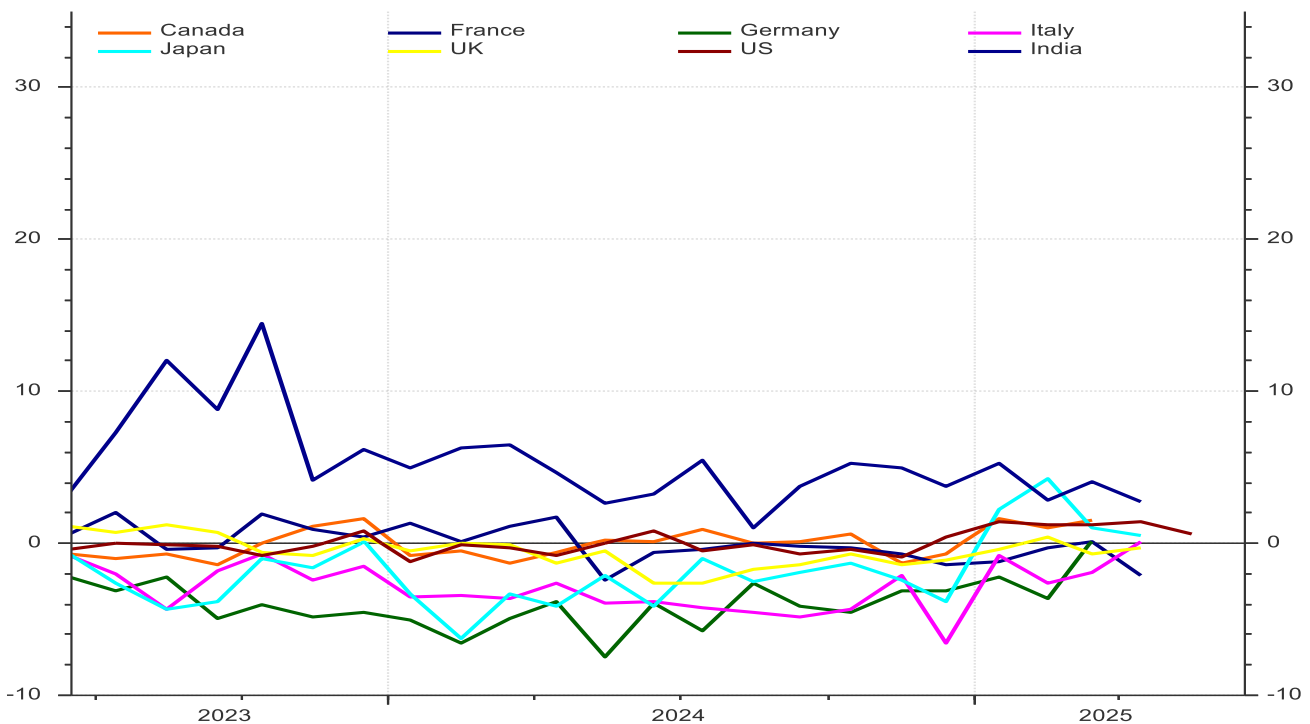
Figure 141: Trend in PMI manufacturing across countries

Manufacturing (SA) PMIs: Developed Markets



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 142: Consumer Confidence Index across major economies



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Insights from National Account Statistics – 2025

India's National Account Statistics 2025 reveals several structural shifts in growth, consumption, savings, and investment. After robust GDP growth averaging 7.4% during FY15–FY19, a COVID-induced slowdown (2.6% average growth in FY20–FY22) was followed by a sharp recovery to 7.8% in FY23–FY25,⁷ led by investment and export demand. Consumption pattern has shifted toward services with rising spending on health, education and transport and a declining share of essentials like food and clothing — signaling rising income and urbanization. Household gross savings rose steadily, but net financial savings declined from an average of 7-8% pre-pandemic to 5.2% in FY24 due to a sharp rise in financial liabilities. This has also coincided with a robust recovery in consumption and increase in household debt to GDP ratio rising to 42.1% in FY24 (vs. 35.7% in FY20 and 32.9% in FY15). On the other hand, the investment rate (GFCF as a % of constant prices), which has risen from 31% in FY15 to 33.7% in FY24 can be largely ascribed to Government capex and household real estate activity, while the share of private non-financial corporation in overall GFCF fell to a 12-year low. Meanwhile, the current account deficit narrowed to a manageable level of 0.6% of GDP in FY24 (vs. 4.8% in FY13), largely due to a fall in investment and savings rate in the economy.

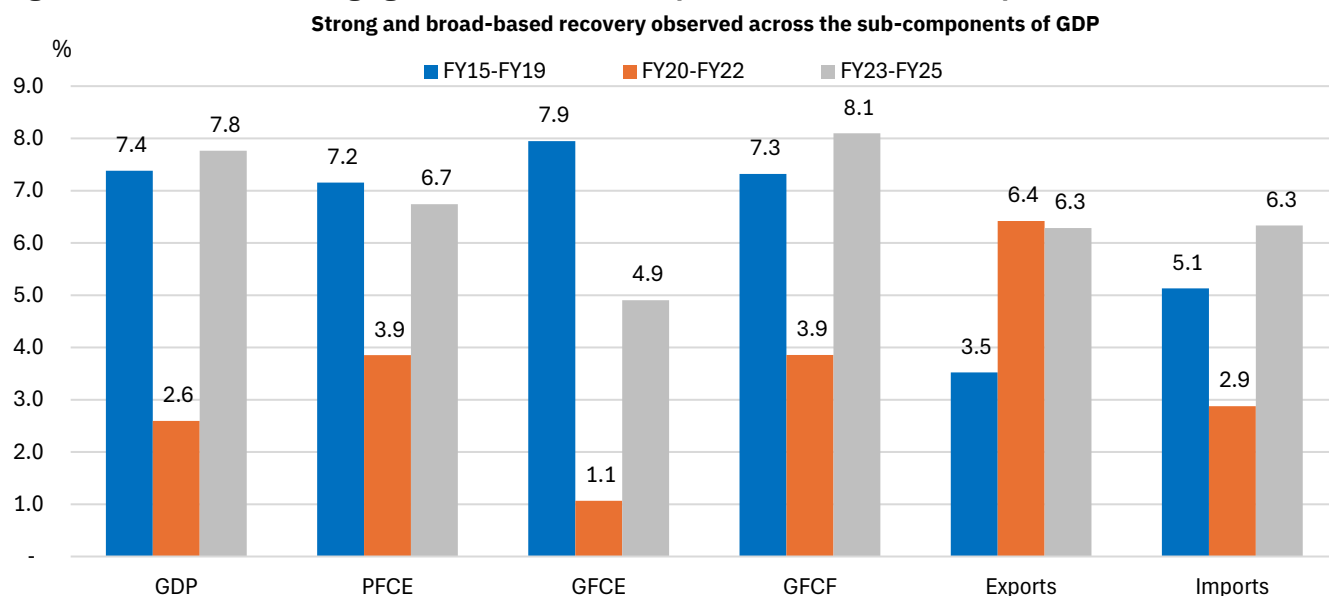
On the production side, services remained the primary growth driver (8.8% in FY23–FY25), supported by financial, IT, telecom, education, and health. Industry growth was moderate, with construction and utilities performing better than manufacturing. Within manufacturing, high-value segments like pharmaceuticals, transport, and electrical equipment have grown, but textiles, food processing, and core metals have underperformed. Agriculture's GVA share continued to decline, but livestock gained prominence. Overall, the data reflects India's gradual economic transformation—toward investment-led growth, service-driven consumption, formal finance, and high-value manufacturing—while underscoring the need to support labour intensive sectors and enhance state-level public service delivery.

Expenditure Method Analysis

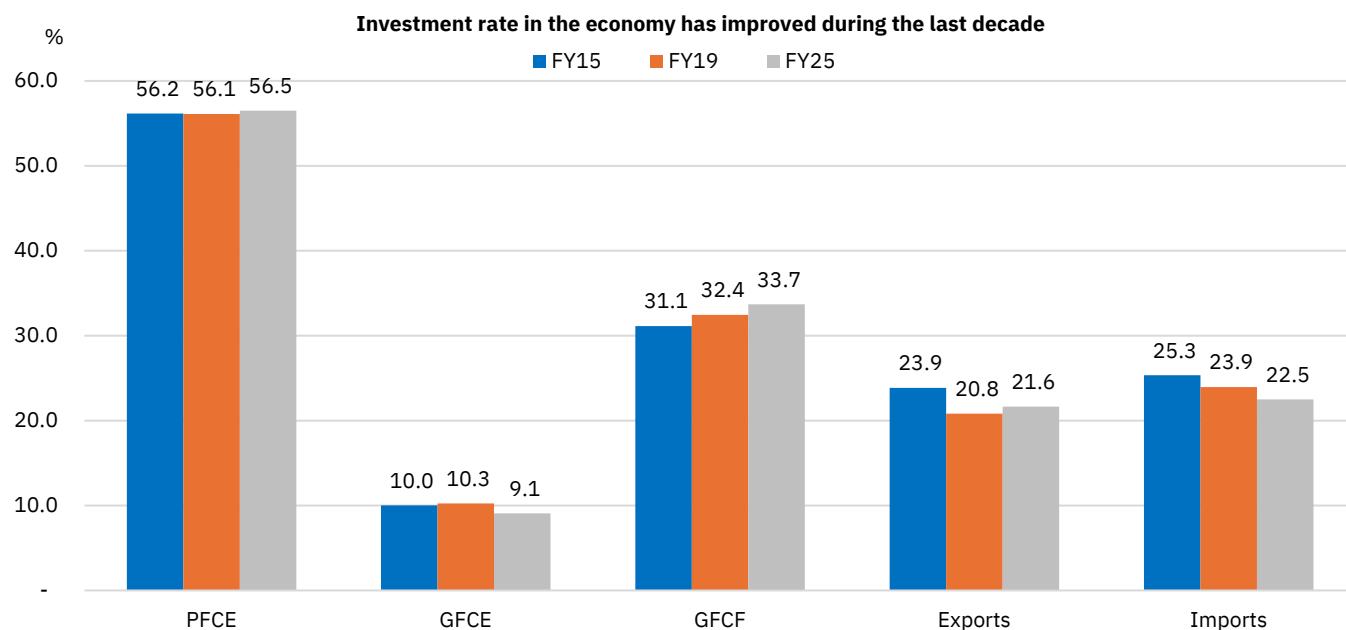
Trends in performance of sub-components of GDP during the last decade

Post-COVID recovery has been led by investment, particularly Govt. capex: India's GDP growth witnessed significant shifts across its key demand-side components during the last decade. During FY15–FY19, GDP grew at a robust average of 7.4%, aided by broad-based strength in consumption, investment and government spending. Following the sharp contraction in FY20 and FY21 and the subsequent rebound in FY22, the overall outcome was a marked slowdown, with average GDP growth moderating to 2.6% during FY20–FY22. The impact was particularly pronounced in government spending (GFCE), which registered a subdued average growth of just 1.1% over the period. During FY23–FY25, GDP growth rebounded strongly to an average of 7.8%, driven by a sharp recovery in investment (GFCF) growth at 8.1% and continued strength in exports, expanding by 6.3%, though growth in private final consumption expenditure (PFCE) growth of 6.7% was marginally lower than average during FY15–FY19, albeit remaining healthy. Robust investment growth in the last decade, particularly aided by notable growth in Government capex post COVID has led to investment rate inching up, making it a key driver in India's economic expansion.

⁷ To arrive at the average growth for FY23–FY25, the FY25 numbers have been sourced from the provisional estimate numbers shared by MOSPI in May 2025

Figure 143: Trends in average growth across sub-components of GDP (constant prices)


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR Notes: 1) PFCE: Personal Final Consumption Expenditure, GFCE: Government Final Consumption Expenditure, GFCF: Gross Fixed Capital Formation 2) The FY25 numbers used here are part of the provisional estimates released by MOSPI in May'2025 and are not part of the National Account Statistics -2025

Figure 144: Trends in share of GDP sub-components in the last decade (constant prices)


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR Notes: 1) PFCE: Personal Final Consumption Expenditure, GFCE: Government Final Consumption Expenditure, GFCF: Gross Fixed Capital Formation 2) The FY25 numbers used here are part of the provisional estimates released by MOSPI in May'2025 and are not part of the National Account Statistics -2025

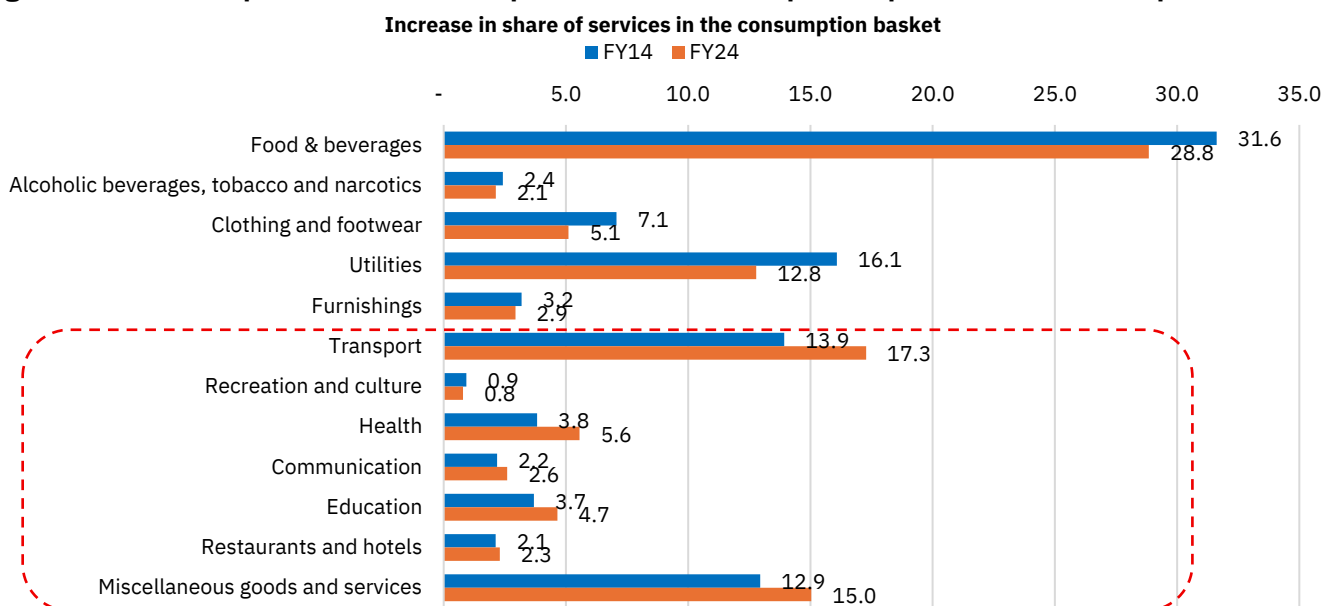
Households' consumption and saving

Consumption pattern has shifted toward services...: Over the past decade, India's household consumption patterns have undergone a noticeable shift, with a growing share of spending being directed toward services rather than goods. Spending on essentials such as food and beverages declined from 31.6% in FY14 to 28.8% in FY24, while clothing and footwear and utilities also saw a fall in their respective shares—from 7.1% to 5.1% and 16.1% to 12.8% respectively, indicating a relative reduction in expenditure on

basic goods and necessities. Services have gained prominence with health expenditure increasing notably from 3.8% to 5.6%, reflecting both rising awareness and costs. Education also saw an uptick in its share in the consumption basket from 3.7% to 4.7%. Moreover, spending on transport rose sharply from 13.9% to 17.3%, possibly reflecting greater mobility and vehicle ownership. Similarly, miscellaneous goods and services, a broad category that includes personal care, financial services, and insurance, increased from 12.9% to 15.0%.

This reallocation of household spending from goods to services suggests rising income levels, urbanisation, and changing lifestyle preferences. As households meet their basic consumption needs, discretionary spending on services tends to increase—a trend consistent with a maturing consumption economy.

Figure 145: Sub-component wise share of personal final consumption expenditure (% current prices)



Source: MOSPI, NSE EPR Notes: 1) Utilities include housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels 2) Furnishings also include household equipment and routine household maintenance 3) Transport includes purchase of vehicles, operation of personal transport equipment and transport services 4) Miscellaneous goods and services include personal care, personal effects, insurance, financial services and other services.

Figure 146: Break-up of consumption based on durability (% current prices) – FY14

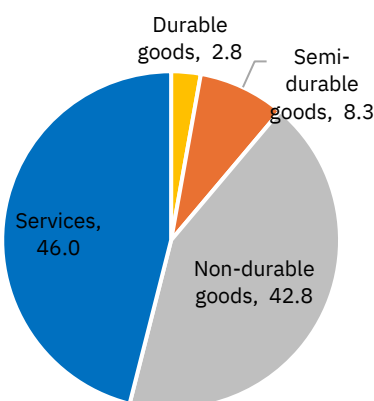
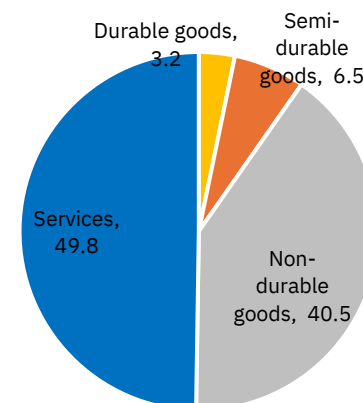


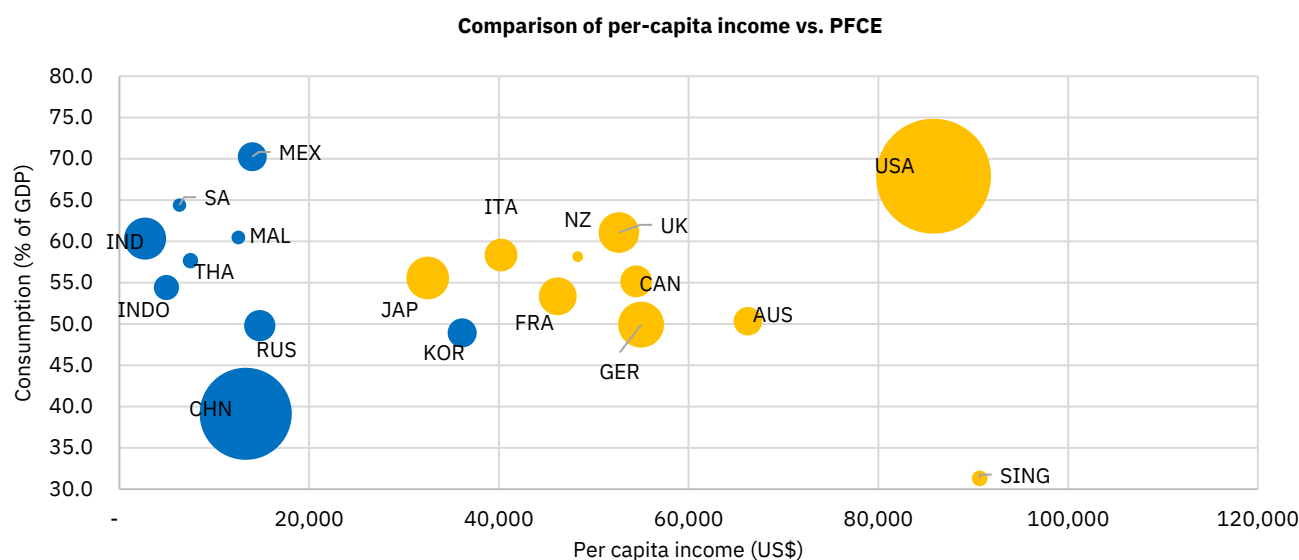
Figure 147: Break-up of consumption based on durability (% current prices) – FY24



Source: MOSPI, NSE EPR.

...with consumption share remaining high relative to income levels: India, with a per capita income (PCI) of less than US\$ 3,000 annually, has a relatively high consumption share of 60.3% of GDP — similar to emerging economies like Malaysia and South Africa, and significantly higher than China's 39.1% despite China's PCI being nearly five times larger. emerging economy patterns. For India, the high consumption share reflects the early stage of its development cycle, where domestic demand is a key growth driver. Among advanced economies, the consumption share tends to be lower as income levels rise, with countries like Germany, France, and Japan in the 50–55% range, and Singapore at just 31.3% despite having one of the highest PCIs. This suggests that rising income often corresponds with a declining share of consumption in GDP due to higher savings, investment and marginal propensity to consume arguments. The United States is a notable outlier, combining a very high PCI (\$85,812) with a consumption share in GDP of 67.9%, closer to emerging market economies, reflecting cultural, demographic and institutional factors.

Figure 148: Comparison of per-capita income (nominal) vs. PFCE (% of GDP)



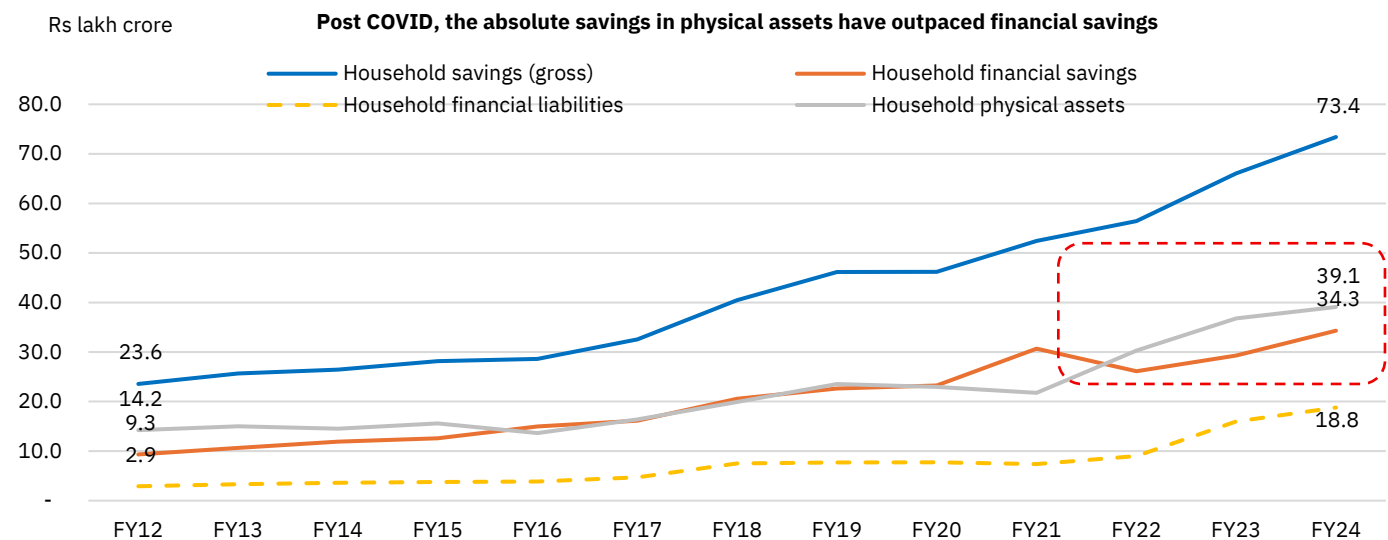
Source: World Bank, IMF, NSE EPR Notes: 1) Country names: MEX= Mexico, USA = United States of America, SA = South Africa, UK = United Kingdom, MAL= Malaysia, IND = India, ITA = Italy, NZ = New Zealand, THA = Thailand, JAP = Japan, CAN = Canada, INDO = Indonesia, FRA = France, AUS = Australia, GER = Germany, RUS = Russian Federation, KOR = South Korea, CHN = Mainland China, SING = Singapore, 2) The blue shade represents emerging market economies based on the MSCI Emerging Market Index while the yellow shade represents the advanced economies based on the MSCI World Index 3) Size of the bubble denotes nominal GDP of respective country 4) Consumption as a share of GDP is sourced from World Bank and the data pertains to 2023 barring for New Zealand and Japan, which is available till 2022. 5) Consumption (% of GDP) is defined by World Bank as the market value of all goods and services, including durable products purchased by households. A detailed definition can be found [here](#). 5) Per capita income (PCI and nominal GDP has been sourced from the IMF and the data pertains to 2024

Gross household savings have grown at an average pace of 12% during FY22-FY24...

Aggregate household gross savings rose steadily from Rs 23.6 lakh crore in FY12 to Rs 73.4 lakh crore in FY24, reflecting rising incomes, financial inclusion, and evolving savings behavior. The average growth in gross household savings has improved marginally from 10.6% during FY14-FY19 to 12% during FY22-FY24. In the years preceding the pandemic (FY17–FY20), financial and physical savings moved in relative alignment. However, post-COVID, this alignment broke down, with a divergence in favor of physical assets. From FY21 onwards, households significantly increased investments in physical assets driven by relatively low interest rates, rising property demand and healthy pace of urbanization. Despite the increase in absolute value of savings in physical assets, the share in the household saving basket has marginally declined from 54% in FY14 to 52% in FY24. Nonetheless, the savings in physical assets still account for nearly half of the

savings pool for households. Specifically in the case of financial savings, there seems to be a shift from deposits to mutual funds, PF and pension and claims on Government (i.e small saving schemes), indicating deeper financialization.

Figure 149: Trends in household savings



Source: MOSPI, NSE EPR Notes: 1) The figures captured above are all “flow” variables measured over a period i.e annually in this case and does not refer to the “stock”/“outstanding” value at a given point in time 2) Household financial savings and liabilities are at gross level. 3) Household physical assets are defined as the net addition to physical assets of the households, comprising investment in fixed assets of construction and machinery & equipment. We have also included savings in gold and silver at the aggregate level.

Figure 150: Break-up of Household gross savings in FY14 (% share)

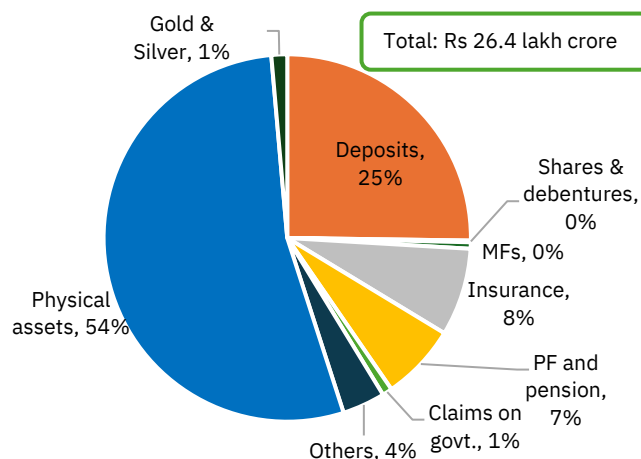
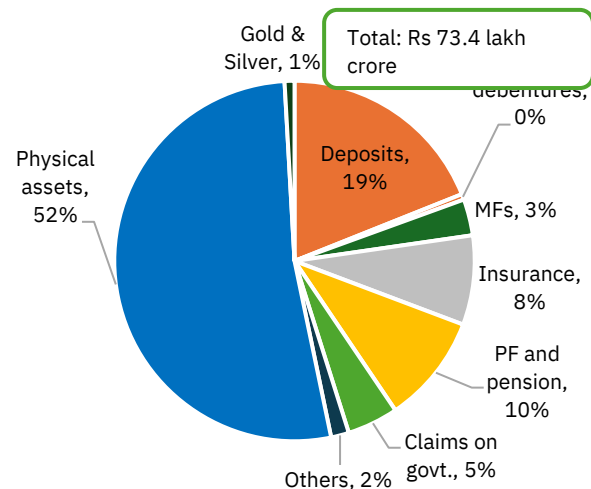


Figure 151: Break-up of Household gross savings in FY24 (% share)

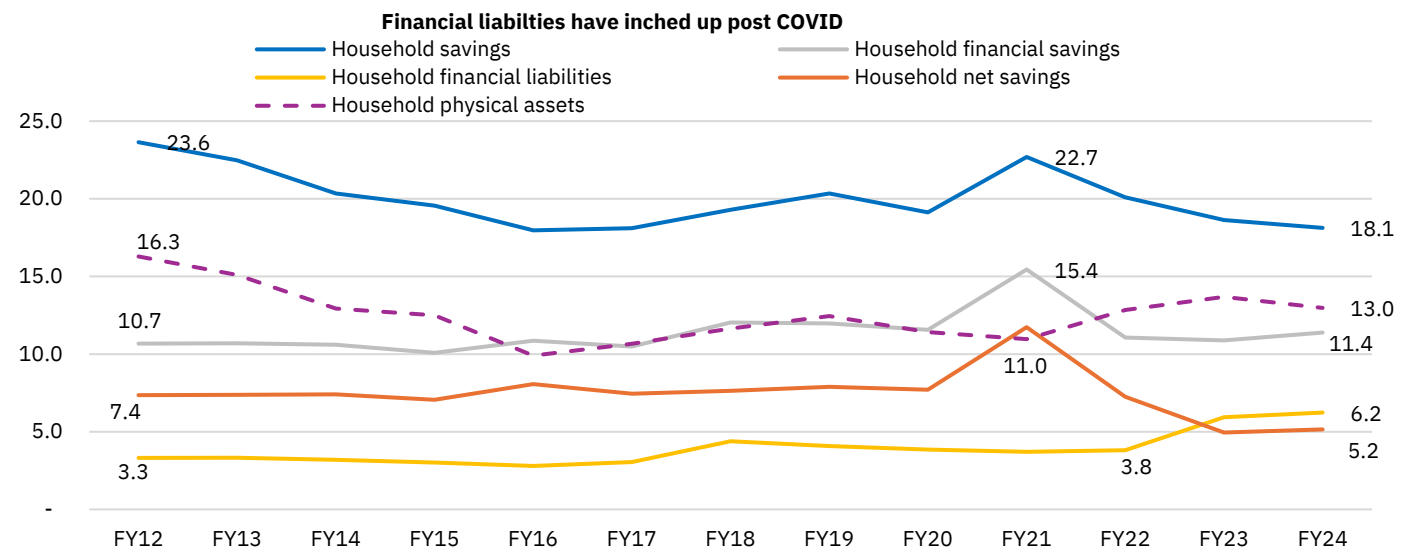


Source: MOSPI, NSE EPR Notes: 1) Claims on government include investments in government securities, small saving schemes and other schemes of the Government

... but net financial savings (% of GDP) has fallen as financial liabilities rose: Between FY12 and FY20, India’s net household financial savings remained relatively stable, ranging between 7% and 8% of GDP. In FY21, this figure surged temporarily to 11.7%, driven by pandemic-induced precautionary savings and reduced opportunities for spending or borrowing. In the years following the pandemic, net financial savings declined steadily, reaching just 5.2% of GDP in FY24, well below pre-COVID averages. This decline can partly be attributed to the decline in household financial savings (% of GDP) and a sharp increase in household financial liabilities, rising from 3.7% of GDP in FY21 to 6.2% in FY24. Post COVID, household financial liabilities have nearly tripled from

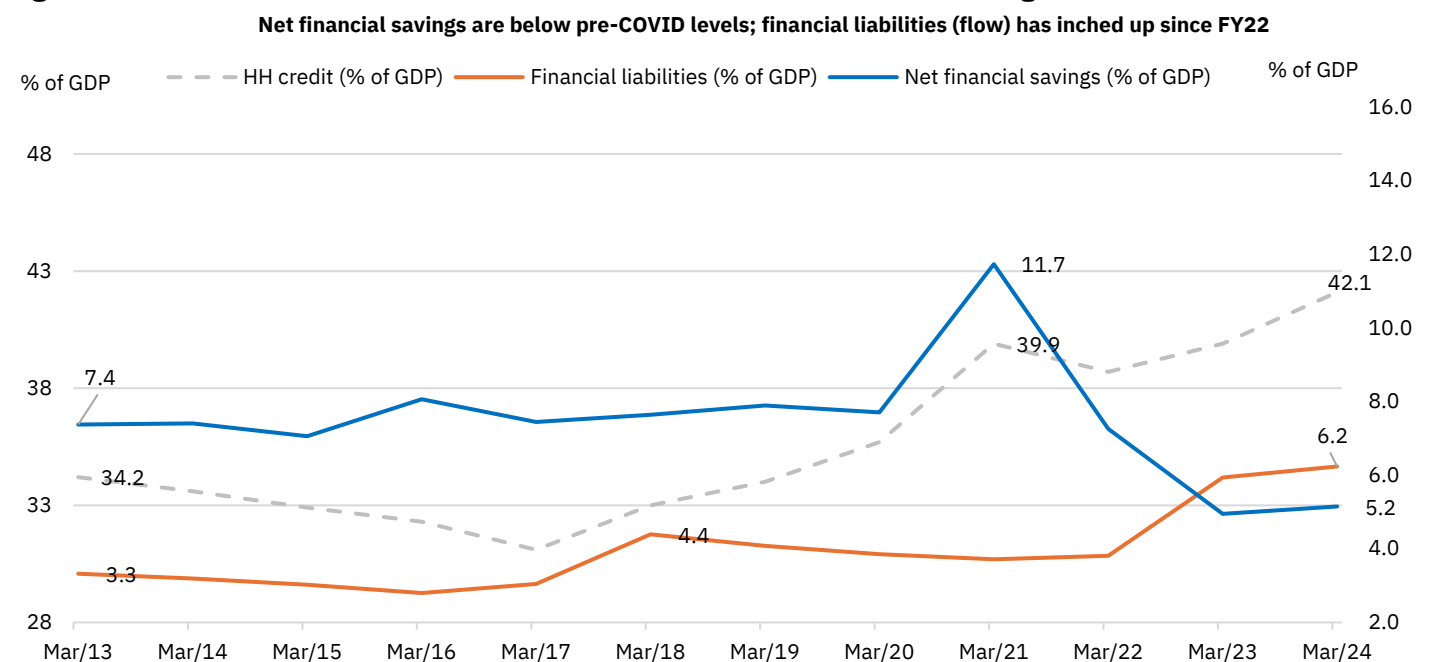
Rs 7.4 lakh crore in FY21 to Rs 18.8 lakh crore in FY24, which has compressed net financial savings from a peak of Rs 23.3 lakh crore in FY21 to just Rs 15.5 lakh crore in FY24. At the same time, household credit has expanded meaningfully, from remaining stable at 32-35% of GDP during FY13 to FY20 to witness a marked increase to 39.9% in FY21 and further to 42.1% in FY24. The post-COVID developments in net financial savings, financial liabilities coincide with a notable recovery in private consumption — with an average growth of 6.7% during FY23-FY25 — pointing towards consumption partly driven by credit.

Figure 152: Trends in aggregate household savings and liabilities (% of GDP)



Source: MOSPI, NSE EPR. Notes: 1) Household physical assets are calculated as the sum of savings in physical assets and gold, silver.

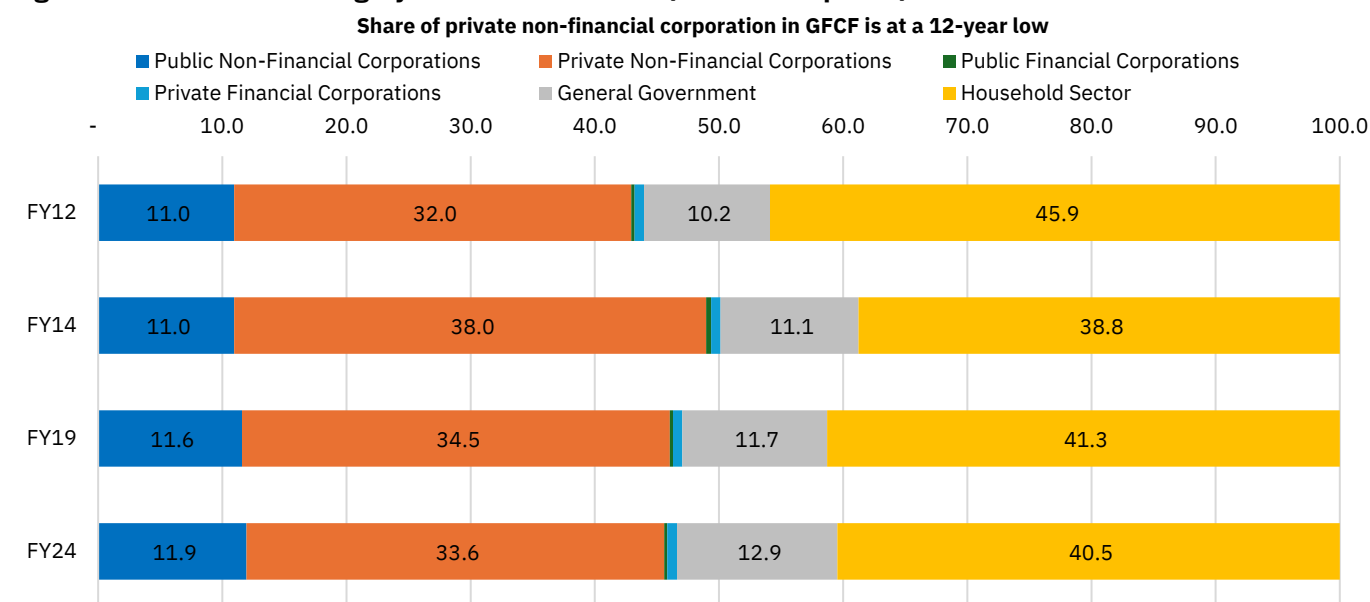
Figure 153: Household credit vs. financial liabilities (flow) and net financial savings



Source: MOSPI, BIS, NSE EPR.

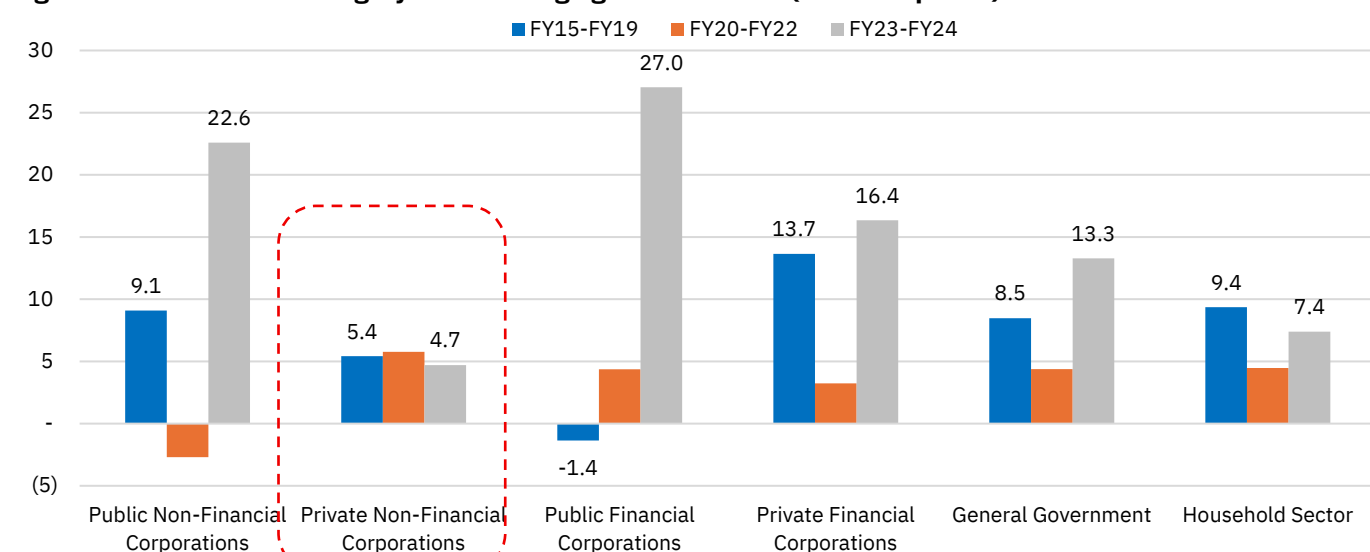
Investment has primarily been led by Government and Households...: Data suggests that while the private corporate sector has taken a cautious approach, Government capex and household investment have provided resilience to India's investment cycle during the last decade. The share of private non-financial corporations in Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) has declined steadily in recent years, falling to a 12-year low of 33.6% in FY24, down from a peak of 40.3% in FY16, reflecting weakened global demand amidst lingering global uncertainty (including geopolitical risks) and rising input costs. The share of the general Government in GFCF has improved from 10.2% in FY12 to 12.9% in FY24, driven by a sustained public capex push, especially in infrastructure, transport, and defense. At the same time, the household sector's share in GFCF has also risen in recent years, from 32.7% in FY16 to 40.5% in FY24, indicating continued investment in residential real estate and construction, partly supported by low-interest home loans, improved housing demand, and Government support towards making housing affordable.

Figure 154: Institution category-wise share of GFCF (% constant prices)

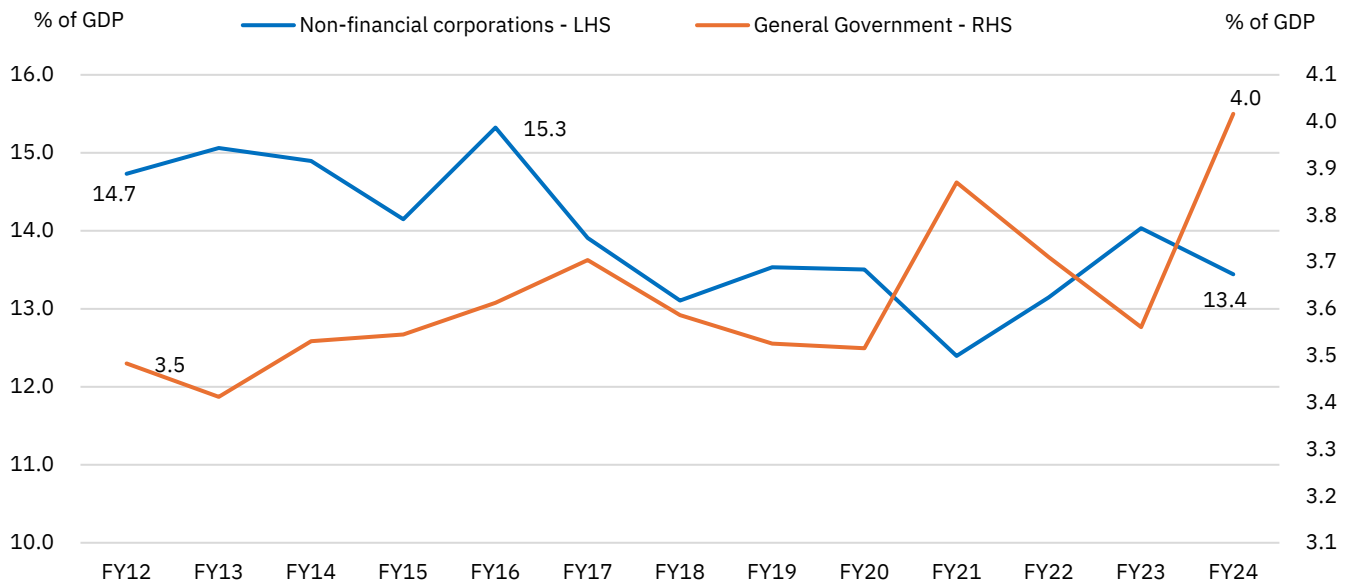


Source: MOSPI, NSE EPR.

Figure 155: Institution category-wise average growth in GFCF (constant prices)



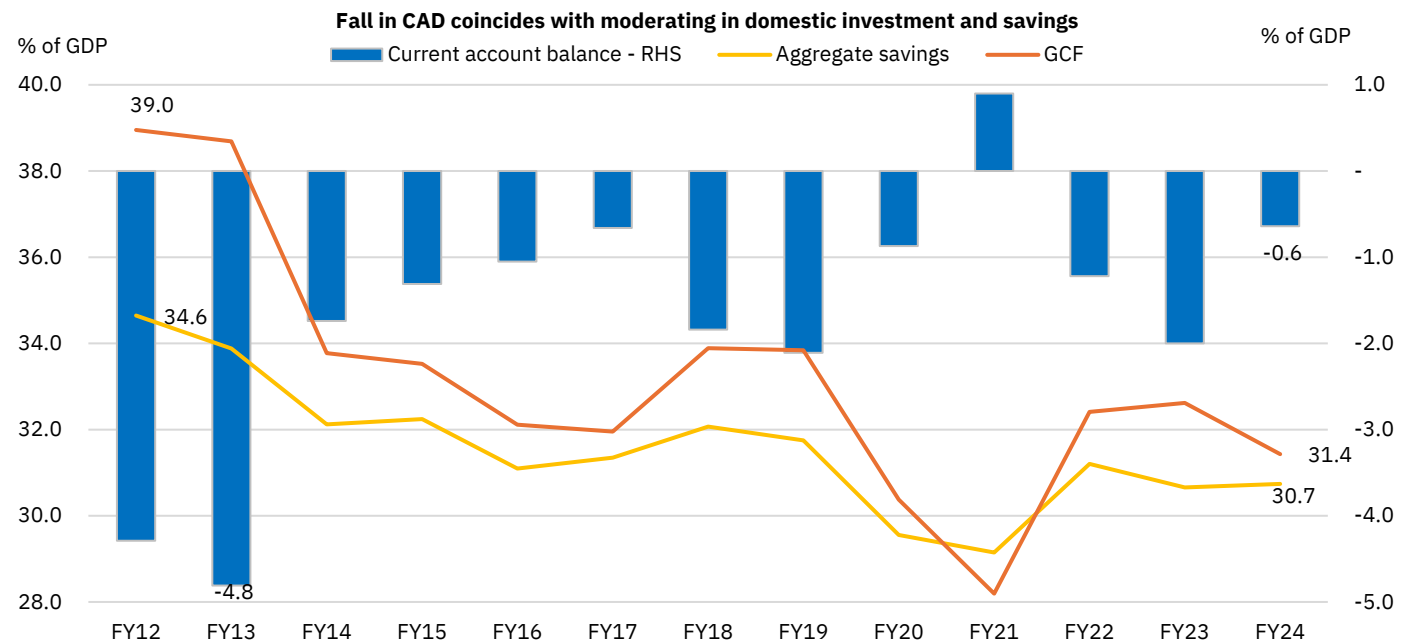
Source: MOSPI, NSE EPR

Figure 156: Trends in GFCF for non-financial corporation and general government (% of GDP)


Source: MOSPI, NSE EPR.

... while CAD has been manageable due to both fall in investments and savings:

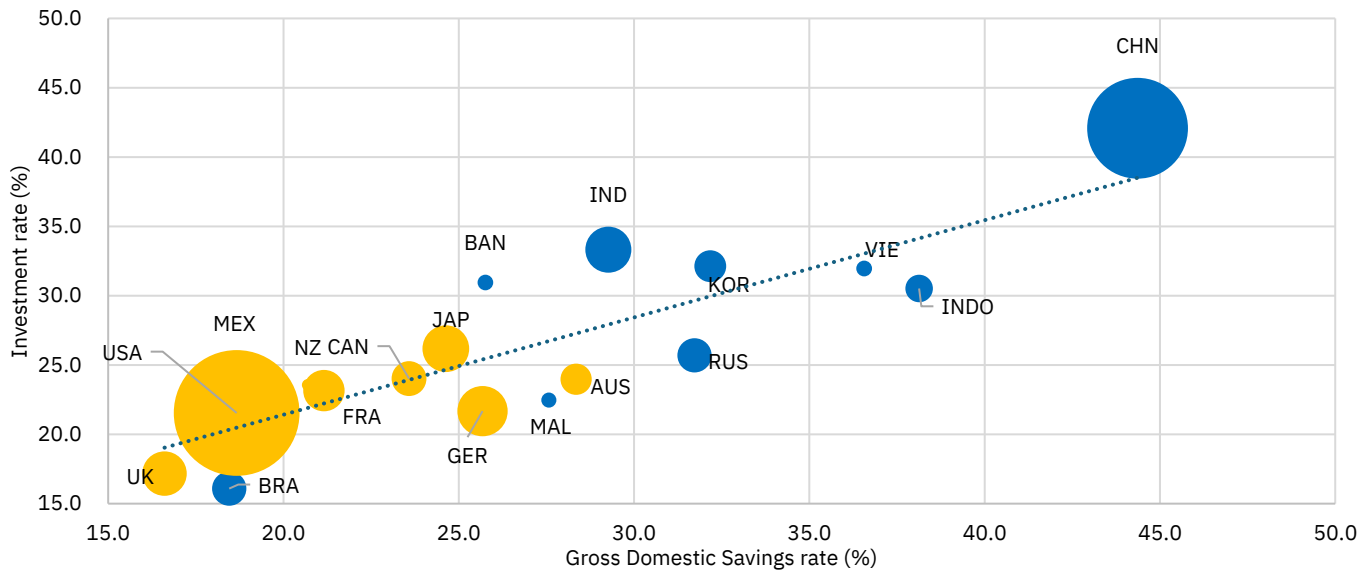
India's current account deficit (CAD) has moderated significantly over the past decade, declining from a peak of 4.8% of GDP in FY13, during the external sector crisis episode, to a more manageable 0.6% in FY24. However, this improvement in CAD is not driven by a surge in domestic savings, but rather by a broad-based decline in both investment and savings rates in the economy. Between FY12 and FY24, aggregate savings fell from 34.6% to 30.7% of GDP, while gross capital formation declined from 39.0% to 31.4%.

Figure 157: Trends in aggregate savings, gross capital formation and current account balance


Source: MOSPI, NSE EPR Notes: 1) Negative values for current account balance stands for deficit and positive for surplus 2) GCF stands for Gross capital formation which is a sum of gross fixed capital formation, valuables and changes in stocks.

Figure 158: Cross-country comparison of investment rate vs. savings rate

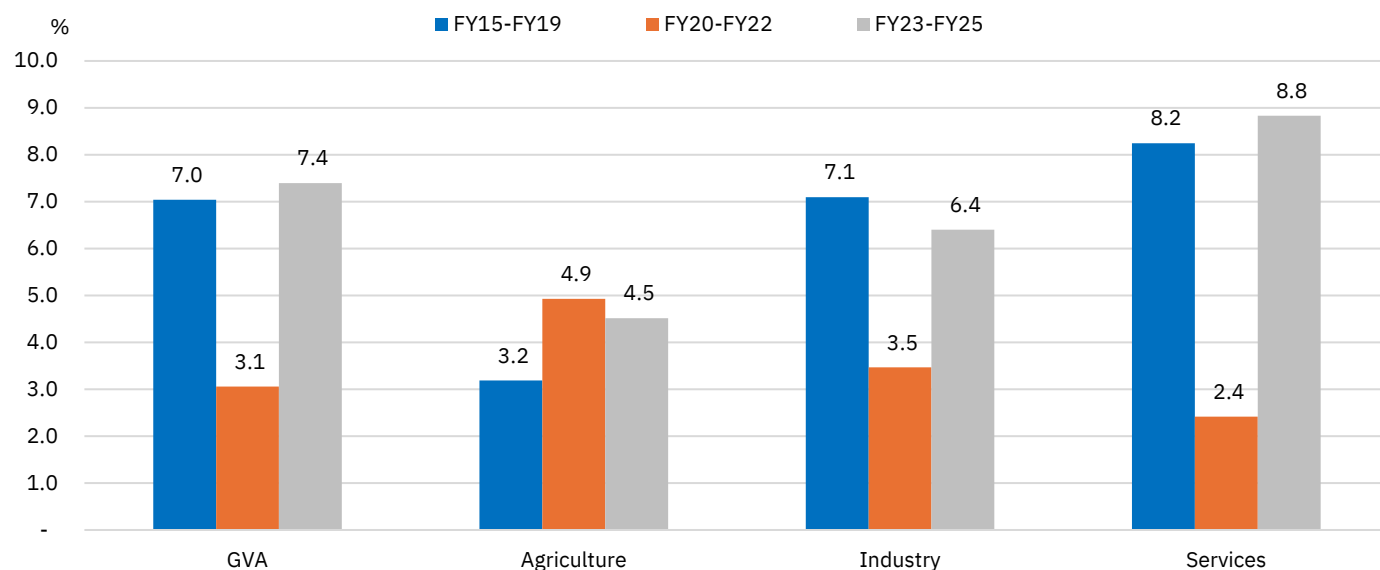
India's investment rate is relatively better placed compared to peer and advanced economies



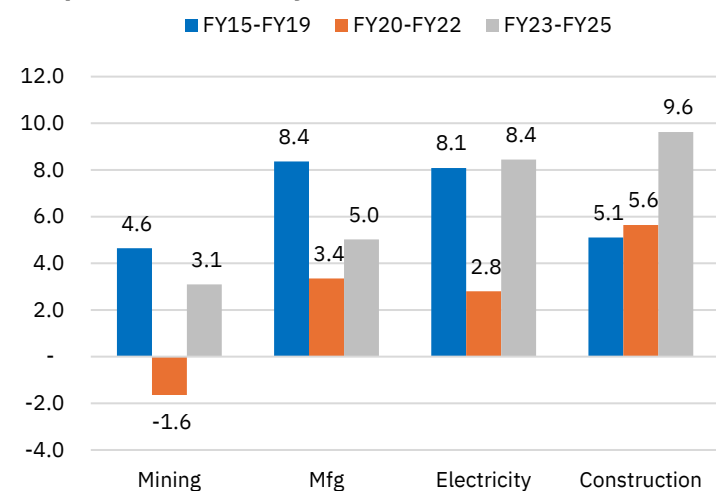
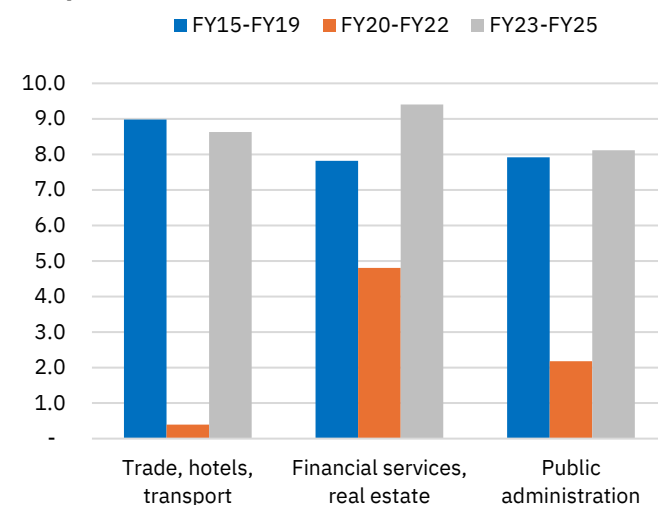
Source: World Bank, IMF, NSE EPR Notes: 1) Country names: MEX= Mexico, USA = United States of America, UK = United Kingdom, MAL= Malaysia, IND = India, ITA = Italy, NZ = New Zealand, THA = Thailand, JAP = Japan, CAN = Canada, INDO = Indonesia, FRA = France, AUS = Australia, GER = Germany, RUS = Russian Federation, KOR = South Korea, CHN = Mainland China, SING = Singapore 2) The blue shade represents emerging market economies based on the MSCI Emerging Market Index while the yellow shade represents the advanced economies based on the MSCI World Index 3) Size of the bubble denotes nominal GDP of respective country 4) Gross domestic savings rate is sourced from World Bank and is defined as GDP less final consumption expenditure (total consumption). 5) Investment rate is the gross capital formation (% of GDP) as defined by the World Bank.

Analysis of the GVA segment

GVA growth has been primarily led by services...: India's GVA growth has rebounded strongly in the FY23–FY25 period, averaging 7.4%, higher than the pre-pandemic average (FY15–FY19) of 7%. The service sector continues to remain the key driver, growing at 8.8% during FY23–FY25, after being severely impacted during the pandemic, when it recorded an average growth of 2.4% during FY20–FY22. Within services, segments like financial services, real estate and professional services (9.4%) and trade, hotels, transport, communication and broadcasting (8.6%) have led to the recovery, benefiting from strong domestic demand and post-COVID normalization. Industry growth, while recovering to 6.4% during FY23–FY25 from the subdued 3.5% seen during FY20–FY22, has been driven primarily by construction (9.6%) and electricity (8.4%), reflecting public infrastructure push and increased energy demand. In contrast, the manufacturing sector, which had been a strong performer in the pre-pandemic years (8.4% in FY15–FY19), has lagged behind, averaging just 5.0% growth during FY23–FY25—indicating heightened global uncertainty, subdued global demand and elevated input costs.

Figure 159: Trends in average growth in GVA and its sub-components during various phases


Source: MOSPI, NSE EPR Notes: 1) Industry defined here includes mining, manufacturing, electricity and construction 2) The FY25 numbers used here are part of the provisional estimates released by MOSPI in May'2025 and are not part of the National Account Statistics -2025

Figure 160: Trends in average growth in sub-components of industry GVA

Figure 161: Trends in average growth in sub-components of services GVA


Source: MOSPI, NSE EPR. Notes: 1) The FY25 numbers used here are part of the provisional estimates released by MOSPI in May'2025 and are not part of the National Account Statistics -2025.

...Manufacturing share has remained unchanged weighed by food, textiles and metals:

Over the past decade, the industry sector has maintained a relatively stable share of around 30-31% of India's GVA (constant prices), but with notable shifts within. Manufacturing, the largest component within industry, has maintained a relatively steady share of 17-18% of GVA over the period FY14-FY24. Within manufacturing, however, some segments have shown resilience—machinery and equipment recorded strong post-pandemic rebounds, likely linked to the infrastructure cycle and capital goods revival. On the other hand, textiles, metals and food processing have underperformed.

In contrast, the agriculture sector — while continuing its long-term decline in GVA share (from 18.5% in FY12 to 14.7% in FY24) remained stable in terms of growth, averaging 4.5% in the post-pandemic period (FY23-FY24). Within agriculture, there has been a shift

in composition: the share of crops in agri-GVA declined steadily (from 64% in FY12 to 54% in FY24), while livestock's contribution rose sharply (from 22.6% to 30.7% of agri-GVA), reflecting greater diversification and non-farm rural activity.

Table 59: Sub-component wise break-up of GVA (constant prices)

Sectors	FY14	FY19	FY24	FY14- FY19	FY20- FY22	FY23- FY24	FY14	FY24
	% share in GVA			Average growth (%)			% share subcomponents	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17.8	14.8	14.7	3.2	4.9	4.5		
Crops	11.4	8.2	7.9	0.3	3.8	4.2	64.4	53.8
Livestock	4.0	4.2	4.5	8.3	6.7	5.2	22.6	30.7
Forestry and logging	1.5	1.3	1.2	4.4	4.1	1.5	8.2	8.0
Fishing and aquaculture	0.8	1.0	1.1	10.3	7.3	7.1	4.8	7.4
Mining and quarrying	2.9	2.6	2.0	4.6	-1.6	3.3		
Manufacturing	17.2	18.3	17.5	8.4	3.4	5.3		
Food Products, Beverages and Tobacco	1.7	2.0	1.5	11.2	-6.8	8.2	9.8	8.6
Textiles, Apparel and Leather Products	2.4	2.4	1.9	7.0	2.1	-0.8	13.9	10.9
Metal Products	3.1	2.6	2.6	4.2	11.6	-1.7	17.8	14.9
Machinery and Equipment	3.6	4.6	4.7	12.4	-1.0	16.3	20.8	26.7
Other Manufactured Goods	6.5	6.8	6.8	8.2	6.1	3.8	37.7	38.9
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	2.2	2.3	2.4	8.1	2.8	9.7		
Construction	8.8	8.1	8.9	5.1	5.6	9.8		
Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	11.4	13.4	12.4	10.6	-0.7	11.3		
Trade & repair services	10.4	12.3	11.1	10.7	-0.1	8.8	91.1	89.9
Hotels & restaurants	1.0	1.1	1.3	9.3	-3.6	47.3	8.9	10.1
Transport, storage, comm. & broadcasting services	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.1	2.6	7.2		
Railways	0.8	0.7	0.6	4.5	-2.9	12.8	11.9	10.2
Road transport	3.3	3.3	2.9	6.8	3.8	4.2	48.7	46.5
Water transport	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.2	1.2	7.8	1.2	1.5
Air transport	0.1	0.1	0.1	15.6	-2.2	37.4	0.7	1.0
Services incidental to transport	0.8	0.7	0.6	5.0	-1.5	8.9	11.4	10.1
Storage	0.1	0.1	0.1	27.1	10.5	5.9	0.8	2.0
Communication & services related to broadcasting	1.7	1.5	1.8	5.0	6.5	9.5	25.3	28.7
Financial services	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.6	3.1	8.2		
Real estate, dwelling ownership, professional svcs.	14.2	15.4	17.6	8.8	5.5	11.4		
Public administration and defense	5.6	5.7	5.3	7.2	2.6	4.3		
Other services	6.6	7.1	7.1	8.5	2.0	10.5		
GVA	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.0	3.1	7.9		

Source: MOSPI, NSE EPR.

Shift towards high-value manufacturing is evident: While overall growth in manufacturing has moderated, there are emerging signs of transformation. High-value sectors such as pharmaceuticals, electrical equipment, and transport equipment have witnessed strong growth in the last decade, reflecting a gradual shift toward more technology-intensive manufacturing.

In contrast, performance in some core manufacturing segments has been uneven. Basic iron and steel, which remains a dominant sub-sector, has seen volatility and subdued performance, with average growth turning negative in FY23-FY24. Similarly, average growth in the precious and non-ferrous metals segment contracted sharply in FY23-FY24, pointing to weak global demand and high-cost pressures. Meanwhile, the textile and apparel sector, a traditional source of employment and exports, continues to face

significant challenges. The share of textiles has declined from 73.5% in FY14 to 69.7% in FY24, with meagre average growth of just 0.4% over FY20–24, reflecting intensifying global competition. Together, these trends highlight the dual nature of Indian manufacturing—while high-tech and capital-intensive segments are gaining traction, labour-intensive and commodity-linked industries continue to underperform

Table 60: Sub-component wise share and average growth of manufacturing sector (constant prices)

	% sub-component share			Average growth		
	FY14	FY19	FY24	FY23-FY24	FY20-FY24	FY15-FY24
Manufacture of food products, beverages & tobacco						
Meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils & fats	12.8	12.3	11.1	-2.2	-2.5	4.9
Dairy products	7.5	5.9	6.5	3.0	0.8	3.4
Grain mill products, animal feeds	18.1	15.9	19.6	6.7	3.8	6.0
Other food products	33.3	44.9	38.4	9.4	-3.0	7.7
Beverages	13.0	12.1	16.3	26.3	6.4	8.0
Tobacco products	15.2	8.9	8.1	3.4	-2.8	-1.6
Manufacture of textiles, apparel & leather products						
Textiles, cotton ginning	73.5	71.4	69.7	-2.0	0.4	3.2
Wearing apparel, except custom tailoring	17.4	18.3	19.5	3.9	3.2	5.6
Leather and related products	9.1	10.3	10.8	2.8	2.8	6.3
Manufacture of metal & metal products						
Basic iron & steel, casting of iron & steel	61.1	58.2	60.0	-3.8	7.9	6.8
Basic precious & non-ferrous metals, casting of non-ferrous metals	11.5	13.0	11.4	-12.2	5.2	7.3
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	27.4	28.8	28.6	14.2	5.4	5.0
Manufacture of machinery & equipment						
Computer, electronic & optical products	11.5	8.8	9.0	7.1	6.2	6.7
Electronic component, consumer electronics, magnetic & optical media	5.3	3.8	4.3	11.8	8.9	7.3
Computer and peripheral equipment	3.0	1.0	0.6	-14.8	-4.7	-4.4
Communication equipment	1.4	1.8	2.4	14.4	12.5	22.9
Optical and electronics products n.e.c	1.8	2.1	1.7	-0.7	1.6	8.8
Electrical equipment	14.7	12.6	13.6	19.0	7.6	8.4
Machinery and equipment n.e.c	26.5	26.5	26.6	14.7	5.9	8.7
Transport equipment	35.7	43.3	41.7	19.4	5.6	10.9
Manufacture of coke, petroleum, rubber, chemical and related products						
Coke & refined petroleum products	29.5	22.4	23.2	19.4	11.0	7.6
Chemical & chemical products except pharma, medicinal & botanical products	22.2	20.8	24.7	-0.3	9.9	7.7
Pharmaceutical; medicinal chemicals and botanical products	18.4	21.9	20.9	2.4	5.1	7.9
Rubber & plastic products	11.4	13.9	13.5	6.9	5.4	8.4
Other non-metallic mineral products	18.6	21.0	17.7	3.1	2.4	6.0

Source: MOSPI, NSE EPR Note: In the average growth segment, red shade stands for negative growth, yellow for positive growth greater than 0% and less than 5% while green stands for positive growth more than 5%

Table 61: GVA to output ratio across key sectors (constant prices %)

Sectors	FY14	FY19	FY24
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.2	79.7	79.0
Mining and quarrying	53	63	60
Manufacturing	21.5	23.6	20.3
Electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services	35.6	39.6	39.6
Construction	36.5	36.4	36.4
Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	67.4	68.3	65.3
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	42.8	42.4	43.7
Financial services	75.6	71.5	70.2
Real estate, ownership of dwelling and professional services	74.0	76.0	74.1
Public administration and defense	75.5	77.4	75.8
Other Services	69.4	72.6	72.9

Source: MOSPI, NSE EPR.

Telecom, professional services, education and health have seen healthy growth:

Telecom remains the largest communication sub-sector (~ 3/5th share in the sub-sector) and has rebounded with 12% growth in the last five years driven by increased data usage, digital adoption, and investments in network infrastructure. Information technology (IT) services now contribute 38%, up from 25% in FY14 thanks to rising global demand and digital transformation. In financial services, while traditional monetary financial institutions (like banks) continue to dominate (with a stable ~55% share), the rise of financial auxiliaries—including fintech firms, payment platforms, and tech-driven NBFCs—has been remarkable. Their growth has surged to over 21% in the last two years, highlighting India's increasing financial digitization and formalization. The other services category—primarily made up of education, health, social work—has seen steady expansion, accounting for 80% of the group in FY24 (vs. 71% in FY14 and FY19). This highlights rising private and public spending in these two areas post COVID-19 pandemic. The services sector in India is undergoing structural transformation, driven by tech, digital finance, logistics, and professional services, alongside rising prominence of utilities, education, and health.

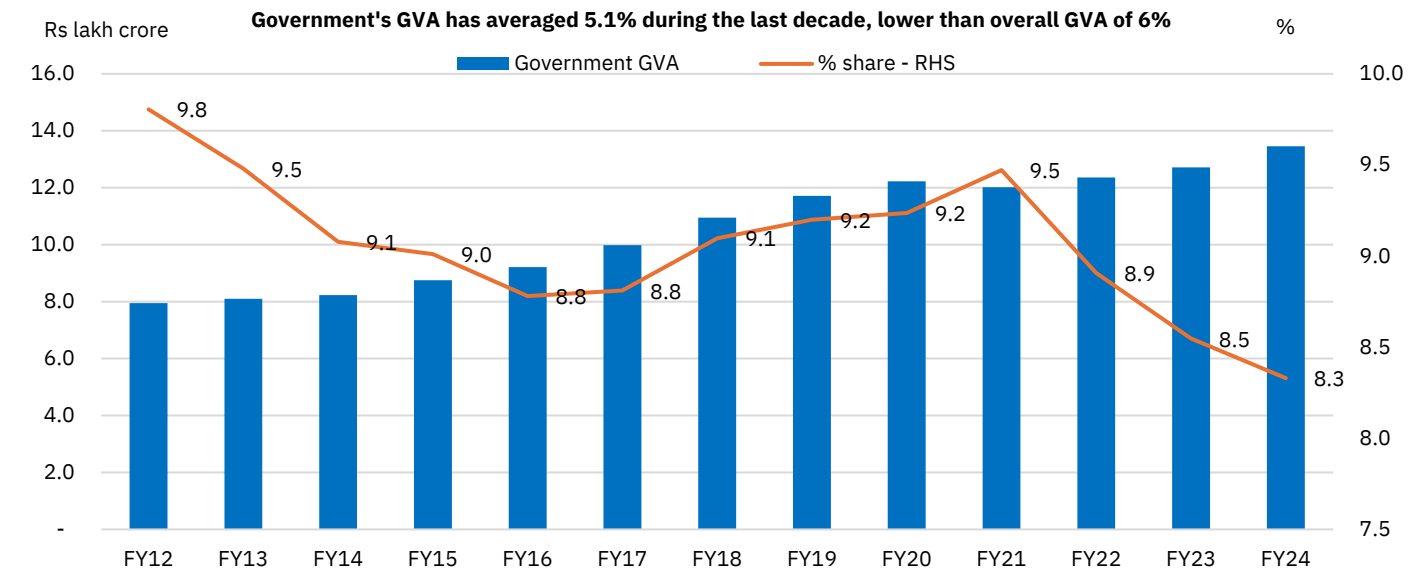
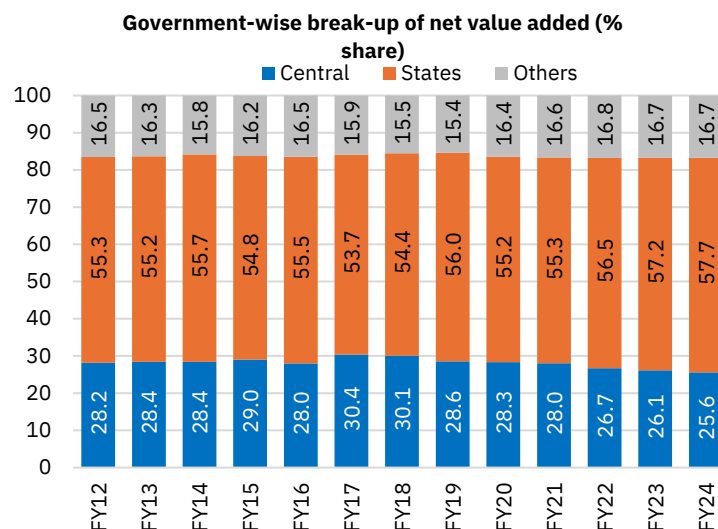
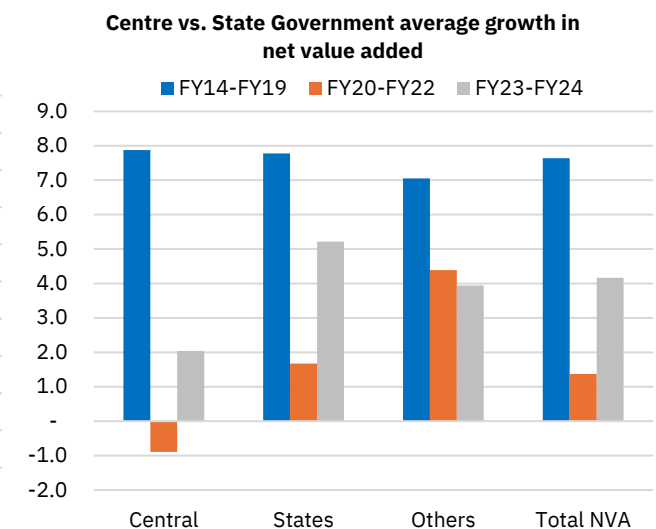
Table 62: Share of sub-components in the broad heads of GVA

	FY14	FY19	FY24	FY15- FY24	FY20- FY24	FY23- FY24
Segment	% sub-component share			Average growth		
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services						
Electricity	76.6	75.3	75.8	6.8	5.8	11.2
Gas	7.1	5.7	4.1	1.4	-1.0	-2.0
Water supply	9.2	11.3	12.0	9.8	6.8	6.9
Remediation & other utility services	7.1	7.7	8.1	8.1	6.4	8.7
Storage, Communication & Services Related To Broadcasting						
Storage	3.1	6.4	6.5	17.9	8.6	5.9
Post & Courier	10.9	13.3	11.1	6.8	4.1	7.9
Telecommunication	66.5	50.9	61.9	6.3	12.0	10.8
Cable operators, recording, publishing & broadcasting services	19.4	29.4	20.5	7.8	0.7	7.0
Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings And Professional Services						
Real estate	4.8	4.7	4.1	7.0	5.0	12.6
Ownership of dwellings	48.9	37.6	30.4	3.2	3.3	4.1
Information and computer related services	24.6	32.5	37.9	13.2	11.1	13.7
Professional, scientific & technical services including R & D	2.3	2.6	2.9	10.6	10.5	10.6
Administrative & support service activities and other professional services	19.4	22.5	24.7	11.3	10.3	18.4
Financial services						
Monetary Financial Institutions	57.8	54.3	56.1	5.1	5.8	9.3
Other Financial Intermediaries except ICPF and Non MMF Investment Funds	13.1	18.4	16.5	8.0	3.0	1.5
Financial auxiliaries	6.9	7.9	11.4	11.2	13.5	21.7
Captive Financial Institutions	9.0	8.2	6.1	1.6	-0.8	-1.7
Insurance Corporation and Pension Funds	13.3	11.2	9.8	3.3	3.7	10.2
Other services						
Community and social education	49.9	52.4	56.5	8.1	6.7	10.2
Health and social work	20.5	21.1	22.1	7.6	6.1	9.0
Services of membership organisations	1.7	1.9	1.1	4.5	-0.7	12.3
Arts, entertainment & recreation	3.8	4.1	4.1	11.0	11.7	23.1
Personal services including- washing, hair dressing, custom tailoring and funeral related services	21.2	18.6	14.6	3.9	2.0	12.2
Private household with employed person	2.8	1.9	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.8

Source: MOSPI, NSE EPR. Notes 1) The sector highlighted are the ones which have the highest sub-component share.

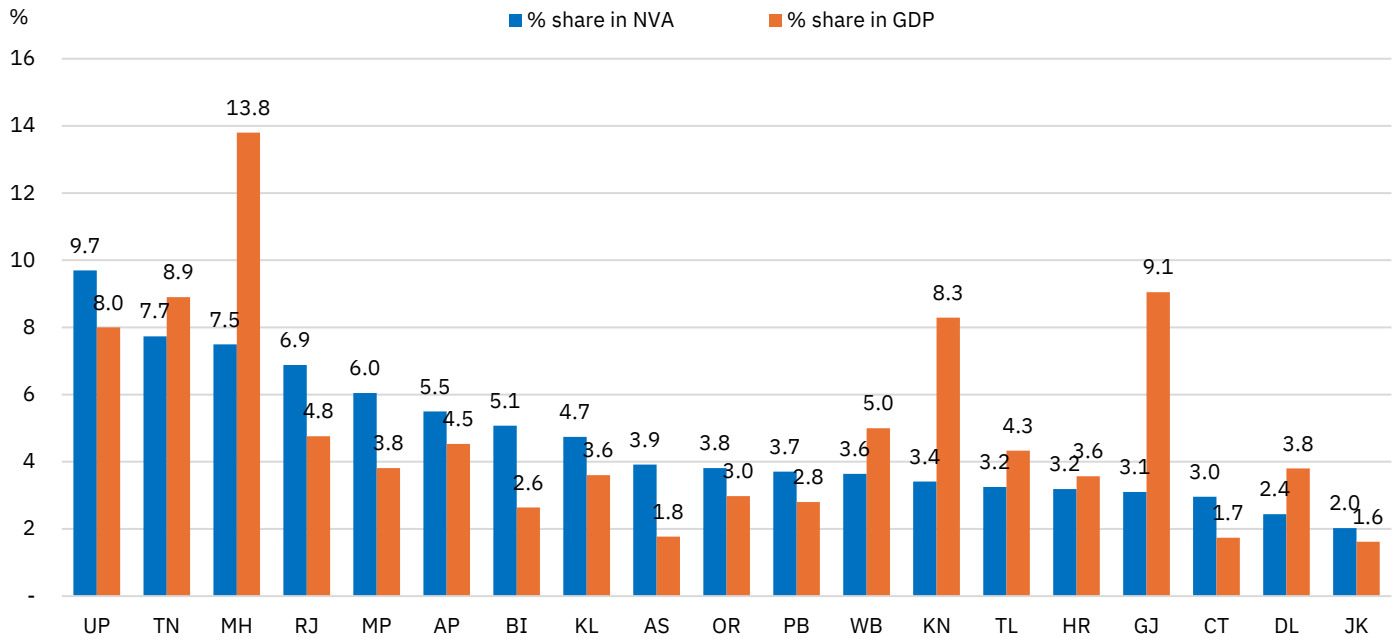
State Government's net value addition has grown significantly post COVID:

Government's GVA has increased steadily rising from Rs 7.9 lakh crore in FY12 to Rs 13.5 lakh crore in FY24, growth at an average pace of 4.5% during this period. However, its share in GVA has declined from 9.8% in FY12 to 8.3% in FY24, lowest since FY12, reflecting the larger role of the private sector in contributing to the country's GVA. An important structural feature within Government GVA is the predominant role of State Governments, which account for nearly 58% of total Government Net Value Added (NVA) in FY24, up from around 55% in FY12. In contrast, the central government's share has declined from 28.2% in FY12 to 25.6% in FY24.

Figure 162: Trends in Government GVA and share in overall GVA (constant prices)

Figure 163: Government-wise break-up of net value added (% share)

Figure 164: Centre vs. State Government average growth in net value added


Several states contribute significantly to public services than their share in GDP: A divergence emerges when comparing states' share in overall State Government's Net Value Added (NVA) with their share in GDP. Several states contribute significantly more to public services than their economic size would suggest. Economically large states (in terms of share of GDP) like Maharashtra (13.8% of GDP), Gujarat (9.1%), Tamil Nadu (8.9%) and Karnataka (8.3%) have a relatively lower share in overall State Government's NVA. One exception is Uttar Pradesh (8% of GDP) has the highest share in Government's NVA across all states at 9.7%. Some of the relatively mid-sized states like Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Kerala among others have a higher share in overall State Government's NVA, underscoring their significant role in the provision of public services.

Figure 165: State-wise share in total state's NVA vs. state's share in country's GDP



Source: MOSPI, CMIE States of India, NSE EPR Notes: 1) Full names of states: UP: Uttar Pradesh, TN: Tamil Nadu, MH: Maharashtra RJ: Rajasthan, MP: Madhya Pradesh, AP: Andhra Pradesh, BI: Bihar, KL: Kerala, AS: Assam, OR: Odisha, PB: Punjab, WB: West Bengal, KN: Karnataka, TL: Telangana, HR: Haryana, GJ: Gujarat, CT: Chhattisgarh, DL: Delhi, JK: Jharkhand

Insights

Markets, Institutions, and the Architecture of Economic Efficiency

We have five papers in the Insights section this month, four from the FT-50 journals, the very top of academic literature. Collectively, they underscore how institutional design, regulatory frameworks, and financial instruments shape market efficiency, risk allocation, and economic equity. Granting managerial autonomy in Indian state-owned enterprises led to significant improvements in firm-level investment and output, demonstrating that performance gains need not rely solely on privatisation. In the U.S., corporate and municipal bond markets reveal contrasting inefficiencies—while corporate bonds benefit from electronic trading under normal conditions but struggle during stress, the fragmented municipal bond market remains structurally costly due to opacity, weak enforcement, and misaligned incentives. The U.S. trade war highlighted the real income losses and regional inequality driven by politically motivated tariff structures. Meanwhile, India's introduction of electricity futures fills a longstanding gap in power sector reform, enabling generators, discoms, industries, and traders to hedge volatility and plan ahead. Together, these studies reinforce the importance of coherent regulation, transparent markets, and risk management tools in driving better outcomes across public finance, trade, and infrastructure sectors.

- **Degrees of freedom and performance:** Namrata Kala's study shows that granting strategic autonomy to profitable Indian SOEs under the 1997 reform led to higher value added, capex, and wages, though not productivity. Effects were strongest in firms with greater prior agency conflicts, indicating better alignment of decision-making and information. Reforms did not affect ownership, workforce mix, or managerial turnover, and implementation was partial. However, autonomy correlated with improved access to private financing, reflecting market confidence in empowered public firms.
- **The name's bond, corporate bond:** O'Hara and Zhou examine structural changes in the \$11 trillion US corporate bond market, which has shifted from dealer-driven to more retail- and ETF-oriented participation with greater use of electronic trading. Liquidity has improved under normal conditions—especially for large, investment-grade bonds via RFQ platforms—but remains fragile during stress, when dealer relationships regain importance. Post-2008 regulations (e.g., Dodd-Frank, Volcker Rule) curtailed dealer intermediation by limiting inventory capacity. Simultaneously, the growth of ETFs and mutual funds introduced redemption risks and volatility. Long-term investors like insurers help stabilize the market, as during COVID-19 when the Fed acted as a market maker of last resort. While market efficiency has improved in stable periods, its stress-time resilience remains limited.
- **Trade war and its origins:** Fajgelbaum, Goldberg, Kennedy, and Khandelwal assess the 2018–19 US trade war and find that tariffs cut targeted imports by 31.7% and triggered a 9.9% drop in exports due to retaliation. Costs were fully passed to consumers and firms, resulting in a \$51 billion burden and a net real income loss of \$7.2 billion. Tariff design favored swing counties, while retaliatory measures targeted Republican agricultural regions, exacerbating regional wage inequality. The paper concludes that trade policy was electorally motivated, not efficiency-driven, and warns that such protectionism—though modest in macro impact—can distort allocation, hurt consumers, and weaken supply chains.

- **Efficiency in the US Muni bond markets:** In the fourth paper, Griffin, Hirschey, and Kruger examine how entrenched frictions—opaque pricing, limited transparency, and misaligned incentives—make the \$4 trillion U.S. municipal bond market costly for investors and issuers. Retail participants, who hold ~65% of muni debt, face high trading costs (~1.1%) and inefficient pricing, while negotiated underwriting adds 13–17 bps over competitive bids. Tax advantages are poorly utilized due to investor mismatches. The authors call for regulatory reforms, including centralized trade reporting, markup transparency, competitive bidding, and better-aligned incentives to modernize the market and reduce costs.
- **Electricity futures:** India's power market lacks financial hedging tools despite being one of the largest in the world, and with significant spot price volatility. Electricity futures—enabled by a 2021 Supreme Court ruling assigning regulatory roles—fill this gap. These cash-settled contracts help generators, discoms, industries, and traders manage risk, stabilize cash flows, and plan ahead. A phased rollout (monthly to annual contracts, eventually options) with SEBI-CERC coordination is planned. Though early liquidity may be low, the initiative offers critical reform by integrating financial risk management into India's electricity ecosystem.

Highly cited research paper 1 in the field of Finance

The Impact of Managerial Autonomy on Firm Outcomes⁸

Namrata Kala ⁹

Research paper summary prepared by Economic Policy and Research, NSE

Previous academic research has largely concentrated on the agency conflict between majority and minority shareholders. To address this issue, prior studies have suggested that increasing ownership concentration or pursuing privatization can help mitigate agency problems between firms and their managers. Within this framework, it is commonly believed that government divestment from firms enhances organizational performance. However, this paper explores alternative mechanisms for improving firm performance that do not rely solely on reducing government ownership.

This paper argues that the allocation of decision-making authority plays a crucial role in mitigating agency problems and reducing information asymmetry. According to the canonical trade-off hypothesis, granting managers greater autonomy can align decision-making power with access to the best available information. However, this comes at the potential cost of managers pursuing their own objectives, which may diverge from those of the organization.

Moreover, delegation is ultimately subject to the discretion of the authority granting it, as it can be reversed or overridden. This renders the impact of formally allocated decision rights potentially ambiguous. Building on these insights, the author investigates how managerial autonomy influences decision-making and firm performance.

To examine this question, the authors focus on State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), also known as Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in India. These are government-owned organizations with both commercial and welfare objectives. Notably, SOEs rank among the largest firms globally, collectively representing nearly a quarter of the Fortune Global 500 and holding assets valued at over 50% of global GDP. Their operations reflect a hybrid mandate: they pursue private-sector goals such as profitability while simultaneously fulfilling government objectives, including job creation and public revenue generation.

The author employs natural experiments to analyze the impact of managerial autonomy on firm performance. Following the 1991 economic reforms, the Government of India began transitioning toward a free-market economy. In 1997, it introduced the "earned autonomy" policy, aimed at reducing political interference in the operations of SOEs, an issue widely regarded as a major obstacle to effective management. This policy also sought to make SOEs less reliant on government financing. As part of a broader strategy to reduce SOE losses, limit budgetary outlays for capital expenditure, and enhance profitability, the government implemented an autonomy program that was selectively granted to better-performing SOEs.

Under this policy, only profitable SOEs that met specific additional criteria were eligible for autonomy. If an SOE satisfied the requirements, its board of directors was granted autonomy over several strategic decisions. The policy established three levels of autonomy: Category III, Category II, and Category I.

- **Category III**, known as "Mini-Ratna Category II," was awarded to firms that had recorded profits for three consecutive years and maintained a positive net worth.
- **Category II**, or "Mini-Ratna Category I," required firms to meet the criteria of Category III and additionally report a profit of at least ₹300 million in any one of those three years.

⁸ Kala, N. (2024). The Impacts of Managerial Autonomy on Firm Outcomes. *Econometrica*, 92(6), 1777-1800.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.3982/ECTA19872>

⁹ Associate Professor in Applied Economics at the MIT Sloan School of Management.

- **Category I**, known as “Navratna,” represented the highest level of autonomy and was granted to firms that met the most stringent financial and performance benchmarks.

The eligibility criteria for autonomy were evolving in nature. Once an SOE met the requirements, it was required to apply to the relevant ministry for approval. Upon being granted autonomy, the SOE was also mandated to appoint at least three independent directors to its board. However, in practice, these positions often remained unfilled. For example, in 2003, only 11% of SOEs had independent directors in place.

If autonomy status was approved, managers gained authority over three key strategic areas: capital expenditure decisions, labor training and retirement schemes, and the ability to establish joint ventures and subsidiaries. After receiving autonomy, managers were only required to notify the government of their decisions, rather than seek prior approval. Importantly, once granted, the autonomy status remained valid without requiring firms to continuously meet the eligibility criteria each year.

The author utilized data from the Public Enterprise Survey Reports, published annually by the Department of Public Enterprises in India, covering the period from 1992 to 2009. The final sample comprised an average of 220 firms per year. Summary statistics indicate that 165 unique firms were reported during the entire period, of which 89 were eligible to apply for autonomy before 1997, and 67 of those eventually received it. In total, 77 distinct firms obtained autonomy at some point during the sample period.

Preliminary analysis reveals that the average SOE in the sample had a value added of approximately Rs 9.6 billion, capital assets worth about Rs 22.6 billion, and an average workforce of around 865 employees. Among the total sample, 47% of firms received autonomy, including 75% of those eligible before the introduction of the autonomy program.

To evaluate the impact of autonomy, the author employs a difference-in-differences (DiD) methodology. Firms are classified into treatment and control groups based on their profitability and net worth prior to the introduction of the autonomy policy in 1997. Specifically, a firm is assigned to the treatment group (i.e., Treatment = 1) if it reported profits for three consecutive years and maintained a positive net worth before 1997; otherwise, it is assigned to the control group (Treatment = 0).

The author first explored the relationship between autonomy and eligibility criteria. The author found that being eligible on a pre-program increases the probability of receiving autonomy by 60 percentage points. Additionally, the author found that pre-eligible firms are less likely to exit by 5.8 percentage points.

The author then examines the theoretical prediction that granting autonomy alters managerial decision-making, which in turn affects firm outcomes. The analysis shows that firms eligible to apply for autonomy prior to the program experienced a significant increase in performance indicators following the policy's implementation. Specifically, value added increased by approximately Rs 5.4 billion, while spending on salaries and benefits rose by over Rs 756 million. Capital expenditure (CAPEX) also increased by roughly Rs 11 billion among these firms.

However, the study finds no significant effect on productivity. Additionally, there was no change in the proportion of temporary employees, suggesting that SOEs did not shift their workforce composition toward more precarious or lower-cost labour following autonomy consistent with their broader social and employment objectives.

A possible explanation for the absence of productivity improvements is the alignment of SOEs' objectives with government goals. Since the autonomy policy was not designed to explicitly enhance firm productivity, but rather to reduce political interference and improve managerial decision-making, it is unsurprising that no significant productivity gains were observed.

Furthermore, the author investigates the mechanisms through which increased autonomy translates into improved firm and managerial outcomes. The findings indicate that greater autonomy leads to higher capital expenditure and labor costs, which in turn contribute to enhanced firm performance.

The author also examines conflict of interest as a potential mechanism driving these effects. Since dividends from SOEs accrue to the central government, whereas managers may prefer to retain earnings rather than distribute dividends, a conflict arises. Using the dividend payout ratio in 1997 as a proxy for the level of conflict, the study finds that the positive impact of autonomy is concentrated among firms experiencing higher conflict of interest. Economically, firms with higher baseline conflict are 34 to 38 percentage points more likely to opt into the autonomy program.

In addition, the author examines two other potential mechanisms through which autonomy might affect firm outcomes: changes in ownership structure and managerial turnover. The analysis finds no significant changes in either government ownership stakes or managerial turnover following the introduction of autonomy.

The author also investigates whether firms' ability to "earn" higher levels of autonomy drives the program's effects. During the first ten years of the policy, firms could only progress from having no autonomy to one of the two lower levels Mini-Ratna Category II or Category I or from Category II to Category I. The highest level of autonomy, Navratna status, was granted directly by the government rather than earned by firms until 2006. Consequently, any observed effects on Mini-Ratna Category I firms during this period were unlikely driven by firms' pursuit of greater autonomy, which they could not obtain on their own. Despite this, the author finds a positive impact on these firms' outcomes.

The author also explores the impact of autonomy on firms' borrowing behavior. The analysis shows that pre-program eligible firms increased borrowing from non-government sources by approximately Rs 7.3 billion representing about a 50% increase relative to the sample mean. However, this effect is not statistically significant.

To gain further insight, the author merged the data with information from the Prowess database. This analysis reveals that pre-program eligible firms were 31.4 percentage points more likely to report a private bank as a lender after 1997. Given that the average probability of reporting a private bank as a lender of overall sample is 35.8%, this represents a sizable increase in access to or reliance on private financing following the autonomy program.

Highly cited research paper 2 in the field of Corporate Finance

US Corporate Bond Markets: Bigger and (Maybe) Better?¹⁰

Maureen O'Hara¹¹

Xing (Alex) Zhou¹²

Research paper summary prepared by Economic Policy and Research, NSE

Corporate bonds are an important source of financing for companies. They offer investors fixed payments over time in the form of periodic interest, along with the return of the principal amount at maturity. Unlike equity investments, corporate bonds do not provide investors with upside gains from the company's performance. Companies typically issue corporate bonds for various purposes, including capital expenditures, research and development, mergers and acquisitions, and funding new initiatives.

The US bond market is one of the largest in the world, with approximately US\$11 trillion in outstanding corporate bond issues significantly surpassing the US\$2.8 trillion in outstanding commercial and industrial loans held by commercial banks.

A preliminary analysis reveals significant shifts in the corporate bond market, particularly in terms of ownership and trading practices. Historically, the market was dominated by institutional investors such as pension funds and insurance companies. However, recent trends indicate a growing presence of retail investors, driven by the rapid expansion of bond mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (ETFs).

Another major development is the transition of corporate bond trading to electronic platforms, which has introduced greater competition to the traditional dealer-based model of liquidity provision. Additionally, new participants such as proprietary trading firms, including high-frequency traders, are increasingly playing a vital role, similar to their influence in equity and other financial markets.

The authors seek to examine whether the modern corporate bond market represents an improvement over its earlier form. Specifically, they investigate whether longstanding issues, most notably, whether bond illiquidity have been addressed in the current market structure or not. Illiquidity generally refers to a condition in which an asset cannot be sold quickly without a significant decline in price. This issue tends to worsen during periods of market stress.

The initial section of the paper provides an overview of the corporate bond market. Similar to equities, corporate bonds are brought to market through an underwriting process, where investment banks typically for a fee arrange the sale of bonds to institutional investors. However, unlike equities, corporate bonds are usually issued in large denominations, making it difficult for retail investors to participate directly.

Corporate bonds are broadly classified into two categories: investment-grade and high-yield bonds. This classification is based on the issuer's creditworthiness, specifically the probability of default and the potential severity of losses in the event of default. Credit rating agencies, such as Standard & Poor's (S&P), assign ratings ranging from AAA to D. Bonds rated BBB or higher are considered investment grade, while those below BBB are classified as high yield.

Unlike equity, where a firm typically has a single class of stock, companies can issue multiple bonds with different maturities terms. For instance, Ford Motor Company had 30 outstanding bond issues at one point. As of summer 2024, the US corporate bond market comprised 4,474 issuers with a total of 89,913 outstanding bonds. Due to this sheer volume, many bonds are thinly traded or not traded at all, contributing to liquidity challenges in the market.

¹⁰ O'Hara, M., & Zhou, X. (2025). US Corporate Bond Markets: Bigger and (Maybe) Better? *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 39(2), 215-234.
<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/jep.20251439>

¹¹ Purcell Professor of Finance at the Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate School of Management at Cornell SC Johnson College of Business.

¹² Associate Professor of Finance at the Cox School of Business at Southern Methodist University.

Traditionally, these bonds were predominantly held by institutional investors such as insurance companies, pension funds, and endowments. Insurance companies alone account for approximately 30% of all outstanding bond holdings. More recently, however, mutual funds and ETFs have significantly increased demand for corporate bonds, facilitating greater participation in the market.

In the secondary market, corporate bond trading primarily occurs in a dealer-based system. Unlike equities, which are traded on centralized stock exchanges, bonds are traded in a decentralized manner where investors must contact individual dealers to obtain quotes for buying or selling specific bond issues. These dealers often include the investment banks that originally underwrote the bonds in the primary market, although many other financial institutions also act as bond dealers.

A notable trend in the US bond market is the decline in the number of active dealers from approximately 1,000 in 2012 to just over 500 by 2022. This consolidation may have implications for market liquidity and competition. Furthermore, research shows that about one-third of insurance companies execute the majority of their bond trades through a single dealer, indicating a high degree of trading concentration.

Interestingly, the number of corporate bond issuers has remained relatively stable over the past two decades, 4,694 in 2001 compared to 4,474 in 2023. However, there has been a notable shift in the composition of the largest issuers. In 2001, the top issuers were predominantly non-financial firms, whereas by 2023, the 20 largest issuers were primarily financial institutions.

While there is no definitive explanation for this shift, one possible contributing factor is the regulatory environment following the 2008 financial crisis. In particular, new leverage requirements and stress-testing protocols introduced under the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, commonly known as the Dodd-Frank Act may have incentivized banks to rely more heavily on bond issuance as a funding strategy.

Following this, the authors examine the evolving landscape of bond trading. Since corporate bonds are traded in the over-the-counter (OTC) market, it is inherently difficult for investors to directly locate counterparties, which underscores the critical role of dealers in facilitating transactions. With the expansion of the bond market in the early 2000s, dealer inventories of corporate bonds grew significantly from approximately \$100 billion in 2000 to over \$350 billion by 2007.

However, the global financial crisis of 2008 triggered widespread solvency and liquidity concerns, prompting regulatory authorities to introduce a series of reforms. Notable among these were the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act in the United States and the Basel III international banking regulations, both aimed at increasing capital and liquidity requirements for banks.

While these reforms were designed to enhance financial system resilience and reduce systemic risk, they also had unintended consequences. In particular, the higher cost of capital and tighter regulatory constraints reduced banks' willingness and capacity to hold large inventories of corporate bonds. A key provision of the Dodd-Frank Act, the Volcker Rule, further constrained bank activity by prohibiting proprietary trading by banking entities, thereby limiting a major source of market-making activity in the bond market.

An analysis of a sample of stressed bonds that downgraded from investment grade to speculative grade reveals that liquidity in these markets deteriorated following the implementation of the Volcker Rule. Dealers began committing less capital to such trades and increasingly relied on prearranged transactions, indicating a reduction in their willingness to take on inventory risk. More broadly, dealers subject to stricter post-crisis regulations were found to intermediate fewer customer trades, and liquidity declines were more pronounced for bonds handled by dealers with more constrained balance sheets.

Furthermore, the cost of funding bond inventories for bank-affiliated dealers has risen substantially compared to pre-crisis levels. One study, for instance, finds that wholesale debt financing costs for large banks were approximately 170

percent higher post-crisis even after adjusting for insolvency risk. This significant increase in funding costs discourages dealers from expanding their balance sheets, thereby contributing to a reduction in market liquidity.

In recent years, the corporate bond market has witnessed a significant rise in electronic trading, with the request-for-quote (RFQ) protocol emerging as a dominant mechanism. The adoption of RFQ trading has led to increased dealer competition, reduced search costs for customers, and improved trading prices.

One prominent study also documented a decline in inter-dealer market volumes, suggesting a shift in how liquidity is sourced, and trades are intermediated. Notably, dealers, much like customers, can now use electronic platforms to offload unwanted inventory positions. Electronic trading enables more competitive pricing, contributing to a decline in transaction costs not only for electronically executed trades but also for traditional voice trades.

However, this decline in transaction costs is not uniform. It is most evident in large, investment-grade bonds, particularly those that are recently issued and have shorter maturities. A fundamental limitation of the RFQ system lies in its market structure: RFQ protocols typically facilitate trading only between customers and dealers with whom they already have an established relationship.

A notable study found that the vast majority of trades on alternative trading system (ATS) platforms using RFQ protocols still involve dealers. Efforts to expand buy-side participation through "all-to-all" trading where any market participant can trade with any other have not significantly improved liquidity. In fact, basic analysis shows that of the 12% of trades classified as "open trading" (potentially involving investor-to-investor trades), only 2% were executed directly between investors without dealer intermediation.

Overall, electronic trading has contributed to improved liquidity in the corporate bond market under normal conditions. However, the durability of this liquidity during periods of market stress remains a concern. A key study found that the transaction cost advantages of RFQ-based trading observed in normal times disappeared following bond rating downgrades. In such cases, electronic trading costs even surpassed those of voice trades. This is partly because electronic trading is inherently transactional where buyers and sellers are matched only for the purpose of single trade whereas dealer markets are more relationship-driven.

Dealers often consider the potential for future business when pricing trades. The observed shift in trading activity from electronic platforms to dealer-based trading during times of financial stress suggests that established relationships may serve as a critical source of liquidity when electronic counterparties are scarce.

An interesting trend in corporate bond ownership has emerged in recent years: investment funds have significantly increased their presence in the market. In 2009, investment funds held only about 6% of outstanding corporate bonds; today, that share has risen to approximately 20%. This surge in demand benefits both issuers and investors. For issuers, increased demand drives up bond prices, which in turn lowers yields and reduces borrowing costs. For investors, it enhances market activity and access.

However, this shift has also introduced new vulnerabilities. Research indicates that the growing role of bond mutual funds has created tighter market linkages that may reduce the resilience of fixed-income markets during periods of stress. In times of volatility, investment funds may be forced to sell bonds to meet redemptions, potentially amplifying price swings and undermining market stability.

Similarly, total assets under management (AUM) by US corporate bond ETFs have surged from approximately \$4 billion in 2007 to \$300 billion by August 2024. This rapid growth has raised concerns about the potential impact of bond ETFs on corporate bond market liquidity, particularly during periods of market stress. In times of reduced bond market accessibility, the presence of bond ETFs can attract a larger pool of traders, including uninformed participants. While this may increase trading activity, it can also heighten volatility.

Importantly, the liquidity of bond ETFs can spill over to the underlying corporate bonds through arbitrage mechanisms. When ETF prices diverge from the net asset value (NAV) of the underlying bond holdings, arbitrageurs step in to exploit the price difference buying or selling the underlying bonds to align ETF prices with their NAV. This process can, under certain conditions, enhance the liquidity of otherwise less-traded corporate bonds. However, the extent and reliability of this liquidity spillover remain subjects of debate, particularly during times of heightened market stress when the arbitrage mechanism may become impaired.

To address the fundamental issue of illiquidity, the authors analyze the roles of Federal Reserve intervention, long-term investors, and market transparency. Traditionally, the Federal Reserve acted as a lender of the last resort, but during the COVID-19 crisis, it took on the role of a market maker of last resort.

The pandemic-induced liquidity crisis forced dealers who typically are net buyers to become sellers, which worsened the situation. Transaction costs surged to around 90 basis points for top-rated bonds and 150 basis points for large trades. Dealers facing these higher costs sold bonds more aggressively. Similarly, electronic trading platforms failed to provide sufficient liquidity, contributing to a sharp decline in the bond market and prompting Federal Reserve intervention.

Dealers typically have short-term horizons for providing liquidity, so market resilience depends on investors with longer-term perspectives. In this context, long-term investors such as endowment funds, insurance companies, and pension funds play a crucial role. Insurance companies, in particular, are major corporate bond investors, matching long-term liabilities with long-term assets.

As value investors, insurers tend to buy during market sell-offs, seizing profit opportunities. This was evident during the COVID-19 crisis when dealers were net sellers, reducing their bond inventories by \$5 billion while insurers were net buyers, purchasing \$2.5 billion in corporate bonds. These patterns highlight the stabilizing role insurers can play during periods of market stress.

Highly cited research paper 3 in the field of Macroeconomics

The Return to Protectionism¹³

Pablo Fajgelbaum¹⁴ Pinelopi Goldberg¹⁵ Patrick Kennedy¹⁶ Amit Khandelwal¹⁷

Research paper summary prepared by Economic Policy and Research, NSE

In a significant departure from decades of free trade advocacy, the United States sharply increased tariffs on a broad range of imported goods in 2018, triggering prompt retaliatory measures from major trading partners. This paper provides a comprehensive empirical and theoretical analysis of this shift toward protectionist trade policy. It systematically quantifies the immediate effects on US trade flows, consumer prices, real incomes, and regional economic disparities, and interprets these outcomes within a broader general equilibrium framework.

The authors find that US import tariffs led to substantial contractions in import volumes. In value terms, imports of tariff-targeted product varieties decreased by an average of 31.7%. On the export side, retaliatory tariffs imposed by key trade partners including China, Canada, and the European Union led to a 9.9% reduction in US exports.

The analysis also reveals a complete pass-through of tariffs to import prices: foreign exporters did not offset the tariffs by lowering their prices, thereby shifting the full cost burden onto US consumers and firms.

Similarly, retaliatory tariffs were fully reflected in higher prices for foreign buyers, diminishing the competitiveness of American exports abroad. There is no evidence that foreign producers sought to absorb tariff impacts through price adjustments, nor is there any indication of a systematic decline in pre-duty import prices.

In terms of economic costs, these protectionist measures proved to be significant. The burden borne by US consumers and firms, as reflected in higher import costs, amounted to \$51 billion, or 0.27% of GDP. After accounting for tariff revenues and modest producer gains, the net real income loss to the US economy was estimated at \$7.2 billion, or 0.04% of GDP. Although these figures appear modest in macroeconomic terms, they mask substantial redistributive effects across regions and sectors.

Apart from this, the authors argue that the structure of US import tariffs systematically favoured industries located in politically competitive counties, aligning with an electoral calculus rather than economic efficiency. In contrast, retaliatory tariffs disproportionately targeted agricultural products concentrated in Republican-leaning counties. Therefore, the authors also explored heterogeneity in the impact of the tariffs.

The authors find that real wages for workers in tradable sectors in these counties fell markedly, exacerbating regional economic inequalities. While the average real wage across counties declined by approximately 1.0%, the standard deviation across counties increased, underscoring growing regional disparities.

Finally, the paper highlights that the structure of protectionism observed during the trade war does not conform to classical economic models of optimal tariffs or sector-specific lobbying pressures. Rather, it appears to reflect political incentives, aiming to shore up support in electorally marginal regions. This finding suggests that economic efficiency was subordinated to political expediency in the formulation of trade policy during this period.

In conclusion, this paper provides compelling evidence that while protectionist measures can deliver short-term political gains and limit producer benefits, they inflict substantial costs on domestic consumers and exporters,

¹³Fajgelbaum, P. D., Goldberg, P. K., Kennedy, P. J., & Khandelwal, A. K. (2020). The return to protectionism. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 135(1), 1-55.

<https://academic.oup.com/qje/article-abstract/135/1/1/5626442>

¹⁴ Professor of Economics, University of California, Los Angeles.

¹⁵ William Nordhaus Professor of Economics and Global Affairs, Yale University.

¹⁶ Assistant Professor Economics, University of California, Los Angeles.

¹⁷ Hahn Professor of Global Affairs and Economics, Yale University.

exacerbate regional inequalities, and risk undermining economic resilience. Although the aggregate macroeconomic impact was relatively small, the underlying damage to economic efficiency and the integrity of global supply chains raises important concerns for the longer term. For policymakers and investors alike, the paper serves as a timely reminder of the vulnerabilities inherent in globalised supply chains and the broader risks that politically motivated trade policies pose to long-term economic prosperity.

Highly cited research paper 4 in the field of Finance

Why Is the Fragmented Municipal Bond Market So Costly to Investors and Issuers?¹⁸

John M Griffin¹⁹Nicholas Hirschey²⁰Samuel Kruger²¹*Research paper summary prepared by Economic Policy and Research, NSE*

The US municipal bond market, with over US\$4 trillion in outstanding debt and nearly 50,000 unique issuers, represents a cornerstone of subnational finance. It enables local governments and agencies to fund public goods, infrastructure, and community services. However, unlike more centralized capital markets—such as those for U.S. Treasury or corporate bonds—the municipal bond market exhibits a uniquely fragmented structure. This paper investigates why this fragmentation persists and documents how it imposes material costs on both investors and municipal issuers.

The authors argue that the inefficiencies in the municipal bond market are not merely due to its decentralized nature but rather stem from an entrenched set of institutional frictions. These include high and opaque trading costs, underwriter-driven issuance dynamics, limited competition in pricing and placement, weak enforcement of existing regulation, and substantial investor-side misallocation due to information asymmetries and tax inefficiencies. Together, these structural features produce outcomes that deviate substantially from those of competitive, transparent markets, imposing avoidable costs on retail investors and increasing borrowing costs for municipalities.

Structural Features and Market Organization

The municipal bond market is uniquely decentralized. Unlike federal or corporate debt markets, it consists of a vast number of relatively small and heterogeneous issuers, including states, cities, counties, school districts, and special purpose entities. This heterogeneity leads to considerable variation in bond terms, creditworthiness, and disclosure quality. Moreover, individual bond issues are typically small in size, trade infrequently, and are not standardized—reducing liquidity and comparability across the market.

Notably, households are the dominant holders of municipal debt. As of 2023, they hold more than 40% of municipal bonds directly, and a further 25% indirectly through mutual funds and ETFs. This investor composition is atypical for a fixed-income market and contributes to the persistence of high intermediation costs. Unlike institutional investors, retail participants often lack bargaining power, and the informational sophistication required to navigate a market characterized by poor pre-trade transparency and limited price discovery.

While fragmentation is often viewed as an unavoidable byproduct of federalism and local autonomy, the authors emphasize that fragmentation alone cannot explain the persistence of high costs and inefficiencies. Rather, these arise from specific institutional arrangements that reinforce opacity and limit competitive pressures.

Secondary Market Inefficiencies and Trading Costs

Among the most egregious inefficiencies in the municipal bond market are the high and persistent transaction costs faced by retail investors. Using comprehensive data from the MSRB's Real-Time Transaction Reporting System

¹⁸ Griffin, John M., Nicholas Hirschey, and Samuel Kruger. "Why Is the Fragmented Municipal Bond Market So Costly to Investors and Issuers?." *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 39.2 (2025): 235-260.

¹⁹ McCombs School of Business, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas

²⁰ McCombs School of Business, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas

²¹ Nova School of Business and Economics, s, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Carcavelos, Portugal

²² Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board

(RTRS), the authors document that average round-trip trading costs for municipal bonds in 2023 were ~1.1%—down from 2.3% in 2005, yet still orders of magnitude higher than in equity or Treasury markets. By comparison, round-trip costs in the equity market have declined to just 0.04% due to electronic trading and increased competition. These high costs are exacerbated by wide intra-day and intra-security price dispersion. For the same bond, executed trades on the same day often display price differences of 2% or more, particularly for smaller transactions executed by retail brokers. Such variation is not driven by fundamentals but by dealer pricing power and the absence of transparent quote competition.

Crucially, pre-trade transparency remains limited. There is no consolidated limit order book or centralized venue for municipal bond trading. Investors cannot observe the prices others are offered and thus have no mechanism to ensure that quotes reflect market conditions. Post-trade transparency—although significantly improved via RTRS—is insufficient on its own to discipline dealer behaviour. Moreover, regulatory safeguards intended to protect retail investors, such as “fair pricing” and “best execution” rules, are only weakly enforced. The authors suggest that the prevailing market architecture enables dealers to extract significant rents from unsophisticated investors, particularly in retail-sized trades. These trading frictions directly reduce realized returns and disproportionately burden the households who are the primary holders of municipal debt.

Primary Market Dynamics and Conflicts of Interest

Inefficiencies are also endemic to the primary issuance process. In theory, competitive underwriting should yield efficient outcomes through price discovery and minimization of underwriting spreads. However, in practice, most municipal bonds are issued via negotiated offerings, wherein the issuer directly selects a single underwriter rather than inviting competitive bids. This approach is especially common in refunding transactions and for issuers with limited financial expertise.

Empirical evidence cited by the authors indicates that negotiated offerings result in systematically higher borrowing costs; negotiated issues carry yield spreads 13-17bps higher than comparable competitive offerings. This difference reflects not only higher underwriter compensation but also suboptimal deal structuring and pricing practices.

Conflicts of interest between issuers, underwriters, and municipal advisors exacerbate the problem. Although the Dodd-Frank Act introduced requirements to separate underwriting and advisory functions, enforcement has been limited. In many cases, municipal advisors are not independent and may be compensated in ways that incentivize higher issuance volumes or more complex structures that benefit underwriters rather than issuers. Additionally, credit rating agencies and bond insurers, both of which play important roles in the issuance process, operate under issuer-pay models. The authors highlight evidence that ratings are influenced by issuer payments, leading to rating inflation and reduced market discipline. Such distortions can obscure credit risk and undermine the ability of investors to properly price bonds.

Tax Treatment, Investor Behaviour, and Portfolio Inefficiency

A defining feature of the municipal bond market is the federal tax exemption for interest income. In many cases, this exemption extends to state and local taxes when the investor resides in the issuing jurisdiction. This tax preference is intended to reduce borrowing costs for municipal issuers by increasing demand from high-income investors. However, the authors point to substantial inefficiencies in how this tax advantage is utilized in practice. Many retail investors—particularly those in low tax brackets or holding bonds in tax-sheltered accounts—receive little or no benefit from the exemption. Others purchase bonds issued by jurisdictions where they do not reside, foregoing potential state-level tax advantages.

Even within mutual funds and ETFs, tax inefficiencies are prevalent. Nationally diversified funds frequently hold large allocations to issuers in high-tax states such as California and New York, which may be optimal for local investors but

suboptimal for those in low-tax or no-tax states. Despite these inefficiencies, there are relatively few tailored products for different investor clienteles, such as state-specific or tax-optimized funds.

The misalignment between tax treatment and portfolio construction reflects both limited product availability and low financial literacy. Many investors are unaware of the marginal tax benefit (or lack thereof) associated with tax-exempt municipal bonds, and intermediaries often do not optimize on their behalf. As a result, the tax expenditures associated with municipal bonds—currently estimated to cost the federal government over \$30 billion annually—do not fully achieve their intended allocative function.

Policy Recommendations and Path Forward

The authors advocate for a set of institutional and regulatory reforms aimed at improving the efficiency and transparency of the municipal bond market. First, to address secondary market trading inefficiencies, they recommend mandating centralized trade reporting and requiring dealers to post pre-trade price quotes. Such reforms would bring the municipal market closer in line with the equity and Treasury markets, where electronic platforms and consolidated quote systems have dramatically reduced transaction costs.

Second, regulators should enhance disclosure and enforcement of transaction markups. Existing MSRB rules on markup disclosure are often insufficiently granular and are not uniformly applied across trade sizes or dealer types. Real-time, transaction-level disclosure of markups would empower investors and promote price discipline.

In the primary market, increased adoption of competitive underwriting is essential. The authors recommend that state and federal regulators incentivize or mandate competitive bidding for certain types of issues, particularly refundings. Municipalities should also be required to disclose all underwriting and advisory fees, as well as any embedded costs related to bond features or optionality.

With respect to credit ratings and advisory services, Griffin et al. propose reforms to reduce issuer-driven incentives. These could include third-party selection of rating agencies or investor-paid ratings in certain contexts. They also recommend stricter separation of underwriting and advisory roles, backed by active enforcement.

On the investor side, the authors encourage the development of more tax-efficient investment vehicles. Financial institutions should offer a broader range of low-cost, tax-optimized municipal bond funds, particularly for residents of low-tax states or those with lower marginal tax rates. Regulatory guidance could help clarify the appropriate use of tax-exempt bonds within retirement and tax-deferred accounts.

Conclusion

This work presented a detailed and persuasive case that the municipal bond market's high costs and inefficiencies are not technologically inevitable, but institutionally sustained. They identify multiple layers of frictions. Market structure, regulatory gaps, incentive misalignments, and behavioural biases that collectively distort pricing, raise investor costs, and increase public borrowing expenses.

The policy implications are significant. At a time when municipal finance is increasingly critical given the growing need for infrastructure renewal and climate adaptation, it is essential to ensure that market mechanisms function effectively. Reducing trading and issuance costs, improving transparency, and aligning incentives across market participants could lead to substantial gains in efficiency, fairness, and capital allocation.

The authors call for a regulatory and institutional modernization of the municipal bond market. Drawing on successful reforms in other asset classes, they argue that targeted interventions particularly around transparency, competition, and product design could yield significant benefits for municipalities, investors, and taxpayers alike.

Electricity Derivatives: The Market India Needed, Finally Arrives

Note prepared by Dr Harish Ahuja and Garav Yadav from Product, Strategy and Development (Power and Carbon Markets), NSE

Present Day!

Indian Electricity Markets – Only Spot, no futures markets - as depicted in the below scenarios:

Mr. Aakash is a power generator. His company operates a 500 MW thermal and renewable hybrid plant in central India. About 80% of his output is tied up under long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs) with various state distribution companies. The remaining 20% is sold on merchant markets, often through spot exchanges or bilateral short-term deals.

Every year, he faces the same challenge: the 20% merchant power gives him the chance to earn extra — but it also exposes him to risk. Spot prices swing. Grid congestion delays delivery. Buyers back out. Banks ask questions about revenue variability. There is no visibility beyond next week. Every budgeting exercise feels like guesswork.

In Mumbai, a power trading company that supplies commercial and industrial customers under open access arrangements, faces another challenge. Its retail model depends on margin visibility. When day-ahead market prices spike, power cost overshoots fixed contract terms. Hedging tools don't exist. Customers expect fixed bills; regulators limit passthroughs. The company manages volatility without control.

Meanwhile, a major aluminium component exporter in eastern India, supplying to European EV markets, consumes over 300 MWh daily. Power is over 35% of their production cost. Every Re 1 fluctuation affects international pricing. Without price certainty, they cannot bid confidently for multi-quarter export contracts.

And in Delhi, a proprietary trader, already active in equities and commodities, watches the volatility in real-time electricity markets. He sees patterns, but no product to express them. Electricity is the last untapped data-rich commodity — but inaccessible, because derivatives don't exist.

These aren't abstract inefficiencies. These are barriers to scale, stability, and investment. They all share one thing: they operate in a market without electricity futures.

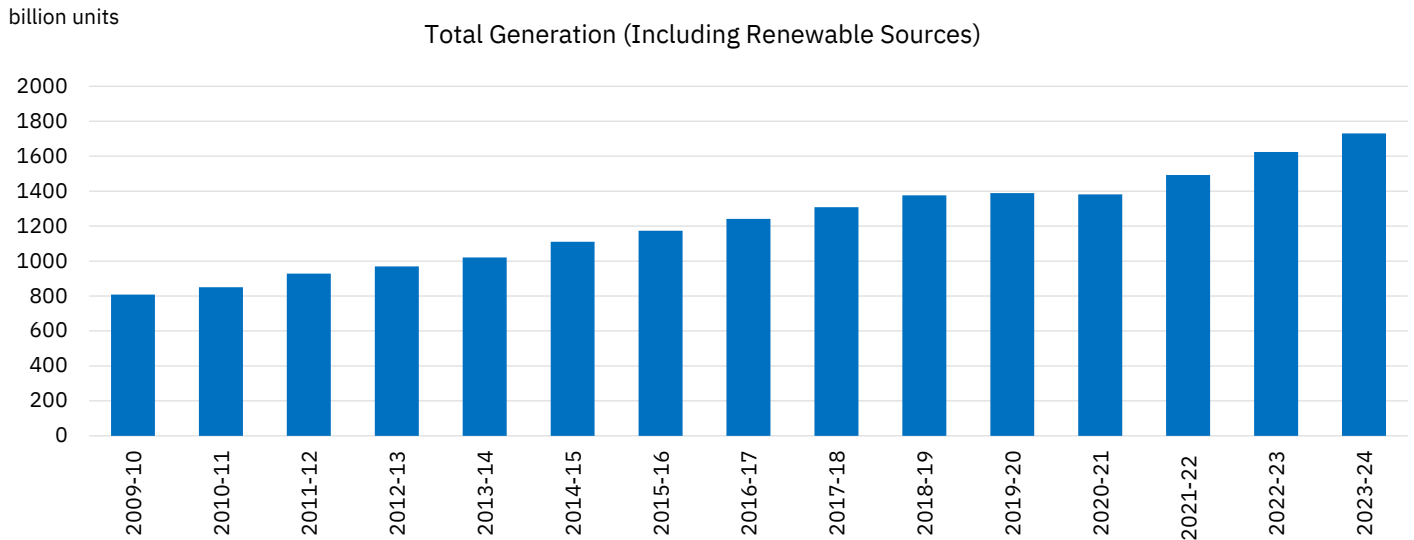
The Reality of India's Electricity Market

India's electricity generation crossed 1,730 billion units (BU) in FY 2024 (as shown in the graph). Around 1550 BU of this is covered through long-term arrangements. The remaining 180 BU moves through the short-term market: day-ahead, term-ahead, real-time, and bilateral OTC trades. Spot exchanges like IEX, PXIL, and HPX capture around 5% of total volume.

This 5% carries disproportionate volatility. It is the slice where prices are not fixed. Where demand forecasting, grid balancing, and weather risk meet pricing decisions. For generators, this is revenue uncertainty. For discoms, it is cost volatility. For financiers, it is risk with no hedge.

India's physical electricity market is wide. But its financial risk management layer is still missing.

Figure 166: Annual trend of total electricity generation in India



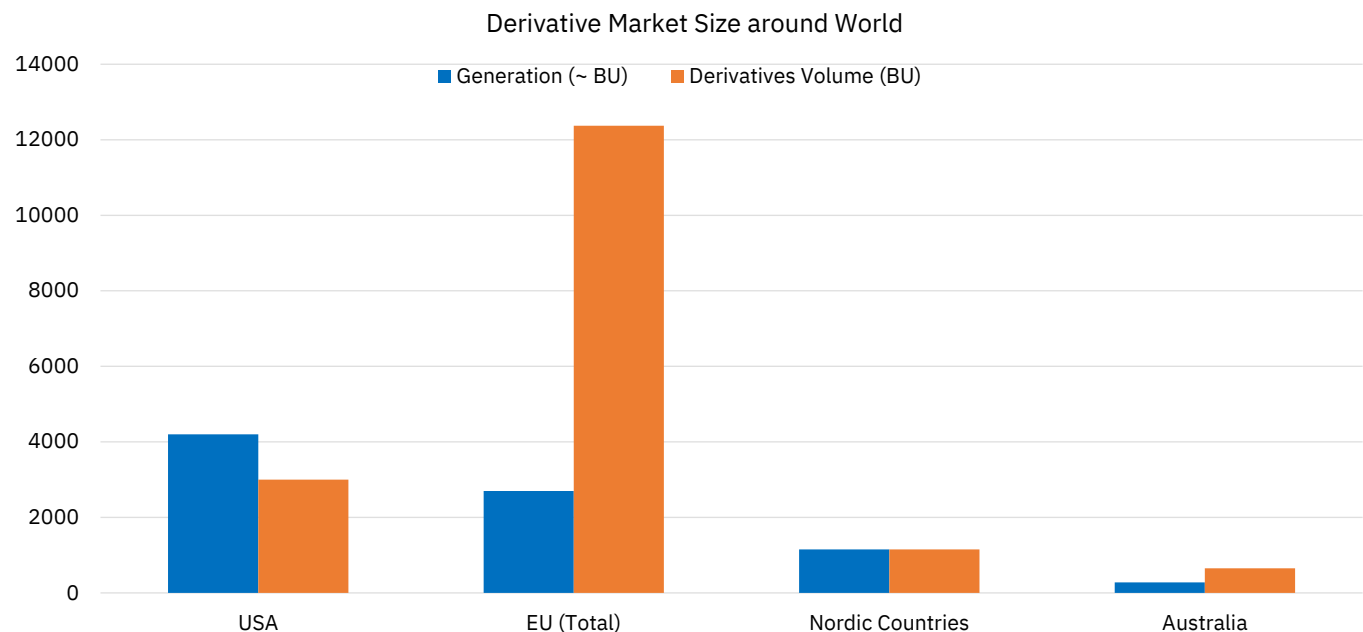
Source: <https://powermin.gov.in/en/content/power-sector-glance-all-india>.

Why Electricity Futures market is needed

Globally Proven. Domestically Delayed. Legally Resolved.

In global electricity markets (as shown in the figure below), financial derivatives play a central role. In the EU, EEX and other exchanges trade over 12,000 BU of electricity futures annually — more than four times the actual generation. In the United States, electricity derivatives markets total over 3,000 BU, helping hedge risks across generation portfolios, transmission bottlenecks, and consumer obligations.

Figure 167: Market size of electricity derivatives across major regions



Source: FIA.

India took its first formal step in 2016, when electricity was notified as a tradable commodity under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act (SCRA). But regulatory jurisdiction quickly became contested. While CERC claimed all electricity contracts should be under its control, SEBI argued that financial instruments belonged within the securities market.

A decisive shift came in October 2021, when the Supreme Court of India ruled that:

- CERC will regulate physical delivery contracts, and
- SEBI will regulate electricity derivatives, including futures and options.

This cleared the way for structured derivatives to enter India's power market.

Why Electricity Derivatives are needed

The core utility of financial derivative is to hedge against the business risk emanating from frequent price changes. Ideally speaking all active players in physical markets, i.e., Generators, retailers, traders, large C & I (Commercial and Industrial) buyers should hedge their physical position in financial derivatives to safeguard themselves from frequent price changes.

To make a net zero energy transition where distributed & intermittent sources of power generation like solar & wind will contribute more than 50% of installed power capacity by 2030, it has become imperative to launch electricity derivatives to give more depth & avenues to the power market participants to hedge their capex risk. Though initiated in 2003, power sector reforms are not complete till the retail side of business is made fully elastic & responsive to everyday price change owing to various socio economics, geopolitics, and technical factors. Giving asymmetric power to only suppliers to influence the prices and isolating the last mile of customers due to poorly designed market forces cannot last long. Content & carriage separation in the distribution side of business will allow entry of more retailers (Pure service companies) and encourage demand side elasticity. But till the time it happens, fully cash settled future markets (electricity derivatives) would allow all important players to participate and contribute their skills towards discovering future electricity prices.

The availability of the electricity derivative market is a must-have feature for these pure retailers & also C & I customers to have some impact on determining the electricity prices without having ownership of physical generating or transmission assets. The balance among buyers & sellers must be restored to bring market equilibrium in a fast-changing *prosumers* world.

Launch of electricity derivatives products in a gradual, well calibrated and a coordinated manner

Learning from other countries' experiences, it is imperative that India should also follow a calibrated approach while launching of electricity derivatives. Further, being the early phase the spot and future markets has to move in coordinated fashion to avert any early crisis. In the beginning, the deepening of the derivatives markets will require enough players, extra liquidity and enabling ecosystem for trading. This shall require some premeditated action on policy & regulatory front both by CERC in the spot market and in the financial markets by SEBI.

The real depth of power markets across the globe and best practices being followed by different countries to deepen the markets ultimately reflect in the liquidity & size of trading volumes of respective country's electricity derivatives contracts.

In the Indian context, for volume to increase in the days ahead, a financially settled future market is must to give buyers/sellers the option to hedge their exposures and similarly for a financially settled market to thrive, a large volume of power needs to go through the day ahead spot market. Typically, in European markets the volume of the financially settled transaction is 3-4 times the volume of actual physical power consumed in the country (market churn).

The journey of a thousand miles begins with one step.

In February 2025, SEBI invited proposals from exchanges to launch electricity futures. Like other asset classes but even more so, the infrastructure for this market needs to be operationally resilient for minimal disruption, an active presence across assets for collateral fungibility, strong surveillance systems and importantly, a robust, well-capitalised clearing corporation²³ for counterparty risk protection and guaranteed settlement.

What Futures Actually Offer

Electricity futures are standardised, cash-settled contracts that let participants agree on a price today for a unit of electricity delivered or settled in the future. They do not require physical delivery. They do not need transmission scheduling. They sit beside the physical market, not inside it.

The value is simple → price visibility in advance.

Table 63: Benefits to the power ecosystem after the launch of electricity futures

Stakeholder	Benefits
Generator (like Mr. Aakash)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locking in a base price for the 20% merchant capacity. • Showing predictable cash flows to lenders. • Protecting against downward spot market price swings. • Secure revenue streams to raise capital or refinance debt. • Plan maintenance and dispatch better.
Discom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixing power procurement cost ahead of peak demand periods. • Avoiding reactive tariff hikes and fuel surcharges. • Managing cash flow better, with less regulatory lag. • Avoiding reactive tariff hikes and fuel surcharges. • Managing cash flow better, with less regulatory lag.
Industrial Consumers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lock in power cost ahead of production cycles. • Build energy cost certainty into pricing models. • Participate in procurement strategies instead of reacting to grid fluctuations.
Traders & Intermediaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arbitrage across regions, products, and timeframes. • Provide liquidity and tighter bid-offer spreads. • Increase efficiency in price discovery.
Financial Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer structured energy-linked products. • Enter electricity as an asset class for long-term portfolios. • Support renewable energy financing through price hedging instruments.

Electricity derivatives allow each player to focus on their strength — generation, consumption, financing, trading — without being held hostage to price volatility.

A Market that Plans, Not Reacts

At present, India's power market operated in silos — one part delivering electrons, another part reacting to their price. With futures, the financial and physical markets finally speak to each other.

²³ Illustratively the NSE Clearing Limited is rated CCR/AAA stable, is the first clearing corporation to be established in India and the first clearing corporation in the country to introduce settlement guarantee. NSE Clearing has been recognized as QCCP by SEBI, Third Country CCP (TC-CCP) by European Securities Market Authority, and as TC-CPP by Temporary Recognition Regime of the UK. NSE Clearing has received reaffirmation of its corporate credit rating of 'CCR AAA/Stable' from CRISIL. 'CCR AAA/Stable' rating indicates the highest degree of strength regarding honoring debt obligations.

Generators can split their portfolios. Buyers can forecast energy budgets. Banks can model returns. And the market moves from firefighting to forward planning.

In the financially settled power derivatives market, the following next steps are proposed:

Gradual Launch of relevant products

- Starting with simpler and high-liquidity products like and Monthly (1-4 months ahead).
- Subsequently quarterly and (1 to 7 quarters ahead) and yearly (1 to 4 Years ahead)
- Later, launching more complex products like options, weather derivatives etc.

Calibrated process

- Pegging the contract prices to day-ahead/intraday process from physical power exchange would further enhance credibility of both markets.
- Market makers: Appointing market makers to drive volumes and not restricting entry of financial institutions/other liquidity providers in the market.

Coordinated Process

- In the beginning, some premeditated actions on policy & regulatory front jointly by both by CERC in the spot market and in the financial markets by SEBI would be necessary.
- Creating an enabling environment
- Robust and cheap trading platform.
- Reducing cost of information
- Providing regulatory clarity

Future – After introduction of electricity futures in India**Back to Electricity Market Participants**

- Mr. Aakash now sells 80% of his power through long-term PPAs, just as before. But for the remaining 20%, he takes a position on NSE's electricity futures market. He secures a price of ₹5.15/unit for next month, 15 days in advance. He sells the rest on spot, knowing his base income is protected. His loan officer sees consistent revenue. His operations' head gets certainty in dispatch planning. He is not betting. He is planning.
- At the power trading company, the retail supply team tracks forward curves daily. By mid-March, they buy futures contracts for summer months at predictable rates. Their commercial customers now receive standardised "fixed electricity rate" offers with optional price caps — backed by financial positions. Regulatory filings are streamlined. Billing is stable. The company no longer operates defensively — it now prices proactively.
- In eastern India, the aluminum exporter syncs production planning with energy cost forecasts. Futures contracts bought two months in advance lock electricity prices for each export cycle. Pricing bids to European automakers now include power cost certainty. This has helped the firm win 18-month fixed-price contracts — something previously too risky. Electricity, once a source of unpredictability, has become a competitive advantage.

- The Delhi-based trader has finally entered the electricity market — not through wires or licenses, but through futures. He trades demand patterns ahead of heatwaves, monetises spread between day-ahead and monthly contracts, and uses market volatility to build a new strategy book. Electricity is now an asset class, and his screen is no longer missing India's largest commodity.

Each player now participates differently — but each does so with visibility, protection, and planning. The market has evolved from firefighting to forecasting.

Challenges during the initial phase of Electricity Futures: Real but Surmountable

- Liquidity is likely to be thin at the start; markets need volume to attract volume. Early adoption will require patient ecosystem building, supported by committed players and price transparency.
- Retail protectionism might slow product evolution. Regulators, rightly cautious of systemic risk, may initially restrict access to sophisticated participants. But long-term inclusion — with safeguards — is key to broadening use.
- Price discovery with limited participants will take time. Realistic signals emerge only when the market reflects diverse intents: hedgers, buyers, sellers, and arbitrageurs. A narrow user base risks signaling distortion.

The Electricity Market India badly Needs

Futures are not a luxury for advanced markets. They are the missing piece in any system that wants to be efficient, fair, and stable. Electricity is too important, too volatile, and too exposed to operate without financial risk tools.

In conclusion, it has become imperative to launch electricity derivatives to give more depth & meaning to the power market reforms initiated in 2003 while implementing the electricity act 2003. The reforms are not complete till the retail side of business is made fully elastic & responsive to everyday price change owing to various socio economics, geopolitics and technical factors. Giving asymmetric power to only suppliers to influence the wholesale markets prices and insulating the last mile of customers due to poorly designed market forces cannot long last.

The power balance between buyers and sellers must be restored to bring market equilibrium in a fast-changing *prosumers* world.

With the launching of electricity futures, India doesn't just catch up with global best practices. It lays the foundation for a new layer of planning — one that doesn't change how electricity is generated or consumed, but transforms how it is managed, financed and trusted.

Market performance

Market round-up

Indian equities sustain gains amid global headwinds

Global equity markets rebounded sharply in May after a range-bound performance in the previous month, supported by easing trade tensions. Advancements in trade talks between the US and the European Union, along with a pause on proposed tariff increases, helped alleviate concerns over a global slowdown and drove a broad rally across risk assets. Developed market equities (MSCI World Index) ended May with a strong 5.7% return, led by strong rally in US equities (Nasdaq/S&P 500 up 9.6%/6.2% in May 2025), even as the recovery moderated in June (+2.2%; 2025TD: +6.5%, As of June 25th, 2025). Emerging markets (EM) also rallied, albeit underperformed the broader developed market (DM) pack with a 4% return in May 2025, helped by receding concerns of a US recession and a weaker dollar. The rally continued in June, with MSCI EM Index rising by 5.5% in dollar terms in the month thus far, led by a notable outperformance in Korean and Taiwan equities, supported by renewed AI-driven optimism.

Indian equity markets also saw the rally extending in May, even as it underperformed the broader DM and EM packs. Domestic economic resilience, falling inflation and monetary policy support resulted in sustenance of investor optimism, even as escalation of geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, slowdown in the US economy and intermittent profit booking by investors limited the gains. The Nifty 50 Index gained 1.7% in May, and another 2.0% in June thus far (As of June 25th, 2025; YTD: +6.8%), with worsening tensions in the Middle East weighing on the performance.

Global fixed income markets remained volatile in May, driven by heightened fiscal concerns in the US and a subsequent sovereign rating downgrade by Moody's, which overshadowed the temporary reprieve from easing trade tensions between the US and China. This led to a hardening of US Treasury yields across the curve, with the 10-year yield rising 23bps to 4.4%, before stabilizing within a narrow range in June. UK and Japanese bond markets followed suit, impacted by deteriorating fiscal metrics, as their 10-year yields climbed 19–21bps. In contrast, European yields rose only marginally. Indian debt markets, however, rallied sharply in May on the back of softening inflation, liquidity infusion by the RBI, and expectations of continued monetary easing. The 10-year G-sec yield declined by 14bps to 6.2%, while yields at the short-end (maturities under three years) fell nearly twice as much. This trend, however, reversed in June, especially at the long end, as the RBI's front-loaded rate cuts and a shift in policy stance from 'accommodative' to 'neutral' tempered expectations of further easing. Nonetheless, ample liquidity continued to support the short-end, leading to a more pronounced steepening of the yield curve.

- Indian equities ended May on a positive note, rallying further in June dictated by global cues:** The market rally that began in March extended through April and May, supported by a mix of domestic and global tailwinds. After sustained outflows earlier in the year, FPIs returned decisively, investing around US\$6.8 billion between mid-April and end-May. This reversal was driven by easing global trade tensions, falling inflation, expectations of monetary easing, and attractive valuations—collectively improving risk sentiment. However, the rally lost momentum in the first half of June as escalating geopolitical tensions between Iran and Israel led to market consolidation, only to see renewed gains in the second half amid reports of a potential ceasefire, leading to a decline in oil prices. While rising geopolitical tensions in the region weighed on the risk appetite of foreign investors who remained on sidelines in June after turning robust buyers in May, domestic institutional investors (DIIs) continued to remain strong buyers, thereby providing support to the markets.

Indian equity markets extended the rally in May and further in June, translating into Nifty 50 Index rising by 7.3% in FY26 till date (As of June 25th, 2025).

The benchmark Nifty 50 Index ended the month of May 1.7% higher, inching up by another 2% in June thus far (As of June 25th, 2025), marking a total of 14.3% gain

from March lows. On a currency-adjusted basis, returns were weighed down by rupee depreciation (-1.3% in May), resulting in a Nifty 50 Dollar Index return of 0.4% in May. The rally was particularly strong in mid- and small-cap segments, with the Nifty Midcap 150 and Nifty Smallcap 250 rising by a strong 6.3% and 9.6% in May, followed by 2.4% and 3.7% gains in June (as of June 25th, 2025).

Market activity picked up further in May and remained steady in June thus far, with the average daily turnover (ADT) in NSE's cash market rising by 10.7% MoM to Rs 1.11 lakh crore in May, marking the third increase in a row and the steepest MoM increase in the last 11 months. ADT in the equity options segment also rose by 2.5% MoM in May to Rs 59.590 crore on top of a 14% MoM increase in the previous month, indicating some stability in the options market after implementation of SEBI regulations in November 2024. In the equity futures segment, the ADT, after a strong rebound in April, dropped by 5.3% MoM to Rs 1.68 lakh crore in May.

- Indian bond markets rallied in May despite a surge in global bond yields:** Volatility in the global fixed income markets continued in May, driven by concerns over fiscal sustainability in the US and a subsequent sovereign rating downgrade by Moody's, which overshadowed the interim relief from de-escalating US-China trade tensions. This triggered a broad-based rise in US Treasury yields, with the 10-year yield climbing 23bps to 4.4%, before settling into a narrow range in June. UK and Japanese bond markets mirrored the US trend in May, with rising yields reflecting growing investor unease over worsening fiscal positions in both economies. The UK 10-year gilt yield rose by 21bps to 4.65%, while the Japanese 10-year government bond yield increased by 19bps to 1.5%.

The rally in Indian bond markets continued for another month, with yields declining across the curve, and more so at the short end, aided by softening inflation, surplus liquidity in the system, and expectations of continued monetary easing. The 10-year G-sec yield declined by 14bps to 6.2% in May, while yields at the short-end (maturity under three years) fell nearly twice as much. However, this trend reversed in June, particularly at the long end, as the RBI's front-loaded rate cuts and a shift in stance from 'accommodative' to 'neutral' tempered hopes of further easing. Despite this, abundant liquidity kept short-end yields anchored, resulting in a sharper steepening of the yield curve.

- FPI buying into Indian equities gained strength in May; DIIs remained strong buyers:** FPI buying, which picked up pace in mid-April, extended through May as easing trade-related tensions and a stable domestic macro backdrop improved investor sentiment. Net FPI equity inflows stood at US\$2.3 bn in May, but sentiment reversed in June amid rising geopolitical risks and renewed AI-driven optimism that redirected flows to more attractively valued markets such as Taiwan and Korea. As of June 25th, 2025, net FPI inflows in FY26 stood at US\$2.7 bn, following sizeable net outflows of US\$14.6 bn in FY25. Meanwhile, DIIs remained steadfast buyers for the 23rd consecutive month, injecting Rs 67,642 crore in May and an additional Rs 69,961 crore in June (up to June 25th), offering strong support to Indian equities. On the debt side, FPIs turned significant buyers in May, attracted by surplus liquidity and a benign inflation outlook, resulting in net inflows of US\$2.3 bn—the highest in 10 months. However, the momentum tapered in June, with outflows of US\$724 m in the month to date, reflecting reduced expectations of further monetary easing.

- Global equities extended the recovery in May:** Global equity markets staged a strong rebound in May following a range-bound April, buoyed by easing trade tensions. Progress in US–EU trade negotiations and a temporary pause in proposed tariff hikes helped ease fears of a global slowdown, triggering a broad-based rally across risk assets. Developed market equities, as measured by the MSCI World Index, rose 5.7% in May, led by a sharp rally in US stocks (Nasdaq/S&P 500 gained 9.6%/6.2%), even as the recovery moderated in June (+2.2%; 2025TD: +6.5%, As of June 25th, 2025). EMs also advanced, albeit underperformed the broader DM pack with a 4% return in May 2025, helped by receding concerns of a US recession and a weaker dollar. The rally continued in June, with MSCI EM Index rising by 5.5% in dollar terms in the month thus far, led by a notable outperformance in Korean and Taiwan equities, supported by renewed AI-driven optimism.

US: US equities ended May on a strong footing, buoyed by easing tariff concerns and resilient Q1 corporate earnings, though gains were partially tempered by growth worries, fiscal headwinds, and Moody’s sovereign rating downgrade. The S&P 500 and Dow Jones rose 6.2% and 3.9%, respectively, while the Nasdaq rallied 9.6%. The positive momentum extended further in June, with the S&P 500 and Nasdaq advancing 3.1% and 4.5%, bringing their YTD returns to 3.6% and 3.4%, respectively.

The US macroeconomic indicators pointed to slowing growth momentum, with GDP contracting by an annualized rate of 0.2% in Q1, its first decline in three years, largely driven by weaker consumer spending, lower federal expenditure and drag from net exports. Industrial production growth moderated to 0.6% YoY in April—the weakest expansion in the year thus far, while retail sales declined 0.9% MoM, after a downwardly revised 0.1% decline in the previous month. On the positive side, both Manufacturing and Services PMIs improved in May, rising to 52 and 53.7 respectively. Labour market has remained resilient with US non-farm payrolls rising by 139k in May 2025, beating expectations.

Europe: European equities also advanced in May, reflected by a 4% increase in the flagship Euro Stoxx 50 index. Progress in US–EU trade negotiations helped ease recession concerns, while expectations of fiscal support and upward earnings revisions continued to bolster investor sentiment across the region. UK equities also edged higher in May amid easing trade uncertainty, reflected by the 3.3% increase in FTSE 100.

Euro area macro data remained lacklustre. The Eurozone Manufacturing PMI remained in the contraction zone at 49.4 in May, up marginally from 49 in April, signaling the weakest contraction since August 2022. Headline inflation inched lower to 1.9% YoY in May, falling below the 2% target for the first time since September 2024. The UK economy remained weak, with industrial production falling by 0.3% YoY in April 2025. The UK GDP contracted by 0.3% in April, following a 0.7% increase in Q1. The Bank of England (BoE) recently projected that tariffs proposed by former President Trump could reduce UK economic output by 0.3% over the next three years.

Asia: Asian equities moved in tandem, and ended on a positive note in May, led by robust returns generated by Taiwan, Korea, Indonesia and Hong Kong. Country-specific factors apart, a part of this rebound is attributed to a weaker US dollar, and

de-escalation in trade tensions between US and China. Despite easing of tariff uncertainty, Chinese markets remained weak, with the Shanghai Composite Index rising by a modest 2.1% in May, weighed down by weak domestic demand. Indian equities, while ending in green, also underperformed the broader EM pack, with the Nifty 50 Index edging higher by 1.7%. Taiwan (TAIEX) and Korean (KOSPI) equities, on the other hand, rose by 5.5% each in May, supported by renewed AI-driven optimism. Indonesian markets also surged by 6.0%, aided by a weak dollar, while Hongkong markets benefited from strong corporate earnings.

On the macro front, India's GDP for Q4FY25 at 7.4% surprised on the upside, resulting in the full year growth of 6.5%. India's Manufacturing PMI remained deep in the expansion zone at 57.6 in May, signaling a strong movement in business conditions, while the Services PMI remained broadly steady at 58.8, thanks to continued increase in output and new orders. Inflationary pressures continued to ease, with the headline inflation falling to 2.8%, undershooting market expectations, marking the lowest reading since February 2019. Further, GST collections improved further, rising by 16.4% YoY to Rs 2.0 lakh crore, indicating the underlying strength in the economy. On the policy front, the RBI's MPC unexpectedly delivered a front-loaded easing with a 50bps cut in the policy repo rate to 5.5%, taking the cumulative cuts to 100bps, and reduced the CRR by 1% in a phased manner beginning September. However, the stance was changed from 'accommodative' to 'neutral', signaling limited room for future rate cuts.

- Commodity prices show mixed performance in May:** The month saw mixed performance across commodities, driven by global trade uncertainty, policy shifts, and evolving demand trends. Crude oil edged down 0.6% as OPEC+ continued gradual production increases and Chinese imports softened. In precious metals, silver gained 1.1% on strong industrial demand, while platinum surged 10.2% and palladium rose 3.3% amid resilient manufacturing activity. Gold, however, slipped 0.7% as risk appetite returned. Industrial metals painted a varied picture, aluminium rose 2.8% on U.S. tariffs, and copper climbed 4.7% amid Chilean supply issues, but nickel and lead declined on oversupply and weakening auto demand. Agriculture was broadly weaker: wheat and soybeans rose 3.3% and 0.8% respectively, but corn plunged 5%, cotton fell 1.6%, and raw sugar dropped 1.7% amid shifting weather and trade conditions.
- INR depreciates amid stronger dollar and geopolitical risks:** In May'25, the INR depreciated modestly (1.3% MoM), trading between 84.3 and 86.0, as a relatively stronger dollar driven by easing trade tensions coincided with rising geopolitical turmoil along India's western front. Nonetheless, positive capital inflows (US\$2.3 bn) and softer oil prices (-US\$4/b MoM) helped cushion the decline. Additionally, RBI forex reserves rose to US\$698.9 bn as of June 20th (vs US\$653.7 bn in Jun'24), lending further support. On the global front, among the DM currencies, the Swiss Franc had a notable run (+11% YTD) on safe-haven demand. Among EM currencies, the Chinese Yuan appreciated (+0.9% MoM), supported by a US-China trade truce despite continued trade-related pressures. As a result of heightened global uncertainty, INR volatility increased to 3.2 % (+53 bps MoM), second only to the Dollar Index (+54 bps). The REER eased but remained overvalued, while the one-year forward premium edged down to 2.00 percent amid narrowing US-India rate differentials.

The S&P GSCI Index climbed by 1.3% MoM in May 2025.

Market performance across asset classes

Table 64: Performance across equity, fixed income, currency, and commodity markets (As on May 31st, 2025)

Indicator Name	May-25	1M ago	3M ago	12M ago	1M (%)	3M (%)	6M (%)	12M (%)	YTD (%)
Equity Indices									
NIFTY 50	24,751	24,334	22,125	22,531	1.7	11.9	2.6	9.9	4.7
NIFTY 500	22,802	22,030	19,881	21,103	3.5	14.7	0.5	8.1	1.9
MSCI INDIA	2,916	2,849	2,574	2,718	2.4	13.3	0.9	7.3	2.6
India Volatility Index (%)	16	18	14	25	-11.8	15.6	11.5	-34.7	11.3
MSCI WORLD	3,863	3,656	3,805	3,445	5.7	1.5	1.4	12.1	4.2
S&P 500 COMPOSITE	5,912	5,569	5,955	5,278	6.2	-0.7	-2.0	12.0	0.5
DOW JONES INDUSTRIALS	42,270	40,669	43,841	38,686	3.9	-3.6	-5.9	9.3	-0.6
HANG SENG	23,290	22,119	22,941	18,080	5.3	1.5	19.9	28.8	16.1
FTSE 100	8,772	8,495	8,810	8,275	3.3	-0.4	5.9	6.0	7.3
NIKKEI 225	37,965	36,045	37,156	38,488	5.3	2.2	-0.6	-1.4	-4.8
Fixed Income									
India 10YR Govt Yield (%)	6.22	6.36	6.72	6.99	-14bps	-51bps	-54bps	-77bps	-54bps
India 5YR Govt Yield (%)	5.86	6.09	6.64	7.05	-23bps	-78bps	-84bps	-119bps	-86bps
India 1YR Govt Yield (%)	5.68	6.00	6.58	6.94	-32bps	-89bps	-103bps	-126bps	-99bps
India 3Month T-Bill Yield (%)	5.75	6.07	6.61	7.07	-32bps	-86bps	-90bps	-132bps	-100bps
US 10YR Govt Yield (%)	4.39	4.16	4.20	4.49	23bps	19bps	19bps	-10bps	-19bps
Germany 10YR Govt Yield (%)	2.51	2.44	2.39	2.65	7bps	12bps	42bps	-14bps	15bps
China 10YR Govt Yield (%)	1.70	1.63	1.78	2.32	7bps	-8bps	-35bps	-62bps	2bps
Japan 10YR Govt Yield (%)	1.50	1.31	1.37	1.07	19bps	13bps	46bps	43bps	42bps
Currency									
USD/INR	85.6	84.5	87.5	83.5	1.3	-2.2	1.3	2.5	-0.0
EUR/USD	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	-0.1	9.2	7.5	4.6	9.6
GBP/USD	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	7.1	6.1	5.9	7.7
USD/YEN	144.3	142.6	150.7	157.1	1.2	-4.2	-3.9	-8.2	-8.2
USD/CHF	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.0	9.8	7.2	9.8	10.3
USD/CNY	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	-0.9	-1.2	-0.5	-0.7	-1.4
Commodities									
Brent Crude Oil (US\$/bbl)	63.9	64.3	73.6	81.8	-0.6	-13.1	-12.7	-21.9	-14.5
LME Aluminium (US\$/MT)	2,438.3	2,371.7	2,621.1	2,607.1	2.8	-7.0	-5.4	-6.5	-3.5
LME Copper (US\$/MT)	9,548.1	9,118.2	9,338.1	9,913.4	4.7	2.3	7.4	-3.7	10.4
LME Lead (US\$/MT)	1,933.7	1,947.2	1,967.0	2,215.9	-0.7	-1.7	-5.6	-12.7	0.5
LME Nickel (US\$/MT)	15,041.4	15,219.0	15,266.9	19,455.6	-1.2	-1.5	-4.0	-22.7	-0.5
LME Tin (US\$/MT)	30,328.0	31,153.0	31,133.0	32,775.0	-2.7	-2.6	5.7	-7.5	5.1
LME Zinc (US\$/MT)	2,596.6	2,557.1	2,762.8	2,914.5	1.5	-6.0	-16.5	-10.9	-12.1
SHC Iron Ore Spot (US\$/MT)	97.5	99.0	106.0	117.0	-1.5	-8.0	-8.0	-16.7	-5.3
Gold Spot Price (US\$/troy ounce)	3,285.3	3,308.1	2,851.3	2,330.7	-0.7	15.2	23.5	41.0	25.1
Silver Spot Price (US\$/troy ounce)	33.0	32.6	31.2	30.4	1.1	5.9	7.7	8.6	14.2
Platinum Spot Price (US\$/ounce)	1,071.0	972.0	943.0	1,048.0	10.2	13.6	13.9	2.2	17.2
Palladium Spot Price (US\$/ounce)	964.0	933.0	918.0	949.0	3.3	5.0	-1.9	1.6	6.1
Soyabeans (US\$/bushel)	10.3	10.2	9.9	11.8	0.8	4.3	6.8	-12.9	4.8
Corn (c/lb)	443.5	467.0	453.0	445.8	-5.0	-2.1	4.8	-0.5	-3.3
Wheat (US\$/bushel)	5.3	5.2	5.5	6.7	3.3	-2.2	-3.1	-20.3	-5.2
Cotton (US\$/lb)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	-1.6	0.1	-6.8	-12.6	-4.1
Raw Sugar (c/lb)	17.3	17.6	18.7	18.4	-1.7	-7.5	-13.4	-5.8	-4.8

Source: LSEG Workspace, Cogencis, NSE EPR

Table 65: Performance (total returns) across global asset classes (As on June 25th, 2025)

Asset performance (Ranked by % change each year)

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025TD
Bitcoin 34.2	Bitcoin 122.7	Bitcoin 1,394.5	Nifty 50 4.6	Bitcoin 94.1	Bitcoin 304.5	Bitcoin 59.4	WTI Crude 6.7	Bitcoin 153.5	Bitcoin 121.9	Gold 26.7
STOXX 600 10.2	WTI Crude 45.0	MSCI EM \$ 37.8	Nasdaq 100 0.0	Nasdaq 100 39.5	Nasdaq 100 48.9	WTI Crude 55.8	Nifty 50 5.7	Nasdaq 100 55.1	Gold 27.1	MSCI EM \$ 15.2
Nasdaq 100 9.8	FTSE100 19.1	Nifty 500 37.7	Gold -1.7	WTI Crude 35.3	Gold 24.8	Nifty 500 31.6	FTSE100 4.7	Nifty 500 26.9	Nasdaq 100 25.9	Bitcoin 15.0
SSE Comp 9.4	DJIA 16.5	Nasdaq 100 33.0	Nifty 500 -2.1	S&P500 31.5	Russell 1000 21.0	S&P500 28.7	Nifty 500 4.3	Russell 1000 26.5	S&P500 25.0	FTSE100 8.9
S&P500 1.4	Russell 1000 12.1	Nifty 50 30.3	DJIA -3.5	Russell 1000 31.4	MSCI EM \$ 18.7	Nasdaq 100 27.5	Gold -0.4	S&P500 26.3	Russell 1000 24.5	STOXX 600 8.5
Russell 1000 0.9	S&P500 12.0	DJIA 28.1	S&P500 -4.4	MSCI World 28.4	S&P500 18.4	Russell 1000 26.5	DJIA -6.9	MSCI World 24.4	MSCI World 19.2	MSCI World 7.6
Nifty 500 0.2	MSCI EM \$ 11.6	MSCI World 23.1	Russell 1000 -4.8	STOXX 600 27.6	Nifty 500 17.9	Nifty 50 25.6	STOXX 600 -10.1	Nifty 50 21.3	Nifty 500 16.2	Nifty 50 7.4
DJIA 0.2	Gold 9.0	S&P500 21.8	MSCI World -8.2	DJIA 25.3	MSCI World 16.5	STOXX 600 25.5	SSE Comp -15.1	STOXX 600 16.5	DJIA 15.0	Nasdaq 100 6.2
MSCI World -0.3	MSCI World 8.2	Russell 1000 21.7	FTSE100 -8.7	SSE Comp 22.3	Nifty 50 16.1	MSCI World 22.4	MSCI World -17.7	DJIA 16.2	SSE Comp 12.7	Nifty 500 4.6
FTSE100 -1.3	Nasdaq 100 7.3	Gold 12.6	STOXX 600 -10.2	MSCI EM \$ 18.9	SSE Comp 13.9	DJIA 21.0	S&P500 -18.1	Gold 13.8	Nifty 50 10.1	S&P500 4.3
Nifty 50 -3.0	Nifty 500 5.1	WTI Crude 12.5	MSCI EM \$ -14.2	Gold 18.7	DJIA 9.7	FTSE100 18.4	Russell 1000 -19.1	MSCI EM \$ 10.3	FTSE100 9.7	Russell 1000 4.1
Gold -10.5	Nifty 50 4.4	FTSE100 12.0	SSE Comp -24.6	FTSE100 17.3	STOXX 600 -1.5	SSE Comp 4.8	MSCI EM \$ -19.7	FTSE100 7.9	STOXX 600 9.5	SSE Comp 3.1
MSCI EM \$ -14.6	STOXX 600 2.4	STOXX 600 11.2	WTI Crude -25.3	Nifty 50 13.5	FTSE100 -11.6	MSCI EM \$ -2.2	Nasdaq 100 -32.4	SSE Comp -3.7	MSCI EM \$ 8.1	DJIA 1.9
WTI Crude -30.5	SSE Comp -12.3	SSE Comp 6.6	Bitcoin -74.2	Nifty 500 9.0	WTI Crude -21.0	Gold -4.0	Bitcoin -64.1	WTI Crude -10.4	WTI Crude 0.8	WTI Crude -8.9

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 66: Performance across NSE equity indices (As on May 31st, 2025)

May-25	PR Index Returns (%)					TR Index Returns (%)				
Index Name	1M	3M	1Y	3Y	5Y	1M	3M	1Y	3Y	5Y
Broad Market Indices										
Nifty 50	1.7	11.9	9.9	14.3	20.9	1.9	12.1	11.1	15.6	22.3
Nifty Next 50	3.5	17.0	-1.1	19.6	22.6	3.5	17.1	-0.4	20.5	23.6
Nifty 100	2.0	12.7	7.8	14.8	21.0	2.2	13.0	8.9	16.0	22.4
Nifty 200	2.7	13.9	8.3	16.4	22.7	2.8	14.1	9.3	17.6	24.0
Nifty 500	3.5	14.7	8.0	17.3	23.9	3.7	14.9	9.0	18.4	25.1
Nifty Midcap 50	4.5	18.2	10.8	27.1	33.9	4.6	18.3	11.4	28.1	35.1
Nifty Midcap 100	6.1	19.8	11.1	26.6	34.0	6.2	19.9	11.7	27.5	35.1
Nifty Midcap 150	6.3	19.0	9.4	25.8	33.1	6.4	19.1	10.0	26.6	34.1
Nifty Midcap Select	5.3	18.0	11.9	22.9	31.1	5.4	18.2	12.6	23.8	32.2
Nifty Smallcap 50	7.8	20.7	10.8	26.9	35.4	7.8	20.7	11.7	27.9	36.6
Nifty Smallcap 100	8.7	21.7	7.1	24.8	34.9	8.8	21.7	7.9	25.7	36.0
Nifty Smallcap 250	9.6	21.6	7.7	24.7	36.6	9.6	21.6	8.4	25.6	37.7
Nifty LargeMidcap 250	4.2	15.9	8.7	20.3	27.1	4.3	16.0	9.6	21.3	28.3
Nifty MidSmallcap 400	7.4	19.9	8.8	25.5	34.2	7.5	20.0	9.4	26.3	35.2
Nifty500 Multicap 50:25:25	5.0	16.4	8.4	20.1	28.0	5.1	16.6	9.3	21.2	29.2
Nifty Microcap 250	12.1	20.6	13.7	34.2	49.7	12.1	20.6	14.2	35.0	50.6
Nifty Total Market	3.8	14.9	8.2	17.8	24.4	4.0	15.1	9.2	18.9	25.6
Thematic Indices										
Nifty India Consumption	0.6	12.0	8.7	18.1	19.8	0.8	12.3	10.0	19.2	21.1
Nifty MidSmall India Consumption	-0.6	10.4	12.6	23.0	29.4	-0.6	10.4	13.2	23.7	30.2
Nifty Non-Cyclical Consumer	-0.6	11.1	8.9	17.1	19.3	-0.3	11.4	10.1	18.2	20.6
Nifty India Manufacturing	4.8	16.8	3.4	22.6	28.7	4.8	16.9	4.1	23.6	29.9
Nifty Infrastructure	2.1	17.0	3.5	22.5	25.8	2.1	17.0	4.3	23.6	27.3
Nifty Services Sector	1.4	11.0	15.8	13.3	21.0	1.6	11.2	16.9	14.5	22.4
Nifty Commodities	0.8	13.0	-3.4	16.2	25.8	0.8	13.0	-2.5	17.3	27.4
Nifty CPSE	3.0	19.7	-2.1	35.3	35.6	3.0	19.8	0.2	38.2	40.0
Nifty PSE	3.2	22.4	-6.1	34.2	33.0	3.2	22.6	-4.2	36.8	37.0
Nifty Energy	4.8	19.5	-10.9	11.8	22.4	4.8	19.6	-9.6	13.2	24.8
Nifty MNC	4.1	12.8	-1.5	15.3	17.6	4.2	12.9	-0.4	16.5	19.1
Nifty India Digital	4.0	8.4	16.2	16.2	25.5	4.2	8.7	17.3	17.5	27.0
Nifty India Defence	21.8	69.3	30.8	77.5	73.3	21.9	69.5	31.6	79.0	75.5
Nifty Mobility	5.2	16.7	2.3	26.1	30.7	5.2	16.8	2.9	27.0	31.7
Nifty100 Liquid 15	2.0	13.6	5.0	17.9	23.9	2.3	13.9	5.9	18.9	25.1
Nifty Midcap Liquid 15	7.6	22.8	28.5	28.2	36.6	7.7	22.9	29.3	29.4	37.9
Nifty Aditya Birla Group	-1.6	9.2	-2.2	16.9	25.8	-1.6	9.2	-1.8	17.5	26.4
Nifty Mahindra Group	2.7	11.9	18.2	28.1	36.7	2.7	11.9	19.1	29.7	38.7
Nifty Tata Group	3.9	7.5	-3.1	10.2	23.1	3.9	7.5	-1.7	11.5	24.6
Nifty Tata Group 25% Cap	5.0	10.7	-0.8	16.1	33.1	5.1	10.7	0.1	17.3	34.5
Nifty Shariah 25	0.6	8.5	3.2	10.7	14.8	0.7	8.7	4.7	12.4	16.6
Nifty50 Shariah	-0.2	6.8	4.0	7.0	15.1	-0.2	6.9	5.6	8.8	17.1
Nifty500 Shariah	3.3	12.3	3.3	12.8	20.7	3.4	12.5	4.3	14.1	22.2
Nifty SME EMERGE	5.3	13.0	11.3	44.7	66.7	5.3	13.0	11.4	44.8	67.0
Nifty100 ESG	3.0	12.6	9.8	14.2	21.1	3.0	12.7	10.8	15.3	22.4
Nifty100 Enhanced ESG	3.0	12.6	9.8	14.1	21.2	3.1	12.7	10.8	15.3	22.5
Nifty100 ESG Sector Leaders	2.0	13.2	10.8	14.4	19.7	2.0	13.2	11.7	15.5	21.0

May-25	PR Index Returns (%)					TR Index Returns (%)				
Index Name	1M	3M	1Y	3Y	5Y	1M	3M	1Y	3Y	5Y
Strategy Indices										
Nifty Alpha 50	7.4	21.1	-3.8	19.3	34.4	7.4	21.2	-3.1	20.2	35.3
Nifty100 Alpha 30	3.6	15.8	-7.9	16.3	20.6	3.6	15.9	-7.2	17.4	21.8
Nifty Alpha Low-Volatility 30	0.7	11.7	-0.3	18.6	20.3	0.9	12.0	0.8	19.9	21.7
Nifty Alpha Quality Low-Volatility 30	2.5	12.5	0.2	17.9	20.4	2.6	12.8	1.5	19.5	22.2
Nifty Alpha Quality Value Low-Volatility 30	2.7	12.0	3.5	24.4	24.5	2.9	12.3	5.0	26.4	26.8
Nifty200 Alpha 30	4.5	18.2	-5.4	26.0	29.4	4.6	18.4	-4.5	27.2	30.6
Nifty Dividend Opportunities 50	2.0	9.1	0.9	19.2	23.0	2.5	9.8	3.2	21.7	25.9
Nifty Growth Sectors 15	0.4	6.0	6.3	12.7	18.3	0.6	6.2	8.3	14.6	20.2
Nifty High Beta 50	8.3	24.5	-7.4	24.9	34.6	8.4	24.7	-6.5	26.0	35.8
Nifty Low Volatility 50	0.3	11.1	11.8	17.4	20.2	0.4	11.3	12.8	18.7	21.8
Nifty100 Low Volatility 30	0.9	9.9	10.0	15.7	19.6	1.0	10.0	11.2	17.1	21.4
Nifty100 Quality 30	3.1	11.3	3.7	15.0	18.9	3.2	11.5	5.0	16.5	20.6
Nifty Quality Low-Volatility 30	0.5	9.4	4.4	12.8	17.1	0.6	9.6	5.7	14.2	18.8
Nifty200 Quality 30	3.7	13.1	5.6	14.2	18.0	4.0	13.4	7.3	16.0	20.0
Nifty50 Equal Weight	2.3	12.2	8.5	18.0	25.1	2.4	12.4	9.7	19.4	26.8
Nifty100 Equal Weight	3.2	14.9	4.1	18.3	24.0	3.3	15.1	5.0	19.3	25.3
Nifty50 Value 20	1.2	6.7	3.9	14.4	21.6	1.8	7.4	6.2	16.7	24.3
Nifty500 Value 50	2.9	15.1	-2.6	32.3	39.5	3.0	15.3	-1.2	34.3	42.4
Nifty Midcap150 Quality 50	6.4	18.9	8.1	15.6	21.5	6.5	19.1	9.0	16.6	22.7
Nifty200 Momentum 30	4.2	14.4	-10.7	19.3	24.5	4.3	14.6	-9.8	20.4	25.7
Nifty Midcap150 Momentum 50	5.6	19.9	1.7	27.6	36.6	5.6	20.0	2.2	28.4	37.5
Sector Indices										
Nifty Auto	4.6	13.8	-0.4	26.3	30.3	4.6	13.9	0.4	27.3	31.4
Nifty Bank	1.2	15.3	13.8	16.2	23.6	1.4	15.5	14.4	17.1	24.4
Nifty Private Bank	0.5	13.8	13.8	15.0	21.1	0.5	13.8	14.3	15.8	21.7
Nifty PSU Bank	6.6	23.4	-5.6	39.4	43.9	7.3	24.2	-4.8	41.2	45.3
Nifty Financial Services	1.5	15.1	22.0	17.2	22.7	1.6	15.3	22.8	18.1	23.6
Nifty Financial Services Ex-Bank	7.1	20.1	27.7	23.5	26.7	7.3	20.4	29.0	24.5	27.8
Nifty Financial Services 25/50	2.3	16.2	21.6	20.6	25.2	2.4	16.4	22.6	21.7	26.3
Nifty MidSmall Financial Services	9.6	28.2	31.1	34.5	33.8	9.7	28.3	31.9	35.8	35.1
Nifty FMCG	-2.1	9.1	2.2	12.6	13.5	-1.4	9.9	4.8	14.6	15.8
Nifty IT	4.3	0.0	15.2	7.9	21.6	4.7	0.6	17.5	10.2	24.0
Nifty MidSmall IT & Telecom	6.4	13.3	7.4	17.1	38.5	6.5	13.3	8.0	18.0	39.8
Nifty Media	13.0	23.4	-8.5	-5.9	7.8	13.0	23.5	-7.9	-5.3	8.4
Nifty Metal	7.1	11.9	-5.5	19.9	37.4	7.1	11.9	-4.8	21.2	39.3
Nifty Pharma	-1.5	8.2	14.1	19.4	17.0	-1.5	8.2	14.8	20.3	17.8
Nifty Realty	7.2	19.0	-6.9	32.1	39.4	7.2	19.0	-6.6	32.5	39.9
Nifty Consumer Durables	0.7	8.4	6.3	14.7	24.7	0.7	8.5	6.7	15.2	25.2
Nifty Oil & Gas	1.9	18.7	-2.0	13.3	21.1	1.9	18.7	-1.1	14.4	23.0
Nifty Healthcare Index	-1.2	9.5	17.8	21.2	19.6	-1.2	9.5	18.4	22.0	20.4
Nifty MidSmall Healthcare	1.0	11.1	23.6	26.6	24.0	1.1	11.1	24.1	27.3	24.8
Nifty Transportation & Logistics	5.3	15.4	0.7	26.4	32.1	5.4	15.4	1.3	27.3	33.1
Nifty Housing	1.6	13.2	0.2	16.1	24.2	1.6	13.2	0.8	17.1	25.4

Source: NSE Indices, NSE EPR

Note: Returns for the period up to one year are absolute returns. Returns for a period greater than one year are CAGR returns.

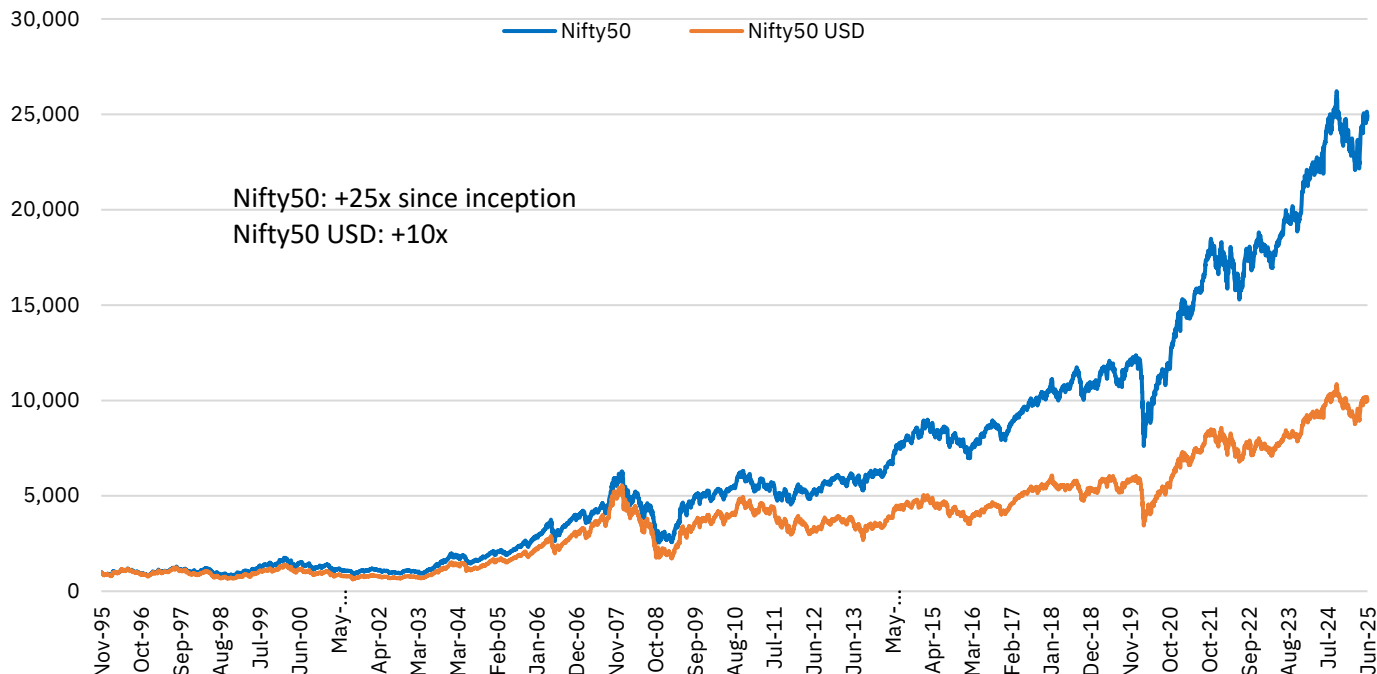
Table 67: Performance across NSE sector indices based on Price Return Index (As on May 31st, 2025)

Indicator Name	May-25	1M ago	3M ago	12M ago	1M (%)	3M (%)	6M (%)	12M (%)	YTD (%)
Sector indices									
Auto	23,326	22,308	20,499	23,420	4.6	13.8	-0.2	-0.4	2.2
Bank	55,750	55,087	48,345	48,984	1.2	15.3	7.1	13.8	9.6
Energy	35,879	34,242	30,018	40,256	4.8	19.5	-4.3	-10.9	2.0
FMCG	55,283	56,445	50,689	54,107	-2.1	9.1	-4.6	2.2	-2.7
IT	37,322	35,795	37,318	32,386	4.3	0.0	-13.5	15.2	-13.9
Infrastructure	8,970	8,786	7,666	8,668	2.1	17.0	2.7	3.5	6.0
Media	1,711	1,514	1,387	1,870	13.0	23.4	-14.3	-8.5	-5.9
Metals	9,193	8,582	8,219	9,724	7.1	11.9	1.8	-5.5	6.3
Pharma	21,442	21,772	19,814	18,796	-1.5	8.2	-3.6	14.1	-8.4
Real Estate	949	886	798	1,019	7.2	19.0	-6.9	-6.9	-9.8
Thematic Indices									
CNX PSE	9,868	9,559	8,064	10,511	3.2	22.4	-2.5	-6.1	3.5
CNX Consumption	11,383	11,317	10,161	10,471	0.6	12.0	-0.6	8.7	0.2
CNX Services	32,630	32,176	29,407	28,178	1.4	11.0	2.1	15.8	3.9

Source: Cogencis, NSE EPR.

Figure 168: Nifty 50 and Nifty 50 USD since inception

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

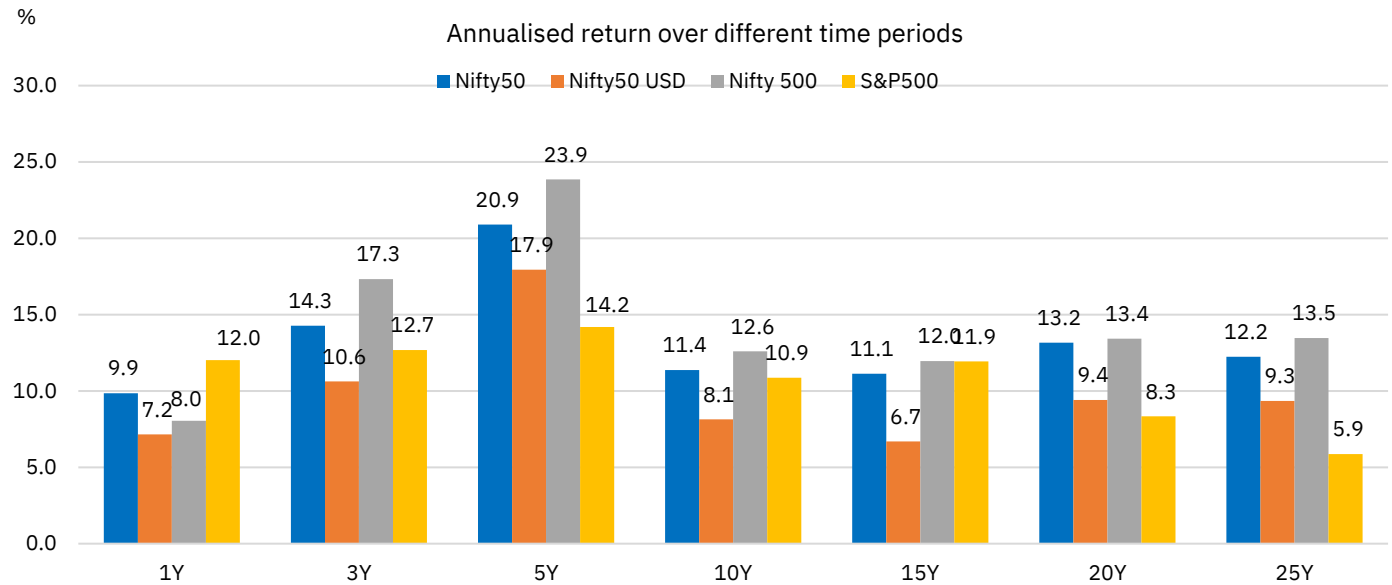


Source: Nifty Indices, NSE EPR.

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, front-loaded

monetary policy support 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 13% since then, and is now only 4.8% shy of the all-time high level. The Nifty 50 annualised returns in the last 25 years (as of June 16th, 2025) at 12.1% in rupee terms and 9.1% in dollar terms have surpassed that of the S&P 500 (+5.8%) during this period, underscoring the strong long-term performance of Indian equities in a global context.

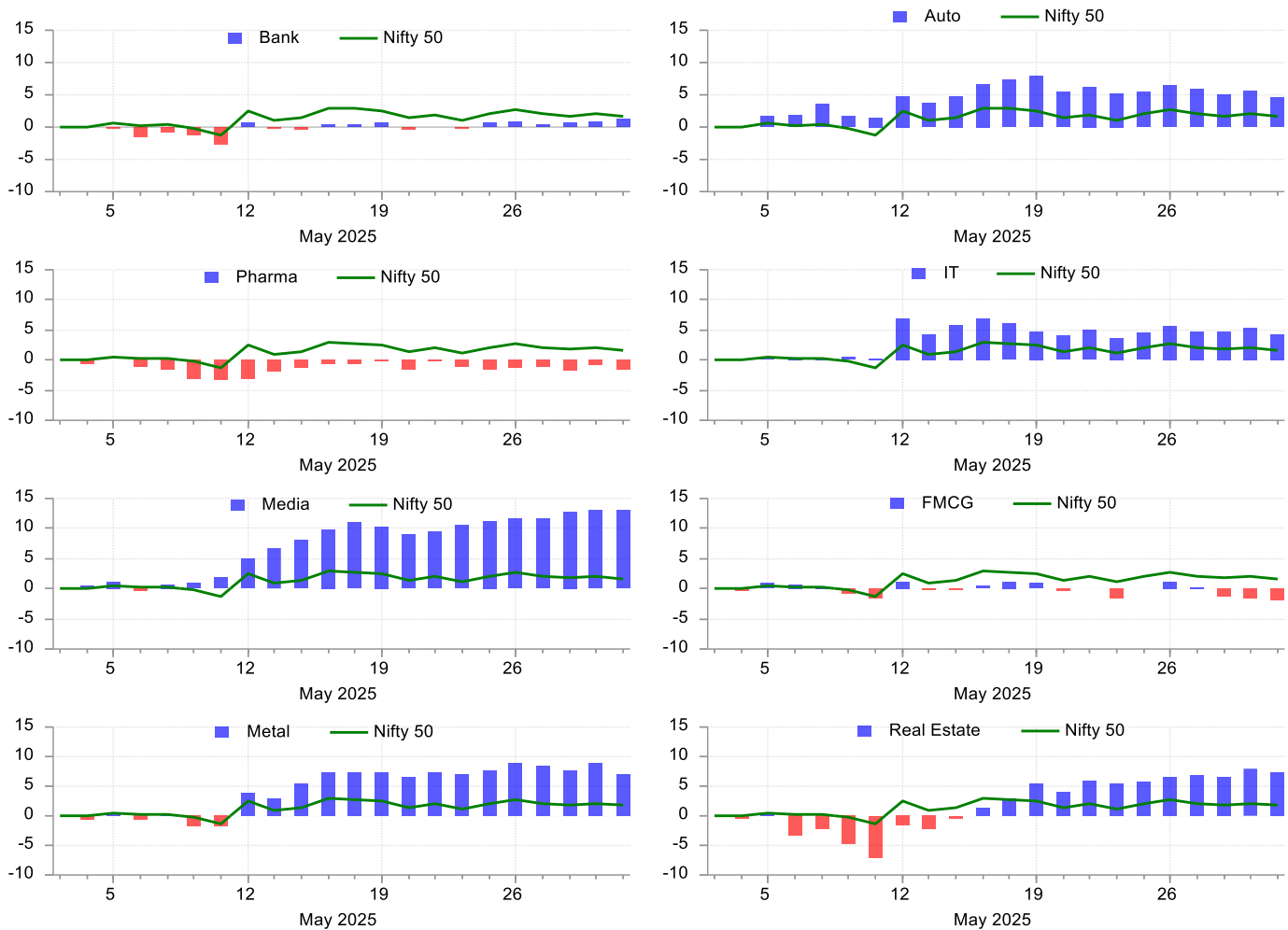
Figure 169: Annualised return of major indices across different time periods (As of May 31st, 2025)



Source: Nifty Indices, LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 170: NIFTY sector performance in May 2025

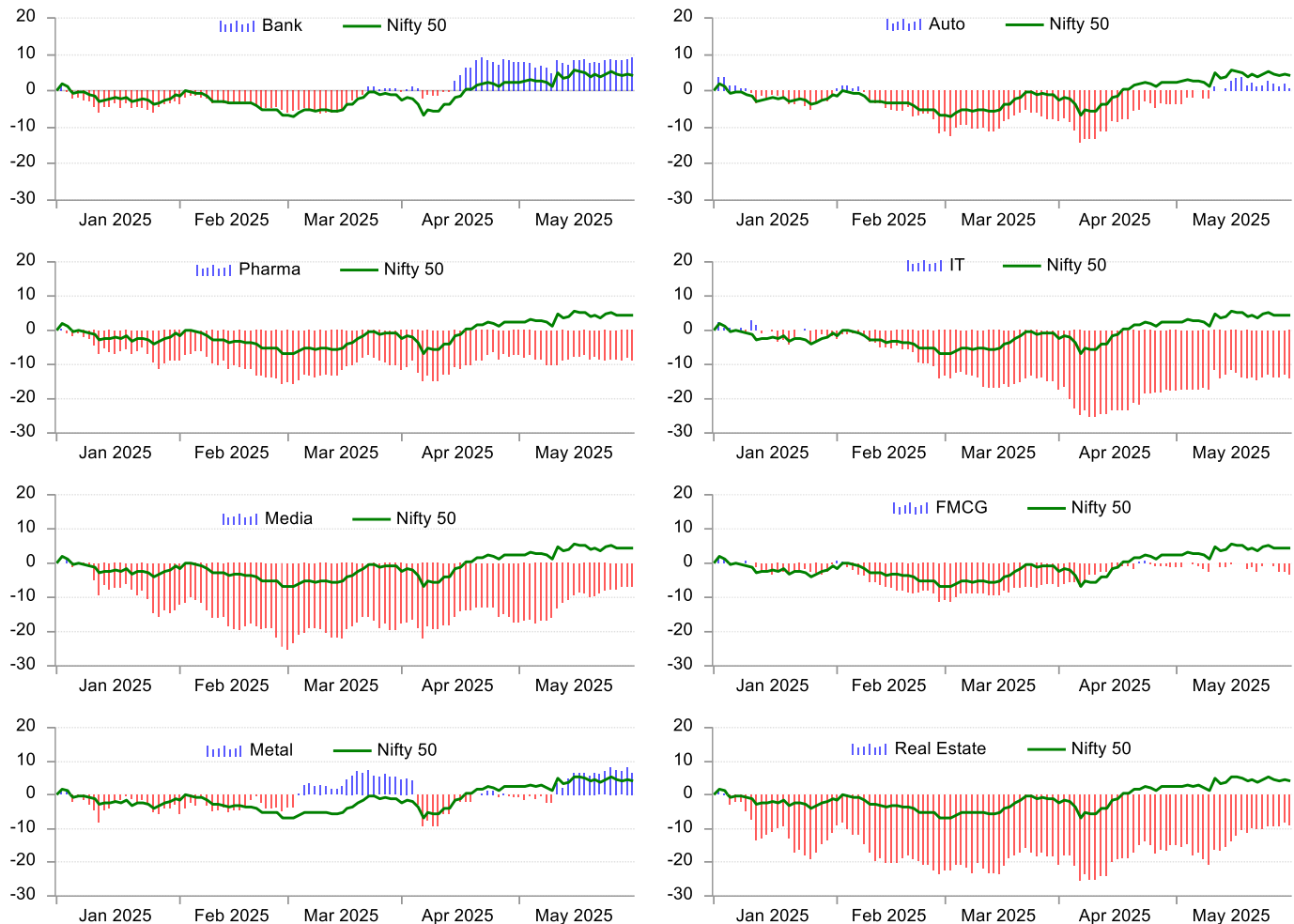
Rebased to 0 on May 1st, 2025



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 171: NIFTY sector performance in 2025 till date (Jan-May'25)

Rebased to 0 on January 1st, 2025

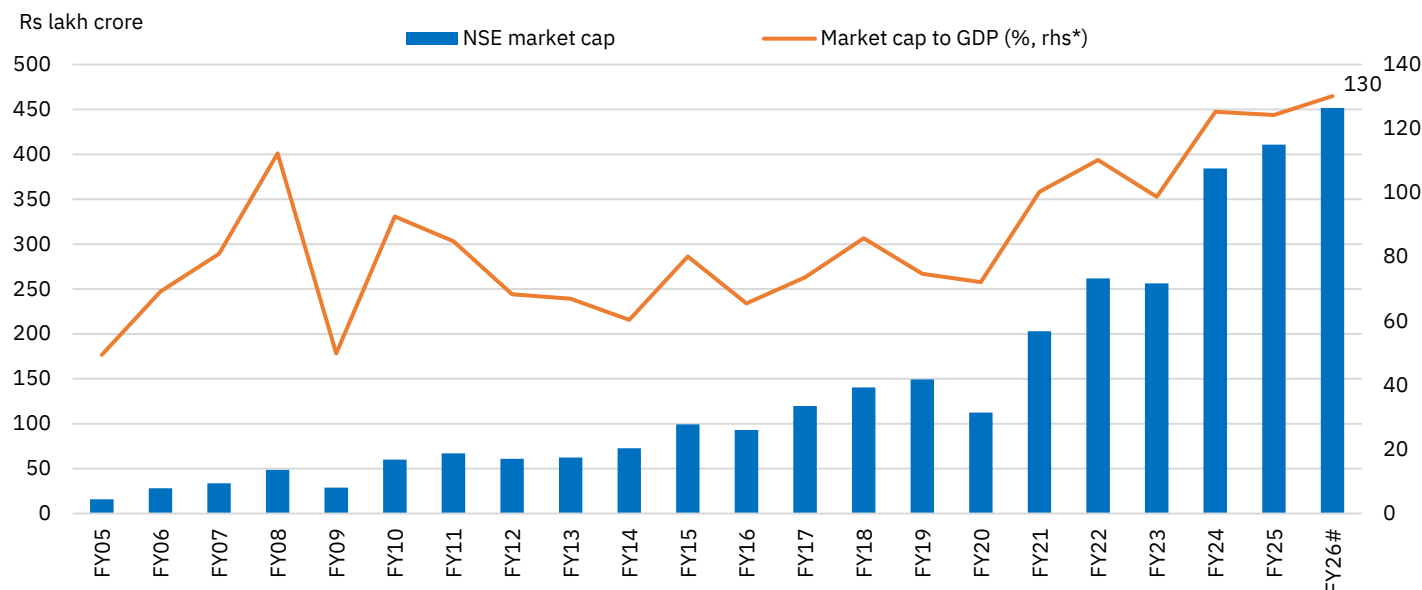


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Market growth and concentration

Market capitalization of NSE listed companies expanded for the fourth month in a row

in June: The market capitalization of NSE-listed companies fell sharply between October 2024 and February 2025, declining 19.5% in rupee terms and 23% in dollar terms from the September 27th peak to Rs 382 lakh crore and US\$4.36 trillion as of February 28th, 2025. However, this trend reversed in March and continued through the following three months, with market capitalization rebounding 17.4% in rupee terms and 20.6% in dollar terms by June 16th, reaching Rs 448 lakh crore and US\$5.27 trillion, respectively. Despite recent volatility, NSE's listed market cap has grown at an impressive 17.8% CAGR in rupee terms and 13.9% in dollar terms over the past 20 years (as of June 16th, 2025). The market cap-to-GDP ratio, based on a three-month rolling average and the latest four quarters of nominal GDP, fell from 147% in November 2024 to 124% in March 2025, rebounding marginally to 129% as of June 16th, 2025.

Figure 172: Market cap to GDP ratio trend (NSE listed companies)


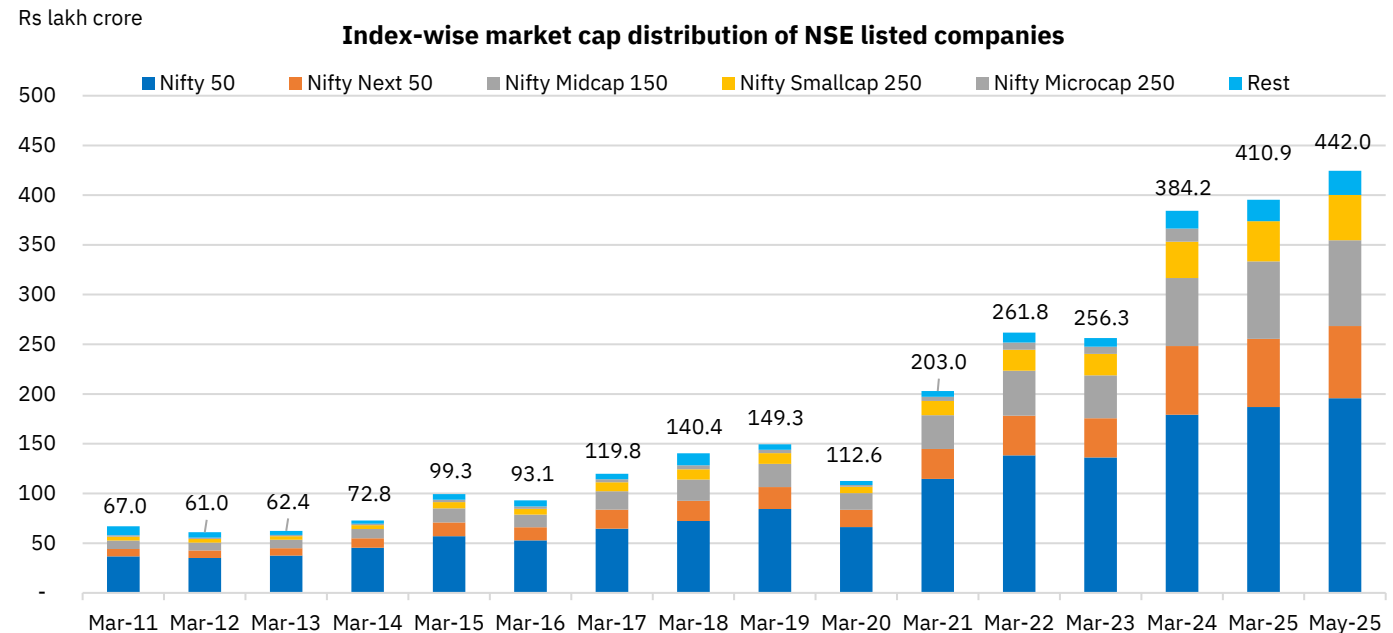
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR. # As of June 25th, 2025. * Based on average market cap over the last three months of the period and actual nominal GDP for the last four quarters.

Share of Nifty50 Index fell in May 2025 amid mid- and small-cap rally: After rising for four consecutive months, the share of the Nifty 50 Index in the total market capitalization of NSE-listed companies fell again by 1.4pp MoM to a five-month low of 44.3% as of May 31st, 2025, reflecting the impact of significant outperformance of mid- and small-cap companies as compared to large-caps in the month gone by. While Nifty 50 ended the month of May with a 1.7% gain, Nifty Midcap 150 and Nifty Smallcap 250 Index rebounded by 6.3% and 9.6% respectively. Over the last five years, the share of Nifty 50 Index in the overall market capitalisation of NSE listed companies has fallen steadily from 58.8% in March 2020 to a low of 42.7% by December 2024. This structural shift is largely driven by a substantial increase in the number of listed companies—from 422/1969 in FY96/FY20 to 2,735 as of May 2025— and the superior returns delivered by mid- and small-cap segments over the past decade. For context, the Nifty Midcap 150 and Smallcap 250 have returned 17.6% and 15.3% CAGR, respectively, compared to 11.7% for the Nifty 50 over the last 10 years (as of June 25th, 2025).

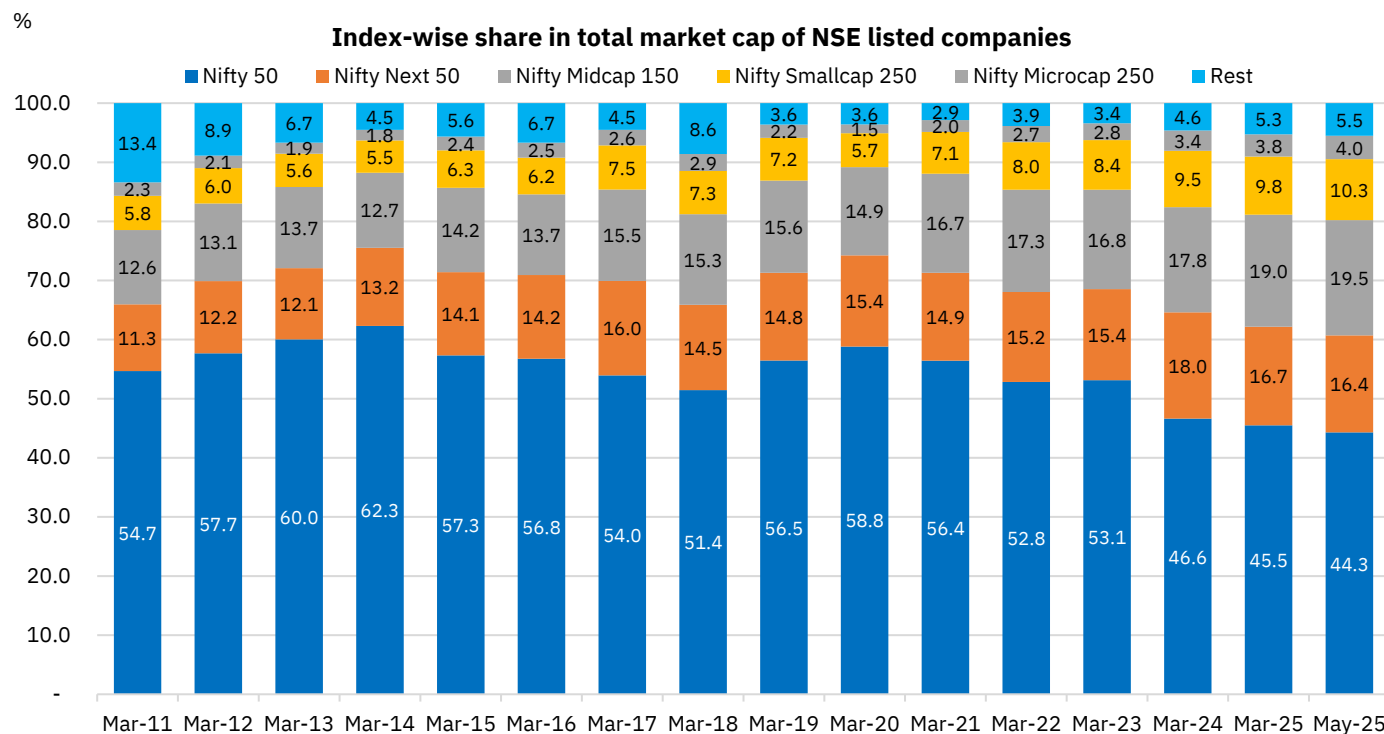
Table 68: Index-wise distribution of total market cap of NSE listed companies (Rs lakh crore)

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	40.4	15.5	21.7	410.9
May-25	195.8	72.6	86.1	45.6	17.5	24.4	442.0
May growth (% MoM)	1.7	5.2	6.2	10.6	12.2	10.9	4.9
CAGR (FY15-FY25)	12.6	17.2	18.6	20.4	20.8	14.5	15.3

Source: Nifty Indices, NSE EPR. * As of May 31st, 2025.

Figure 173: Index-wise distribution of total market cap of NSE listed companies (Rs lakh crore)


Source: Nifty Indices, NSE EPR.

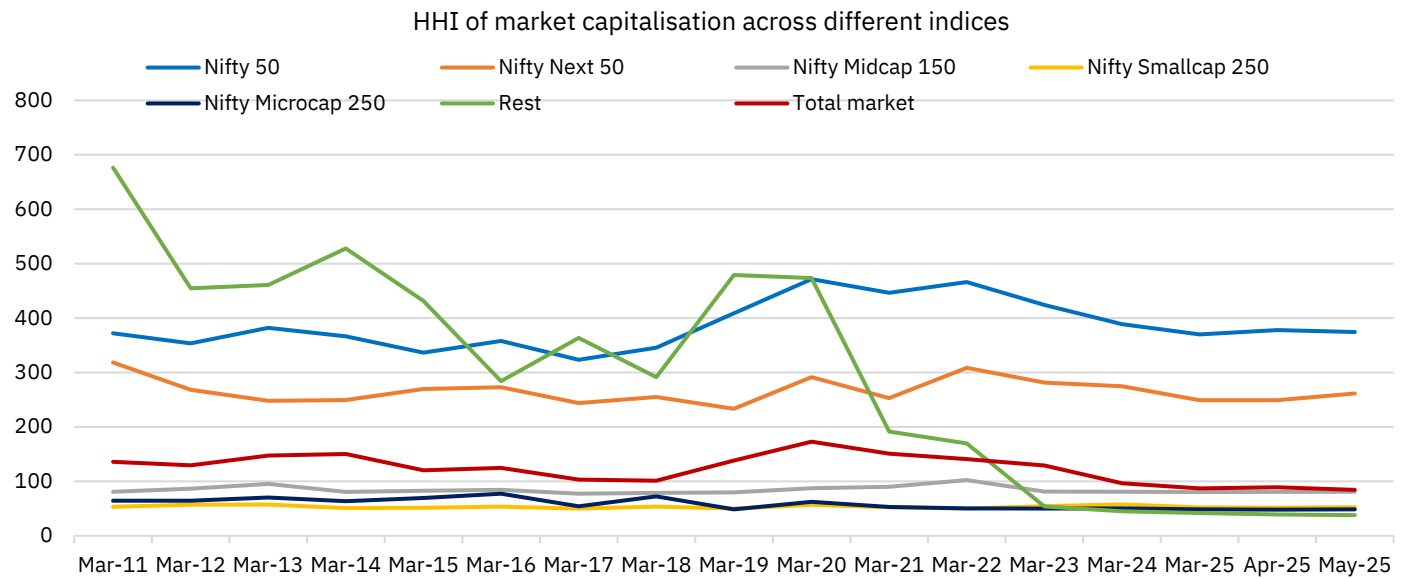
Figure 174: Index-wise share in total market cap of NSE listed companies


Market HHI inched lower in May, led by a drop in Nifty50 HHI levels: To assess market concentration, we track the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) based on market capitalization across NSE-listed companies and major equity indices over the past two decades. After declining steadily from 2010 to 2018, the HHI for the total market spiked in 2019, peaking at an 11-year high of 173 in March 2020 with the onset of the pandemic. Since then, however, it has trended downward. As of May 2025, the market cap-based HHI for NSE-listed companies edged lower to 84 from 89 in the previous month, reflecting recent outperformance in smaller stocks. That said, the index remains low, indicating a highly fragmented market structure²⁴.

Among major indices (top 750 stocks), the Nifty 50 continues to show the highest concentration, with an HHI of 374 as of May 31st, 2025—marginally lower month-on-month but well below its March 2009 level of 476. The Nifty Next 50's HHI, however, moved higher to 261, while the Nifty Midcap 150, Smallcap 250, and Microcap 250 have seen steady HHI levels, ranging between 50 and 80. Overall, the findings point to a structurally more fragmented market, driven by the rising number and relative outperformance of mid-, small-, and micro-cap companies in recent years.

²⁴ 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 175: Index-wise share in total market cap of NSE listed companies

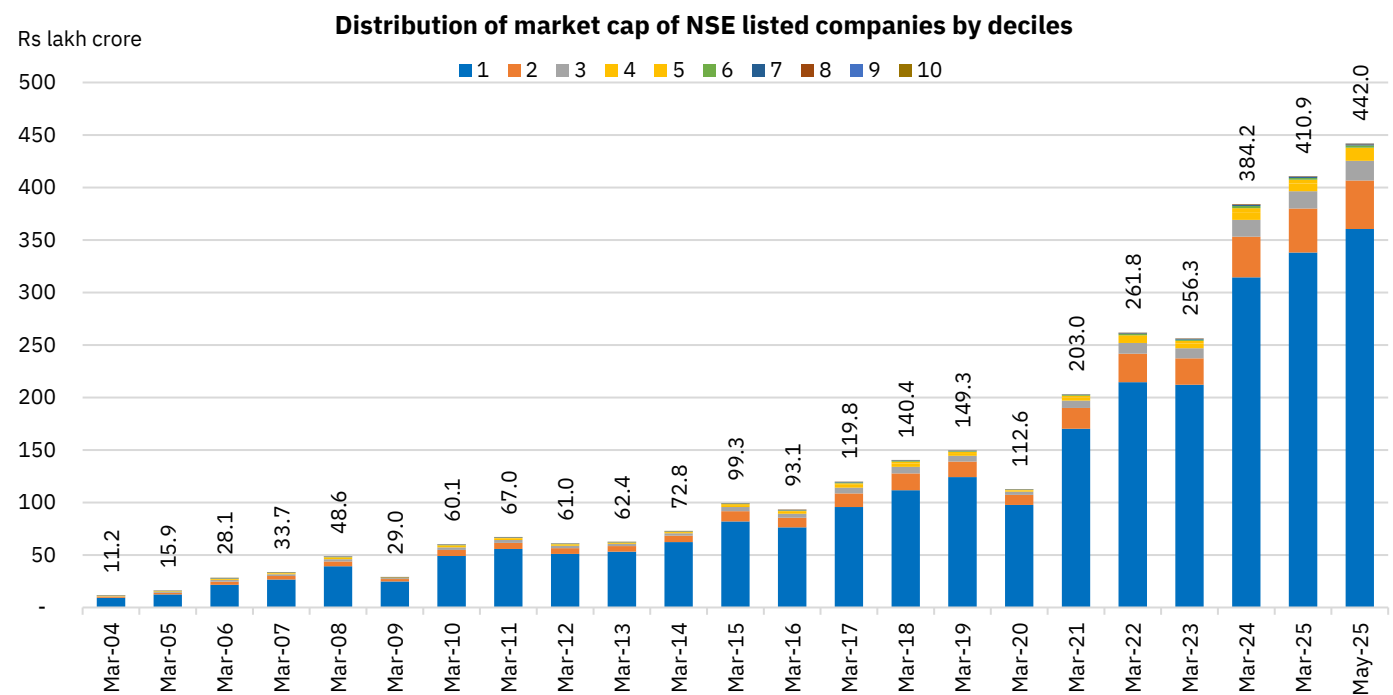


Decile-wise distribution of total market cap: We also analyse the distribution of total market capitalization across deciles within the NSE-listed universe. The data shows that the top decile's share peaked at a record 86.8% in FY20, as the pandemic-induced risk-off sentiment drove investors toward large-cap stocks. By March 2020, the top two deciles accounted for over 95% of total market capitalization. Since then, the top decile's share has declined steadily, mirroring the fall in the market-cap-based HHI for NSE-listed companies. It dropped to 81.8% by March 2024 and further to 80.1% by December 31, 2024—its lowest since March 2018. However, the first four months of 2025 saw a reversal, with the top decile's share rising 2.4pp to 82.5%, only to see a 0.9pp MoM drop in May to 81.6%, driven by renewed risk-on sentiment and mid- and small-cap outperformance in the month gone by. At the other end of the spectrum, the bottom five deciles' share in total market capitalization, while inching up marginally, remained below 1% at 0.93% as of May 31st, 2025—down from 1.1% in December 2024, though still nearly twice the pandemic low of 0.47% recorded in FY20.

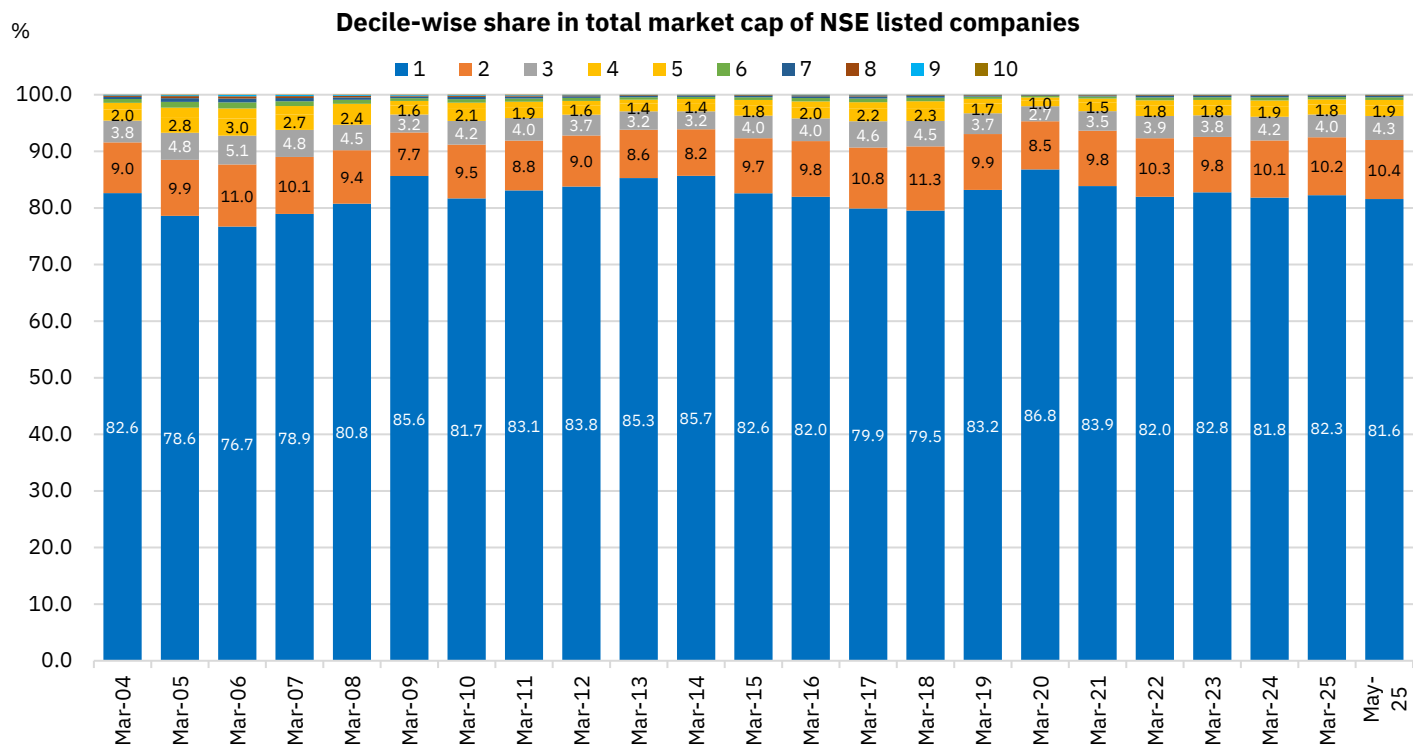
Table 69: Decile-wise distribution of total market cap of NSE listed companies (Rs lakh crore)

Year	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	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
May-25	360.6	46.1	18.8	8.3	4.2	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	442.0
% MoM	2.8	0.2	1.8	2.5	5.3	8.3	7.6	9.7	11.0	14.2	2.6
20Y CAGR (FY05-25, %)	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 176: Decile-wise distribution of total market cap of NSE listed companies


Source: NSE EPR.

Figure 177: Decile-wise share of total market cap of NSE listed companies


Source: NSE EPR.

Nifty50 performance attribution analysis

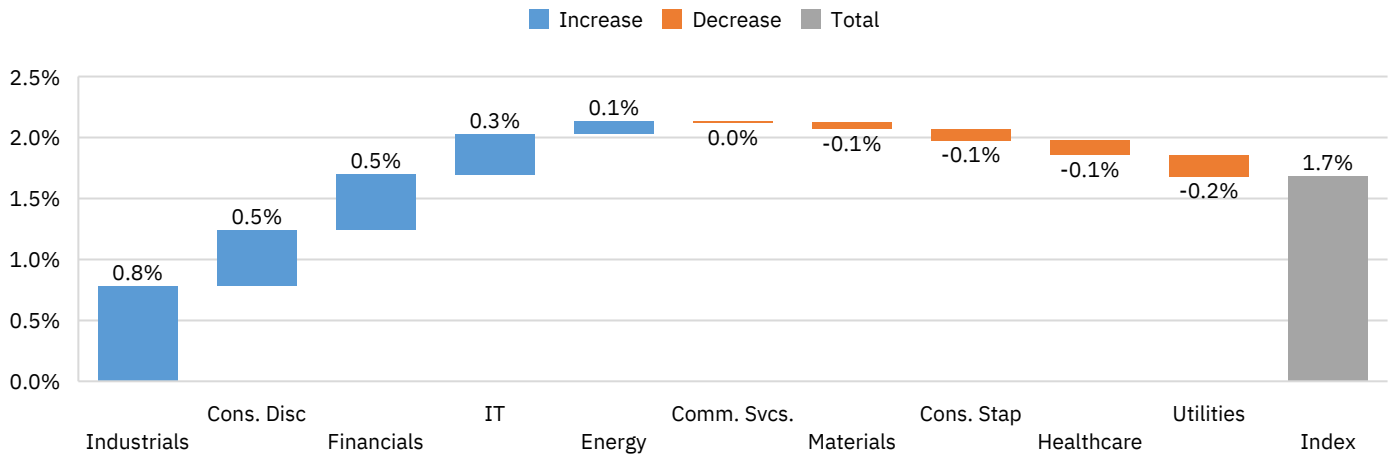
Equity market rally faltered in June after a steady run in the previous three months:

The market rally that began in March extended through April and May, buoyed by a combination of domestic and global tailwinds. Following sustained outflows earlier in the year, FPIs returned with strength, investing approximately US\$6.8 billion from mid-April to the end of May. This reversal was driven by a confluence of positive factors, including an easing of global trade tensions, declining inflation, expectations of monetary easing, and attractive market valuations, all of which lifted investor sentiment. However, markets remained on the sidelines in the first half of June as escalating tensions between Iran and Israel triggered a phase of market consolidation, leading to renewed foreign capital outflows, along with a rise in global crude oil prices and depreciation in the rupee, only to see some rebound in the second half amid reports of a potential ceasefire. On the domestic front, however, DIIs continued their strong support, remaining net buyers of Indian equities for the 23rd consecutive month in June. DIIs invested Rs 1.64 lakh crore in FY26 to date (as of June 25th, 2025), on top of Rs 6.1 lakh crore of net inflows in FY25.

The benchmark Nifty 50 Index ended the month of May 1.7% higher, inching up by another 2% in June thus far (As of June 25th, 2025), marking a total of 14.3% gain from March lows. On a currency-adjusted basis, returns were weighed down by rupee depreciation (-1.3% in May), resulting in a Nifty 50 Dollar Index return of 0.4% in May. The rally was particularly strong in mid- and small-cap segments, with the Nifty Midcap 150 and Nifty Smallcap 250 rising by a strong 6.3% and 9.6% in May, followed by 2.4% and 3.7% gains in June (as of June 25th, 2025). Industrials, Financials and Consumer Discretionary led the rally, while Utilities, Healthcare and Materials lagged.

Figure 178: Sector-wise contribution to Nifty 50 price return in May 2025

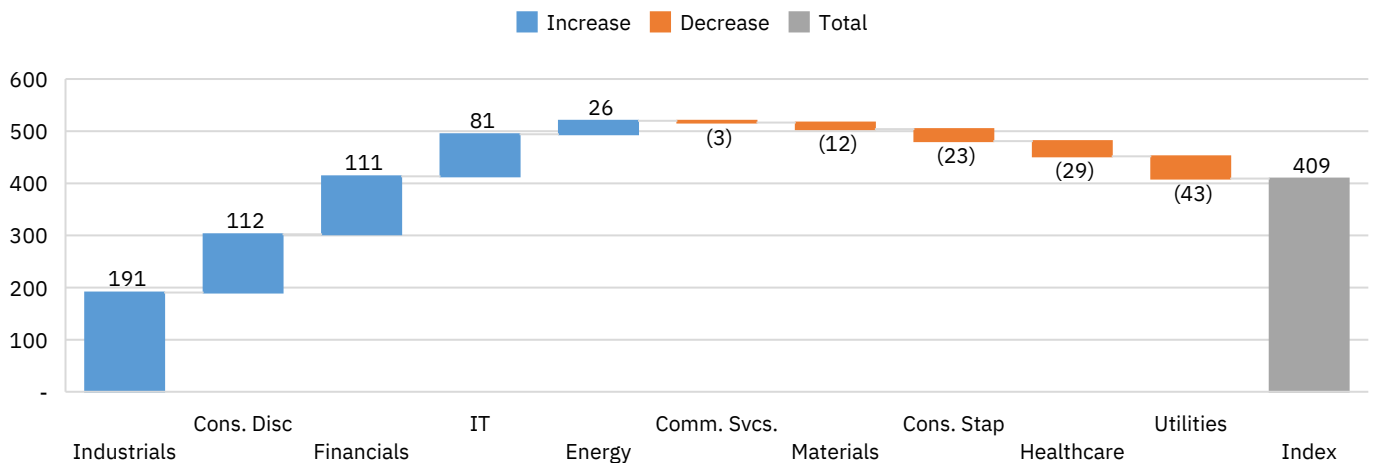
Contribution to Nifty50 Index percentage change (May 2025)



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

Figure 179: Sector-wise contribution to absolute Nifty 50 Index change (points) in May 2025

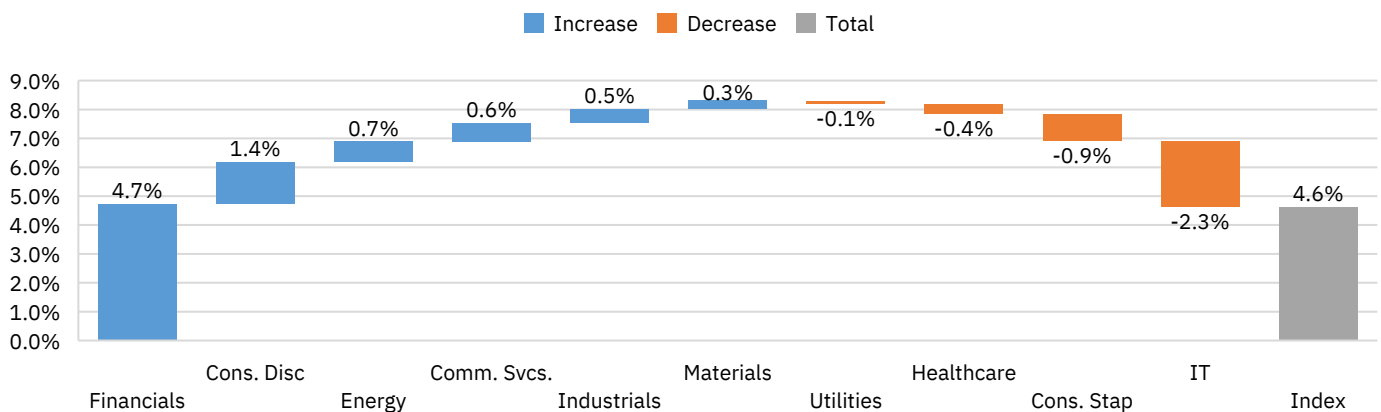
Contribution to absolute Nifty50 Index change (May 2025)



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

Figure 180: Sector-wise contribution to Nifty 50 price return in 2025 till date (Jan-May'25)

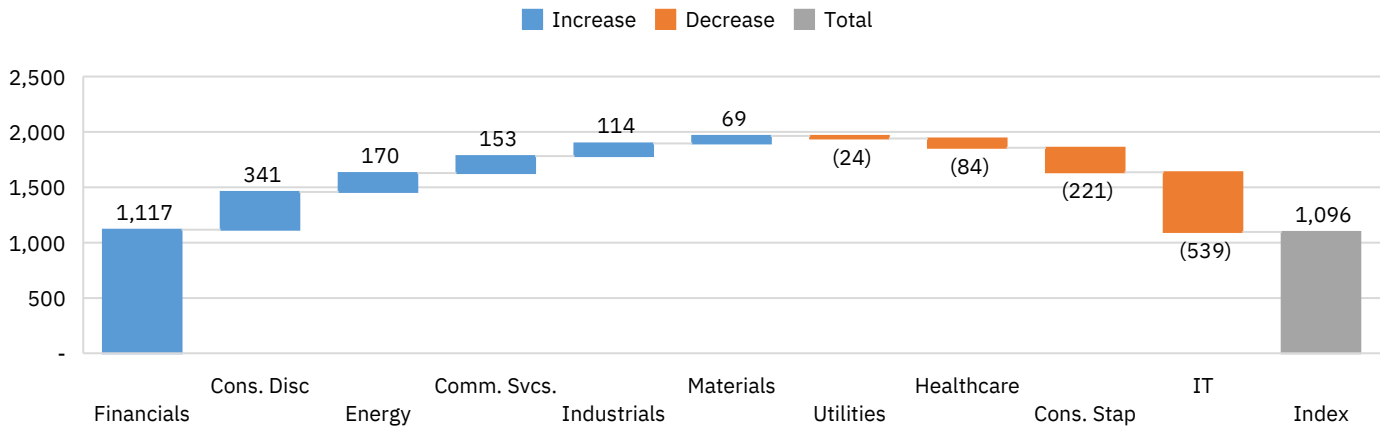
Contribution to Nifty50 Index percentage change (YTD)



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

Figure 181: Sector-wise contribution to Nifty 50 Index change (points) in 2025 thus far (Jan-May'25)

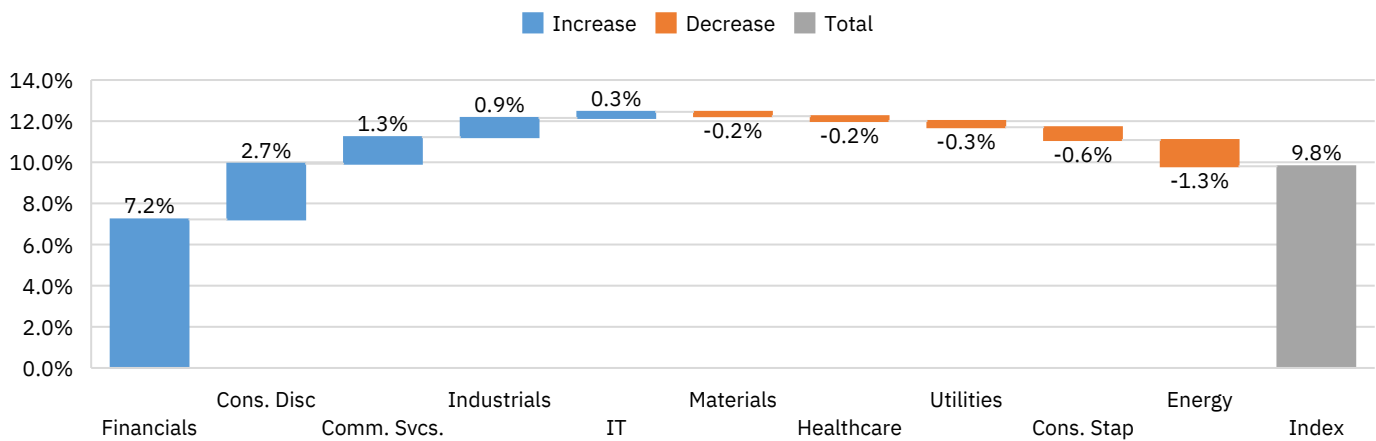
Contribution to absolute Nifty50 Index change (YTD)



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

Figure 182: Sector-wise contribution to Nifty 50 price return in last one year (Jun'24-May'25)

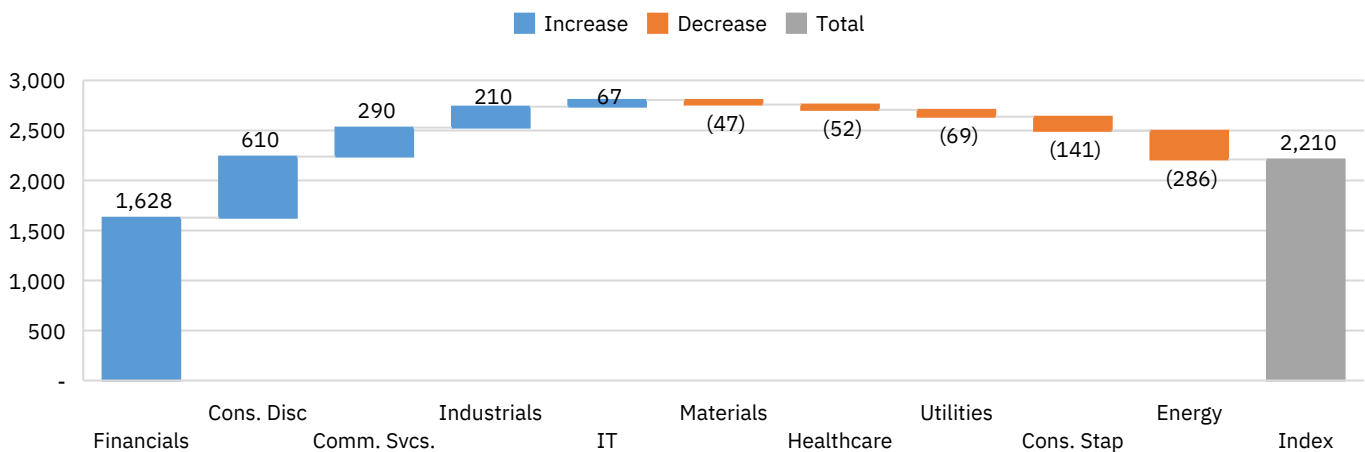
Contribution to Nifty50 Index percentage change (One-year)



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

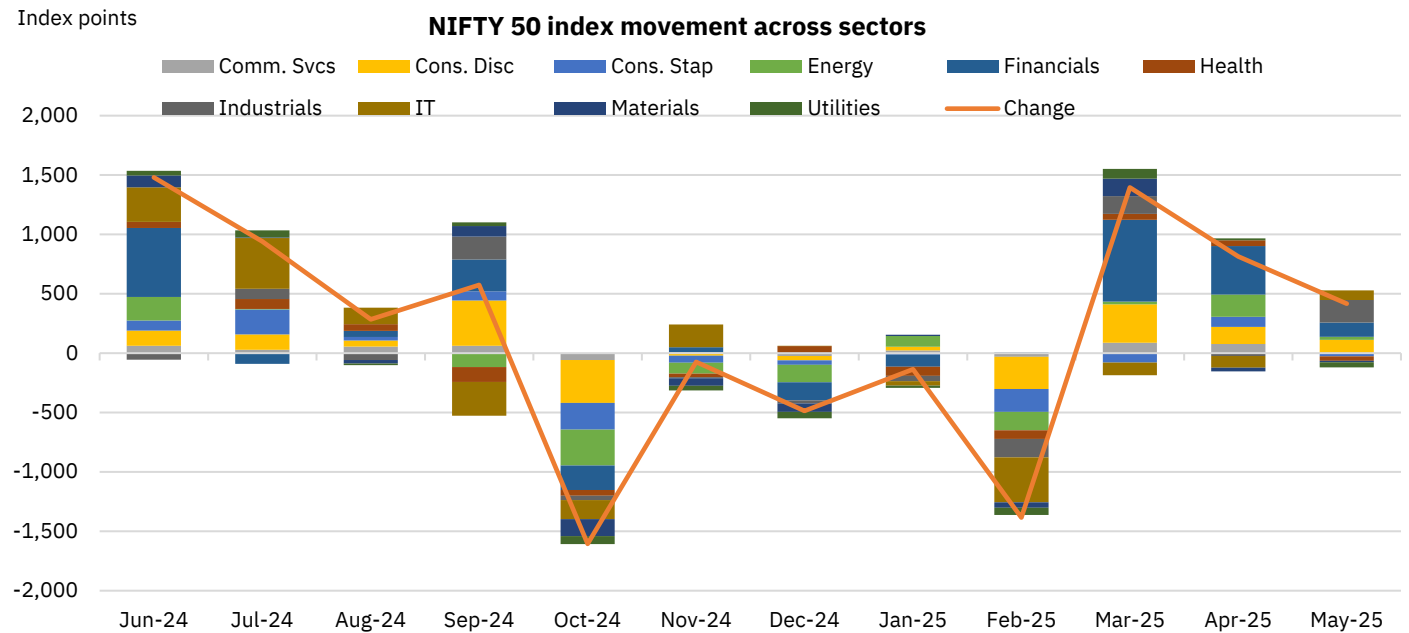
Figure 183: Sector-wise contribution to Nifty 50 Index change (points) in last one year (Jun'24-May'25)

Contribution to absolute Nifty50 Index change (One-year)



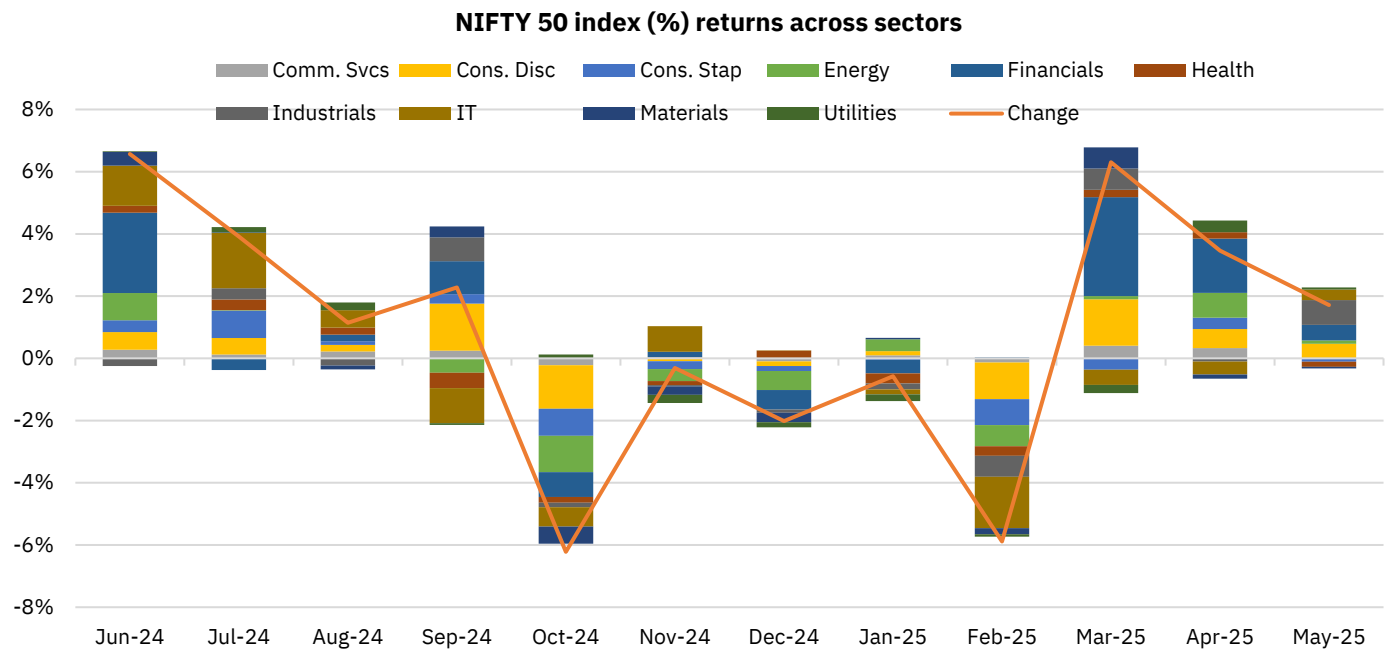
Source: LSEG Workspace, CMIE Prowess, NSE Indices, NSE EPR.

Figure 184: Nifty 50 Index monthly movement across sectors over the last 12 months

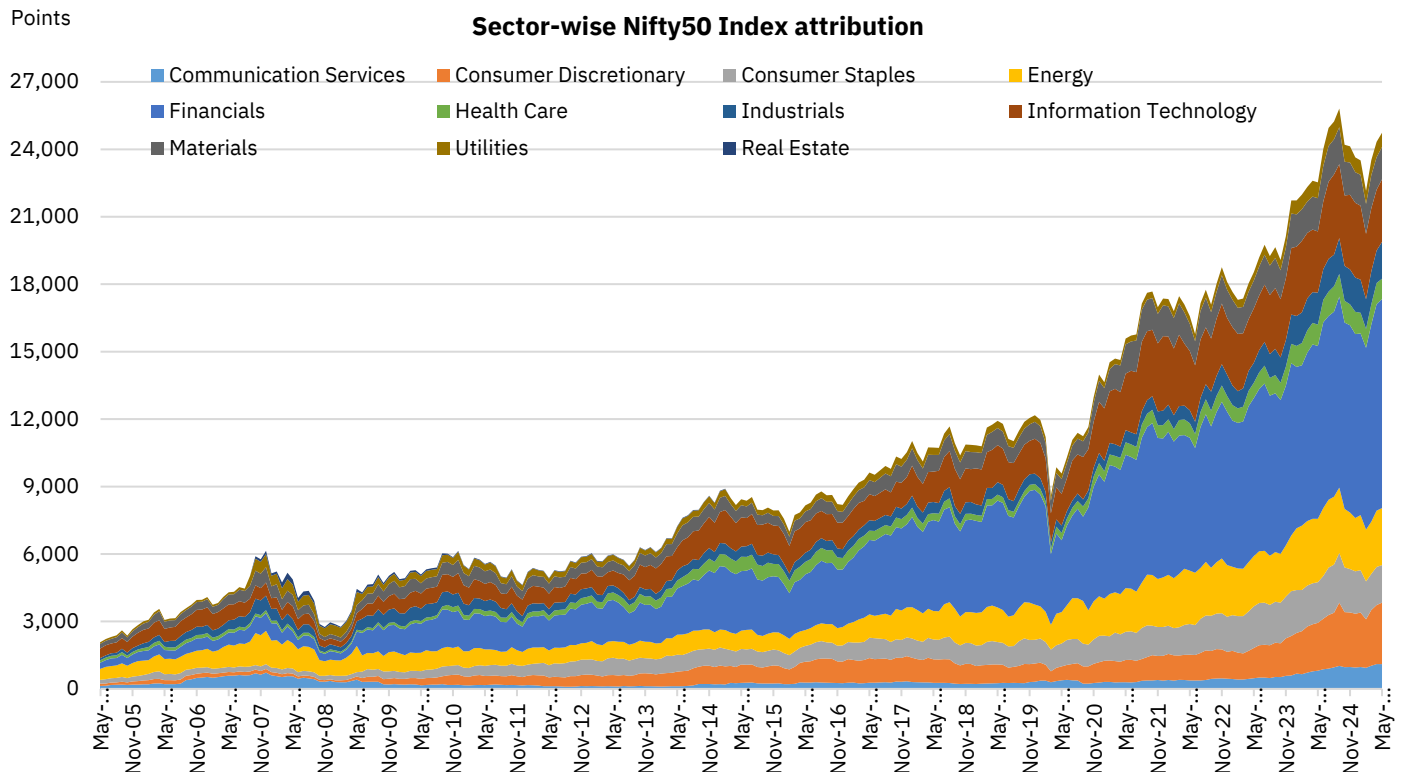


Source: LSEG Workspace, CMIE Prowess, NSE Indices, NSE EPR.

Figure 185: Nifty 50 Index monthly return across sectors over the last 12 months

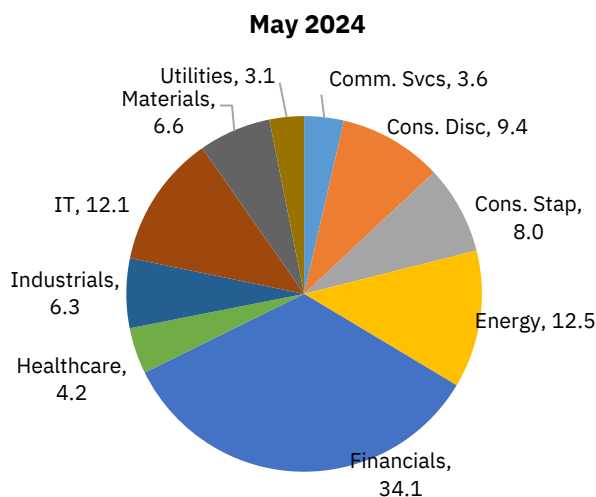
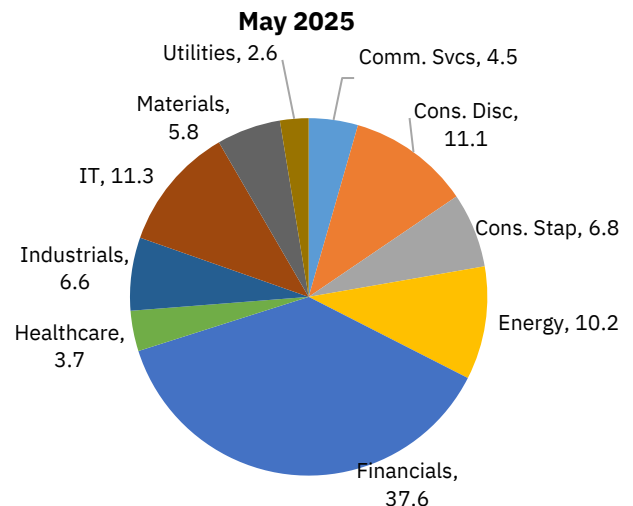


Source: LSEG Workspace, CMIE Prowess, NSE Indices, NSE EPR.

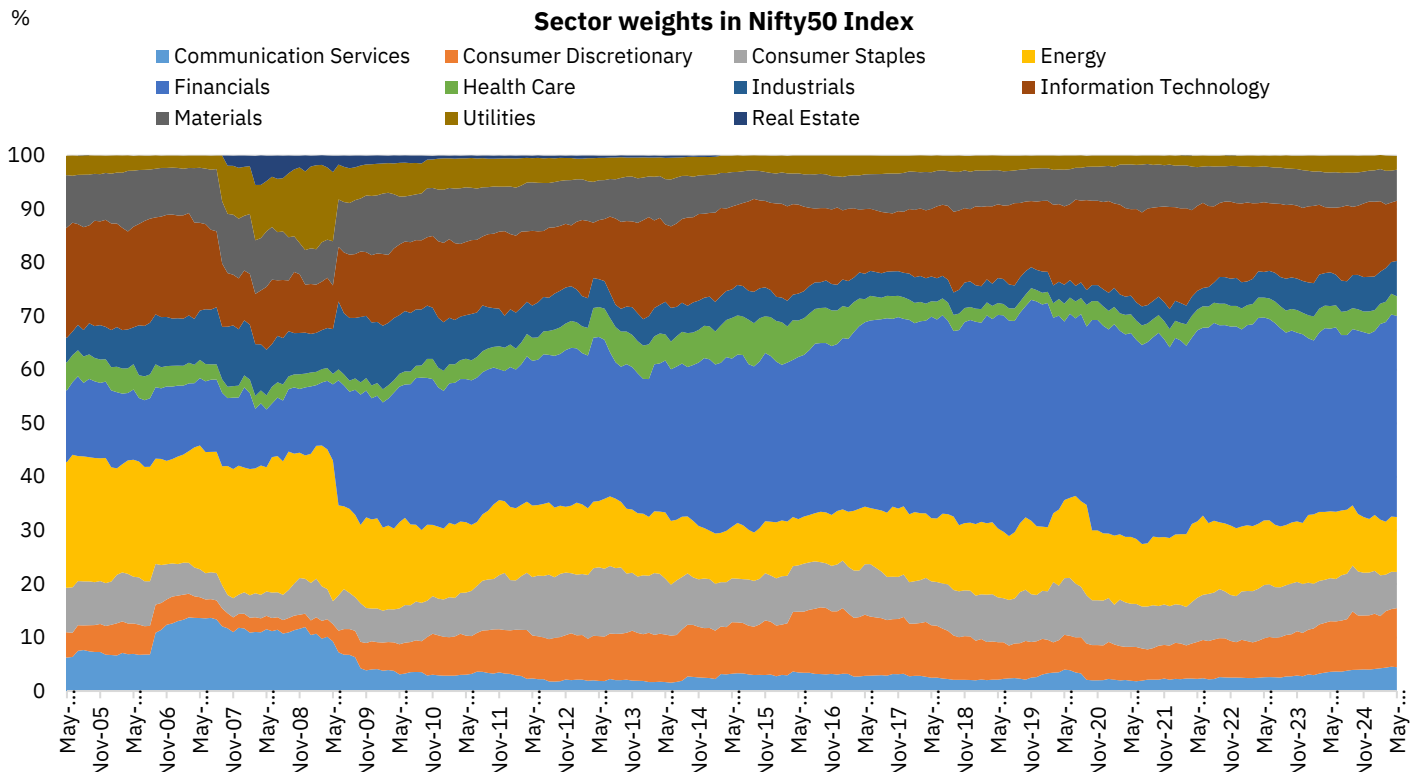
Figure 186: Sector-wise Nifty50 Index attribution (2004-)


Source: LSEG Workspace, CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

The strong outperformance of Consumer Discretionary over the last few resulted in its weight in the Nifty 50 Index rising for the third month in a row by 1.3pp over the last three months. Financials have also seen a strong run over the last four months, leading to its weight in the Nifty 50 Index rising by a total of 3.2pp to 37.6% as of May 2025. This came at the expense of a reduction in weights of IT (-2.8pp in the year thus far to 11.3%), and Consumer Staples (-1.3pp in 2024 till date to near 15-year low of 6.75%). In the last 12 months, the weights of Financials, Consumer Discretionary and Communication Services have increased by 347bps, 162bps and 85bps respectively, with all other GICS sectors barring Utilities witnessing a drop.

Figure 187: Nifty 50 sector weightage (May 2024)

Figure 188: Nifty 50 sector weightage (May 2025)


Source: LSEG Workspace, CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 189: Sector weights in the Nifty 50 Index (2005-)


Source: LSEG Workspace, CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Table 70: Top five Nifty 50 Index gainers in May 2025

Security name	Security symbol	Return (%)	Index % return contribution (%)	Index change contribution (points)
Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	LT	10.0	0.4	87
Bharat Electronics Ltd.	BEL	22.4	0.2	56
Infosys Ltd.	INFY	4.2	0.2	48
Tata Steel Ltd.	TATASTEEL	14.9	0.2	39
Tata Motors Ltd.	TATAMOTORS	11.7	0.1	35
Total			1.1	264
Nifty 50 Index	NIFTY 50	1.7	1.7	417

Source: LSEG Workspace, CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Table 71: Top five Nifty 50 Index gainers in 2025 till date (Jan'25-May'25)

Security name	Security symbol	Return (%)	Index % return contribution (%)	Index change contribution (points)
Eternal Ltd.	ETERNAL	10.0	1.5	366
Reliance Industries Ltd.	RELIANCE	22.4	1.2	291
H D F C Bank Ltd.	HDFCBANK	4.2	1.1	267
I C I C I Bank Ltd.	ICICIBANK	14.9	1.0	241
Jio Financial Services Ltd.	JIOFIN	11.7	0.9	208
Total			5.8	1,374
Nifty 50 Index	NIFTY 50	4.7	4.7	1,106

Source: LSEG Workspace, CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Table 72: Top five Nifty 50 Index losers in May 2025

Security name	Security symbol	Return (%)	Index % return contribution (%)	Index change contribution (points)
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	KOTAKBANK	-6.0	-0.2	-45
Sun Pharmaceutical Inds. Ltd.	SUNPHARMA	-8.4	-0.1	-35
N T P C Ltd.	NTPC	-5.8	-0.1	-23
Power Grid Corpn. Of India Ltd.	POWERGRID	-5.8	-0.1	-19
Asian Paints Ltd.	ASIANPAINT	-6.9	-0.1	-18
Total			-0.6	-140
Nifty 50 Index	NIFTY 50	1.7	1.7	417

Source: LSEG Workspace, CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Table 73: Top five Nifty 50 Index losers in 2025 till date (Jan'25-May'25)

Security name	Security symbol	Return (%)	Index % return contribution (%)	Index change contribution (points)
Infosys Ltd.	INFY	-6.0	-1.1	-266
Tata Consultancy Services Ltd.	TCS	-8.4	-0.6	-150
I T C Ltd.	ITC	-5.8	-0.6	-140
Trent Ltd.	TRENT	-5.8	-0.3	-75
H C L Technologies Ltd.	HCLTECH	-6.9	-0.3	-68
Total			-3.0	-699
Nifty 50 Index	NIFTY 50	4.7	4.7	1,106

Source: LSEG Workspace, CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Earnings and valuation analysis

Consensus earnings estimates cut further amid heightened global uncertainty:

Notwithstanding a better-than-expected quarter in terms of corporate performance, consensus earnings estimates for both the current and next fiscal years have been further revised downwards, possibly reflecting the impact of worsening geopolitical tensions, slowing global demand and implications on global commodity prices. Nifty 50 earnings estimates (Source: LSEG Workspace) for 2025 and 2026 have been cut by 2.8% and 1.9% in May 2025, taking the cumulative cuts in the last six months to 7.5% and 6.3% respectively. As of May 31st, 2025, projected earnings growth for 2025 and 2026 stands at 11.7% and 14.4%, translating into a two-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 13.0% for FY24-25 vs. 14.2% as of March 31st, 2025. This, however, is better than the expected nominal GDP growth for this year.

A broader analysis of the top 200 companies by market capitalization²⁵ paints a similar picture. Consensus earnings estimates for this universe have been reduced by 3.0% for FY26 and 2.1% for FY27 since the beginning of this quarter, translating into a total drop of 6.1% and 4.0% in 2025 thus far (As of June 19th, 2025).

The steep earnings downgrades for FY26 since the end of December were broad-based across sectors, primarily led by commodity sectors, including Materials and Energy, and Financial Services, together accounting for 61% of the total downward earnings revisions during this period. While commodity sectors were hit by rising global geopolitical and trade uncertainties and consequent hit to global demand, Financials felt the heat of weakening credit offtake. Beyond these industries, the Information Technology sector also faced downward revisions, weighed down by weakening demand for IT services and

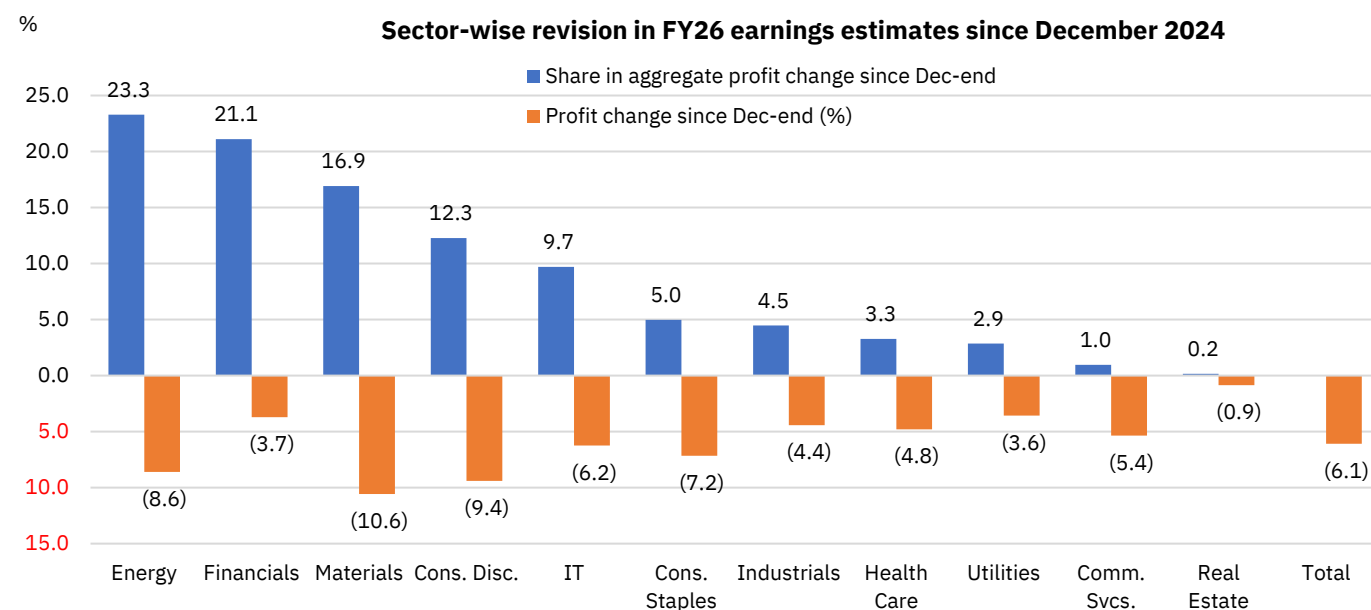
²⁵ The sample set consists of top 200 companies by one-year average market cap ending June 30th, 2024, covered by at least five or more analysts during the previous 12 months using IBES estimates from LSEG Workspace.

rising concerns of a recession in the US. Consumption-oriented sectors including Consumer Discretionary and Consumer Staples sectors saw earnings downgrades as well, reflecting slowing domestic demand.

Table 74: Earnings growth and forward-looking multiples for Nifty 50 Index

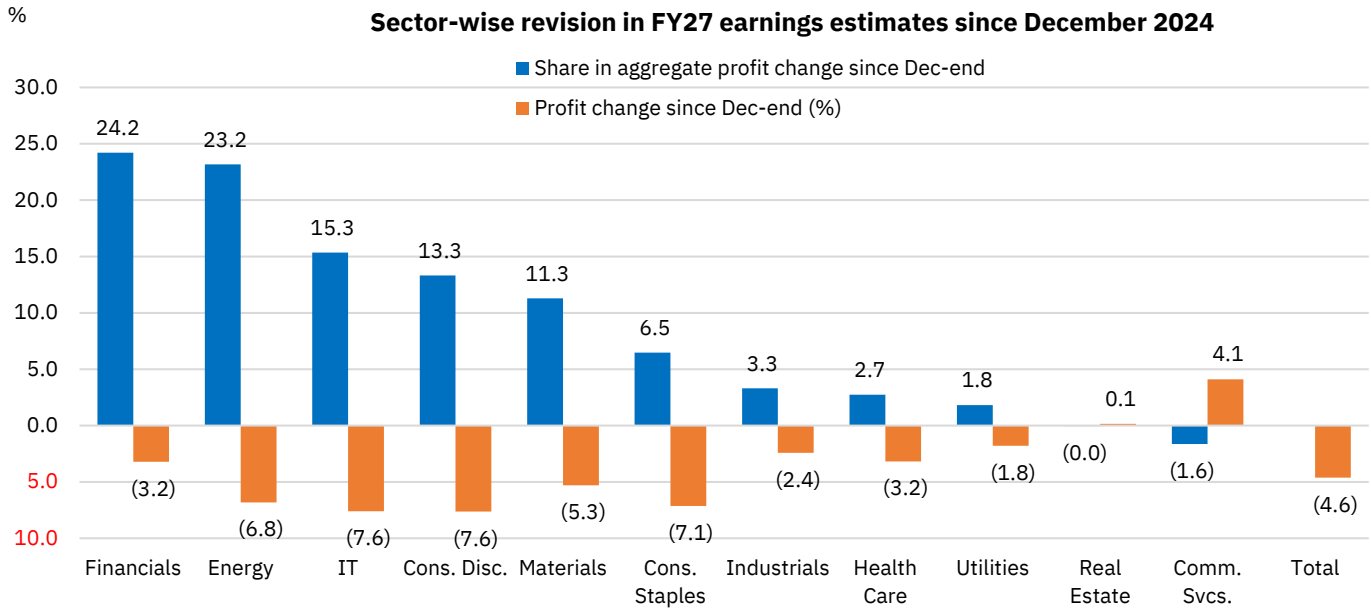
Metric	Periods	As on	Change (%/bps)				
		31-May-25	1M	3M	6M	YTD	1Y
EPS (Rs)	12-month forward	1143.1	-1.5%	-1.5%	-0.8%	-2.1%	4.5%
	2024	999.6	-1.3%	-2.1%	-4.1%	-4.1%	-6.4%
	% YoY	4.5%	-133bps	-221bps	-443bps	-446bps	-305bps
	2025	1116.3	-2.8%	-4.8%	-7.5%	-7.7%	-8.8%
	% YoY	11.7%	-172bps	-322bps	-415bps	-432bps	-293bps
	2026	1277.4	-1.9%	-3.8%	-6.3%	-6.1%	-7.9%
	% YoY	14.4%	96bps	117bps	146bps	187bps	106bps
Price to earnings (P/E) (x)	12-month forward	21.7	4.3%	11.7%	3.4%	6.7%	3.8%
	2025	22.2	5.6%	15.7%	10.9%	13.2%	18.9%
	2026	19.4	4.8%	14.5%	9.5%	11.3%	17.8%
Price to Book value (P/B) (x)	12-month forward	3.2	1.6%	6.7%	-3.3%	0.0%	1.3%
	2025	3.3	2.5%	9.6%	2.3%	4.8%	14.1%
	2026	2.9	2.7%	10.1%	2.9%	5.3%	10.2%

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

Figure 190: Sector-wise revision in FY26 earnings estimates for top 200 companies since December 2024


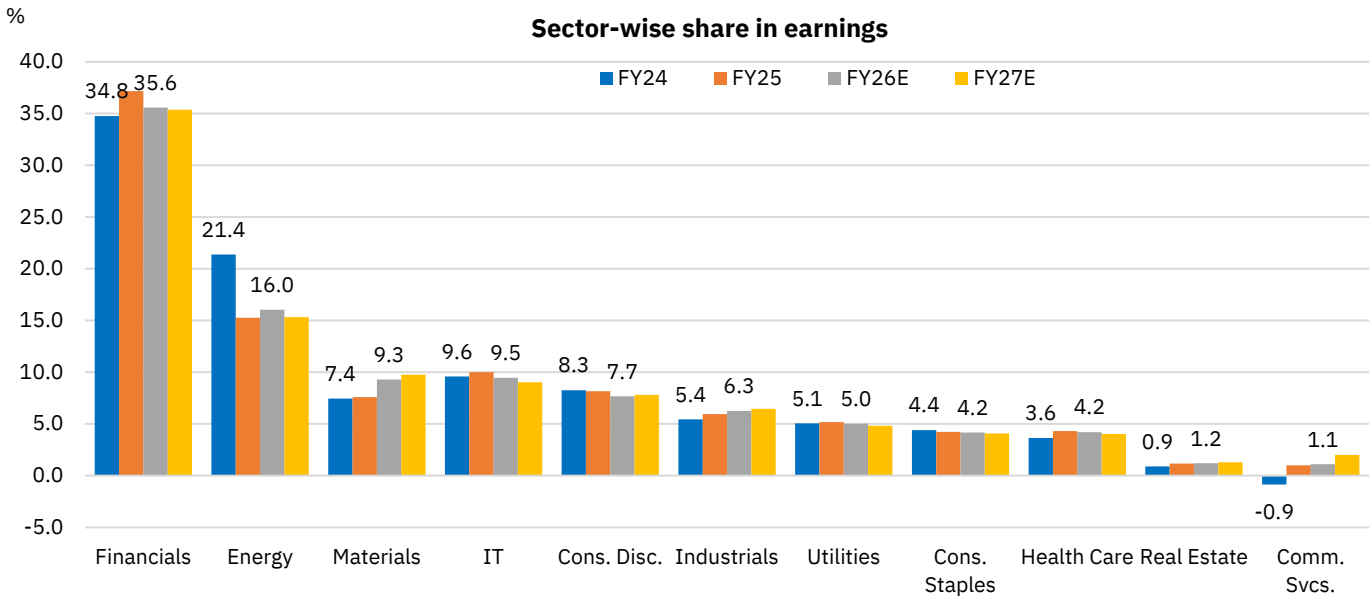
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

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 June 19th, 2025.

Figure 191: 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 June 19th, 2025.

Figure 192: 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 June 19th, 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 to 21.7x currently after a strong rally over the last few months. This is ~32% higher than long-term (Last 15-year) average multiple (16.5x) and 8% higher than 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 3.2x, even as it is still much below the peak of 3.6x in September-end. This implies a premium of 28.8% to the average P/B of 2.5x over the last 15-year period.

...But valuation premium to EM equities came off: 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 in April led to a meaningful rebound in valuations by April-end only to correct again in May, and hover at similar levels in June, thanks to outperformance of emerging markets, led by China. On a 12-month forward P/E basis, MSCI India now trades at an 82% premium to EM peers, down from 91% by April-end but well above the 15-year average of 55%. On a forward P/B basis, the premium stands at 106%, down from 128% by April-end and significantly higher than the long-term average of 85%.

Figure 193: Nifty 50 NTM P/E trend for last 15 years

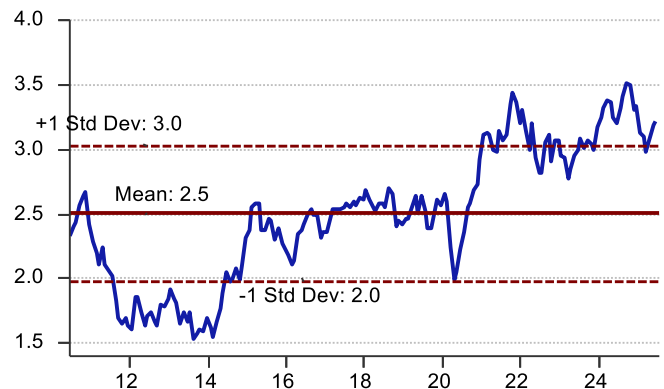
Nifty 50 12-month forward P/E



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 194: Nifty 50 NTM P/B trend for last 15 years

Nifty 50 12-month forward P/B



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 195: Nifty 50 NTM P/E (Last three-year trend)

Nifty 50 12-month forward P/E



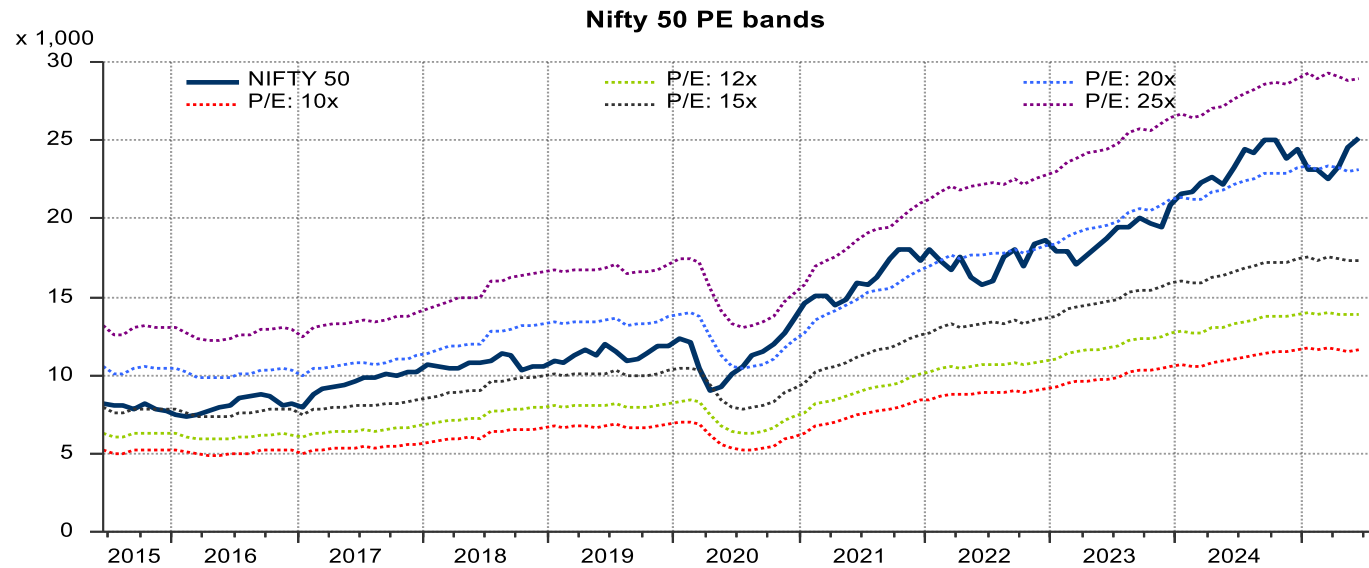
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 196: Nifty 50 NTM P/B (Last three-year trend)

Nifty 50 12-month forward P/B



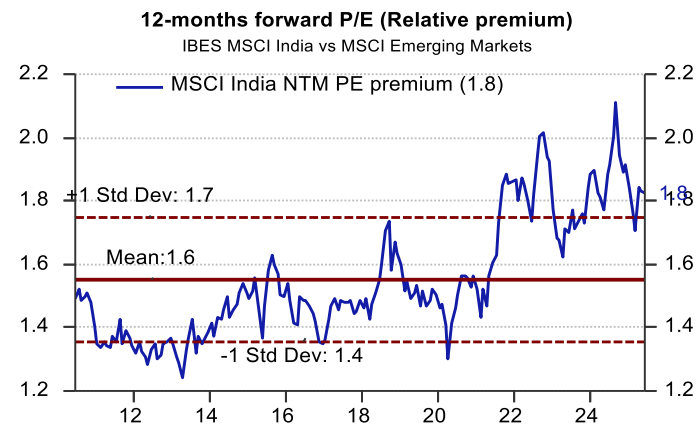
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 197: Five-year trend of Nifty 50 values at different 12-month forward P/E bands


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Figure 198: NTM P/E of MSCI India vs. MSCI EM (15-year trend)

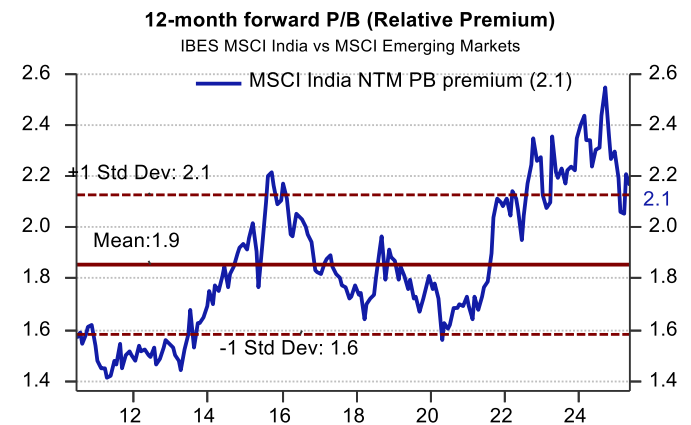
MSCI India currently trades at a premium of 82% to MSCI EM on 12-month forward P/E, falling from 91% in April-end, and much higher than the long-term average premium of 55%.



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

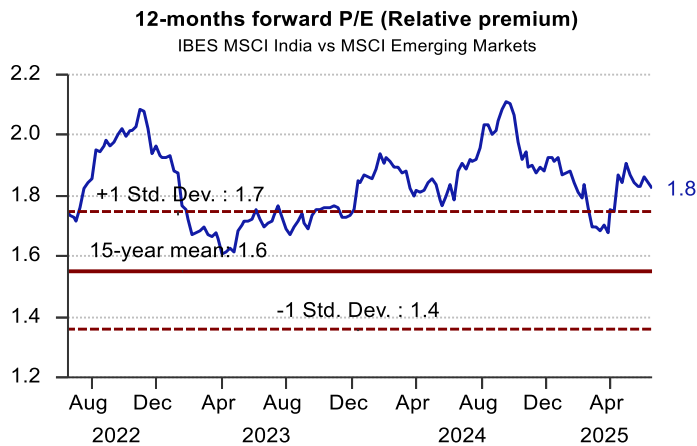
Figure 199: NTM P/B of MSCI India vs. MSCI EM (15-year trend)

On 12m forward P/B as well, India's valuation premium to MSCI EM improved sharply from 99% by Feb-end to 128% by April-end, only to fall sharply to 106% currently.



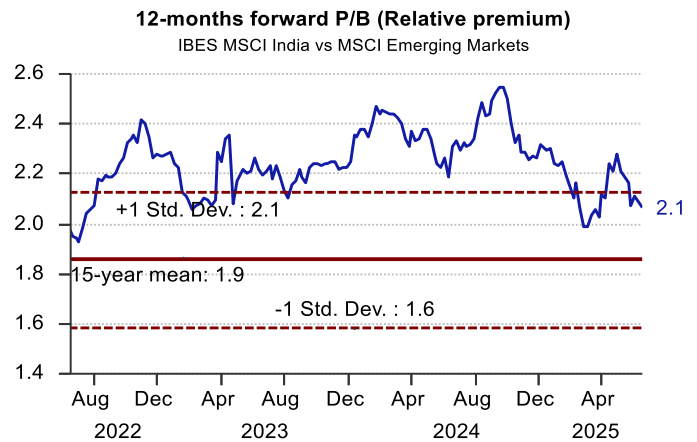
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Figure 200: NTM P/E of MSCI India vs. MSCI EM (Last three-year trend)



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

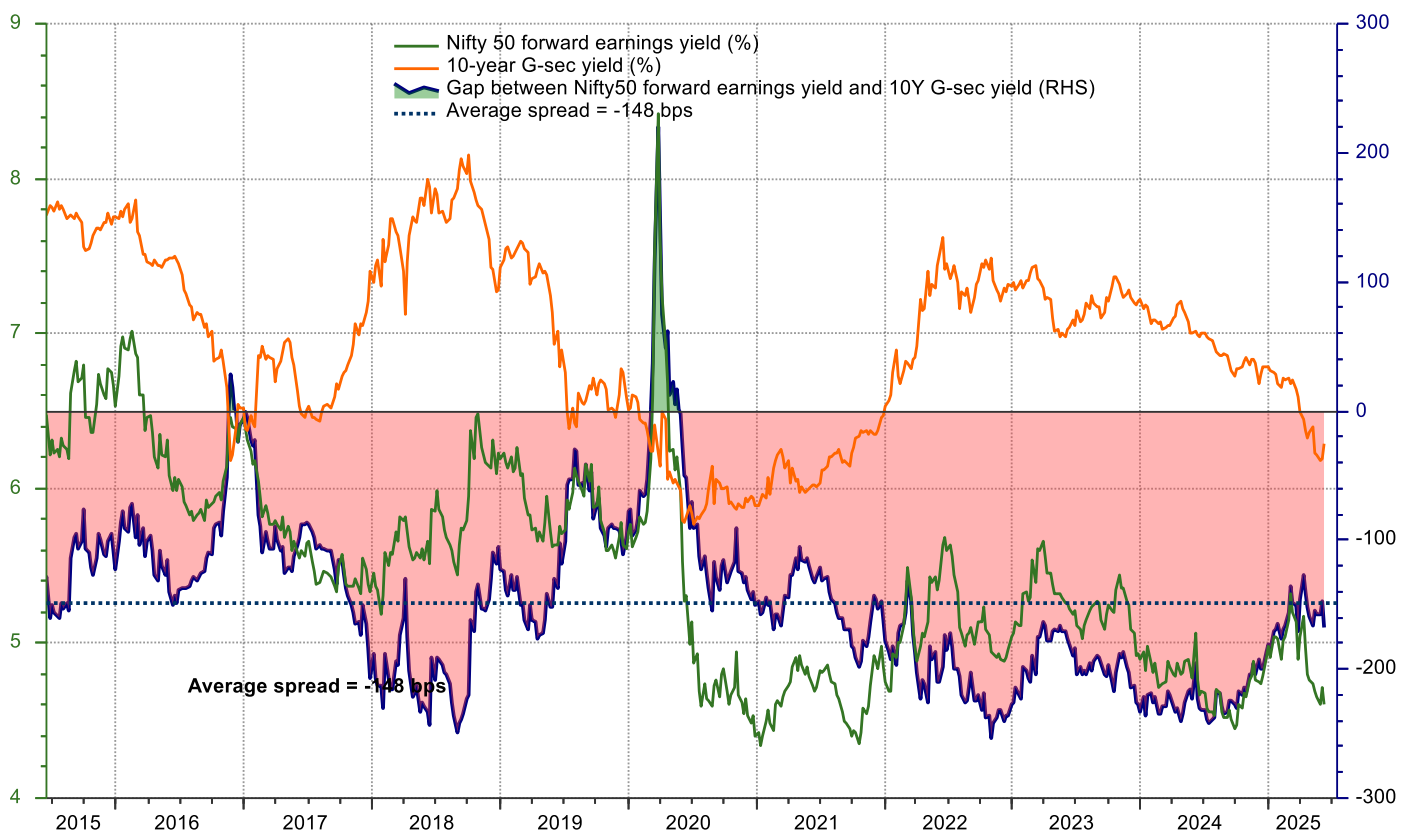
Figure 201: NTM P/B of MSCI India vs. MSCI EM (Last three-year trend)



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Figure 202: Nifty 50 forward earnings yield* vs. 10-year G-sec yield

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

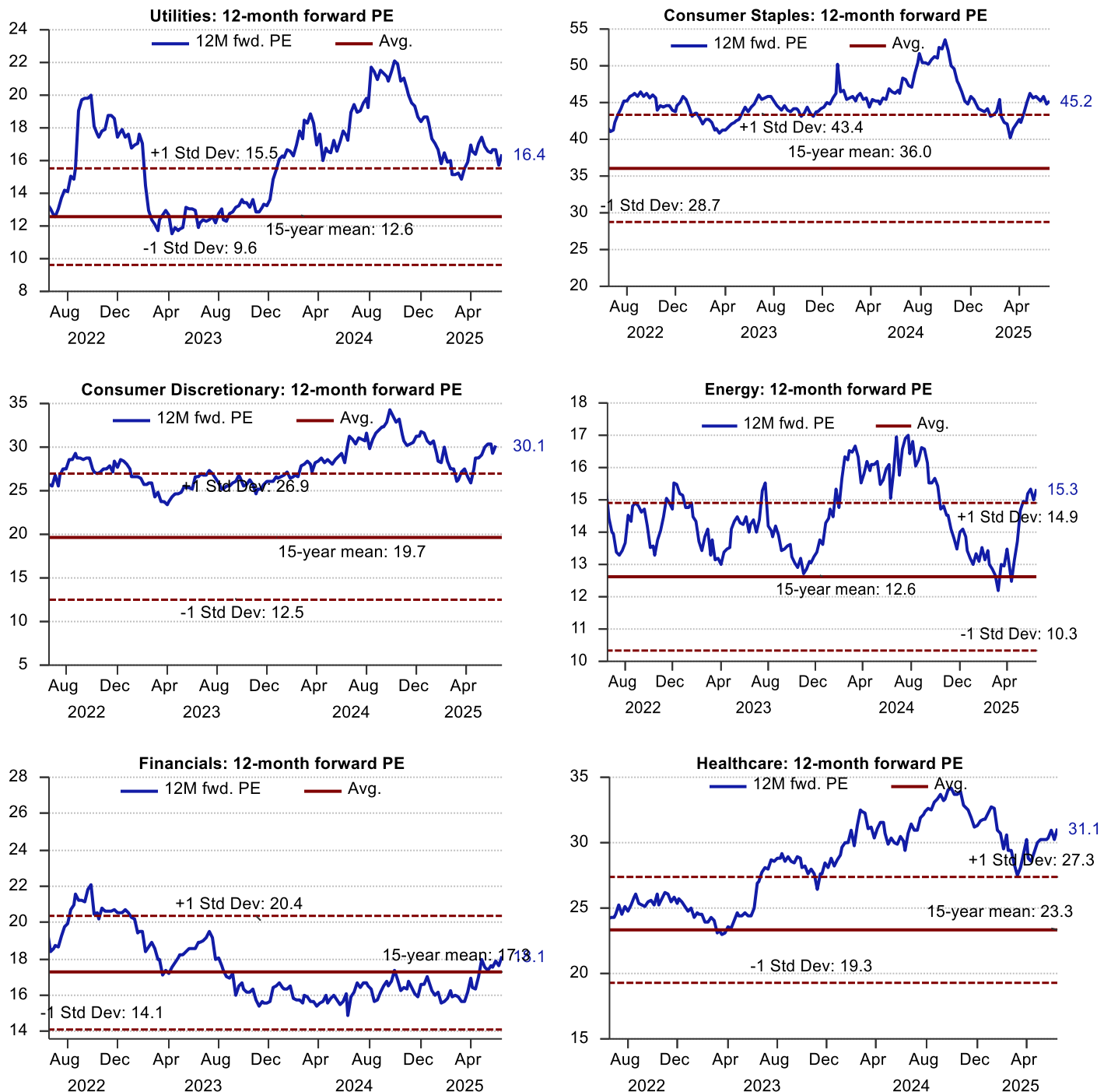


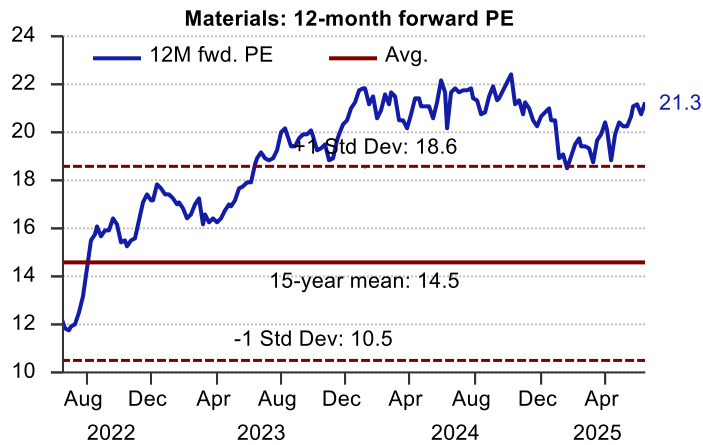
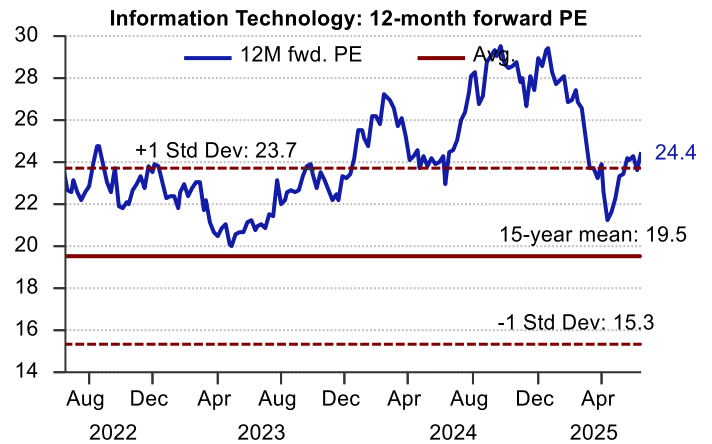
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR. * Forward earnings yield for Nifty 50 is calculated as (1/12-month forward PE).

Valuation rerating 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 last month and a half, forward valuation multiples improved across most sectors, barring Utilities and Consumer Staples, with the latter reflecting the impact of their relative underperformance during this period. The strongest gains were seen in Energy and Materials, partly attributed to a steeper decline in their expected earnings as

compared to their price performance. Forward valuations of Financials and Consumer Discretionary benefited from a rally seen in these sectors in May. While Financials is now trading at levels slightly higher than long-term average multiples, Other sectors are now trading either at or above one standard deviation from their long-term averages, indicating the recent broad-based rerating in sector valuations.

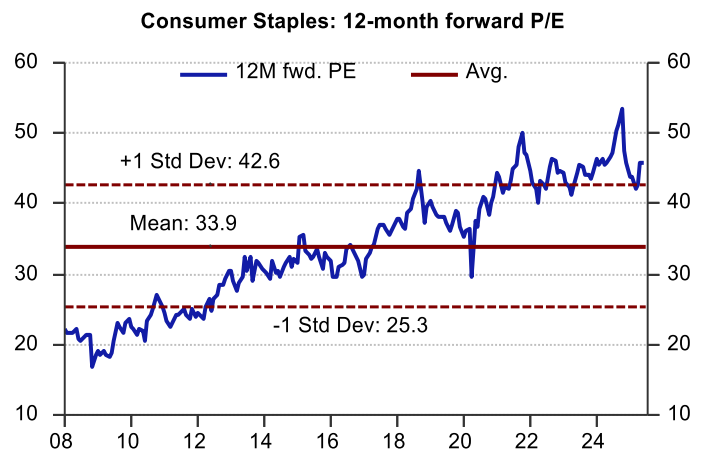
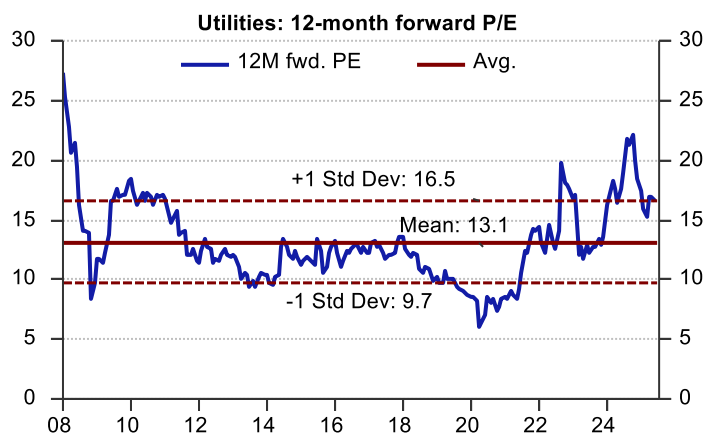
Figure 203: 12-month forward P/E for MSCI India sector indices (Three-year trend)

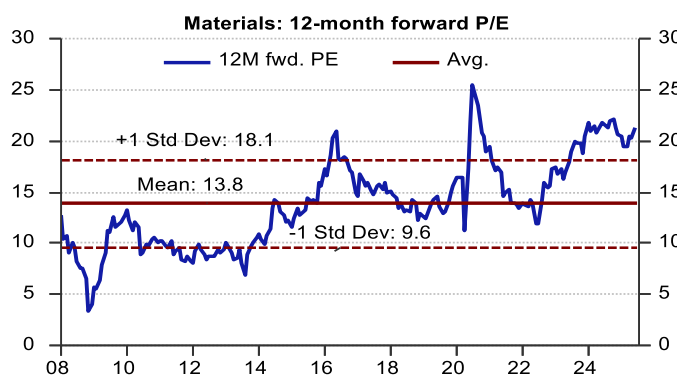
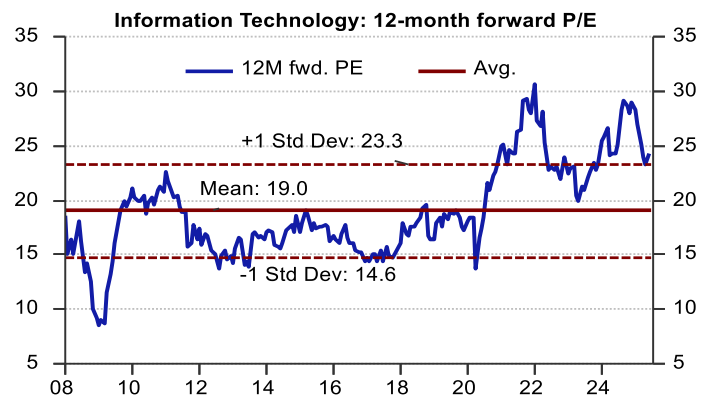
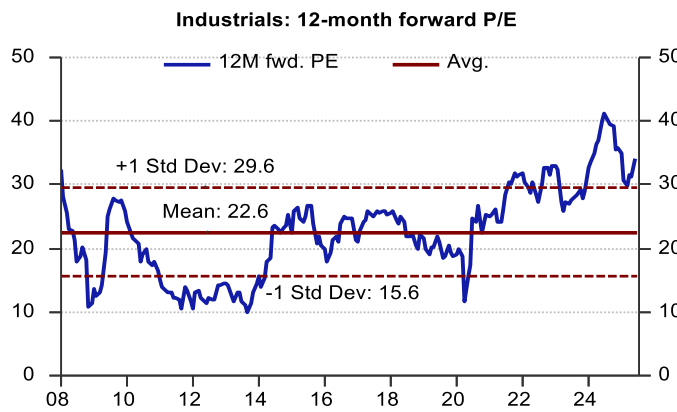
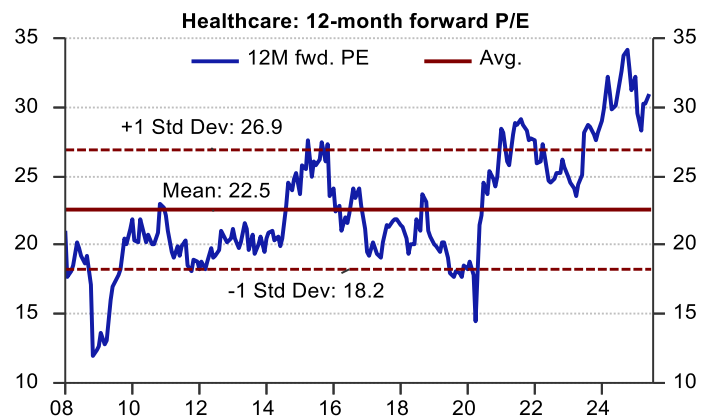
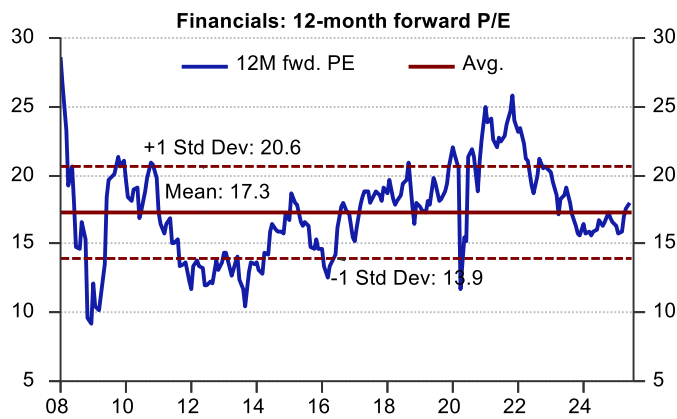
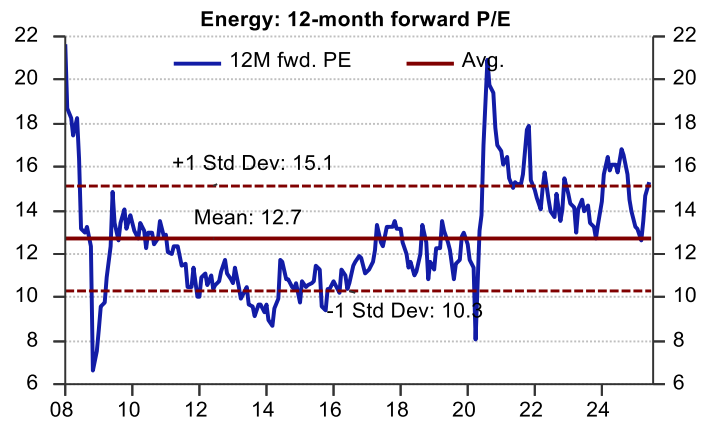
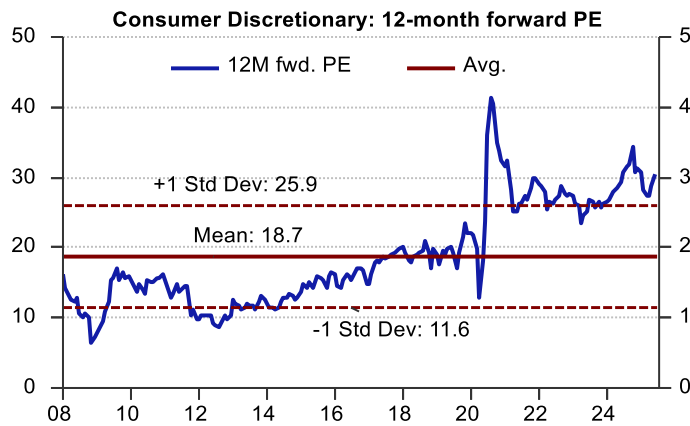




Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

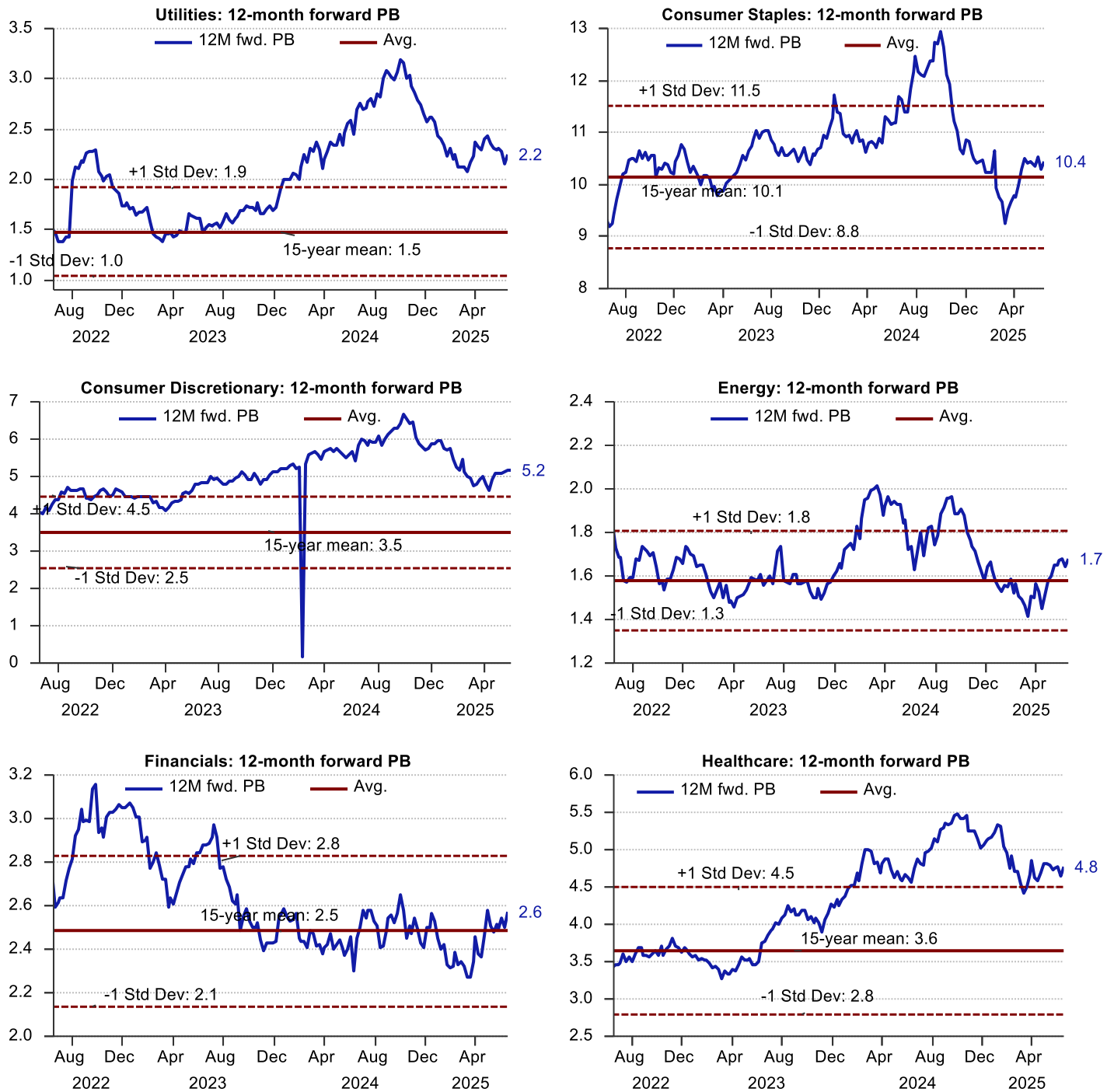
Figure 204: 12-month forward P/E for MSCI India sector indices (Long-term trend)

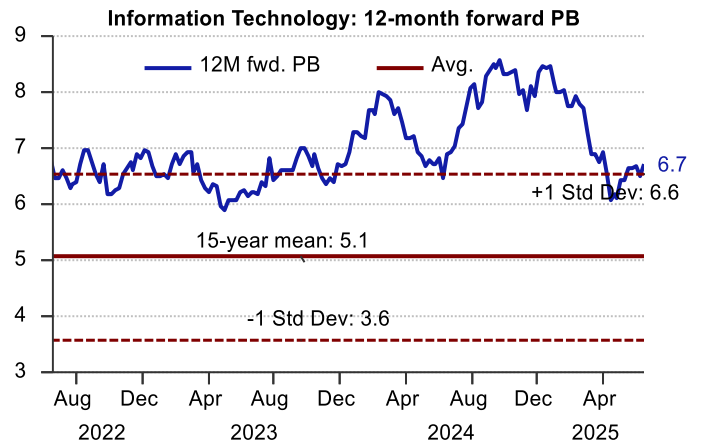




Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR

Figure 205: 12-month forward P/B for MSCI India sector indices (Three-year trend)





Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Fixed income market performance

Table 75: Performance of key debt indices (As of May 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	1.4	4.8	6.9	12.0	6.3	9.3	9.0	6.6
	Nifty 10 yr Benchmark G-Sec	1.3	4.9	6.9	13.0	6.3	9.3	9.6	5.5
	Nifty Composite G-sec Index	0.9	5.1	6.7	12.2	6.2	9.6	9.8	6.6
SDL	NIFTY 10 Year SDL Index	1.0	5.4	7.1	12.5	6.3	9.6	9.9	6.9
AAA credit	NIFTY AAA Ultra Short Duration Bond Index	0.6	2.1	3.9	7.9	3.3	7.8	7.5	6.1
	NIFTY AAA Short Duration Bond Index	1.2	3.6	5.3	9.2	4.7	8.0	7.5	6.4
	NIFTY AAA Low Duration Bond Index	0.7	2.4	4.2	7.9	3.5	7.6	7.2	6.1
	NIFTY AAA Medium Duration Bond Index	1.4	4.3	5.7	9.7	5.2	8.1	7.6	6.6
	NIFTY AAA Medium to Long Duration Bond Index	1.3	4.4	5.9	10.1	5.3	8.1	8.0	6.4
	NIFTY AAA Long duration Bond Index	1.3	4.1	4.1	8.5	3.4	7.2	8.2	5.9
Composite	NIFTY Liquid Index	0.6	1.8	3.6	7.3	2.9	7.3	7.0	5.6
	NIFTY Money Market Index	0.6	2.1	3.9	7.8	3.3	7.7	7.3	5.9
	NIFTY Ultra Short Duration Debt Index	0.6	2.1	4.0	8.0	3.4	7.9	7.6	6.2
	NIFTY Short Duration Debt Index	1.0	3.2	5.0	9.0	4.4	8.0	7.6	6.5
	NIFTY Low Duration Debt Index	0.7	2.3	4.1	8.0	3.5	7.8	7.4	6.2
	NIFTY Medium Duration Debt Index	1.3	4.1	5.8	10.0	5.2	8.3	8.1	6.8
	NIFTY Medium to Long Duration Debt Index	1.2	4.6	6.2	10.9	5.7	8.7	8.8	6.8
	NIFTY Long Duration Debt Index	0.7	5.0	5.9	10.9	5.3	9.0	9.6	6.7
	NIFTY Composite Debt Index	1.0	4.4	5.9	10.4	5.3	8.6	8.6	6.8
	NIFTY Corporate Bond Index	1.1	3.6	5.3	9.3	4.7	8.1	7.8	6.9

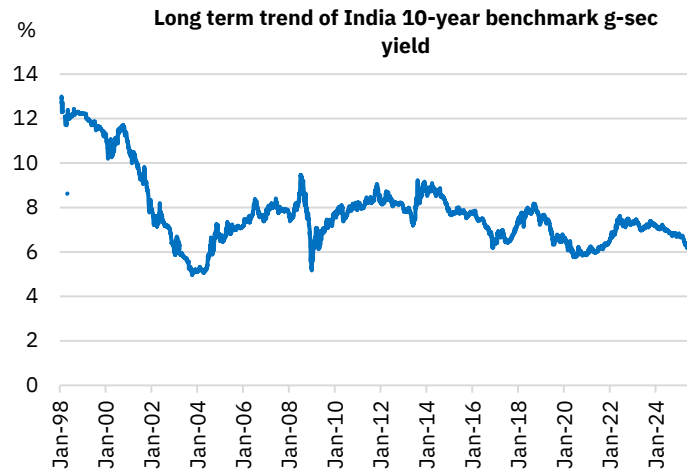
Source: NSE Indices, NSE EPR.

Global bond markets remained volatile in May: Global fixed income markets remained volatile in May, driven by heightened fiscal concerns in the US and a subsequent sovereign rating downgrade by Moody's, which overshadowed the temporary reprieve from easing trade tensions between the US and China. The potential implementation of additional tax cuts proposed by the US administration are likely to put further pressure on US fiscal deficit and debt levels—both of which are already at elevated levels. According to OECD, the gross debt to GDP ratio of the Central Government stood at 116% for the US, second only to Japan among the developed economies. These concerns around US fiscal health and debt sustainability, coupled with continued trade-related uncertainty, led to a hardening of US Treasury yields across the curve, with the 10-year yield rising 23bps to 4.4%, before stabilizing within a narrow range in June. UK and Japanese bond markets followed suit, impacted by deteriorating fiscal metrics, as their 10-year yields climbed 19–21bps during the month. In contrast, European yields rose only marginally.

Indian bond markets rallied in May despite a surge in global bond yields: The rally in Indian bond markets continued for another month, with yields declining across the curve, and more so at the short end, aided by softening inflation, surplus liquidity in the system, and expectations of continued monetary easing, while the decline in long-end was capped by slowing domestic and global growth outlook. The 10-year G-sec yield declined by 14bps to 6.2% in May, while yields at the short-end (maturity under three years) fell nearly twice as much. However, this trend reversed in June, particularly at the long end, as the RBI's front-loaded rate cuts and a shift in stance from 'accommodative' to 'neutral' tempered hopes of further easing. Despite this, abundant liquidity kept short-end yields anchored, resulting in a sharper steepening of the yield curve. This is visible in the sharp

increase in term premium this year, with the 10-2 year and 10-3 year sovereign spreads rising from an average of 8 and 6bps in 2024 to 24 and 22bps in 2025 thus far (As of June 20th, 2025), with current spreads hovering around 57 and 45bps respectively—the highest since September 2022. The contrasting performance of Indian and US bond markets over the last few months has resulted in the spread between the respective Government bond yields, particularly at the short-end, falling to the lowest level in the last 18 years.

Figure 206: India 10Y G-sec yield—long-term trend



Source: Cogencis, NSE EPR.

Figure 207: India 10Y G-sec yield—last one-year trend

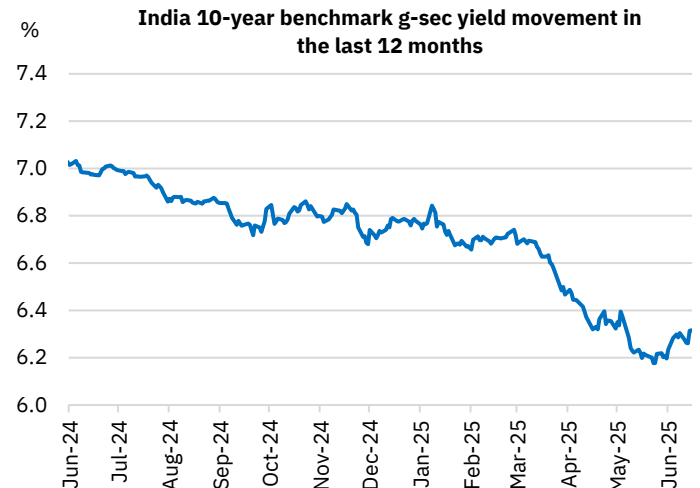
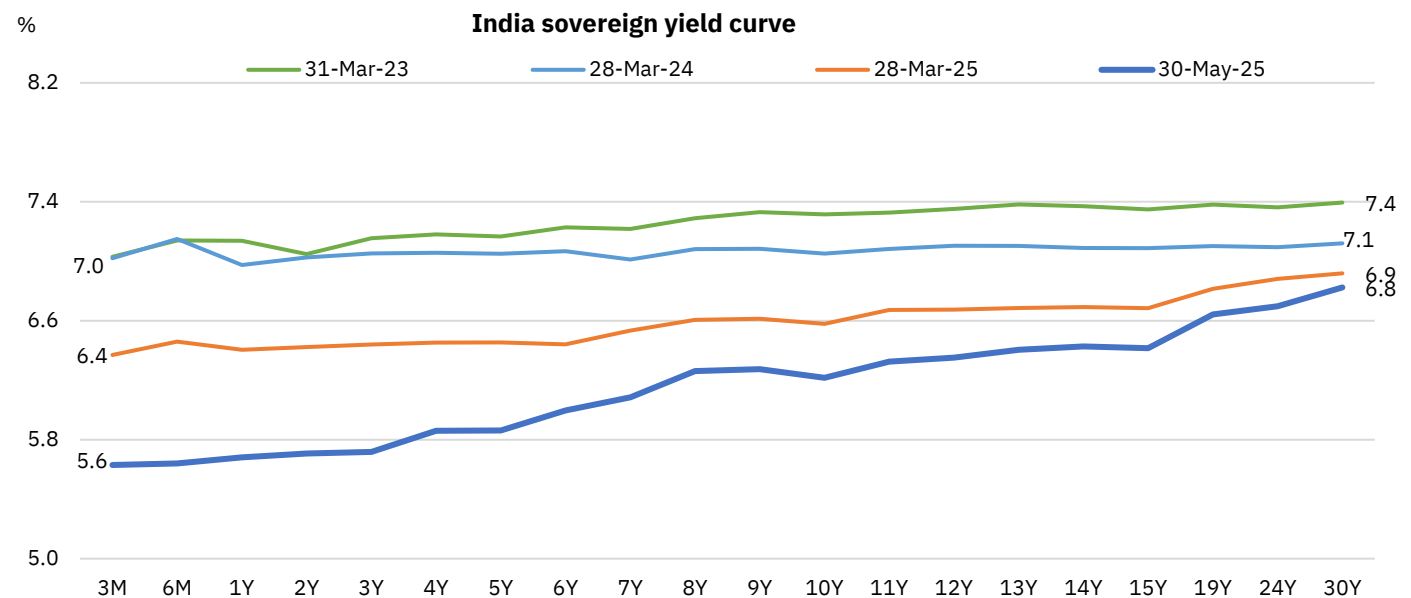


Figure 208: India sovereign yield curve



Source: Cogencis, NSE EPR.

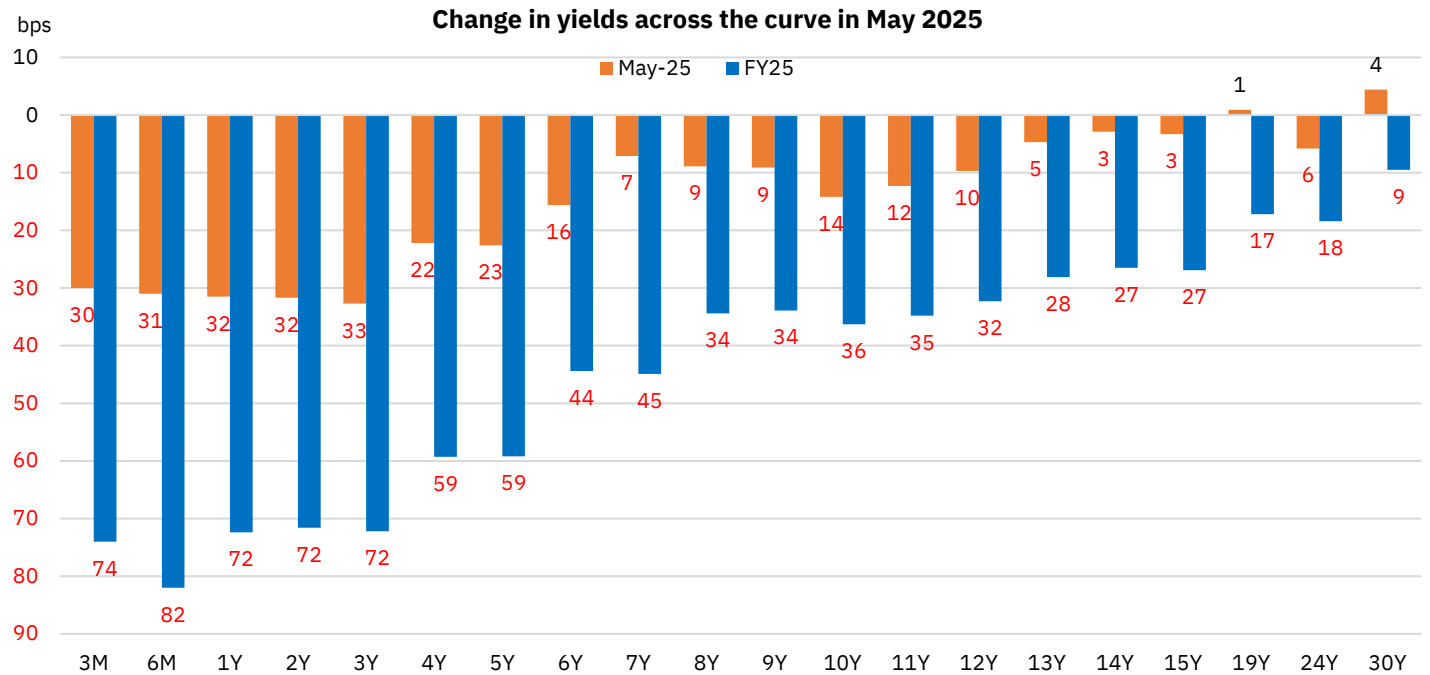
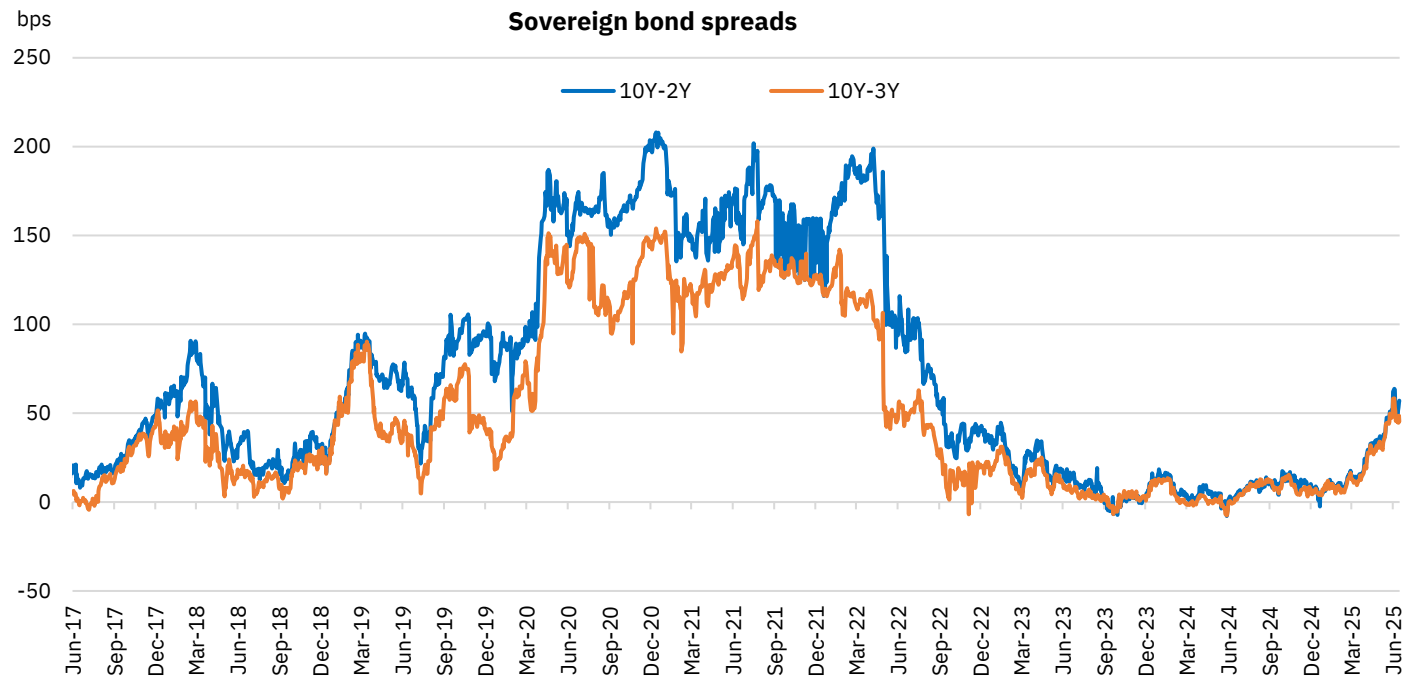
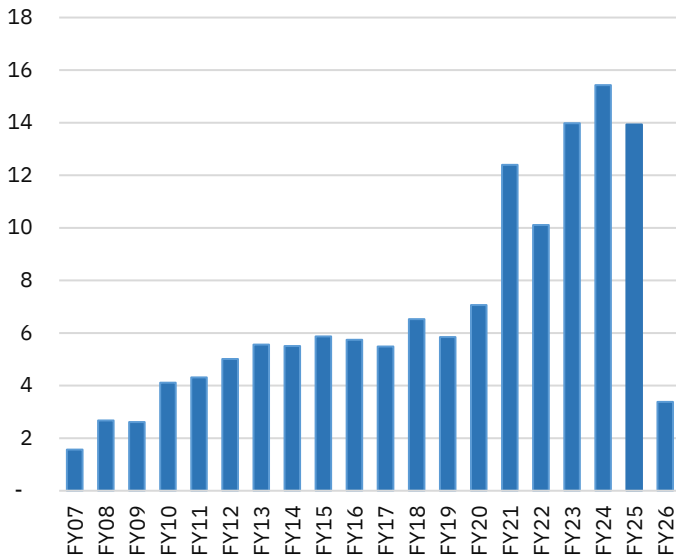
Figure 209: Change in sovereign yields across the curve

Figure 210: India sovereign bonds term premia


Figure 211: Annual trend of Centre's market borrowings

Rs lakh crore

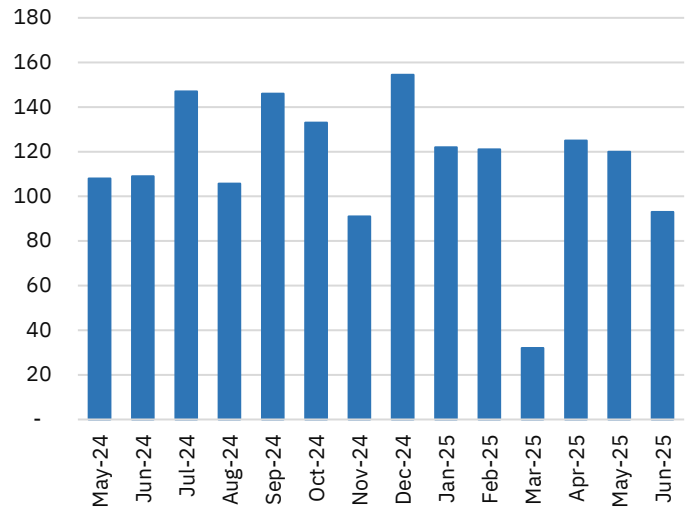
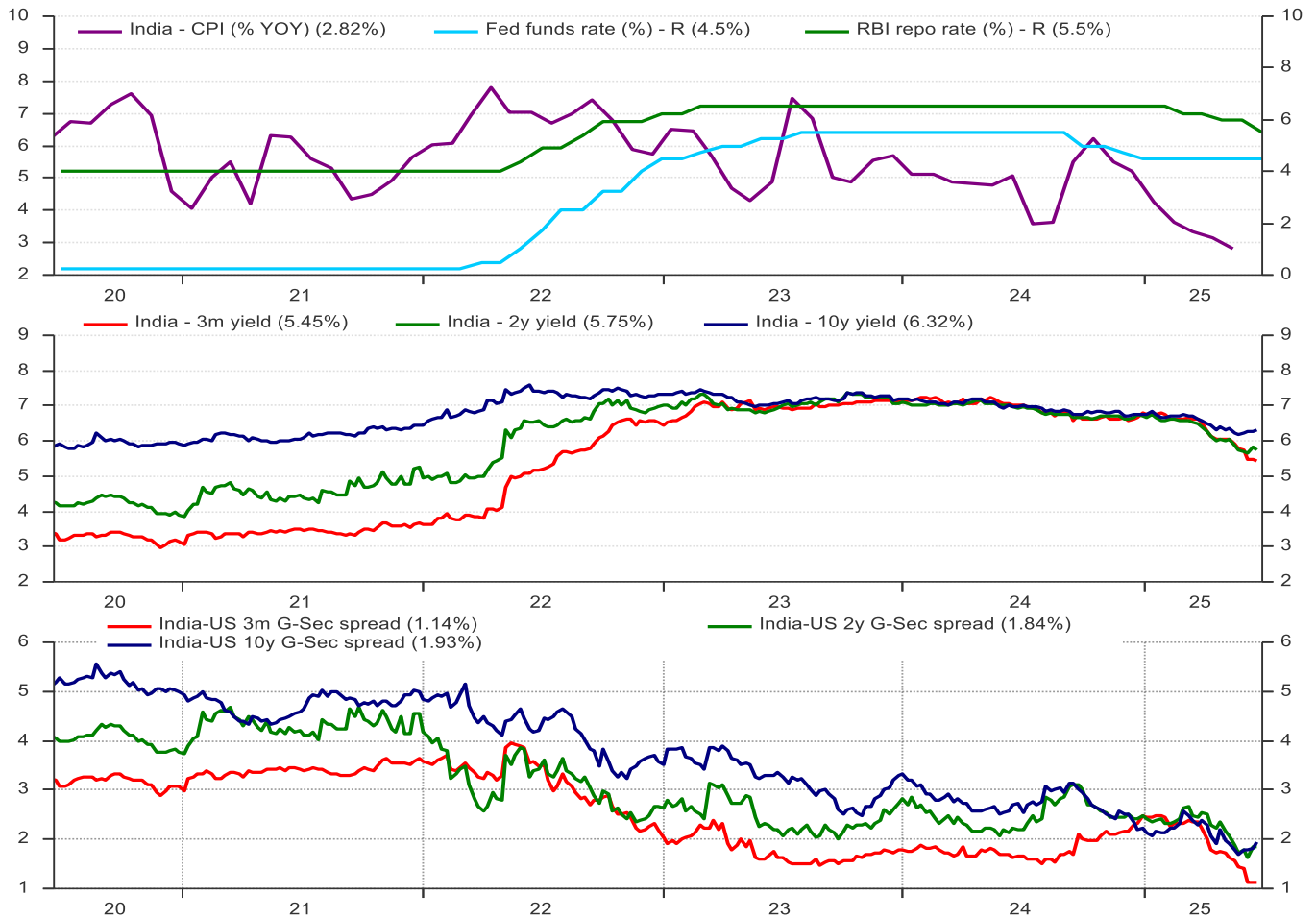


Source: RBI, NSE EPR.

Note: Data as on June 20th, 2025.

Figure 212: Centre's market borrowings in the last 12 months

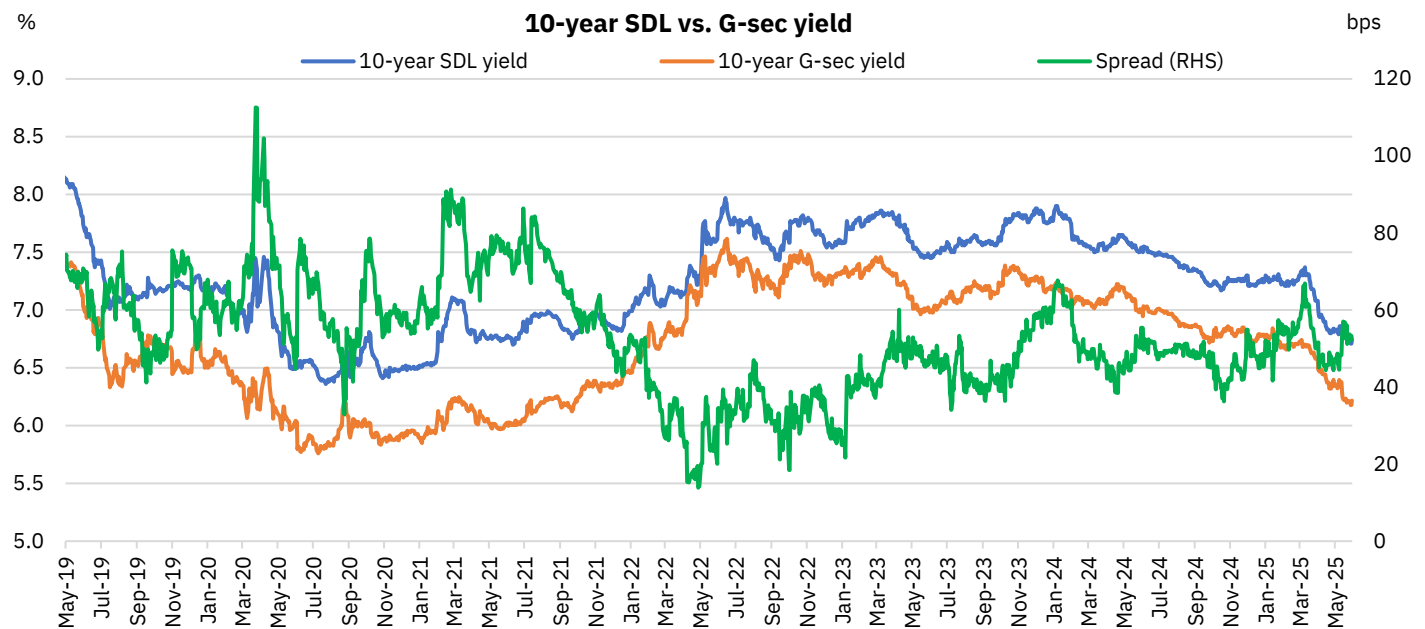
Rs '000 crore


Figure 213: Inflation, yields and spreads in India vs. US


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

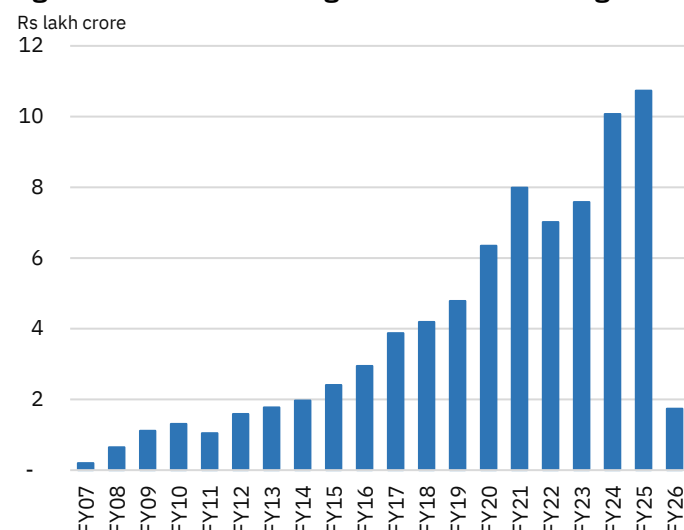
SDL yields fell, but spreads widened in May: In May, yields on SDLs trended lower, with the 10-year SDL yield closing the month at 6.74%, down from 6.83% in April-end, marginally lower than the drop seen in 10-year G-sec yield (from 6.36% to 6.22%). This was supported by easing inflation and surplus liquidity conditions, partly offset by growth concerns and signals of limited easing ahead. This resulted in the spreads between the two widening by 5bps to 52bps by May-end, rising to as high as 57bps during the middle of the month. A part of this is also attributed to a surge in market borrowings by states, with overall state borrowings rising by 20% MoM/12.6% YoY to Rs 64.7k crore in May. During the first three months of FY26, the central government's borrowing amounted to Rs 3.38 lakh crore (As on June 20th, 2025), marking a 6% increase compared to the same period in the previous fiscal year. In contrast, state borrowings rose to Rs 1.74 lakh crore, reflecting a much higher 35% YoY growth during the same period.

Figure 214: Spreads between 10-year SDL and G-sec yields



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

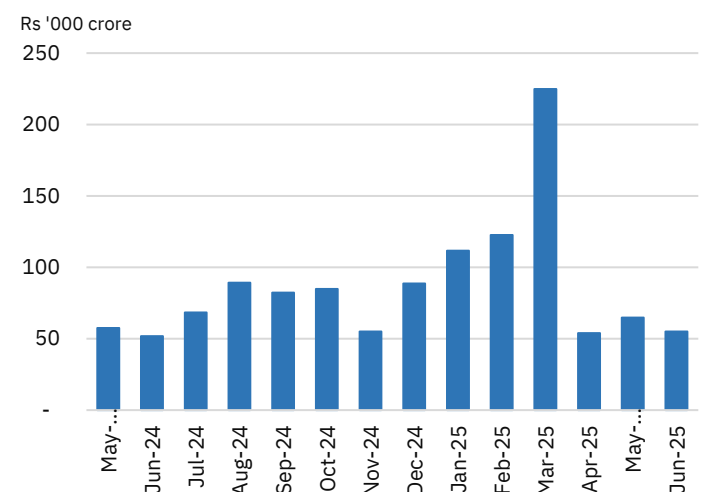
Figure 215: Annual state government borrowings



Source: RBI, NSE EPR.

Note: Data as on June 20th, 2025.

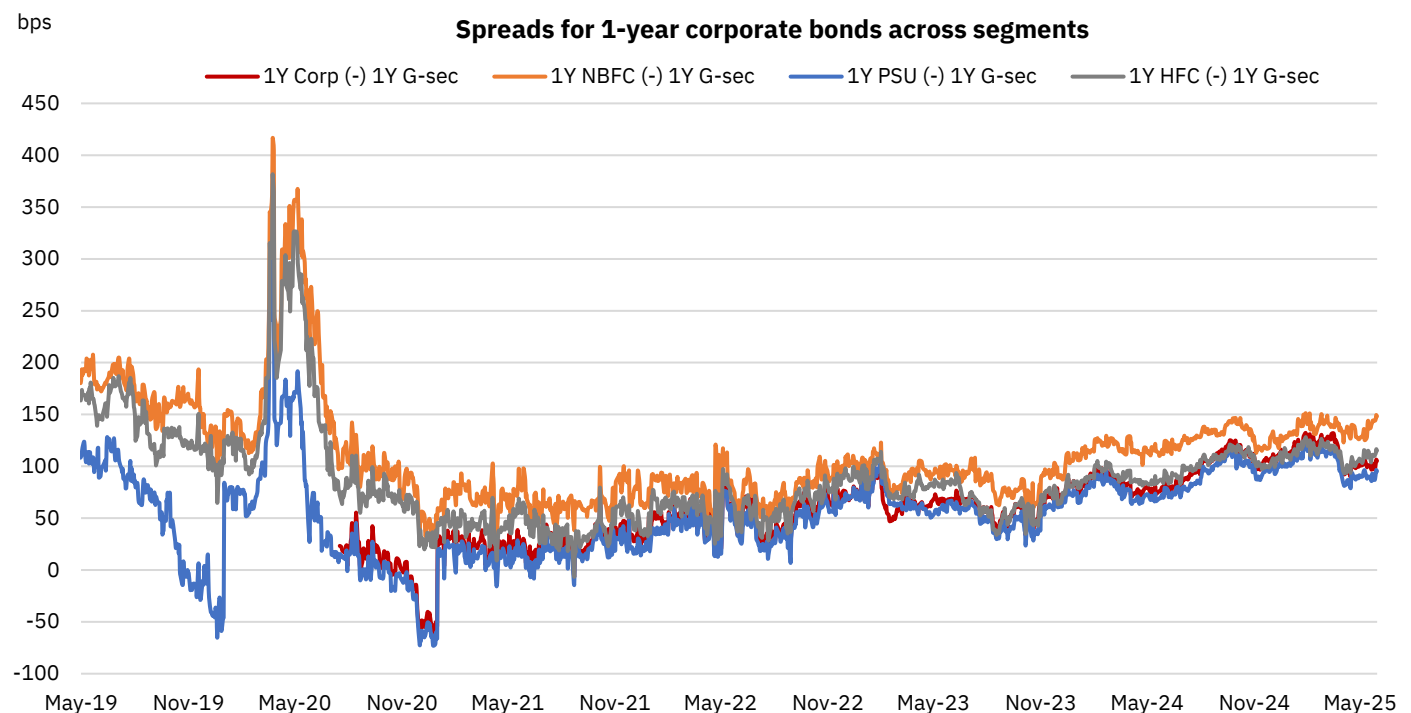
Figure 216: State government borrowings in the last 12 months



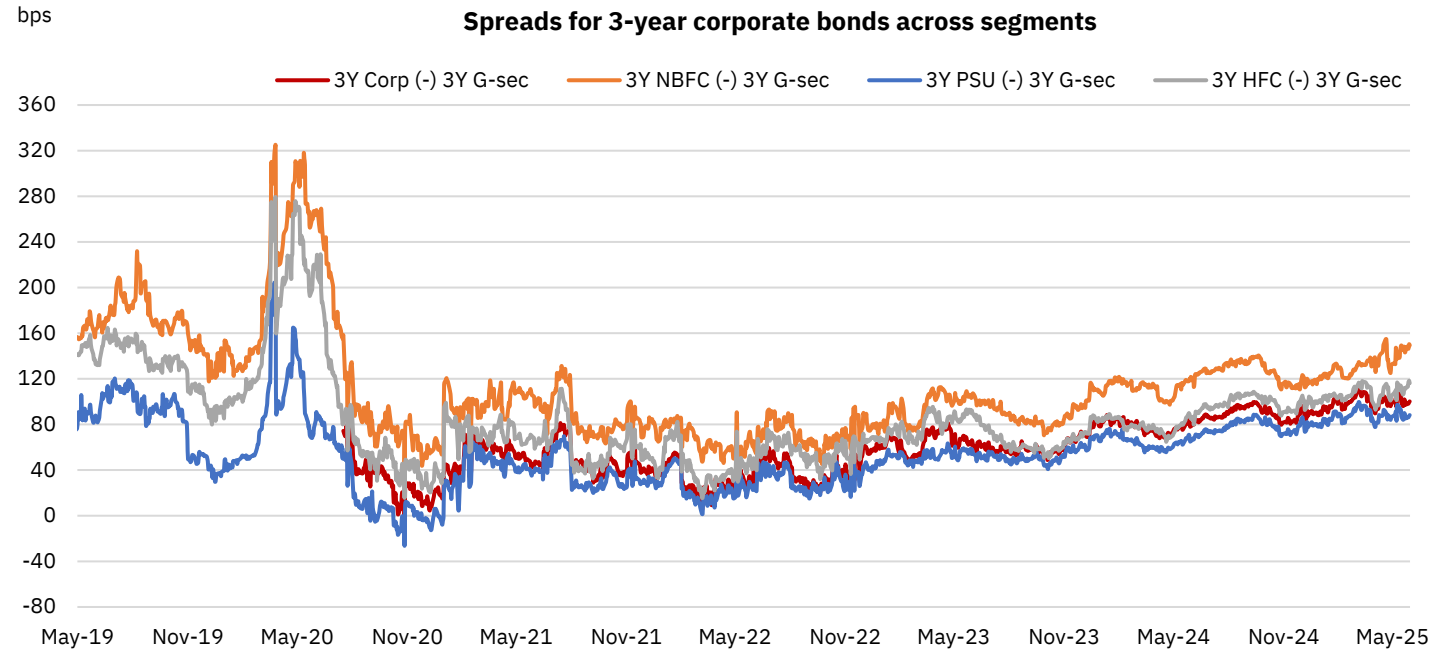
Corporate bond market performance

Corporate bond spreads widened across the curve: After a lackluster April, corporate bond issuances surged in May, aided by surplus liquidity conditions, easing inflation and expectations of continued easing by the RBI. According to the data from NSDL, total corporate bond issuances for the month rose by a strong 32% MoM and 18.1% YoY, as companies shifted from banking to market-based channels to benefit from falling yields. The surge was primarily led by private companies, with the net amount raised by this sector rising to a 14-month high of Rs 79,625 crore in May, with the private sector's share in overall corporate borrowings rising to nearly three-fourth from an average of 59% in the previous six months. Higher supply, however, put pressure on spreads, with the 1-year AAA PSU spreads rising by a modest 4bps to an average of 91bps in May, even as it is still lower than average daily spreads of 105bps in the second half of FY25. Spreads for 5-year and 10-year AAA PSU papers also expanded by 7bps each from an average of 79bps and 60bps in April to 86bps and 67bps in May respectively. Further, in line with G-secs, corporate term premium (10-1Y spreads) has also widened from negative spreads to 25-30bps across issuer categories.

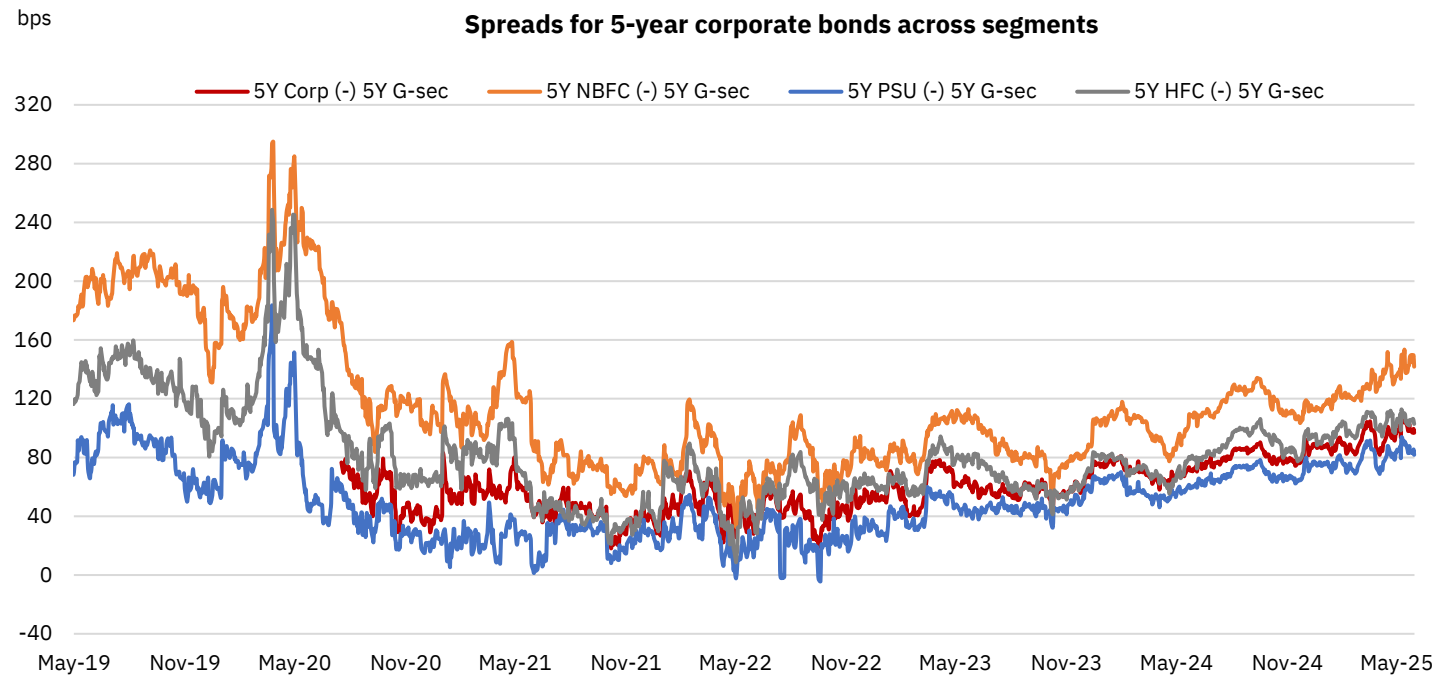
Figure 217: Spreads for one-year AAA-rated corporate bonds across segments



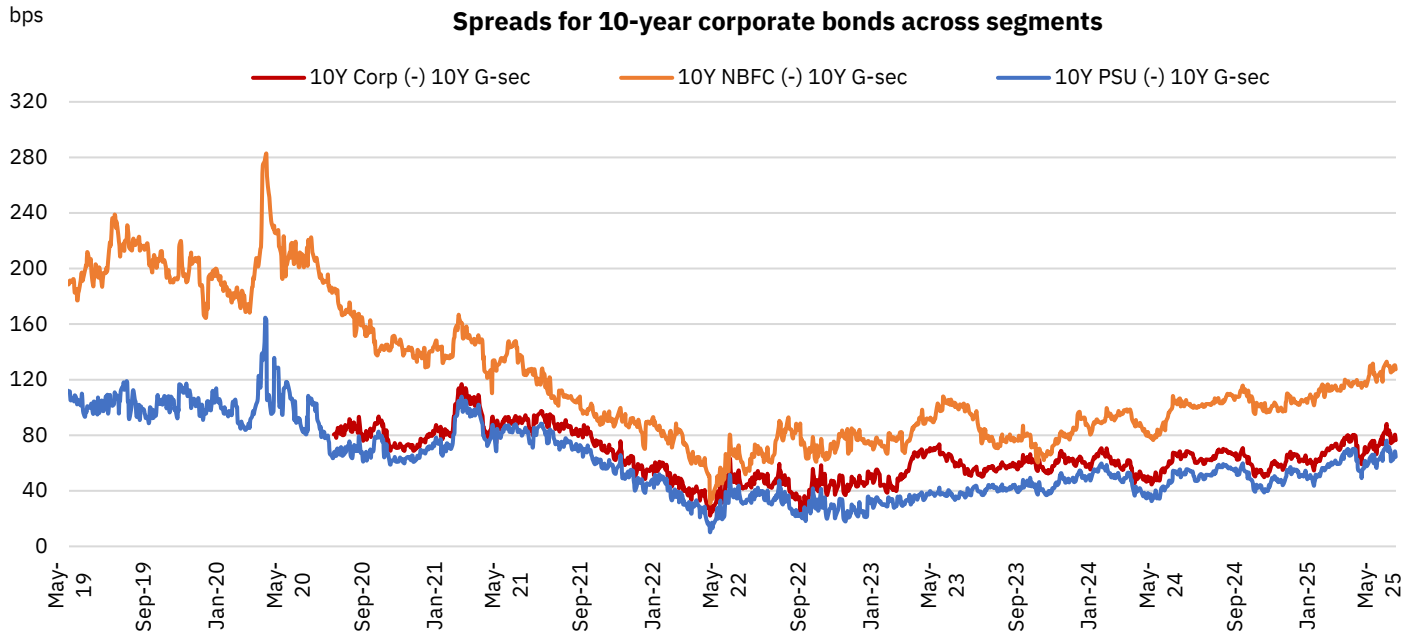
Source: NSE Data and Analytics (NDAL), Cogencis, NSE EPR.

Figure 218: Spreads for three-year AAA-rated corporate bonds across segments


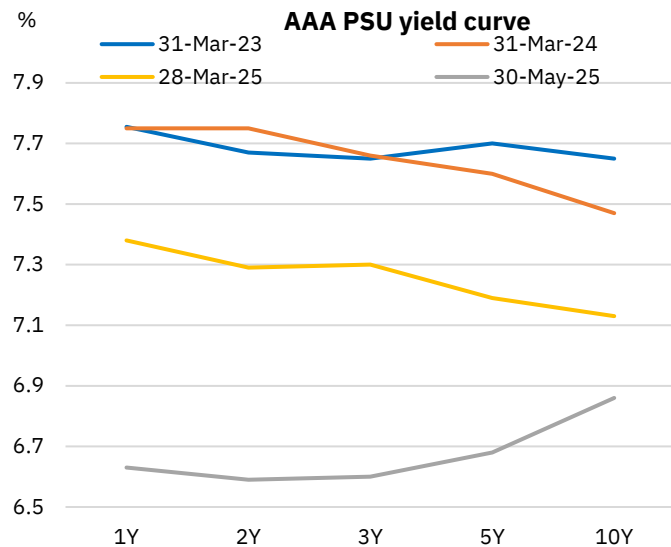
Source: NSE Data and Analytics (NDAL), Cogencis, NSE EPR.

Figure 219: Spreads for five-year AAA-rated corporate bonds across segments


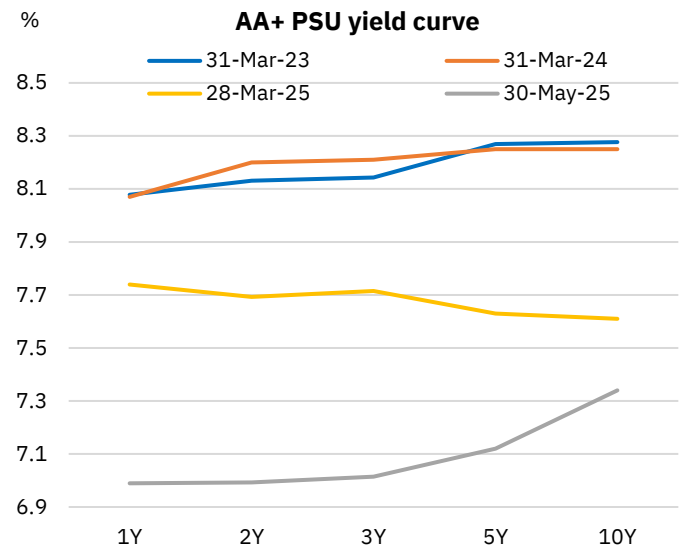
Source: NSE Data and Analytics (NDAL), Cogencis, NSE EPR.

Figure 220: Spreads for 10-year AAA-rated corporate bonds across segments


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

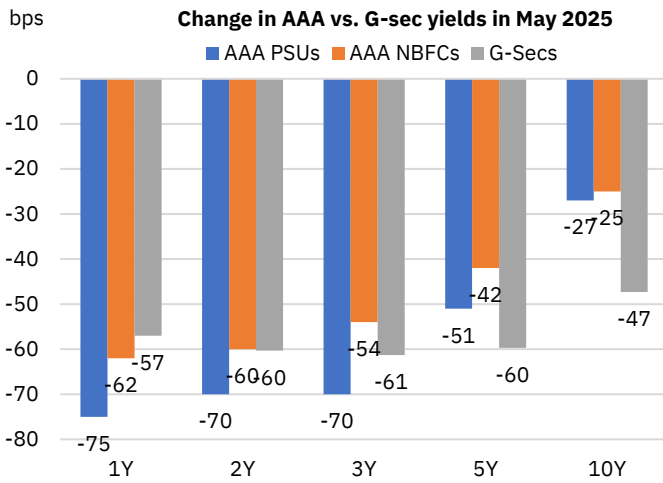
Figure 221: AAA-rated corporate bond yield curve


Source: NSE Data and Analytics (NDAL).

Figure 222: AA+ rated corporate bond yield curve


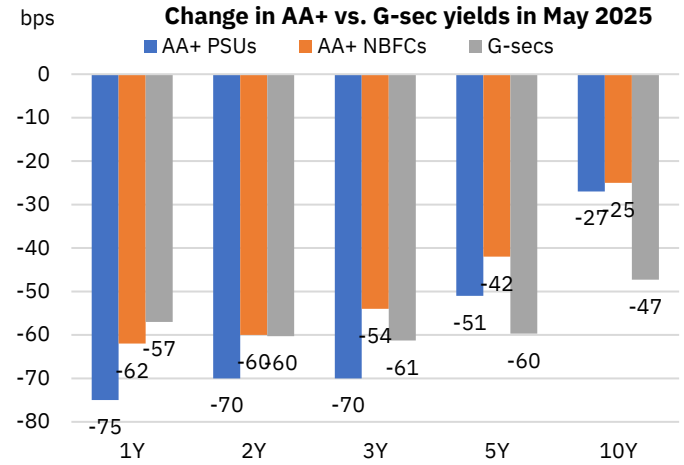
Source: NSE Data and Analytics (NDAL).

Figure 223: Change in AAA corporate bond and G-sec yields in May 2025



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

Figure 224: Change in AA+ corporate bond and G-sec bond yields in May 2025



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

Figure 225: Corporate bond term premia between 10-year and 1-year yields

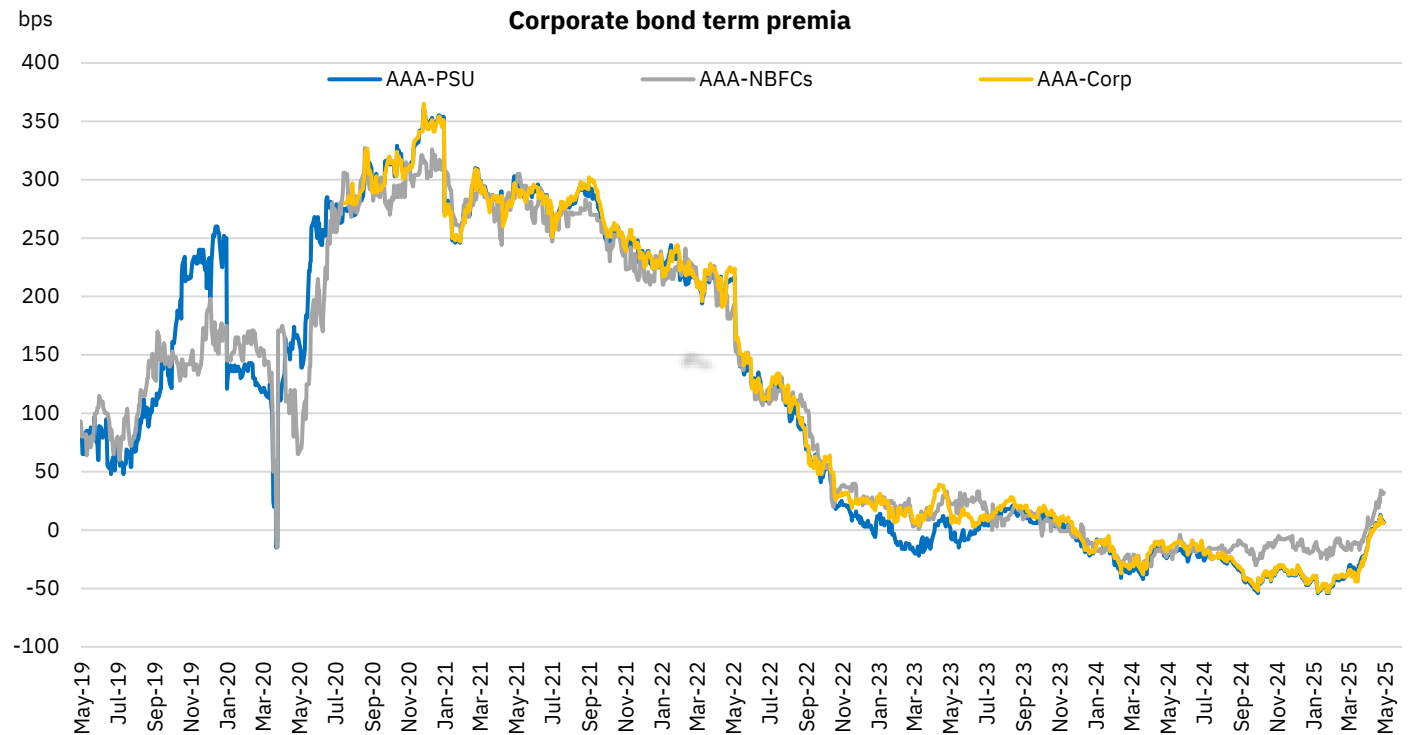
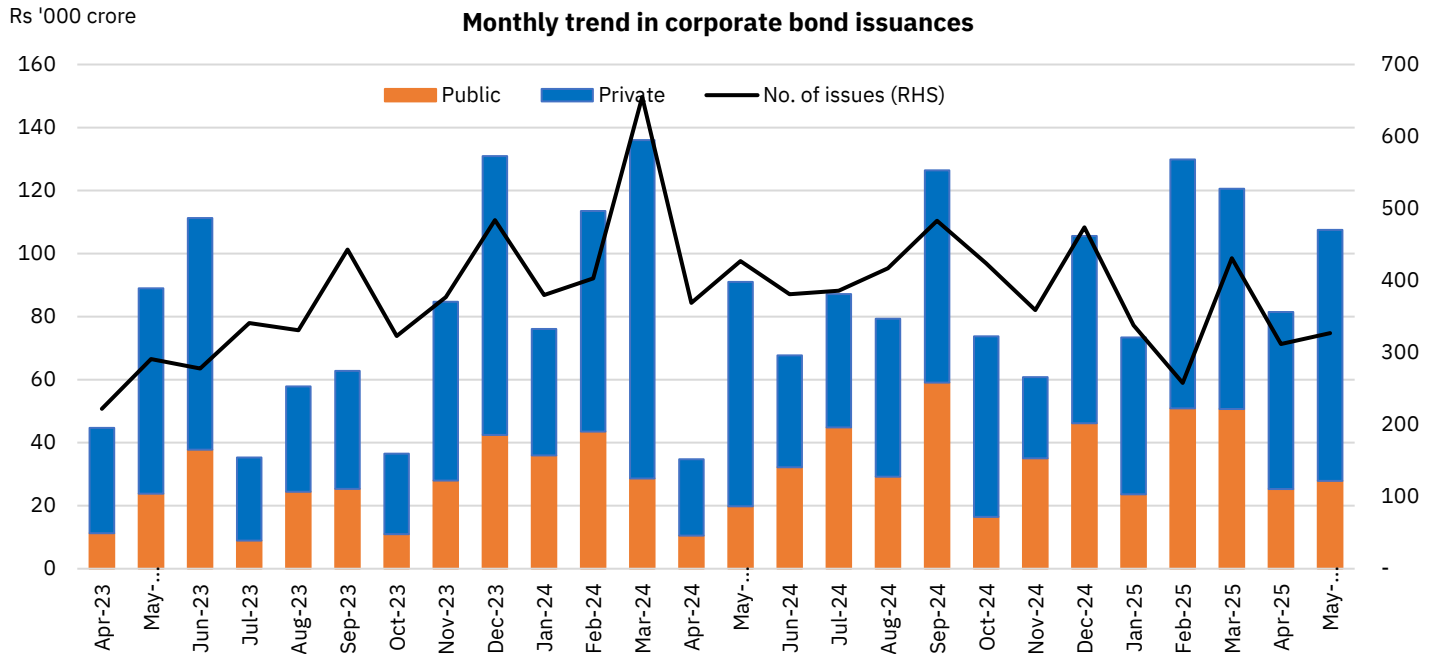


Figure 226: Monthly trend in corporate bond issuances



Source: NSDL India Bond Info, NSE EPR.

Note: 1. Includes issuance of fully and partly convertible corporate bonds.

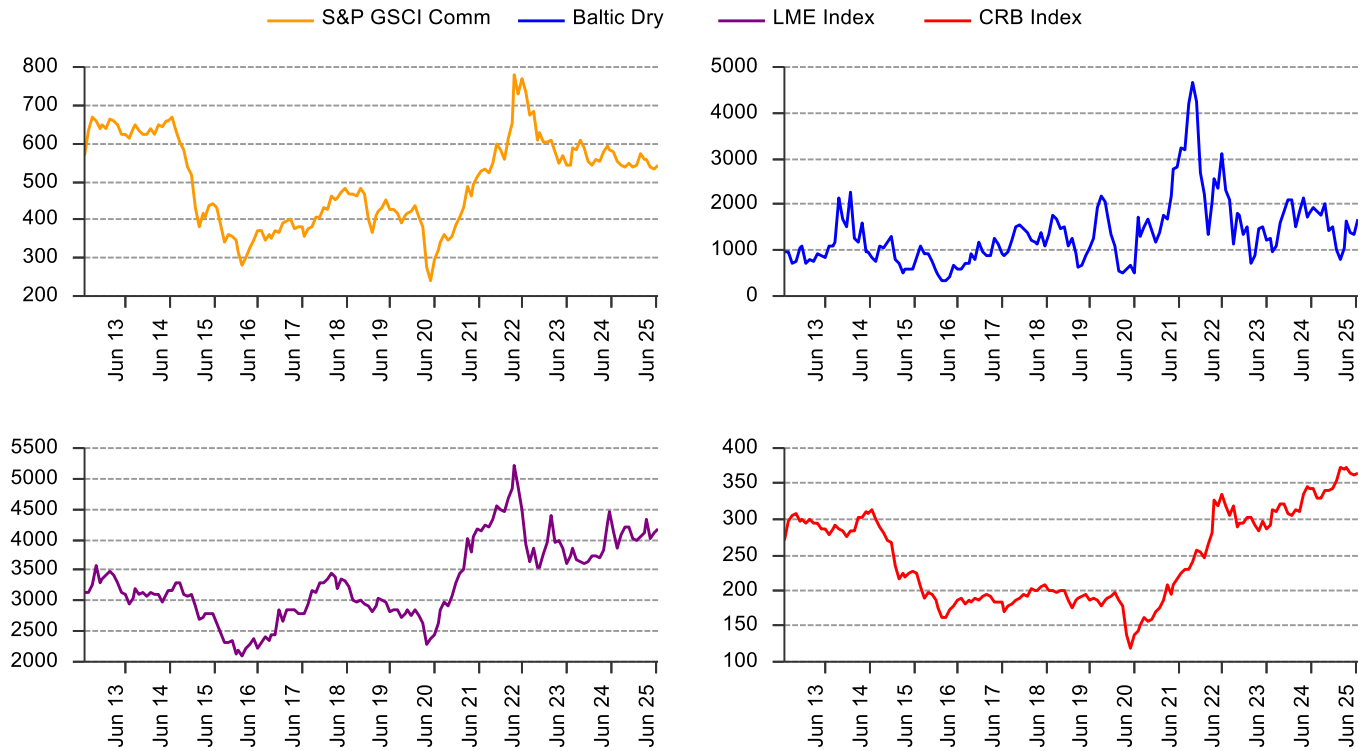
Commodity market performance

Mixed performance in the commodity market: May 2025 reflected a dynamic and often contrasting landscape, shaped by geopolitical shifts, evolving trade policies, and sector-specific developments. The energy sector experienced a modest decline as oil prices edged lower amid rising supply from OPEC+ and softening demand, particularly from China. Precious metals saw a mostly positive momentum, driven by robust industrial demand and supply constraints, though gold slipped slightly. Industrial metals presented a mixed picture, with gains in copper and aluminium gaining and nickel and tin diving. In agriculture, price movements were largely negative, except for wheat and soybeans.

- **Energy Sector:** Crude oil prices fell by 0.6% MoM, largely reflecting the highly uncertain global trade environment and decision of OPEC+ to continue its strategy of gradually increasing oil production, contributed significantly to this decline, falling imports from China also pushed the prices downwards.
- **Precious Metals:** Precious metals displayed an upward trend in May 2025, except for gold, which fell by 0.7% MoM. Whereas, silver appreciated by 1.1% MoM, rise is attributed to strong industrial demand, particularly in solar and electrification technologies, coupled with a persistent supply deficit, while platinum registered an impressive increase of 10.2% MoM on account of stable demand in industrial applications and jewellery and palladium shot up by 3.3% MoM on account of recovery in automotive sector.
- **Industrial Metals:** Aluminium prices increased by 2.8% MoM on account of tariff imposition by the US and. Copper prices increased by 4.7% MoM, affected by supply chain disruptions in copper-producing regions like Chile and demand from the construction and electronics sectors. Tin prices registered a moderate decline of 2.7% MoM, while Zinc registered an increase, rising by 1.5% MoM. Nickel prices dropped by 1.2% MoM, driven by oversupply from Indonesia and slowdown in demand from the electric vehicle sector which is shifting in favour of lithium iron phosphate batteries. Meanwhile, Lead prices registered a moderate decline by 0.7% MoM, reflecting reduced automotive sales and a gradual shift towards electric vehicles.
- **Agricultural Sector:** Agricultural commodities registered a decline in May 2025 except wheat and soyabean. Soyabean and wheat prices rose by 0.8% MoM and 3.3% MoM respectively, while Corn prices fell sharply by 5% MoM. Cotton prices declined by 1.6% MoM and raw registered a fall of 1.7% MoM.

Figure 227: Movement in key commodity indices

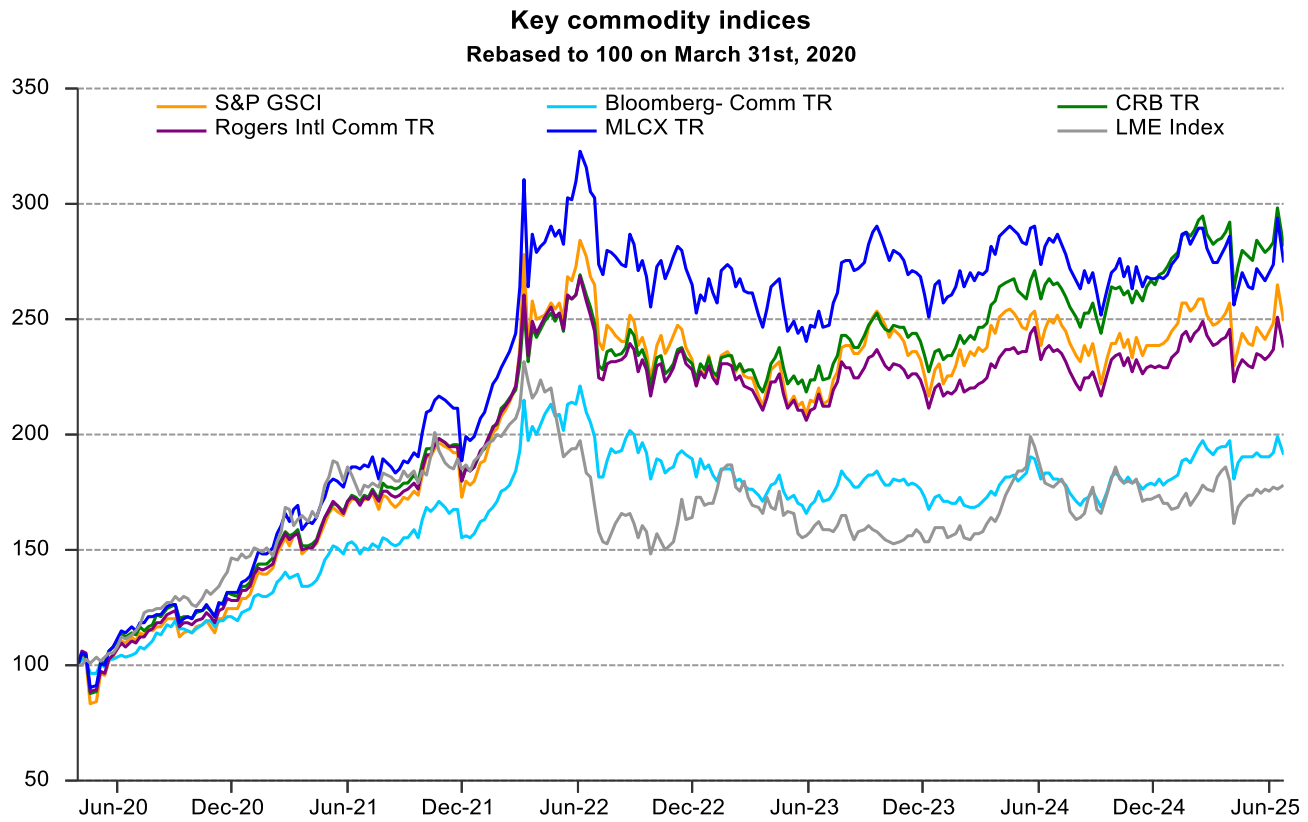
(As of June 25th, 2025)



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 228: Movement in key commodity indices since 2020

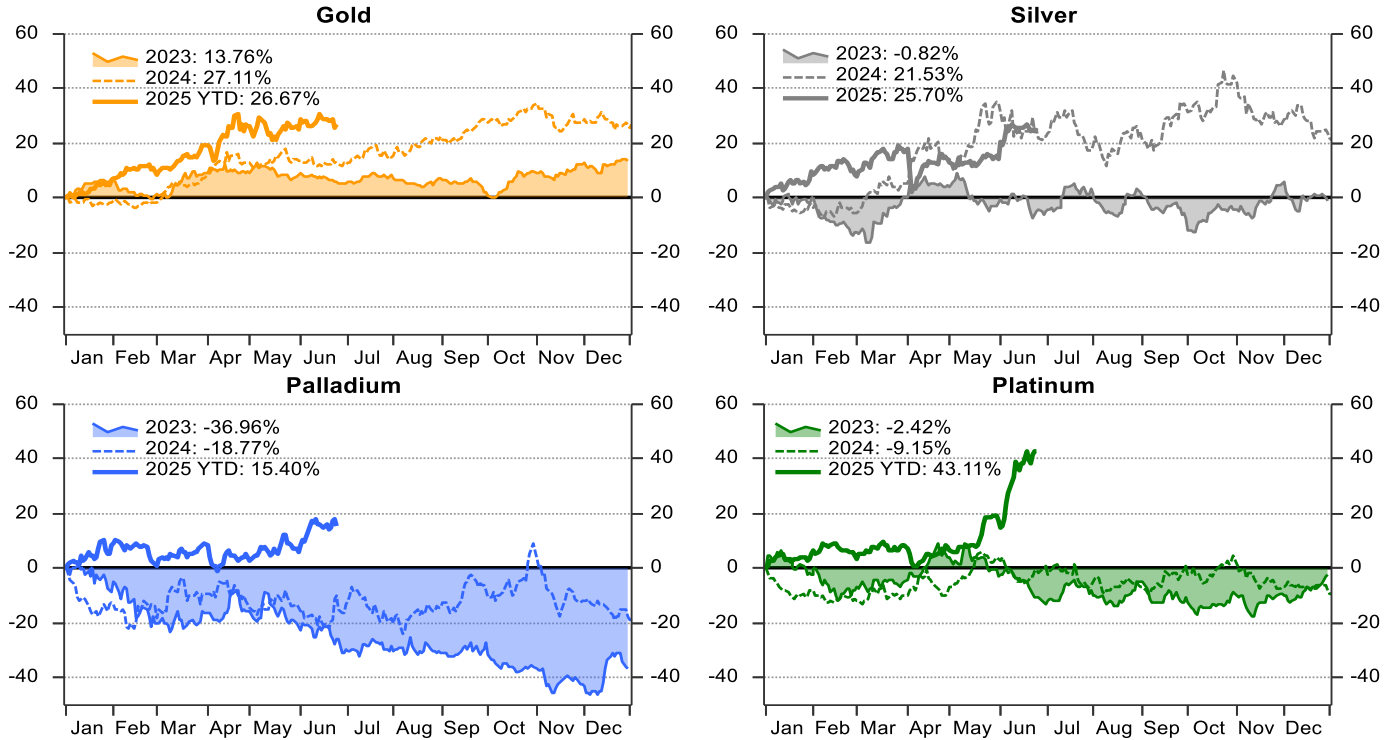
Rebased to 100 on March 31st, 2020 (As of June 25th, 2025)



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 229: Returns of key precious metals in 2023, 2024 and 2025 till date
(As of June 25th, 2025)

Returns of key Precious Metals

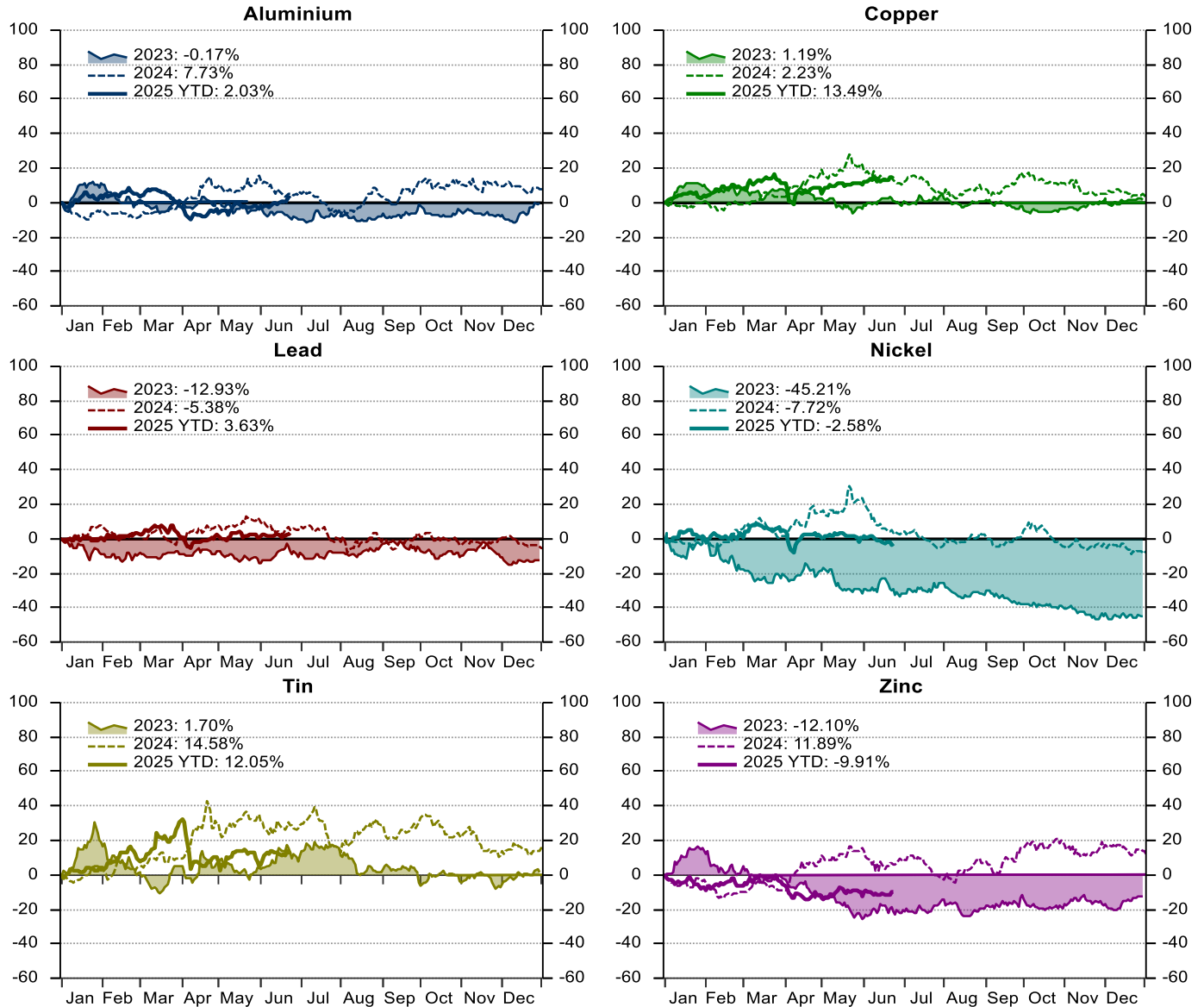


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 230: Returns of key industrial metals in 2023, 2024 and 2025 till date

(As of June 25th, 2025)

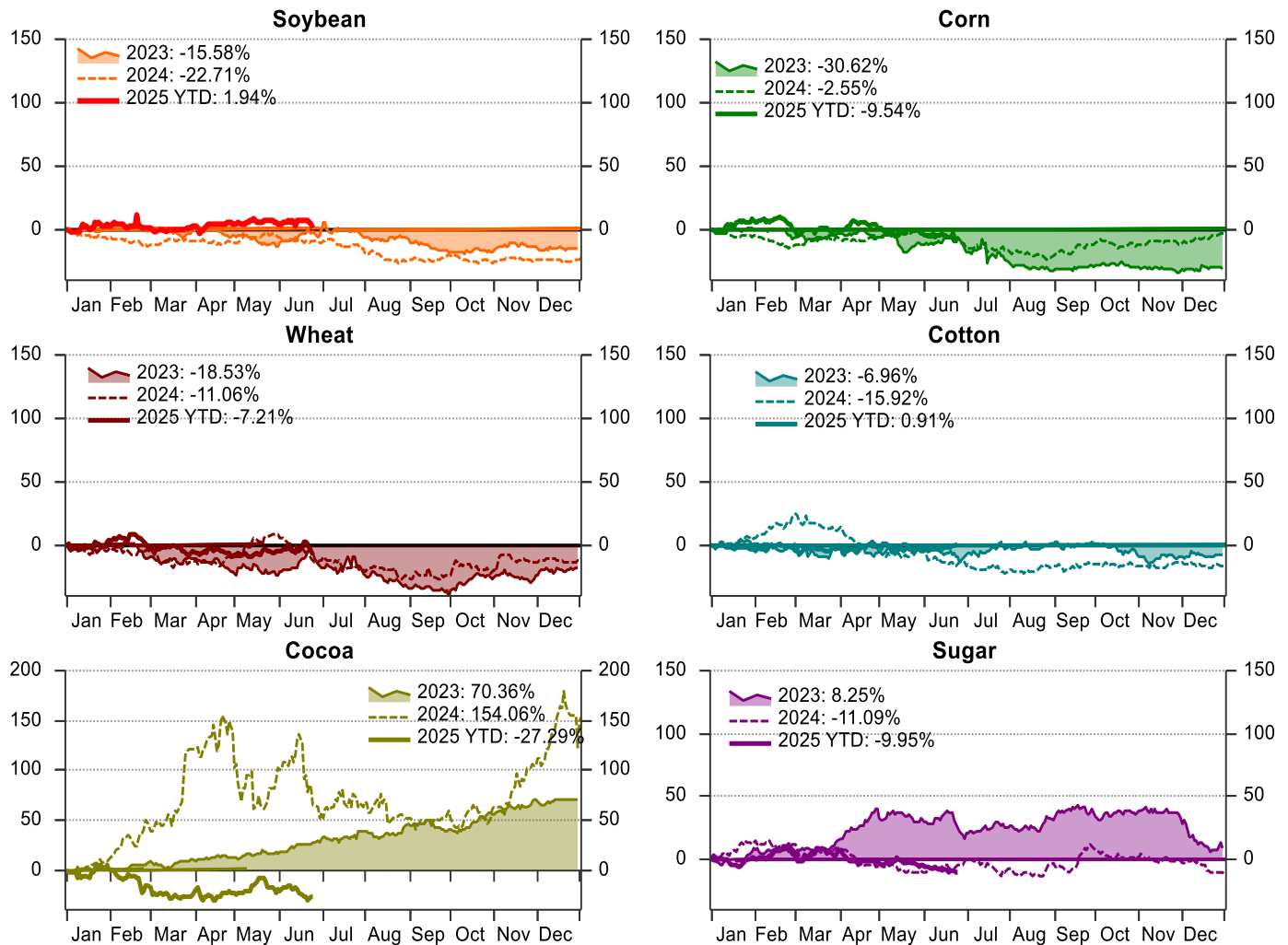
Returns of key Industrial Metals



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 231: Returns of key agricultural commodities in 2023, 2024 and 2025 till date
(As of June 25th, 2025)

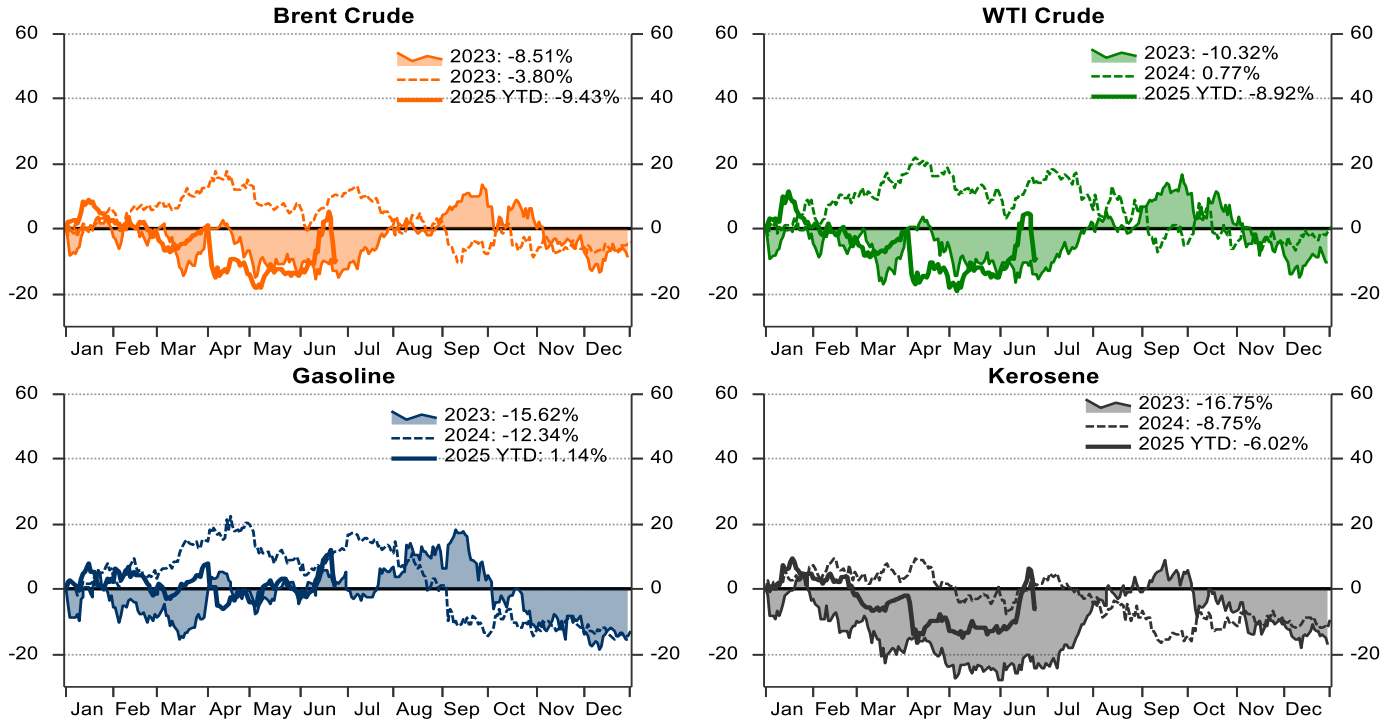
Returns of key agri commodities



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 232: Returns of key energy commodities in 2023, 2024 and 2025 till date
(As of June 25th, 2025)

Returns of key energy commodities



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Table 76: Annual performance across commodities

(As of June 25th, 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	Platinum 43.1
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	Palladium 43.1
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 26.7
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	Silver 25.7
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	Tin 15.1
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	Copper 13.4
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	Lead 4.5
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 1.2
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	Nickel -1.6
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	WTI -8.9
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	Zinc -9.0
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	Brent Crude -9.4

Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Currency market performance

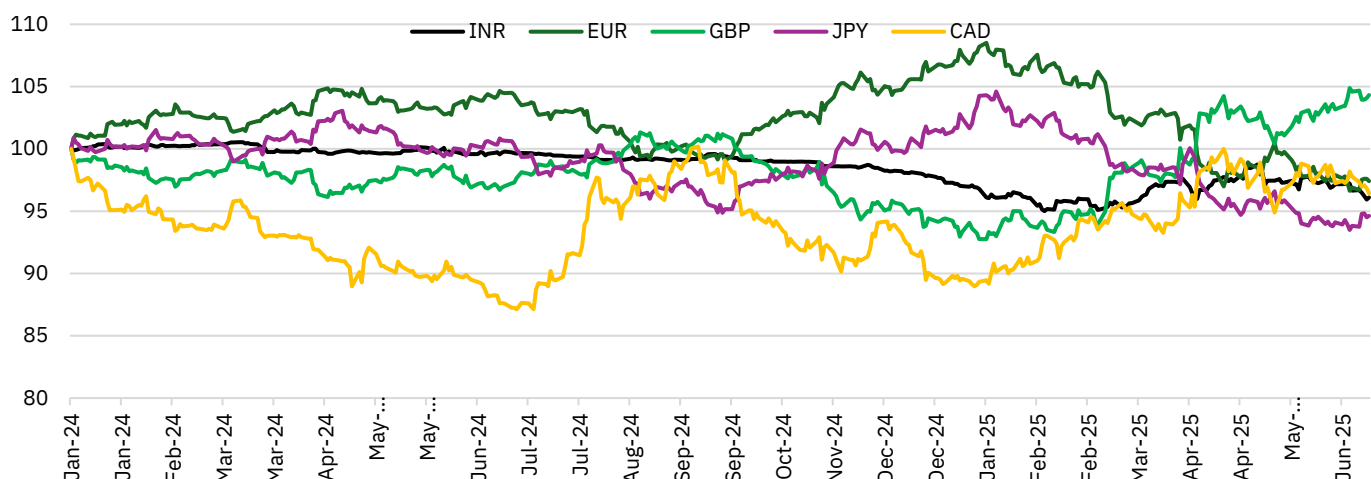
INR depreciates amidst global and geopolitical headwinds: During the past month, the INR reversed its previous month's appreciating bias and posted a modest depreciation (-1.3% MoM). It remained range-bound, trading within the interval of 84.3 and 86.0. The depreciation came primarily on the back of a relatively stronger dollar (DXY: -0.1% in May'25 vs -7.7% in Apr'25) amid improving prospects for resolving existing trade tensions. This was further exacerbated by heightened geopolitical tensions along India's western frontier. However, the depreciating bias in the INR was partially offset by a net positive capital inflow (US\$2.3 bn in May'25) and softening oil prices (US\$4/b decline since Apr'25). Furthermore, a potential US-India trade deal in the coming months is expected to support investor sentiment. Meanwhile, the RBI's foreign exchange reserves rose to US\$698.9 bn as of June 20th (vs US\$653.7 bn in Jun'24).

Going forward, continued positive GDP growth, healthy currency account, cooling inflation and a normal monsoon are favourable for the economy and the INR. However, external shocks, including geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and ongoing uncertainty in global trade, may exert additional pressure on the INR.

Major currencies performance mixed amid dollar weakness: The performance of major currencies against the greenback were mixed across economies. Most of the major currencies appreciated at the cost of the dollar in May'25. Among the DMs, Swedish Franc has appreciated significantly (+11% since Jan'25) thanks to its safe-haven asset sentiment amidst growing global uncertainty. Among other developed market currencies, Pound Sterling posted a notable gain (+1% MoM) owing to UK-US trade deal, while other DM currencies such as Canadian dollar (+0.4% MoM), and Euro (+0.2% MoM) rose less sharply. Meanwhile, the performance across EM currencies were also mixed, with notable exception being Chinese Yuan (+0.9% MoM) led by the trade truce between China and US, despite facing multitude of pressures from the existing tariffs. The Russian Ruble (+4.3% MoM), and Indonesian Rupiah (+1.9% MoM) continued to post gains. On the contrary, Brazilian Real (-1.2% MoM), and the Turkish Lira (-2% MoM) witnessed depreciation in the preceding month owing to their respective domestic reasons, despite some gains against the depreciating dollar in the previous months.

Figure 233: Movement in INR and major DM currencies against dollar since beginning of 2023

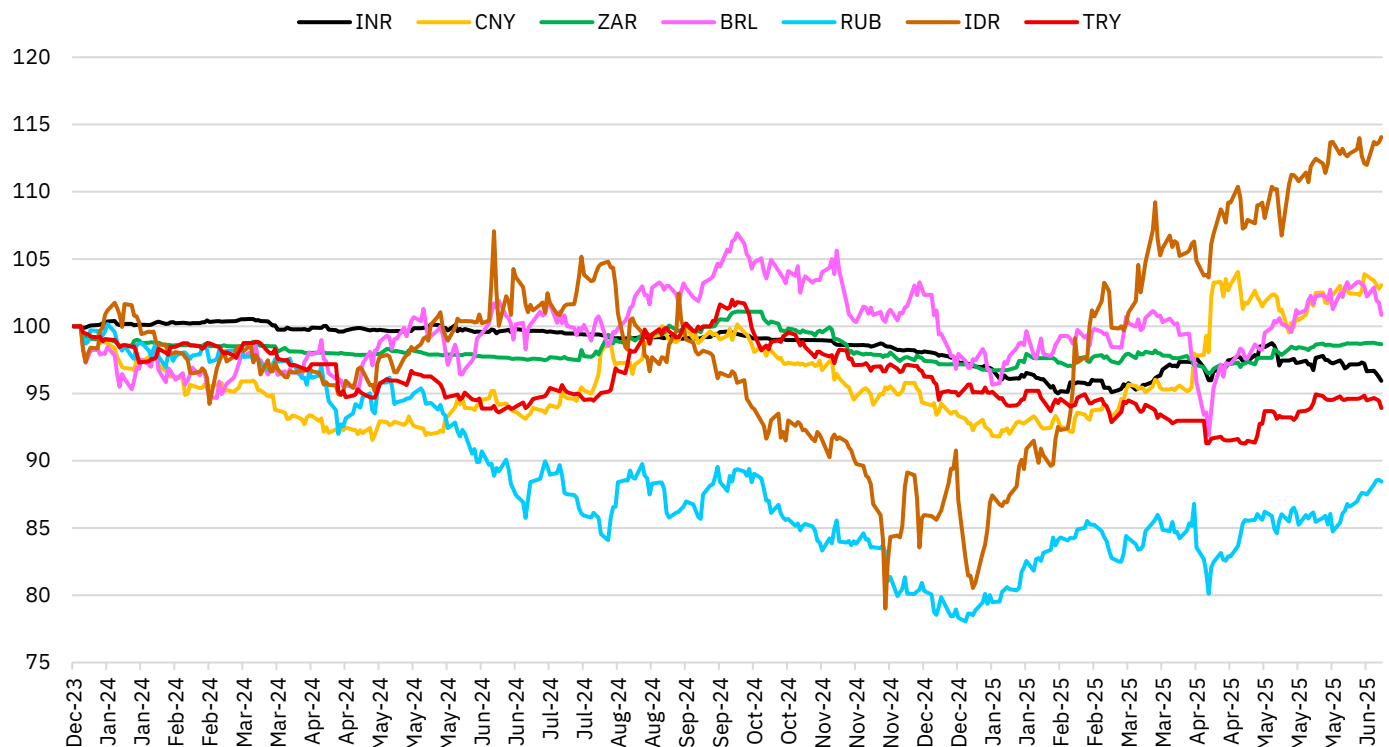
(Rebased to 100 on December 29th, 2023)



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR. Note: The data for June'2025 is captured till June 19th, 2025

Figure 234: Movement in INR and major EM currencies against dollar since the beginning of 2023

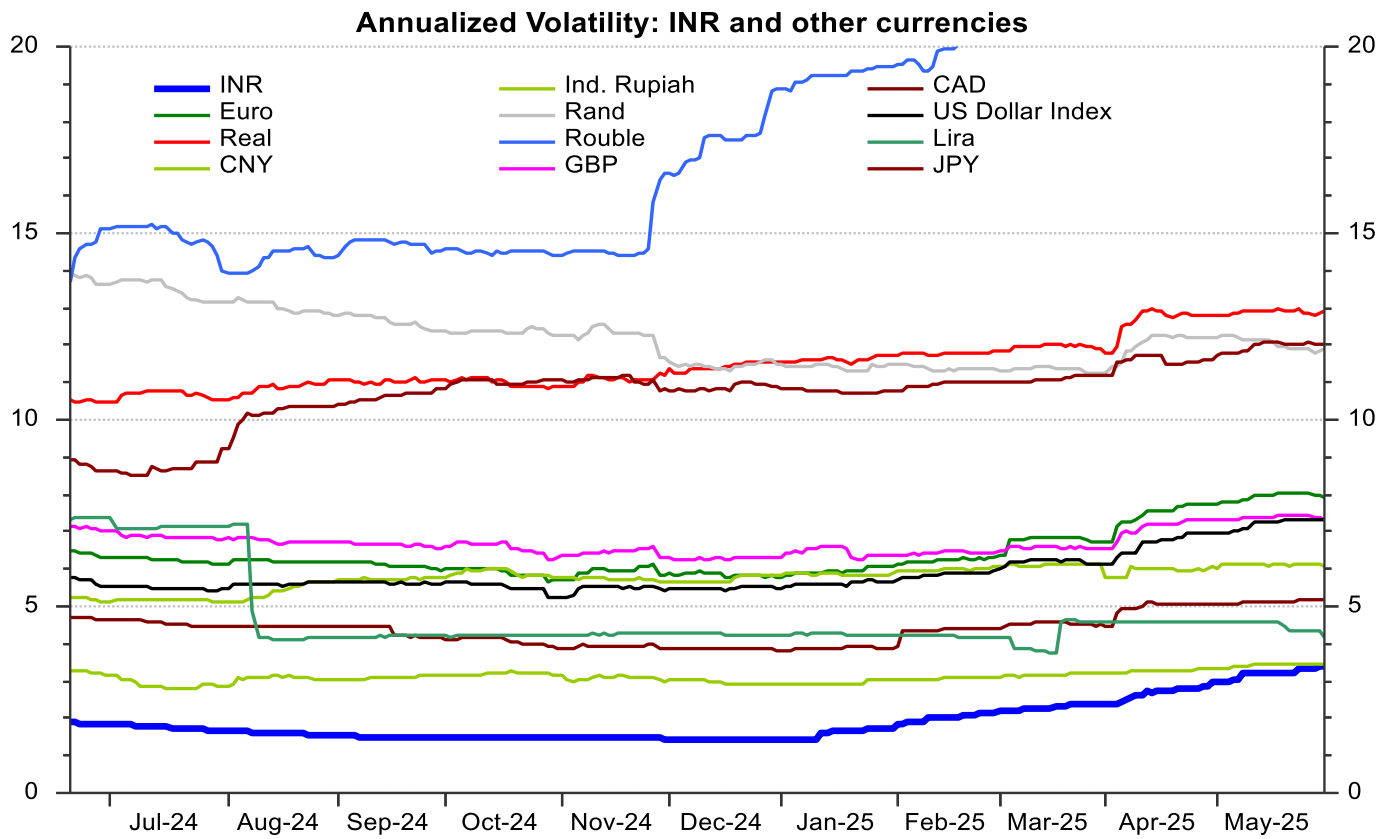
(Rebased to 100 on December 29th, 2023)



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR. Note: The data for June'2025 is captured till June 19th, 2025

INR volatility rose amid geopolitical and trade uncertainty: INR volatility continued its upward trend for the sixth consecutive month, with the rupee's average annualized volatility rising to 3.2% (+53 bps MoM). This increase was among the highest across major currencies, second only to the Dollar Index (+54 bps MoM) in May 2025. Among emerging markets, the Russian Ruble remained the most volatile at 21.6% (+48 bps MoM), followed by the Brazilian Real at 12.9%, the South African Rand at 12%, the Indonesian Rupiah at 6.1%, the Turkish Lira at 4.5%, and the Chinese Yuan at 3.4%. In developed markets, the Japanese Yen had the highest volatility at 12% (+41 bps MoM), with the Euro, Pound Sterling, and Canadian Dollar at 7.9%, 7.4%, and 5.1%, respectively. Overall, global currency markets experienced a noticeable rise in volatility during the month, driven by escalating geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and Eastern Europe, further exacerbated by increased uncertainty around global trade policies under the Trump 2.0 administration.

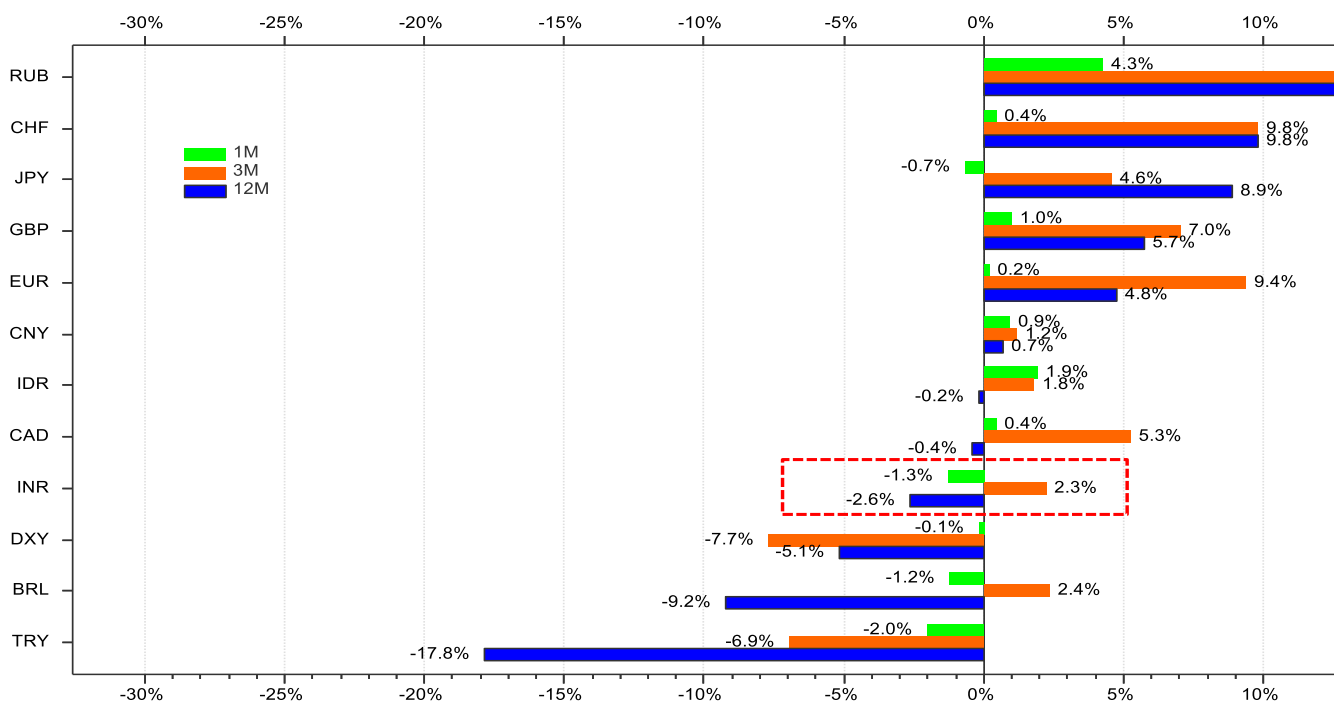
Figure 235: Annualized volatility of INR and other DM & EM currencies



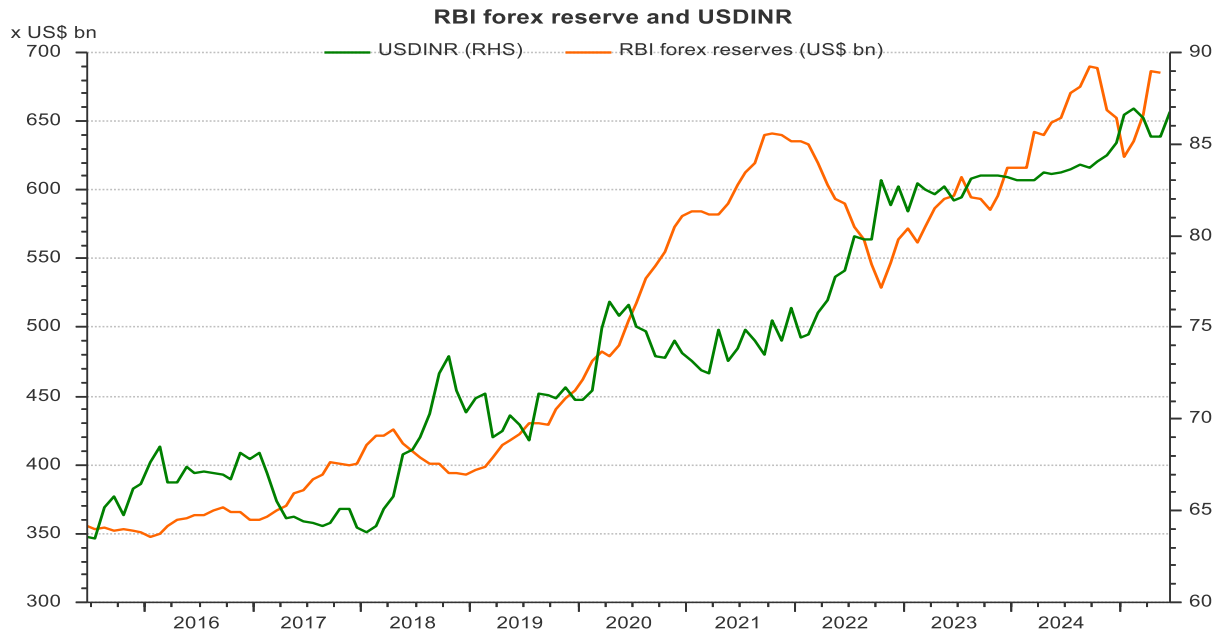
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 236: Change in INR and major DM & EM currencies (as on May 31st, 2025)

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

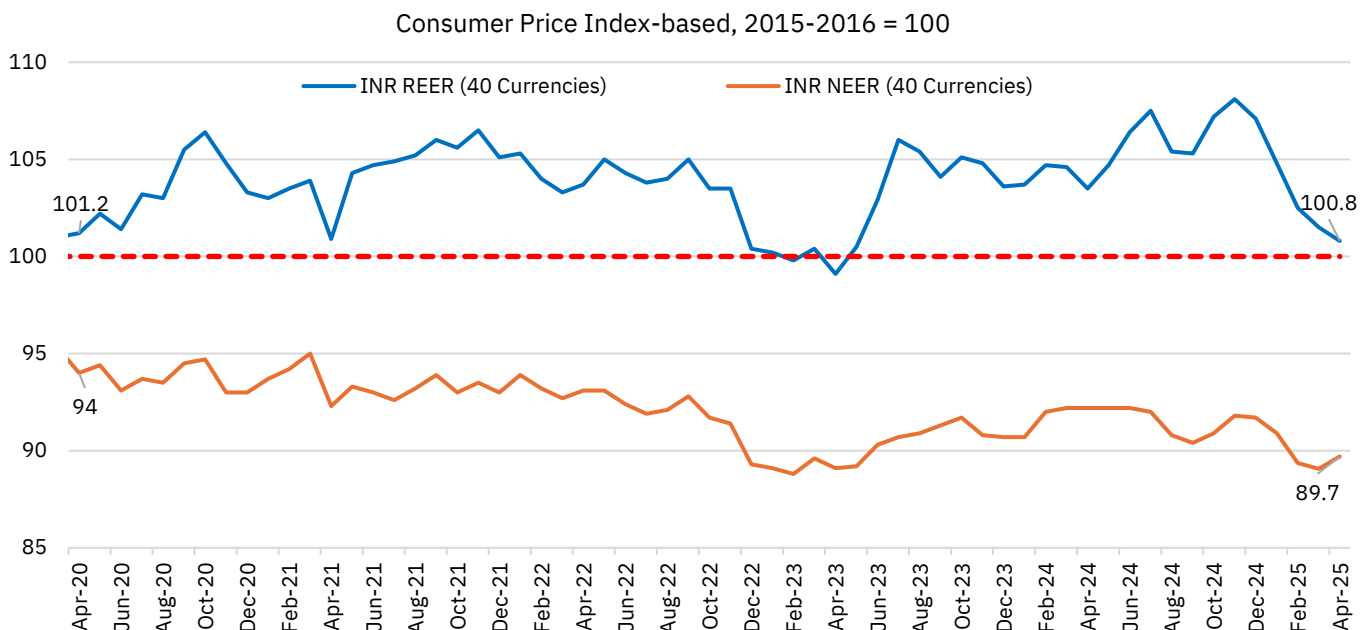


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

Figure 237: RBI forex reserves and USDINR


Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

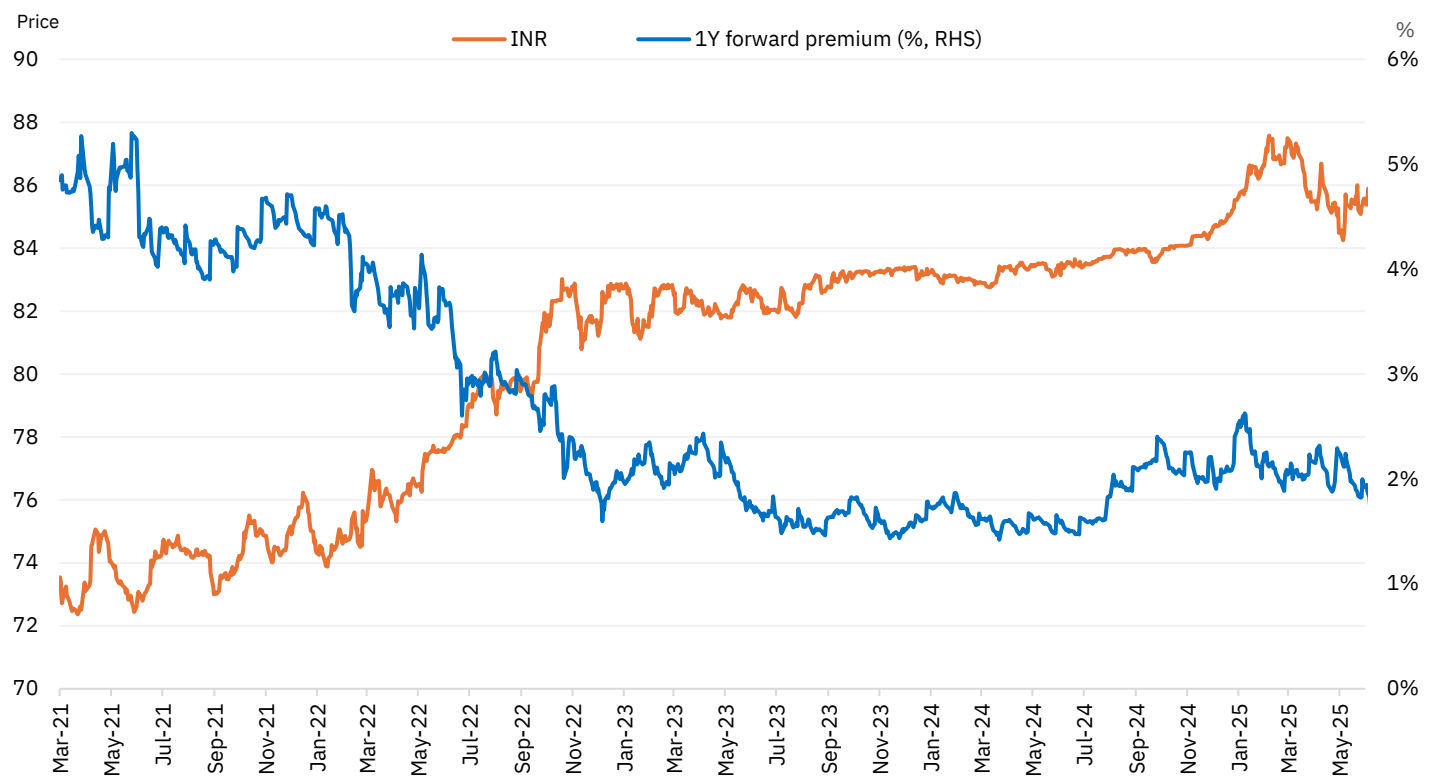
REER moderates, but INR Stays in overvalued zone: The rupee appreciated in April but continued to remain overvalued for the 24th month in a row. The Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER), which is weighted against 40 currencies, dropped significantly to 100.8, marking a monthly decrease of 70 basis points. This indicates a clear easing and a downward movement from its recent high of 108.1 recorded in Nov'24. In contrast, the Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) reversed its previous decline and increased to 89.7 in April from 89.1 in Mar'25.

Figure 238: Real and nominal effective exchange rates of INR


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR.

One-year forward premia moderated to a 9-month low: In May'25, the average one-year forward premia fell to its lowest level in nine months, despite geopolitical tensions and trade uncertainties following the Trump administration's May 30th announcement of a 50% tariff on steel and aluminum. This moderation was mainly due to a narrowing interest rate differential, with the Fed holding its policy rate steady at 4.5% while the RBI cut rates to 5.5%. The INR's one-year forward premium remained nearly flat at 2.00% (vs 1.99% in Apr'25). Intra-month variation was significant, with the premium fluctuating between 155 and 192 paise before settling at 165 paise against the US dollar. This wide trading range reflected heightened market uncertainty driven by geopolitical tensions in the Indian subcontinent and shifting global trade expectations. The new US administration's volatile trade stance added noise to forex markets, increasing premium volatility in the past few months. However, strong forex reserves also acted as a buffer, stabilizing the forward curve amid short-term pressures. Despite recent swings, the forward premium continued to stay well below its post-pandemic peak of 5.3%, underscoring India's strong macroeconomic fundamentals.

Figure 239: USDINR and 1-year forward premium



Source: NSE Cogencis, NSE EPR.

Institutional flows across market segments in India

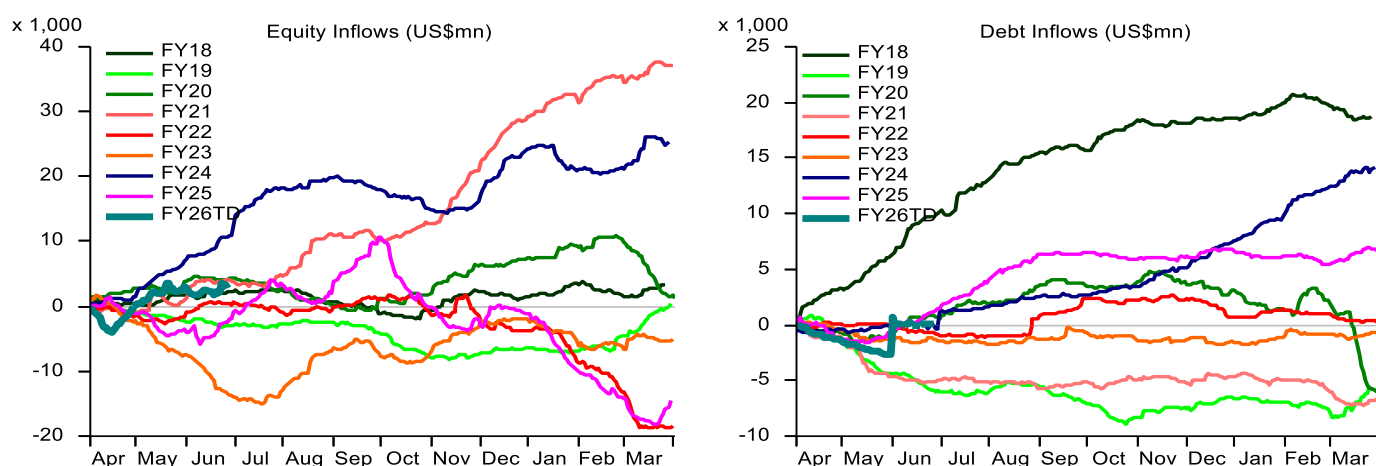
FPIs remained net buyers of Indian equities for the second month in a row in May....

Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) remained net buyers in May 2025, with inflows totaling US\$ 2.3 billion—the highest monthly inflow since September 2024. This surge in investment was driven by robust corporate earnings for most companies, prospects of a trade agreement with the US, a weakening US Dollar Index (DXY), and easing tensions between India and Pakistan. Escalation in the geopolitical tensions in the Middle East in June, however, resulted in renewed drop in risk appetite of FPIs, who shifted investments from relatively overvalued markets including India to markets riding on AI-led optimism such as Taiwan and Korea. As such, FPIs turned into net sellers, with modest net outflows of US\$117 m in June thus far (As of June 25th, 2025). The cumulative net FPI inflows in Indian equities in the fiscal year thus far stand at US\$ 2.7bn (as of June 25th, 2025), compared to net outflows of US\$ 2.3bn during the same period last fiscal year.

...and were moderate buyers in the debt market as well: The Indian debt market had a cautious start to FY26, witnessing outflows by FPIs in April. However, sentiment improved in May 2025, aided by surplus liquidity conditions and easing inflation trajectory. FPIs accordingly turned into strong buyers with net inflows of US\$ 2.3 billion during the month—the highest since August 2024. A significant portion of this came from a sharp one-day surge on May 30, which helped offset earlier selloffs and pushed overall net flows into positive territory. As of June 25th, 2025, net FPI outflows for the month stood at US\$ 724 million. Cumulatively, for the fiscal year to date (up to June 25th), net FPI inflows in the debt market remained negligible.

Figure 240: Net inflows by FPIs in Indian equity and debt markets

Cumulative FPI net inflows over last eight years (FY)



Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR.

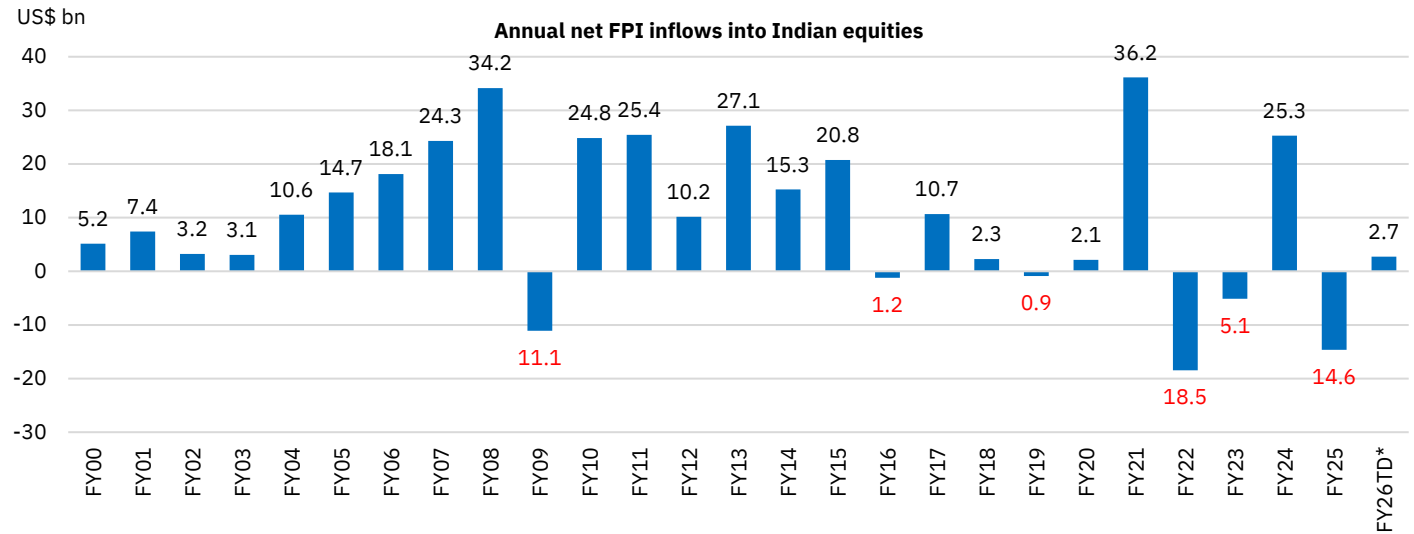
Figure 241: Annual trend of net FPI inflows into Indian equities

Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR. * As of June 25th, 2025

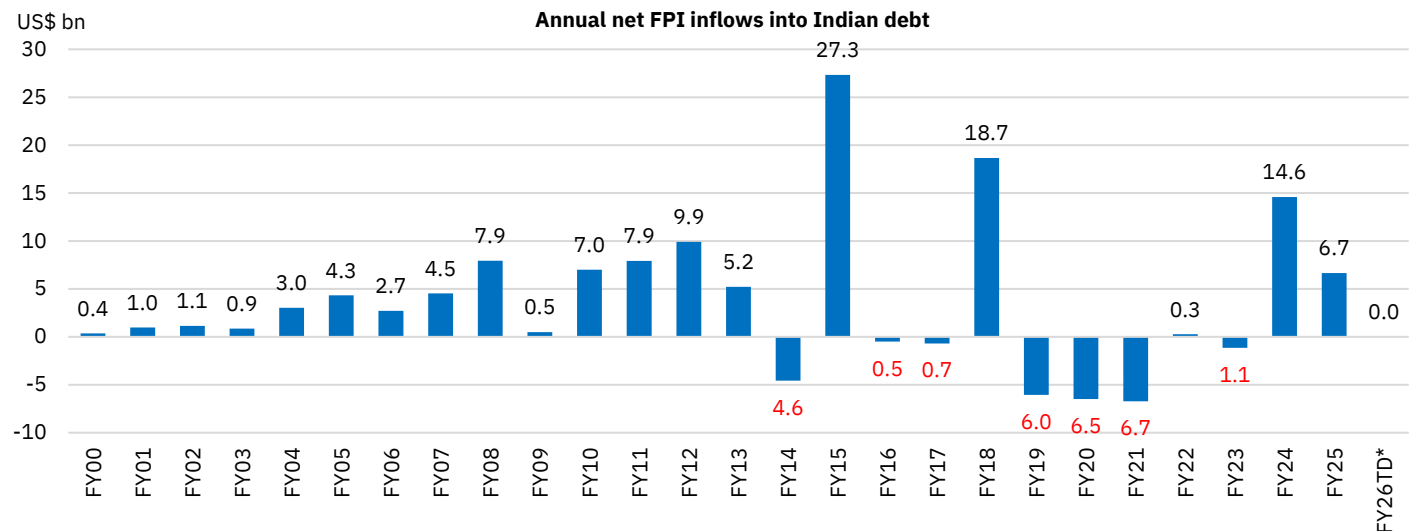
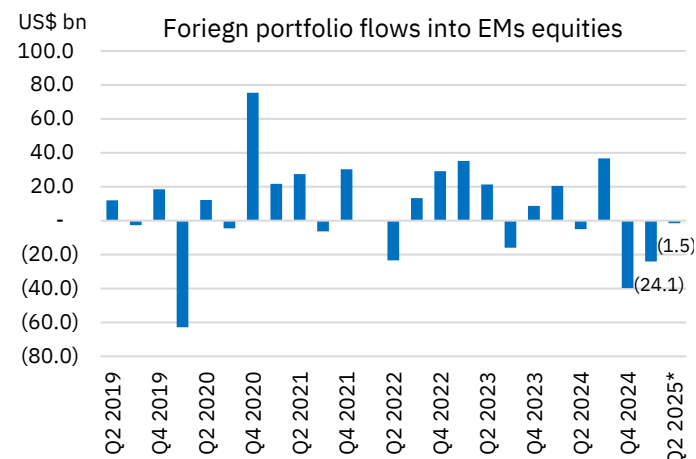
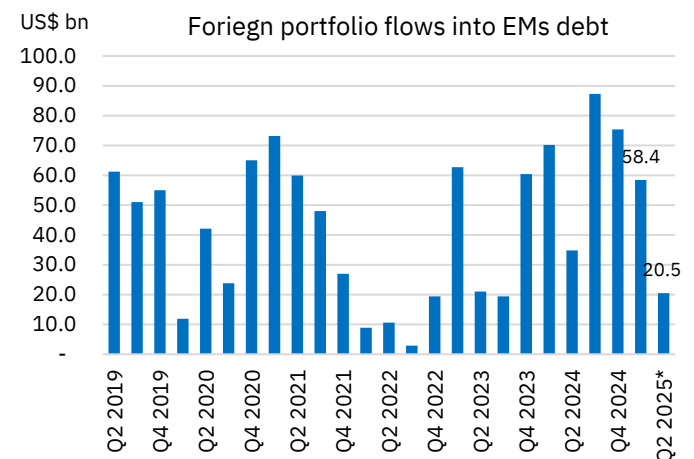
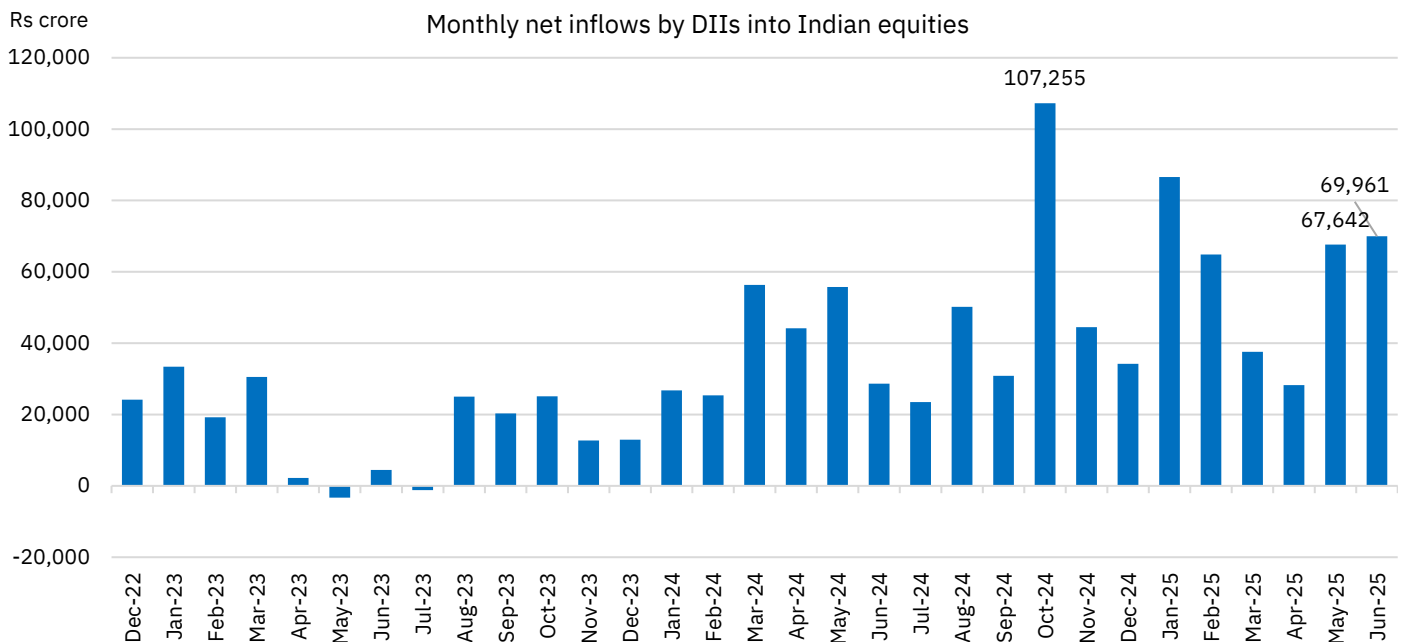
Figure 242: Annual trend of net FPI inflows into Indian debt

Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR. * As of June 25th, 2025.

Figure 243: FPI flows into emerging market equities

Figure 244: FPI flows into emerging market equities

Source: Institute of International Finance, NSE EPR. * As of May 31st, 2025

DIIs remained consistent buyers in Indian equities but were net sellers in Indian debt in May:

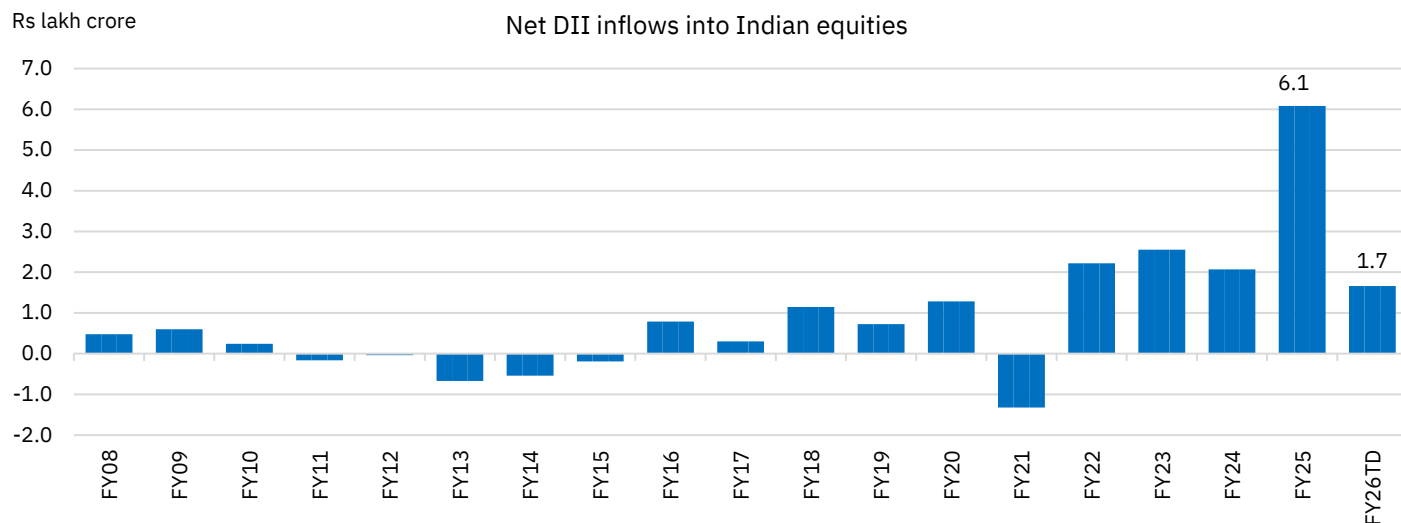
In May 2025, DIIs reported net inflows of Rs 67.6k crore (US\$ 7.9bn) and another Rs 70.0k crore in June thus far (up to June 25th, 2025), marking the third highest monthly net inflows till date. This translated into cumulative net inflows for FY26TD of Rs 1.66 lakh crore (As of June 25th, 2025). DIIs have emerged as a steadying force for Indian equities, particularly during volatile phases. Synchronized buying from both FPIs and DIIs in the Indian equity market in May signals at a sustained confidence in the country's corporate earnings outlook. Within DIIs, Domestic Mutual Funds (DMFs) have driven equity inflows, investing Rs 55.4k crore (USD 6.5bn) in May and Rs 40.6k crore (USD 4.7bn) in June (as of June 23rd, 2025), taking cumulative investments in FY26TD to Rs 1.1 lakh crore (USD 13.3bn). However, DMFs have been consistent net sellers of Indian debt, recording outflows since the past 14 months. In FY26TD (till June 23rd, 2025), DMFs have recorded a net outflow of Rs 1.4 lakh crore (US\$ 15.7bn) in debt.

Figure 245: Monthly net inflows by DIIs in Indian equity markets



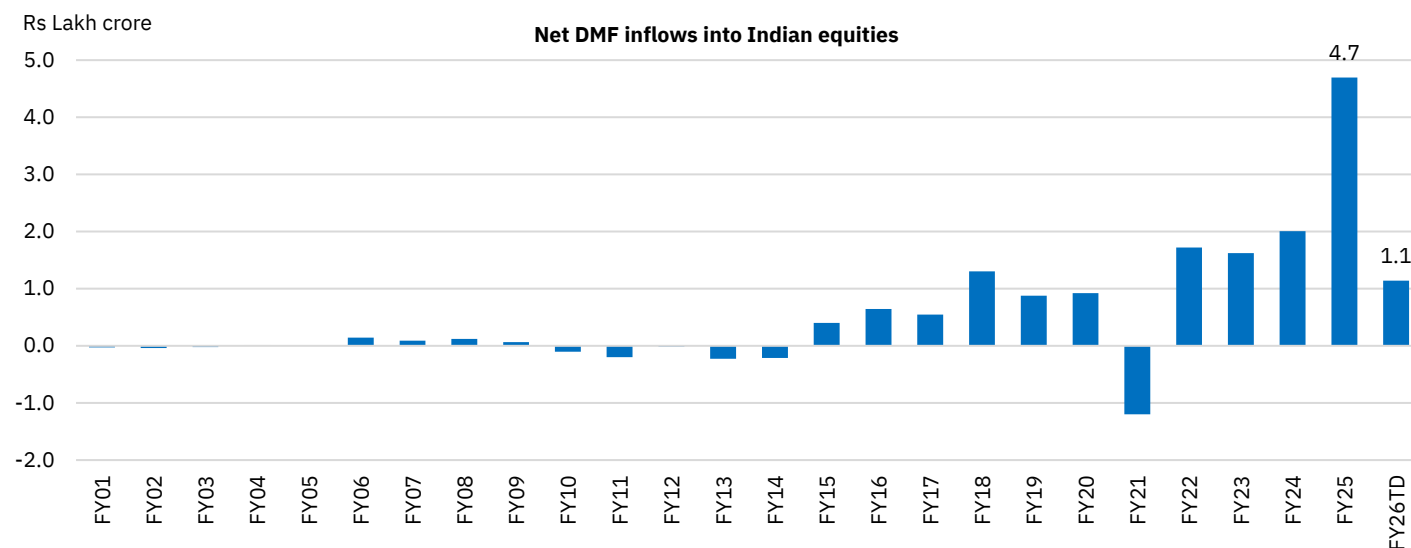
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR. Data for June is as of June 25th, 2025.

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 246: Annual net inflows by DIIs in Indian equity markets


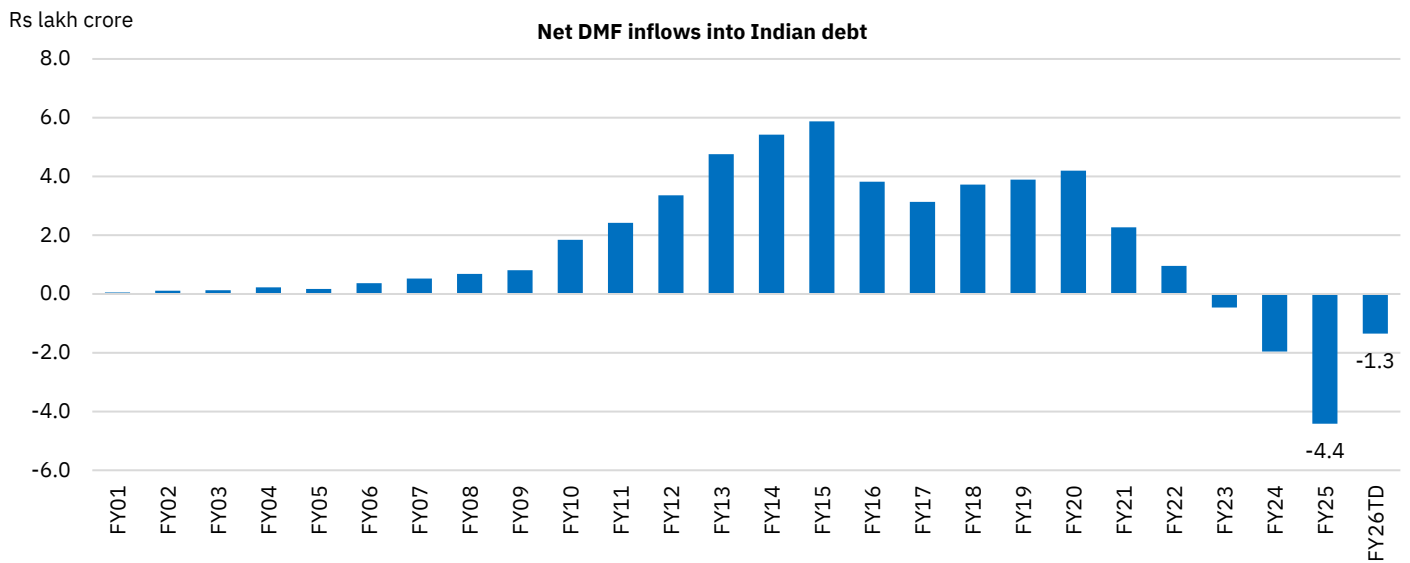
Source: LSEG Workspace, NSE EPR. *Data for FY26TD is as of June 25th, 2025

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


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR. *Data for FY26TD is as of June 23rd, 2025.

Figure 248: Annual net inflows by domestic mutual funds in Indian debt markets



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, NSE EPR. *Data for FY26TD is as of June 23rd, 2025.

Primary markets

Fund mobilisation

Mainboard IPOs return after a two-month pause: The primary market saw modest momentum in May with nine initial public offerings (IPOs) raising just over Rs 5,600 crore. Importantly, after two months of no mainboard IPOs, three companies debuted with an average issue size of approximately Rs 1,750 crore—signalling an early sign of a broader revival, as many companies consider tapping the equity markets. It was supported by improving macroeconomic stability—evidenced by early signs of easing inflation, the record surplus dividend transfer from the central bank, free trade agreement (FTA) with UK, positive expectation of the ongoing trade negotiations with US & EU and many more. However, the recent escalation in geopolitical tensions in West Asia may cast a shadow on this momentum, potentially disrupting commodity prices and global trade flows, which could influence issuer sentiment in the near term.

Despite this uptick in IPOs, the further issuance of equity during May declined sharply to just over Rs 3,750 crore, a steep drop compared to nearly Rs 49,000 crore raised in April. The debt markets mirrored this subdued trend, with total fund-raised standing at Rs 1.3 lakh crore. Within this, Commercial Papers (CPs) accounted for 54% of the issuances, while the remaining 46% came from Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) through private placements.

Notably, all three mainboard IPOs in May belonged to the consumer discretionary sector—a continuation of a dominant trend observed in FY25, when this sector accounted for 40% of the Rs 1.6 lakh crore raised through mainboard IPOs. Institutional participation remained strong, with Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIBs) receiving 67% of the allocation, followed by Retail Individual Investors (RIIs) at 21% and Non-Institutional Investors (NIIs) at 12%, broadly consistent with last year's patterns for the mainboard IPOs. On the SME Emerge platform, however, the distribution leaned more towards RIIs (37%), with QIBs and NIIs receiving 34% and 24% of the allocation respectively in the last two months.

Table 77: Monthly fund mobilisation (Rs crore) through equity and debt during the year

Segments	Modes	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25
Equity (Main Board) - Primary markets	Fresh listing	1,204	525	-	-	4,921
	OFS	874	13,380	-	-	355
	Fresh listing + OFS	2,078	13,905	-	-	5,276
	FPO	-	-	-	-	-
	Rights	143	617	1,016	48	1,008
	Preferential allotment	3,997	2,439	5,360	42,644	2,370
	QIPs	3,961	-	5,368	5,969	110
Equity (SME) - Primary markets`	Fresh listing	295	519	266	121	218
	OFS	48	87	12	37	3
	Fresh listing + OFS	342	607	278	157	222
	FPO	-	-	-	-	-
	Rights	-	-	-	7	-
	Preferential allotment	263	190	72	90	268
	QIPs	-	-	-	25	-
Secondary markets	OFS	5,407	-	23	4,086	3,860
Total equity raised		16,191	17,756	12,117	53,026	13,114
InvITS	Fresh listing	1,578	-	-	-	-
	Rights	-	-	-	-	-
	Preferential allotment	5,501	-	3,286	-	141
	QIPs	-	-	5,455	-	-
REITs	Fresh listing	-	-	-	-	-
	Rights	-	-	-	-	-
	Preferential allotment	-	-	613	-	-
	QIPs	-	-	-	-	-
Total business trusts raised		7,079	-	9,353	-	141
Debt	CPs	42,634	73,052	96,055	87,828	67,395
	NCDs (Private)	44,380	49,875	88,649	55,299	58,408
	NCDs (Public)	-	-	184	700	-
Total debt raised		87,014	1,22,927	1,84,888	1,43,827	125,803
Total fund mobilisation		1,10,285	1,40,684	2,06,357	1,96,853	1,39,057

Source: NSE EPR. Note: Debt issuances include reissuances.

Table 78: Annual trend of fund mobilisation (Rs crore) during the last five years

Segment	Modes	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26TD
Equity	Initial Public Offering	1,12,124	53,770	65,995	1,69,628	5,655
	Further issuances	1,15,312	99,000	1,15,476	2,27,305	52,540
	OFS (Secondary Markets)	14,210	11,033	21,769	29,077	7,946
Business Trusts	InvITs and REITs	16,075	3,470	38,230	24,471	141
Debt	CPs and NCDs (private and public)	11,95,428	12,17,436	11,42,077	14,18,443	2,69,629
Total fund mobilization		14,53,148	13,84,709	13,83,547	18,68,924	3,35,910

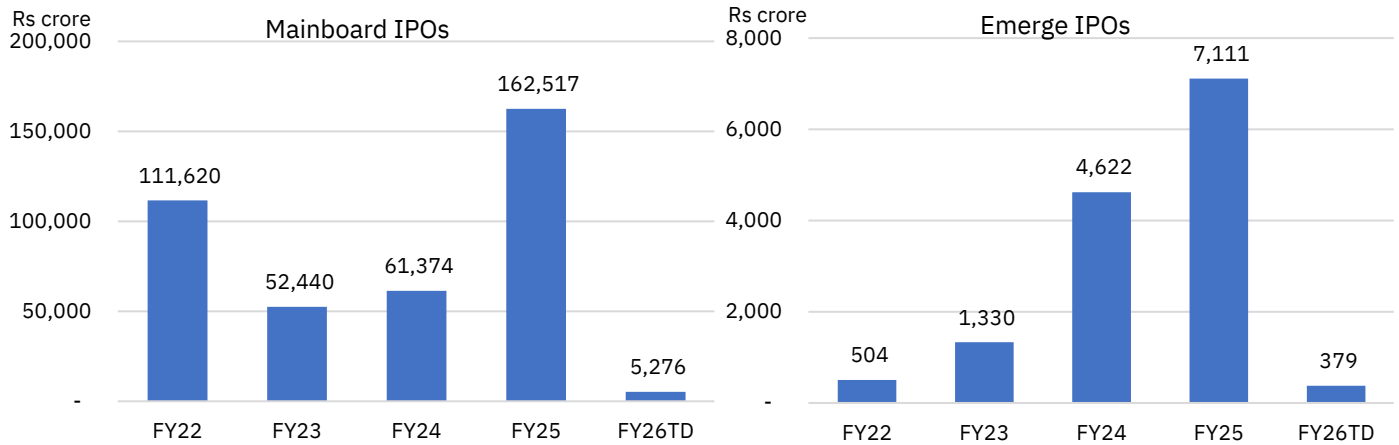
Source: NSE EPR.

Notes:

1.Data for initial public offering includes issuances on Mainboard and Emerge platform

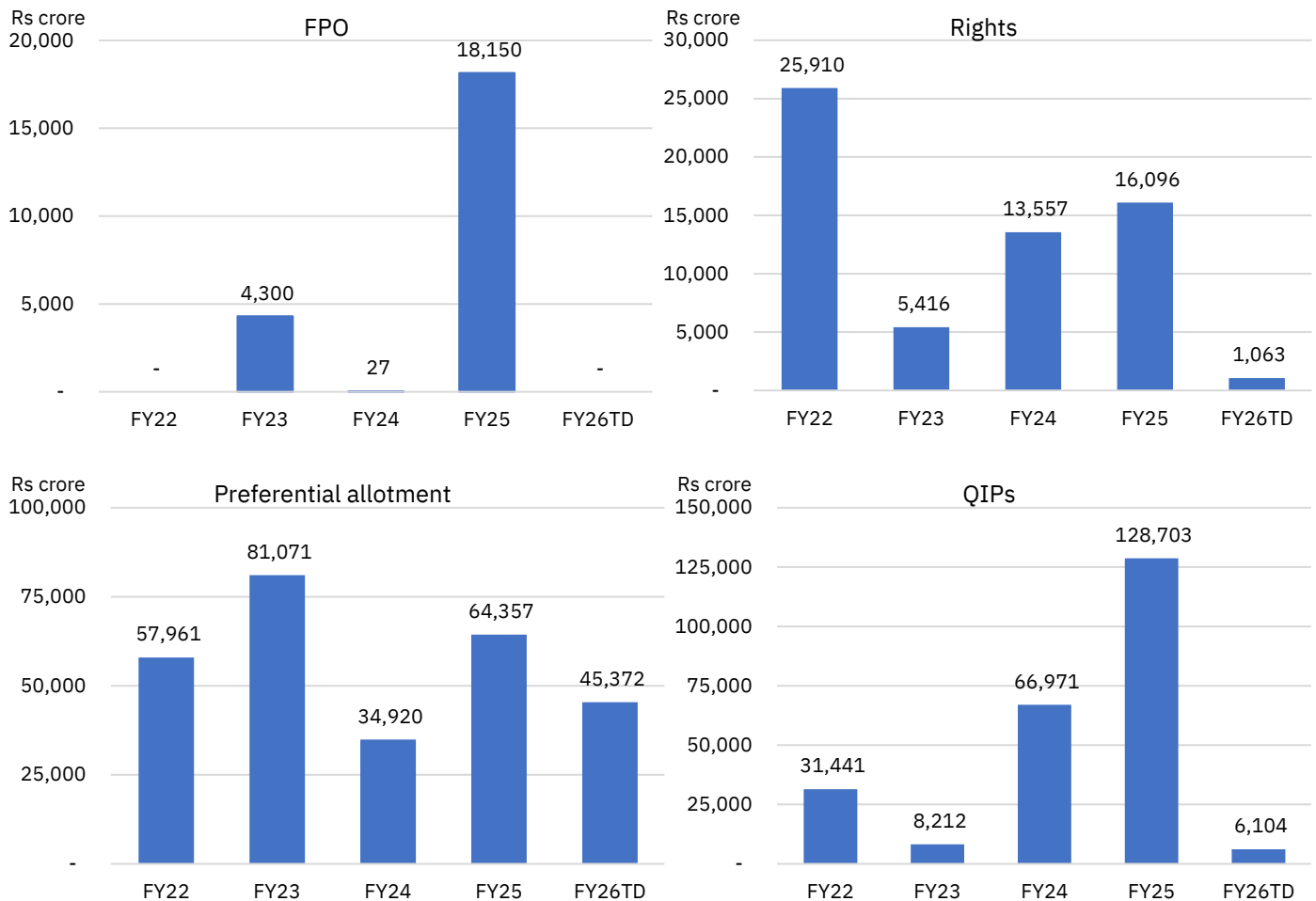
2.Debt issuances include reissuances

3.Data for FY26TD is as of May'25

Figure 249: Annual trend on equity raised through IPOs on Mainboard


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Data for FY26TD is as of May'25.

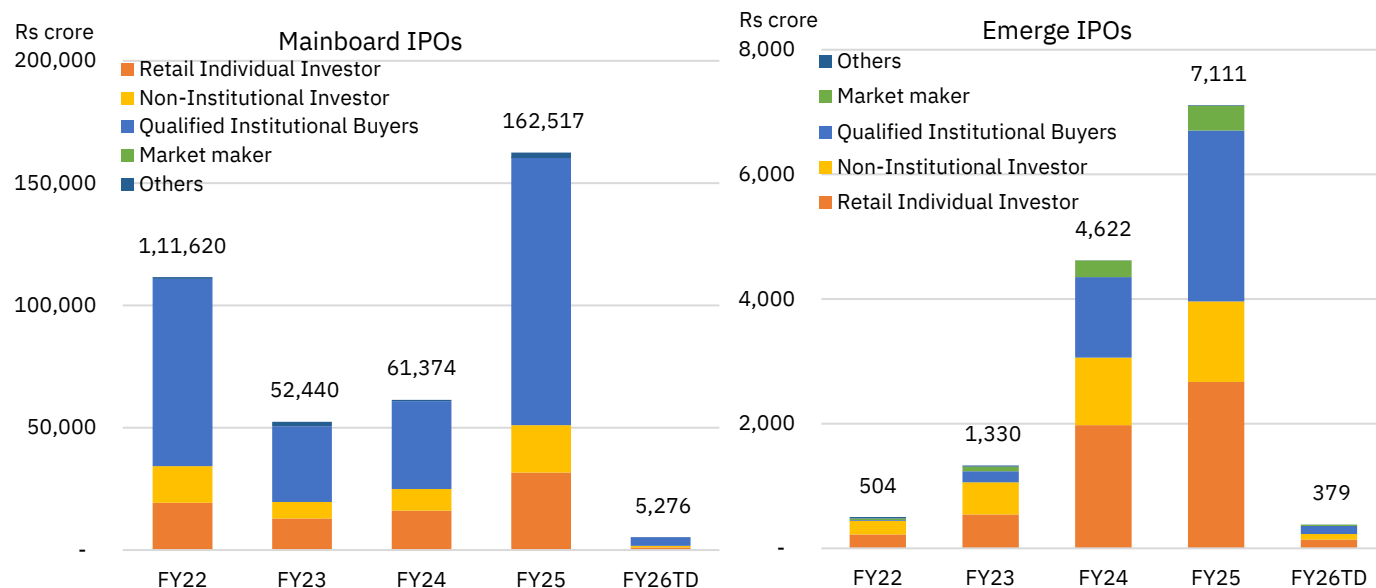
Figure 250: Annual trend on equity raised through further issuances


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes:

1. Data includes Mainboard and Emerge issuances

2. Note: Data for FY26TD is as of May'25

Figure 251: Annual trend of IPO allocation (Rs crore) to investors


Source: NSE EPR

Note: Data for FY26TD is as of May'25

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 Regulations 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 IPOs in the month

Mainboard IPOs shine with strong listings: Of the three mainboard IPOs listed in May, all debuted with listing gains. A key highlight was the dominance of fresh issuance, which accounted for 93% of the total issue size—significantly higher than the 35% fresh capital component seen in the entire previous fiscal year. Collectively, these three companies added over Rs 20,000 crore in market capitalisation as of the last trading day of May. On the SME front, six companies listed on the NSE Emerge platform, with mixed performance: while three recorded listing gains ranging from 1% to 27%, the remaining three saw discounts of 10% to 48% at debut. Notably, the total market capitalisation of the 619 listed entities on Emerge, including companies that migrated to the mainboard, crossed the Rs 2 lakh crore mark as of the last working day of May. During the month, these SME companies added over Rs 12,000 crore in market value, of which approximately Rs 779 crore came from the newly listed firms in May.

Table 79: Listings on NSE Mainboard in May 2025

Listing Date	Name of the company	Fresh Issuances (Rs crore)	Offer for sales (Rs crore)	Total raised (Rs crore)	Offer Price (Rs)	Listing Gain (%)	Market Cap (Rs Crore)
06-May-25	Ather Energy Limited	2,626	355	2,981	321	2%	11,658
27-May-25	Borana Weaves Limited	145	-	145	216	13%	597
28-May-25	Belrise Industries Limited	2,150	-	2,150	90	11%	8,344

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR

Note: Data for market capitalisation is as of May 31st, 2025

Table 80: Listings on NSE Emerge platform in May 2025

Listing Date	Name of the company	Fresh Issuances (Rs crore)	Offer for sales (Rs crore)	Total raised (Rs crore)	Offer Price (Rs)	Listing Gain (%)	Market Cap (Rs Crore)
06-May-25	Iware Supplychain Services Limited	27	-	27	95	-10%	79
07-May-25	Arunaya Organics Limited	31	3	34	58	-48%	63
19-May-25	Virtual Galaxy Infotech Limited	93	-	93	142	27%	429
20-May-25	Integrity Infrabuild Developers Limited	12	-	12	100	1%	43
21-May-25	Accretion Pharmaceuticals Limited	30	-	30	101	-22%	72
28-May-25	Dar Credit & Capital Limited	26	-	26	60	9%	92

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Note: Data for market capitalisation is as of May 31st, 2025

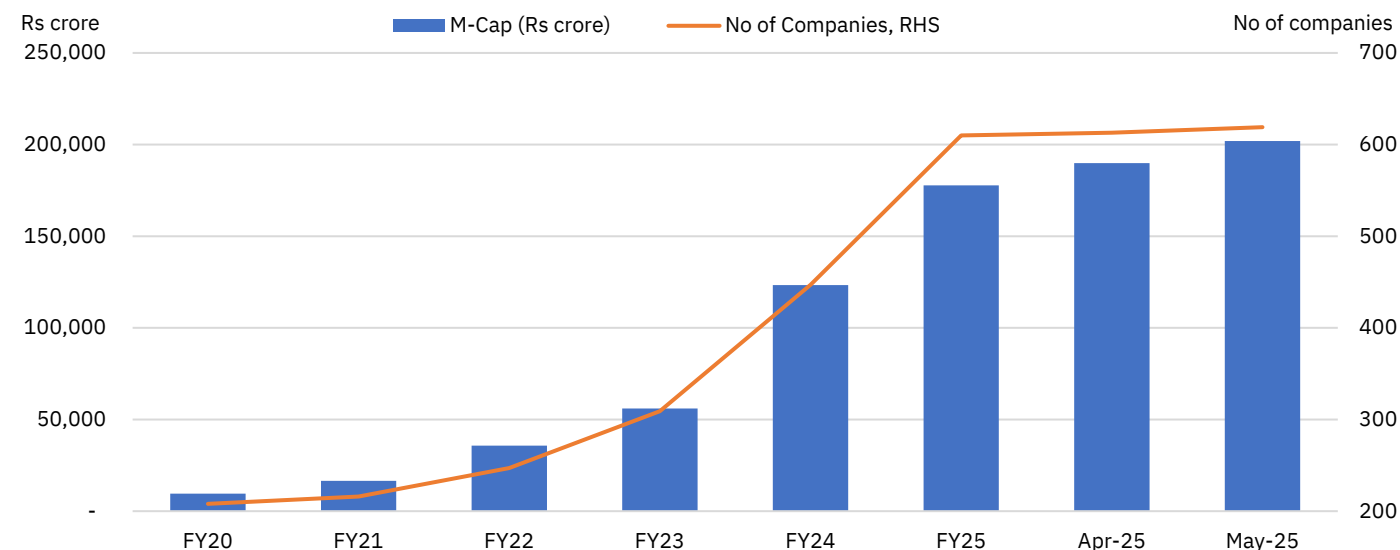
Table 81: Top 10 State-wise issuance on NSE Emerge since inception

State	No of listings	Issue size (Rs crore)	M-Cap (Rs crore)
Maharashtra	179	4,814	48,728
Gujarat	162	3,893	44,972
NCT of Delhi	83	2,841	39,825
Tamil Nadu	20	950	8,360
West Bengal	33	884	8,348
Rajasthan	30	814	12,591
Madhya Pradesh	28	677	12,417
Karnataka	14	533	4,309
Telangana	17	417	2,067
Haryana	14	412	3,828
Others	39	1,010	16,486
Grand Total	619	17,245	2,01,930

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Market cap values are as on May 31st, 2025

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

Figure 252: Annual trend of listings and market capitalization on NSE Emerge (SME Platform)


Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Market cap is as on the last working day for the period.

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

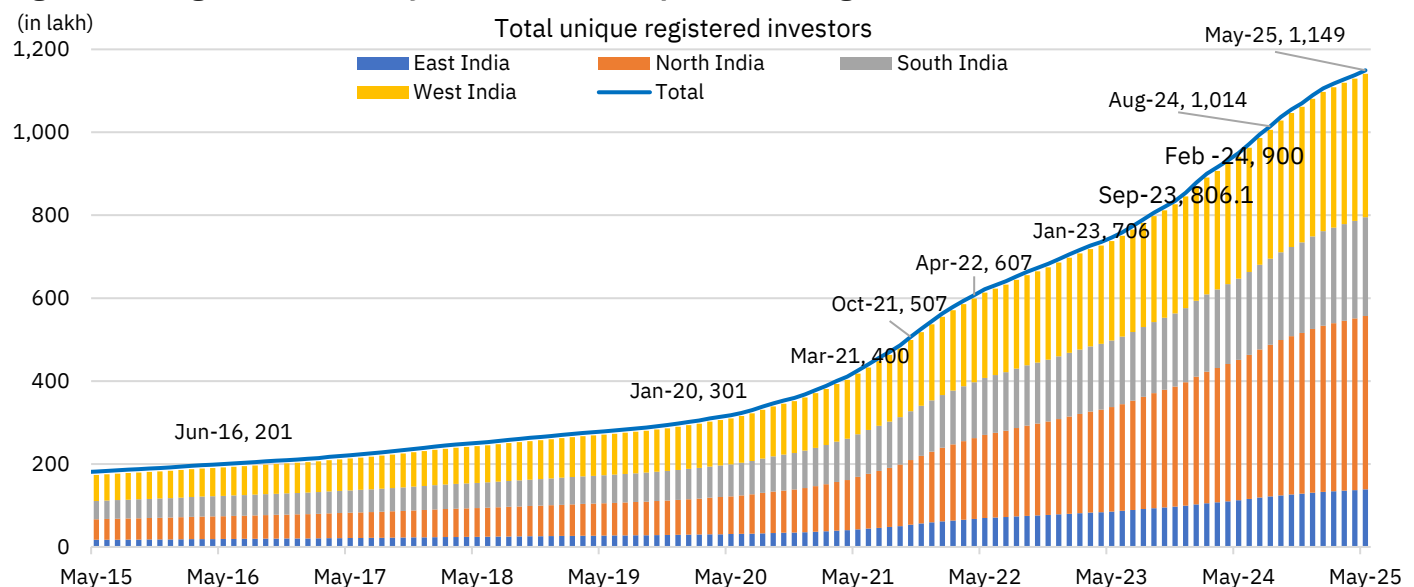
Investor growth

Region-wise distribution of total registered investors

Investor registrations rebounded, nearing the 11.5 crore milestone: After witnessing four consecutive months of decline, new investor registrations rebounded in May 2025 with a 9% MoM increase, reaching just over 11 lakh new additions. This surge pushed the total unique registered investor base closer to the 11.5 crore mark. However, the pace of growth in investor registrations has seen notable shifts over time. After surpassing the 9-crore milestone in February 2024, the base expanded to 10-crore by August 2024 and reached 11-crore by January 2025—each crore being added in just five to six months. However, the momentum slowed in the subsequent four months (Feb–May 2025), with an average of 10.8 lakh new investors added per month, a significant drop compared to the average monthly addition of 19.3 lakh new investors in calendar year 2024.

In a significant milestone, Gujarat became the third state to cross the 1-crore investor registrations mark, joining Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, which rank first and second, respectively. These three states collectively account for 36% of the total registered investors in the country, highlighting their dominant contribution to the investor base. Region-wise, North India remained on top with a registered investor base of 4.2 crore as of May 2025, followed by West India at 3.5 crore, South India at 2.4 crore, and East India at 1.4 crore. In the last 12 months, North and East India have seen significant increments of 24% and 23% respectively, followed by increments of 22% in South India and 17% in West India respectively during the period.

Figure 253: Region-wise monthly trends in total unique investor registration



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 82: Region-wise distribution of total registered investors (in lakh) at end of each fiscal year

Region	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26TD*
East India	24.1	27.0	30.4	39.3	65.7	82.8	107.7	135.8	138.8
North India	68.2	76.7	88.4	117.6	189.4	243.5	324.0	409.6	418.4
South India	59.7	66.6	75.1	97.0	132.5	157.3	189.2	232.9	238.1
West India	87.2	96.7	108.4	139.0	198.1	234.8	286.0	341.0	345.6
Others#	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.5	8.0	8.4	9.0	8.6	8.5
Total	247.0	274.9	310.0	400.3	593.7	726.9	915.8	1127.9	1149.4

Source: NSE EPR. *Data for FY26TD is as of May 2025. #Others include Army Personnel Officers and investors for whom state mapping is unavailable

Gujarat crosses the 1-crore mark in terms of unique investors: Maharashtra continued to lead in terms of unique registered investors, accounting for about 1.9 crore investors as of May'25, recording a 15% YoY growth. Uttar Pradesh stood in second position, with 1.3 crore unique registered investors with a 26% rise in its investors based on the past 12 months. Gujarat became the third state to surpass the 1-crore mark in investor registrations, joining Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. However, its share of total investor base declined to 8.7% as of May'25 as compared to 12.1% in May'20. West Bengal stood at 4th position with 68 lakh investors (5.9% share), followed by Rajasthan at 5th position with nearly 66 lakh investors (5.7% share). These top five states together accounted for 48% of the registered investor base as of May'25. Interestingly, states beyond the top 10 now account for 27% of the investor base, a significant improvement from 23% in May'20. This increase in the last five years 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 May'25) respectively. Remarkably, Bihar moved five notches higher to the 10th position and Assam has moved up from 21st to the 16th rank in terms of registered investors during this period.

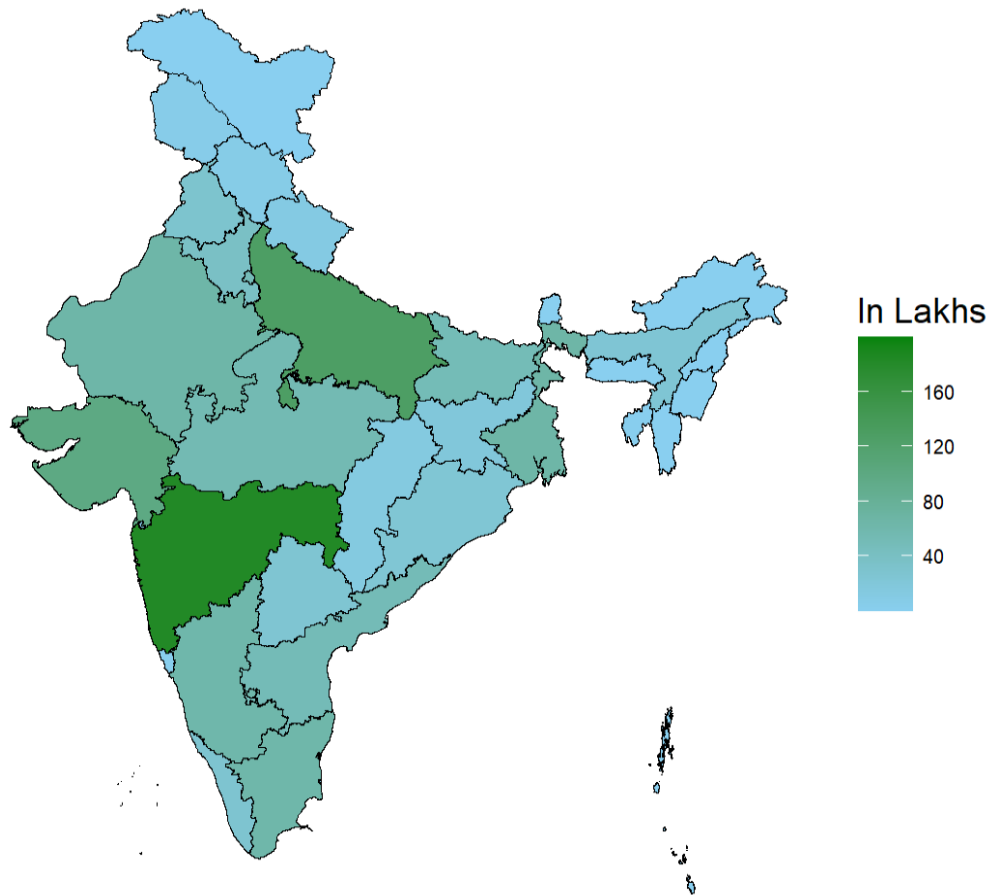
Table 83: State-wise distribution of total registered investors at end of each fiscal year

States	FY15		FY20		FY25		FY26TD*	
	Count ('000)	Share (%)	Count ('000)	Share (%)	Count ('000)	Share (%)	Count ('000)	Share (%)
Maharashtra	3,575	19.9	5,963	19.2	18,376	16.3	18,626	16.2
Uttar Pradesh	1,248	6.9	2,302	7.4	12,827	11.4	13,132	11.4
Gujarat	2,055	11.4	3,797	12.2	9,939	8.8	10,050	8.7
West Bengal	1,175	6.5	1,990	6.4	6,614	5.9	6,761	5.9
Rajasthan	667	3.7	1,328	4.3	6,454	5.7	6,565	5.7
Tamil Nadu	1,287	7.2	2,182	7.0	6,261	5.6	6,397	5.6
Karnataka	1,165	6.5	1,949	6.3	6,239	5.5	6,366	5.5
Madhya Pradesh	518	2.9	984	3.2	5,460	4.8	5,556	4.8
Andhra Pradesh	1,002	5.6	1,581	5.1	5,137	4.6	5,240	4.6
Bihar	294	1.6	670	2.2	5,085	4.5	5,218	4.5
Delhi	1,197	6.7	1,853	6.0	4,922	4.4	4,996	4.3
Haryana	531	3.0	971	3.1	3,845	3.4	3,912	3.4
Punjab	389	2.2	704	2.3	2,991	2.7	3,069	2.7
Kerala	583	3.2	942	3.0	2,817	2.5	2,885	2.5
Telangana	279	1.6	813	2.6	2,694	2.4	2,774	2.4
Assam	109	0.6	221	0.7	2,527	2.2	2,569	2.2
Orissa	250	1.4	494	1.6	2,446	2.2	2,502	2.2
Jharkhand	258	1.4	444	1.4	1,989	1.8	2,036	1.8
Chhattisgarh	129	0.7	252	0.8	1,422	1.3	1,454	1.3
Uttarakhand	123	0.7	234	0.8	1,194	1.1	1,218	1.1
Himachal Pradesh	60	0.3	123	0.4	759	0.7	775	0.7
Jammu & Kashmir	65	0.4	112	0.4	651	0.6	667	0.6
Goa	48	0.3	82	0.3	250	0.2	254	0.2
Chandigarh	63	0.3	100	0.3	245	0.2	249	0.2
Tripura	13	0.1	24	0.1	184	0.2	190	0.2
Manipur	5	0.0	18	0.1	125	0.1	129	0.1
Pondicherry	22	0.1	41	0.1	115	0.1	117	0.1
Meghalaya	6	0.0	12	0.0	76	0.1	79	0.1
Nagaland	3	0.0	8	0.0	62	0.1	65	0.1
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0.0	6	0.0	58	0.1	60	0.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6	0.0	9	0.0	48	0.0	48	0.0
Sikkim	3	0.0	7	0.0	42	0.0	43	0.0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	0.0	5	0.0	29	0.0	30	0.0
Mizoram	1	0.0	3	0.0	26	0.0	28	0.0
Daman & Diu	4	0.0	6	0.0	24	0.0	24	0.0
Ladakh	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0
Lakshadweep	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
Others	823	4.6	773	2.5	853	0.8	851	0.7
Total	17,960	100.0	31,004	100.0	1,12,791	100.0	1,14,942	100.0

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Data for FY25 is as of May 2025.

Figure 254: State-wise distribution of total registered investors as of May 2025



Source: NSE EPR.

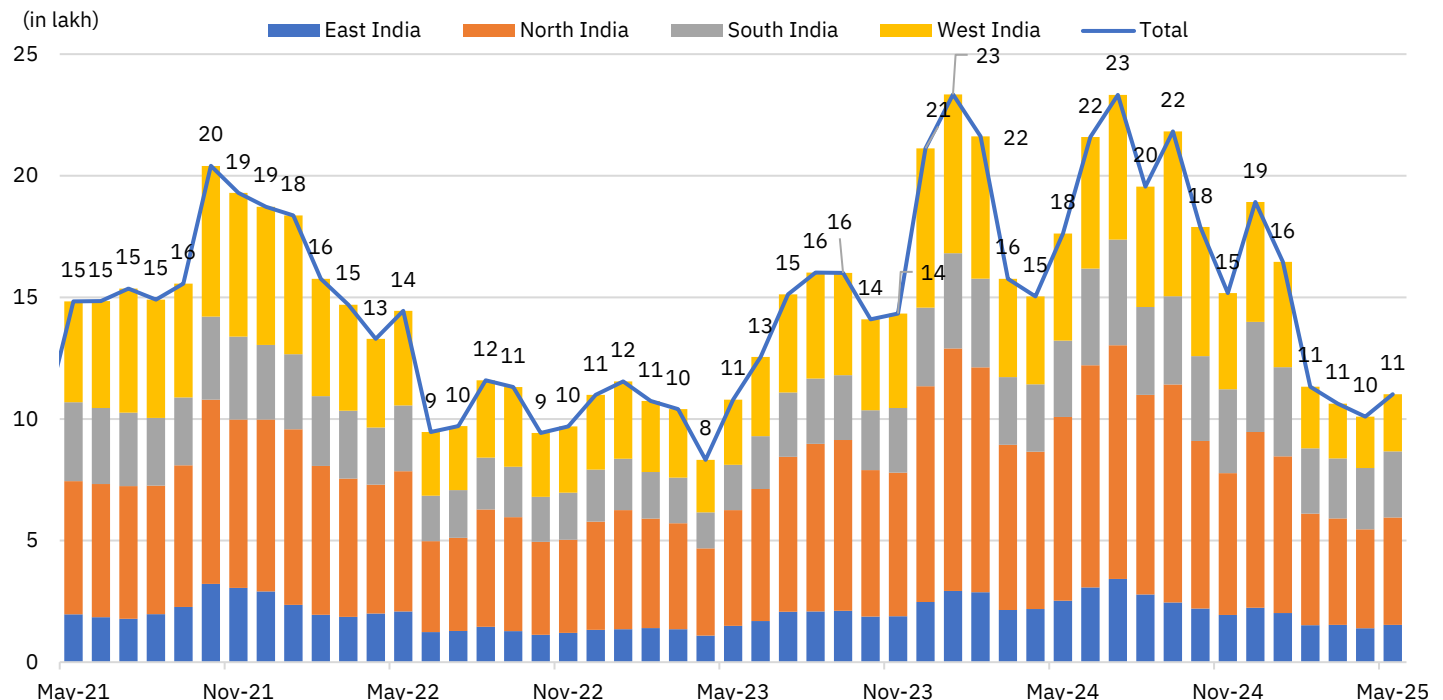
Note: The maps above are created using the state-level shapefile from <https://geographicalanalysis.com/gis-blog/download-free-india-shapefile-including-kashmir-and-ladakh/>

Region-wise distribution of new investor registrations

New investor registrations improve in May, though still below last year's level: In May 2025, investor registrations saw a revival, crossing the 11-lakh mark and breaking a four-month streak of consecutive declines. Uttar Pradesh accounted for the highest share of new additions in May 2025 at 14%, followed by Maharashtra (12%), Tamil Nadu and West Bengal (7% each), and Bihar (6%). Together, these five states contributed 46% of the month's total new registrations. However, the new registration during the month was notably lower than the 17.6 lakh additions recorded in May 2024. During the first two months of FY26, the average monthly investor registrations stood at 10.6 lakh investors—39% lower than the FY25 monthly average of 17.4 lakh.

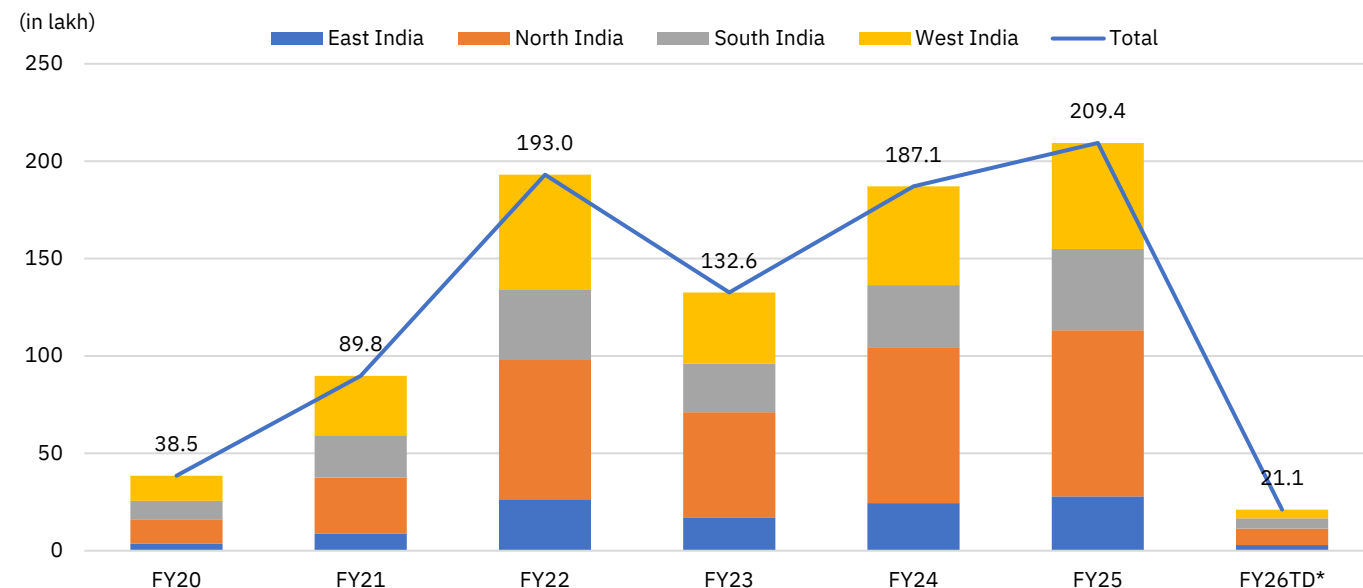
All states experienced a decline in their monthly run-rate when comparing the average for FY26TD (as of May'25) against the full-year average of FY25. Gujarat recorded the sharpest fall at 63% (from an average of ~1.4 lakh in FY25 to ~52,600 in FY26TD), followed by Rajasthan at 50%. Even the top two states by total investor base saw a notable drop—Maharashtra's monthly average new registrations fell 44% (1.2 lakh in FY26TD vs. 2.2 lakh in FY25), while Uttar Pradesh recorded a decline of 39% (1.5 lakh in FY26TD vs. 2.5 lakh in FY25). Despite the moderation in the pace of new registrations, the overall investor base continues to expand, highlighting the growing depth and reach of capital markets across the country. The increase in May signals a positive shift in momentum, offering optimism for the months ahead.

Figure 255: Region-wise monthly distribution of new investor registrations



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 256: Region-wise distribution of new investors registered each financial year


Source: NSE EPR. * Data for FY26 is as of May 2025.

Table 84: Number of new investors registered in top 25 states ('000)

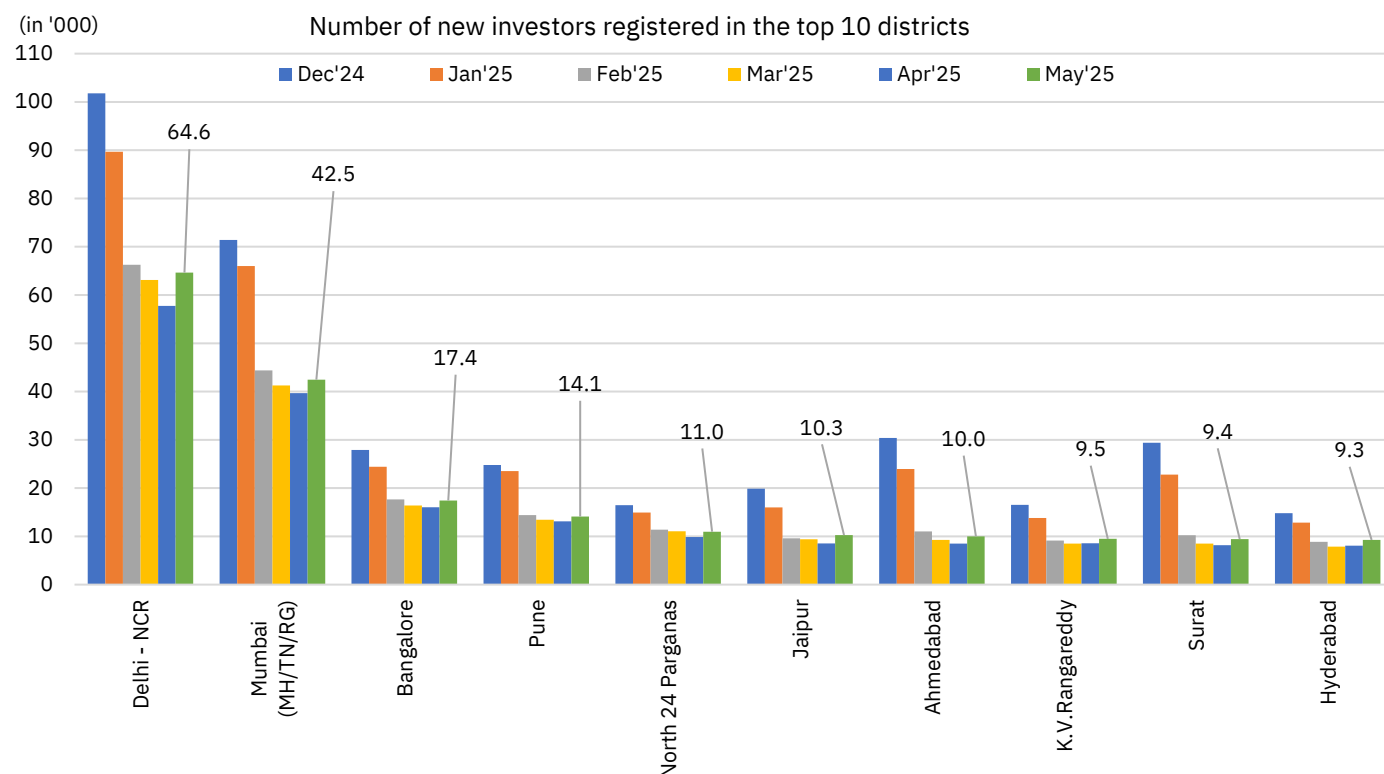
State	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25
Uttar Pradesh	249.9	224.4	164.1	153.5	143.1	156.8
Maharashtra	222.3	206.2	132.4	122.0	116.7	127.5
Tamil Nadu	118.2	97.3	78.3	71.6	74.5	79.6
West Bengal	115.8	105.2	79.3	78.4	69.5	75.7
Bihar	102.1	91.6	67.2	65.0	60.6	64.8
Karnataka	105.4	89.1	63.4	59.0	59.1	64.0
Rajasthan	113.4	94.6	57.4	54.0	49.9	57.5
Gujarat	181.2	146.1	65.1	53.5	49.0	56.2
Andhra Pradesh	95.5	71.5	49.1	46.2	46.7	50.6
Madhya Pradesh	85.3	77.1	53.3	47.4	43.2	49.1
Telangana	73.6	60.5	40.9	37.0	38.4	42.1
Delhi	60.8	53.7	40.0	38.6	35.4	38.8
Punjab	50.6	47.9	38.5	39.8	38.2	38.0
Kerala	58.0	46.0	35.3	31.3	32.1	34.2
Haryana	61.2	54.7	36.0	32.3	29.9	32.6
Odisha	43.7	37.3	27.7	28.1	26.4	28.9
Jharkhand	36.4	32.8	22.8	22.7	21.8	24.3
Assam	27.2	25.2	20.0	20.2	19.3	22.1
Chattisgarh	25.6	22.6	15.3	16.3	14.8	16.4
Uttarakhand	19.9	17.8	13.2	12.4	11.5	12.5
Jammu & Kashmir	13.7	13.1	10.3	10.3	8.1	7.5
Himachal Pradesh	12.5	11.8	8.2	7.8	6.9	7.2
Tripura	3.6	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.9
Goa	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0
Manipur	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Others	10.5	10.4	8.2	8.3	7.9	8.6
Total	1892	1646	1132	1063	1009	1102

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Data for the top 25 states are chosen based on last month's data

Surat and Ahmedabad drive Gujarat's decline in investor registration: In May 2025, the top 10 districts accounted for 18% of total new investor registrations, while the top 50 districts collectively contributed 38%. Mirroring the state-level trend, the average monthly run-rate for new unique investor registrations in most of the districts declined in FY26 till date (as of May 2025) compared to the monthly average in FY25. Within the top 10 districts, Surat saw the steepest drop with a 64% decline in monthly new investor registrations (from ~24,000 in FY25 to ~8,800 in FY26TD), followed closely by Ahmedabad, which fell 62% (from ~24,000 in FY25 to ~9,200 in FY26TD). These two districts significantly influenced the decline in Gujarat's new investor registrations momentum. In Maharashtra, Mumbai and Pune recorded 43% and 45% declines respectively in their average monthly run-rates of new investor registrations in FY26TD (as of May'25) as compared to FY25; however, they maintained strong positions, ranking 2nd and 4th during May. Delhi-NCR continued to lead with the highest number of new registrations (~64,000 in May), though its monthly run-rate also declined by 40% in FY26TD (as of May'25) compared to FY25.

Figure 257: Number of new investors registered in top ten districts



Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Date for the top 10 districts are chosen based on last month.

Investor profile

Young investors dominated retail market participation although their share declined:

The share of registered investors under 30 years of age declined from 40% in March 2024 to 39.5% in March 2025 and further to 39.2% in May 2025. This decrease from March 2024 to March 2025 can be attributed to a sharp decline in the share of new investors under 30 years from 58.8% in FY24 to 53.2% in FY25, even as it increased to 56.1% in the first two months of FY26. The mean and median age of new investors has also inched up during this period, indicating a modest maturing of the registered investor base. While there was a slight decrease in the proportion of investors under 30 years in the short term, the long-term trajectory continues to show a significant rise in younger investors entering the market, reshaping the investor demographic landscape.

Table 85: 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	May'25
Less than 30 years	22.6	23.5	29.4	37.5	38.5	40.0	39.5	39.2
30-39 years	31.1	31.2	30.4	28.9	29.2	29.1	29.6	29.7
40-49 years	20.1	19.7	17.9	15.8	15.6	15.4	15.8	15.9
50- 59 years	13.1	12.6	11	9.1	8.6	8.1	8.0	8.1
60 years and above	13.1	13	11.2	8.7	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.1

Source: NSE EPR

Note: Only individuals and sole proprietorship firms have been considered in the above table

Table 86: Mean and median age of registered individual investors

Age (years)	Mar'19	Mar'20	Mar'21	Mar'22	Mar'23	Mar'24	Mar'25	May'25
Median	38	38	36	33	33	32	32	33
Mean	41.3	41.1	39.2	36.8	36.4	36.8	35.8	35.9

Source: NSE EPR

Note: 1. Only individuals and sole proprietorship firms have been considered in the above table

Table 87: Age distribution of new investors added every year (%)

Age category	Share of registered investor base (%)							
	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26*
Less than 30 years	45.1	52.1	57.8	59.1	58.3	58.8	53.2	56.1
30-39 years	27.0	26.5	25.4	23.9	24.4	23.6	25.7	23.8
40-49 years	12.0	10.7	9.5	10.0	10.4	10.7	12.5	12.2
50- 59 years	8.2	6.0	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	5.6	5.2
60 years and above	7.8	4.7	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.7

Source: NSE EPR

Note: 1. Only individuals and sole proprietorship firms have been considered in the above table.

2. * Data for FY26 is for the period Apr-May'25.

Table 88: Mean and median age of new investors added each year (FY19 – FY25)

Age (years)	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26*
Median	31	29	28	27	27	27	29	28
Mean	35.1	32.6	30.7	30.4	30.4	30.3	31.5	30.7

Source: NSE EPR

Note: 1. Only individuals and sole proprietorship firms have been considered in the above table.

2. * Data for FY26 is for the period Apr-May'25.

Female investor participation sees steady rise across states: As of May 2025, female participation in capital markets has continued to rise across most states. Among the top five states by registered investors, Maharashtra leads with a 28.4% share of female investors, up from 25.6% in FY23, followed by Gujarat at 27.8% (from 26.6%). West Bengal and Rajasthan also improved to 23.2% and 20.3%, respectively. Uttar Pradesh continues to with 18.6%—well below the national average of 24.4%, even as the share has risen from 16.9% in FY23. Outside the larger states, several smaller states are emerging as benchmarks for gender inclusion: Goa tops at 32.6% female participation, followed by Mizoram and Chandigarh (32% each), Delhi (30.4%), and Sikkim (30.1%). These trends point to expanding financial inclusion across geographies.

Table 89: State-wise gender share (%) of unique registered investors

States	FY23		FY24		FY25		FY26TD*	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Andaman and Nico. Island	19.9%	80.1%	21.0%	79.0%	23.1%	76.9%	23.2%	76.8%
Andhra Pradesh	20.3%	79.7%	21.5%	78.5%	23.2%	76.8%	23.4%	76.6%
Arunachal Pradesh	22.7%	77.3%	23.6%	76.4%	26.3%	73.7%	26.6%	73.4%
Assam	30.9%	69.1%	30.0%	70.0%	29.7%	70.3%	29.6%	70.4%
Bihar	13.8%	86.2%	14.6%	85.4%	15.7%	84.3%	15.8%	84.2%
Chandigarh	30.6%	69.4%	31.0%	69.0%	31.9%	68.1%	32.0%	68.0%
Chattisgarh	19.1%	80.9%	20.3%	79.7%	22.4%	77.6%	22.6%	77.4%
Dadra and Nagar Hav.	17.8%	82.2%	18.2%	81.8%	19.9%	80.1%	20.0%	80.0%
Daman and Diu	18.7%	81.3%	19.3%	80.7%	20.7%	79.3%	20.8%	79.2%
Delhi	27.6%	72.4%	28.6%	71.4%	30.3%	69.7%	30.4%	69.6%
Goa	30.2%	69.8%	31.0%	69.0%	32.5%	67.5%	32.6%	67.4%
Gujarat	26.6%	73.4%	26.5%	73.5%	27.8%	72.2%	27.8%	72.2%
Haryana	21.6%	78.4%	22.8%	77.2%	24.6%	75.4%	24.7%	75.3%
Himachal Pradesh	16.8%	83.2%	18.2%	81.8%	20.7%	79.3%	20.8%	79.2%
Jammu and Kashmir	13.8%	86.2%	14.3%	85.7%	15.9%	84.1%	16.0%	84.0%
Jharkhand	18.1%	81.9%	18.9%	81.1%	20.6%	79.4%	20.8%	79.2%
Karnataka	24.7%	75.3%	25.8%	74.2%	27.4%	72.6%	27.5%	72.5%
Kerala	25.6%	74.4%	26.2%	73.8%	27.5%	72.5%	27.6%	72.4%
Lakshadweep	10.7%	89.3%	13.3%	86.7%	15.3%	84.7%	15.2%	84.8%
Madhya Pradesh	18.6%	81.4%	20.2%	79.8%	21.8%	78.2%	21.8%	78.2%
Maharashtra	25.6%	74.4%	26.4%	73.6%	28.2%	71.8%	28.4%	71.6%
Manipur	21.9%	78.1%	23.0%	77.0%	24.8%	75.2%	25.1%	74.9%
Meghalaya	25.1%	74.9%	25.1%	74.9%	26.3%	73.7%	26.4%	73.6%
Mizoram	28.2%	71.8%	30.0%	70.0%	31.6%	68.4%	32.0%	68.0%
Nagaland	25.8%	74.2%	26.5%	73.5%	28.5%	71.5%	28.6%	71.4%
Odisha	17.3%	82.7%	18.2%	81.8%	20.0%	80.0%	20.1%	79.9%
Pondicherry	26.5%	73.5%	27.1%	72.9%	28.2%	71.8%	28.3%	71.7%
Punjab	23.2%	76.8%	24.7%	75.3%	26.5%	73.5%	26.7%	73.3%
Rajasthan	18.7%	81.3%	18.9%	81.1%	20.3%	79.7%	20.3%	79.7%
Sikkim	25.8%	74.2%	27.2%	72.8%	29.9%	70.1%	30.1%	69.9%
Tamil Nadu	25.6%	74.4%	26.8%	73.2%	27.8%	72.2%	27.9%	72.1%
Telangana	22.2%	77.8%	23.2%	76.8%	24.8%	75.2%	24.9%	75.1%
Tripura	15.4%	84.6%	16.2%	83.8%	18.1%	81.9%	18.3%	81.7%
Uttar Pradesh	16.9%	83.1%	17.3%	82.7%	18.5%	81.5%	18.6%	81.4%
Uttarakhand	19.3%	80.7%	20.3%	79.7%	22.1%	77.9%	22.2%	77.8%
West Bengal	22.1%	77.9%	22.2%	77.8%	23.2%	76.8%	23.2%	76.8%
India	22.5%	77.5%	23.0%	77.0%	24.3%	75.7%	24.4%	75.6%

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 FY26TD* is as of May 31st, 2025.

Market activity across segments and investor categories

Total turnover across segments

Equity cash and derivatives segments recorded a higher turnover with rising investor participation: The equity cash market witnessed a robust 22% MoM increase in turnover to a seven-month high of Rs 23.3 lakh crore in May, aided by a broad-based rally (Nifty 50 up 5% in the first two months of FY26). Notably, this marks the third increase in a row, partly also supported by improvement in investor participation. A deeper analysis of trading behavior, to be discussed in the 'Distribution of Trading Activity by Turnover' section, reveals that investors trading in ticket sizes above Rs 10 crore contributed for nearly three-fourths of the monthly turnover increase.

The equity derivatives segment witnessed a similar trend, where the options market recorded a 13% MoM rise in premium turnover to a seven-month high of Rs 12.5 lakh crore, while equity futures turnover grew 5% MoM to a four-month high of Rs 35.4 lakh crore. The rise in options premium turnover was also primarily driven by high-ticket investors trading above Rs 10 crore, who accounted for 63% of the increase. In a significant regulatory update, NSE has received approval to shift the expiry day of its stock and index derivatives contracts from existing Thursday to Tuesday from September, a move that is expected to further enhance market efficiency.

In May 2025, both the interest rate futures (IRF) and commodity derivatives segments witnessed a dip in turnover. The IRF segment saw its turnover fall for the fourth month in a row, settling at just over Rs 1,000 crore, marking the lowest monthly turnover in the past 34 months. Meanwhile, after five straight months of growth, the premium turnover in commodity options contracts dropped sharply by 50% MoM to just over Rs 560 crore. However, the decline was less pronounced in notional terms, registering a 13% fall.

Table 90: Monthly trend of turnover across segments in the last six months

Segment (Rs crore)	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25
Cash market	21,85,830	22,11,851	18,33,226	18,75,160	19,06,257	23,32,568
Equity Futures	32,98,013	37,94,473	31,92,703	29,76,805	33,76,875	35,33,763
Stock Futures	26,64,569	30,79,845	25,44,197	23,90,587	26,60,015	27,31,553
Index Futures	6,33,444	7,14,628	6,48,506	5,86,218	7,16,860	8,02,210
Equity Options (Premium)	11,01,866	12,30,482	9,58,054	9,69,451	11,04,895	12,51,392
Stock Options (Premium)	1,41,750	1,91,949	1,48,472	1,25,339	1,52,925	1,65,481
Index Options (Premium)	9,60,116	10,38,533	8,09,583	8,44,112	9,51,969	10,85,911
Currency derivatives						
Currency Futures	1,52,068	1,44,809	98,892	74,366	74,328	74,674
Currency Options (Premium)	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.4
Interest rate derivatives	2,228	2,264	2,039	1,817	1,136	1,038
Commodity derivatives						
Commodity Futures	16.5	49.2	28.1	29.7	45.2	35.7
Commodity Options (Premium)	323.6	612.3	755.1	1,049.3	1,129.4	561.7

Source: NSE EPR

Table 91: Annual trend of turnover across segments in the last six years (FY22 to FY26TD)

Segment (Rs crore)	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26TD
Cash market	1,65,66,237	1,33,05,073	2,01,03,439	2,81,27,848	42,38,825
Equity Futures	2,94,68,316	2,85,92,989	3,29,64,084	4,62,89,459	69,10,638
Stock Futures	2,10,38,938	1,90,72,304	2,55,46,967	3,75,37,370	53,91,568
Index Futures	84,29,378	95,20,685	74,17,117	87,52,089	15,19,070
Equity Options (Premium)	68,81,160	1,18,88,256	1,51,97,594	1,55,49,716	23,56,287
Stock Options (Premium)	10,38,830	9,32,701	13,78,031	19,75,193	3,18,406
Index Options (Premium)	58,42,330	1,09,55,556	1,38,19,564	1,35,74,524	20,37,881
Currency derivatives					
Currency Futures	70,56,916	1,01,15,658	72,01,742	13,74,638	1,49,002
Currency Options (Premium)	24,994	47,540	30,405	376	4
Interest rate derivatives	26,357	26,296	29,571	25,307	2,174
Commodity derivatives					
Commodity Futures	2,273	14	5,429	250.1	81
Commodity Options (Premium)	131	112	523	4,641	1,691

Source: NSE EPR. FY26TD is as of May'25.

Table 92: Notional to premium turnover ratio for equity options at NSE

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
Jun-2024	7,226	15	486	112	1.9	58
Jul-2024	8,215	13	626	119	2.0	60
Aug-2024	7,768	12	637	116	1.6	72
Sep-2024	8,097	11	712	129	1.7	74
Oct-2024	8,602	14	629	125	1.7	72
Nov-2024	6,245	10	605	91	1.3	71
Dec-2024	4,258	10	443	104	1.4	74
Jan-2025	4,254	10	410	124	1.9	65
Feb-2025	3,562	8	440	96	1.5	65
Mar-2025	4,134	8	490	86	1.3	68
Apr-2025	4,239	10	445	90	1.5	59
May-2025	4,503	11	415	103	1.7	62

Source: NSE EPR.

Table 93: Notional to premium turnover ratio for equity options at BSE

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
Jun-2024	2,063.7	1.6	1,285	-	-	-
Jul-2024	2,542.6	1.6	1,546	0.0003561	0.0000031	115
Aug-2024	2,603.0	1.6	1,627	0.0010694	0.0000144	74
Sep-2024	3,014.7	2.0	1,503	0.0010244	0.0000108	95
Oct-2024	2,642.6	2.0	1,329	0.0013617	0.0000262	52
Nov-2024	2,030.6	1.6	1,300	0.0003928	0.0000037	106
Dec-2024	1,812.2	1.9	964	0.0007746	0.0000077	101
Jan-2025	2,448.1	2.7	923	0.002104	0.0000347	61
Feb-2025	2,062.3	2.3	900	0.0050078	0.0000365	137
Mar-2025	2,443.8	2.4	1,035	0.0139221	0.0000562	248
Apr-2025	2,633.3	2.9	895	0.0017074	0.0000097	176
May-2025	2,668.9	3.3	800	0.0001427	0.0000015	95

Source: NSE EPR

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.

Individual investors' share in cash market turnover touched a 10-month high in May:

In May, the monthly share of individual investors for equity cash expanded by 297bps MoM to 35.8% - the highest share recorded in the last 10 months –, even as it registered slight contraction on a YoY basis. Overall capital market (CM) turnover grew by 22.4% MoM during the month, with individual investors accounting for nearly 49% of this increase. Proprietary traders, despite a MoM decline of 139 bps in their market share in May, contributed 22% to the growth in CM turnover. DIIs contributed a modest 1.5% to the monthly growth in CM turnover, with their share falling to a 6-month low of 12%. Meanwhile, the share of foreign portfolio investors (FPIs) remained stable on a MoM basis.

Table 94: Share of client participation in NSE cash market segment (%)

Client category	May-25	Apr-25	May-24	MoM Change (bps)	YoY Change (bps)	FY26TD	FY25	CY25TD
Corporates	3.8	3.6	5.0	14	(121)	3.7	4.6	3.9
DIIs	12.0	14.4	11.2	(236)	81	13.1	12.4	13.8
Foreign Investors	15.6	15.5	16.4	12	(78)	15.6	14.9	15.4
Individuals	35.8	32.8	34.1	297	164	34.4	34.3	33.0
Prop	28.4	29.8	29.1	(139)	(77)	29.0	29.2	29.6
Others	4.4	3.9	4.1	53	31	4.2	4.7	4.4

Source: NSE EPR.

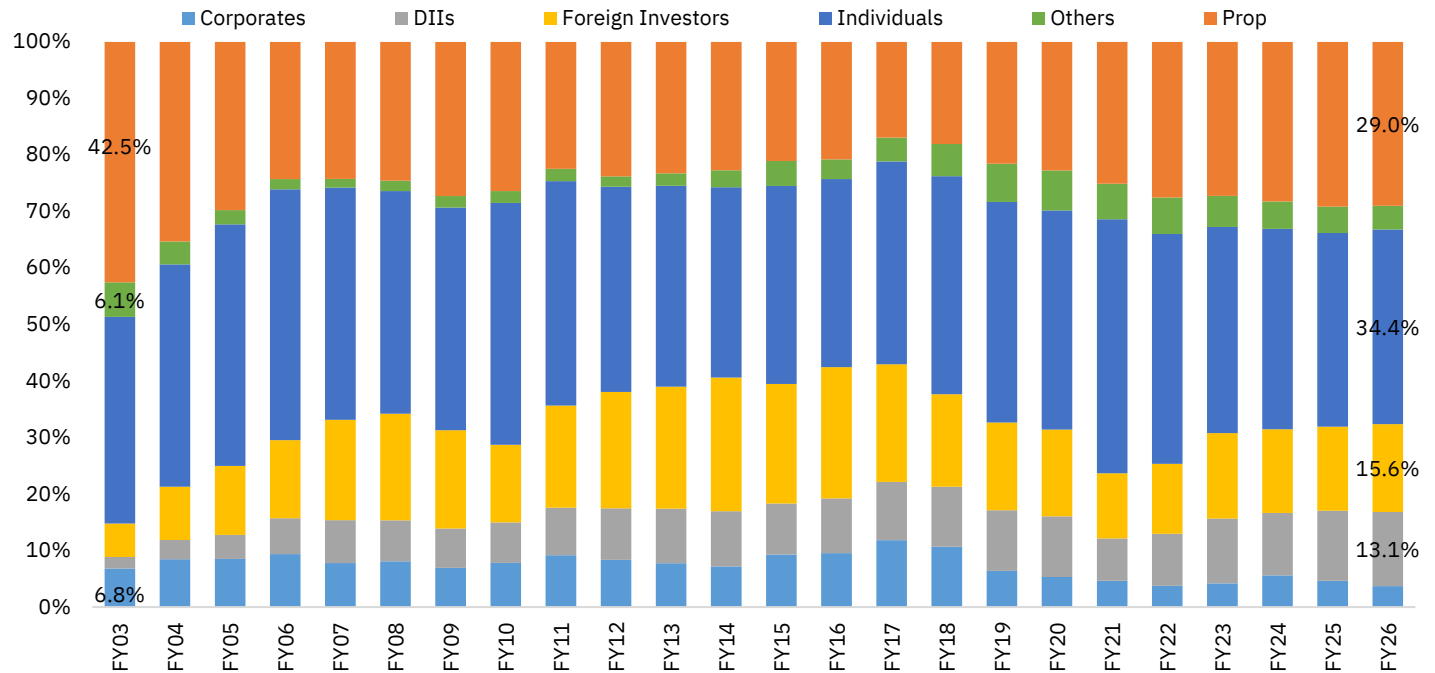
Notes: 1. Client categories are based on classifications uploaded by trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. Turnover data reflects client codes entered at order entry and corresponding UCC classifications. Data is provisional and subject to changes due to custodial trade confirmations, client code modifications, etc.

2. DII: Banks, insurers, mutual funds, DFIs (non-bank/insurer), domestic VCs, AIFs, PMS clients, NPS, NBFCs. Foreign Investors: FIIs, FPIs (all categories), FDIs, FVCIs, depository receipts, foreign nationals, QFIs, EFEs, OCBs. Corporate: Public/private companies, bodies corporate. Individual: Individuals, proprietorships, HUFs, NRIs.

Others: Partnerships, LLPs, trusts, societies, statutory bodies, NGOs, etc. Prop: Proprietary trades.

3. Above data represents share in single-side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2.

4. CY25TD is as of May'25.

Figure 258: Annual trends in share of client participation in NSE cash market segment (%)


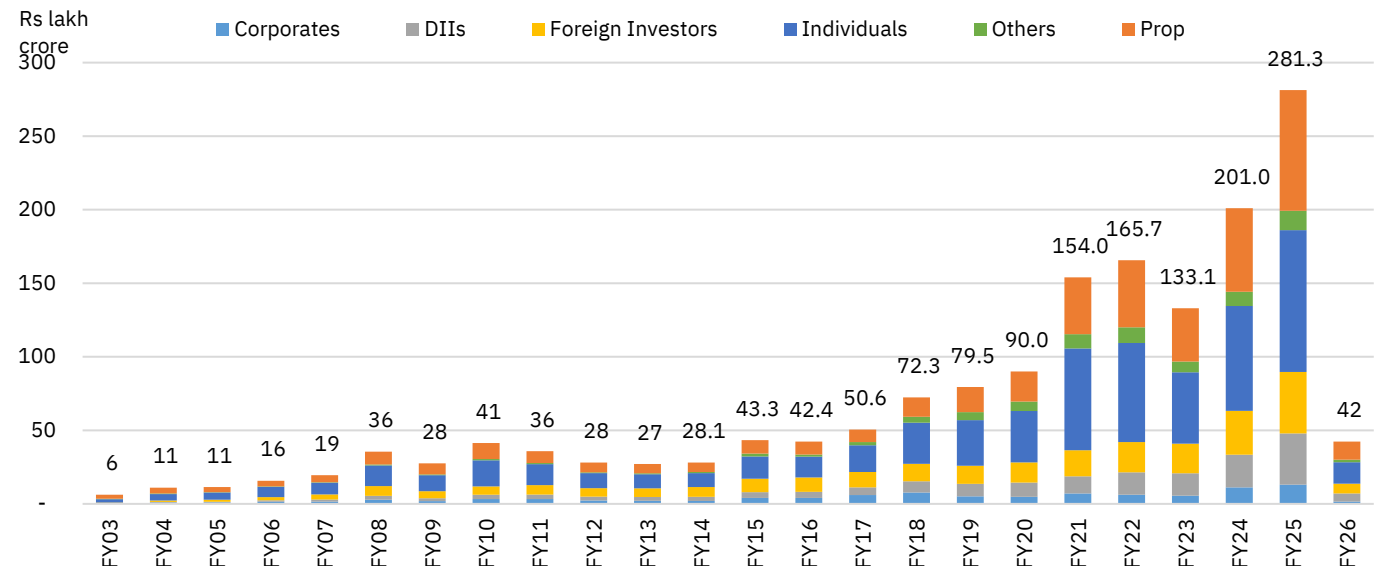
Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories are based on classifications uploaded by trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. Turnover data reflects client codes entered at order entry and corresponding UCC classifications. Data is provisional and subject to changes due to custodial trade confirmations, client code modifications, etc.

2. DII: Banks, insurers, mutual funds, DFIs (non-bank/insurer), domestic VCs, AIFs, PMS clients, NPS, NBFCs. Foreign Investors: FIIs, FPIs (all categories), FDIs, FVCIs, depository receipts, foreign nationals, QFIs, EFEs, OCBs. Corporate: Public/private companies, bodies corporate. Individual: Individuals, proprietorships, HUFs, NRIs. Others: Partnerships, LLPs, trusts, societies, statutory bodies, NGOs, etc. Prop: Proprietary trades.

3. Above data represents share in single-side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2.

4. Data for FY26 is as of May'25.

Figure 259: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in NSE cash market segment


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories are based on classifications uploaded by trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. Turnover data reflects client codes entered at order entry and corresponding UCC classifications. Data is provisional and subject to changes due to custodial trade confirmations, client code modifications, etc.

2. DII: Banks, insurers, mutual funds, DFIs (non-bank/insurer), domestic VCs, AIFs, PMS clients, NPS, NBFCs. Foreign Investors: FIIs, FPIs (all categories), FDIs, FVCIs, depository receipts, foreign nationals, QFIs, EFEs, OCBs. Corporate: Public/private companies, bodies corporate. Individual: Individuals, proprietorships, HUFs, NRIs. Others: Partnerships, LLPs, trusts, societies, statutory bodies, NGOs, etc. Prop: Proprietary trades.

3. Above data represents share in single-side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2.

4. Data for FY26 is as of May'25.

Individual investors' share in equity futures turnover touched a nine-month high in May

May: Individual investors accounted for nearly 50% of the increase in equity futures turnover in May, resulting in their share in the segment's turnover rising by 159bps MoM to a nine-month high of 18.4%. Similarly, the share of individual investors in equity options (premium) turnover increased by 189 bps MoM, contributing 49% to the overall growth in equity options premium turnover. Proprietary traders contributed nearly 50% of the MoM growth in equity options premium turnover in April and May, pushing their share in this segment to an all-time high of 51.8% for FY26. Meanwhile, their share in equity futures remained relatively stable during the same period.

Table 95: Share of client participation in Equity Derivatives segment (Notional turnover) of NSE (%)

Client category	May-25	Apr-25	May-24	MoM Change (bps)	YoY Change (bps)	FY26TD	FY25	CY25TD
Corporates	2.3	2.6	3.9	(26)	(157)	2.5	4.2	2.5
DIIIs	0.3	0.3	0.1	(4)	13	0.3	0.1	0.3
Foreign Investors	7.8	8.3	7.0	(49)	89	8.1	7.1	7.6
Individuals	27.0	26.4	26.1	62	96	26.7	25.5	26.9
Prop	60.3	60.2	59.5	6	82	60.3	60.0	60.4
Others	2.3	2.1	3.5	11	(123)	2.2	2.9	2.3

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories are based on classifications uploaded by trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. Turnover data reflects client codes entered at order entry and corresponding UCC classifications. Data is provisional and subject to changes due to custodial trade confirmations, client code modifications, etc.

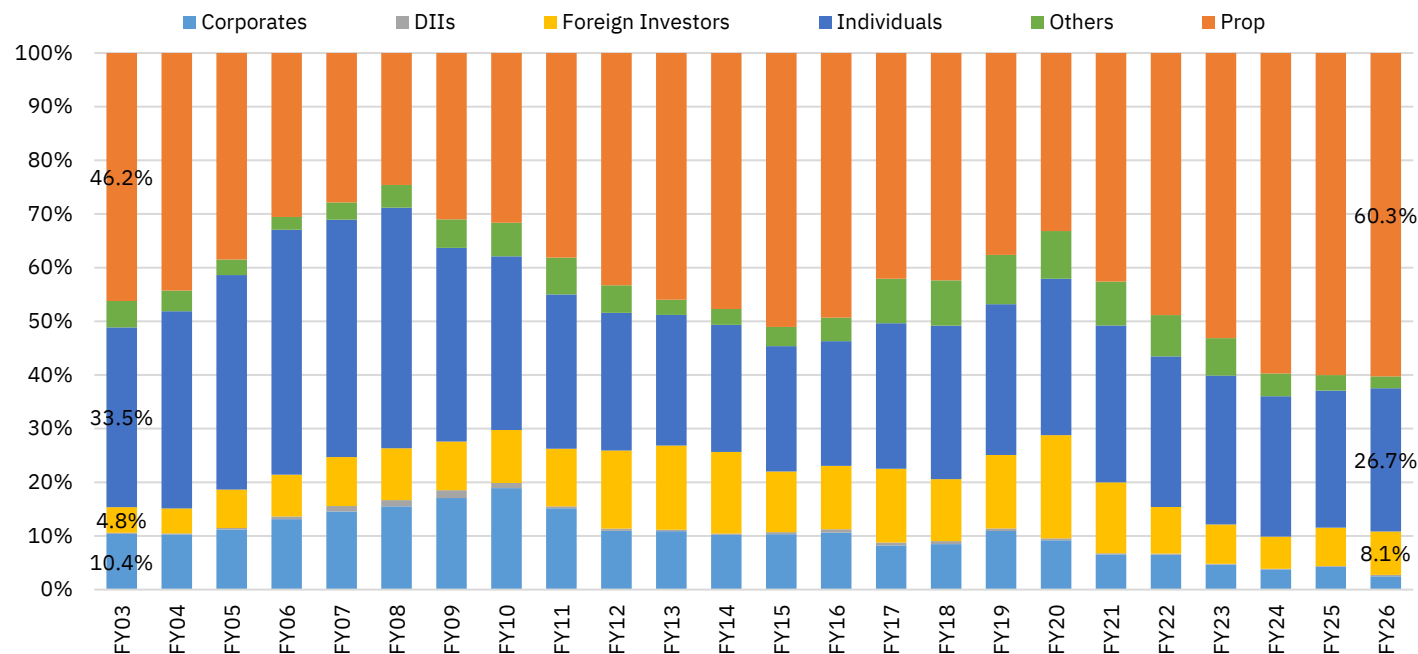
2. DII: Banks, insurers, mutual funds, DFIs (non-bank/insurer), domestic VCs, AIFs, PMS clients, NPS, NBFCs. Foreign Investors: FIIs, FPIs (all categories), FDIs, FVCIs, depository receipts, foreign nationals, QFIs, EFes, OCBs. Corporate: Public/private companies, bodies corporate. Individual: Individuals, proprietorships, HUFs, NRIs.

Others: Partnerships, LLPs, trusts, societies, statutory bodies, NGOs, etc. Prop: Proprietary trades.

3. Above data represents share in single-side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2.

4. CY25TD is as of May'25.

Figure 260: Annual trends in share of client participation in Equity Derivatives (Notional Turnover) at NSE (%)



Source: NSE EPR.

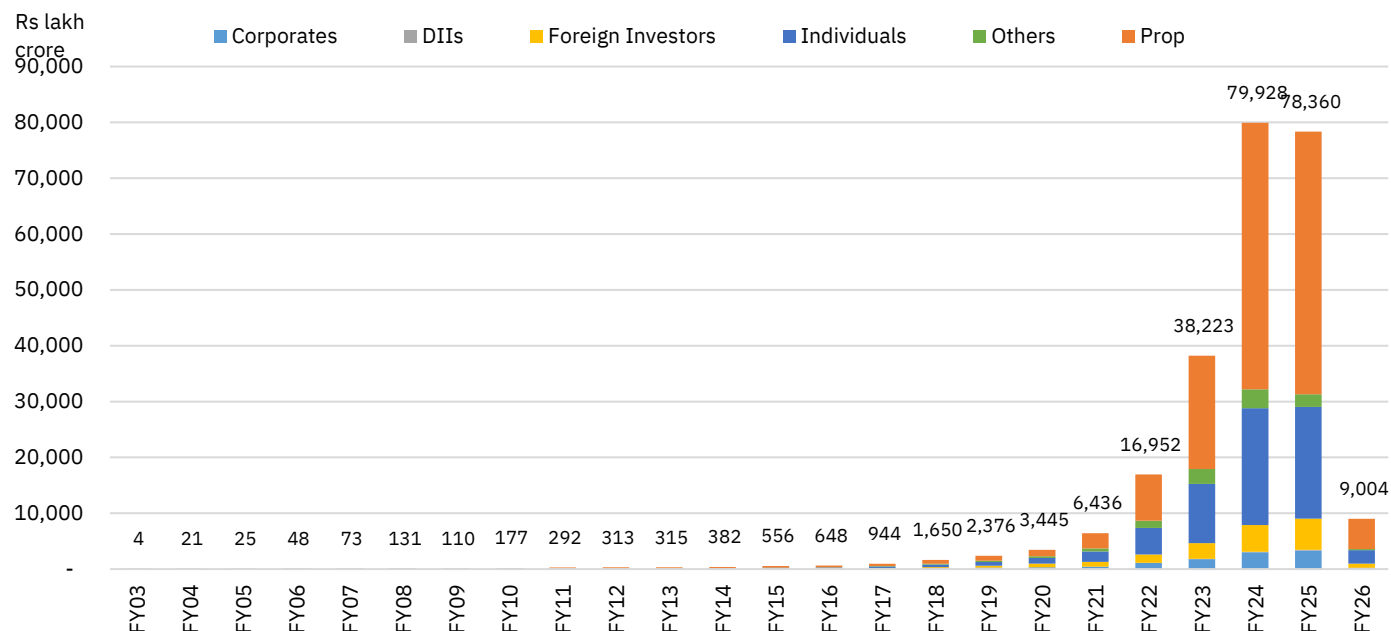
Notes: 1. Client categories are based on classifications uploaded by trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. Turnover data reflects client codes entered at order entry and corresponding UCC classifications. Data is provisional and subject to changes due to custodial trade confirmations, client code modifications, etc.

2. DII: Banks, insurers, mutual funds, DFIs (non-bank/insurer), domestic VCs, AIFs, PMS clients, NPS, NBFCs. Foreign Investors: FIIs, FPIs (all categories), FDIs, FVCIs, depository receipts, foreign nationals, QFIs, EFes, OCBs. Corporate: Public/private companies, bodies corporate. Individual: Individuals, proprietorships, HUFs, NRIs.

Others: Partnerships, LLPs, trusts, societies, statutory bodies, NGOs, etc. Prop: Proprietary trades.

3. Above data represents share in single-side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2.

4. Data for FY26 is as of May'25.

Figure 261: Annual trends in client category-wise notional turnover in Equity derivatives


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories are based on classifications uploaded by trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. Turnover data reflects client codes entered at order entry and corresponding UCC classifications. Data is provisional and subject to changes due to custodial trade confirmations, client code modifications, etc.

2. DII: Banks, insurers, mutual funds, DFIs (non-bank/insurer), domestic VCs, AIFs, PMS clients, NPS, NBFCs. Foreign Investors: FIIs, FPIs (all categories), FDIs, FVCIs, depository receipts, foreign nationals, QFIs, EFEs, OCBs. Corporate: Public/private companies, bodies corporate. Individual: Individuals, proprietorships, HUFs, NRIs. Others: Partnerships, LLPs, trusts, societies, statutory bodies, NGOs, etc. Prop: Proprietary trades.

3. Above data represents share in single-side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2.

4. Data for FY26 is as of May'25.

Table 96: Share of client participation in Equity futures (Notional Turnover) segment of NSE (%)

Client category	May-25	Apr-25	May-24	MoM Change (bps)	YoY Change (bps)	FY26TD	FY25	CY25TD
Corporates	6.6	6.7	8.8	(14)	(224)	6.6	8.0	6.6
DIIs	10.7	11.1	7.4	(35)	330	10.9	8.8	10.7
Foreign Investors	26.3	26.9	25.2	(52)	116	26.6	25.7	26.8
Individuals	18.4	16.9	18.9	159	(49)	17.7	18.2	17.1
Prop	33.3	33.6	34.7	(29)	(138)	33.4	34.3	34.1
Others	4.6	4.9	5.0	(28)	(35)	4.8	5.0	4.7

Source: NSE EPR.

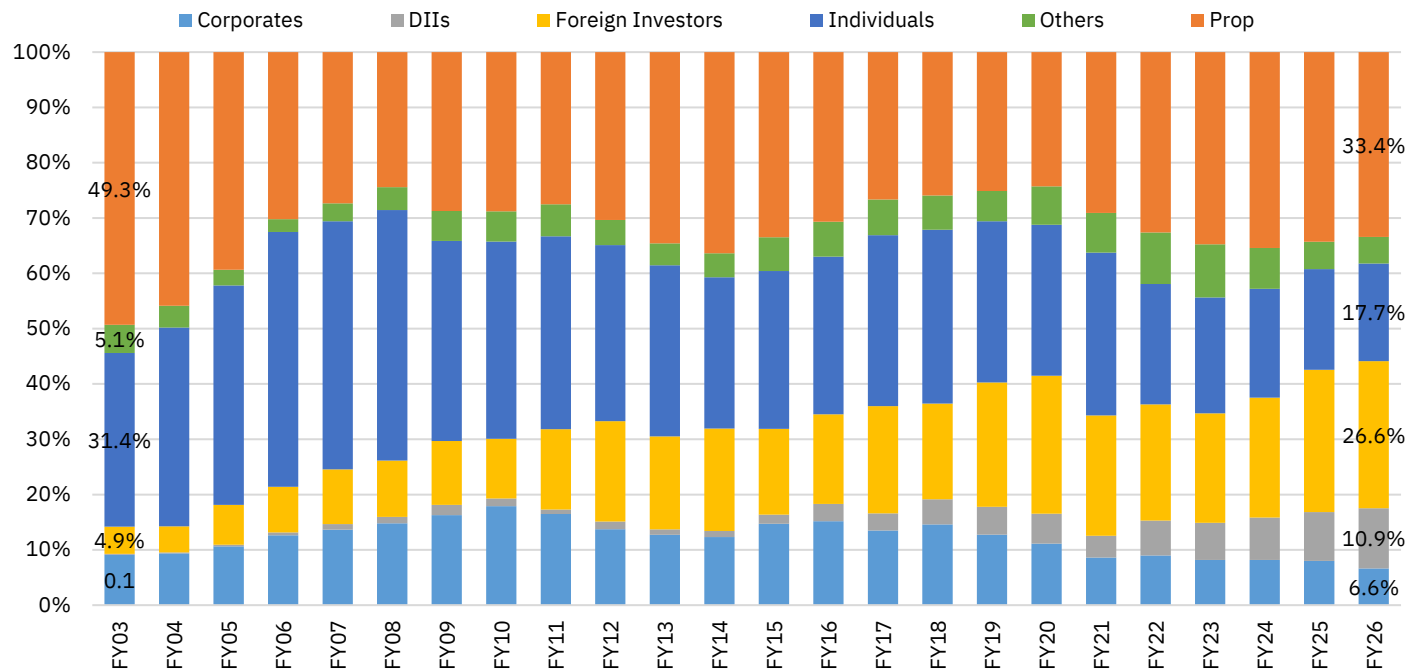
Notes: 1. Client categories are based on classifications uploaded by trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. Turnover data reflects client codes entered at order entry and corresponding UCC classifications. Data is provisional and subject to changes due to custodial trade confirmations, client code modifications, etc.

2. DII: Banks, insurers, mutual funds, DFIs (non-bank/insurer), domestic VCs, AIFs, PMS clients, NPS, NBFCs. Foreign Investors: FIIs, FPIs (all categories), FDIs, FVCIs, depository receipts, foreign nationals, QFIs, EFEs, OCBs. Corporate: Public/private companies, bodies corporate. Individual: Individuals, proprietorships, HUFs, NRIs. Others: Partnerships, LLPs, trusts, societies, statutory bodies, NGOs, etc. Prop: Proprietary trades.

3. Above data represents share in single-side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2.

4. CY25TD is as of May'25.

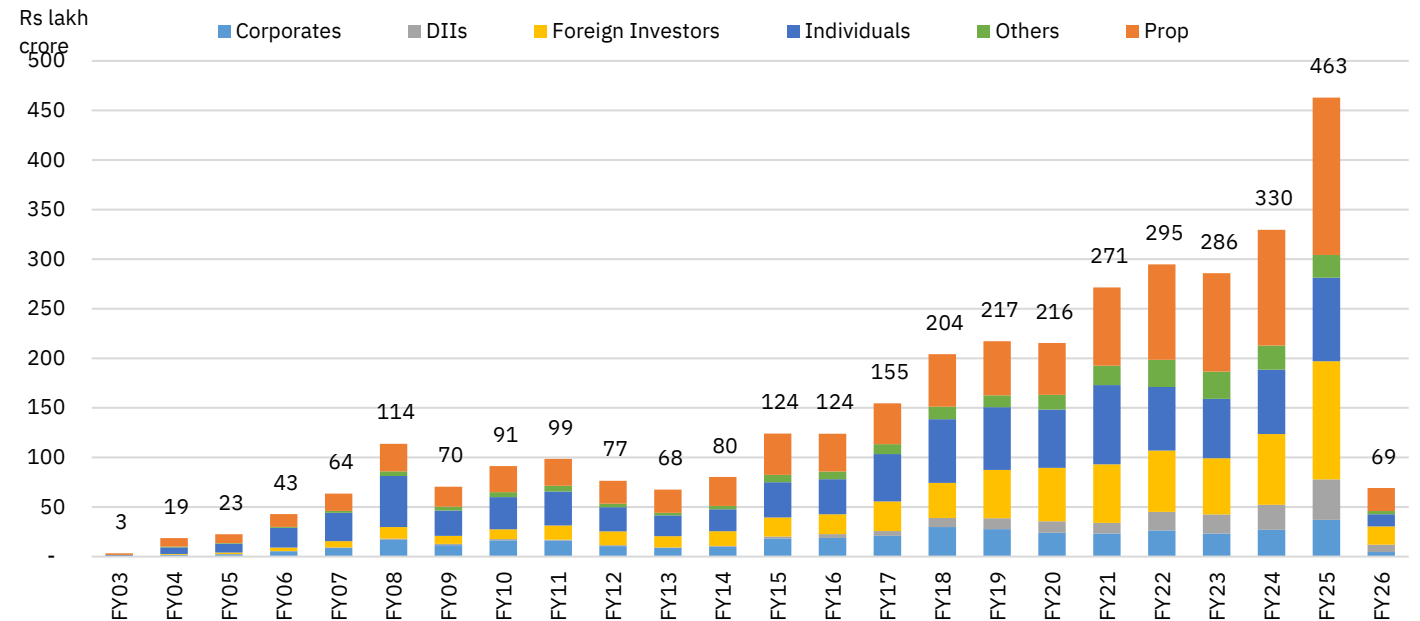
Figure 262: Annual trends in share of client participation in Equity futures (Notional Turnover) at NSE



Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories are based on classifications uploaded by trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. Turnover data reflects client codes entered at order entry and corresponding UCC classifications. Data is provisional and subject to changes due to custodial trade confirmations, client code modifications, etc.
2. DII: Banks, insurers, mutual funds, DFIs (non-bank/insurer), domestic VCs, AIFs, PMS clients, NPS, NBFCs. Foreign Investors: FIIs, FPIs (all categories), FDIs, FVCIs, depository receipts, foreign nationals, QFIs, EFes, OCBs. Corporate: Public/private companies, bodies corporate. Individual: Individuals, proprietorships, HUFs, NRIs. Others: Partnerships, LLPs, trusts, societies, statutory bodies, NGOs, etc. Prop: Proprietary trades.
3. Above data represents share in gross notional turnover i.e., buy-side notional turnover + sell-side notional turnover.
4. Data for FY26 is as of May'25.

Figure 263: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in Equity futures at NSE



Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories are based on classifications uploaded by trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. Turnover data reflects client codes entered at order entry and corresponding UCC classifications. Data is provisional and subject to changes due to custodial trade confirmations, client code modifications, etc.
2. DII: Banks, insurers, mutual funds, DFIs (non-bank/insurer), domestic VCs, AIFs, PMS clients, NPS, NBFCs. Foreign Investors: FIIs, FPIs (all categories), FDIs, FVCIs, depository receipts, foreign nationals, QFIs, EFes, OCBs. Corporate: Public/private companies, bodies corporate. Individual: Individuals, proprietorships, HUFs, NRIs. Others: Partnerships, LLPs, trusts, societies, statutory bodies, NGOs, etc. Prop: Proprietary trades.
3. Above data represents share in single-side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2.
4. Data for FY26 is as of May'25.

Table 97: Share of client participation in Equity options segment (Premium Turnover) of NSE (%)

Client category	May-25	Apr-25	May-24	MoM Change (bps)	YoY Change (bps)	FY26TD	FY25	CY25TD
Corporates	2.1	2.5	3.7	(40)	(164)	2.3	3.9	2.3
DIIs	0.1	0.2	0.1	(6)	4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Foreign Investors	8.8	9.1	10.4	(28)	(154)	8.9	9.6	8.8
Individuals	35.4	33.6	34.6	182	84	34.6	34.6	35.1
Prop	51.3	52.3	47.7	(97)	367	51.8	48.9	51.2
Others	2.2	2.3	3.6	(11)	(138)	2.2	2.8	2.4

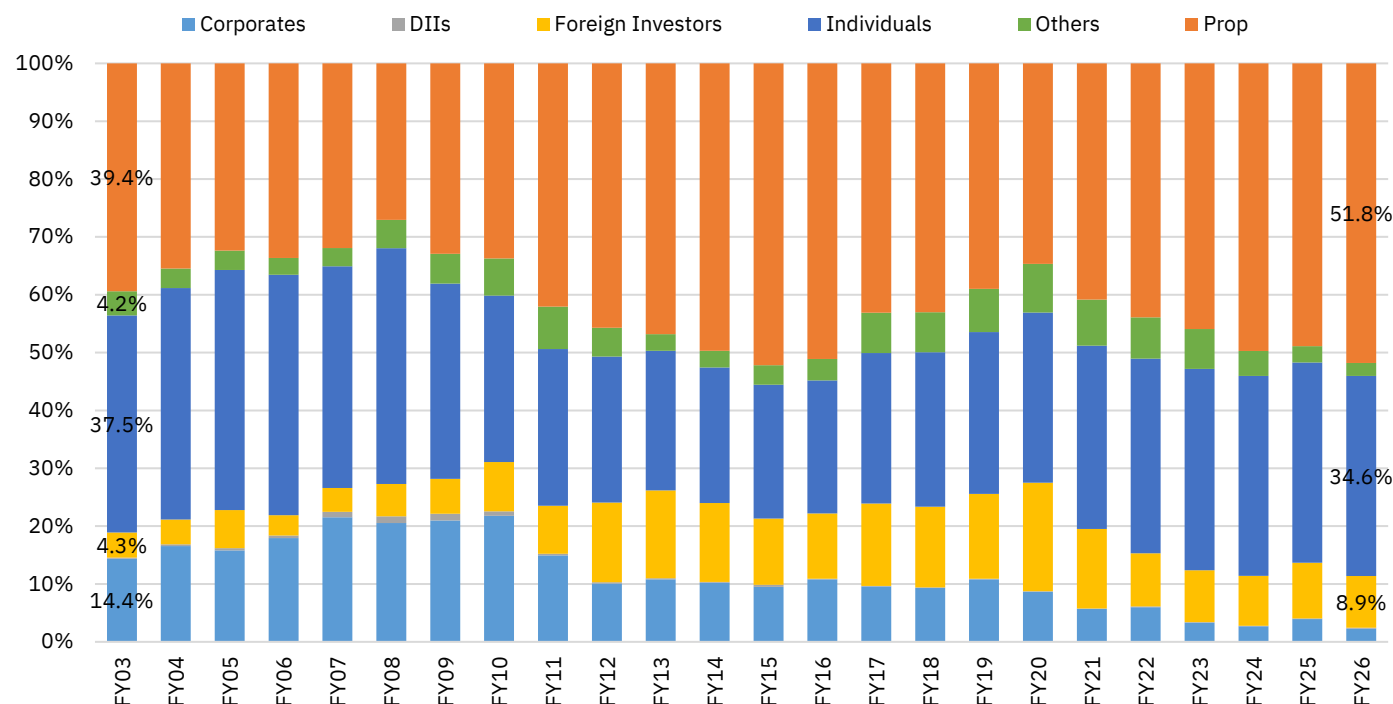
Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories are based on classifications uploaded by trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. Turnover data reflects client codes entered at order entry and corresponding UCC classifications. Data is provisional and subject to changes due to custodial trade confirmations, client code modifications, etc.

2. DII: Banks, insurers, mutual funds, DFIs (non-bank/insurer), domestic VCs, AIFs, PMS clients, NPS, NBFCs. Foreign Investors: FIIs, FPIs (all categories), FDIs, FVCIs, depository receipts, foreign nationals, QFIs, EFes, OCBs. Corporate: Public/private companies, bodies corporate. Individual: Individuals, proprietorships, HUFs, NRIs. Others: Partnerships, LLPs, trusts, societies, statutory bodies, NGOs, etc. Prop: Proprietary trades.

3. Above data represents share in single-side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2.

4. CY25TD is as of May'25.

Figure 264: Annual trends in share of client participation in Equity options (Premium Turnover) at NSE (%)


Source: NSE EPR.

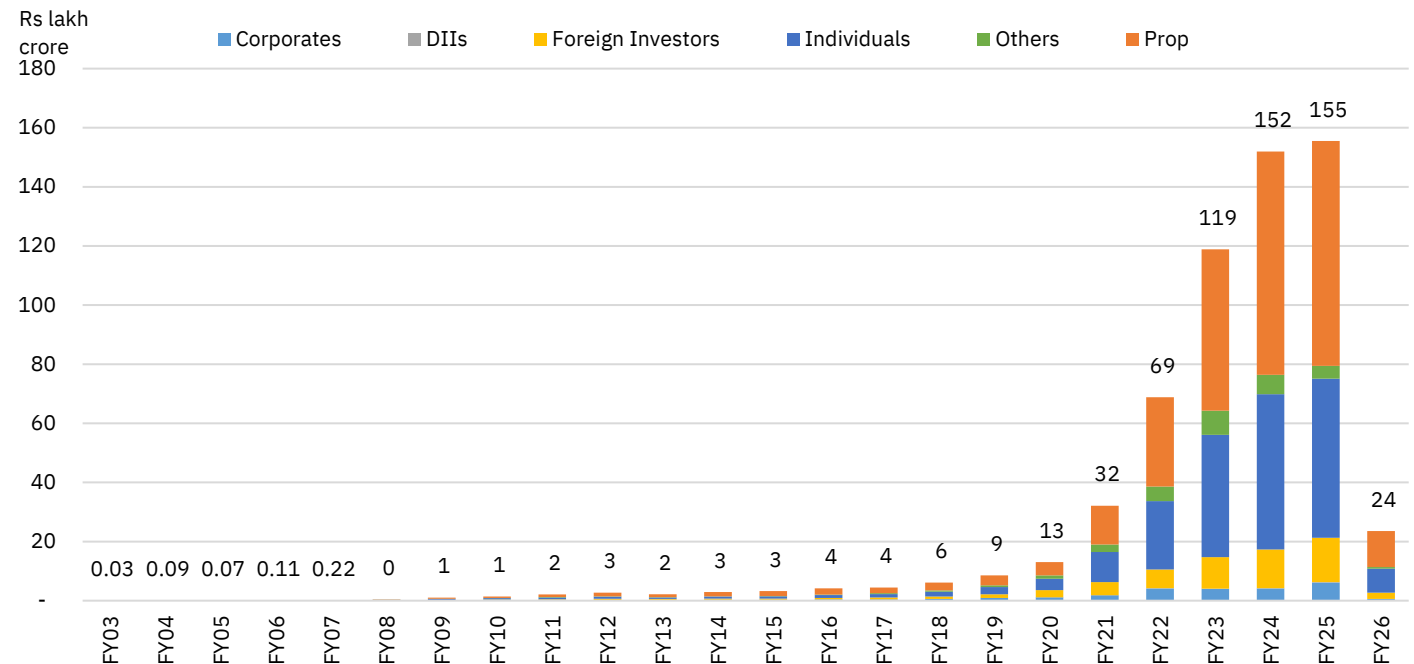
Notes: 1. Client categories are based on classifications uploaded by trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. Turnover data reflects client codes entered at order entry and corresponding UCC classifications. Data is provisional and subject to changes due to custodial trade confirmations, client code modifications, etc.

2. DII: Banks, insurers, mutual funds, DFIs (non-bank/insurer), domestic VCs, AIFs, PMS clients, NPS, NBFCs. Foreign Investors: FIIs, FPIs (all categories), FDIs, FVCIs, depository receipts, foreign nationals, QFIs, EFes, OCBs. Corporate: Public/private companies, bodies corporate. Individual: Individuals, proprietorships, HUFs, NRIs. Others: Partnerships, LLPs, trusts, societies, statutory bodies, NGOs, etc. Prop: Proprietary trades.

3. Above data represents share in single-side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2.

4. Data for FY26 is as of May'25.

Figure 265: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in Equity options (Premium Turnover) at NSE



Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories are based on classifications uploaded by trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. Turnover data reflects client codes entered at order entry and corresponding UCC classifications. Data is provisional and subject to changes due to custodial trade confirmations, client code modifications, etc.

2. DII: Banks, insurers, mutual funds, DFIs (non-bank/insurer), domestic VCs, AIFs, PMS clients, NPS, NBFCs. Foreign Investors: FIIs, FPIs (all categories), FDIs, FVCIs, depository receipts, foreign nationals, QFIs, EFes, OCBs. Corporate: Public/private companies, bodies corporate. Individual: Individuals, proprietorships, HUFs, NRIs. Others: Partnerships, LLPs, trusts, societies, statutory bodies, NGOs, etc. Prop: Proprietary trades.

i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2.

4. Data for FY26 is as of May'25.

The share of proprietary traders in commodity options touched a 5-month high:

Proprietary traders' share in commodity options (premium) turnover increased for the fourth consecutive month, reaching 67.1% in May 2025. This sequential rise was accompanied by a 221bps MoM decline in the share of individual investors. In the commodity futures segment, proprietary traders' share also climbed to a three-month high of 74% in May, reflecting a sharp MoM increase of 756 bps. In contrast, the share of individual investors fell to a three-month low of 6.9%. On an annual basis, the trend reversed, with proprietary traders' share contracting in the current fiscal compared to the previous fiscal year, while individual investors' share remained steady in commodity futures and increased in commodity options for the same period.

Table 98: Share of client participation in Commodity derivatives segment of NSE (%)

Client category	May-25	Apr-25	May-24	MoM Change (bps)	YoY Change (bps)	FY26TD	FY25	CY25TD
Commodity Futures								
Corporates	12.1	1.5	0.0	1,059	1,208	6.2	1.5	3.0
DIIIs	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign investors	0.0	5.2	0.0	(521)	-	2.9	2.6	4.6
Individuals	6.9	18.0	16.6	(1,113)	(973)	13.1	14.3	14.1
Prop	74.0	66.5	83.4	756	(933)	69.8	78.2	73.6
Others	7.0	8.8	0.0	(181)	698	8.0	3.4	4.8
Commodity Options (Premium Turnover)								
Corporates	1.2	0.7	0.1	56	110	0.9	0.5	0.7
DIIIs	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign investors	0.0	0.2	0.4	(15)	(36)	0.1	0.3	0.1
Individuals	30.0	32.2	9.4	(221)	2,053	31.4	23.6	33.4
Prop	67.1	65.3	89.2	178	(2,208)	65.9	74.0	63.8
Others	1.7	1.7	0.9	2	81	1.7	1.6	2.0
Commodity Derivatives (Notional Turnover)								
Corporates	1.3	0.7	0.1	58	120	1.0	0.8	1.1
DIIIs	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign investors	0.0	0.1	0.1	(9)	(4)	0.1	0.1	0.0
Individuals	12.6	15.6	10.1	(305)	246	14.2	12.4	15.1
Prop	84.4	81.1	88.5	328	(411)	82.7	84.7	80.8
Others	1.7	2.4	1.2	(73)	49	2.1	2.1	3.0

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories are based on classifications uploaded by trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. Turnover data reflects client codes entered at order entry and corresponding UCC classifications. Data is provisional and subject to changes due to custodial trade confirmations, client code modifications, etc.

2. DII: Banks, insurers, mutual funds, DFIs (non-bank/insurer), domestic VCs, AIFs, PMS clients, NPS, NBFCs. Foreign Investors: FIIs, FPIs (all categories), FDIs, FVCIs, depository receipts, foreign nationals, QFIs, EFIs, OCBs. Corporate: Public/private companies, bodies corporate. Individual: Individuals, proprietorships, HUFs, NRIs.

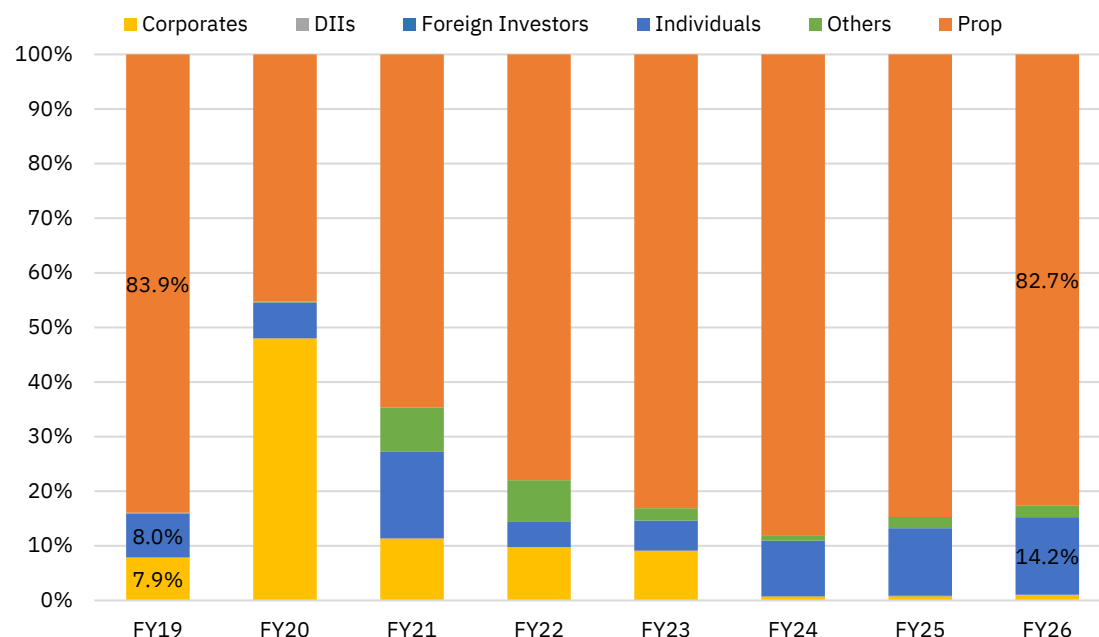
Others: Partnerships, LLPs, trusts, societies, statutory bodies, NGOs, etc. Prop: Proprietary trades.

3. Figures in brackets indicate negative numbers.

4. Above data represents share in single-side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2.

5. CY25TD is as of May'25.

Figure 266: Annual trends in share of client participation in Commodity Derivatives (Notional Turnover)



Source: NSE EPR.

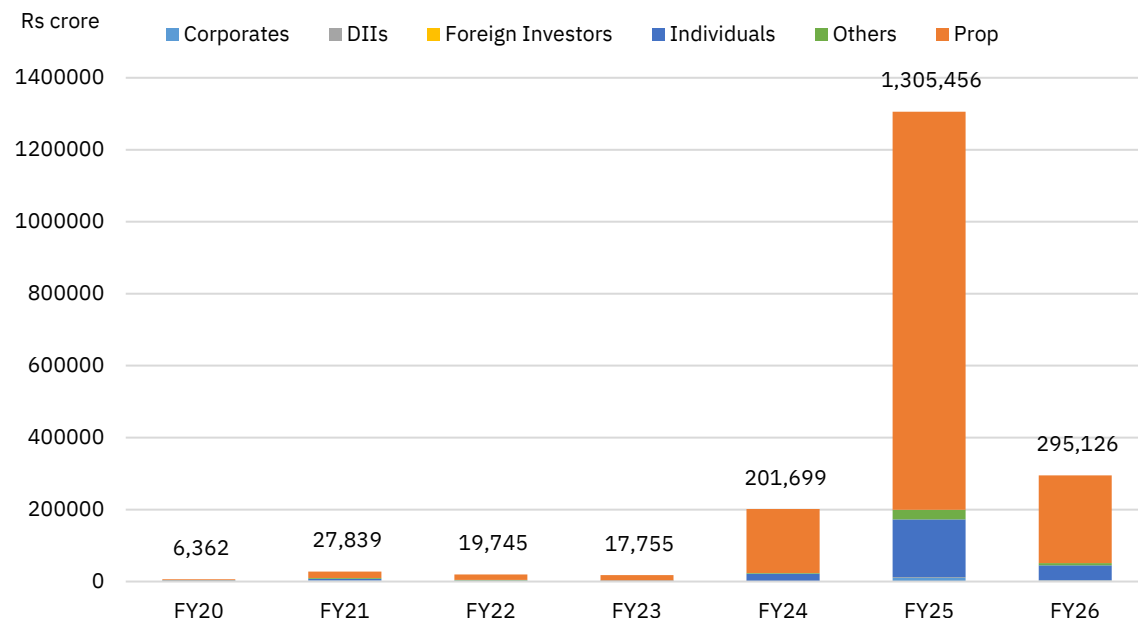
Notes: 1. Client categories are based on classifications uploaded by trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. Turnover data reflects client codes entered at order entry and corresponding UCC classifications. Data is provisional and subject to changes due to custodial trade confirmations, client code modifications, etc.

2. DII: Banks, insurers, mutual funds, DFIs (non-bank/insurer), domestic VCs, AIFs, PMS clients, NPS, NBFCs. Foreign Investors: FIIs, FPIs (all categories), FDIs, FVCIs, depository receipts, foreign nationals, QFIs, EFEs, OCBs. Corporate: Public/private companies, bodies corporate. Individual: Individuals, proprietorships, HUFs, NRIs. Others: Partnerships, LLPs, trusts, societies, statutory bodies, NGOs, etc. Prop: Proprietary trades.

3. Above data represents share in single-side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2.

4. Data for FY26 is as of May'25.

Figure 267: Annual trends in client category-wise notional turnover in Commodity Derivatives at NSE



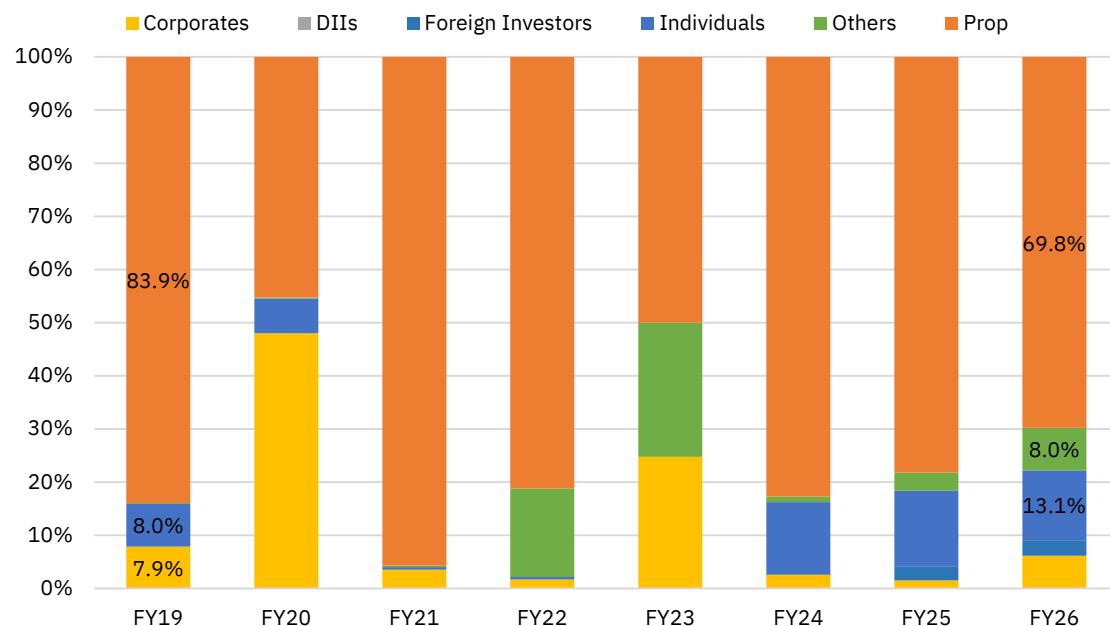
Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories are based on classifications uploaded by trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. Turnover data reflects client codes entered at order entry and corresponding UCC classifications. Data is provisional and subject to changes due to custodial trade confirmations, client code modifications, etc.

2. DII: Banks, insurers, mutual funds, DFIs (non-bank/insurer), domestic VCs, AIFs, PMS clients, NPS, NBFCs. Foreign Investors: FIIs, FPIs (all categories), FDIs, FVCIs, depository receipts, foreign nationals, QFIs, EFEs, OCBs. Corporate: Public/private companies, bodies corporate. Individual: Individuals, proprietorships, HUFs, NRIs. Others: Partnerships, LLPs, trusts, societies, statutory bodies, NGOs, etc. Prop: Proprietary trades.

3. Above data represents share in single-side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2.

4. Data for FY26 is as of May'25.

Figure 268: Annual trends in share of client participation in Commodity Futures at NSE (%)


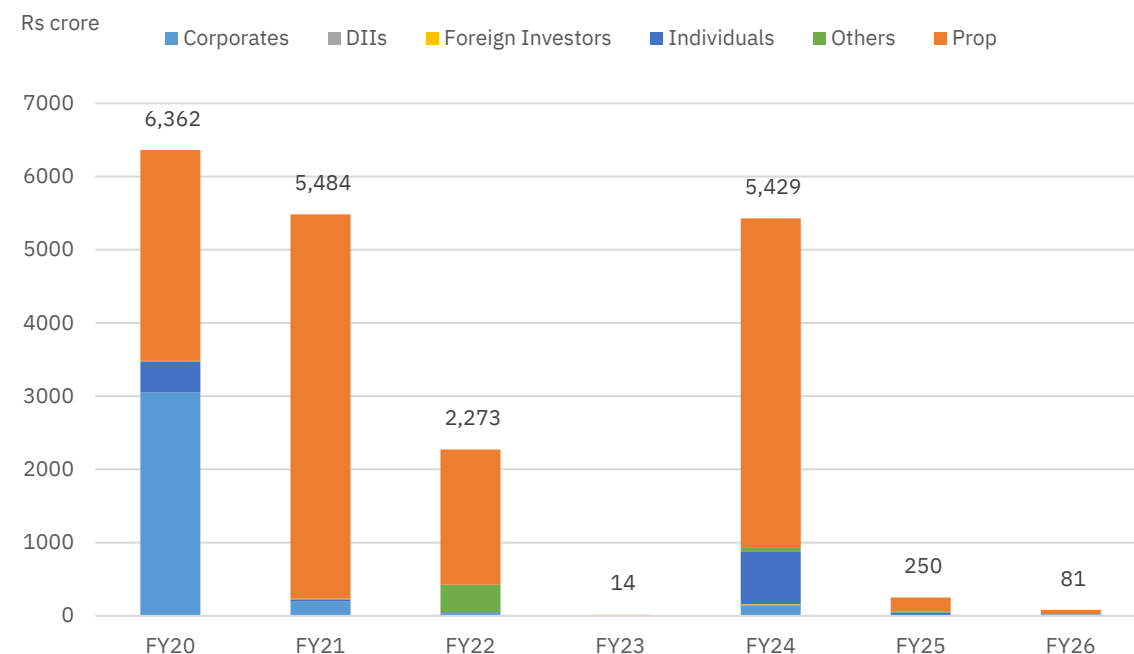
Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories are based on classifications uploaded by trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. Turnover data reflects client codes entered at order entry and corresponding UCC classifications. Data is provisional and subject to changes due to custodial trade confirmations, client code modifications, etc.

2. DII: Banks, insurers, mutual funds, DFIs (non-bank/insurer), domestic VCs, AIFs, PMS clients, NPS, NBFCs. Foreign Investors: FIIs, FPIs (all categories), FDIs, FVCIs, depository receipts, foreign nationals, QFIs, EFes, OCBs. Corporate: Public/private companies, bodies corporate. Individual: Individuals, proprietorships, HUFs, NRIs. Others: Partnerships, LLPs, trusts, societies, statutory bodies, NGOs, etc. Prop: Proprietary trades.

3. Above data represents share in single-side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2.

4. Data for FY26 is as of May'25.

Figure 269: Annual trends in client category-wise turnover in Commodity Futures at NSE


Source: NSE EPR.

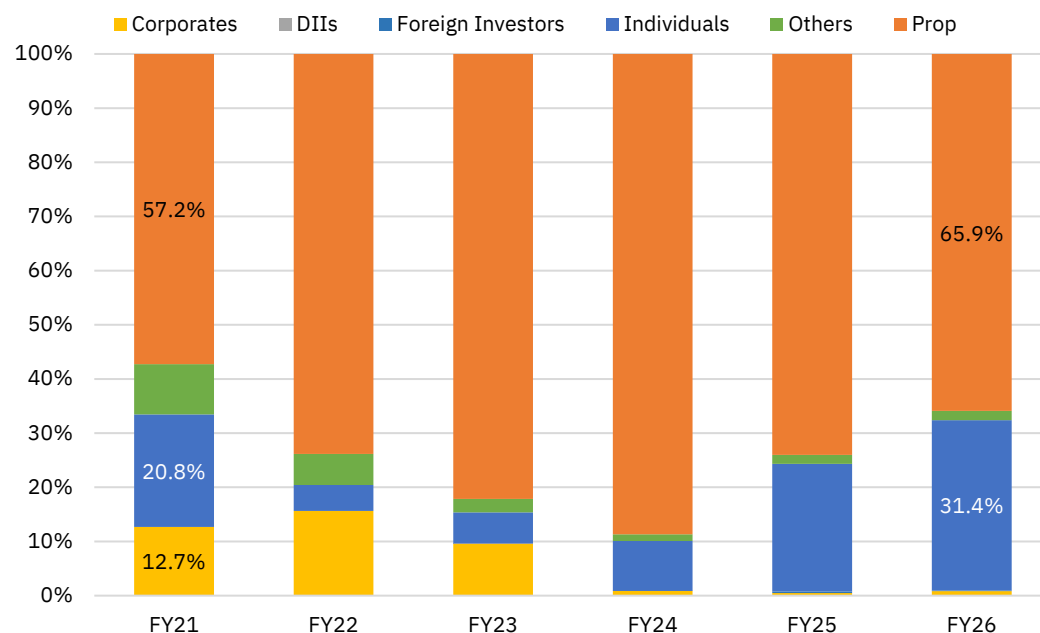
Notes: 1. Client categories are based on classifications uploaded by trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. Turnover data reflects client codes entered at order entry and corresponding UCC classifications. Data is provisional and subject to changes due to custodial trade confirmations, client code modifications, etc.

2. DII: Banks, insurers, mutual funds, DFIs (non-bank/insurer), domestic VCs, AIFs, PMS clients, NPS, NBFCs. Foreign Investors: FIIs, FPIs (all categories), FDIs, FVCIs, depository receipts, foreign nationals, QFIs, EFes, OCBs. Corporate: Public/private companies, bodies corporate. Individual: Individuals, proprietorships, HUFs, NRIs. Others: Partnerships, LLPs, trusts, societies, statutory bodies, NGOs, etc. Prop: Proprietary trades.

3. Above data represents share in single-side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2.

4. Data for FY26 is as of May'25.

Figure 270: Annual trends in share of client participation in Commodity Options (Premium Turnover) at NSE (%)



Source: NSE EPR.

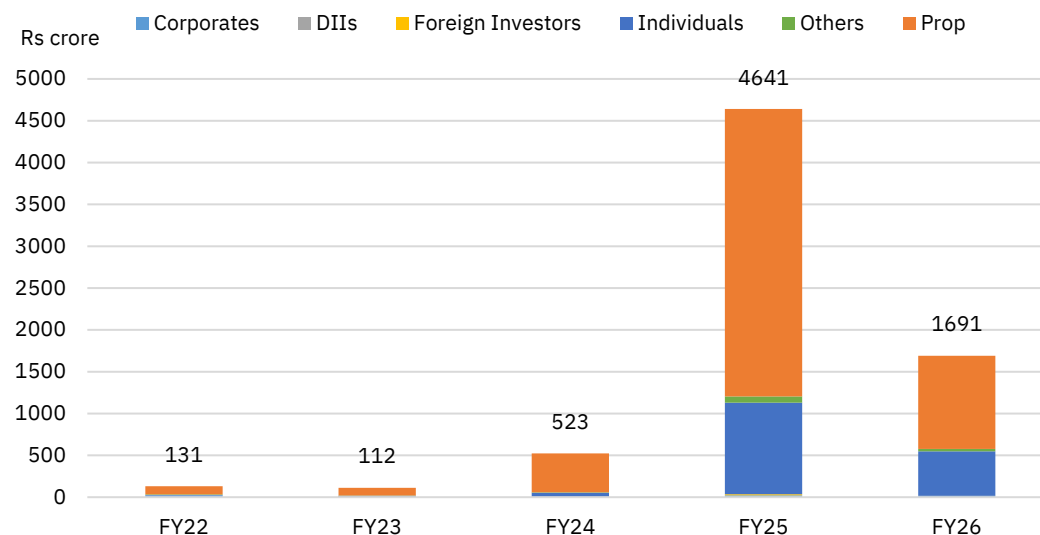
Notes: 1. Client categories are based on classifications uploaded by trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. Turnover data reflects client codes entered at order entry and corresponding UCC classifications. Data is provisional and subject to changes due to custodial trade confirmations, client code modifications, etc.

2. DII: Banks, insurers, mutual funds, DFIs (non-bank/insurer), domestic VCs, AIFs, PMS clients, NPS, NBFCs. Foreign Investors: FIIs, FPIs (all categories), FDIs, FVCIs, depository receipts, foreign nationals, QFIs, EFEs, OCBs. Corporate: Public/private companies, bodies corporate. Individual: Individuals, proprietorships, HUFs, NRIs. Others: Partnerships, LLPs, trusts, societies, statutory bodies, NGOs, etc. Prop: Proprietary trades.

3. Above data represents share in single-side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2.

4. Data for FY26 is as of May'25.

Figure 271: Annual trends in client category-wise premium turnover in Commodity Options at NSE



Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Client categories are based on classifications uploaded by trading members in the UCC (Unique Client Code) system. Turnover data reflects client codes entered at order entry and corresponding UCC classifications. Data is provisional and subject to changes due to custodial trade confirmations, client code modifications, etc.

2. DII: Banks, insurers, mutual funds, DFIs (non-bank/insurer), domestic VCs, AIFs, PMS clients, NPS, NBFCs. Foreign Investors: FIIs, FPIs (all categories), FDIs, FVCIs, depository receipts, foreign nationals, QFIs, EFEs, OCBs. Corporate: Public/private companies, bodies corporate. Individual: Individuals, proprietorships, HUFs, NRIs. Others: Partnerships, LLPs, trusts, societies, statutory bodies, NGOs, etc. Prop: Proprietary trades.

3. Above data represents share in single-side turnover i.e., (buy-side turnover + sell-side turnover)/2.

4. Data for FY26 is as of May'25.

Average daily turnover across segments

Index options daily premium turnover rose, led by the Nifty50 options contract: The average daily turnover (ADT) in the equity cash segment remained below Rs 1 lakh crore during the first three months of 2025, before inching slightly above that level in April. In May, it rose further by 11% MoM to just over Rs 1.1 lakh crore, marking the third increase in a row. This was largely driven by higher investor participation, particularly from high-value investors, as reflected in the 15% rise in average trade size (ATS), which stood at an 11-month high of just over Rs 32,000, marking the third consecutive monthly increase.

The equity derivatives segment saw notable developments. The ATS in index derivatives rose sharply following a revision in contract sizes. For index futures, the ATS touched a new record high of Rs 26.5 lakh, while for index options, the ATS for premium turnover climbed to a 62-month high of Rs 11,000. This increase coincided with a sharp decline in the notional-to-premium ratio, which fell to 415 in May'25 from over 600 in Oct'24.

The average daily premium turnover for equity options rose 2.5% MoM to Rs 59,590 crore in May, led by a 3.2% MoM increase in index options. However, despite the rise, this level remained nearly 15% lower compared to October 2024. Within index options, Nifty 50 contracts saw an 11% MoM growth, with average daily premium turnover nearing Rs 44,000 crore—accounting for 84% of the total premium turnover in equity options. In contrast, Bank Nifty contracts saw a sharp 24% decline to just over Rs 7,000 crore in daily premium turnover, significantly lower than the ~Rs 27,000 crore seen in May last year.

In terms of open interest (OI), Nifty 50 index options contracts registered a 2% MoM, and 78% YoY increase in outstanding OI value (notional terms) in May, while Bank Nifty contracts saw a dip in its OI value. A similar trend was observed in index futures as well. Interestingly, single stock derivatives—both futures and options—saw their average daily OI value (in notional terms) rising, even as their daily turnover declined during the month. The exchange currently offers derivatives on five major indices and 220 individual stocks.

Table 99: Average daily turnover across segments in the last six months (Dec'24–May'25)

Segment (Rs crore)	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25
Cash market	1,04,087	96,167	91,661	98,693	1,00,329	1,11,075
Equity Futures	1,57,048	1,64,977	1,59,635	1,56,674	1,77,730	1,68,274
Stock Futures	1,26,884	1,33,906	1,27,210	1,25,820	1,40,001	1,30,074
Index Futures	30,164	31,071	32,425	30,854	37,729	38,200
Equity Options (Premium)	52,470	53,499	47,903	51,024	58,152	59,590
Stock Options (Premium)	6,750	8,346	7,424	6,597	8,049	7,880
Index Options (Premium)	45,720	45,154	40,479	44,427	50,104	51,710
Currency derivatives						
Currency Futures	7,241	6,296	5,494	3,914	4,129	3,734
Currency Options (Premium)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Interest rate derivatives	106	98	113	96	63	52
Commodity derivatives						
Commodity Futures	0.8	2.1	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.6
Commodity Options (Premium)	15.4	26.6	36	50	53.8	25.5

Source: NSE EPR

Table 100: Average daily turnover across segments (FY21 to FY26TD)

Segment (Rs crore)	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26TD
Cash market	61,839	66,799	53,434	81,721	1,12,963	1,05,971
Equity Futures	1,09,020	1,18,824	1,14,831	1,34,000	1,85,901	1,72,766
Stock Futures	72,684	84,834	76,596	1,03,849	1,50,752	1,34,789
Index Futures	36,336	33,989	38,236	30,151	35,149	37,977
Equity Options (Premium)	12,887	27,747	47,744	61,779	62,449	58,907
Stock Options (Premium)	2,327	4,189	3,746	5,602	7,933	7,960
Index Options (Premium)	10,560	23,558	43,998	56,177	54,516	50,947
Currency derivatives						
Currency Futures	23,338	29,282	41,288	29,883	5,680	3,921
Currency Options (Premium)	60	104	194	126	1.6	0.1
Interest rate derivatives	398	109	107	123	105	57
Commodity derivatives						
Commodity Futures	21.5	8.8	0.1	21.4	1.0	1.9
Commodity Options (Premium)	1.1	0.5	0.4	2.1	17.9	39.3

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Data for FY26TD data is as of May'25

Table 101: Monthly trends of Average trade size in NSE cash and equity derivatives segment

Segment wise (Rs)	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25
Cash market	27,768	27,908	29,206	25,286	23,684	26,396	27,886	32,047
Equity Futures	10,16,890	8,96,713	8,77,092	8,35,760	8,55,819	8,48,735	8,98,260	9,31,649
Index Futures	14,21,289	14,16,500	14,66,384	15,55,704	25,38,114	24,88,540	25,93,550	26,46,025
Stock Futures	9,55,018	8,23,450	8,00,606	7,54,718	7,32,127	7,30,670	7,63,725	7,82,715
Equity Options	5,668	5,933	7,871	9,855	10,532	9,584	10,772	11,319
Index Options	5,267	5,574	7,474	9,428	10,230	9,333	10,412	11,044
Stock Options	14,331	12,373	12,285	13,047	12,559	11,698	13,727	13,535

Source: NSE EPR

Note: Premium has been considered for calculating average trade size for options contracts

Table 102: Annual trends of average trade size in NSE cash market and equity derivatives segments

Segment wise (Rs)	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26TD
Cash market	28,604	33,237	29,737	28,111	29,510	29,046	30,032
Equity Futures	8,04,724	9,00,620	10,42,174	9,57,044	10,40,196	9,61,284	9,15,029
Index Futures	11,42,535	10,44,759	13,70,261	14,39,592	15,37,923	15,19,445	26,21,000
Stock Futures	7,10,431	8,42,512	9,50,949	8,19,859	9,50,852	8,85,447	7,73,229
Equity Options	6,812	8,255	8,315	7,886	6,246	6,561	11,056
Index Options	6,146	7,302	7,585	7,603	5,897	6,075	10,739
Stock Options	13,926	20,274	18,126	13,994	15,381	14,568	13,627

Source: NSE EPR

Notes:

1.Data for FY26TD is as of May 2025

2. Premium has been considered for calculating average trade size for options contracts

Figure 272: Monthly trend of average trade size in NSE cash market segment

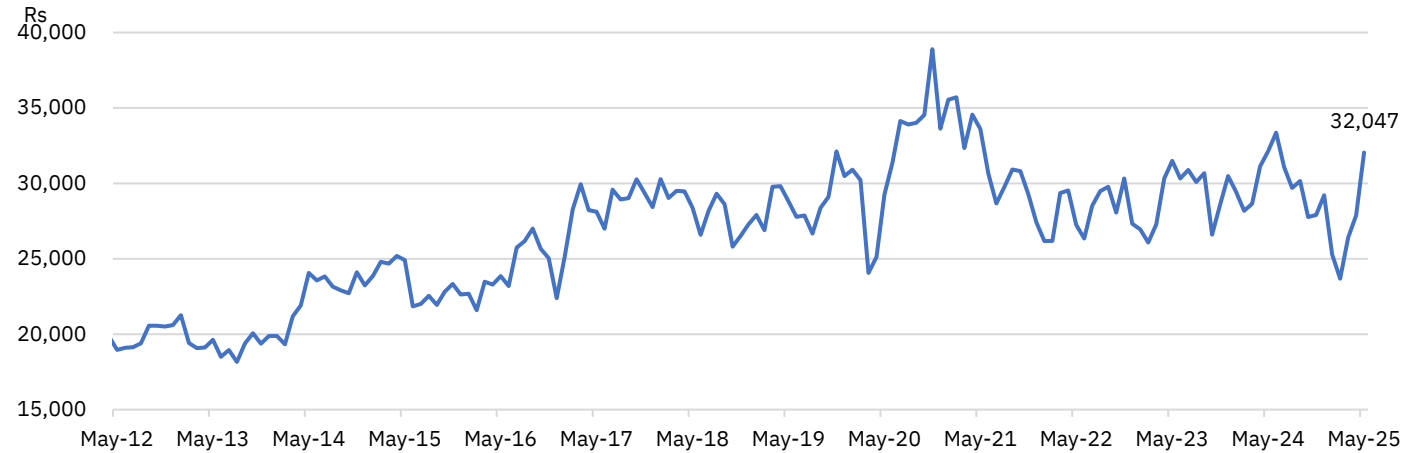


Figure 273: Monthly trend in average trade size in equity futures

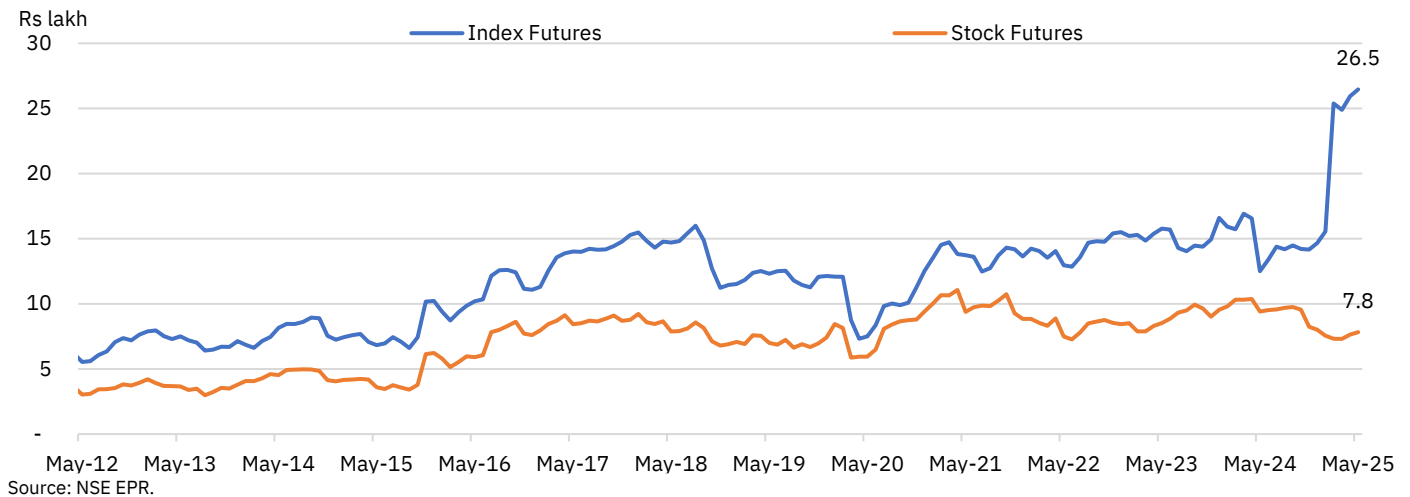
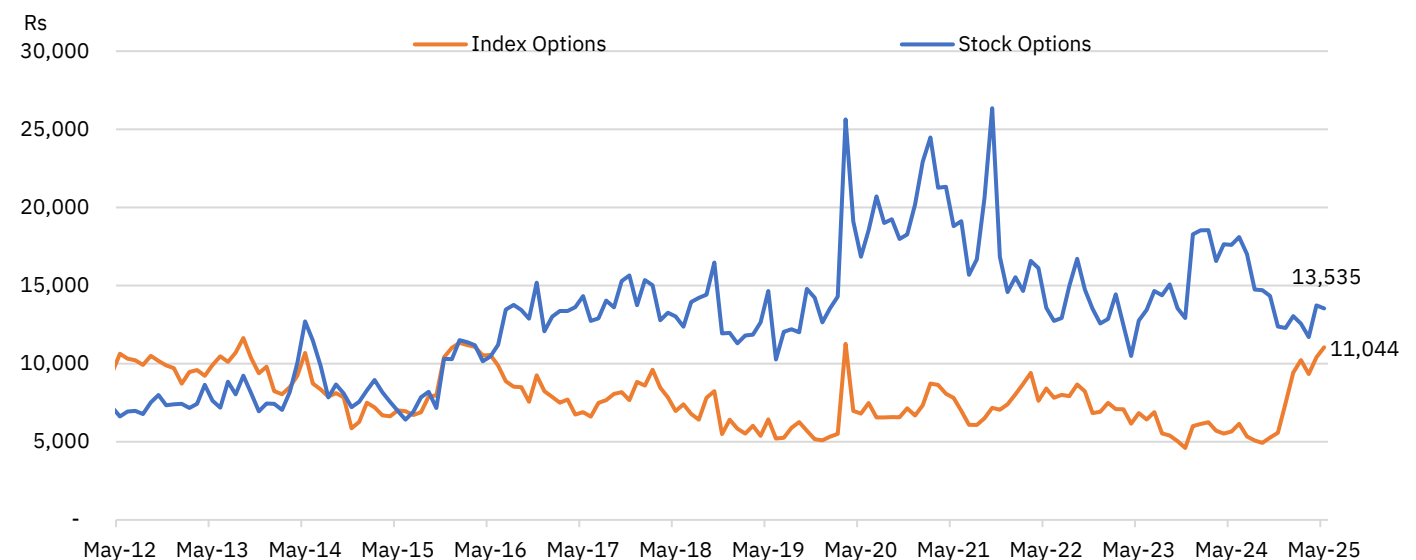


Figure 274: Monthly trend in average trade size in equity options premium



Note: Premium has been considered for calculating average trade size

Table 103: Average daily turnover (Rs crore) in NSE's CM Segment

Products	May-25	Apr-25	May-24	% MoM change	% YoY Change	FY26TD	FY25	CY25TD
Capital Market	111,075	100,329	112,179	10.7	(1.0)	105,971	112,963	99,599
Equities (Main Board)	108,730	97,252	110,392	11.8	(1.5)	103,278	110,710	97,206
Exchange Traded Funds	1,955	2,646	1,136	(26.1)	72.1	2,283	1,568	1,938
SME Emerge	232	238	358	(2.4)	(35.2)	235	379	255
Sovereign Gold Bonds	15	29	13	(49.2)	14.5	22	13	17
InvITs	33	28	32	16.1	4.1	31	57	42
REITs	54	58	58	(7.2)	(5.8)	56	92	72
Others	55	77	191	(27.9)	(70.9)	66	144	68

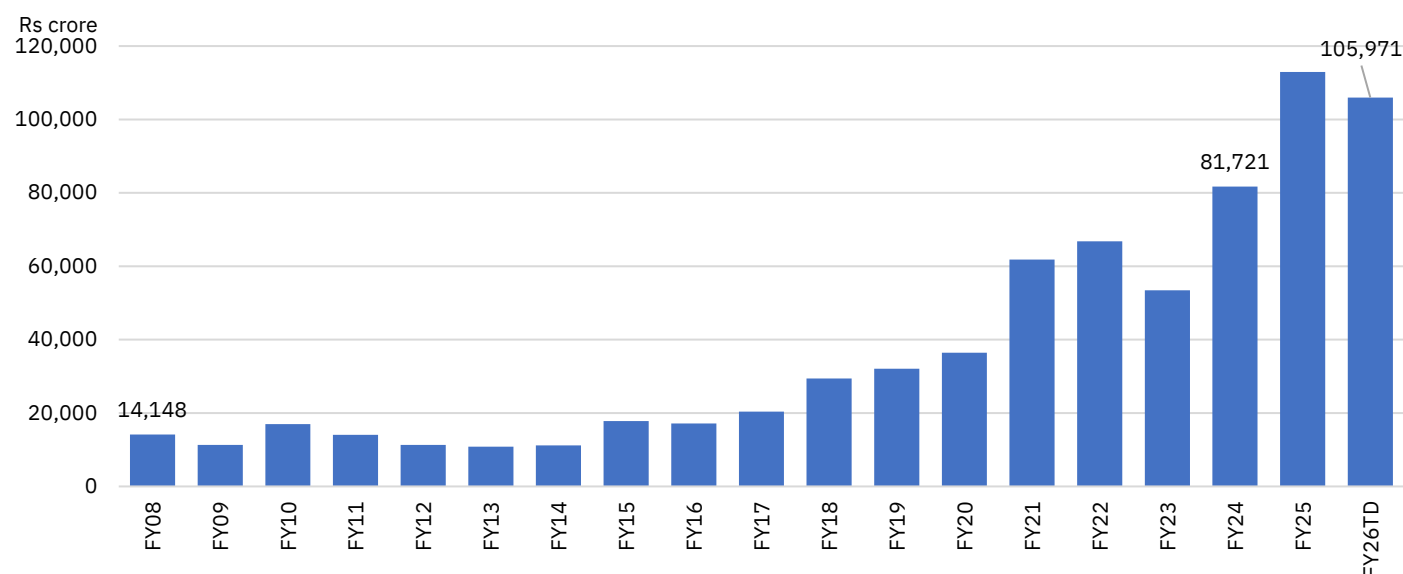
Source: NSE EPR

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

4. FY26TD and CY25TD are as of May'25 and FY25TD are as of May'24

Figure 275: Annual trends in average daily turnover in NSE cash market segment


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: Average daily turnover (ADT) excludes auction market turnover. FY26 data is as of May'25.

Table 104: Average daily turnover (Rs crore) in NSE's equity derivatives segment

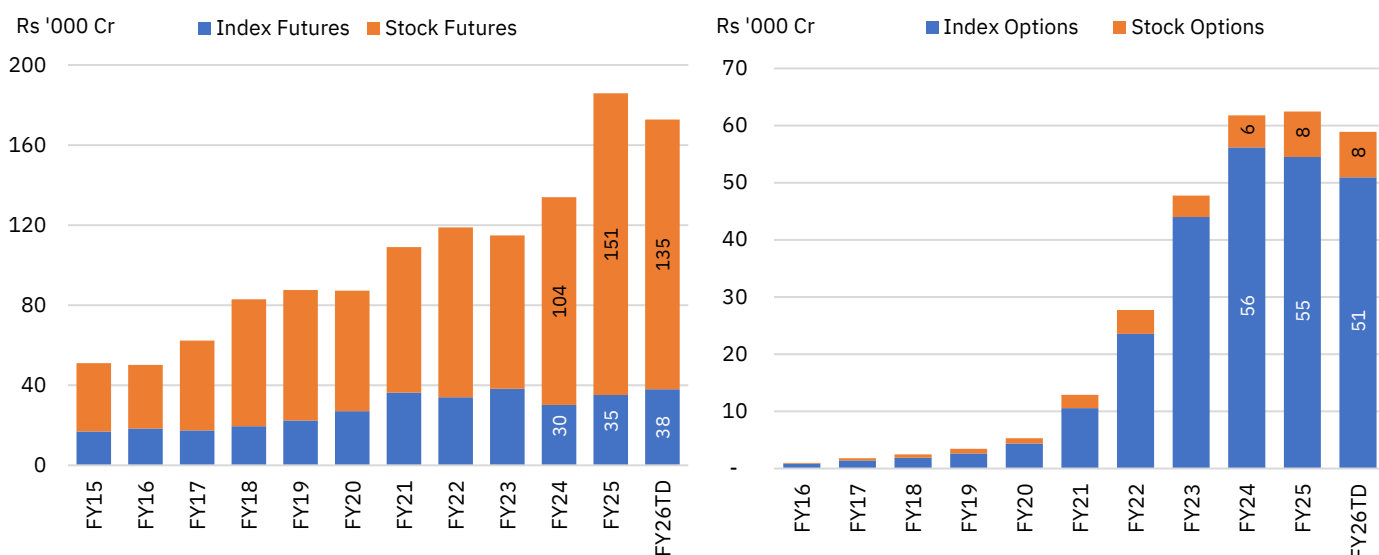
Product	May-25	Apr-25	May-24	% MoM change	% YoY Change	FY26TD	FY25	CY25TD
Equity Futures	168,274	177,730	194,140	-5.3	-13.3	1,72,766	1,85,901	1,65,437
Stock futures	130,074	140,001	157,474	-7.1	-17.4	1,34,789	1,50,752	1,31,433
Index futures	38,200	37,729	36,666	1.2	4.2	37,977	35,149	34,004
BANKNIFTY	10,137	12,292	14,307	-17.5	-29.1	11,161	13,021	10,608
NIFTY50	26,286	23,600	21,088	11.4	24.7	25,010	20,598	21,613
FINNIFTY	109	179	222	-39.1	-51.0	142	236	132
MIDCPNIFTY	1,572	1,541	983	2.0	59.8	1,557	1,213	1,525
NIFTYNXT50	97	117	67	-17.8	44.6	107	80	126
Equity Options	59,590	58,152	66,882	2.5	-10.9	58,907	62,449	54,062
Stock options	7,880	8,049	8,482	-2.1	-7.1	7,960	7,933	7,688
Index options	51,710	50,104	58,399	3.2	-11.5	50,947	54,516	46,374
BANKNIFTY	7,220	9,531	27,183	-24.2	-73.4	8,317	21,553	8,845
NIFTY50	43,694	39,540	23,134	10.5	88.9	41,721	25,434	36,340
FINNIFTY	173	263	4,928	-34.4	-96.5	216	4,489	286
MIDCPNIFTY	622	769	3,149	-19.1	-80.2	692	3,036	900
NIFTYNXT50	1	2	6	-27.5	-78.2	1	3	1

Source: NSE EPR. NM means not measurable.

Notes:

1. The above table reports premium turnover for Options contracts.

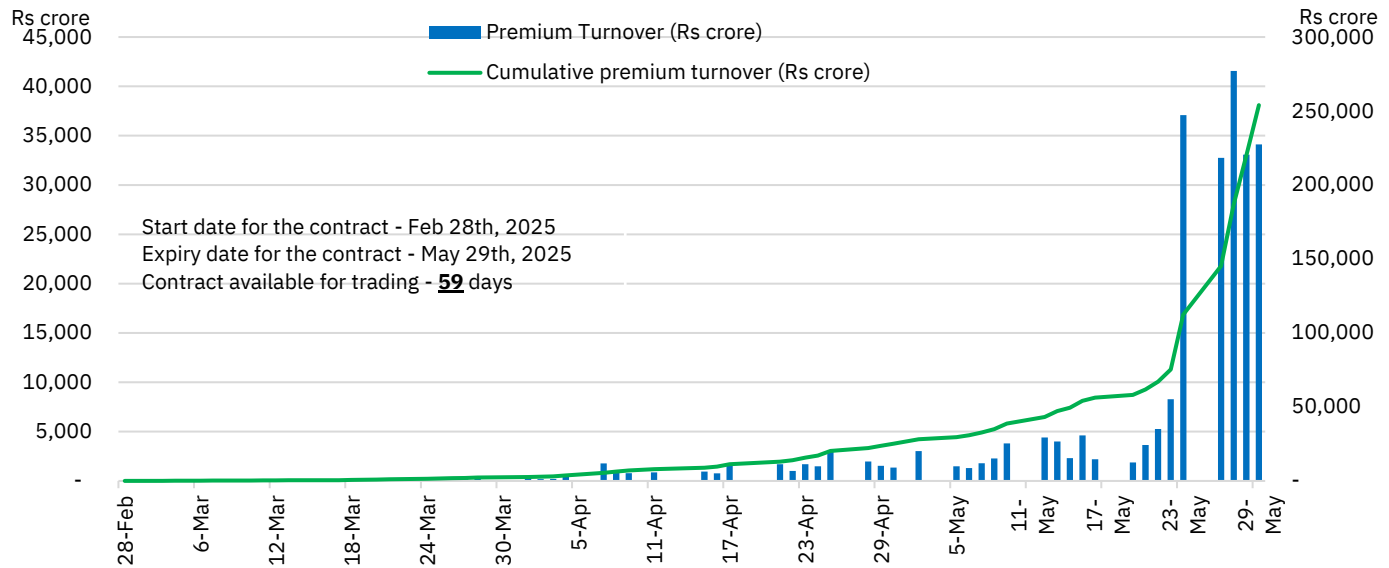
2. FY26TD and CY25TD are as of May'25 and FY25TD is as of May'24

Figure 276: Annual trends in average daily turnover in NSE's equity derivatives segment


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. The above figure reports premium turnover for options contracts

2. Data for FY26TD is as of May'25

Figure 277: Day wise premium turnover for Nifty50 options monthly expiry


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: The above data is for illustrative purposes for the product life cycle of Nifty50 index options monthly contracts. For illustrative purposes, the data has been presented for the contract that expired on May 29th, 2025

Table 105: Average daily open interest in NSE's equity derivatives segment

Product (Rs crore)	May-25	Apr-25	May-24	MoM chg (%)	YoY Chang (%)	FY26TD	FY25	CY25TD
Equity Futures	4,89,327	4,87,750	4,34,472	0.3	12.6	4,67,162	3,03,138	4,82,856
Stock Futures	4,32,694	4,30,742	3,85,321	0.5	12.3	4,11,790	2,64,308	4,21,477
Index Futures	56,632	57,008	49,151	-0.7	15.2	55,373	38,830	61,379
NIFTY	40,958	37,525	33,678	9.1	21.6	37,046	25,412	41,114
BANKNIFTY	11,995	15,963	13,030	-24.9	-7.9	15,276	12,854	16,593
FINNIFTY	209	270	149	-22.4	40.9	180	136	188
MIDCPNIFTY	3,319	3,066	2,234	8.3	48.5	2,746	427	3,270
NIFTYNXT50	151	185	60	-18.3	150.5	124	-	214
Equity Options	17,16,142	16,64,088	13,67,271	3.1	25.5	16,08,744	13,18,252	16,68,055
Stock Options	3,20,130	2,74,793	2,81,145	16.5	13.9	2,96,012	2,08,983	2,95,216
Index Options	13,96,012	13,89,295	10,86,125	0.5	28.5	13,12,732	11,09,269	13,72,838
NIFTY	11,04,994	10,81,448	6,20,988	2.2	77.9	8,43,865	5,96,919	10,43,681
BANKNIFTY	2,68,999	2,83,657	3,90,277	-5.2	-31.1	4,00,921	4,24,037	3,00,619
FINNIFTY	6,467	8,803	48,754	-26.5	-86.7	40,037	74,131	9,374
MIDCPNIFTY	15,467	15,289	25,712	1.2	-39.8	27,639	14,181	19,005
NIFTYNXT50	85	98	393	-13.7	-78.5	272	-	159

Source: NSE EPR. NM means not measurable.

Notes: 1. The above table reports notional turnover

2. Data for FY26TD and CY25TD are as of May'25

Table 106: Average daily turnover in Interest rate derivatives

Product (Rs Lakhs)	May-25	Apr-25	May-24	% MoM change	% YoY change	FY26TD	FY25	CY25TD
Interest rate futures	5,192	6,311	11,195	(17.7)	(53.6)	5,722	10,440	8,419

Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Above table reports premium turnover for Options contracts. Figures in brackets indicate negative numbers.

2. Data for FY26TD and CY25TD are as of May'25

Crude oil contracts lead to a drop in commodity derivatives turnover: The average daily premium turnover in commodity options fell by 53% MoM to Rs 26 crore in May 2025, primarily driven by a sharp fall in premium turnover of the crude oil options contract, which accounted for 96% of the premium turnover. Crude oil options daily premium turnover halved from Rs 52 crore in April to Rs 25 crore in May. Similarly, crude oil futures, which constituted 86% of the commodity futures segment— also saw a 22% MoM decline in average daily turnover, dropping to Rs 1.4 crore. The crude oil contract was the major contributor to the overall decline in commodity futures turnover during the month.

Table 107: Average daily turnover in commodity derivatives

Product (Rs Lakhs)	May-25	Apr-25	May-24	% MoM change	% YoY Change	FY26TD	FY25	CY25TD
Commodity futures	162	215	55	(24.6)	195.7	188	97	174
Commodity options	2,553	5,378	757	(52.5)	237.2	3,933	1,792	3,804

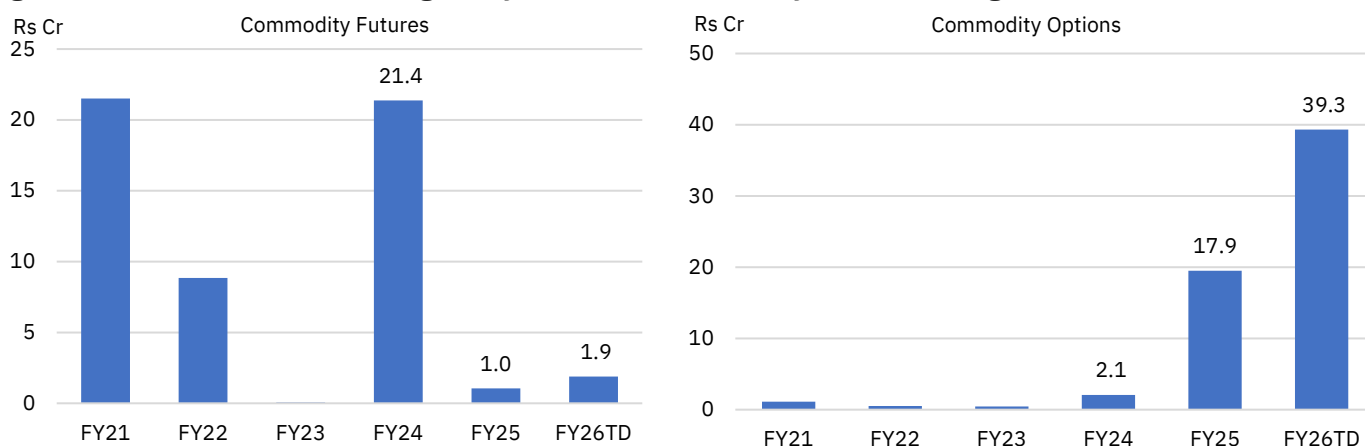
Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Above table reports premium turnover for Options contracts

2. Figures in brackets indicate negative numbers

3. Data for FY26TD and CY25TD are as of May'25

Figure 278: Annual trends in average daily turnover in commodity derivatives segment



Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Above figure reports premium turnover for options contracts

2. Data for FY26TD and CY25TD are as of May'25

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 categorized into algorithmic and non-algorithmic trades. The insights into the distribution of trades across these channels at NSE, offering a comprehensive view of investor behaviour and market dynamics.

Rise of tech-driven investing, mobile share hit higher across equity and equity derivatives segments: In May 2025, the share of mobile-based trading in the equity cash segment rose sharply by 193 bps MoM to 22.7%, the highest level in the last 48 months—largely driven by increased participation from individual investors. Direct Market Access (DMA) also saw a notable uptick, rising 77 bps MoM to 7.1%, marking a six-month high. Similarly, Internet-Based Trading (IBT) increased by 62 bps to reach 8%, a nine-month high. These trends highlight the growing adoption of technology-driven channels for equity investing. However, this shift came alongside a decline in the share of Colocation, which fell by 212 bps MoM to 36.7%. Despite the drop, Colocation remained the dominant trading channel by overall share in equity cash.

In a similar trend, the share of mobile trading in equity futures rose by 103 bps MoM to 9.9% in May 2025, the highest in the past 11 months. This was accompanied by a 39 bps MoM increase in Direct Market Access (DMA) to 16.9% and a 17 bps rise in Internet-Based Trading (IBT) to 6.6%. On a longer-term horizon, DMA's share has steadily grown from 5% in FY15 to 17% in FY26 (as of May 2025), reflecting greater institutional participation in the equity futures segment. Notably, the rise in mobile, DMA, and IBT usage came alongside a 72 bps MoM decline in Colocation share, which fell to 49.3%, its lowest level in 13 months.

In the equity options segment, the share of mobile trading surged by 186 bps MoM to 25.1% in May 2025, while the shares of Direct Market Access (DMA) and Colocation declined by 26 bps and 119 bps, respectively. Interestingly, mobile trading peaked in December 2024 before seeing a downward trend, but the recent uptick aligns with a renewed rise in individual investor participation. Notably, DMA had a much higher share in equity futures at 16.9% versus just 7.9% in equity options, whereas mobile trading commanded a far greater share in equity options (25.1%) compared to 9.9% in equity futures. These trends highlight the segmentation with larger institutional participation in equity futures and the individual investors participation in equity options.

Table 108: Monthly trend in share (%) of different channels of trading in NSE CM segment

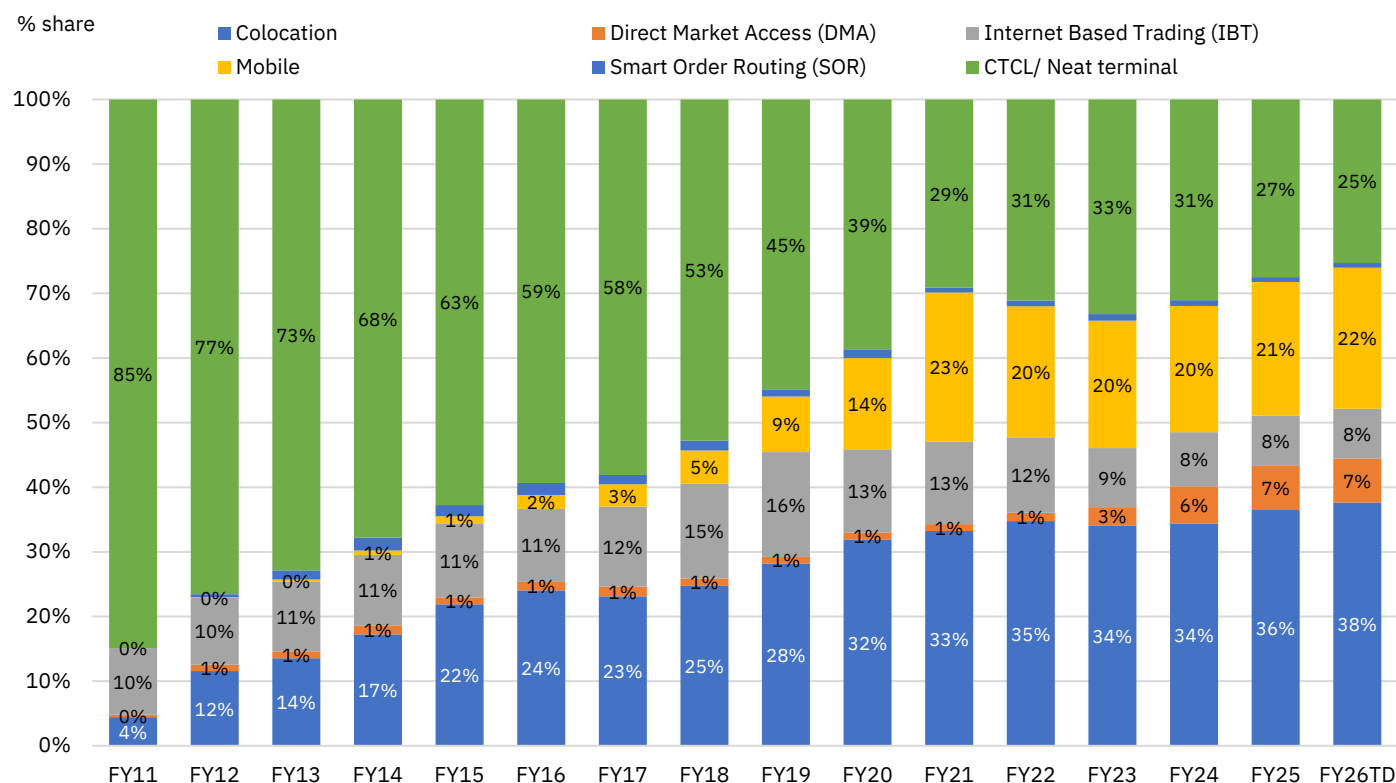
Channel	May-25	Apr-25	May-24	MoM change (bps)	YoY change (bps)	FY26TD	FY25	CY25TD
Colocation	36.7	38.8	36.3	-212	35	37.6	36.5	38.6
Direct Market Access (DMA)	7.1	6.4	7.2	77	-2	6.8	6.8	6.7
Internet Based Trading (IBT)	8.0	7.4	7.6	62	38	7.7	7.8	7.5
Mobile	22.7	20.8	20.2	193	253	21.8	20.7	20.7
Smart order routing	0.6	0.9	0.7	-25	-9	0.7	0.7	0.8
CTCL/ Neat terminal	24.9	25.8	28.0	-96	-315	25.3	27.5	25.7

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

3. Data for CY25TD and FY26TD are as of May'25

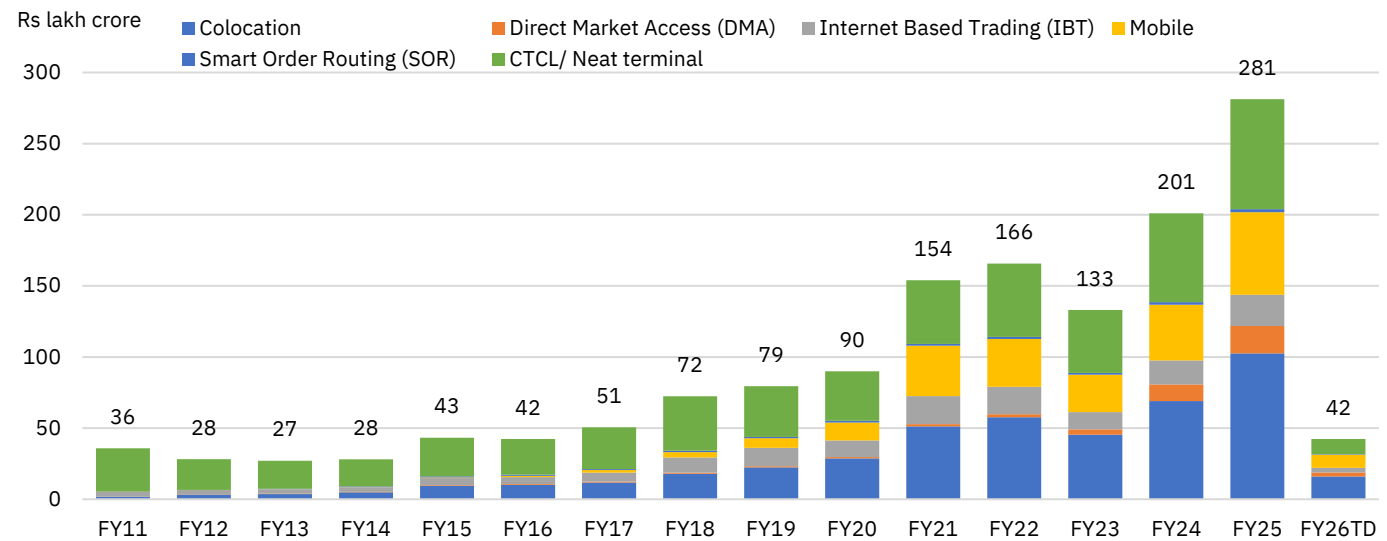
Figure 279: Annual trends in share of different channels of trading in the NSE CM segment


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 on the basis of traded turnover

3. Data for FY26TD is as of May'25

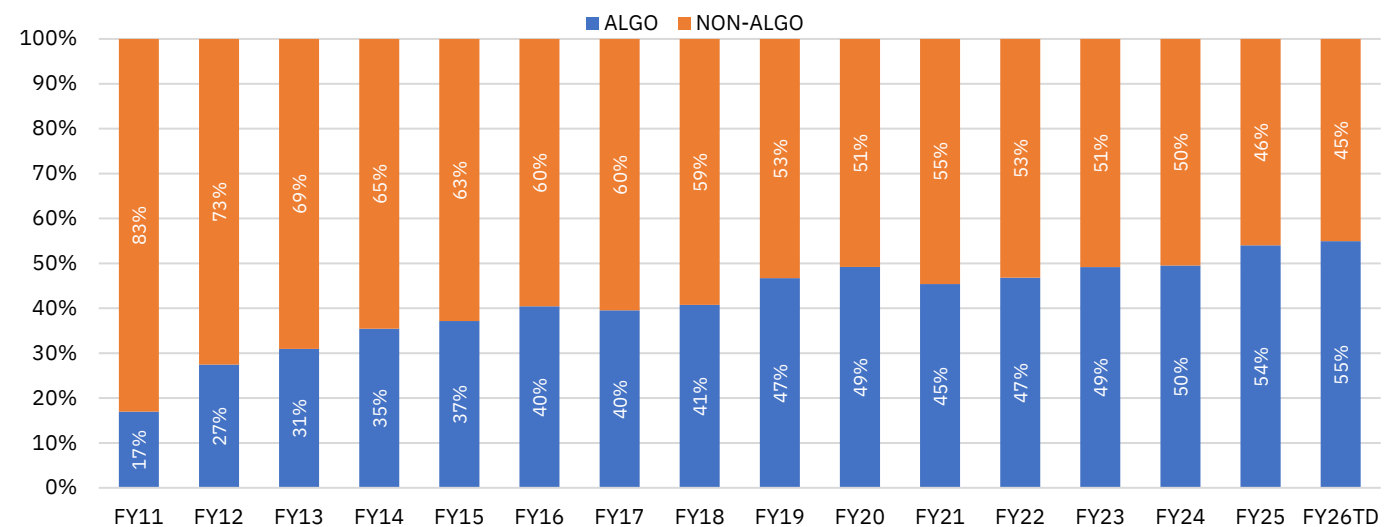
Figure 280: Annual trends in channels of trading in NSE CM Segment


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 based on single side traded value

3. Data for FY26TD is as of May'25

Figure 281: Annual trend for CM segment turnover by modes of trading


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. The above figures have been computed in terms of % share on the basis of net turnover

2. Data for FY26TD is as of May'25

Table 109: Share (%) of different channels of trading in equity derivatives segment (notional turnover)

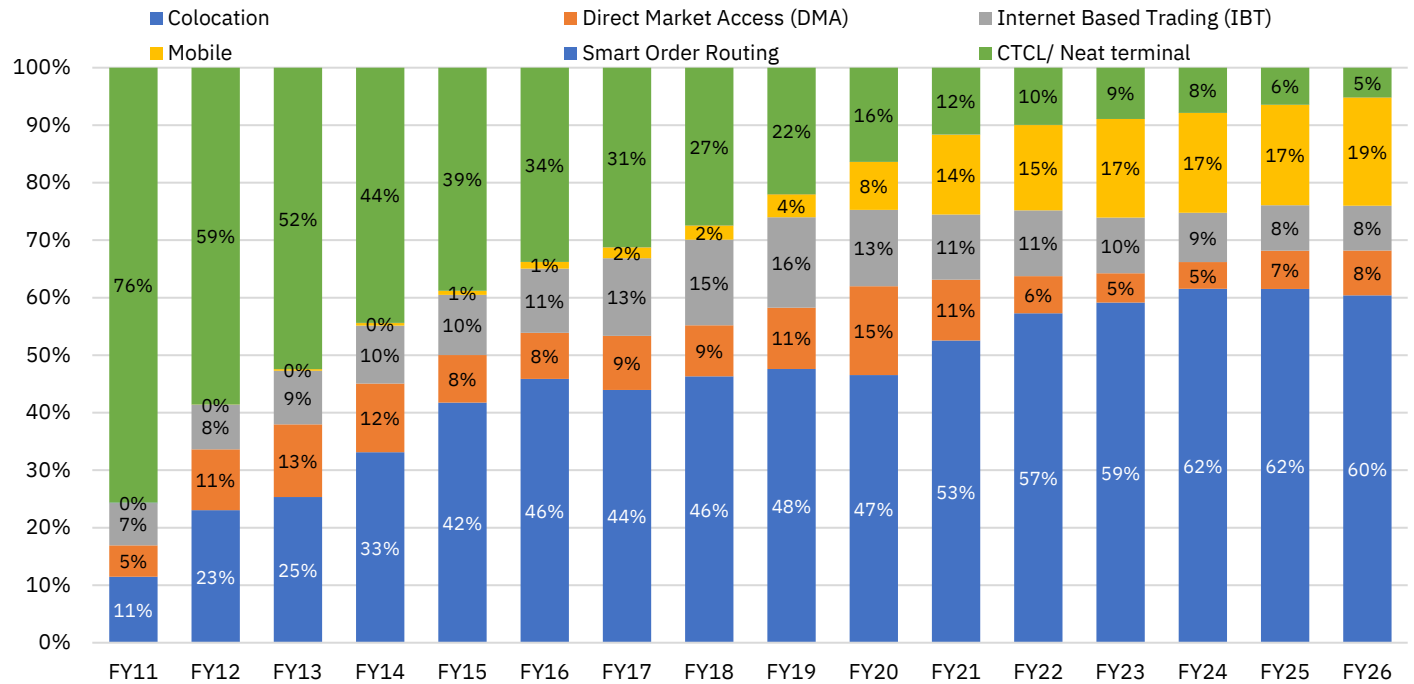
Channel	May-25	Apr-25	May-24	MoM chg (bps)	YoY chg (bps)	FY26TD	FY25	CY25TD
Colocation	60.6	60.2	61.1	35	-47	60.4	61.5	60.7
Direct Market Access (DMA)	7.5	8.1	5.7	-64	174	7.8	6.7	7.1
Internet Based Trading (IBT)	7.8	7.8	8.2	1	-38	7.8	7.9	8.0
Mobile	19.2	18.5	17.7	69	143	18.8	17.5	18.7
Smart order routing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CTCL/ Neat terminal	5.0	5.4	7.3	-40	-231	5.2	6.4	5.5

Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 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

3. Data for CY25TD and FY26TD are as of May'25

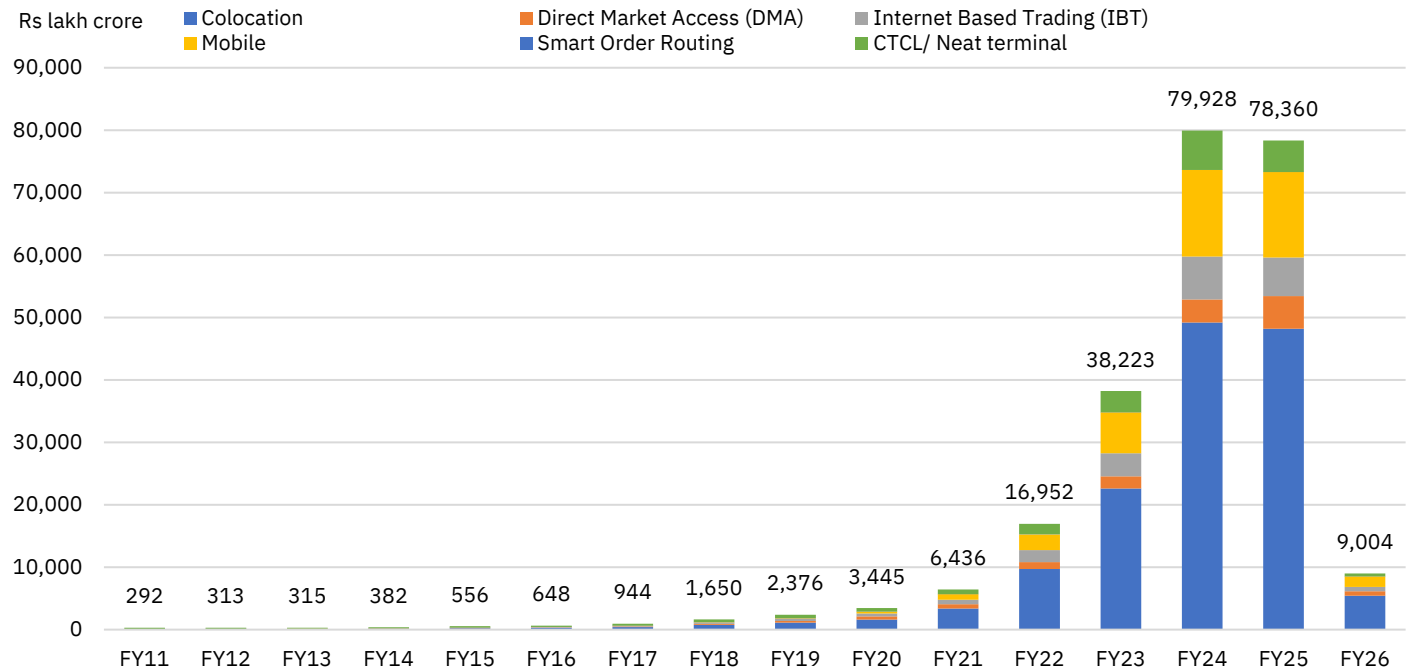
Figure 282: Annual trends in share (%) of different channels of trading in equity derivatives (notional turnover)


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 on the basis of traded turnover

3. Data for FY26 is as of May'25

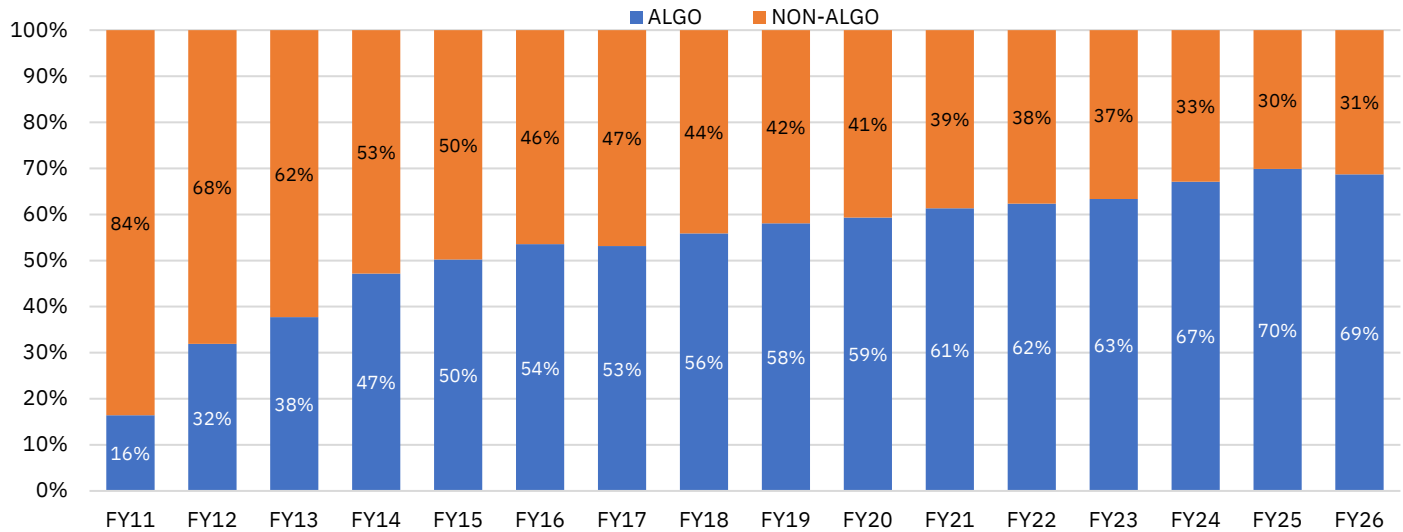
Figure 283: Annual trends for different channels of trading (notional turnover) in equity derivatives


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 based on single side traded value

3. Data for FY26 is as of May'25

Figure 284: Annual trend for equity derivatives notional turnover by modes of trading


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. The above figures have been computed in terms of % share on the basis of net turnover

2. Data for FY26 is as of May'25

Table 110: Monthly trend in share (%) of different channels of trading in equity futures (based on turnover)

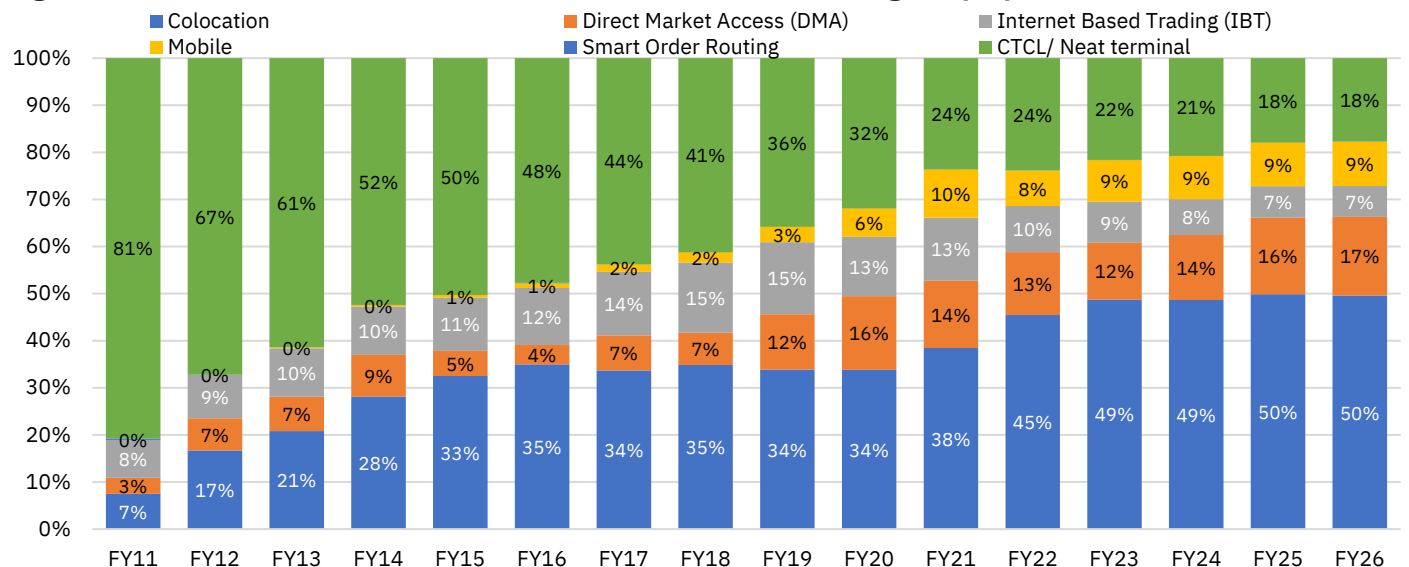
Channel	May-25	Apr-25	May-24	MoM chg (bps)	YoY chg (bps)	FY26TD	FY25	CY25TD
Colocation	49.3	50.0	49.5	-72	-29	49.6	49.9	50.1
Direct Market Access (DMA)	16.9	16.5	16.2	39	72	16.7	16.3	16.7
Internet Based Trading (IBT)	6.6	6.5	6.9	17	-28	6.6	6.7	6.5
Mobile	9.9	8.9	9.4	103	49	9.4	9.2	8.9
Smart order routing	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CTCL/ Neat terminal	17.3	18.1	17.9	-86	-64	17.7	17.9	17.7

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.

3. Data for CY25TD and FY26TD are as of May'25

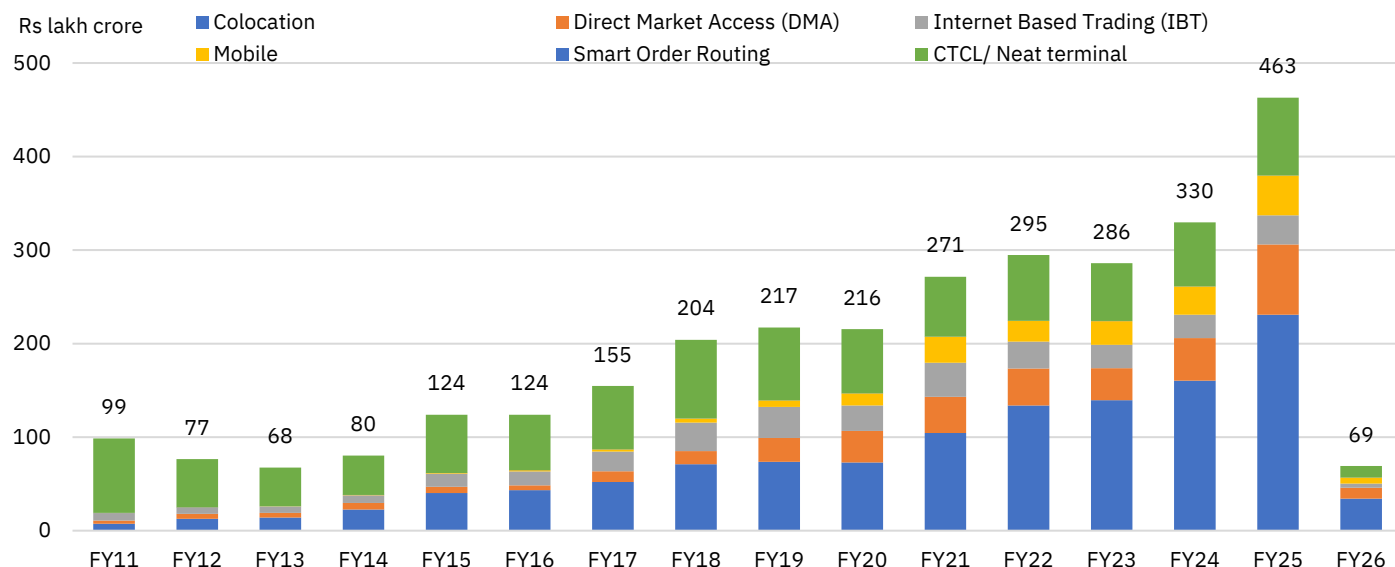
Figure 285: Annual Trends in share (%) for different channels of trading in equity futures turnover


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 on the basis of traded turnover

3. Data for FY26 is as of May'25

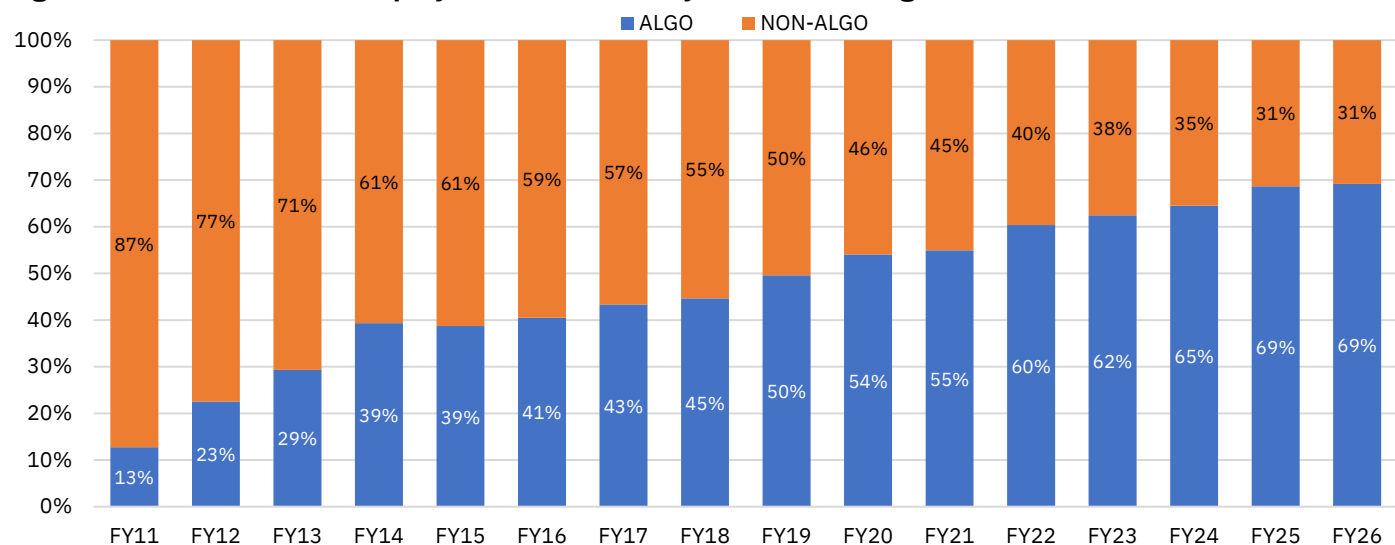
Figure 286: Annual Trends in different channels of trading in equity futures turnover


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 based on single side traded value

3. Data for FY26 is as of May'25

Figure 287: Annual trend for equity futures turnover by modes of trading


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. The above figures have been computed in terms of % share based on net turnover

2. Data for FY26 is as of May'25

Table 111: Monthly trend in share (%) of different channels of trading in equity options (premium)

Channel	May-25	Apr-25	May-24	MoM chg (bps)	YoY chg (bps)	FY26TD	FY25	CY25TD
Colocation	53.7	54.9	53.4	-119	29	54.3	53.3	54.1
Direct Market Access (DMA)	7.9	8.1	8.5	-26	-60	8.0	8.6	7.5
Internet Based Trading (IBT)	10.1	10.0	10.4	11	-27	10.1	10.3	10.4
Mobile	25.1	23.2	23.9	186	120	24.2	24.0	24.5
Smart order routing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CTCL/ Neat terminal	3.1	3.7	3.8	-52	-62	3.4	3.7	3.6

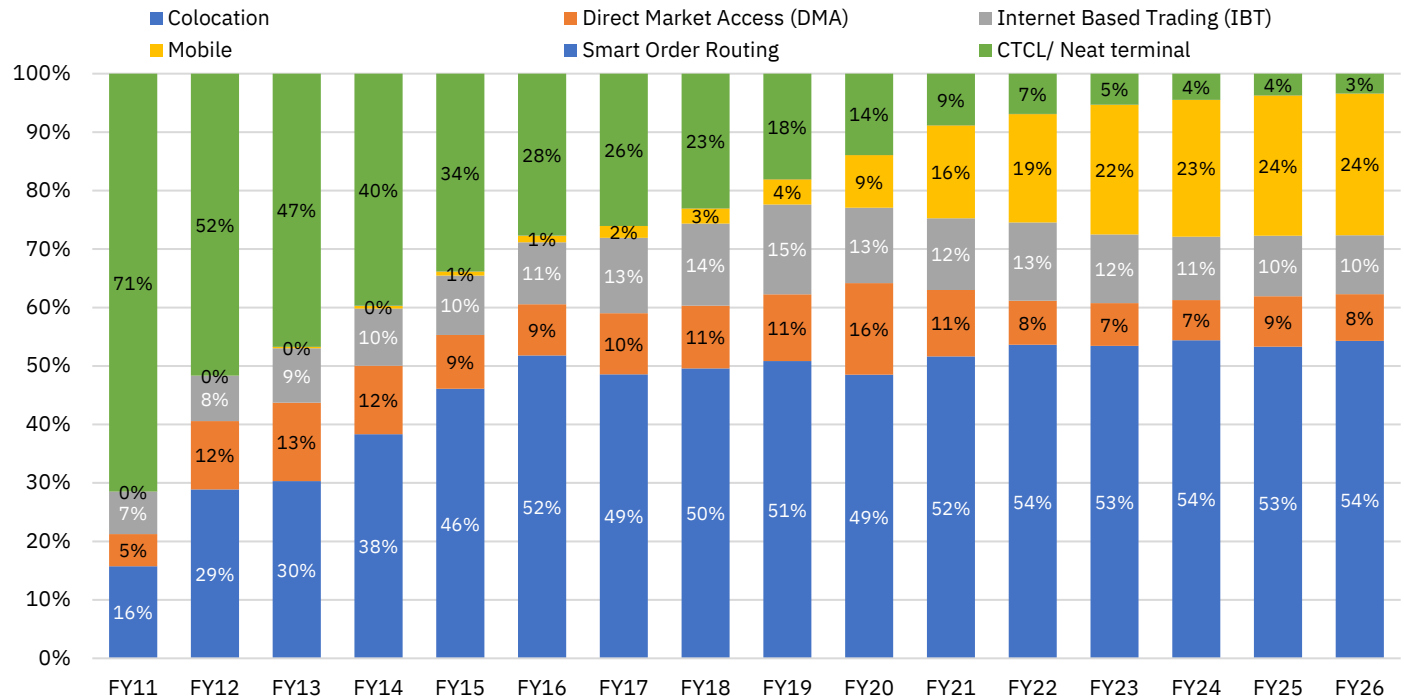
Source: NSE EPR.

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.

3. Data for FY26TD and CY25TD are as of May'25.

Figure 288: Annual trends of share (%) for different channels of trading in equity options premium turnover



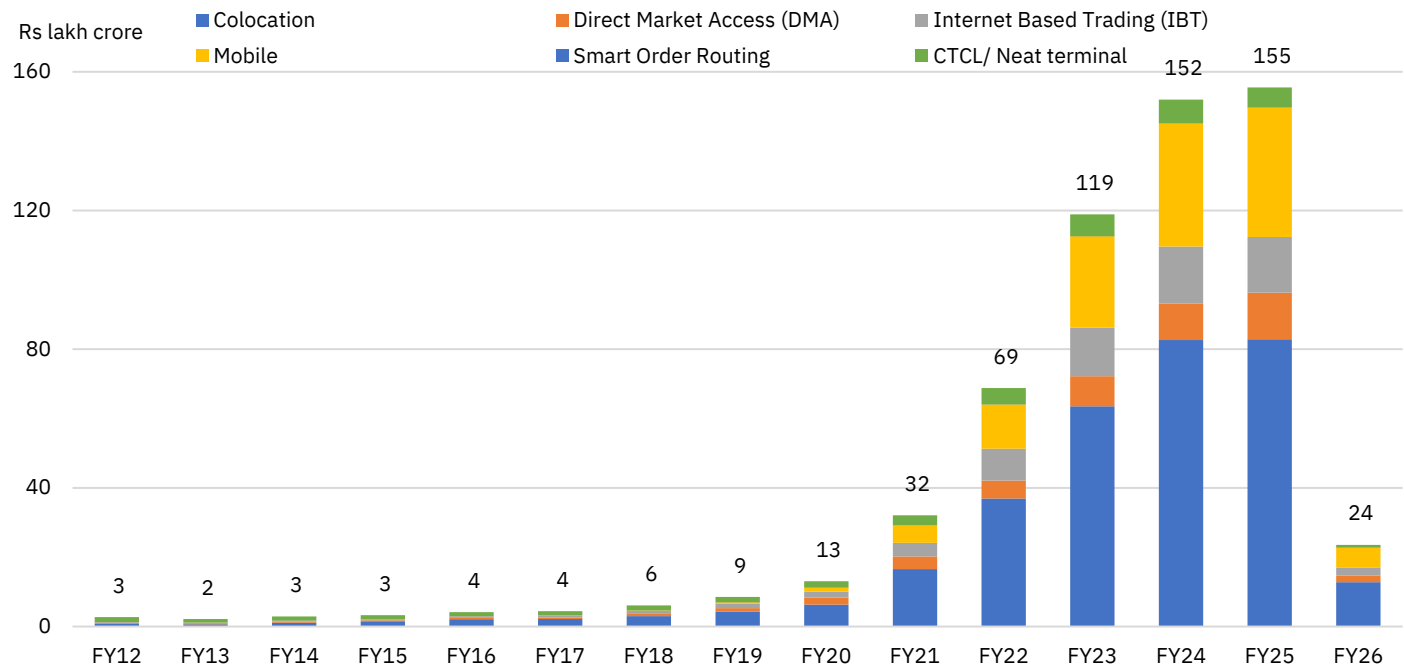
Source: NSE EPR.

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

3. Data for FY26 is as of May'25

Figure 289: Annual trends for different channels of trading in equity options (premium turnover)

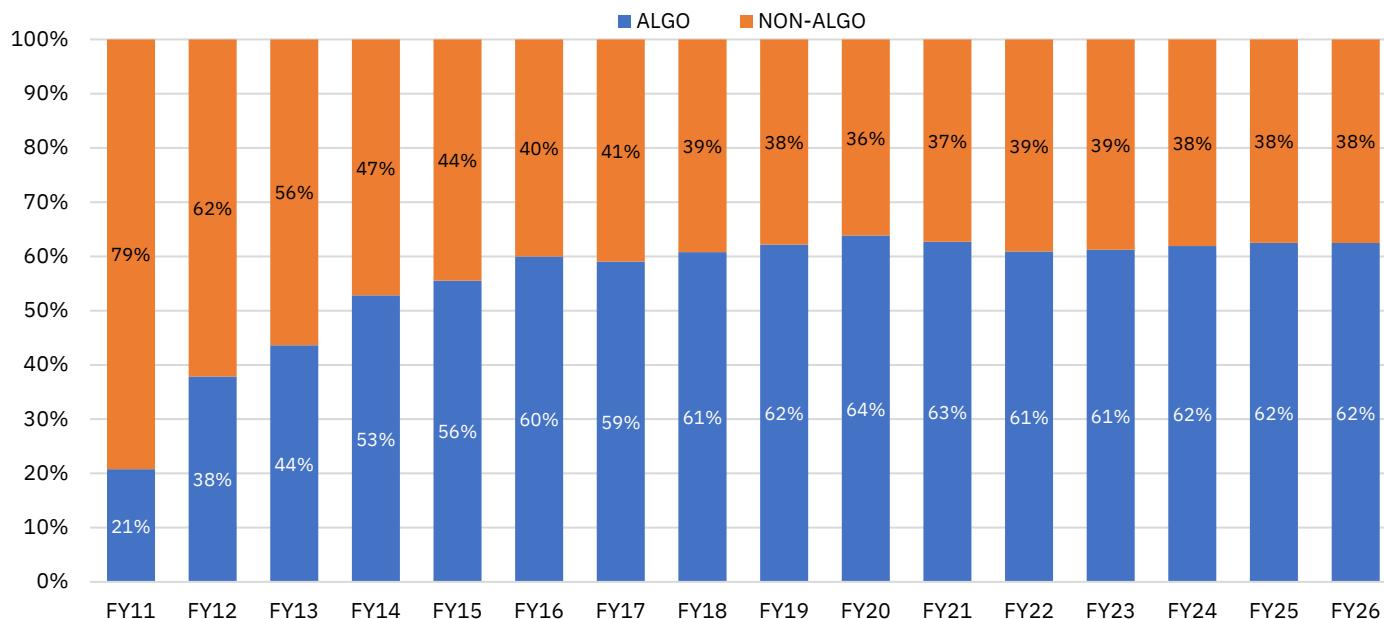


Source: NSE EPR

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

2. The above figures have been computed on the basis of net turnover

3. Data for FY26 is as of May'25

Figure 290: Annual trend of bifurcation by modes of trading in equity options (premium turnover)


Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. The above figures have been computed in terms of % share based on turnover.

2. Data for FY26 is as of May'25

CTCL dominates as mobile and IBT shares dip in commodity futures & options: In the commodity futures segment, the share of mobile trading peaked at 21.8% in March 2025 but declined sharply over the following two months, falling to 4.9% in May—a steep 696 bps drop MoM. Similarly, Internet-Based Trading (IBT) also saw a 337 bps MoM decline to 1.7%, while CTCL/NEAT-based trading surged by 1,033 bps to 93.4% in May, marking two consecutive months of increase. In the commodity options segment, the share of mobile and IBT trading declined by 259 bps and 3 bps respectively, whereas the share of CTCL/NEAT usage rose by 262 bps to 69.9%, while the instrument recorded a notable drop in premium turnover during the month. However, despite the recent dip, the combined share of IBT and mobile trading in commodity options stood at 30.1% in May 2025. It was significantly higher than 2.4% in May 2024, indicating a substantial rise in investor participation over the period as monthly premium turnover rose during the period, while last month was an exception.

Table 112: Monthly Share (%) for different channels of trading in commodity derivatives

Channel	May-25	Apr-25	May-24	MoM change (bps)	YoY change (bps)	FY26TD	FY25	CY25TD
Direct Market Access (DMA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Internet Based Trading (IBT)	4.7	6.4	1.4	-167	332	5.6	3.7	6.6
Mobile	6.1	9.0	0.9	-289	520	7.6	4.2	8.1
Smart order routing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CTCL/ Neat terminal	89.2	84.6	97.7	457	-852	86.8	92.1	85.4

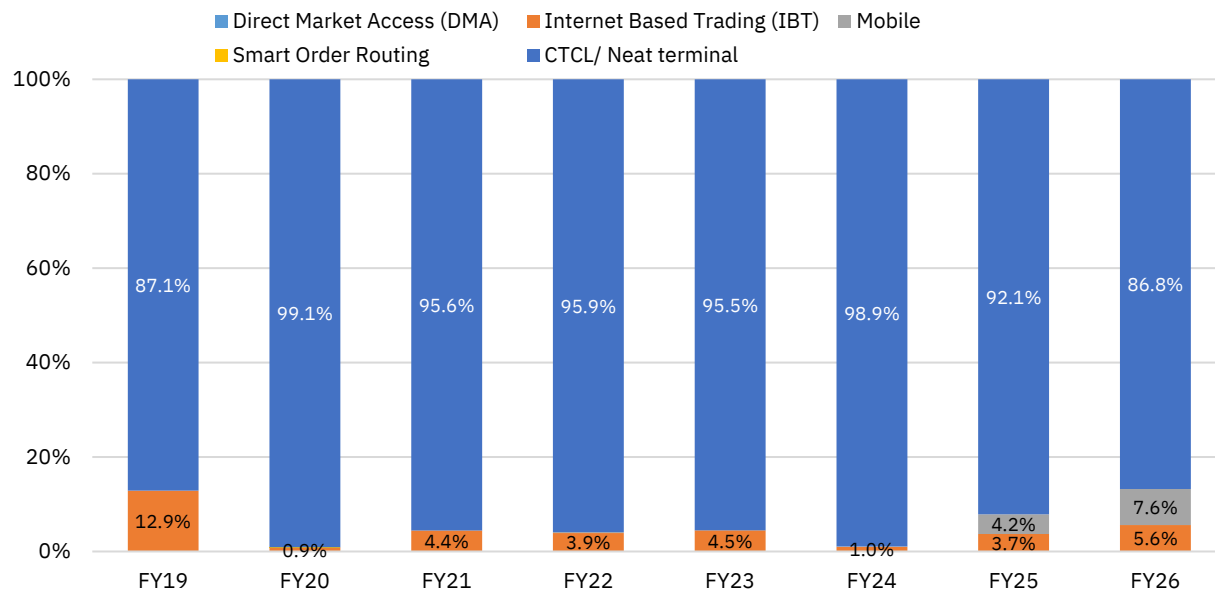
Source: NSE EPR

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 notional turnover

3. Data for CY25TD and FY26TD are as of May'25

Figure 291: Annual trends for different channels of trading in commodity derivatives notional turnover



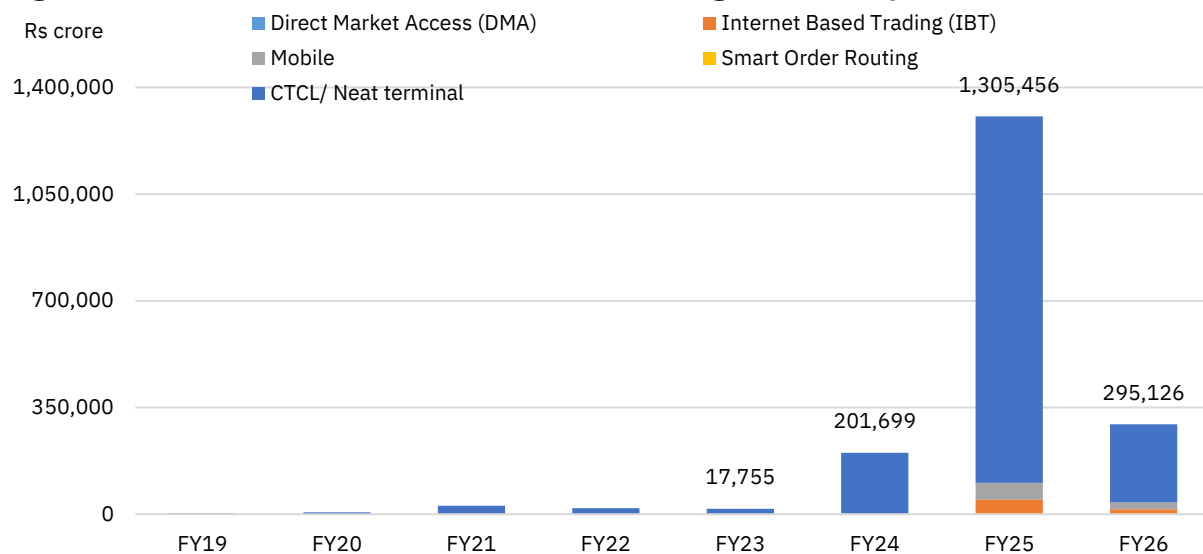
Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access.

2. The above figures have been computed in % share based on notional turnover

3. Data for FY26 is as of May'25

Figure 292: Annual trend for different channels of trading in commodity derivatives notional turnover

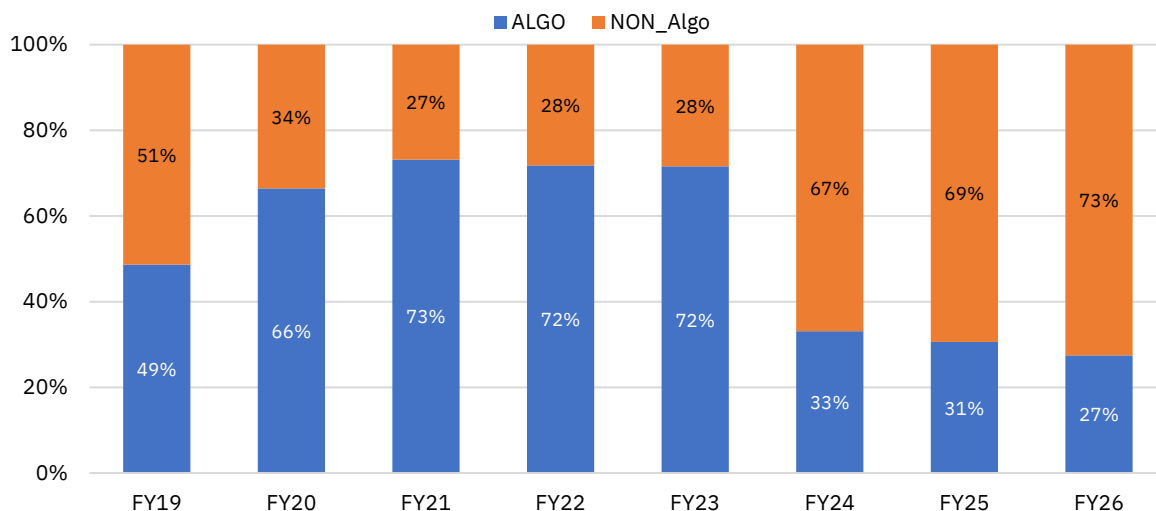


Source: NSE EPR

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 notional turnover

3. Data for FY26 is as of May'25

Figure 293: Annual trend by modes of trading in commodity derivatives segment


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. The above figures have been computed in % share based on notional turnover

2. Data for FY26 is as of May'25

Table 113: Monthly Share (%) of different channels in commodity futures turnover

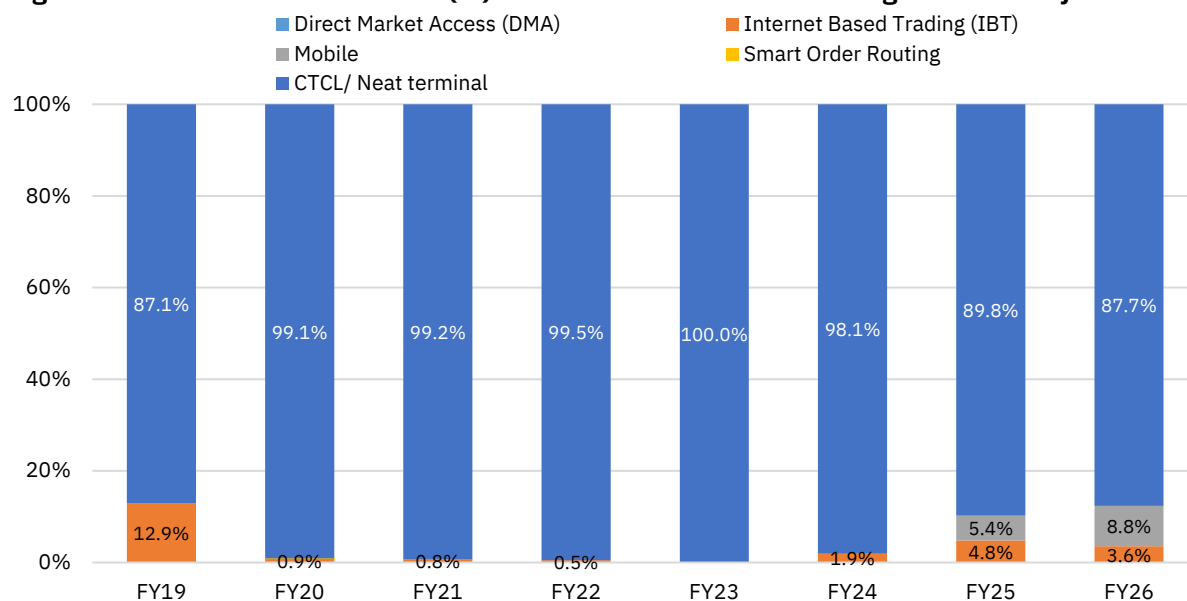
Channel	May-25	Apr-25	May-24	MoM change (bps)	YoY change (bps)	FY25TD	FY25	CY25TD
Direct Market Access (DMA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internet Based Trading (IBT)	1.7	5.0	0.5	-337	114	3.6	4.8	4.8
Mobile	4.9	11.9	-	-696	491	8.8	5.4	9.2
Smart order routing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CTCL/ Neat terminal	93.4	83.1	99.5	1,033	-605	87.7	89.8	86.1

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 turnover

3. Data for CY25TD and FY26TD are as of May'25

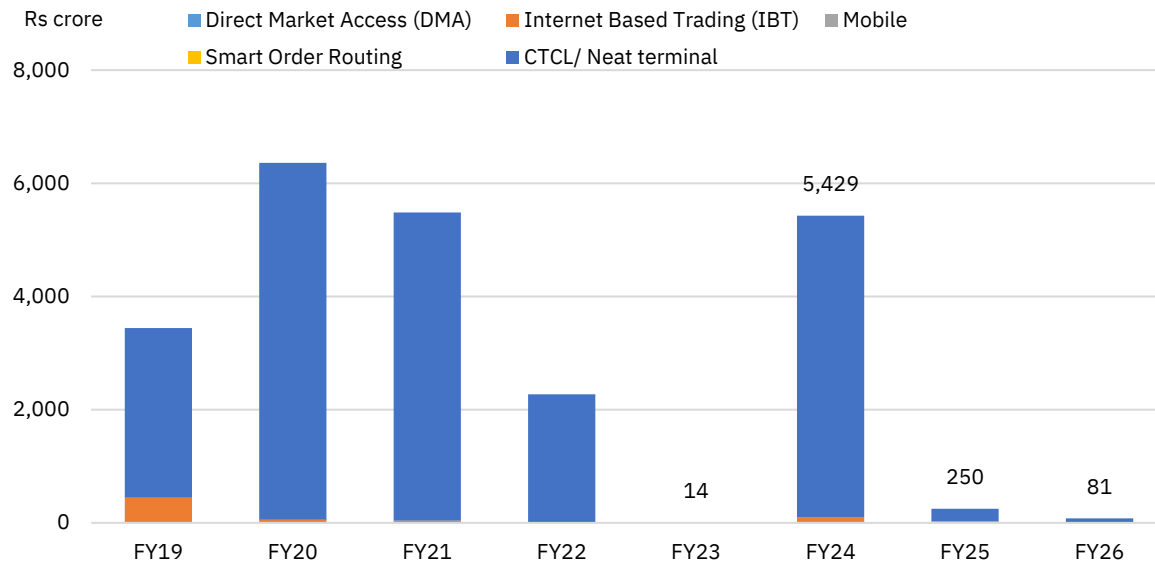
Figure 294: Annual trends in share (%) for different channels of trading in commodity futures


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 in % share based on turnover

3. Data for FY26 is as of May'25

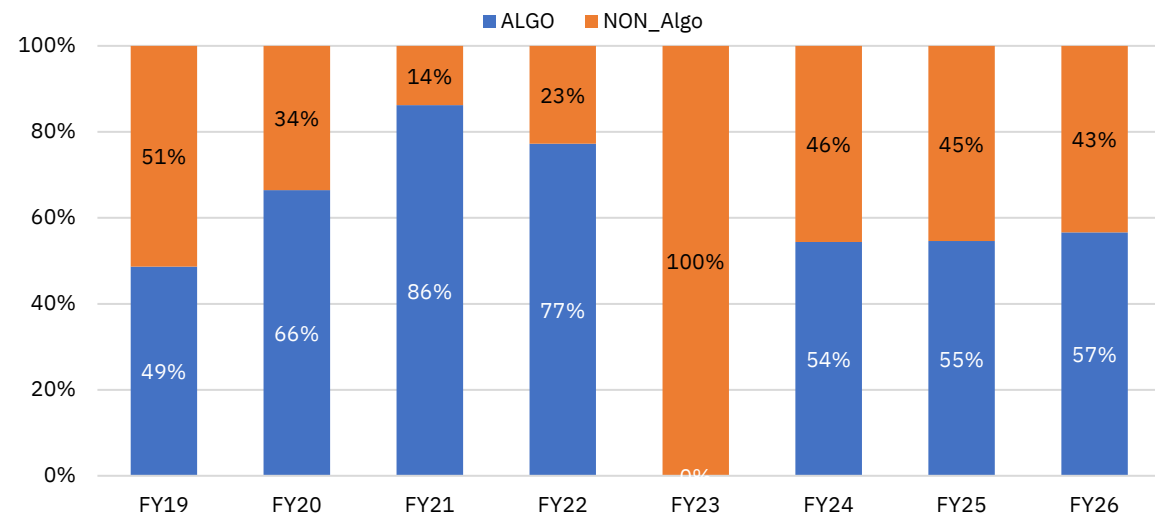
Figure 295: Annual trends for different channels of trading in commodity futures turnover


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 single side turnover

3. Data for FY26 is as of May'25

Figure 296: Annual trend for modes of trading in commodity futures segment


Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. The above figures have been computed in % share based on turnover

2. Data for FY26 is as of May'25

Table 114: Monthly Share (%) of different channels in commodity options (premium turnover)

Channel	May-25	Apr-25	May-24	MoM change (bps)	YoY change (bps)	FY26TD	FY25	CY25TD
Direct Market Access (DMA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Internet Based Trading (IBT)	8.8	8.9	1.3	-3	755	8.8	6.5	9.3
Mobile	21.3	23.8	1.2	-259	2,009	23.0	14.8	24.6
Smart order routing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CTCL/ Neat terminal	69.9	67.3	97.6	262	-2,764	68.2	78.7	66.1

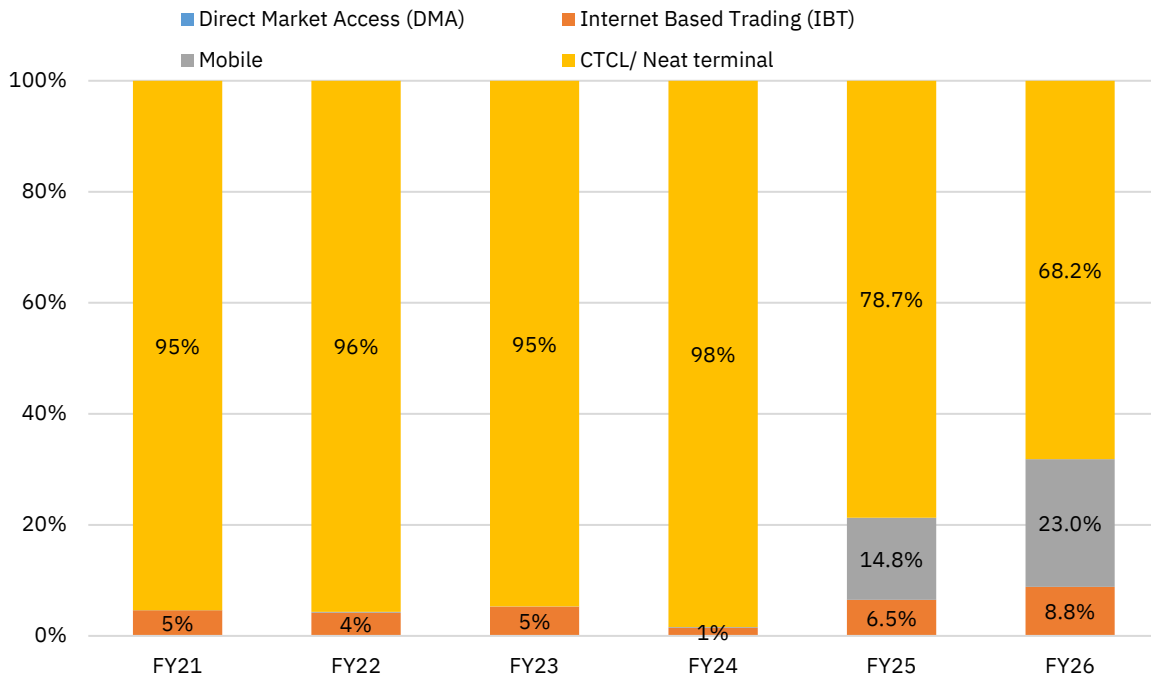
Source: NSE EPR

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

3. Data for CY25TD and FY26TD are as of May'25

Figure 297: Annual trends for share (%) for different channels of trading in commodity options



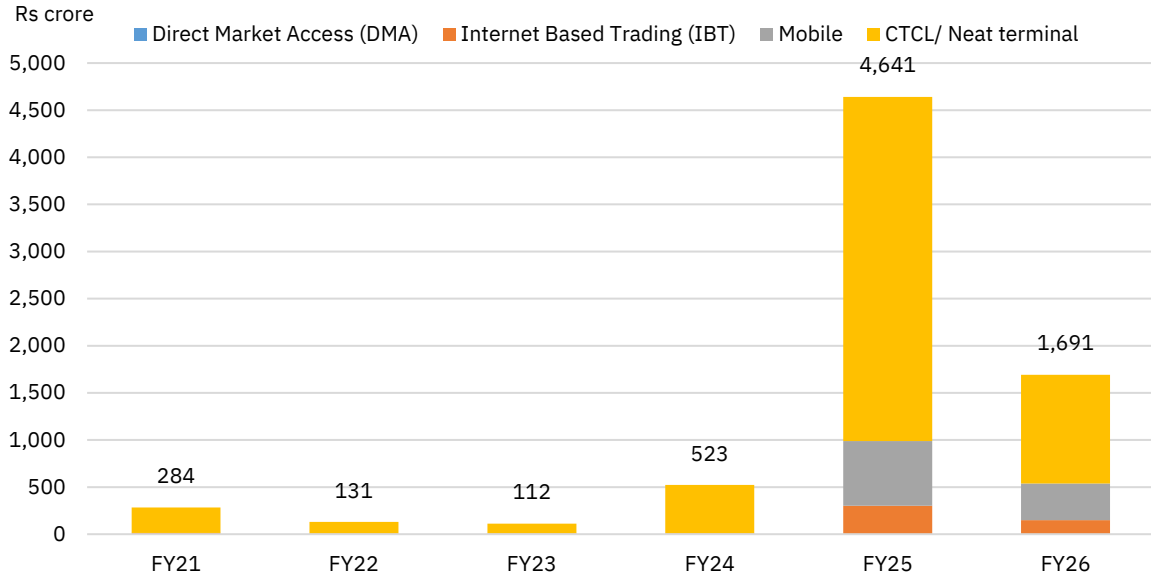
Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access

2. The above figures have been computed in % share based on premium turnover

3. Data for FY26 is as of May'25

Figure 298: Annual trends for different channels of trading in commodity options



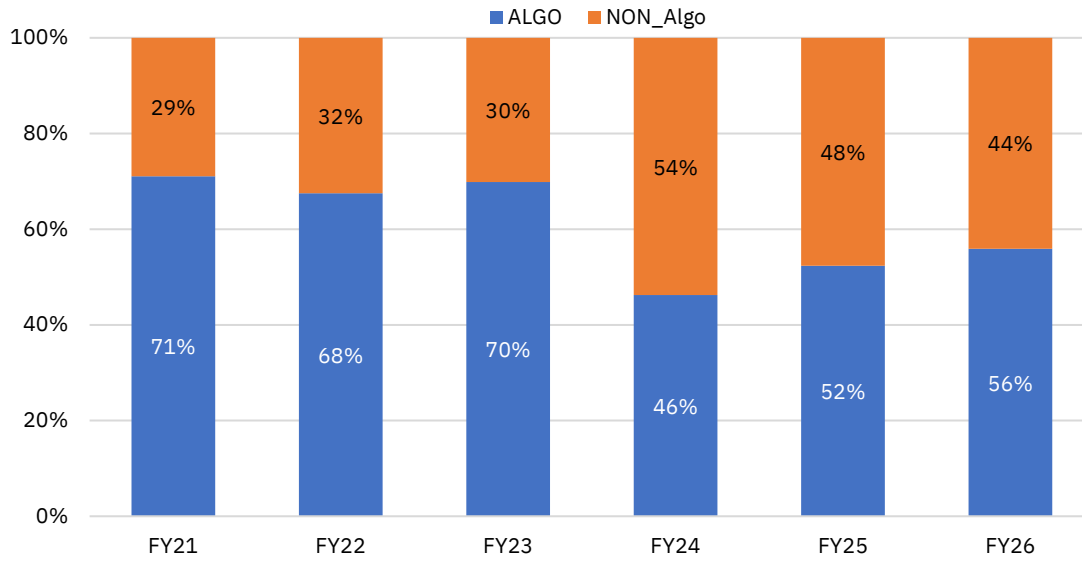
Source: NSE EPR

Note: 1. IBT- Internet-based Trades, SOR – Smart Order Routing, Colo – Colocation, DMA – Direct Market Access.

2. The above figures have been computed based on premium turnover

3. Data for FY26 is as of May'25

Figure 299: Annual trend for modes of trading in commodity options premium turnover



Source: NSE EPR

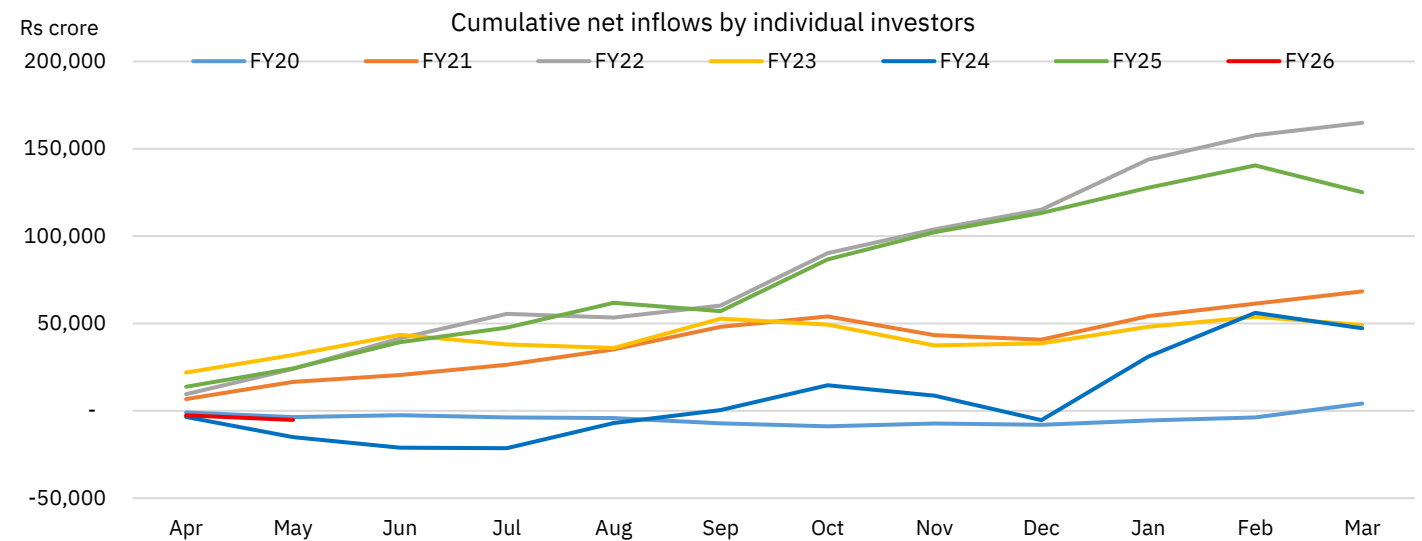
Notes. 1. The above figures have been computed based on premium turnover

2. Data for FY26 is as of May'25

Individual investors' activity in NSE's CM and derivatives segment

Individual investors remained net sellers in May: Individual investors offloaded equities worth Rs 2,617 crore in May 2025, marking the third consecutive month of net outflows. The sustained selling reflects profit booking in a volatile market, driven by cautious investor sentiment amid growing trade tariff concerns and geopolitical tensions. As a result, total outflows for the first two months of the current fiscal year reached Rs 5,220 crore. However, over the last six years, individuals' investors bought ~Rs 4.5 lakh crore of net equities, aligning with a broader equity market rally in India, driven by ample liquidity, increased investor participation, and economic prosperity.

Figure 300: Overall cumulative net inflows of individual investors in NSE's CM segment in last ten fiscal years

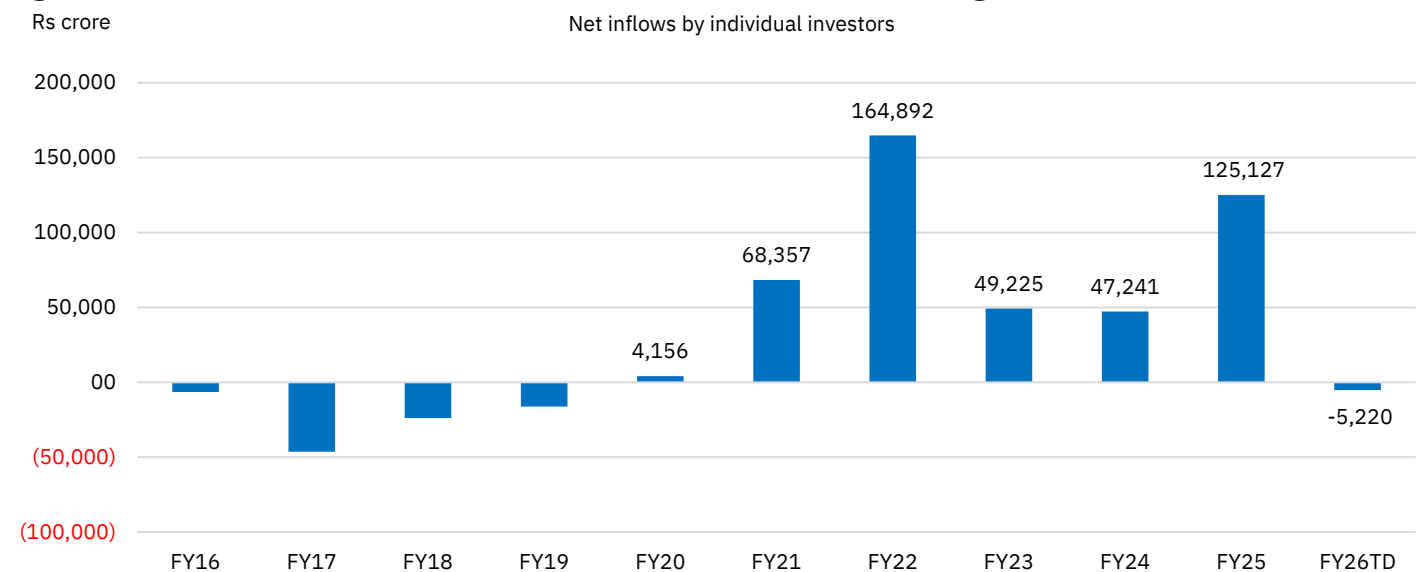


Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Individual investors include individual domestic investors, NRIs, sole proprietorship firms and HUFs.

2. Data for FY26 is as of May'25.

Figure 301: Annual trend of net inflows of individual investors in NSE's CM segment



Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Individual investors include individual domestic investors, NRIs, sole proprietorship firms and HUFs.

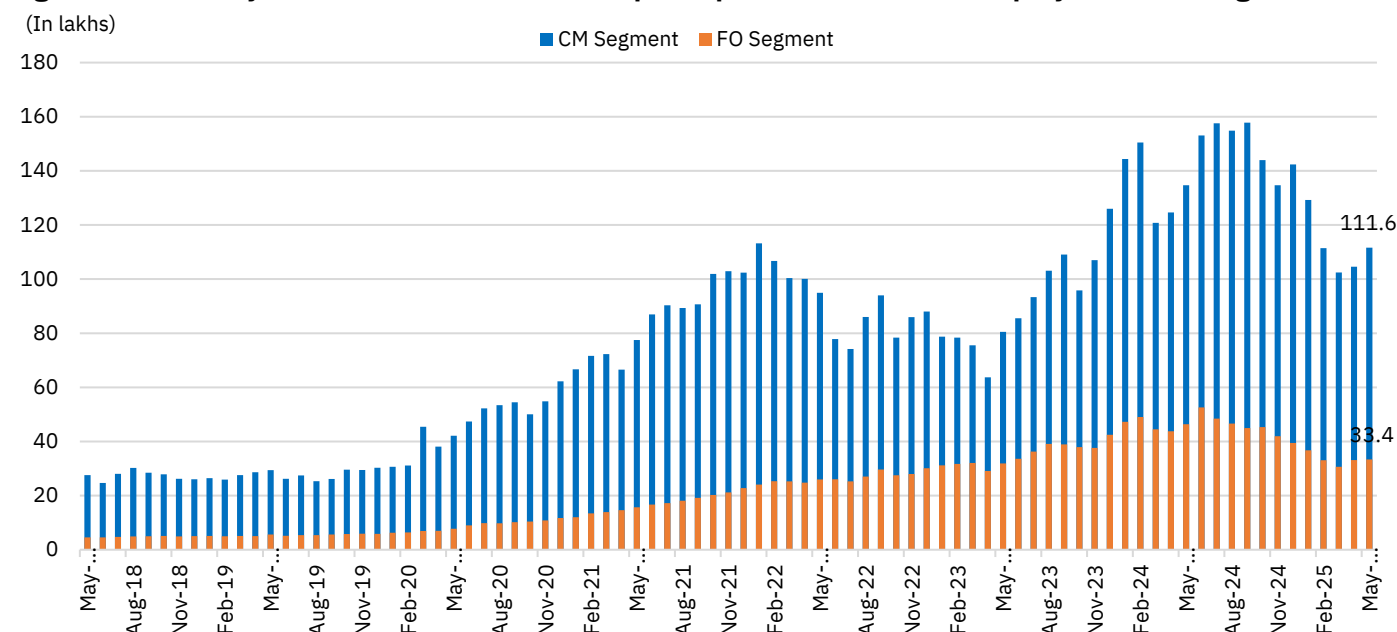
2. FY26TD data is as of May'25.

Individual investor participation in CM and F&O segments improved further:

Individual investor participation in the equity cash segment peaked at 1.57 crore in September last year, but then declined steadily, falling to just above 1.02 crore by March. While participation recovered slightly, for two straight months, to just over 1.1 crore in May, it remained significantly below the 12-month average of 1.34 crore.

Similarly, participation in equity derivatives peaked at just over 52 lakh investors in June of the previous fiscal year, followed by a downward trend. The decline became more pronounced after regulatory measures were introduced aimed at protecting small retail investors. Participation dropped to just over 30 lakh in March 2025, down from 42 lakh in November 2024. Although it recovered slightly to over 33 lakh over the past two months, it still remained well below the previous fiscal year's monthly average of 42 lakh.

Figure 302: Monthly trend of individual investors' participation in NSE CM 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.

Table 115: Trend of individual investors participation (in lakhs) in NSE cash and equity derivatives

(For the last 12-month period ending May of each year)

Period	CM Total	FO Total	CM Alone	FO Alone	CM & FO Both
Jun'17- May'18	72.9	9.8	64.3	1.1	8.7
Jun'18- May'19	76.0	11.8	65.6	1.5	10.3
Jun'19- May'20	97.3	15.1	83.9	1.6	13.5
Jun'20- May'21	168.4	29.4	141.6	2.6	26.8
Jun'21- May'22	285.8	55.1	237.0	6.3	48.8
Jun'22- May'23	237.5	68.4	183.1	14.1	54.4
Jun'23- May'24	322.8	101.1	241.1	19.4	81.7
Jun'24- May'25	373.3	102.6	291.4	20.6	82.0

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. Individual investors include individual domestic investors, NRIs, sole proprietorship firms and HUFs.

Distribution of trading activity by turnover

Large investors drive the turnover surge in equity cash while turnover remained skewed:

The monthly turnover in the equity cash segment rose by 22% in May 2025 to over Rs 23 lakh crore. However, the turnover composition by trading range remained broadly similar, with a slight shift towards higher-value participants. Notably, 2.4% of investors who recorded gross monthly turnover above Rs 1 crore accounted for over 90% of the total traded value during the month—up from 1.7% of such investors contributing 90% share in October 2024—highlighting the persistent skewness in turnover concentration. While overall investor participation declined to 1.1 crore in May 2025 from 1.4 crore in October 2024, the number of investors trading above Rs 1 crore increased in absolute terms. The decline was largely driven by small investors trading lower volumes. Specifically, the number of investors with trading volumes between Rs 10,000 and Rs 1 lakh dropped by 17.2 lakh, followed by a fall of 8.7 lakh investors in the below Rs 10,000 range, and a 6.6 lakh decline in those trading between Rs 1 lakh and Rs 10 lakh.

The monthly rise in turnover was primarily driven by high-value investors: those trading above Rs 10 crore accounted for 74% of the increase, while investors in the Rs 1 crore to Rs 10 crore trading range contributed another 18% of the rise. This trend highlights the growing dominance of large investors in overall equity cash market.

Table 116: Distribution of turnover by range in NSE CM segment for all investors

Turnover range	May-24		Apr-25		May-25			
	Turnover (Rs cr)	Investors (In lakh)	Turnover (Rs cr)	Investors (In lakh)	Turnover (Rs cr)	Share in turnover	Investors (In lakh)	Share in investors
<= Rs 10,000	649	41	561	37	541	0.02%	37	33%
Rs 10,000 - Rs 1 lakh	9,226	48	6,740	35	7,003	0.30%	37	33%
Rs 1 lakh - Rs 10 lakh	53,797	32	38,722	23	43,957	2%	26	23%
Rs 10 lakh - Rs 1 crore	1,68,435	11	1,28,256	8	1,57,034	7%	10	9%
Rs 1 crore - Rs 10 crore	3,20,550	2	2,56,426	2	3,32,752	14%	2	2%
> Rs 10 crore	19,15,285	0.27	14,75,553	0.20	17,91,282	77%	0.28	0.2%
Total	24,67,941	135	19,06,257	105	23,32,568	100%	112	100%

Source: NSE EPR

Notes

1. Turnover ranges are based on gross traded value i.e. buy traded value + sell traded value.
2. Investor categorization is based on gross traded value
3. Data has been provided for single side i.e. (Buy traded value + sell traded value)/2
4. Investor count is based on unique PANs that have traded during the period

Table 117: Monthly trends for distribution of turnover (Rs crore) by trading range since October 2024

Turnover range	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25
<= Rs 10,000	715	720	658	685	625	582	561	541
Rs 10,000- Rs 1 lakh	10,257	9,243	10,336	8,818	7,443	6,360	6,740	7,003
Rs 1 lakh – Rs 10 lakh	53,205	44,356	49,872	45,292	36,142	34,809	38,722	43,957
Rs 10 lakh – Rs 1 crore	1,55,008	1,29,117	1,51,256	1,37,654	1,12,578	1,20,816	1,28,256	1,57,034
Rs 1 crore – Rs 10 crore	2,97,331	2,50,533	2,98,868	2,82,973	2,29,113	2,49,636	2,56,426	3,32,752
> Rs 10 crore	18,36,582	14,82,241	16,74,840	17,36,427	14,47,325	14,62,957	14,75,553	17,91,282
Grand Total	23,53,098	19,16,210	21,85,830	22,11,851	18,33,226	18,75,160	19,06,257	23,32,568

Source: NSE EPR

Notes:

1. Turnover ranges are based on gross traded value i.e. buy traded value + sell traded value.

2. Investor categorization is based on gross traded value

3. Data has been provided for single side i.e. (Buy traded value + sell traded value)/2

Table 118: Category-wise share in turnover across turnover ranges in NSE CM segment in May'25

Turnover range	Turnover (Rs crore)	Share in turnover (%)	Client category-wise turnover share (%)					
			Corporates	DII's	Foreign investors	Individuals	Prop	Others
<= Rs 10,000	541	0.02%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rs 10,000 - Rs 1 lakh	7,003	0.30%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Rs 1 lakh - Rs 10 lakh	43,957	1.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	99.5%	0.0%	0.1%
Rs 10 lakh - Rs 1 crore	1,57,034	6.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	98.6%	0.0%	0.4%
Rs 1 crore - Rs 10 crore	3,32,752	14.3%	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%	96.7%	0.1%	0.9%
> Rs 10cr	17,91,282	76.8%	4.5%	15.6%	20.3%	17.1%	36.9%	5.5%
Total	23,32,568	100.0%	3.8%	12.0%	15.6%	35.8%	28.4%	4.4%

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. 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.

Large investors drive equity futures and options turnover during the month: Following the implementation of recent regulatory measures, the dynamics of the equity options segment have witnessed a significant shift. While the premium turnover for equity options rose over last month to just over Rs 12.5 lakh crore— it remained 19% lower as compared to October 2024. This decline coincided with a drop in investor participation, which fell from 44.3 lakh in October 2024 to 32.5 lakh in May 2025. The sharpest fall was seen in the lowest participation bracket (gross premium below Rs 10,000), where investor count declined by 4.2 lakh, followed by a 3.5 lakh decline in the Rs 10,000–Rs 1 lakh bracket. The turnover remained highly concentrated in May 2025, with just 5.4% of investors (trading above Rs 1 crore in gross premium) accounting for 88% of the total turnover, marginally lower than the 89% share of turnover held by 4.7% investors (who traded above Rs 1 crore gross premium) in October 2024. The overall increase in premium turnover during the month was primarily driven by high-value investors, with those in the Rs 10 crore and above category contributing 63% of the rise, and those trading between Rs 1 crore and Rs 10 crore contributing another 27%.

Similar to the equity options segment, the equity futures market also remained highly skewed in terms of turnover distribution. In May 2025, just 10% of investors—those trading in the highest bracket with gross turnover above Rs 10 crore—accounted for a staggering 94% of the total turnover. This marks a slight increase in concentration compared to October 2024, when 8% of investors in the same bracket contributed 94% of the turnover. The overall monthly increase in futures turnover during May was largely driven by this segment of high-value investors. Combined with trends in the options segment—where 5.4% of investors trading above Rs 1 crore premium accounted for 88% of turnover—this highlights a continuing pattern of rising market concentration among large-scale participants, even as overall investor participation in derivatives has moderated post-regulatory changes.

Table 119: Distribution of turnover by range in equity options (premium turnover) for all investors

Turnover range	May-24		Apr-25		May-25			
	Premium Turnover (Rs cr)	Investors (In lakh)	Premium Turnover (Rs cr)	Investors (In lakh)	Premium Turnover (Rs cr)	Share in turnover	Investors (In lakh)	Share in investors
<Rs 10,000	146	9	85	5	78	0.01%	4	14%
Rs 10,000-Rs 1 lakh	2,470	12	1,686	8	1,619	0.1%	8	23%
Rs 1 lakh - Rs 10 lakh	27,458	14	21,722	11	22,018	2%	11	34%
Rs 10 lakh - Rs 1 crore	1,35,110	8	1,12,902	7	1,27,343	10%	8	24%
Rs 1 crore – Rs 10 crore	2,32,405	2	1,69,547	1	2,08,868	17%	2	5%
>Rs 10 crore	10,73,812	0.1	7,98,953	0.1	8,91,467	71%	0.1	0.3%
Total	14,71,401	45	11,04,895	32	12,51,392	100%	33	100%

Source: NSE EPR

Notes:

1. Turnover ranges are based on gross premium turnover i.e. buy premium turnover + sell premium turnover
2. Investors categorization is based on gross premium turnover
3. Data has been provided for single side i.e. (Buy premium turnover + sell premium turnover)/2
4. Investor count is based on unique PANs that have traded during the period

Table 120: Monthly trends for distribution of premium turnover (Rs crore) by trading range since October 2024

Turnover range	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25
<= Rs 10,000	139	134	119	99	89	76	85	78
Rs 10,000- Rs 1 lakh	2,325	2,250	2,122	1,848	1,712	1,526	1,686	1,619
Rs 1 lakh – Rs 10 lakh	26,794	24,682	23,904	23,139	21,263	20,342	21,722	22,018
Rs 10 lakh – Rs 1 crore	1,40,212	1,15,599	1,12,874	1,22,781	1,05,817	1,04,123	1,12,902	1,27,343
Rs 1 crore – Rs 10 crore	2,51,729	1,86,452	1,82,486	1,99,912	1,55,409	1,59,090	1,69,547	2,08,868
> Rs 10 crore	11,18,225	8,29,882	7,80,360	8,82,705	6,73,764	6,84,294	7,98,953	8,91,467
Grand Total	15,39,425	11,58,998	11,01,866	12,30,482	9,58,054	9,69,451	11,04,895	12,51,392

Source: NSE EPR

Notes:

1. Turnover ranges are based on gross traded value i.e. buy traded value + sell traded value
2. Investor categorization is based on gross traded value
3. Data has been provided for single side i.e. (Buy traded value + sell traded value)/2

Table 121: Distribution of turnover and the share of investors categories in equity options in May'25

Turnover range	Premium Turnover (Rs crore)	Share in turnover (%)	Client category-wise share in premium turnover (%)					
			Corporates	DII's	Foreign investors	Individuals	Prop	Others
<= Rs 10,000	78	0.01%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Rs 10,000 - Rs 1 lakh	1,619	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	99.8%	0.0%	0.1%
Rs 1 lakh - Rs 10 lakh	22,018	2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	99.8%	0.0%	0.1%
Rs 10 lakh - Rs 1 crore	1,27,343	10%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	99.5%	0.0%	0.2%
Rs 1 crore- Rs 10 crore	2,08,868	17%	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	98.2%	0.1%	0.7%
> Rs 10cr	8,91,467	71%	2.7%	0.2%	12.4%	9.9%	72.0%	2.9%
Total	12,51,392	100%	2.1%	0.1%	8.8%	35.4%	51.3%	2.2%

Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Turnover ranges are based on gross premium turnover

2. Data has been provided for single side i.e. (Buy premium turnover + sell premium turnover)/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

Table 122: Distribution of turnover by range in equity futures market for all investors

Turnover range	May-24		Apr-25		May-25			
	Turnover (Rs cr)	Investors (In lakh)	Turnover (Rs cr)	Investors (In lakh)	Turnover (Rs cr)	Share in turnover	Investors (In lakh)	Share in investors
Rs 1 lakh - Rs 10 lakh	514	0.1	703	0.2	628	0.02%	0.2	6.5%
Rs 10 lakh - Rs 1 cr	31,300	1.5	26,660	1.2	25,750	0.7%	1.2	42.2%
Rs 1 cr – 10 cr	2,25,663	1.3	1,86,047	1.1	1,97,203	5.6%	1.2	41.4%
>Rs 10 cr	40,13,605	0.3	31,63,465	0.2	33,10,182	93.7%	0.3	9.9%
Total	42,71,082	3.4	33,76,875	2.8	35,33,763	100.0%	2.8	100.0%

Source: NSE EPR

Notes: 1. Turnover ranges are based on gross turnover i.e., buy turnover + sell turnover

2. Investors categorization is based on gross turnover

3. Data has been provided for single side i.e. (Buy turnover + sell turnover)/2

4. Investor count is based on unique PANs that have traded during the period

Table 123: Monthly trends for distribution of turnover (Rs crore) by trading range since October 2024

Turnover range	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25
Rs 1 lakh – Rs 10 lakh	733	768	753	863	812	793	703	628
Rs 10 lakh – Rs 1 crore	34,523	32,986	33,155	31,985	27,620	26,140	26,660	25,750
Rs 1 crore – Rs 10 crore	2,15,514	1,88,511	1,96,810	1,95,061	1,75,890	1,67,008	1,86,047	1,97,203
> Rs 10 crore	38,53,602	30,28,510	30,67,294	35,66,565	29,88,380	27,82,864	31,63,465	33,10,182
Grand Total	41,04,371	32,50,775	32,98,013	37,94,473	31,92,703	29,76,805	33,76,875	35,33,763

Source: NSE EPR

Notes:

1. Turnover ranges are based on gross traded value i.e. buy traded value + sell traded value

2. Investor categorization is based on gross traded value

3. Data has been provided for single side i.e. (Buy traded value + sell traded value)/2

Table 124: Distribution of turnover and the share of investors categories in equity futures in May'25

Turnover range	Turnover (Rs crore)	Share in turnover (%)	Client category-wise share in premium turnover (%)					
			Corporates	DII's	Foreign investors	Individuals	Prop	Others
Rs 1 lakh - Rs 10 lakh	628	0.02%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	99.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Rs 10 lakh - Rs 1 crore	25,750	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	98.6%	0.0%	0.5%
Rs 1 crore - Rs 10 crore	1,97,203	5.6%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	97.3%	0.1%	1.0%
> Rs 10 crore	33,10,182	93.7%	6.9%	11.4%	28.1%	13.1%	35.5%	4.9%
Total	35,33,763	100%	6.6%	10.7%	26.3%	18.4%	33.3%	4.6%

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

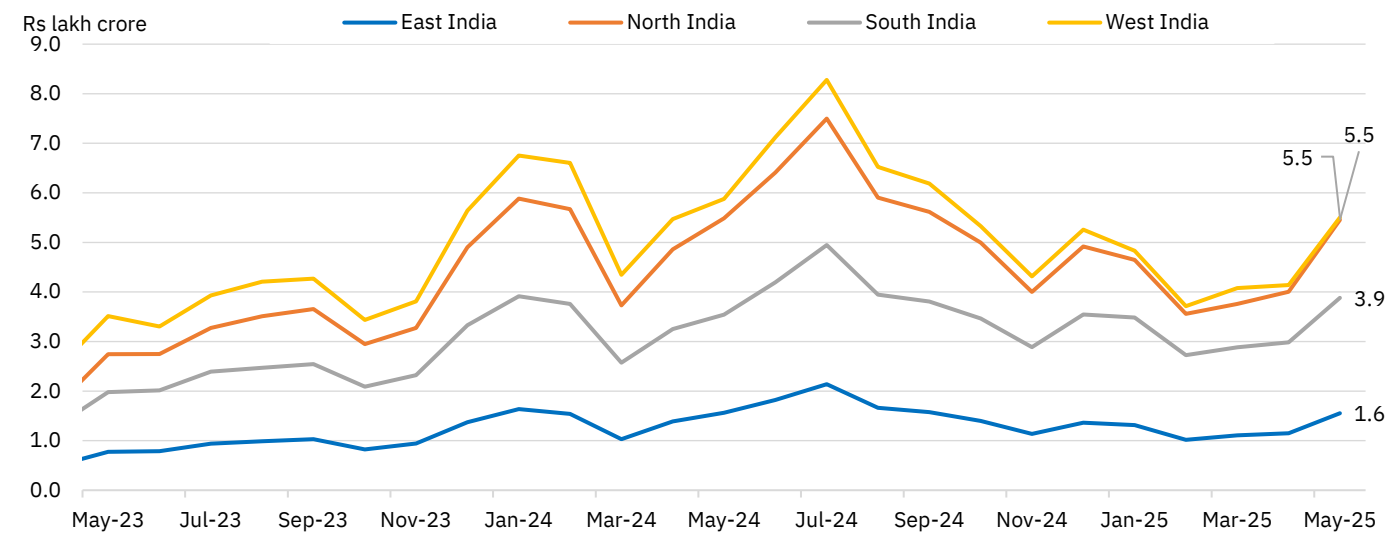
4. DIIs include Banks, Insurance companies, Mutual Funds, Domestic Financial Institution (Other than banks & insurance), Domestic Venture Capital Funds, AIFs, PMS clients, New Pension Systems and NBFC; Foreign investors include Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio Investors all categories, 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

Spatial distribution of individual investor activity in the cash market

Region-wise individual investor activity

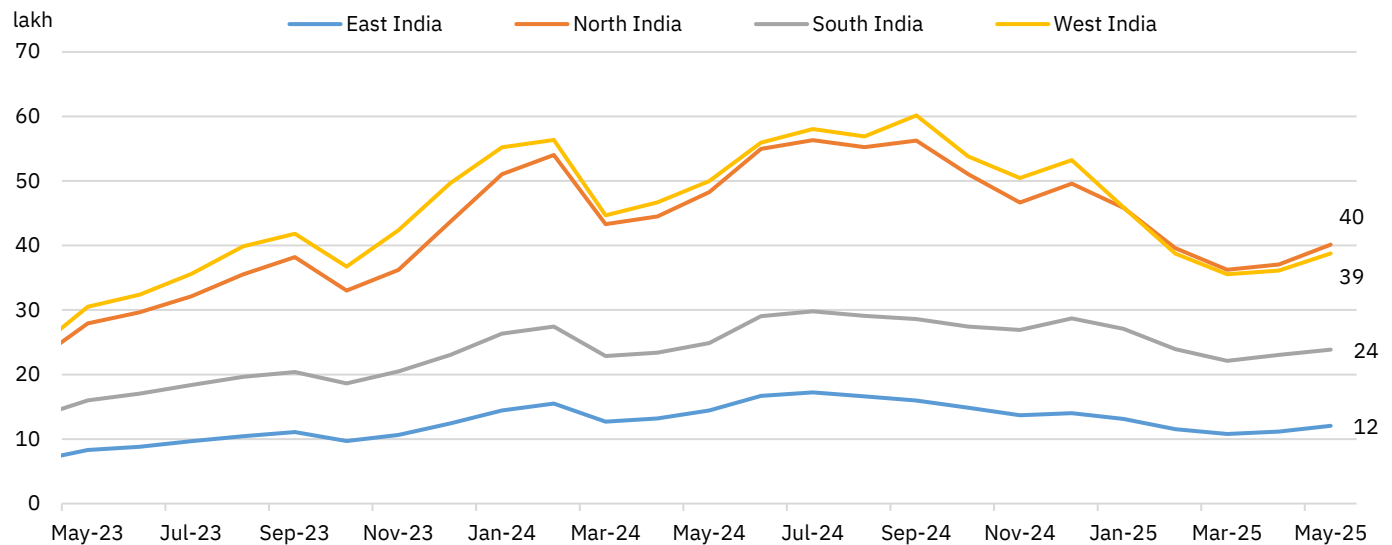
Individual investors recorded a rise in turnover and participation in May: The gross turnover of individual investors in equity cash rose for the third consecutive months to ~Rs 17 lakh crore (+33% MoM) in May 2025, reaching a five-month high. This was on the back of the rise of individual investor participation by 6.7% MoM to a four-month high of just over 1.1 crore. The Western region held a 33% share in the individuals' turnover (33% of individual investors), followed closely by the Northern region at 32.7% (34% of individual investors) during the month, while the Southern and Eastern regions held 23% (20% of individual investors) and 9% (10% of individual investors) respectively.

Figure 303: Region-wise distribution of monthly individual investors' turnover in equity cash



Source: NSE EPR. Note: Individual investors include Individual / Proprietorship firms and HUF

Figure 304: Region-wise distribution of individual investors' participation in equity cash



Source: NSE EPR. Note: Individual investors include Individual / Proprietorship firms and HUF who trade once a month

Figure 305: Region-wise share of individual investors' turnover in cash market (%)

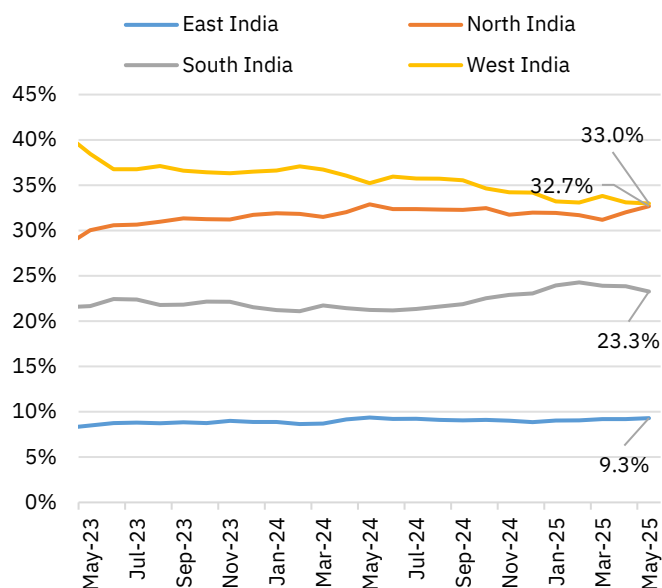
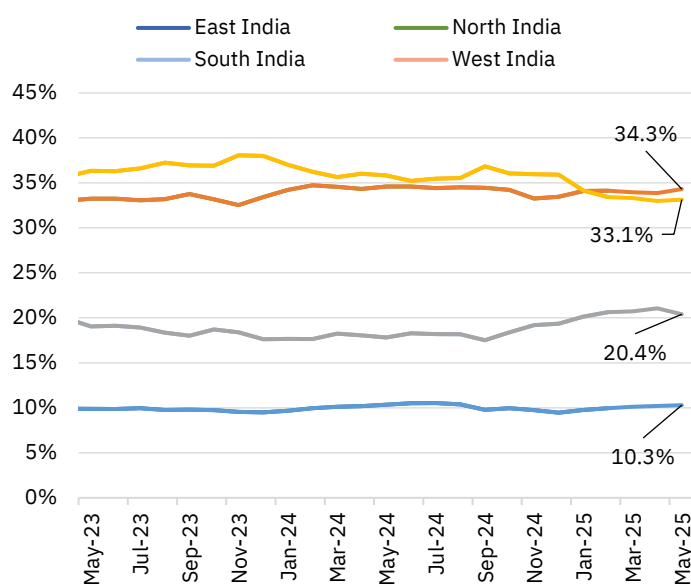


Figure 306: Region-wise share of individual investors in cash market (%)



Source: NSE EPR.

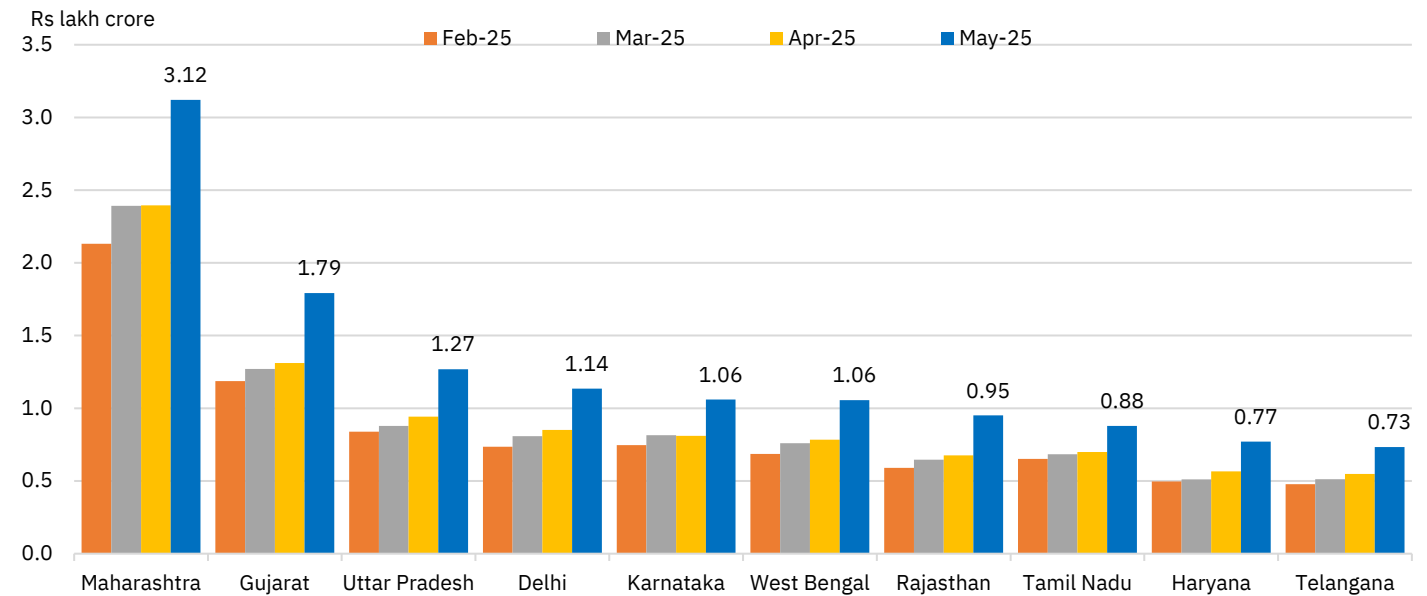
Note: Individual investors include Individual / Proprietorship firms and HUF who trade once a month

State-wise individual investor activity:

In May 2025, Maharashtra and Gujarat continued to lead in terms of individual investors' gross turnover in the equity cash segment, with a turnover of Rs 3.1 lakh crore (up 30% MoM) and Rs 1.8 lakh crore (up 37% MoM), respectively. The rankings of the other top-performing states remained broadly stable in May, barring Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu that swapped positions with each other to seventh and eighth respectively. All the top 10 states experienced a MoM increase in individual investor turnover in May 2025, led by Rajasthan and Gujarat with increments of 41% and 37%, respectively.

In terms of individual investor participation (number of individual investors who traded at least once a month), Maharashtra held 17% share (20.2 lakh investors, up 3% MoM), followed by Gujarat at 12% (13.6 lakh investors, up 14% MoM), and Uttar Pradesh at 9.7% (11.4 lakh investors, up 7% MoM). Notably, these three states accounted for nearly 39% of the individual investors who traded in May 2025, while the top 10 states accounted for nearly 75%.

Figure 307: Top 10 states based on turnover of individual investors in equity cash



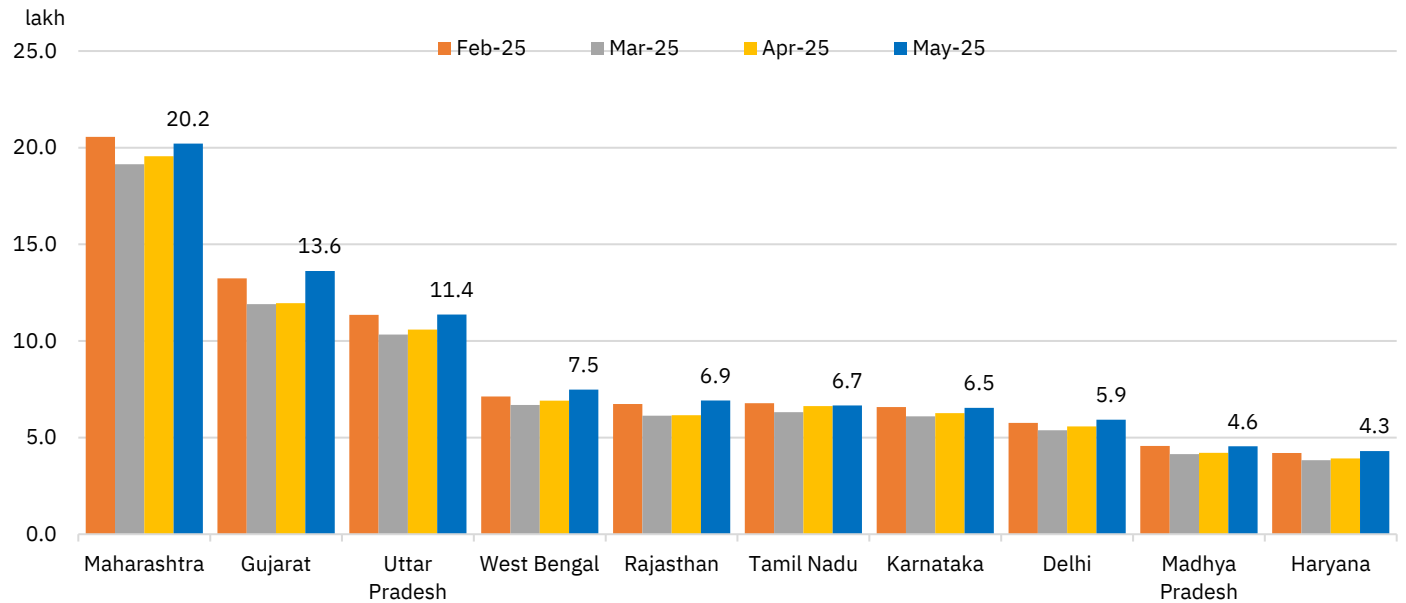
Source: NSE EPR

Note:

1. Individual investors include Individual / Proprietorship firms and HUF

2. The top ten states are chosen based on last month's data

Figure 308: Top 10 states based on individual investors' participation in equity cash



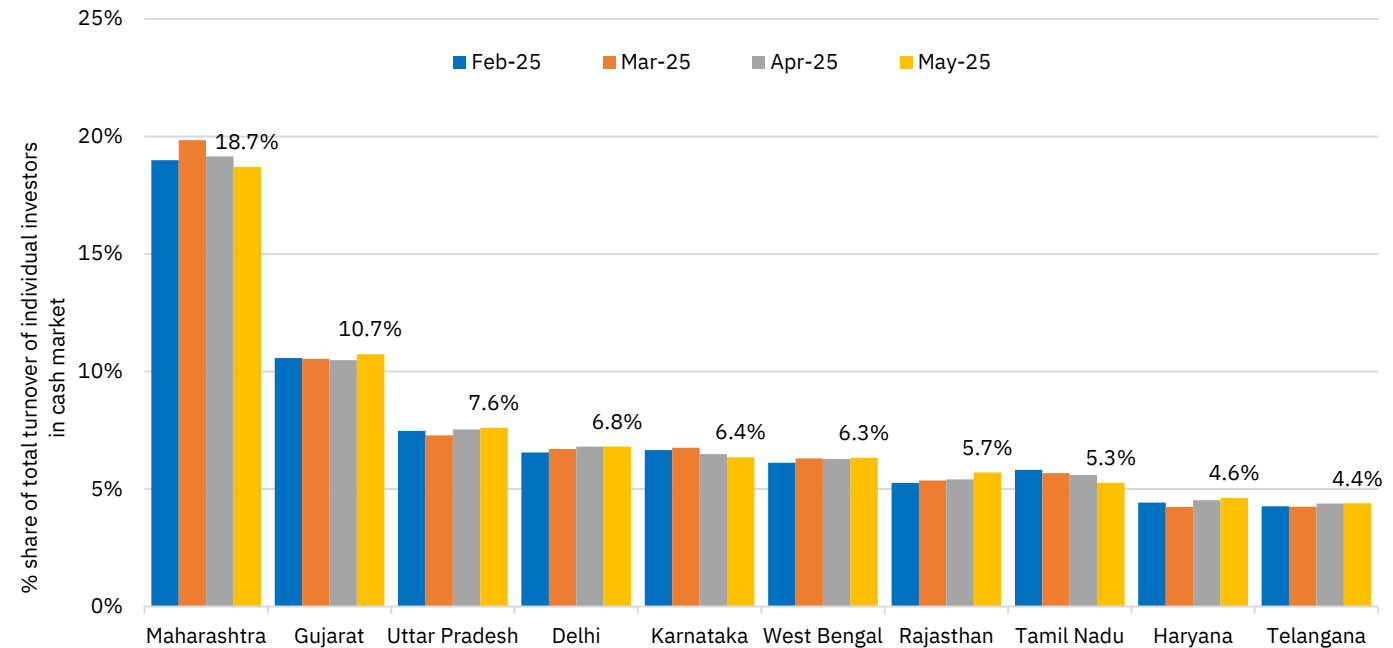
Source: NSE EPR

Note:

1. Individual investors include Individual / Proprietorship firms and HUF

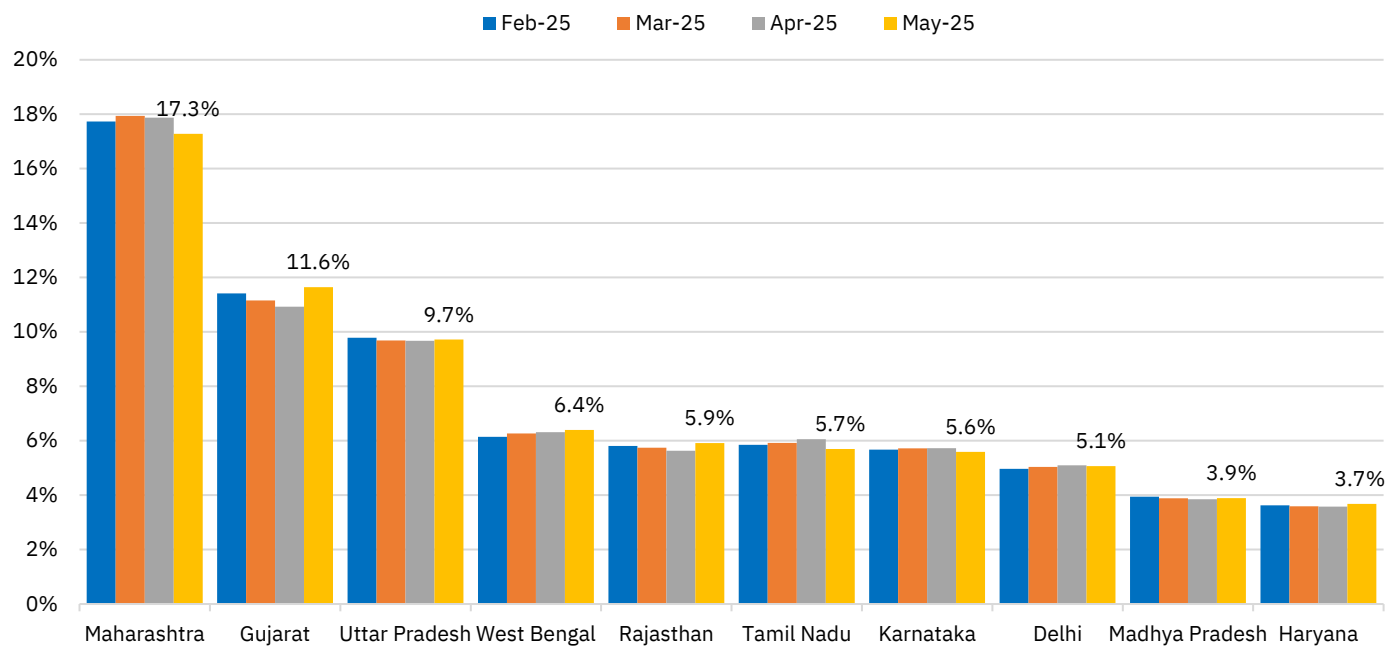
2. The top ten states are chosen based on last month's data

Figure 309: 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.

Figure 310: Share of the top 10 states based on the number of individual investors that traded in the cash market



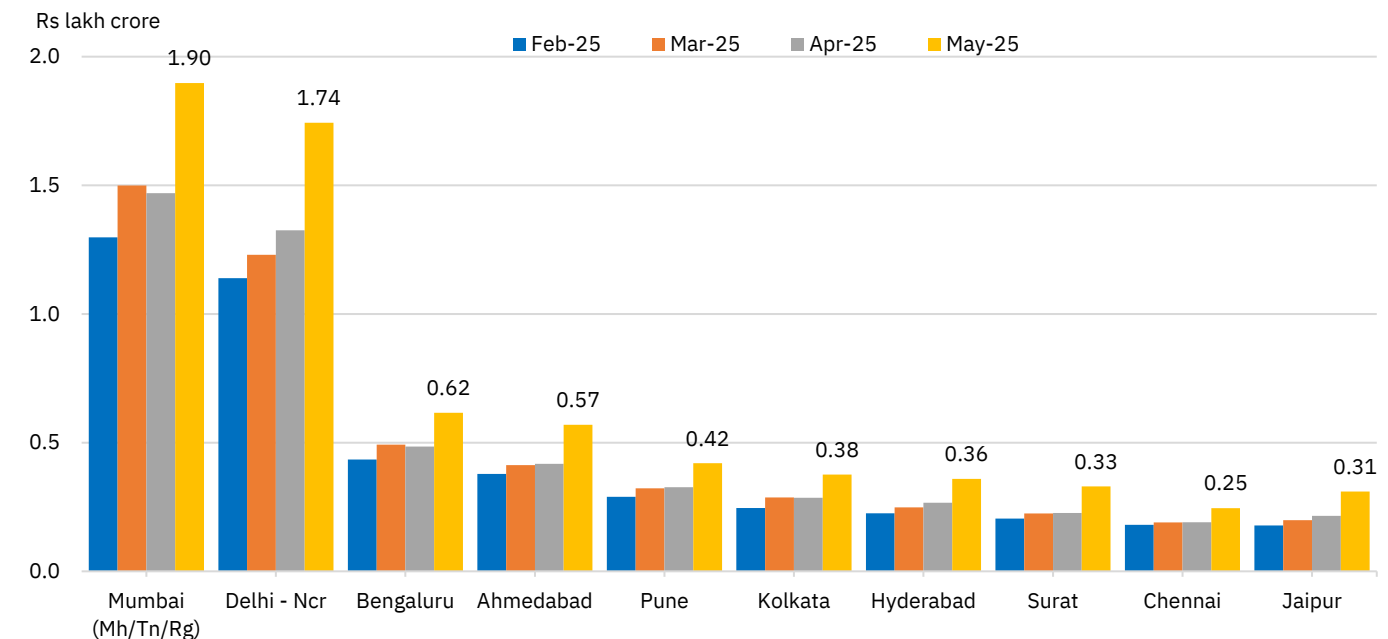
Source: NSE EPR. Note: Individual investors include Individual / Proprietorship firms and HUF. The top ten states are chosen based on last month's data.

District-wise individual investor activity:

In May 2025, Mumbai continued to lead among districts in terms of individual investor turnover, recording Rs 1.9 lakh crore (up 29% MoM)—representing 11.4% share. Delhi followed closely with Rs 1.7 lakh crore turnover, up 32% MoM, accounting for a 10.4% share. Notably, the top ten districts saw a MoM increment in turnover from individual investors during this period, with Surat (up 45% MoM) and Jaipur (up 44% MoM) experiencing the highest expansion. Mumbai, and Delhi retained the top two positions in

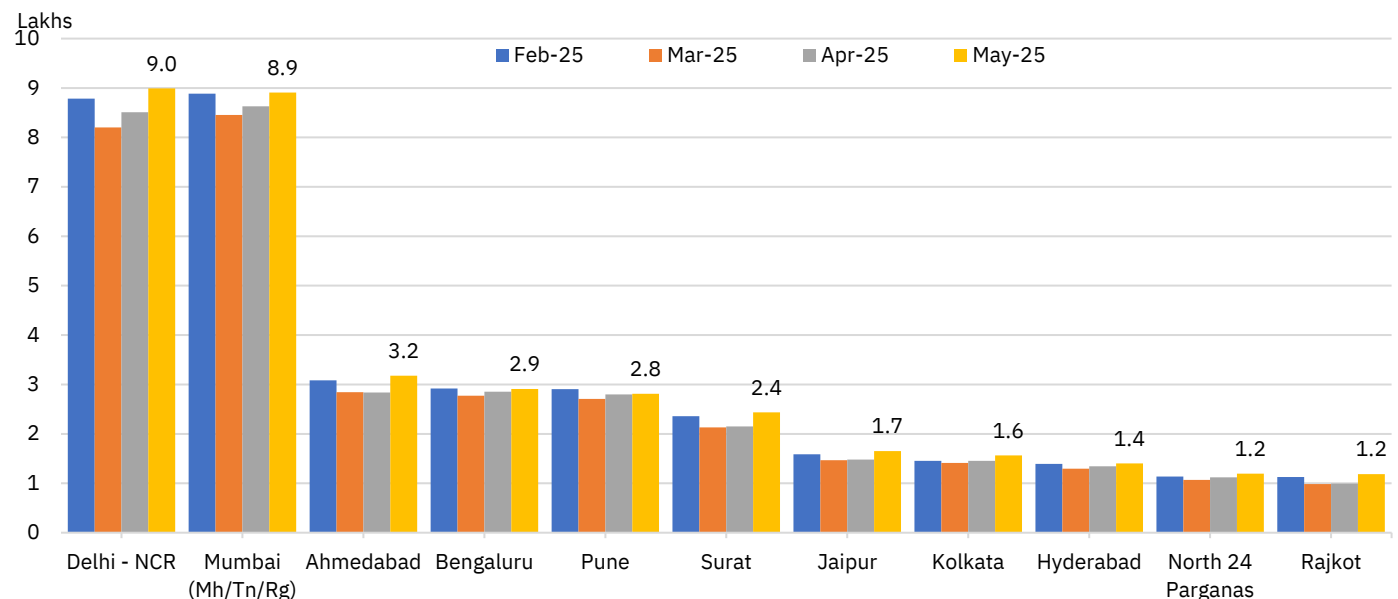
terms of individual investor participation as well, comprising 15.3% share in the number of individuals who traded in the month, even as the turnover contribution is much higher at 21.8%. Ahmedabad stood at a distant third with a 2.7% share in individual investor partition, but with a marginally higher share in turnover of 3.4%. Bengaluru, which ranked third in terms of individuals' turnover, was fourth in terms of participation with a 2.5% share. Interestingly, a substantial portion of trading activity is concentrated in the top five districts, which account for 31.4% of the total turnover by individual investors. However, these districts represent a much lower (22.9%) share of the total individual investors who traded during the month.

Figure 311: Top 10 districts based on cash equity turnover of individual investors



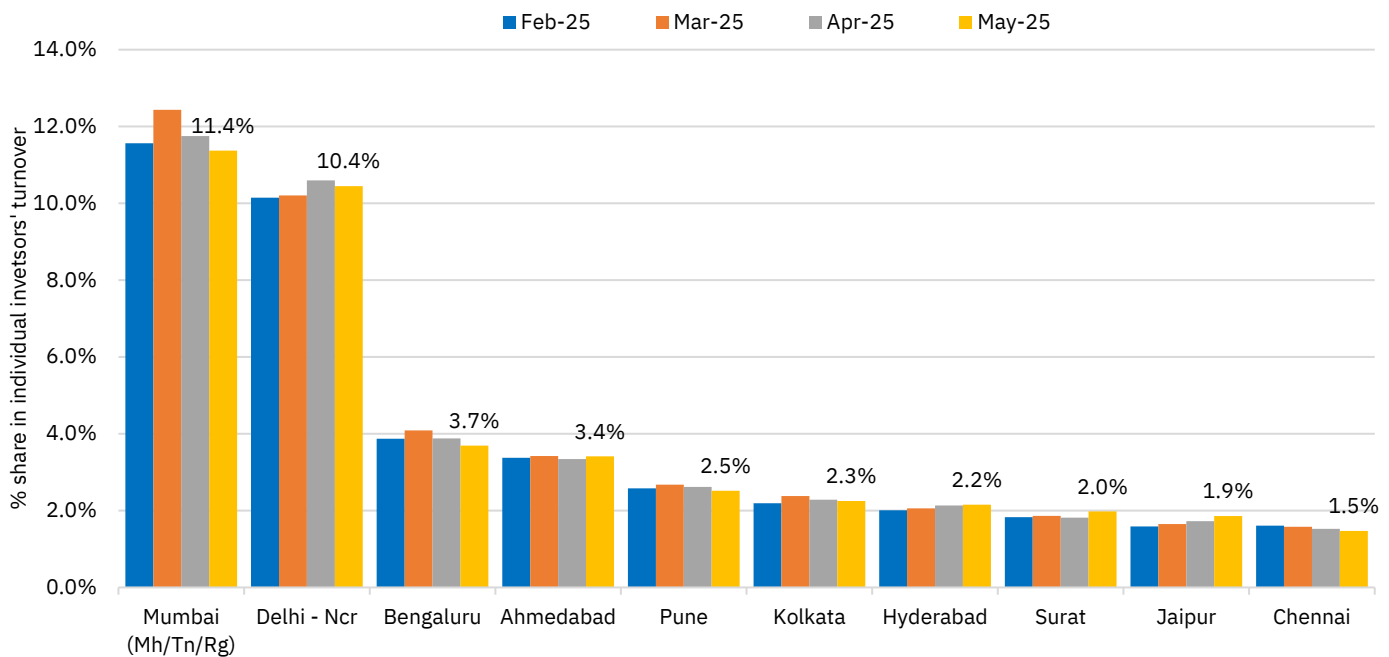
Source: NSE EPR. Note: 1. Mumbai includes Mumbai (MH/TN/RG); 2. Individual investors include Individual / Proprietorship firms and HUF. The top ten districts are chosen based on last month's data.

Figure 312: Top 10 districts based on individual investors participation in the equity cash market



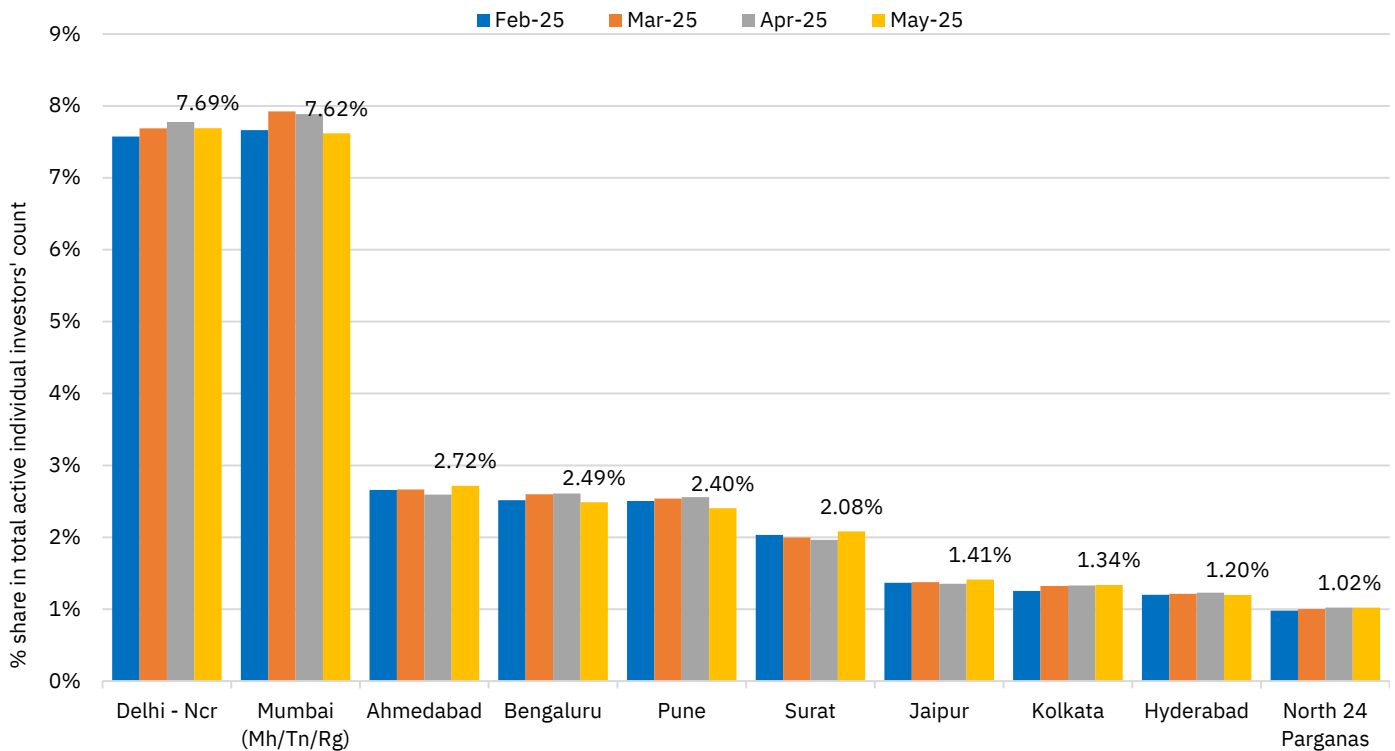
Source: NSE EPR. Note: 1. Mumbai includes Mumbai (MH/TN/RG); 2. Individual investors include Individual / Proprietorship firms and HUF. The top ten districts are chosen based on last month's data.

Figure 313: 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 314: 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 companies during the month

The overall turnover in NSE's Capital Market segment increased by 22.4% MoM in May 2025. Notably, the share of the top 10 scrips rose by 4pp to 16.5%, indicating a stronger concentration in trading activity. BSE Ltd. emerged as the most traded stock on the NSE with a 42.5% MoM increase in turnover, replacing HDFC Bank, with the latter recording 17.6% MoM decline in turnover. Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited and Bharti Airtel Limited posted significant MoM increases of 103.6% and 82.9% respectively. Incidentally, HDFC Bank and Reliance Industries were the only two stocks in the top 10 stocks that witnessed a decline in turnover in the month of May. Three new entrants – Eternal Ltd., Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd. and Cochin Shipyard Ltd – made it to the list of top 10 traded stocks in May 2025, each registering triple-digit growth in turnover. These additions contributed notably to the overall rise in turnover among the top 10 scrips, which collectively saw a 61.6% MoM increase.

Table 125: Top 10 traded companies in NSE CM segment in May 2025

Securities (Rs Cr)	May-25	Apr-25	%Change
BSE Limited	55,656	39,053	42.5
Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited	47,545	23,361	103.5
Bharti Airtel Limited	42,644	23,317	82.9
HDFC Bank Limited	41,275	50,094	(17.6)
Eternal Limited	35,195	12,647	178.3
Reliance Industries Limited	33,779	37,906	(10.9)
Hindustan Aeronautics Limited	32,818	19,968	64.4
Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited	31,869	10,454	204.9
Cochin Shipyard Limited	31,652	6,642	376.5
ITC Limited	30,996	13,774	125.0
Top 10 scrips turnover	3,83,428	2,37,216	61.6
Total turnover	2,332,568	1,906,257	22.4
% share of Top 10 scrips	16.4	12.4	4.0pp

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate negative numbers.

2. The scrip-wise turnover data for the previous month is based on the current month's top 10 scrips.

3. NM means not measurable.

The share of top 10 scrips in the stock futures segment remained stable at 20.4% in May 2025, reflecting a marginal rise of 0.1pp from the previous month. Both the total turnover and the top 10 scrips' turnover registered moderate growth, increasing by 3.1% MoM and 2.7% MoM respectively. HDFC Bank, Reliance Industries and ICICI Bank continued to dominate as the top three most actively traded stocks futures, although all three witnessed a decline in turnover. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. and Bharat Electronics Ltd. posted strong MoM gains of 69.1% and 91.3% respectively. BSE Ltd. and Bharati Airtel Ltd. saw a notable increase in trading. In contrast, Infosys Ltd. recorded the steepest fall in turnover among the top 10, down 22.8% MoM, while Bajaj Finance Ltd. also declined 20.7%, resulting in a drop in their ranking.

The premium turnover for the top 10 securities among stock options increased by 19.6% MoM, reaching approximately Rs 43,878 crore in May 2025, outpacing the overall premium turnover growth of 8.2%. The share of the top 10 scrips in the total premium

turnover also expanded 2.5pp rising to 26.5%. BSE Ltd. emerged as the most traded stock, recording a 53.4% rise in premium turnover, overtaking Reliance Industries which was the top traded stock in the options segment in the previous month. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bharat Electronics Ltd. and Tata Motors posted strong gains, with Bharat Electronics leading the chart with a 176% MoM jump. HDFC Bank and Bajaj Finance which were among the top 4 stocks in the previous month, experienced significant declines in the month of May.

Table 126: Top 10 traded companies in stock futures segment in May 2025

Securities (Rs Cr)	May-25	Apr-25	%Change
HDFC Bank Limited	91,191	105,057	(13.2)
Reliance Industries Limited	72,204	77,023	(6.3)
ICICI Bank Limited	69,253	73,395	(5.6)
State Bank of India	50,353	47,997	4.9
Hindustan Aeronautics Limited	46,643	27,578	69.1
Bajaj Finance Limited	46,415	58,529	(20.7)
Bharti Airtel Limited	46,405	41,077	13.0
Bharat Electronics Limited	46,325	24,212	91.3
BSE Limited	44,057	28,473	54.7
Infosys Limited	43,954	56,906	(22.8)
Top 10 scrips turnover	5,56,801	5,40,247	3.1
Total turnover	27,31,553	26,60,015	2.7
% share of Top 10 scrips	20.4	20.3	0.1pp

Source: NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets indicate negative numbers.

2. The scrip-wise turnover data for the previous month is based on the current month's top 10 scrips.

Table 127: Top 10 traded companies (premium turnover) in stock options in May 2025

Securities (Rs Cr)	May-25	Apr-25	%Change
BSE Limited	7,425	4,841	53.4
Hindustan Aeronautics Limited	7,183	3,184	125.6
Bharat Electronics Limited	5,039	1,826	176.0
Reliance Industries Limited	4,781	5,830	(18.0)
Tata Motors Limited	3,728	3,083	20.9
Dixon Technologies (India) Limited	3,689	3,901	(5.4)
State Bank of India	3,315	3,123	6.1
HDFC Bank Limited	3,012	4,218	(28.6)
Bajaj Finance Limited	2,931	4,148	(29.3)
Indusind Bank Limited	2,775	2,534	9.5
Top 10 scrips premium turnover	43,878	36,688	19.6
Total premium turnover	1,65,481	1,52,925	8.2
% share of Top 10 scrips	26.5	24.0	2.5pp

Source: NSE EPR.

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate negative numbers.

2. The scrip-wise turnover data for the previous month is based on the current month's top 10 scrips.

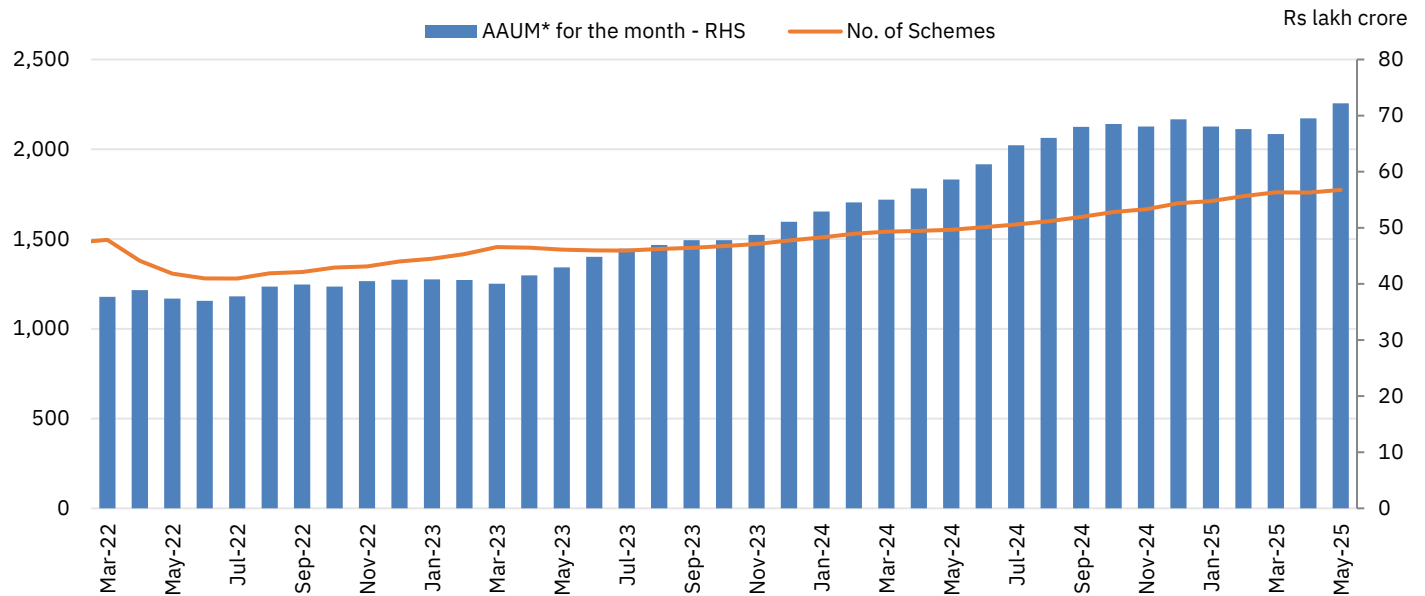
Investment through mutual funds in India

Average Assets Under Management (AAUM) crossed Rs 72 lakh crore mark...: Building on the momentum from previous months, the AAUM surpassed all-time highs for the second consecutive month, registering a robust 23.2% YoY increase (~4% MoM) to reach Rs 72.2 lakh crore by May-end. This sustained growth followed a strong equity market rebound in Apr'25 and was reinforced in May'25 by positive developments including the anticipated resolution of US-China tariff disputes, market expectations of monetary policy easing, and better-than-expected corporate earnings. The prolonged market rally, supported by steady SIP inflows, underpinned the robust expansion in AAUM.

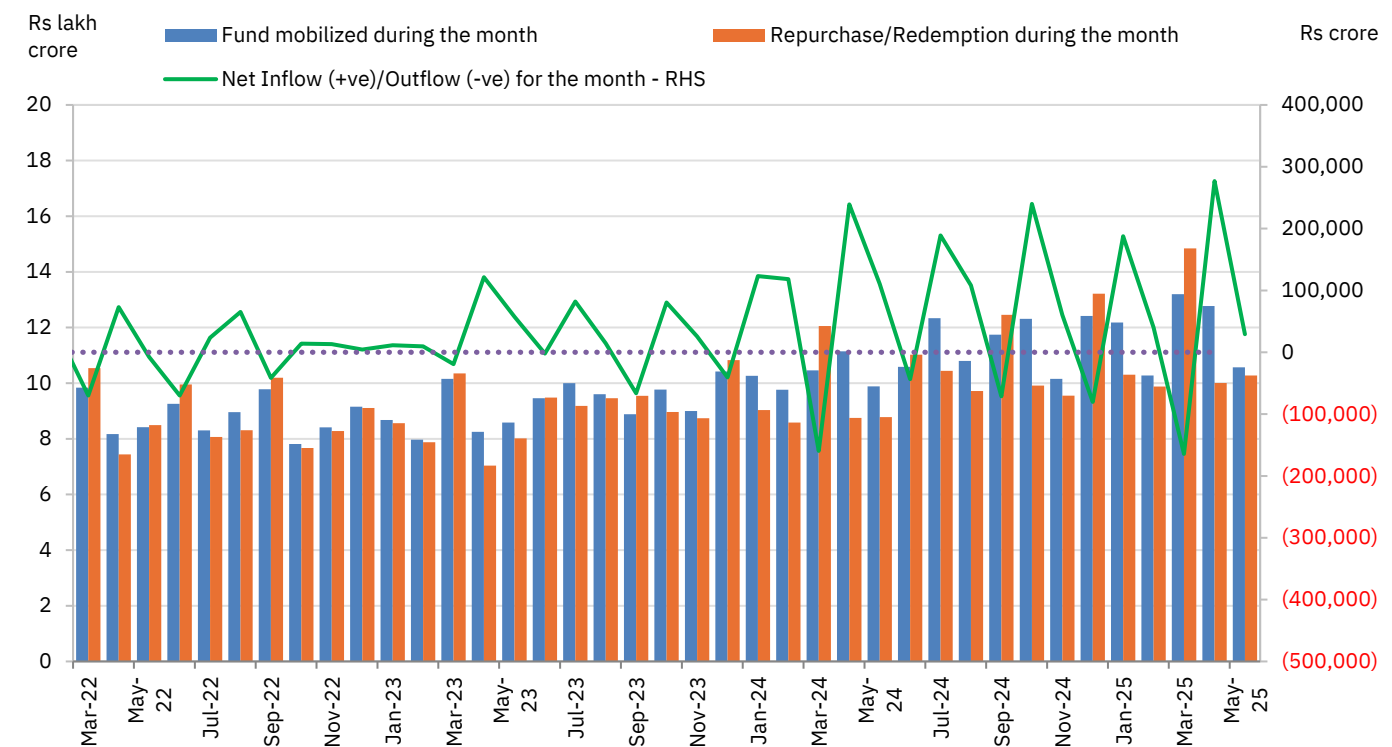
In terms of fund flows, net inflows remained positive for the second consecutive month, totalling Rs 29,108 crore in May'25, albeit significantly lower than the Rs 2.8 lakh crore recorded in Apr'25. While both gross fund mobilization and redemptions witnessed a slowdown compared to the previous month, mobilization continued to outpace redemptions, resulting in sustained net positive flows.

In terms of scheme composition, the total number of mutual fund schemes rose marginally from 1,758 in Apr'25 to 1,774 in May'25, the highest number in the past 58 months. Of the total, 1,675 were open-ended schemes, accounting for the bulk of the industry's AAUM at Rs ~72 lakh crore. Closed-ended schemes stood at 95 with an AAUM of Rs 25,918.6 crore, while interval schemes totalled 4 with an AAUM of Rs 78.5 crore as of May'25. Although the mutual fund industry reported overall positive net inflows during the month, this was primarily driven by open-ended schemes. In contrast, both closed-ended and interval schemes witnessed net outflows in May'25.

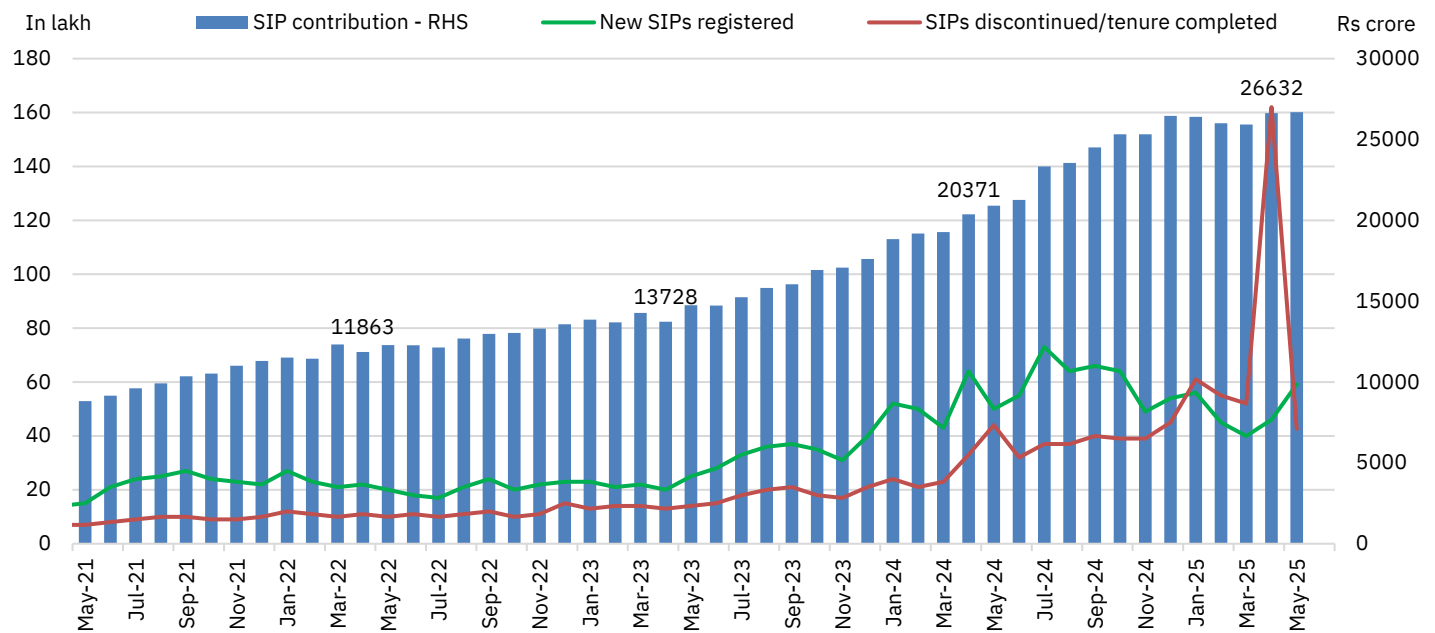
...Supported by steady SIP inflows: SIP inflows broke their previous all-time high, registering Rs 26,688 crore in May'25, taking the SIP AUM to Rs 14.6 lakh crore, up 5.2% MoM and 26.8% YoY. This surge is driven both by mark-to-market gains and the continued preference for SIPs as an investment vehicle among retail investors. Notably, the number of outstanding SIP accounts rose marginally from 889 lakh in Apr'25 to approximately 905.6 lakh in May'25, reversing the decline seen in prior months. New SIP registrations totalled 59 lakh in May'25, a slight increase from Apr'25, while SIP discontinuations dropped sharply to 42.7 lakh. This led to a significant decline in the SIP stoppage ratio from 352 in Apr'25 to just 72 in May'25 reflecting renewed investor confidence amid the ongoing market recovery.

Figure 315: Monthly trend of total MF schemes and average AUM


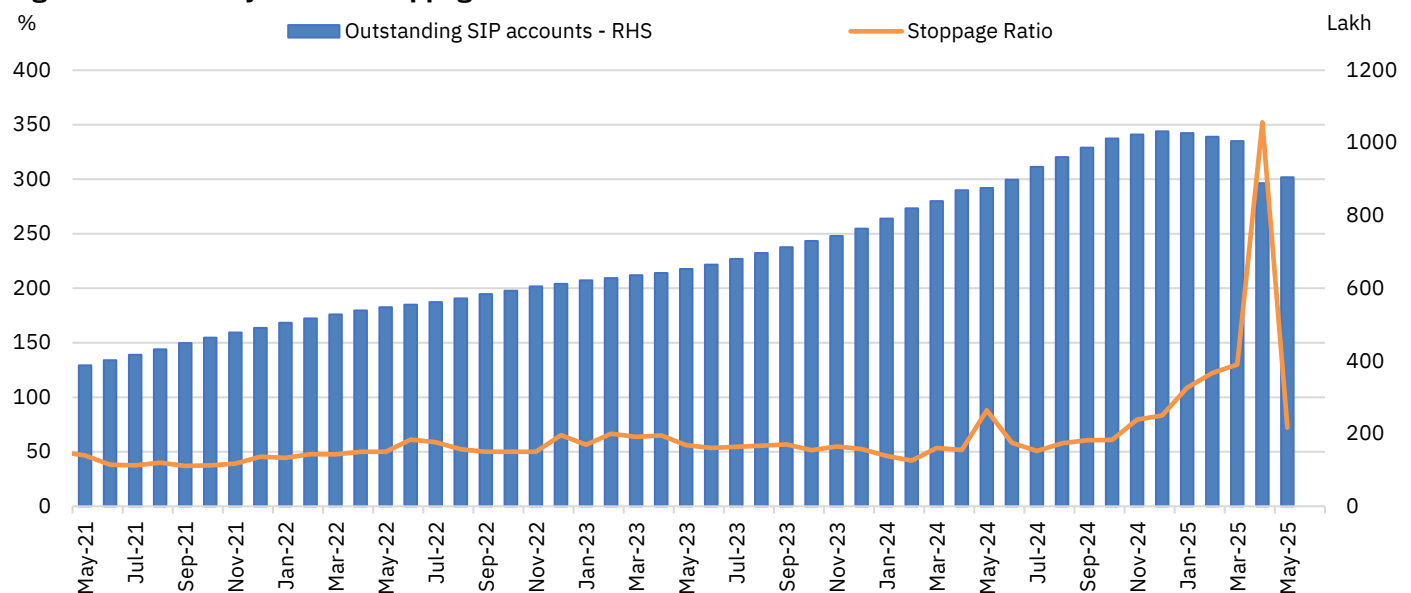
Source: AMFI, NSE EPR. *AAUM-Average Assets under Management.

Figure 316: Monthly trend of total investment through mutual funds


Source: AMFI, NSE EPR.

Figure 317: Monthly trend of total investment through mutual funds


Source: AMFI, NSE EPR.

Figure 318: Monthly trend of stoppage ratio


Source: AMFI, NSE EPR.

Equity AAUM surged to over Rs 40 lakh crore in May'25: Equity mutual fund AAUM crossed the Rs 40 lakh crore milestone for the first time in May'25, registering a 25.7% YoY (5.7% MoM) growth from Rs 38 lakh crore in Apr'25, driven by a strong sustained market rebound, and SIP inflows. In parallel, debt fund AAUM recorded a marginal MoM increase of 10 basis points to Rs 20.3 lakh crore. The overall rise in AAUM was further supported by net inflows of Rs 29,108 crore during the month. As a result, equity assets now constitute ~56% of total industry AAUM, the highest proportion in the past five months, while debt funds represent 28.1%, the lowest share over the same period. Meanwhile, hybrid funds remained stable at 13.8%, and the share of other categories was unchanged at 2.2%, mirroring Apr'25 levels.

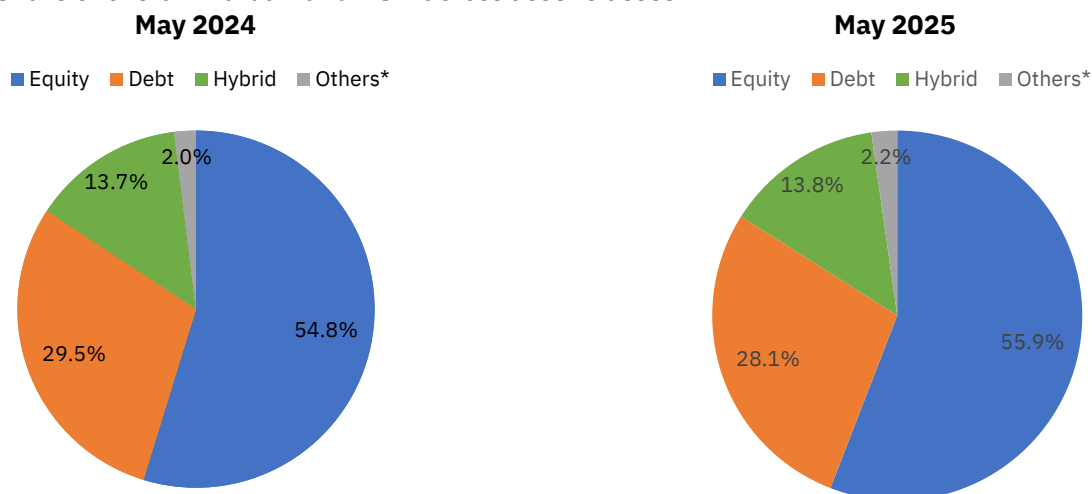
In May'25, active funds accounted for Rs 49.6 lakh crore, representing 69% of the total AAUM, while passive funds stood at Rs 11 lakh crore, or 15% of the total AAUM, with these proportions remaining largely unchanged from previous months. On a sequential basis, active funds grew by 3.6%, rising from Rs ~48 lakh crore in Apr'25 to Rs 49.6 lakh crore in May'25, whereas passive funds recorded a higher growth rate of 4.8%, increasing from Rs 10.5 lakh crore to Rs 11 lakh crore over the same period. Notably, the AAUM for both active and passive funds reached their highest levels in the past 21 months, a surge primarily driven by the market rebound and robust SIP inflows.

Table 128: Monthly trend of average AUM of mutual funds across categories

Rs crore	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	% share
Total MF AUM	6,932,959	6,804,761	6,758,305	6,670,186	6,949,894	7,218,274	100.0
Equity	3,937,140	3,794,692	3,682,862	3,665,578	3,815,038	4,033,951	55.9
Active	3,094,558	2,982,602	2,881,576	2,861,058	2,972,197	3,138,920	43.5
Passive	842,582	812,090	801,286	804,519	842,841	895,031	12.4
Index funds	167,007	163,120	161,751	162,831	171,051	183,018	2.5
Domestic	161,408	157,497	156,031	157,595	166,260	177,849	2.5
International	5,599	5,623	5,720	5,236	4,791	5,170	0.1
ETFs	675,575	648,970	639,535	641,688	671,791	712,012	9.9
Domestic	661,823	635,154	625,257	628,603	659,645	698,446	9.7
International	13,751	13,816	14,278	13,086	12,145	13,567	0.2
Debt	1,923,318	1,941,067	1,998,528	1,926,789	2,026,969	2,029,000	28.1
Active	1,720,621	1,737,435	1,792,608	1,719,147	1,817,395	1,820,887	25.2
Passive	202,697	203,631	205,920	207,642	209,574	208,113	2.9
Index funds	106,564	107,597	109,060	110,293	111,427	110,203	1.5
ETFs	96,133	96,034	96,860	97,350	98,147	97,910	1.4
Hybrid	931,530	925,368	925,576	926,103	952,905	993,013	13.8
Others*	140,970	143,634	151,340	151,717	154,982	162,311	2.2

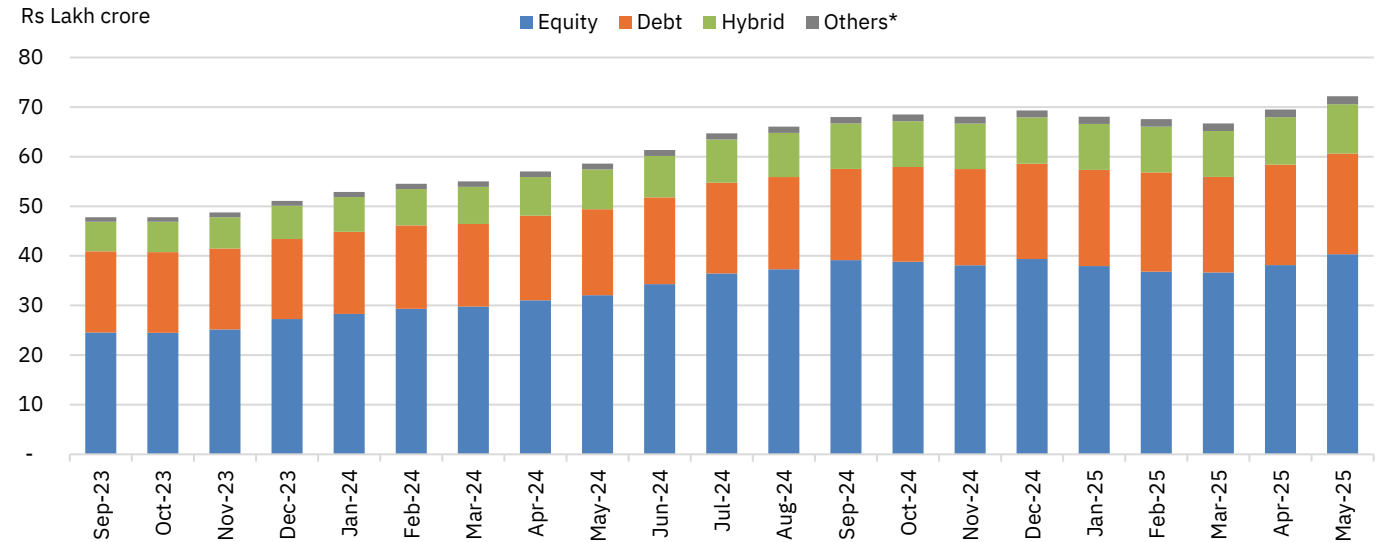
Source: AMIF, NSE EPR. *Others include Gold and silver ETFs, other ETFs and index funds, solution-oriented schemes, interval schemes, FoFs investing overseas in active and passive funds.

Figure 319: Share of overall mutual fund AUM across asset classes



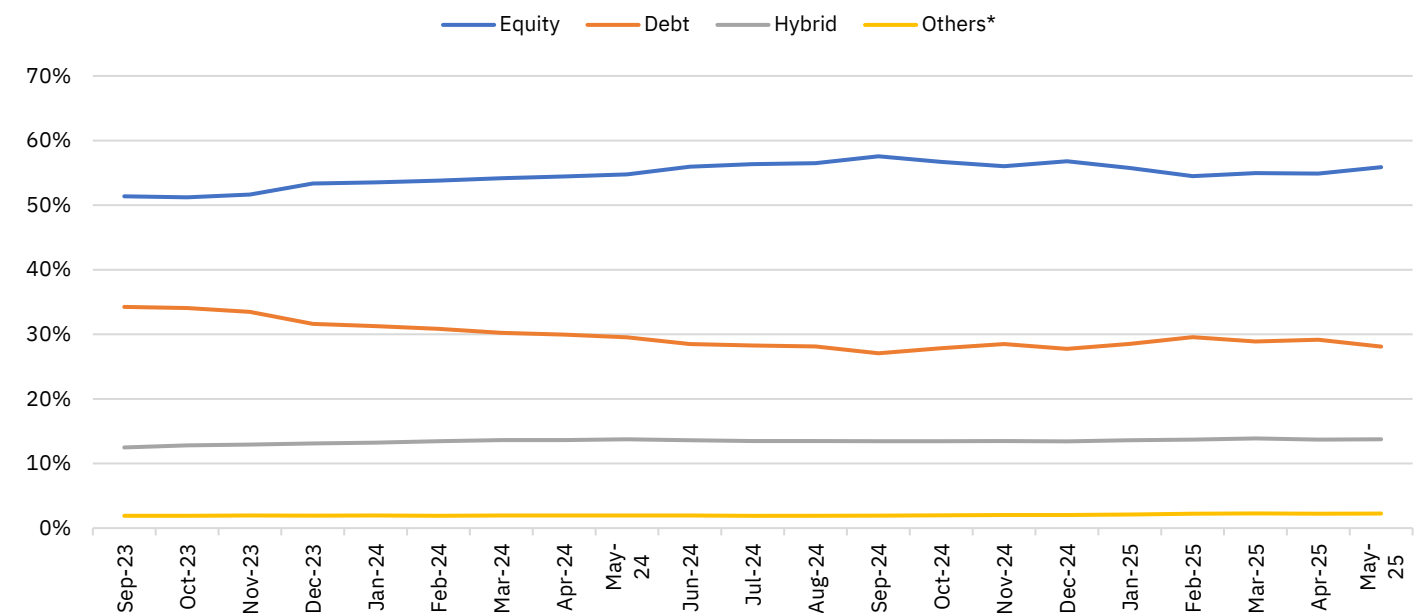
Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, AMFI, NSE EPR

Note: Equity and debt funds include both actively and passively managed funds. Others include Index funds, ETFs, solution-oriented schemes, interval schemes, fund of funds investing overseas in active and passive funds.

Figure 320: Category-wise mutual fund AUM split*


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, AMFI, NSE EPR.

Equity and debt funds include both actively and passively managed funds. *Others include Index funds, ETFs, solution-oriented schemes, interval schemes, fund of funds investing overseas in active and passive funds.

Figure 321: Category-wise share in mutual fund AUM*


Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, AMFI, NSE EPR.

Equity and debt funds include both actively and passively managed funds. *Others include Index funds, ETFs, solution-oriented schemes, interval schemes, fund of funds investing overseas in active and passive funds.

Passive funds AUM²⁶ rose to a record-high in May'25: Passive funds AUM increased from Rs 11.6 lakh crore in Apr'25 to over Rs 12 lakh crore in May'25, exhibiting a growth of ~5% MoM, buoyed by a broad-based market recovery. International equity-oriented ETFs emerged as the fastest-growing segment, registering a sharp 11.7% surge in AUM from Rs 12,145 crore in Apr'25 to Rs 13,567 crore May'25, partly attributed to strong outperformance of the US and emerging markets. This was closely followed by Fund of

²⁶ Includes domestic and international equity index funds and ETFs, domestic debt index funds and ETFs, gold and silver ETFs, fund of fund investing overseas and other index funds and ETFs.

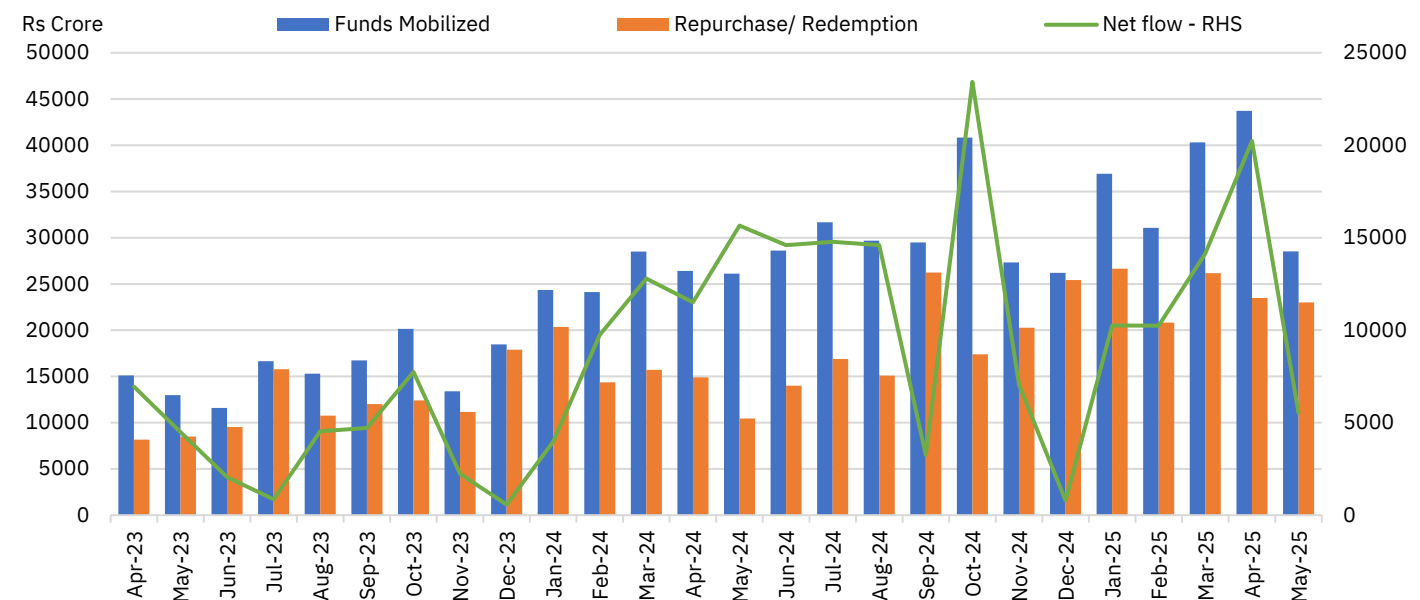
funds (FoFs) investing in overseas active funds, which posted a strong 10% increase to Rs 18,482 crore, underscoring growing investor interest in global diversification.

Among commodities, Silver ETFs AUM outperformed Gold ETFs, clocking an ~8% rise in May'25 compared to gold's modest 2.5% gain, as geopolitical tensions fuelled demand for safe-haven assets. Notably, four schemes that saw AUM decline in Apr'25 rebounded with positive growth in May'25, while only three Debt-oriented index funds and ETFs registered a contraction largely due to mark-to-market effects.

In terms of fund mobilisation, passive funds witnessed a sharp decline in May'25, raising Rs 28,520 crore down 34.8% MoM from Rs 43,720 crore in Apr'25 reversing a three-month streak of rising inflows. Redemptions also eased marginally, declining 2% from Rs 23,490 crore in Apr'25 to Rs 22,994 crore in May'25. As a result, net inflows into passive funds dropped significantly to Rs 5,526 crore in May'25, from Rs 20,229.5 crore in Apr'25.

Among the 13 passive fund categories, domestic equity-oriented ETFs led with the highest inflows of Rs 4,227 crore, followed by domestic equity-oriented index funds with Rs 3,058 crore in May'25. Gold ETFs reversed their minor outflow of Rs 5.8 crore in Apr'25 to positive inflows of ~Rs 292 crore in May'25, while Silver ETFs continued their positive run with ~Rs 854 crore in inflows. Notably, Income/debt-oriented ETFs, which saw the second-highest inflow in Apr'25, registered a net outflow of Rs 994 crore in May'25, reflecting shifting investor sentiment. Overall, six out of 13 passive fund categories recorded net inflows during the month, with Domestic ETFs and Index funds accounting for the bulk of the positive momentum.

Figure 322: Monthly trend of average AUM of passive mutual funds across categories



Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, AMFI, NSE EPR.

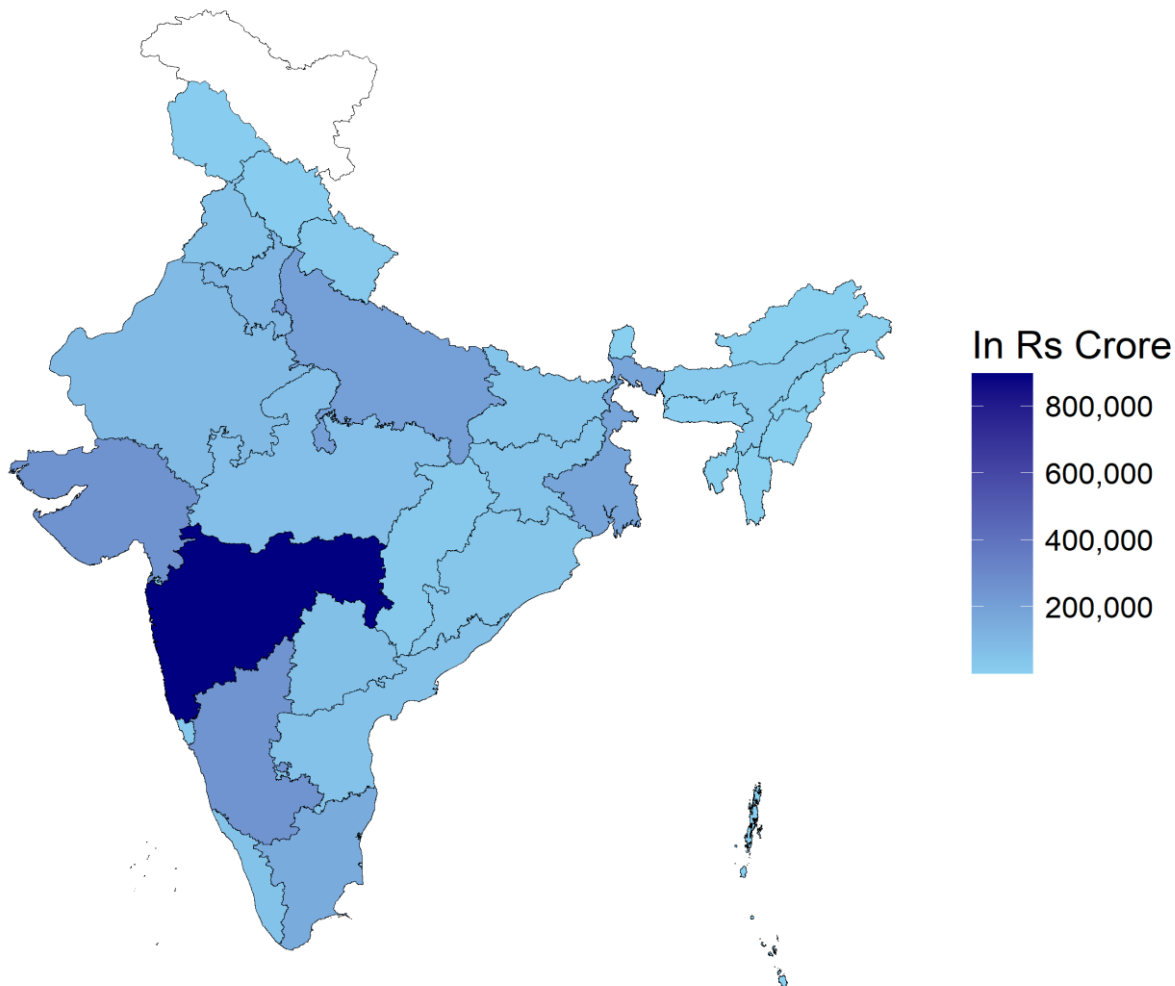
Equity AUM remains geographically concentrated, despite surge in the market: equity AUM remained heavily concentrated in a handful of states, with the top five Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Delhi, and Uttar Pradesh accounting for 59.4% of total equity AUM in May 2025, largely unchanged from the previous month. Maharashtra continued to lead with a dominant 28.9% share, followed by Gujarat (8.2%), Karnataka (8.1%), Delhi (7.7%), and Uttar Pradesh (6.5%). Beyond the top five, only three other states - West

Bengal, Tamil Nadu, and Haryana individually surpassed the 3% mark in national equity AUM. In sharp contrast, as many as 19 states each accounted for less than 1%, underscoring a highly skewed distribution of investor assets.

Despite this concentration, equity AUM grew across the board on both a sequential and YoY basis except Lakshadweep. On sequential basis, even regions that had previously registered negative growth, such as Manipur and Lakshadweep, posted gains in May'25. Among all states, Nagaland stood out with the highest YoY growth surging by 156% (86.4% MoM) from Rs 1,413 crore in Apr'25 to Rs 2,633 crore in May'25.

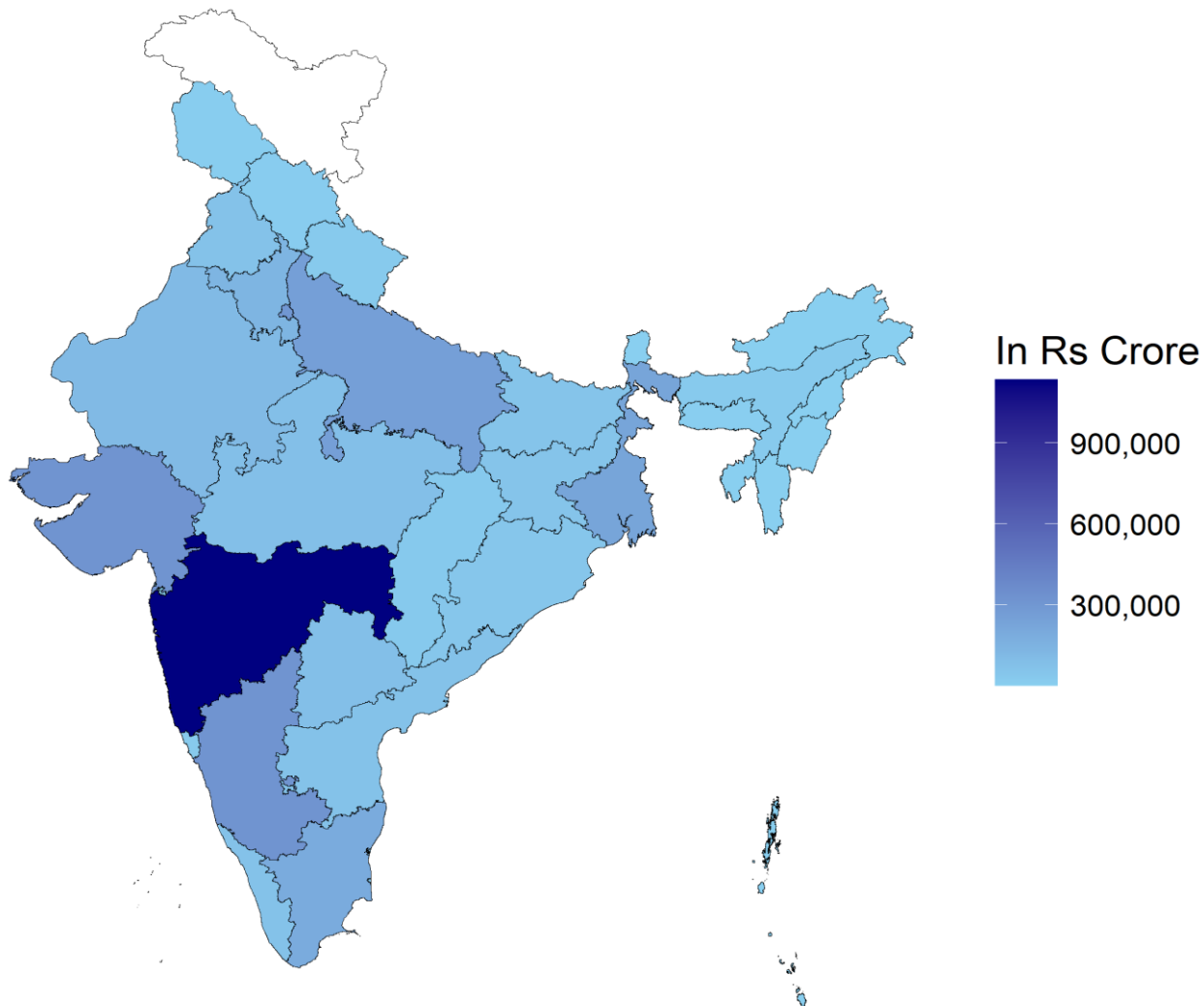
Notably, the largest contributing states saw comparatively modest YoY growth rates of under 30%, while smaller states and union territories experienced significantly higher percentage gains. On a sequential basis, every state reported at least 3% growth in equity AUM, with YoY increases exceeding 10% across the board except Lakshadweep.

Figure 323: State-wise distribution of equity schemes AUM in May'24



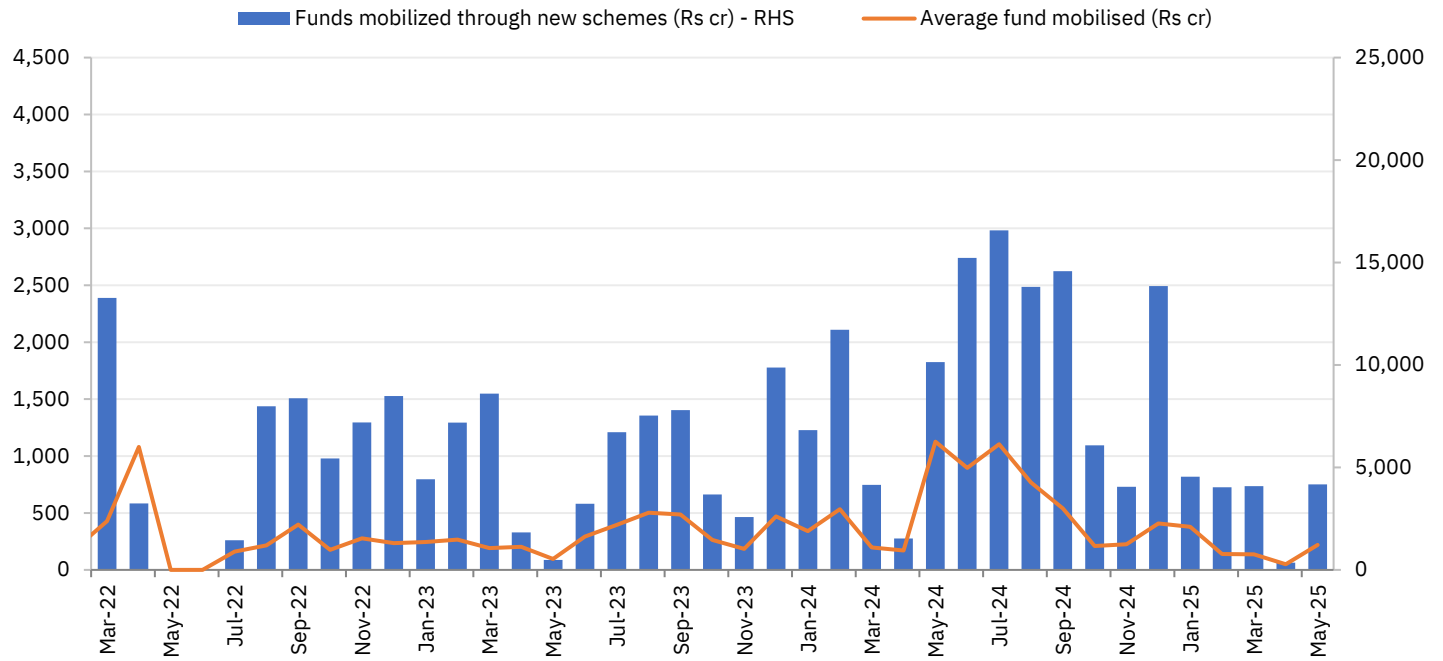
Source: AMFI, NSE EPR. Note: The map is created using the state-level shapefile (<https://github.com/AnujTiwari/India-State-and-Country-Shapefile-Updated-Jan-2020>)

Figure 324: State-wise distribution of equity schemes AUM in May'25

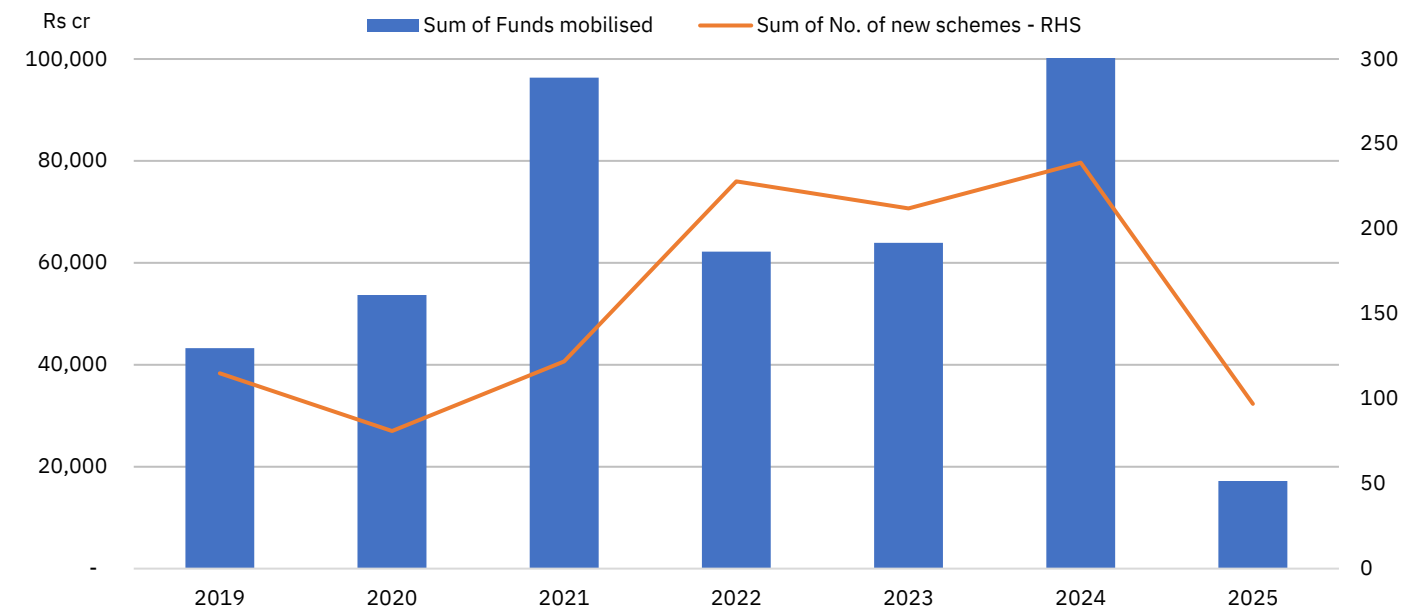


Source: AMFI, NSE EPR. Note: The map is created using the state-level shapefile (<https://github.com/AnujTiwari/India-State-and-Country-Shapefile-Updated-Jan-2020>)

NFO market springs back to life after a 34-month low: Only seven schemes were launched in Apr'25, collectively raising a modest Rs 350 crore, the lowest monthly mobilisation since mid-2022. In stark contrast, May'25 saw a revival, with 19 new schemes hitting the market and garnering a robust Rs 4,170 crore. The resurgence is being driven by renewed investor appetite, buoyed by a steady recovery in equity markets and a thaw in global trade tensions. Notably, the average fund mobilisation per scheme surged to Rs 219 crore in May'25, a four-month high and a sharp jump from just Rs 50 crore the previous month signaling stronger conviction among both asset managers and investors.

Figure 325: Monthly trend of total investment through new schemes


Source: AMFI, NSE EPR.

Figure 326: Annual trend of total investment through new schemes


Source: AMFI, NSE EPR. * Data for 2025 is as of May 2025.

Policy developments

India

Key policy measures by the SEBI during May 2025

<p>May 29, 2025</p>	<p>New measures for enhancing trading convenience and strengthening risk monitoring in equity derivatives</p> <p>Building on its October reforms to curtail risk in the equity derivatives segment, SEBI has rolled out a comprehensive set of changes aimed at bolstering market integrity, enhancing trading convenience, and aligning exposure more closely with actual market liquidity. These measures stem from expert group recommendations and are expected to reduce speculative build-ups and improve systemic resilience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised Open Interest (OI) Measurement: Open Interest will now be computed using net delta-adjusted positions across futures and options at the participant level for each underlying stock or index. These are aggregated across all client codes (UCCs) to calculate a new, risk-sensitive metric: Futures Equivalent Open Interest (FutEq OI). • New Formula for Market-Wide Position Limit (MWPL): The MWPL, previously pegged at 20% of free-float market cap, will now be the lower of 15% of free float or 65x the Average Daily Delivery Value (ADDV) across Clearing Corporations, with a minimum floor of 10%. This ties derivatives activity more closely to actual delivery volumes in the cash market, reducing manipulation risk. • Ban Period Restrictions on Stock Derivatives: During a ban period, entities can only reduce FutEq OI. Any passive increase in OI from price movement won't be treated as a breach, a move that balances discipline with market mechanics. • Intraday Monitoring of MWPL: To guard against sudden spikes, exchanges must conduct random intraday checks of MWPL usage at least four times a day, with immediate corrective actions, including margin adjustments and alerts. • New Limits for Index Derivatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For Index Options, a PAN-level cap of RS 1,500 crore on net FutEq OI and RS 10,000 crore on gross positions (long or short) has been introduced. ○ For Index Futures, entity-wise limits vary: MFs, FPI Category I, and proprietary traders may hold the higher of Rs 500 crore or 15% of total futures OI, while FPI Category II is allowed between 5% and 10%, depending on type. <p>Additional exposure beyond standard limits is permitted if adequately backed. Short positions (short futures, short calls, long puts) must be offset by sufficient holdings in the underlying stocks, while long exposures must be covered by liquid assets (cash, T-bills, or G-Secs).</p> • Pre-Open Sessions in Derivatives: Similar to cash markets, stock and index futures will now have pre-open sessions, starting with current-month contracts. Next month's futures will be included in the last 5 days of expiry to facilitate smooth rollover and better price discovery.
----------------------------	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stricter Criteria for Non-Benchmark Indices: To allow derivatives trading on thematic or sectoral indices, the index must meet new norms: ≥ 14 stocks, no single stock $> 20\%$, top 3 stocks $\leq 45\%$, and all weights in descending order. • Updated Entity-Level Limits in Stock Derivatives: Based on the revised MWPL, individual caps are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Clients / NRIs / FPI Cat II (individuals): 10% of MWPL ○ Prop trading members / FPI Cat II (others): 20% ○ MFs, FPI Cat I, and TMs (Client + Prop): 30%
May 26, 2025	<p>SEBI fixes expiry days for equity derivatives</p> <p>SEBI has standardized the expiry of all equity derivatives to either Tuesday or Thursday. Exchanges may offer one weekly benchmark index options contract on their chosen day, while all other contracts including index futures, non-benchmark indices, and stock derivatives must have a minimum 1-month tenor and expire in the last week of the month. Changes to expiry days will need SEBI's prior approval.</p>
May 16, 2025	<p>Provisions pertaining to Electronic Book Provider (EBP)</p> <p>SEBI has revamped the Electronic Book Provider (EBP) platform to improve efficiency and transparency in private placements. Now, any debt or NCRPS issue of Rs 20 crore or more must go through EBP. Issuers must share offer documents at least 2–3 days before the issue. Anchor investor allocation is allowed within defined limits based on credit rating, and allotment will follow a pro-rata basis for bids at the cut-off. SEBI also streamlined timelines for approvals and listings, ensuring faster and more structured issuance.</p>
May 07, 2025	<p>Revision in the disclosure guidelines for REITs and InvITs offer document</p> <p>SEBI revised disclosure relating to the financial information in the offer document of REIT and InvIT. REITs are now required to disclose audited financial statements for the last three years and a stub period, or for the duration of their existence if shorter. Proforma financials must be disclosed in cases of recent material acquisitions or divestments, and where general financials of acquired assets are unavailable, ICAI-guided carved-out statements audited by the seller's auditor must be used.</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	9.8
GDP (Constant) Growth (%)	6.8	6.5	3.9	-5.8	9.7	7.6	9.2	6.5
GVA (Constant) Growth (%)	6.2	5.8	3.9	-4.2	9.4	7.2	8.6	6.4
Agriculture growth (%)	6.6	2.1	6.2	4.0	4.6	6.3	2.7	4.6
Industry growth (%)	5.9	5.3	-1.4	-0.4	12.2	2.5	10.8	5.9
Services growth (%)	6.3	7.2	6.4	-8.4	9.2	10.3	9.0	7.2
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	2,34,859
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	11.1	9.7
Aggregate deposit growth (%)	6.2	10.0	7.9	11.4	8.9	9.6	13.5	10.3
Bank credit growth (%)	10.0	13.3	6.1	5.6	8.6	15.0	20.2	11.0
Non-food credit growth (%)	10.2	13.4	6.1	5.5	8.7	15.4	20.2	11.0
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 FPI (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 provisional 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	06-Jun-25	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
2	30-May-25	Macro Review: Q4FY25 India GDP
3	28-May-25	Market Pulse May 2025: Shifting trade, shaky grounds
4	23-May-25	India Ownership tracker Q4FY25
5	28-Apr-25	Market Pulse April 2025: Navigating an uncertain equilibrium in the new fiscal
6	09-Apr-25	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
7	27-Mar-25	Market Pulse March 2025: Global trade and its discontents
8	01-Mar-25	Macro Review: Q3FY25 India GDP
9	28-Feb-25	Market Pulse February 2025: Global debt and its discontents; A responsible Budget and a rate cut
10	20-Feb-25	India Ownership tracker Q3FY25
11	07-Feb-25	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
12	01-Feb-25	Union Budget 2025-26: Consumption boost
13	28-Jan-25	Market Pulse January 2025 (Annual Edition): Trump 2.0 in novo anno
14	24-Dec-25	Market Pulse December 2024: Sayonara 2024
15	17-Dec-24	NSE-CFA BRSR Report
16	06-Dec-24	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
17	30-Nov-24	Macro Review: Q2FY25 India GDP
18	24-Dec-25	Market Pulse December 2024: Sayonara 2024
19	22-Nov-24	Market Pulse November 2024: Trump redux
20	18-Nov-24	India Ownership Tracker Q2FY25
21	22-Oct-24	Market Pulse October 2024: In the wake of the Fed rate cut and the China stimulus
22	15-Oct-24	State of States: Capex pace moderates in FY25BE
23	09-Oct-24	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
24	01-Oct-24	Macro Review: Q1FY25 Balance of Payments
25	18-Sep-24	Market Pulse September 2024: Crossing the Rubicon
26	02-Sep-24	Macro Review: Q1FY25 India GDP
27	16-Aug-24	NSE-Assocham Corporate Bond Report 2024
28	16-Aug-24	Market Pulse August 2024: Markets take a breather; Indian investors over 10 crore
29	10-Aug-24	India Ownership Tracker Q1FY25
30	08-Aug-24	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
31	31-Aug-24	Market Pulse July 2024: Citius, Altius, Fortius!
32	24-Jul-24	Indian Capital Market: Transformative shifts achieved through tech and reforms
33	23-Jul-24	Union Budget 2024-25: Roadmap to Viksit Bharat
34	17-Jul-24	EY-NSE The Cost of Capital Survey 2024
35	28-Jun-24	Market Pulse June 2024: The last mile on the inflation path
36	28-Jun-24	Q4FY24 Corporate Earnings Review
37	25-Jun-24	Macro Review: Q4FY24 Balance of Payments
38	07-Jun-24	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
39	01-Jun-24	Macro Review: Q4FY24 India GDP

40	29-May-24	Market Pulse May 2024: US\$5trn and beyond
41	22-May-24	India Ownership Tracker Q4FY24
42	26-Apr-24	Market Pulse April 2024: Markets and macro in the year that was
43	05-Apr-24	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
44	26-Mar-24	Market Pulse March 2024: Indian investors cross the 9-crore mark
45	24-Mar-24	India Ownership Tracker Q3FY24
46	01-Mar-24	Macro Review: Q3FY24 India GDP
47	27-Feb-24	Market Pulse February 2024: On a high: Markets, investors, flows, and Generative AI
48	12-Feb-24	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
49	01-Feb-24	Macro Review: Union Budget FY2024-25
50	26-Jan-24	Market Pulse January 2024: January effect...as January goes, so does the year?
51	22-Dec-23	Market Pulse Nov-Dec 2023: Hope smiles from the threshold of the year
52	15-Dec-23	India Ownership Tracker Q2FY24
53	08-Dec-23	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
54	01-Dec-23	Macro Review: Q2FY24 India GDP
55	30-Nov-23	Q2FY24 Corporate Earnings Review
56	30-Oct-23	Market Pulse October 2023: Israel-Palestine redux, and the need for cooperation
57	06-Oct-23	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
58	05-Oct-23	State of states: Will major states push capex in FY24
59	29-Sep-23	Macro Review: Q1 FY24 India Balance of Payments
60	12-Sep-23	Market Pulse September 2023: India@G20, Nifty@20k
61	01-Sep-23	Macro Review: Q1 FY24 India GDP
62	10-Aug-23	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
63	27-Jun-23	India Ownership Tracker December 2022
64	18-Jul-23	Market Pulse July 2023: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
65	15-Jul-23	Q4FY23 Corporate Earnings Review
66	28-Jun-23	Macro Review: Q4FY23 Balance of Payments
67	27-Jun-23	India Ownership Tracker December 2022
68	13-Jun-23	Market Pulse June 2023: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
69	08-Jun-23	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
70	01-Jun-23	Macro Review: Q4FY23 India GDP
71	12-May-23	Market Pulse May 2023: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
72	12-Apr-23	Market Pulse Apr-May 2023: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
73	06-Apr-23	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
74	29-Mar-23	India Ownership Tracker December 2022
75	24-Feb-23	Market Pulse February 2023: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
76	08-Feb-23	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
77	01-Feb-23	Macro Review: Union Budget FY2023-24
78	25-Jan-23	Market Pulse January 2023: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
79	23-Dec-22	Market Pulse Nov-Dec 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets

80	07-Dec-22	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
81	05-Dec-22	Q2FY23 Corporate Earnings Review
82	30-Nov-22	Macro Review: Q2FY23 India GDP
83	21-Oct-22	Market Pulse October 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
84	30-Sep-22	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
85	28-Sep-22	Market Pulse September 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
86	22-Sep-22	India Ownership Tracker June 2022
87	26-Aug-22	Market Pulse August 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
88	25-Aug-22	Q1FY23 Corporate Earnings Review
89	05-Aug-22	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
90	28-Jul-22	Market Pulse July 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
91	29-Jun-22	Market Pulse June 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
92	27-Jun-22	Q4FY22 Corporate Earnings Review
90	24-Jun-22	India Ownership Tracker March 2022
91	24-Jun-22	Macro Review: Q4FY22 Balance of Payments
92	08-Jun-22	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
93	03-Jun-22	Macro Review: State Budget Analysis
94	01-Jun-22	Corporate Governance: ESG scores of NIFTY 50 companies
95	01-Jun-22	Macro Review: Q4FY22 India GDP
96	24-May-22	Market Pulse May 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
97	05-May-22	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
98	29-Apr-22	Market Pulse April 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
99	11-Apr-22	India Ownership Tracker December 2021
100	08-Apr-22	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
101	03-Apr-22	Macro Review: Q3FY22 Balance of Payments
102	31-Mar-22	Quarterly Briefing: Mandatory Board Governance in India
103	26-Mar-22	Market Pulse March 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
104	28-Feb-22	Market Pulse February 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
105	24-Feb-22	Q3FY22 Corporate Earnings Review
104	18-Feb-22	Quarterly Briefing: Related Party Transactions: Implications for Investor Protection
105	10-Feb-22	Macro Review: RBI Monetary Policy
106	01-Feb-22	Union Budget FY2022-23
107	29-Jan-22	Market Pulse January 2022: A monthly review of Indian economy and markets
108	03-Jan-22	Macro Review: Q2FY22 Balance of Payments

Economic Policy & Research

Name	Email Id	Contact no.
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
Stuti Bakshi	sbakshi@nse.co.in	
Aratrik Chakraborty	aratrikc@nse.co.in	
Sahil Bagdi	sbagdi@nse.co.in	
Abhijay Nair (Research Associate)	consultant_abhijayn@nse.co.in	
Ranjeet Singh, PhD (Research Associate)	consultant_ranjeets@nse.co.in	
Shashidharan Sharma, PhD (Research Associate)	consultant_shashidh@nse.co.in	

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.