



MONTHLY ECONOMIC NOV **REPORT ON INDIA** 2025

India's **economy showed resilience** through October, supported by **firm demand** as fewer working days tempered production and energy use softened. **Autos and EVs led consumption** on lower GST rates even as **logistics and core infrastructure moderated**. **Q2FY26 GDP** data reinforces robust growth momentum, while **benign inflation** enabled a **December repo rate cut**. Surplus liquidity is aiding **faster transmission into lending rates** as credit growth outpaces deposits. Currency volatility persisted on global dollar strength and a weaker rupee, though **forex reserves remain sufficient**. Indian equities regained traction with returning foreign inflows amid external headwinds.

October - November 2025

Growth

India's **economic momentum stayed resilient** in October, as the NICE Index signalled strong demand post-GST cuts. **Auto sales surged** - 2W up 51.9%, CV 19.7%, PV steady - while **EV adoption accelerated** with 3W recovery and CV spike, though 2W growth moderated. Fewer working days during the festive season partly tempered production indicators in October. **Energy demand softened**: electricity and diesel contracted, petrol held at 7.4%. FASTag growth slowed; air **passenger traffic rebounded** 4.3% after three months of decline. Logistics weakened as e-way bill growth slipped to single digits; rail and air freight slowed. **Industrial and core infra activity flattened** amid energy headwinds; cement and steel grew only in single digits. Fiscal deficit widened year-on-year in H1FY26 as capex jumped 40% against modest tax growth of 2.8%

Rates

Banks transmitted 63bps of the 100bps repo cut to lending rates by October, in line with past easing cycles, with **faster pass-through** on externally benchmarked loans. **Liquidity improved** to 1% of NDTL (Nov 14). **Credit growth accelerated** to 11.3%, outpacing deposits at 9.7%, lifting the credit-deposit ratio to 80.4. The 10-year g-sec yield held at 6.51% (Nov 28), while **3-month T-bills eased** 10bps to 5.36%. **Equities recovered** ~8% TTM in November, still lagging Asian markets, as **FPIs returned** (INR 28 billion) alongside **strong DII flows** (INR 771 billion). **Net FDI** saw a USD 2.4 billion **outflow** in September, with outbound investments exceeding inward flows

Inflation

RBI cut repo by 25bps to 5.25% in December MPC as inflation stayed benign, **forecast revised down** by 60bps to 2% for FY2026. India's **CPI hit a series low** of 0.3% yoy in October on food deflation and GST cuts, while **WPI turned negative** (-1.2%) on food and energy declines. **Core inflation remained sticky** at 4.4%, driven by **elevated gold** (USD 4,158/oz) and **record silver** (USD 49.4/oz). Copper stayed high (USD 10,934/tonne), while crude eased to ~USD 62/bbl (Nov 28). **Globally, inflation stayed above respective targets**: UK 3.6%, Germany 2.6%, Brazil 4.7%, underscoring India's relative price stability

Forex

Currency markets stayed volatile as the **dollar index rose** to 99.4 (Nov 28) from September's low of 96.6. **Rupee weakened broadly**: REER fell to 97.5 in October, with **modest depreciation** in November vs USD (-1.3%), EUR (-0.6%), GBP (-0.3%), but gained vs JPY (1.6%). Sharp annual depreciation vs USD (5.5%) and EUR (14.0%) reflects FPI outflows amid global uncertainty, though 10-year trend remains stable. One-year **forward premiums** price in 2.2% depreciation (Nov 24), a multi-year low. **Forex reserves remained strong** at USD 688 billion, covering 8+ months of imports. **Trade deficit hit a record** USD ~42 billion in October as exports fell 11.8% as tariffs come into effect, while imports surged 16.6% yoy



MONTHLY ECONOMIC REPORT ON INDIA NOV 2025

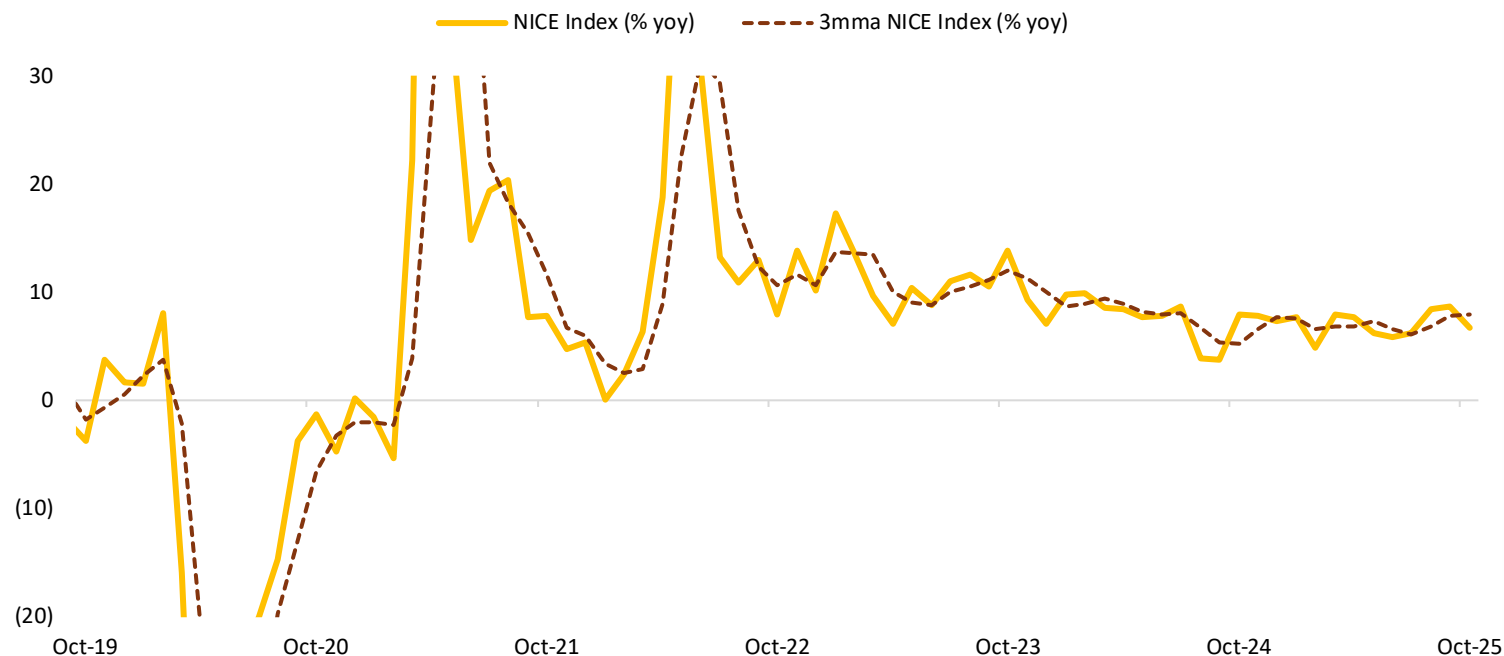
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Key chart: NIIF India Coincident Economic (NICE) Index

October economic activity remains healthy: five NICE Index indicators show strong seasonally-adjusted expansion while two maintain stable levels

Monthly NIIF India Coincident Economic (NICE) Index (% yoy), FY2020-FY2026 (Oct '25)



October economic momentum remains stable with strong year-on-year seasonally-adjusted growth in auto demand (40.3%) and port freight (11.7%), steady petrol consumption (7.4%) and steel output (9.3%), and recovering air traffic (7.0%). E-way bills grow moderately (8.7%), below three-year average (19.8%); PMI services edges up marginally yoy to 58.9

Notable seasonally-adjusted contractions in diesel consumption (-0.6%), electricity generation (-11.0%), and coal production (-8.0%)

Source: CEIC, Thurro, NIIF Research

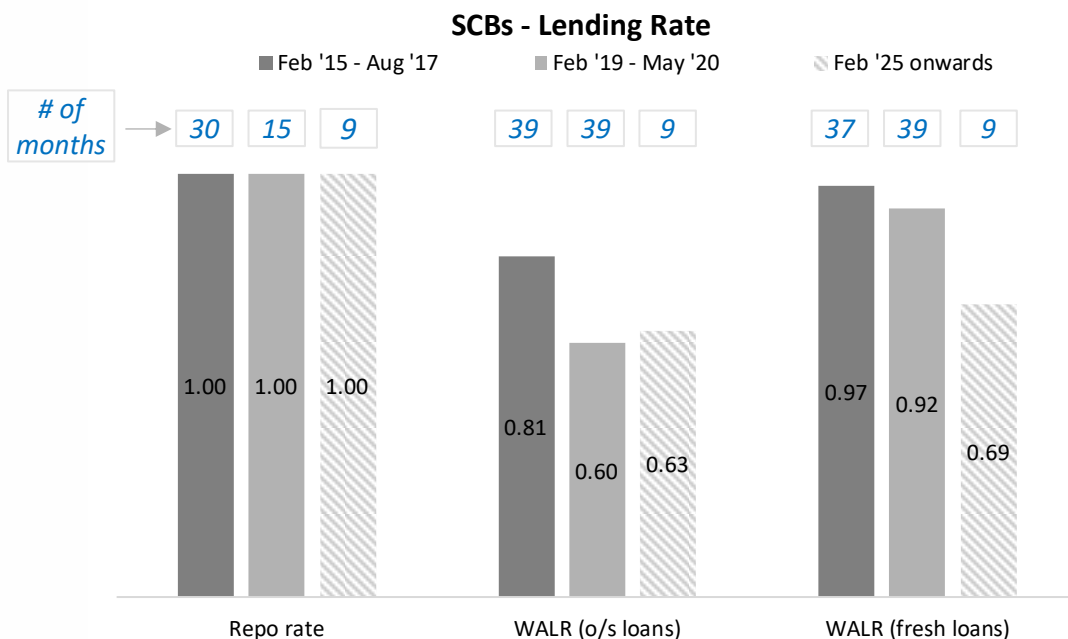
Note:

1. NICE is an index of 10 monthly high-frequency indicators: e-way bills, steel production, petrol consumption, diesel consumption, air passenger traffic, electricity generation, automobile registrations, major ports cargo, coal production and PMI services
2. Indicators are seasonally adjusted (unless already adjusted, such as in PMI services) and rebased to June 2018 = 100. A single factor is estimated by applying principal component analysis (PCA). Specifically, an index is created using the first two Principal Components (PCs), which account for 90% of the variations, and a weighted average of PC1 and PC2 is used to derive individual indicator weights. Turning point analysis was also carried out to ensure the index coincides with major economic events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, election cycles, and festival demand spikes.
3. 3mma NICE refers to the 3-month moving average of the NICE Index (X)
4. 3-year average for e-way bill is month average of growth from FY2022 to FY2025
5. Methodology subject to periodic review and refinement

Key chart: Monetary Policy Transmission (1/2)

Policy rate reductions transmit over 60bps in the current cycle

Policy transmission to lending across easing cycles (ratio), 2015 – 2025 (Oct '25)



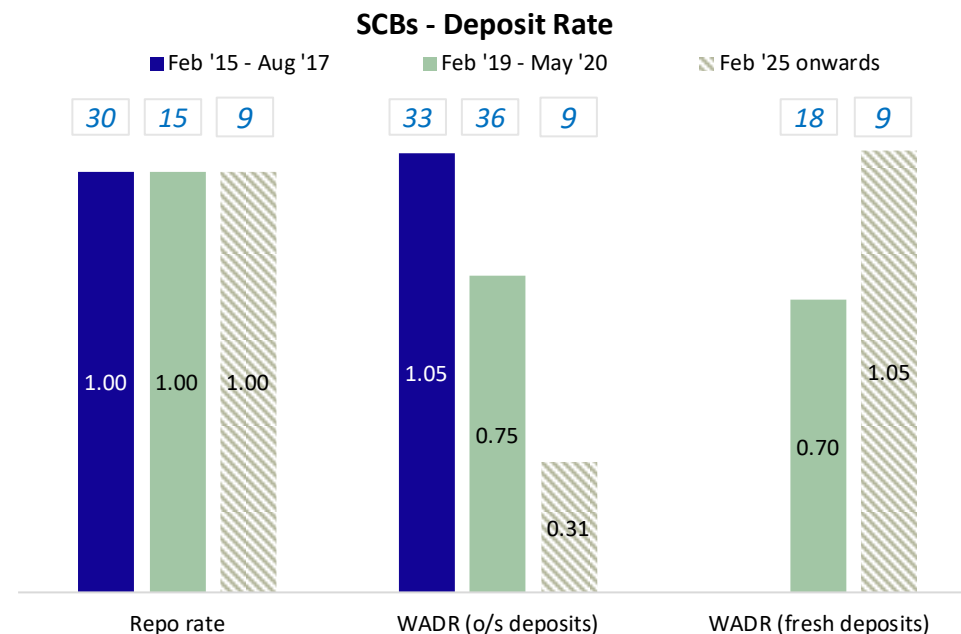
Source: CEIC, NIIF Research

Note:

1. WALR: Weighted Average Lending Rate; SCB: Scheduled Commercial Banks
2. A pass-through rate of 0.8x means that for every 10bps cut in repo rate, the lending/deposit rate fell by 8 bps. A rate of 1.0x indicates complete transmission
3. RBI in October 2019 introduced external benchmark lending rate (EBLR) pegging loans directly to policy repo rate or 3 or 6-month T-bill rate

Banks quickly reprice funding costs on new deposits in 2025

Policy transmission to deposits across easing cycles (ratio), 2015 – 2025 (Oct '25)



Source: CEIC, NIIF Research

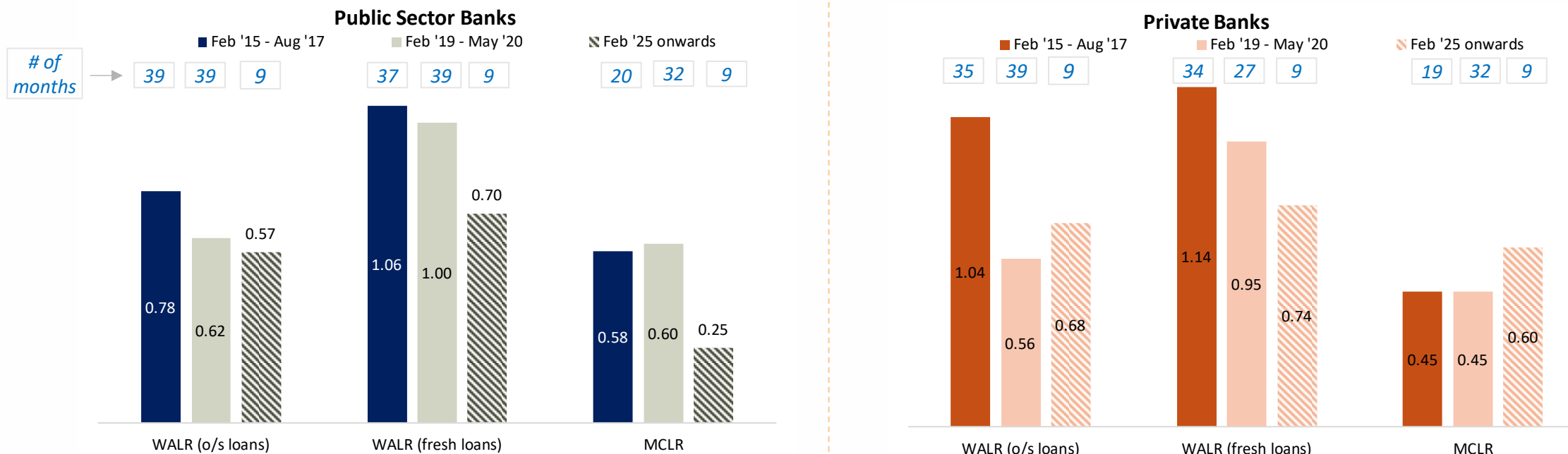
Note:

1. WADR: Weighted Average Domestic Term Deposit Rate;
2. Data for WADR (fresh deposits) available from March 2020 onwards

Key chart: Monetary Policy Transmission (2/2)

EBLR loan rates decline uniformly across private and public banks; MCLR transmission stronger in private banks during current easing cycle

Transmission to public and private bank lending rate across easing cycles (ratio), 2015-2025 (Oct '25)



Source: CEIC, NIIF Research

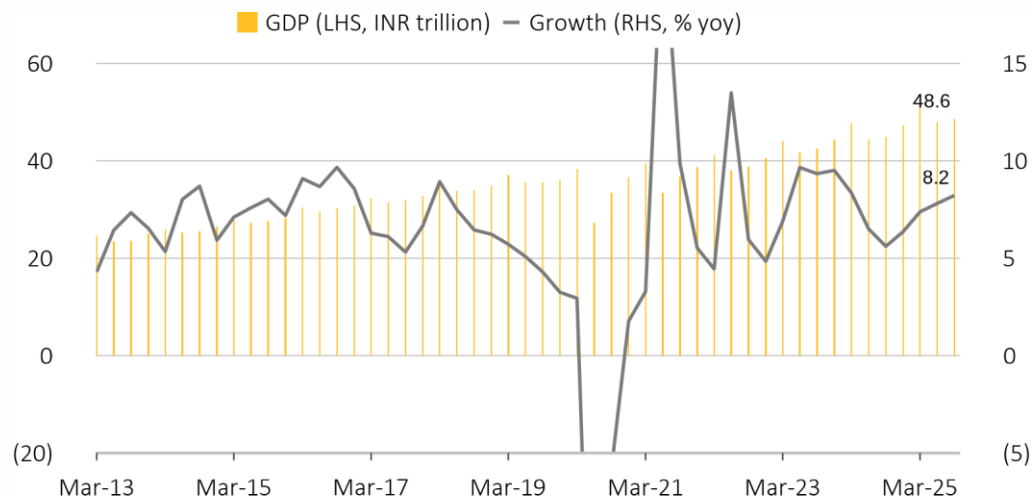
Note:

1. MCLR: Marginal Cost of Lending Rate; MCLR rate considered is the 1-year median
2. External benchmark lending rate (EBLR)
3. EBLR linked loans in private banks comprise of ~88% of their floating loan books, while public sector banks (PSBs) is at ~47%. Overall, EBLR-linked loans account for ~63% whereas MCLR-linked loans account for ~34% of all outstanding floating rate rupee loans as of June 2025.

[Growth] GDP and GVA

Real GDP growth records a six-quarter high in Q2FY26

Quarterly real GDP growth for India, FY2013-FY2026 (Sep '25)

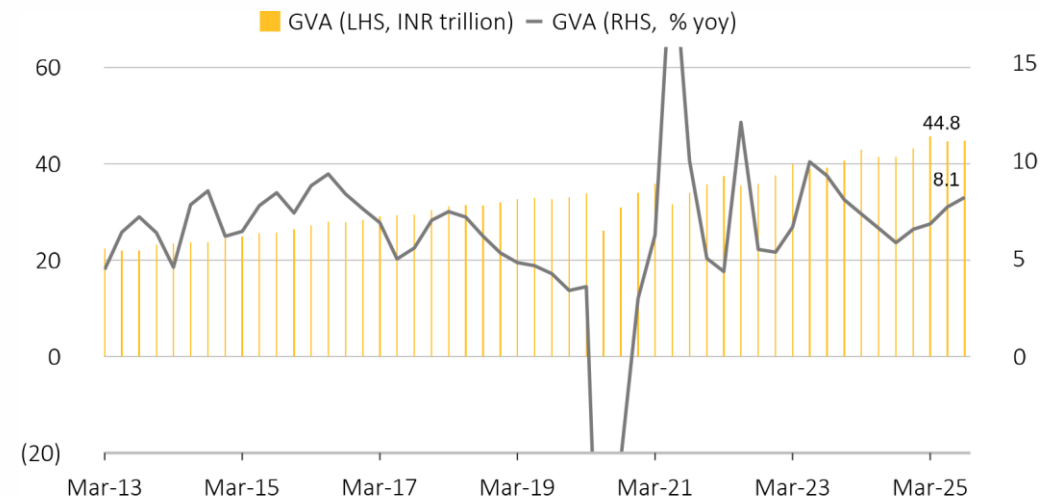


Source: Thurro, MoSPI, NIIF Research

Note: Real GDP growth is based on 2012 prices

Real GVA growth records a eight-quarter high in Q2FY26

Quarterly real GVA growth (% yoy), FY2013-FY2026 (Sep '25)



Source: Thurro, MoSPI, NIIF Research

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) picks up further in Q2FY26 (Jul-Sep)

- Growth surged to 8.2% yoy in Q2, from 7.8% in Q1FY26 and 5.6% in Q2FY25, mainly driven by private consumption (7.9%) and investment (7.3%)
- Nominal GDP growth remained stable at 8.7% yoy in Q2, from 8.8% in Q1FY26 and 8.3% in Q2FY25

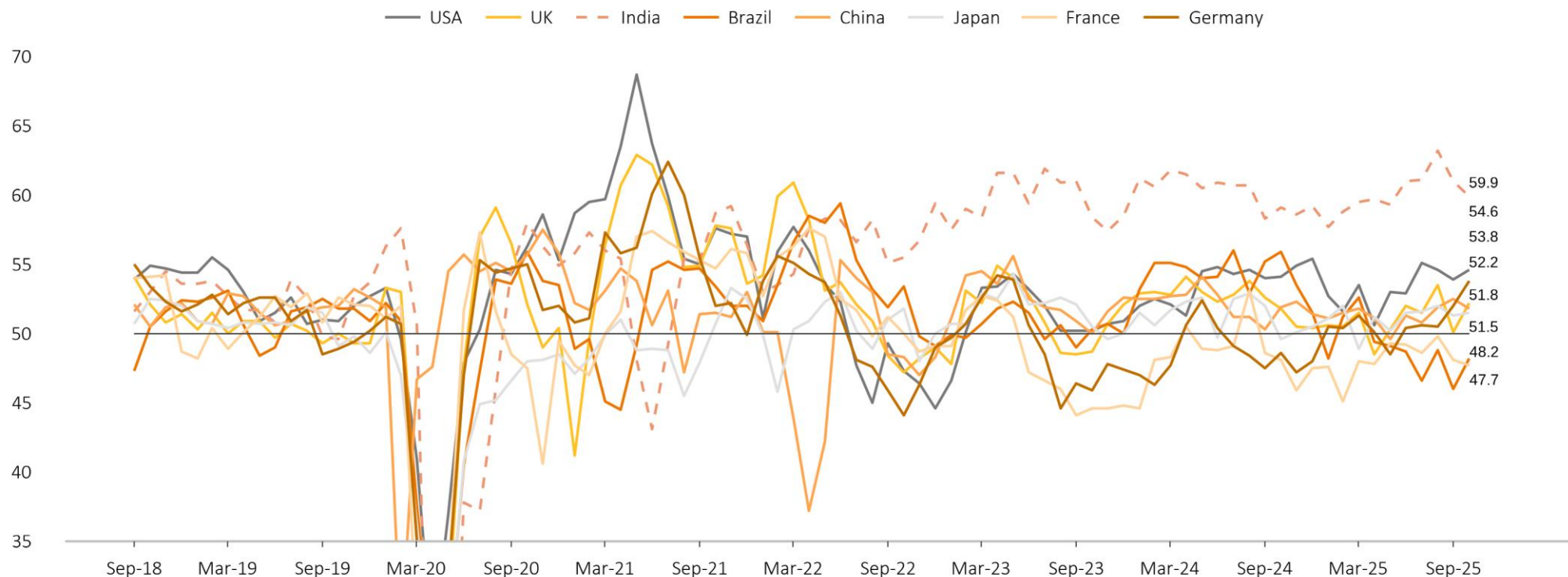
Real Gross Value Added (GVA) also maintains robust momentum in Q2FY26 (Jul-Sep)

- Supply side growth rose to 8.1% in Q2, up from 7.6% in Q1FY26 and 5.8% in Q2FY25, led by services (9.2%) and followed by industry (7.7%)
- Nominal GVA growth moderated to 8.8% in Q1, down from 9.6% in Q4FY25 and 9.5% in Q1FY25

[Growth] Purchasing managers' index: Global

India sustains strong PMI; US, Germany, UK, Japan edge higher while China softens; France and Brazil remain in contraction

Monthly PMI composite indices across major economies, FY2019-FY2026 (Oct '25)



Source: Thurro, S&P, NIIF Research

Note:

1. Impact of Covid on economic activity seen across countries for months between Feb '20 and May '20 and hence not shown in the chart.
2. The headline PMI Composite (Output) Index is a weighted average of the headline PMI Services Index and the Manufacturing Output Index (not the headline PMI manufacturing). Hence, a simple average of PMI Services and Manufacturing indices may not reflect in the PMI Composite.

[Growth] High-frequency indicators: Supply

Change in major economic indicators (% yoy), Sep '24 - Oct '25

	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25
Fiscal														
Central government capex	(2.4)	(8.4)	21.3	95.3	51.4	(35.4)	67.2	61.0	38.7	43.7	(10.5)	113.1	30.9	
Central government revex	4.4	41.9	0.5	1.7	5.1	(12.8)	(5.5)	(5.7)	40.7	36.6	7.8	(25.5)	(20.8)	
Gross tax revenue	11.9	1.6	10.0	11.1	4.6	19.7	2.8	6.5	19.1	(4.7)	(11.7)	1.0	8.4	
GST collection	6.5	8.9	8.5	7.3	12.1	9.1	9.9	12.6	16.4	6.2	7.5	6.5	9.1	4.6
Industry														
Index of industrial production	3.2	3.7	5.0	3.7	5.2	2.7	3.9	2.6	1.9	1.5	4.3	4.1	4.0	0.4
Index of eight core industries	2.4	3.8	5.8	5.1	5.1	3.4	4.5	1.0	1.2	2.2	3.7	6.5	3.3	0.0
Electricity generation	0.2	0.8	3.8	5.2	2.3	3.0	6.4	1.6	(5.3)	(2.0)	1.6	4.0	3.0	(5.9)
Steel production	1.8	5.7	10.5	7.3	4.7	6.9	8.7	4.4	7.4	9.7	16.6	13.6	14.4	6.7
Cement production	7.6	3.1	13.1	10.3	14.3	10.7	12.2	6.3	9.7	8.2	11.6	5.4	5.0	5.3
Coal production	2.4	7.7	7.4	5.3	4.4	1.7	1.6	4.1	2.8	(6.8)	(12.4)	11.5	(1.1)	(8.5)
Wholesale price index	1.9	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	0.9	0.1	(0.2)	(0.6)	0.5	0.1	(1.2)
Logistics														
Rail freight	(0.6)	1.5	1.4	1.7	(1.6)	(3.0)	3.0	3.6	2.7	0.9	0.0	8.5	3.9	
Port cargo	6.1	(3.2)	(4.9)	3.3	6.1	7.9	12.5	7.0	4.4	5.6	3.9	2.6	11.4	11.9
Air cargo	18.0	14.5	8.2	8.1	9.0	(4.9)	3.9	11.5	5.1	0.3	4.2	5.3	2.9	(2.5)
E-way bills (volume)	18.5	16.9	16.3	17.6	24.0	14.7	20.2	23.4	18.9	19.3	25.8	22.4	21.0	8.2
Trade														
Merchandise exports	(1.0)	16.6	(5.3)	(1.5)	(2.6)	(10.9)	0.9	(3.8)	(1.2)	(1.3)	13.3	6.1	6.7	(11.8)
Merchandise imports	7.8	2.1	16.0	2.2	10.9	(15.7)	11.8	20.0	(1.3)	(3.4)	8.6	(10.1)	16.7	16.6
Non-oil merchandise exports	6.5	25.5	7.8	5.1	14.5	(6.0)	2.4	9.1	3.9	3.2	14.1	6.7	5.5	(12.0)
Non-oil merchandise imports	8.3	(2.9)	19.5	6.2	20.8	(10.4)	9.9	17.7	10.6	(1.6)	9.0	(14.3)	24.3	32.3
Services exports	14.6	22.7	14.2	16.9	12.1	11.7	18.7	8.9	9.6	12.0	10.3	2.8	12.6	11.9
Services imports	13.5	28.0	26.1	13.9	12.6	(4.7)	5.3	1.0	(1.0)	5.1	8.5	(5.3)	7.8	8.2

Source: Thurro, CGA, Ministry of Finance, MoSPI, EAI, POSOCO, Indian Railways, Indian Ports Association, AAI, GSTN, RBI, NPCI, NIIF Research

Note:

1. Conditional formatting based on yoy growth values with respect to zero, with the largest negative values represented by dark red and largest positive values represented by dark green
2. Absolute values in Annexure

Govt finances improve; production and logistics lose steam; trade gap expands

• Fiscal

Central government capex remains steady; tax revenue strengthens while revex contracts. GST collection moderates in Oct

• Industry

Industrial production and core industries stagnate in Oct. Cement output holds firm while steel slows in Oct. Electricity and coal production decline; wholesale prices turn deflationary

• Logistics

E-way bill growth eases to single digits in Oct. Rail freight loses momentum in Sep and air cargo weakens in Oct, while major port cargo sustains strong momentum

• Trade

Goods trade deficit widens as exports contract in Oct despite robust import demand, driven by precious metals. Services exports maintain strong growth with steady imports in Oct

[Growth] High-frequency indicators: Demand

Change in major economic indicators (% yoy), Sep '24 - Oct '25

	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25
Energy														
Electricity demand	0.4	0.9	4.0	5.8	2.4	2.8	6.7	2.2	(5.0)	(1.7)	2.0	4.3	3.2	(6.0)
Petrol consumption	3.0	8.7	9.6	11.1	6.7	5.0	5.7	5.0	9.2	6.8	5.9	5.5	8.0	7.4
Diesel consumption	(1.9)	0.1	8.5	5.9	4.2	(1.3)	0.9	4.2	2.1	1.5	2.4	1.2	6.6	(0.3)
Automobile registrations														
Passenger vehicles	(17.0)	39.4	(11.8)	0.7	19.0	(7.0)	10.9	5.5	0.6	5.8	4.8	2.5	10.6	11.1
Three-wheeler	3.5	12.2	4.4	(4.6)	6.9	(0.8)	(5.6)	24.5	6.3	6.7	0.8	(0.8)	(7.2)	5.4
Two-wheeler	(8.3)	36.8	16.3	(17.3)	4.7	(5.8)	(1.0)	2.8	7.8	5.2	(6.1)	(0.9)	7.1	51.9
Commercial vehicles	(11.0)	3.7	(6.7)	(8.0)	5.9	(6.8)	0.7	(3.4)	(5.7)	6.0	(2.4)	4.9	2.4	19.7
Passenger vehicles-electric	(5.2)	63.3	22.5	24.3	54.3	28.3	63.1	71.1	70.4	104.0	109.3	194.3	191.2	70.6
Three-wheeler-electric	9.5	17.9	17.6	3.1	12.2	5.0	(2.1)	48.8	20.6	15.8	8.6	4.5	(3.0)	5.1
Two-wheeler-electric	41.4	86.7	30.4	(2.8)	19.9	(7.2)	(6.3)	41.2	30.7	32.6	(3.8)	18.0	15.8	2.7
Commercial vehicles-electric	49.3	32.5	33.8	91.1	39.4	(4.5)	(59.5)	114.9	104.8	63.3	141.9	171.3	172.7	226.0
Services														
Air passenger (domestic)	6.5	8.0	12.1	8.3	11.3	11.1	8.7	8.4	1.7	2.9	(3.0)	(1.5)	(3.0)	4.3
Air passenger (international)	11.6	10.3	13.0	9.4	11.6	7.3	5.6	13.3	5.6	2.8	11.6	12.4	11.3	13.4
FASTag collection (volume)	6.5	7.9	11.9	9.8	14.8	18.7	11.9	16.6	16.4	15.5	14.8	16.1	13.8	4.6
FASTag collection (value)	10.4	10.4	14.5	13.3	19.0	18.3	14.5	21.6	20.0	17.5	19.6	25.7	20.0	9.3
UPI transactions (volume)	42.5	45.4	37.8	39.2	39.3	33.1	36.2	34.5	33.1	32.5	34.9	33.7	30.5	24.8
UPI transactions (value)	30.7	37.0	23.9	27.5	27.5	20.2	25.2	21.9	23.0	19.8	21.5	20.6	20.6	16.1
Consumer price index	5.5	6.2	5.5	5.2	4.3	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.4	0.3
Banking														
Aggregate deposits	10.4	11.5	11.2	9.8	12.1	12.0	10.3	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.2	9.3	9.5	9.7
Outstanding credit	12.3	11.8	11.2	11.2	12.5	12.3	11.0	10.1	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.1	10.4	11.3

Vehicle sales surge and air travel rebounds; energy demand weakens amid record-low inflation

- **Energy**
Petrol consumption holds steady in Oct while electricity demand and diesel usage contract
- **Automobile registration**
Vehicle registrations rebound across segments in Oct: 3W recover, 2W surge, and CVs strengthen. EV adoption accelerates with 3W recovery and CV spike; 2W wheeler growth moderates
- **Services**
Domestic air travel recovers in Oct with international traffic maintaining strength. UPI transactions steady while FASTag growth decelerates. Retail inflation hits record low in Oct
- **Banking**
Credit growth accelerates in Oct while deposit growth remains stable, pushing credit-deposit ratio higher

Source: Thurro, CGA, Ministry of Finance, MoSPI, EAI, POSOCO, Indian Railways, Indian Ports Association, AAI, GSTN, RBI, NPCI, NIIF Research

Note:

1. Conditional formatting based on yoy growth values with respect to zero, with the largest negative values represented by dark red and largest positive values represented by dark green
2. Absolute values in Annexure

[Growth] Fiscal position

Capex momentum stays robust at 40% yoy in H1FY26; gross tax revenue accelerates to 2.8% yoy on stronger direct tax collections

Monthly snapshot of central government fiscal health (INR trillion), FY2025-FY2026 (Sep '25)

		FY2025		FY2026		% of BE		% yoy
		September	YTD	September	YTD	YTD FY2025	YTD FY2026	Δ YTD
1	Revenue receipts	4.1	16.2	4.4	17.0	51.8	49.6	4.5
1.1	Gross tax revenue	4.8	18.1	5.2	18.7	47.2	43.7	2.8
1.1.1	Direct tax	3.5	10.3	3.9	10.6	46.5	42.0	3.1
1.1.2	Indirect tax	1.3	7.6	1.3	7.8	46.9	44.9	2.6
2	Capital receipts (non-debt)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	18.7	45.8	138.1
2.1	Net recovery of loans and advances	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	40.8	39.1	(0.7)
2.2	Miscellaneous receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.3	49.8	639.5
3	Total (non-debt) receipts (1 + 2)	4.2	16.4	4.5	17.3	51.0	49.5	5.7
4	Revenue expenditure	3.5	17.0	2.7	17.2	45.7	43.7	1.5
4.1	Interest payment	1.1	5.2	0.5	5.8	44.3	45.3	12.3
5	Capital expenditure	1.1	4.1	1.5	5.8	37.3	51.8	40.0
6	Total expenditure (4 + 5)	4.6	21.1	4.2	23.0	43.8	45.5	9.1
7	Revenue deficit (4 - 1)	(0.7)	0.7	(1.7)	0.3	12.8	5.2	(63.4)
8	Fiscal deficit (6 - 3)	0.4	4.7	(0.3)	5.7	29.4	36.5	20.8
9	Annual Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	330.7		356.9				

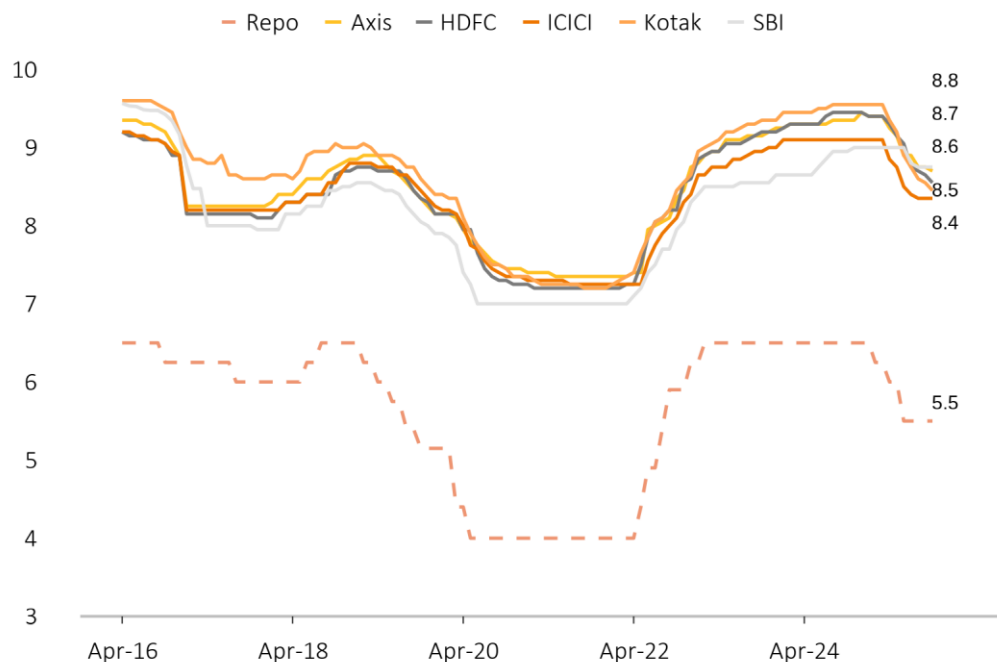
Source: CEIC, Union Budget 2025-26, NIIF Research

Note:

1. FY2025 is the period between April 2024 and March 2025, similarly for other years
2. YTD refers to financial year to date, i.e., from April onwards; BE is the budget estimate for the stated financial year
3. FY2026 nominal GDP estimates provided in Union Budget 2025-26

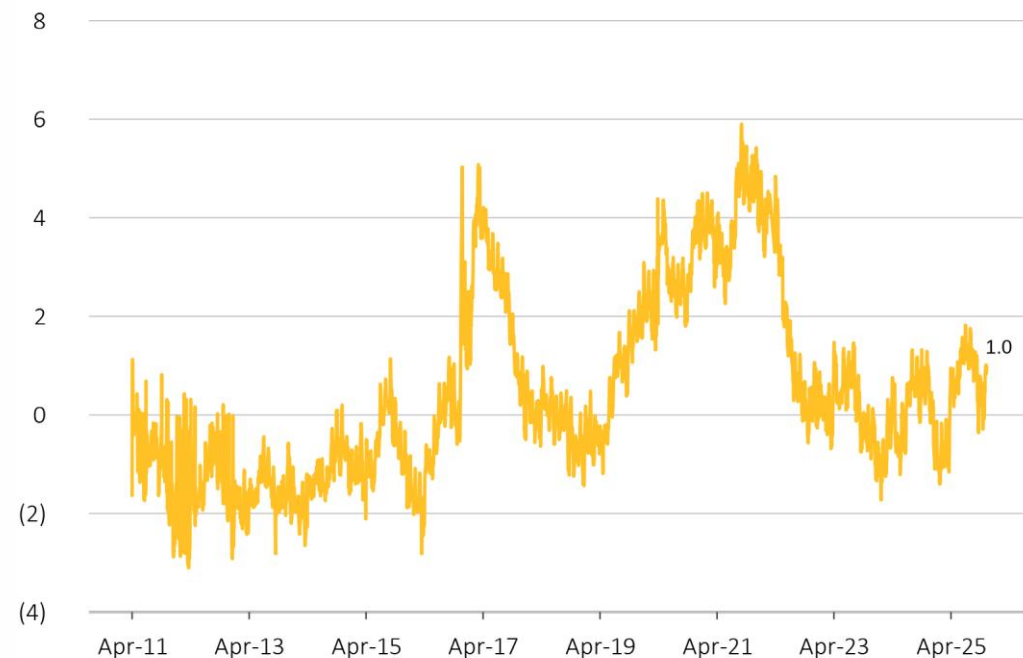
[Rate] Policy rate and liquidity

Major private banks pass through 70-110bps repo rate cuts since Feb
Monthly 1-year marginal cost of fund-based lending rate (%), FY2017-FY2026 (Oct '25)



Source: Thurro, RBI, NIIF Research

Banking system liquidity improves to 1.0% NDTL in Nov from prior month
Surplus liquidity (% of net demand and time liabilities), FY2012-FY2026 (14 Nov '25)



Source: Thurro, RBI, NIIF Research

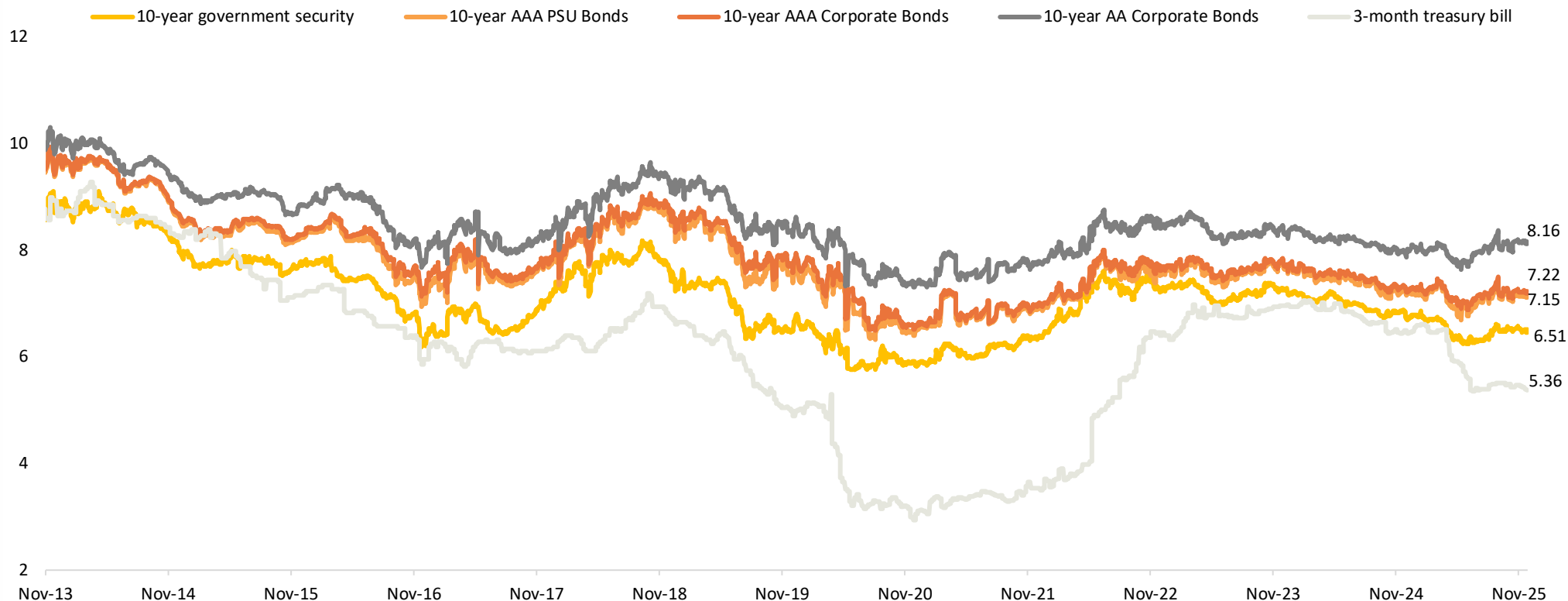
Note:

- Liquidity operations by RBI include repo, term-repo, long-term repo operations, open market operations, marginal standing facility, and standing liquidity facilities
- A positive number indicates liquidity surplus

[Rates] Debt markets

3-month T-bill yield falls 10 bps to 5.36% ahead of RBI MPC Dec meeting; 10-year government and corporate yields stable

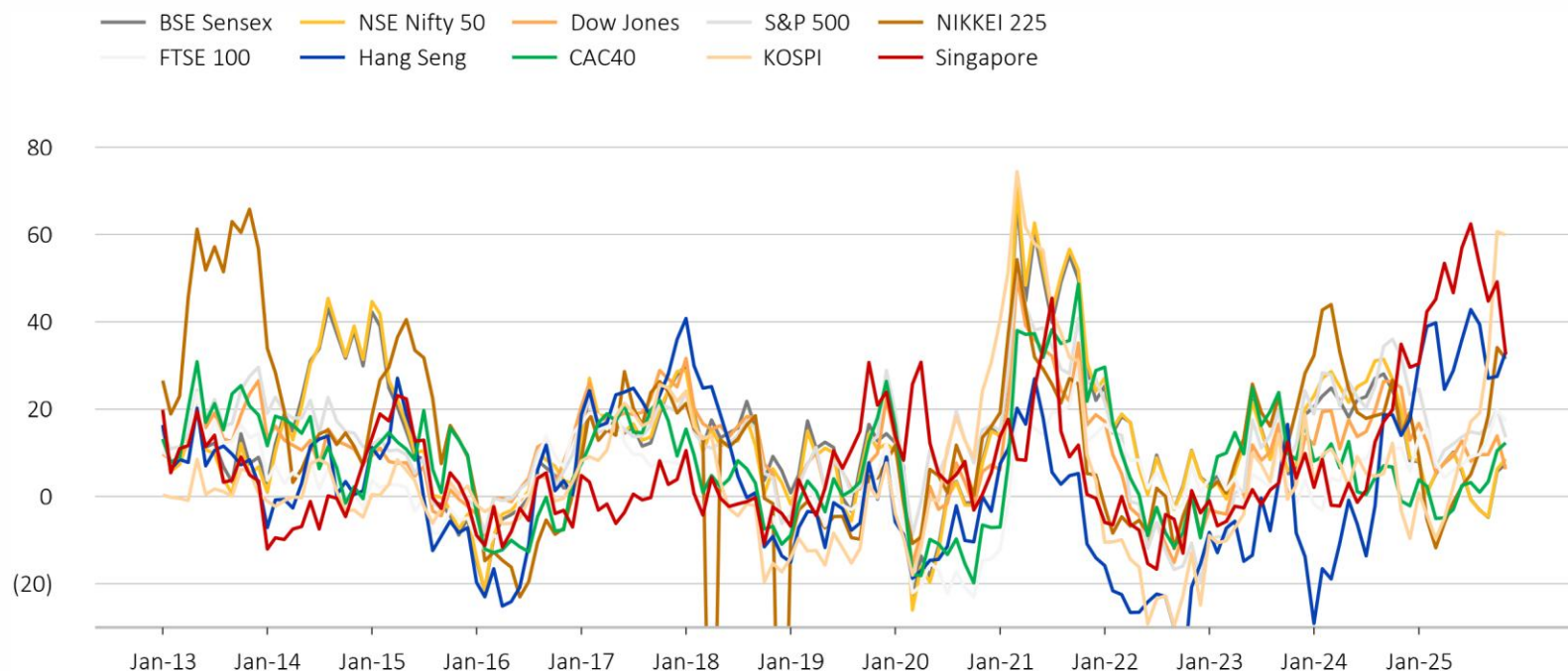
Daily India G-sec and corporate bond yields (%), FY2014-FY2026 (28 Nov '25)



Source: Bloomberg, NIIF Research

[Rates] Equity markets: Global

Indian equities rebound to 8.0% TTM return; lags Asian peers with Korea (59.9%), Hong Kong (33.1%), Singapore (32.5%) outperforming
Monthly performance of Nifty-50, Sensex and other global indices, returns in local currency (% yoy), FY2013-FY2026 (Nov '25)



Returns as on November 30, 2025 (% yoy)

KOSPI	59.9
Hang Seng	33.1
Singapore	32.5
NIKKEI 225	31.5
FTSE 100	17.3
S&P 500	13.5
CAC40	12.3
NSE Nifty 50	8.6
BSE Sensex	7.4
Dow Jones	6.2

Source: Thurro, BSE, NIIF Research

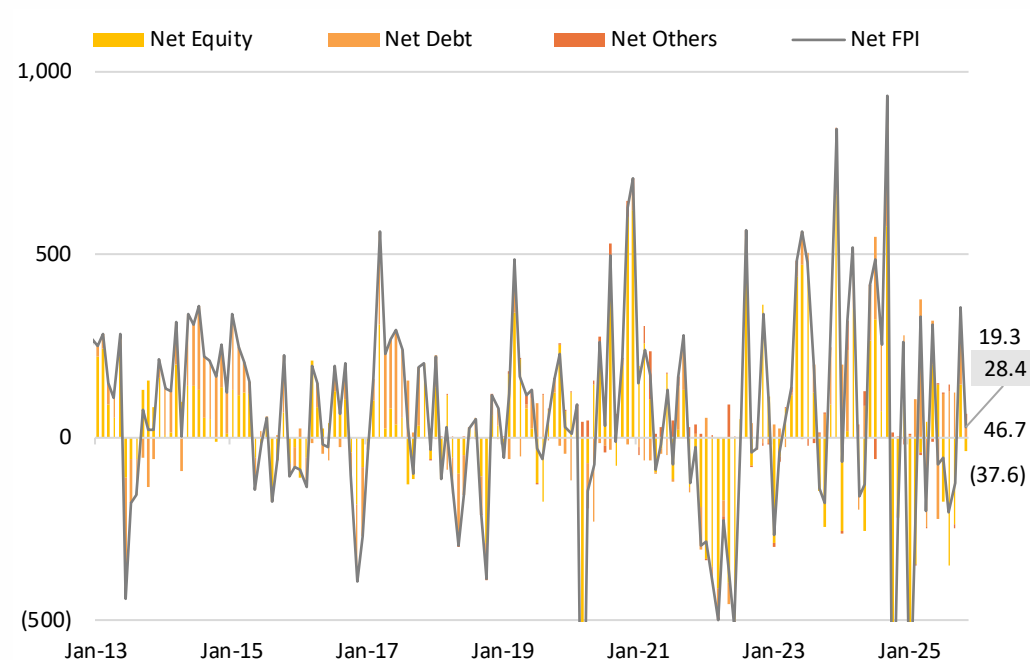
Note:

- Return is calculated as on month end

[Rates] Flows: Portfolio

FPIs reverse course with INR 356 billion inflow in October

Monthly net FPI investments in India (INR billion), FY2013-FY2026 (Nov '25)



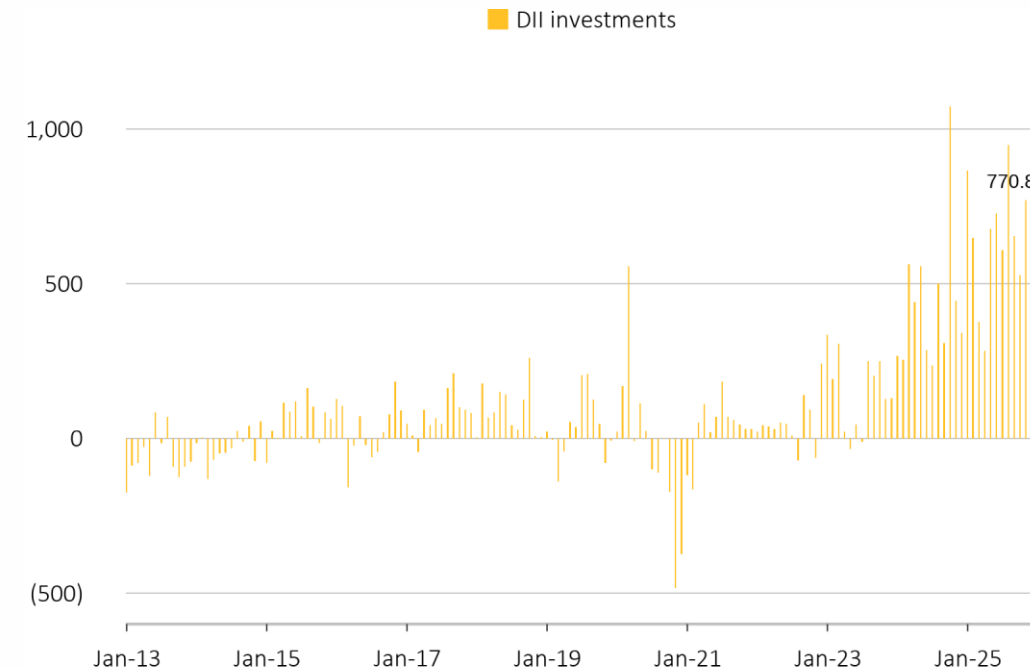
Source: Thurro, NSDL, NIIF Research

Note:

- Others comprise of hybrid, mutual funds and AIFs. Hybrid include investments in InvITs and REITs. Debt includes investments under Debt-VRR, Debt-FAR and Debt-General limit. Debt-VRR (voluntary retention route) allows FPIs to participate in repo transactions and also invest in exchange traded funds that invest in debt instruments.

DII maintain strong buying momentum, adding INR 771 billion in Nov

Monthly net DII investments in India (INR billion), FY2013-FY2026 (Nov '25)



Source: Thurro, NSE, BSE, NIIF Research

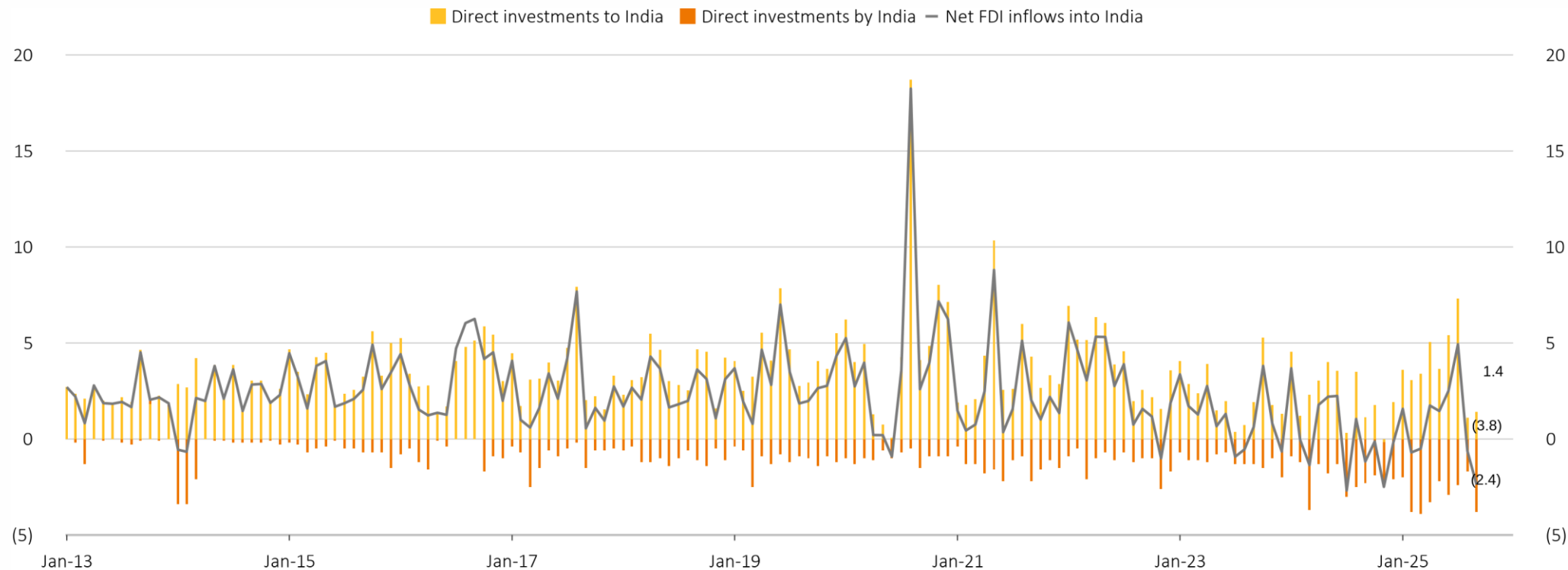
Note:

- Domestic institutional investors (DII) are those institutional investors who undertake investment in securities and other financial assets (debt, AIFs, etc.) within India. These include insurance companies, banks, DFIs, mutual funds, NPS, EPFO.

[Rates] Flows: FDI

Net FDI registers USD 2.4 billion outflow in September as Indian outbound investments exceed inwards flows

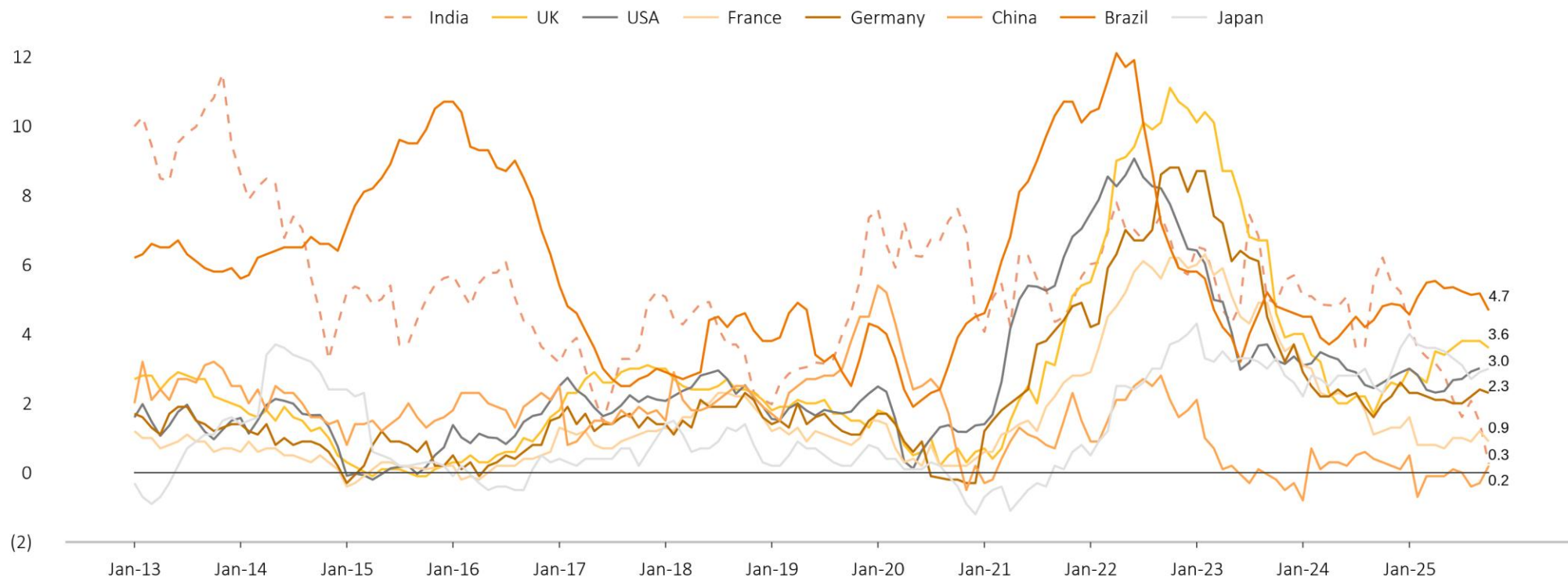
Monthly foreign direct investments (USD billion), FY2013-FY2026 (Sep '25)



Source: Thurro, RBI, NIIF Research

[Inflation] Global

Inflation remains high in Brazil (4.7%), UK (3.6%), Japan (3.0%), Germany (2.6%); eases in France (0.9%), remains low in India (0.3%) and China (0.2%)
Monthly consumer price inflation (% yoy), FY2013-FY2026 (Oct '25)



Source: Thurro, MOSPI, Bloomberg, Investing.com, NIIF Research

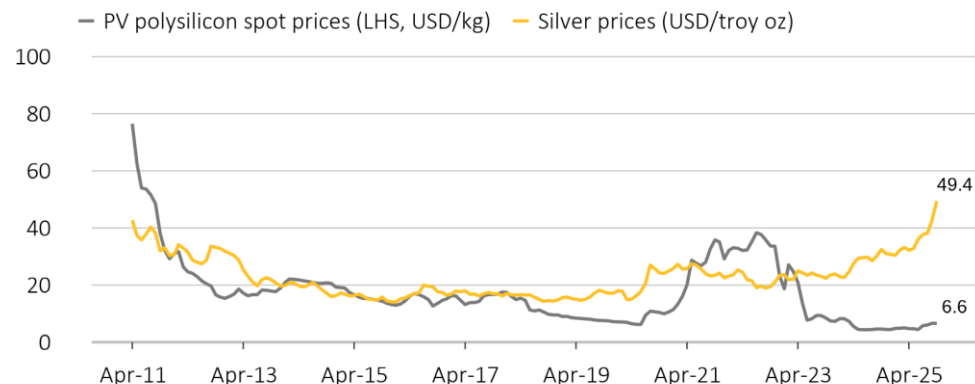
Note:

1. USA inflation data pertains to Sep '25 at 2.7%
2. Inflation targeting: India ($4\% \pm 2\%$), UK (2%), USA (2%), France (2%), Germany (2%), China (2%), Brazil ($3\% \pm 1.5\%$) and Japan (2%).
3. Advanced economies (UK, USA, Eurozone, Japan) mostly use point targets (2%), with some flexibility in time horizon. Emerging markets like Brazil and India adopt explicit ranges to allow for volatility. China sets indicative CPI goals rather than formal inflation targeting

[Inflation] Commodity markets

Polysilicon price stays low while silver surges further in October

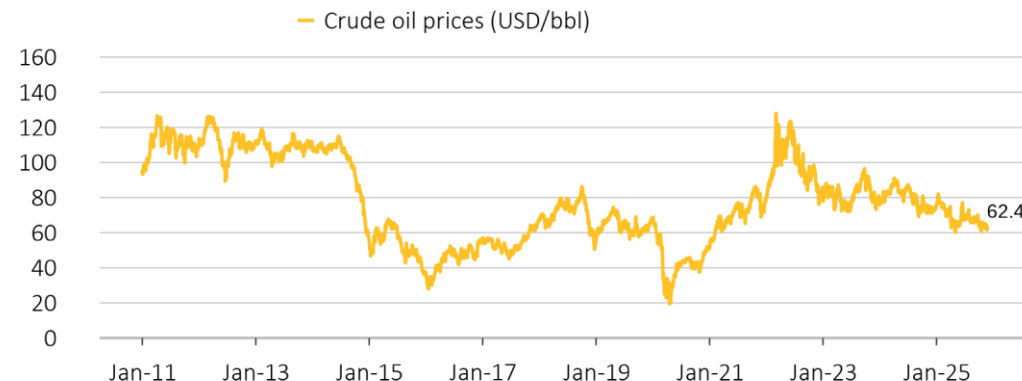
Monthly average silicon and silver prices, FY2012-FY2026 (Oct '25)



Source: Thurro, World Bank Commodity Price Data (The Pink Sheet), NIIF Research

Crude oil prices continue to decline, reaching ~USD 62 per bbl

Daily Brent crude oil prices, FY2011-FY2026 (28 Nov '25)



Source: Thurro, Investing.com, NIIF Research

Copper prices remain high at USD 10.9K per tonne as of 27 November

Daily copper prices, FY2015-FY2026 (27 Nov '25)



Source: Thurro, Business Insider, NIIF Research

Gold prices remain elevated at >USD 4,000 per troy oz as of 27 November

Daily gold prices, FY2015-FY2026 (27 Nov '25)



Source: Thurro, Business Insider, NIIF Research

[Forex] Foreign exchange markets (1/3)

REER declines to 97.5 in Oct, signalling broad-based rupee weakness

Monthly real effective exchange rate of INR, base year 2015-16 (X), (Oct '25)



Source: Thurro, RBI, NIIF Research

Note:

1. Real effective exchange rate (REER) is the weighted average of a country's currency in relation to basket of currencies of its major trading partners.
2. A REER value greater than 100 implies that the currency is overvalued, and undervalued if under 100

DXY rises to 99.4 in late Nov, strengthening from Sep's low of 96.6

Daily dollar index (X), FY2013-FY2026 (28 Nov '25)



Source: Thurro, Yahoo Finance, NIIF Research

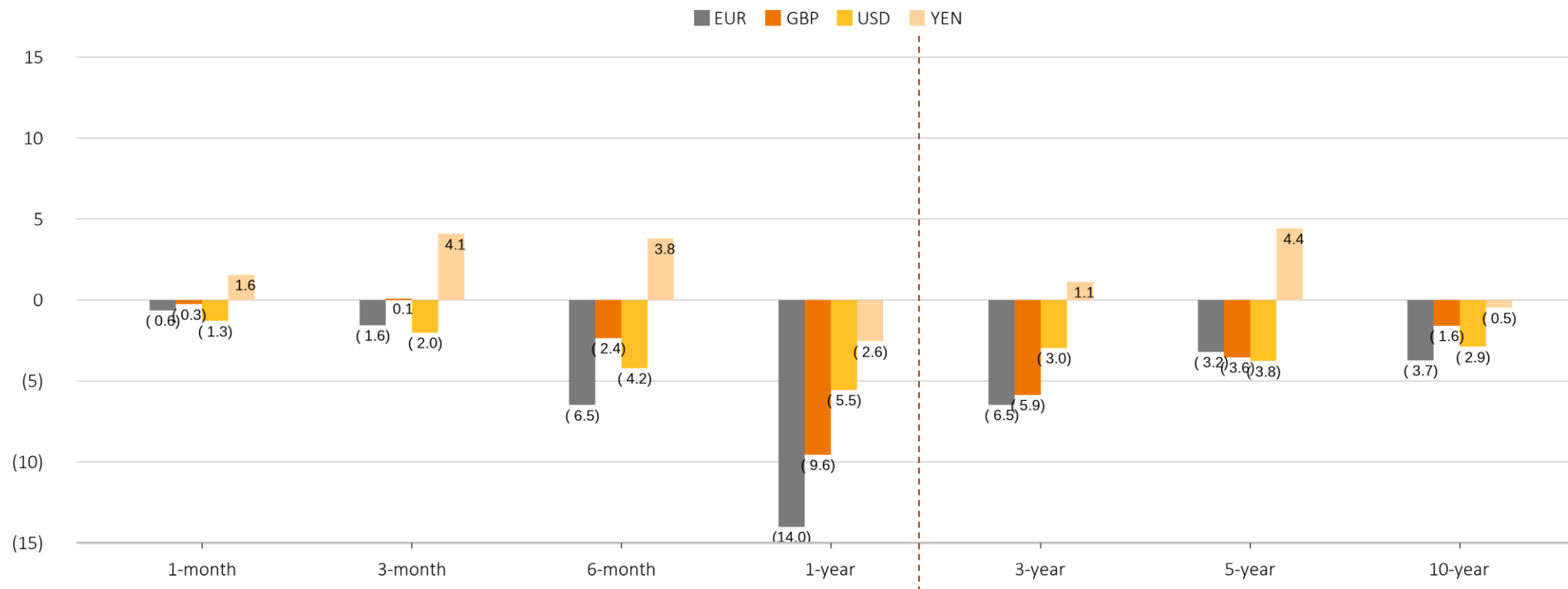
Note:

1. Dollar index measures the relative strength of USD compared to other major currencies (EUR, GBP, JPY, SEK, CAD, CHF). A higher number indicates a stronger USD.

[Forex] Foreign exchange markets (2/3)

INR weakens against USD (-1.3%), EUR, GBP in November but gains versus Yen; annual decline reflects FPI outflows due to global uncertainty

INR performance vis-a-vis major currencies (%), FY2015-FY2026 (28 Nov '25)



Source: Thurro, RBI, NIIF Research

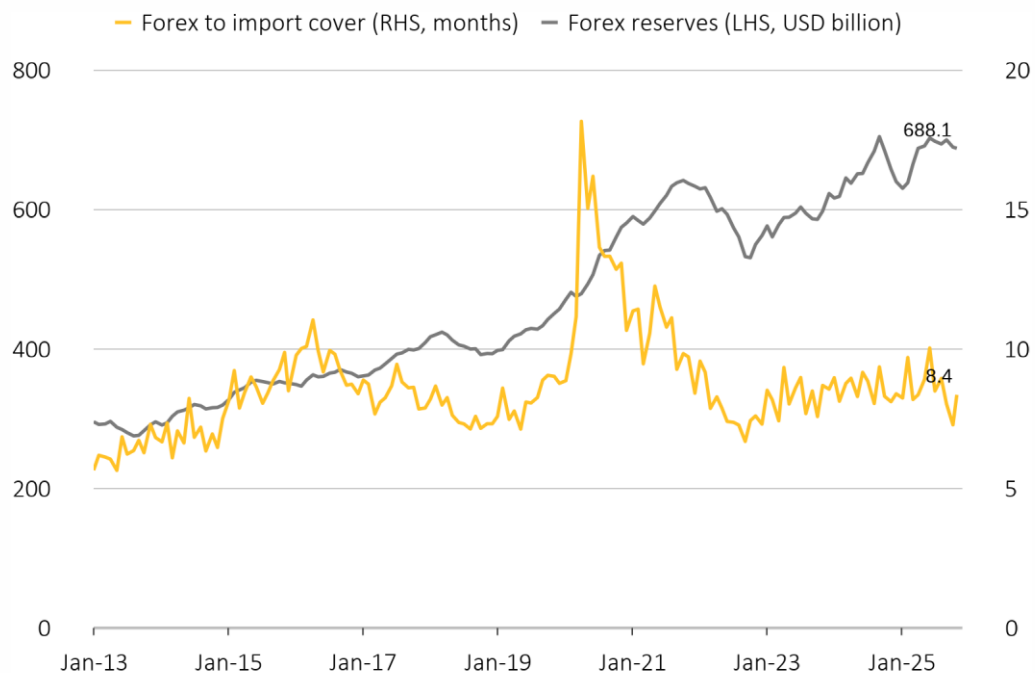
Note:

1. Numbers are annualized for periods above 1 year
2. Positive return indicates appreciation of INR and negative means depreciation of INR vis-a-vis respective currency

[Forex] Foreign exchange markets (3/3)

Forex reserves of ~USD 688 billion provide 8+ months import cover

Monthly foreign exchange reserves, FY2013-FY2026 (21 Nov '25)



Source: Thurro, RBI, NIIF Research

Note:

1. Import cover calculated on total imports (merchandise plus services)

1-year forward premium remains at multi-year low of 2.2% in November

USD/INR implied 1-year forward risk premium (%), FY2008-FY2026 (24 Nov '25)



Source: Thurro, CCIL, Bloomberg, NIIF Research

[Forex] Merchandise export: Growth

Goods exports contract 11.8% yoy in October on high base (Oct '24: 16.6%); engineering goods, agriculture, crude lead decline

Change in value of goods export broad product category (% yoy), Sep '24 - Oct '25

	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25 QE
Engineering goods	10.6	39.3	13.8	8.4	7.5	(7.7)	(4.0)	11.2	(0.9)	1.3	13.9	4.9	2.9	(16.8)
Electronic goods	7.7	45.5	54.6	35.0	78.7	26.4	29.4	39.4	54.0	46.8	33.7	25.9	50.5	18.9
Petroleum and crude	(33.4)	(25.0)	(52.4)	(31.6)	(59.6)	(30.4)	(9.6)	(36.5)	(23.8)	(24.4)	7.4	2.0	14.8	(13.9)
Agricultural and allied	7.0	20.9	19.6	16.0	16.8	(1.5)	5.1	12.8	3.4	0.9	13.9	8.0	15.7	(3.9)
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	6.7	8.2	0.9	0.6	21.5	(1.5)	31.2	2.0	7.6	6.0	14.2	7.0	2.6	(5.1)
Textile and apparels	10.9	19.4	6.5	13.0	14.2	0.1	3.5	8.6	4.8	0.3	6.5	(1.4)	(8.3)	(13.2)
Gems and jewellery	(11.3)	8.8	(26.3)	(26.5)	16.0	(20.7)	10.6	10.7	(13.9)	(20.4)	28.9	15.6	0.4	(29.5)
Chemicals and related	10.7	26.0	(3.7)	(2.2)	(0.4)	(23.2)	(23.0)	(11.5)	0.9	1.4	7.9	2.6	(0.1)	(21.4)
Plastic and linoleum	28.3	23.3	10.9	6.0	13.3	(6.9)	1.6	4.5	(0.8)	2.2	4.5	(5.3)	(12.0)	(21.6)
Ores and minerals	(30.1)	7.9	(49.2)	(42.3)	(43.9)	(19.8)	4.6	22.0	(15.8)	(24.1)	(18.8)	17.1	20.8	(8.4)
Leather and leather manufactures	9.7	13.1	0.8	4.6	6.8	(0.9)	3.6	4.9	7.7	0.2	7.5	0.8	(6.0)	(15.7)
Glass, ceramics and cement	(6.2)	(1.4)	(2.6)	11.7	13.9	(10.3)	(5.1)	(0.8)	0.3	0.1	7.8	6.0	(10.6)	(12.4)
Paper and wood	10.0	16.9	(10.4)	5.9	8.9	(6.7)	(5.2)	(1.0)	(3.3)	(0.9)	3.9	(2.9)	(4.3)	
Other manufactured commodities	9.9	16.7	(1.0)	(15.9)	(7.0)	(24.1)	(23.0)	(20.6)	(25.3)	(11.8)	5.7	2.8	(1.8)	1,027.3
Total	(1.0)	16.6	(5.3)	(1.5)	(2.6)	(10.9)	0.9	(3.8)	(1.2)	(1.3)	13.3	6.1	6.7	(11.8)

Source: Thurro, DGCIS, NIIF Research

Note:

1. Other manufactured commodities include other manufactured goods that are not included in the above product categories and other commodities list as provided by DGCIS.
2. Conditional formatting based on yoy growth values with respect to zero, with the largest negative values represented by dark red and largest positive values represented by dark green. QE refers to quick estimate data from ministry of commerce
3. Absolute values in Annexure

[Forex] Merchandise import: Growth

Imports grow 16.6% yoy in October on low base (Oct '24: 2.1%); jewellery surge (109.2%, record gold prices) offsets crude, plastics, textile declines

Broad product category import (% yoy), Sep '24 - Oct '25

	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25 QE
Gems and jewellery	11.5	(33.2)	120.9	22.6	26.6	(47.0)	40.8	3.3	(8.0)	(21.3)	4.0	(50.5)	83.2	109.2
Petroleum and crude	6.5	17.0	6.5	(9.0)	(13.4)	(29.6)	16.3	25.5	(26.2)	(8.4)	7.4	9.4	(5.9)	(19.1)
Engineering goods	16.5	8.4	0.1	3.5	15.4	(4.6)	(0.7)	21.1	8.9	(2.7)	10.6	(6.6)	7.3	9.8
Electronic goods	5.4	6.9	16.3	9.6	17.8	9.1	25.0	31.2	27.2	9.4	12.7	8.3	15.4	14.6
Chemicals and related	8.4	0.4	8.7	10.2	48.2	17.7	18.0	34.3	46.9	4.6	20.4	17.8	33.2	21.7
Ores and minerals	2.7	(16.9)	(24.0)	(26.4)	0.4	(27.4)	(23.6)	3.2	(16.8)	(7.5)	(5.0)	(18.0)	(0.9)	3.8
Agricultural and allied	(3.5)	28.3	47.4	22.0	27.8	16.1	(5.3)	(5.6)	(1.0)	5.9	7.2	4.3	24.5	3.7
Plastic and linoleum	(6.9)	5.9	5.3	(3.7)	6.4	(6.2)	7.1	14.2	4.7	(2.1)	0.9	(9.7)	2.6	(4.0)
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	5.8	7.1	13.2	10.6	16.0	6.5	9.0	9.5	3.3	0.0	13.9	1.2	16.5	4.4
Paper and wood	17.2	31.0	4.7	10.1	33.6	2.9	(2.7)	14.4	2.8	(6.3)	8.5	(12.0)	(5.2)	(7.3)
Textile and apparels	(11.6)	(5.4)	0.0	11.4	26.8	10.4	21.4	21.7	20.3	1.9	12.9	5.3	12.3	(3.4)
Leather and leather manufactures	(7.1)	(19.2)	(41.6)	(11.1)	36.6	22.6	38.1	(3.9)	5.9	(15.4)	(40.7)	(27.1)	24.7	19.3
Glass, ceramics and cement	26.6	22.7	3.9	1.8	15.0	16.4	20.0	39.4	34.4	16.2	24.6	11.2	23.9	
Other manufactured commodities	10.3	1.4	(26.8)	11.1	31.1	(18.3)	(9.6)	16.1	(3.2)	(7.1)	5.9	(11.6)	5.2	377.4
Total	7.8	2.1	16.0	2.2	10.9	(15.7)	11.8	20.0	(1.3)	(3.4)	8.6	(10.1)	16.7	16.6

Source: Thurro, DGCIS, NIIF Research

Note:

1. Other manufactured commodities include other manufactured goods that are not included in the above product categories and other commodities list as provided by DGCIS.
2. Conditional formatting based on yoy growth values with respect to zero, with the largest negative values represented by dark red and largest positive values represented by dark green. QE refers to quick estimate data from ministry of commerce
3. Absolute values in Annexure

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