



# **MONTHLY ECONOMIC** DEC **REPORT ON INDIA** 2025

India's economy **sustains momentum** through November, supported by **robust logistics** activity, **steady consumption** across vehicles and services, and **recovering air travel**. **Inflation remains benign** on softer food and energy prices, though **core inflation remains sticky** amid elevated precious metal costs. The **rupee faces near-term depreciation pressures** against major currencies amid **muted foreign portfolio flows and a widening current account deficit that pushed Q2 balance of payments into deficit**, though November showed improvement with trade deficit. **Substantial forex reserves** provide a cushion against external pressures. **Credit growth picks up** with swift monetary transmission, though long-term yields rise marginally

## November – December 2025

### Growth

India's **GDP growth surged** to 8.2% yoy in Q2FY26, driven by **strong investment** and **consumption**, outpacing mixed global trends. **NICE index** signals **robust momentum** in November, with strong **logistics performance**: e-way bills surge (27.6% yoy), port cargo stays elevated, and toll collections **hit record highs**, reflected in increased diesel consumption. Electricity demand declines to -0.8% in November. **Vehicle registrations remain steady** with strong PV, CV and 3W, though 2W demand falls **post-festive normalisation**. Domestic **air travel rebounds** (8.0%) while international traffic stays steady. Tax revenue recovers (4.0% yoy FYTD till Oct) tracking ~50% budget estimates but lags surging capex (32.4% yoy). India's renewable generation growth since 2020 outpaces US, China, and world average, led by solar and wind expansion

### Rates

**Credit growth** picks up to 11.4% in November alongside improving **deposits** (10.2%), keeping **credit-deposit ratio** elevated above 80%. Yield curve steepens post-December rate cut: short-end responds with **3-month yield** falling 8bps to 5.28% (18 Dec), but long-end diverges as **10-year G-sec yield rises** to 6.57%. **Equities recover** ~8% TTM in November but lag Asian peers, supported by **FPI return** (INR 28 billion) and **robust DII flows** (INR 771 billion). Bloomberg consensus (as of 19 Dec) forecasts 50bps additional cut in FY2027 following December MPC decision

### Inflation

Global **inflation eases broadly in November**: China (0.7%) and France (0.9%) stay below targets while Germany (2.3%) remains above and Brazil approaches upper bound (4.5%). **India's retail inflation status benign** at 0.7% on **food deflation** and **GST cuts**, while **WPI remains deflationary** (-0.3%) driven by declining food and energy prices. **Core inflation remains sticky** at 4.3%, reflecting **precious metal price pressures**: silver hits record USD 50.4/oz in November, copper trades near highs at USD 11,642/tonne, and gold stays elevated at USD 4,229/oz. Meanwhile, **crude oil continues moderating** to ~USD 61/bbl (11 Dec) from September-peak of ~USD 68/bbl

### Forex

**DXY softens** to 98.8 (10 Dec) from 99.4 in November following Fed rate cut. **Rupee faces broad-based depreciation with REER** falling to 97.5 in October, and weakening against **major currencies over the last month** (as of 12 Dec): GBP (3.8%), EUR (3.2%), USD (1.9%), Yen (1.2%). Pressure on INR over the last year reflects muted **FPI flows amid trade uncertainty**, with 1-year **forward premium rising** to 2.5% on recent dollar strength. **Forex reserves remain robust** at USD 686 billion, providing 8+ months import cover. **Balance of payments turned deficit** in Q2FY26 as current account widened to 1.3% of GDP on elevated imports while capital account surplus narrowed to 0.1% of GDP. However, November shows improvement with **trade deficit narrowing** to USD 24.5 billion as **non-oil exports surge** (20.3% yoy) and **imports contract** (-1.9%)



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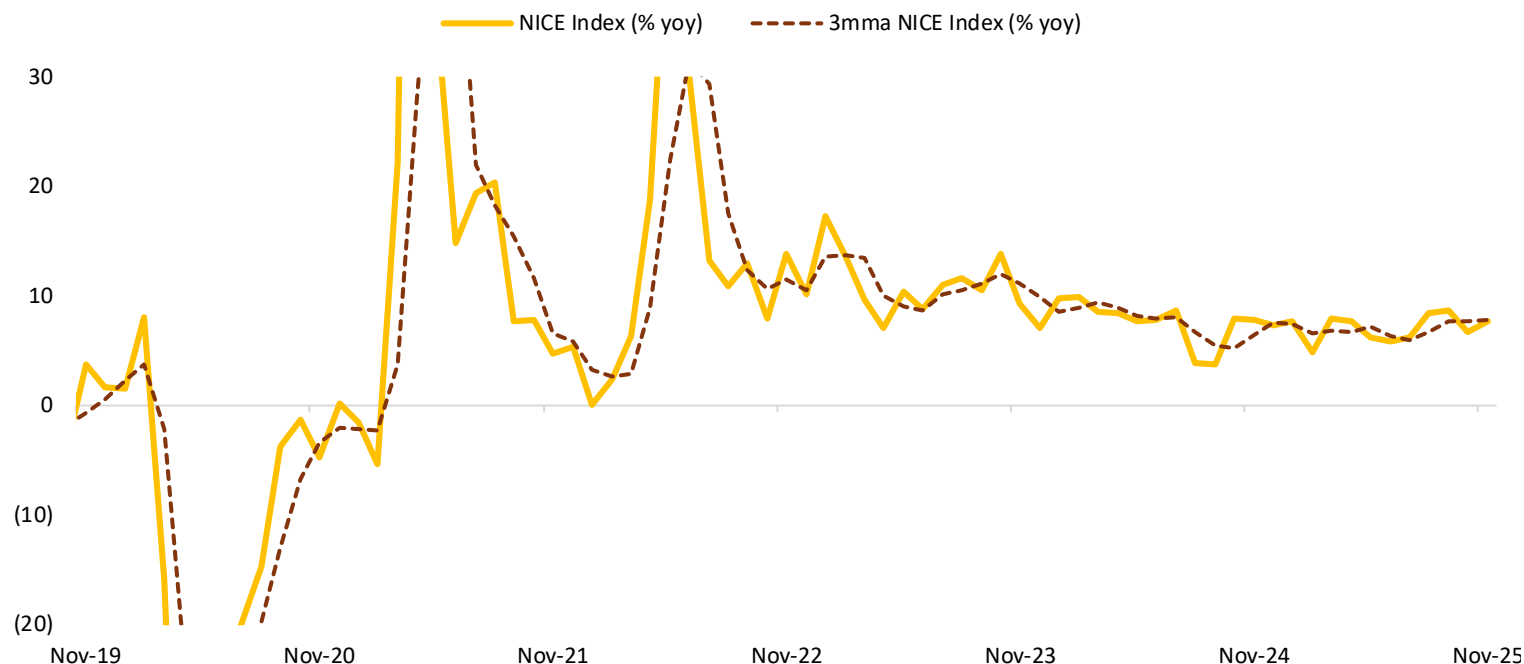
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## Key chart: NIIF India Coincident Economic (NICE) Index (1/2)

**November activity remains robust with seven of ten indicators showing strong seasonally-adjusted expansion across both demand and supply**

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



*November shows robust momentum with strong year-on-year seasonally-adjusted growth in e-way bills (25.9%), port traffic (14.8%) and steel production (11.5%), with recovery in coal production (1.9%), diesel consumption (5.0%), and steady air passenger traffic (9.1%). PMI services improve to 59.8*

*Seasonally-adjusted auto registrations (0.3% yoy) moderate from October's festive surge. Petrol consumption (2.6%) slows modestly while electricity generation (-4.6%) remains subdued*

Source: CEIC, Thurro, NIIF Research

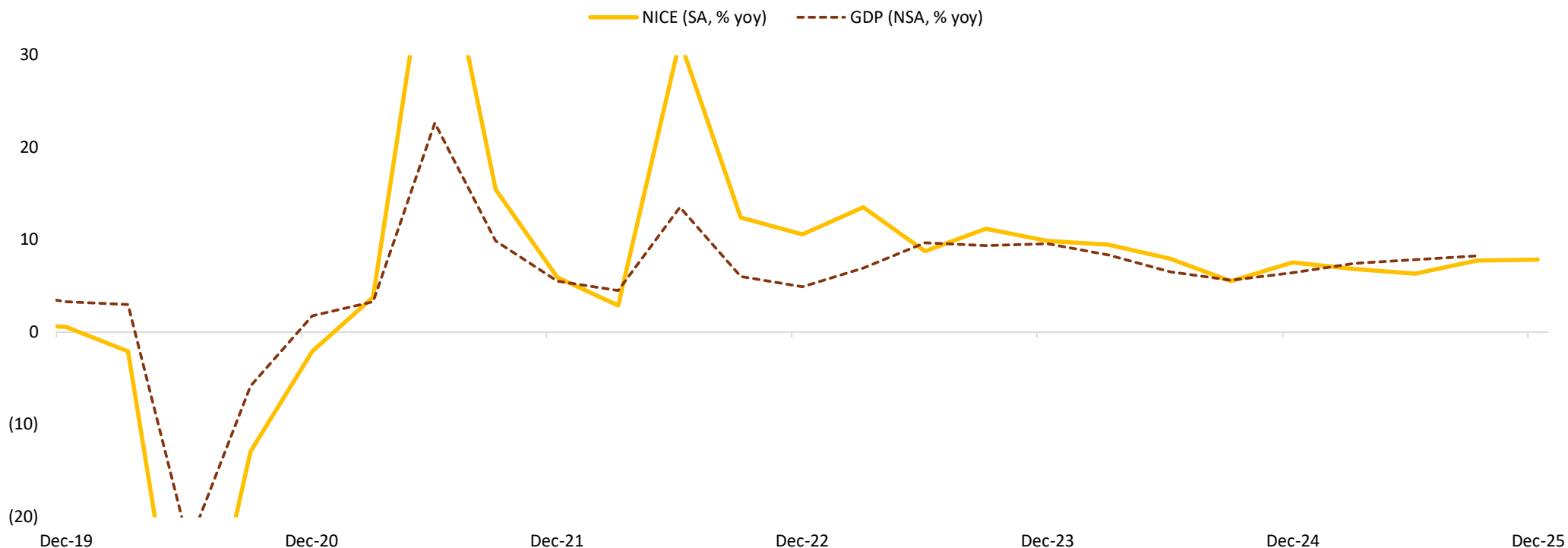
Note:

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. Methodology subject to periodic review and refinement

## Key chart: NIIF India Coincident Economic (NICE) Index (2/2)

### Strengthening economic momentum in Q3FY26, with broad-based improvement across ten high-frequency indicators

Quarterly NIIF India Coincident Economic (NICE) Index and real GDP (% yoy), FY2020- FY2026 (Dec '25)



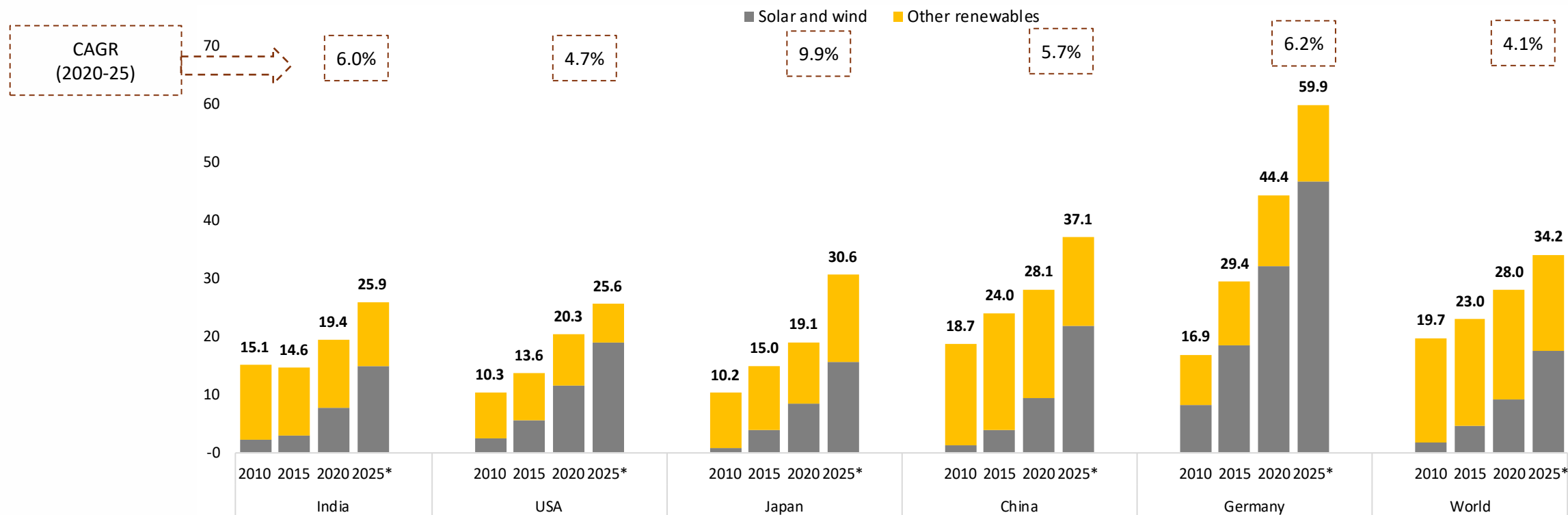
Source: CEIC, NIIF Research

#### Note:

1. SA: Seasonally adjusted; NSA: Not seasonally adjusted
2. Quarterly index computed by averaging monthly NICE values within each quarter using identical methodology. For Q3FY2026, quarterly value is average for October and November
3. GDP growth (% yoy) measured at constant prices
4. Methodology subject to periodic review and refinement

## Key chart: Renewables

**India's renewable generation growth (6.0% CAGR since 2020) outpaces US (4.7%) and China (5.7%), driven by expanding solar, wind capacity**  
Annual renewable generation (% share of total), CY2010 – CY2025



Source: Ember, NIIF Research

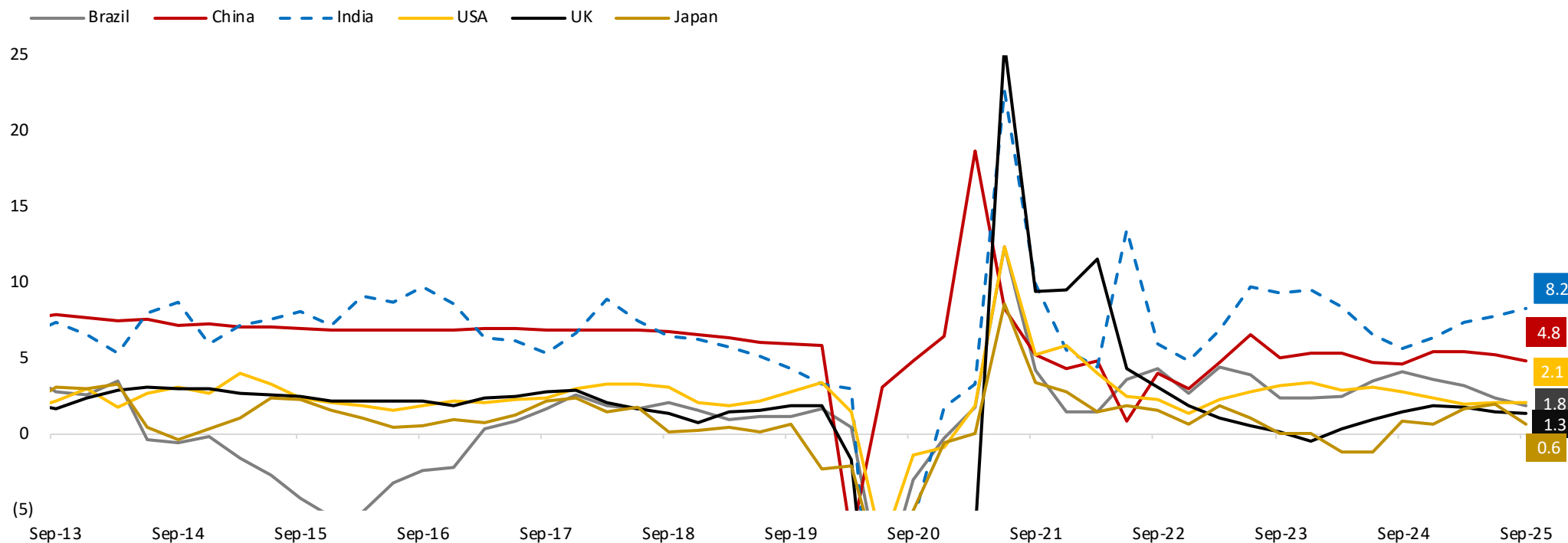
### Note:

1. Other renewables include hydro, bioenergy, geothermal, tidal and wave generation
2. CY2025 is sum of the monthly renewable energy generation divided by sum of the total renewable energy generation till Oct '25
3. Stacked figures refer to renewable generation (as % of total generation)

## [Growth] Global: Real GDP

### India maintains strong real GDP growth; USA, UK and China growth remains stable while Brazil and Japan momentum slows

Quarterly real GDP growth across countries (% yoy), FY2014 – FY2026 (Sep '25)

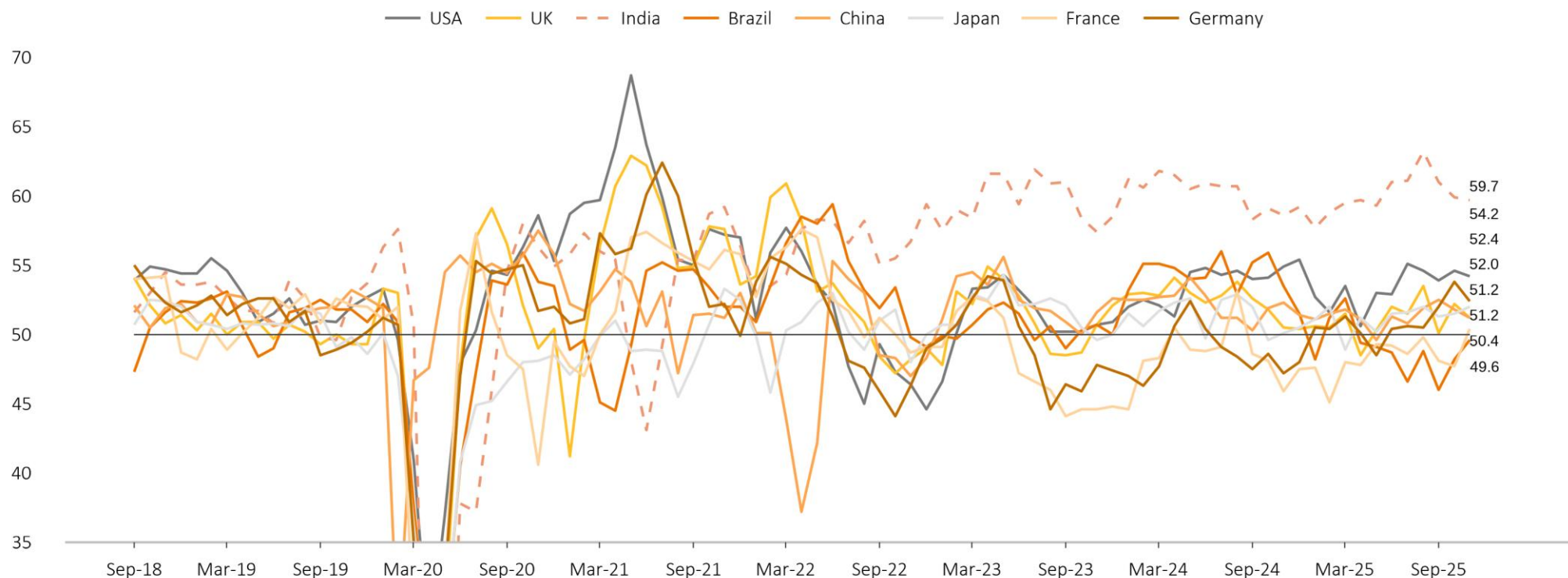


Source: Bloomberg, NIIF Research



## [Growth] Purchasing managers' index: Global

**India's maintains strong PMI; pickup in France's PMI; steady in China, USA, Japan, Germany and UK; Brazil remains in contraction**  
 Monthly PMI composite indices across major economies, FY2019-FY2026 (Nov '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] India: Real GDP and GVA

**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%)**

Quarterly real GDP and real GVA, FY2025-FY2026 (Sep '25)

	INR trillion					% yoy				
	Q2FY25	Q3FY25	Q4FY25	Q1FY26	Q2FY26	Q2FY25	Q3FY25	Q4FY25	Q1FY26	Q2FY26
1. Private consumption	25.2	28.4	27.2	27.2	27.2	6.4	8.1	6.0	7.0	7.9
2. Government spending	4.0	3.8	5.1	4.5	3.9	4.3	9.3	(1.8)	7.4	(2.7)
3. Fixed investments	15.6	15.0	17.4	16.6	16.7	6.7	5.2	9.4	7.8	7.3
4. Exports	9.9	10.5	11.1	9.7	10.5	3.0	10.8	3.9	6.3	5.6
5. Imports	11.7	10.4	9.2	12.2	13.2	1.0	(2.1)	(12.7)	10.9	12.8
6. Others	1.9	0.0	(0.3)	2.1	3.5	(19.0)	(97.7)	(128.9)	59.9	84.3
<b>Real GDP at market prices</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>
7. Agriculture	4.8	7.8	6.8	5.7	4.9	4.1	6.6	5.4	3.7	3.5
8. Industry	12.4	12.6	14.9	13.5	13.3	3.8	4.8	6.5	6.3	7.7
8.1 Mining	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	(0.4)	1.3	2.5	(3.1)	0.0
8.2 Manufacturing	7.2	7.0	8.3	7.6	7.9	2.2	3.6	4.8	7.7	9.1
8.3 Utilities	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	3.0	5.1	5.4	0.5	4.4
8.4 Construction	3.5	3.9	4.6	4.0	3.7	8.4	7.9	10.8	7.6	7.2
9. Services	24.3	22.8	24.0	25.4	26.5	7.2	7.4	7.3	9.3	9.2
9.1 Trade, hotels and communication	7.6	8.2	9.1	7.5	8.1	6.1	6.7	6.0	8.6	7.4
9.2 Finance, real estate & professional services	11.2	9.0	9.3	12.3	12.4	7.2	7.1	7.8	9.5	10.2
9.3 Public administration and others	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.0	8.9	8.9	8.7	9.8	9.7
<b>Real GVA at basic prices</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Net taxes	3.5	4.0	5.6	3.2	3.9	3.3	5.0	12.7	10.3	9.5

Source: Thurro, MOSPI, NIIF Research

Note:

- Others under 6 include change in stock, valuables and discrepancies
- Others under 9.3 in public administration include defence and other services such as education, health, recreation and other personal services

## [Growth] High-frequency indicators: Supply

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

	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	Nov-25
<b>Fiscal</b>														
Central government capex	(8.4)	21.3	95.3	51.4	(35.4)	67.2	61.0	38.7	43.7	(10.5)	113.1	30.9	(28.3)	
Central government revex	41.9	0.5	1.7	5.1	(12.8)	(5.5)	(5.7)	40.7	36.6	7.8	(25.5)	(20.8)	(8.2)	
Gross tax revenue	1.6	10.0	11.1	4.6	19.7	2.8	6.5	19.1	(4.7)	(11.7)	1.0	8.4	13.8	
GST collection	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	0.7
<b>Industry</b>														
Index of industrial production	3.7	5.0	3.7	5.2	2.7	3.9	2.6	1.9	1.5	4.3	4.1	4.6	0.4	
Index of eight core industries	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	0.8	3.8	5.2	2.3	3.0	6.4	1.6	(5.3)	(2.0)	1.6	4.0	3.0	(5.9)	(0.9)
Steel production	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	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	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)	2.1
Wholesale price index	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	0.9	0.1	(0.2)	(0.6)	0.5	0.2	(1.2)	(0.3)
<b>Logistics</b>														
Rail freight	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	(3.2)	(4.7)	3.3	6.1	7.9	12.5	7.0	4.4	5.6	3.9	2.6	11.4	11.9	14.6
Air cargo	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)	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	27.6
<b>Trade</b>														
Merchandise exports	16.6	(5.4)	(1.5)	(2.6)	(10.9)	0.9	(3.8)	(1.2)	(1.3)	13.3	5.8	6.2	(11.9)	19.4
Merchandise imports	2.1	16.0	2.2	10.9	(15.7)	11.8	20.0	(1.3)	(3.4)	9.1	(9.6)	18.0	16.6	(1.9)
Non-oil merchandise exports	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)	20.3
Non-oil merchandise imports	(2.9)	19.5	6.2	20.8	(10.4)	9.9	17.7	10.6	(1.6)	9.6	(13.6)	26.1	32.3	1.2
Services exports	22.7	14.2	16.9	12.1	11.7	18.7	8.9	9.6	12.0	10.3	2.8	12.6	2.2	11.7
Services imports	28.0	26.1	13.9	12.6	(4.7)	5.3	1.0	(1.0)	5.1	8.5	(5.3)	7.8	2.9	4.1

Logistics and trade improve; fiscal spending, industry soften

#### • Fiscal

Central government capex and revex contract while tax collection remains strong. GST collection moderates in Nov

#### • Industry

Industrial production and core industries stagnate in Oct. Cement output holds firm while steel production slows in Oct. Electricity generation declines in Oct as coal production rebounds in Nov. Wholesale prices remain deflationary in Nov

#### • Logistics

E-way bill growth rebounds in November while major port cargo sustains strong double-digit growth. Air cargo weakens in Oct and rail freight slows in September

#### • Trade

Goods trade deficit narrows in Nov as oil imports fall and non-oil exports rebound. Services surplus strengthens on an export surge and steady imports

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
3. GST collection % yoy calculated without compensation cess for Nov '25

## [Growth] High-frequency indicators: Demand

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

	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	Nov-25
<b>Energy</b>														
Electricity demand	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)	(0.8)
Petrol consumption	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	2.6
Diesel consumption	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)	4.7
<b>Automobile registrations</b>														
Passenger vehicles	39.4	(11.8)	0.7	19.0	(7.0)	10.9	5.5	0.6	5.8	1.4	3.7	11.1	13.3	19.9
Three-wheeler	12.2	4.4	(4.6)	6.9	(0.8)	(5.6)	24.5	6.3	6.7	0.8	(2.3)	(7.2)	5.4	23.7
Two-wheeler	36.8	16.3	(17.3)	4.7	(5.8)	(1.0)	2.8	7.8	5.2	(6.1)	2.7	7.2	52.4	(2.9)
Commercial vehicles	3.7	(6.7)	(8.0)	5.9	(6.8)	0.7	(3.4)	(5.7)	6.0	(2.4)	4.9	2.4	19.9	20.3
Passenger vehicles-electric	63.3	22.5	24.3	54.3	28.3	63.1	71.1	70.4	104.0	109.3	194.8	194.0	77.9	68.8
Three-wheeler-electric	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	31.9
Two-wheeler-electric	86.7	30.4	(2.8)	19.9	(7.2)	(6.3)	41.2	30.7	32.6	(3.8)	18.0	16.0	3.3	(2.3)
Commercial vehicles-electric	32.5	33.8	91.1	39.4	(4.5)	(59.5)	114.9	104.8	63.3	141.9	171.3	172.7	225.6	227.3
<b>Services</b>														
Air passenger (domestic)	8.0	12.1	8.3	11.3	11.1	8.7	8.4	1.7	2.9	(3.0)	(1.5)	(3.0)	2.8	8.0
Air passenger (international)	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	11.2
FASTag collection (volume)	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	2.9
FASTag collection (value)	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	16.1
UPI transactions (volume)	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	32.2
UPI transactions (value)	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	22.1
Consumer price index	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	0.7
<b>Banking</b>														
Aggregate deposits	11.5	11.2	9.8	12.1	12.0	10.3	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.2	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.2
Outstanding credit	11.8	11.2	11.2	12.5	12.3	11.0	10.1	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.1	10.8	11.3	11.4

Services strong, vehicle demand robust; energy demand and toll volume softens as inflation remains subdued

- Energy**  
 Diesel consumption rebounds in Nov while electricity demand remains subdued. Petrol consumption moderates in November
- Automobile registration**  
 Vehicle demand remains strong led by 3W, CV and PV. 2W contracts across all segments including EVs
- Services**  
 Air travel sustains momentum with international traffic staying strong and domestic traffic improving in Nov. UPI transactions show robust growth in value and volume while FASTag collections in volume moderate. Retail inflation remains soft in November
- Banking**  
 Credit growth maintains strong momentum in Nov with pickup in deposit growth, keeping credit-deposit ratio at an elevated 80+%

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

#### Note:

- 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
- Absolute values in Annexure

## [Growth] Fiscal position

### Capex momentum remains strong at 32.4% yoy on FYTD basis; Steady gross tax revenue of 4.0% on stronger direct tax collection

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

		FY2025		FY2026		% of BE		% yoy
		October	YTD	October	YTD	YTD FY2025	YTD FY2026	Δ YTD
1	Revenue receipts	0.8	17.0	0.7	17.6	54.5	51.6	3.5
1.1	Gross tax revenue	2.2	20.3	2.5	21.1	52.9	49.5	4.0
1.1.1	Direct tax	0.9	11.1	1.3	11.8	50.5	46.9	6.1
1.1.2	Indirect tax	1.3	8.9	1.2	9.0	54.7	51.8	1.5
2	Capital receipts (non-debt)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	24.1	48.8	97.2
2.1	Net recovery of loans and advances	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	47.4	46.2	0.9
2.2	Miscellaneous receipts	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	11.1	50.4	328.5
3	<b>Total (non-debt) receipts (1 + 2)</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>
4	Revenue expenditure	3.1	20.1	2.9	20.1	54.1	50.9	0.0
4.1	Interest payment	0.8	6.0	1.0	6.7	51.3	52.8	13.0
5	Capital expenditure	0.5	4.7	0.4	6.2	42.0	55.1	32.4
6	<b>Total expenditure (4 + 5)</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>
7	Revenue deficit (4 - 1)	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.4	52.2	46.7	(19.3)
8	<b>Fiscal deficit (6 - 3)</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>
9	<b>Annual Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>	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 is estimates from Union Budget 2025-26

## [Rates] Forecast of policy rates

**Consensus projects another 25bps cut in Q1FY27 to 5.5% terminal rate, up from 5.50% expected in May and 5.75% in March**

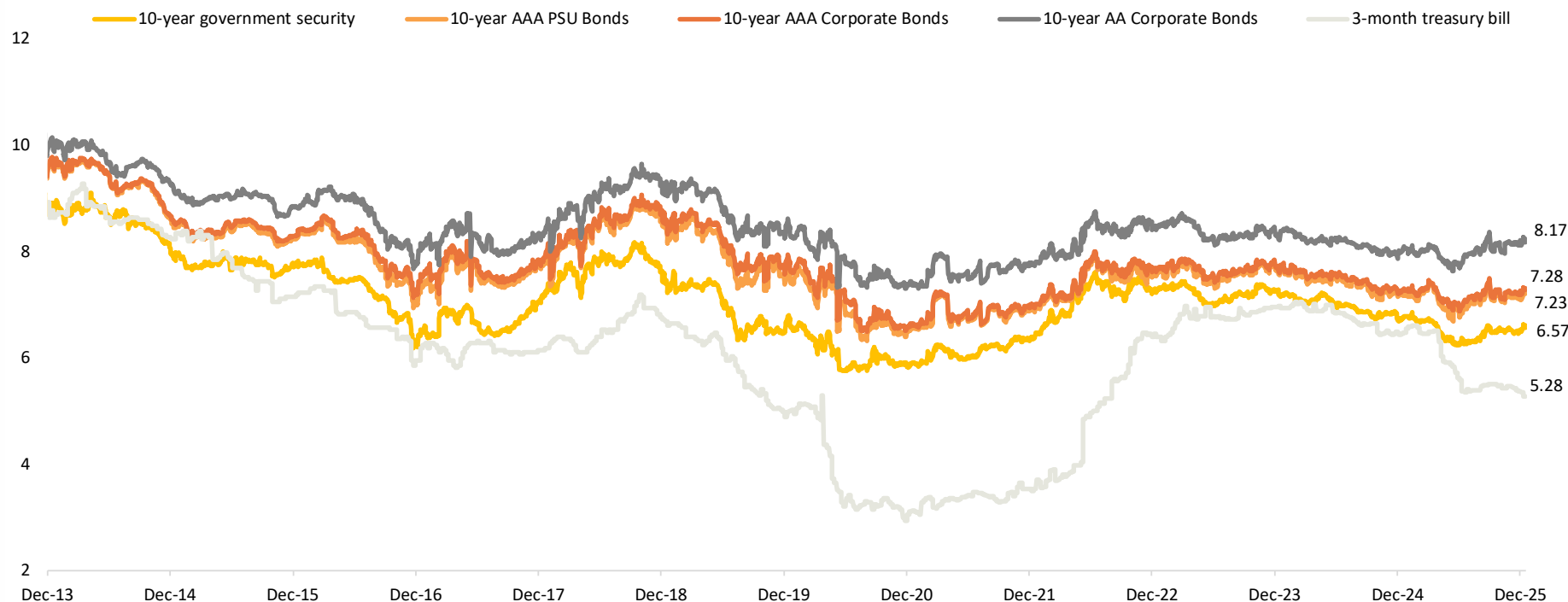
Projections for RBI's benchmark repo rate (%), Q3FY26 to Q4FY27 (19 Dec '25)

	Q3FY26	Q4FY26	Q1FY27	Q2FY27	Q3FY27	Q4FY27
<i>Number of analysts</i>	28	15	15	13	13	8
High forecast	5.50	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
Low forecast	5.25	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Bloomberg average	5.29	5.13	5.10	5.12	5.12	5.13
<b>Median forecast</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.13</b>
<b>Comparing previous survey median forecasts</b>						
Bloomberg Nov '25 survey	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
Bloomberg May '25 survey	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50

Source: Bloomberg, NIIF Research

## [Rates] Debt markets

**3-month T-bill yield falls 8bps to 5.28% (Dec 18) from 28 Nov, following December MPC rate cut, while 10-year yields rise by similar magnitude**  
 Daily India G-sec and corporate bond yields (%), FY2014-FY2026 (18 Dec '25)

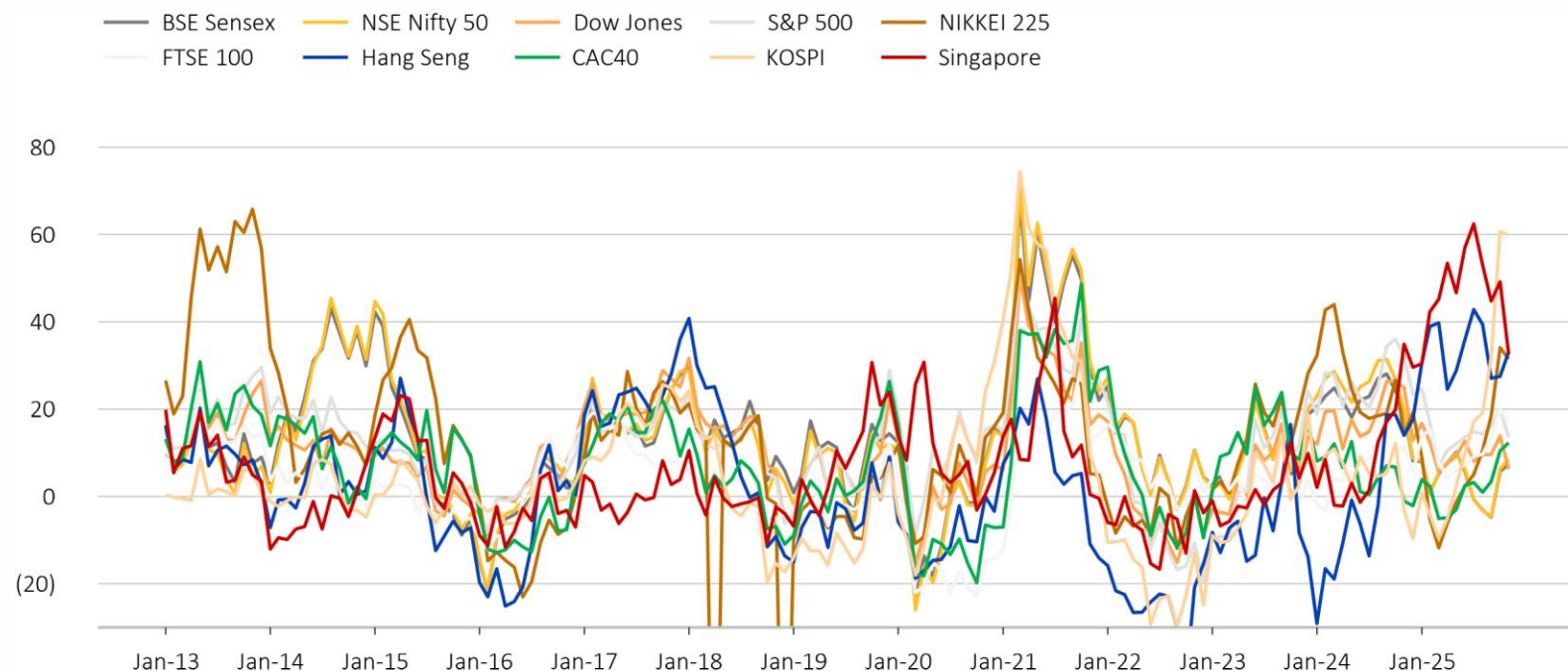


Source: Bloomberg, NIIF Research



## [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

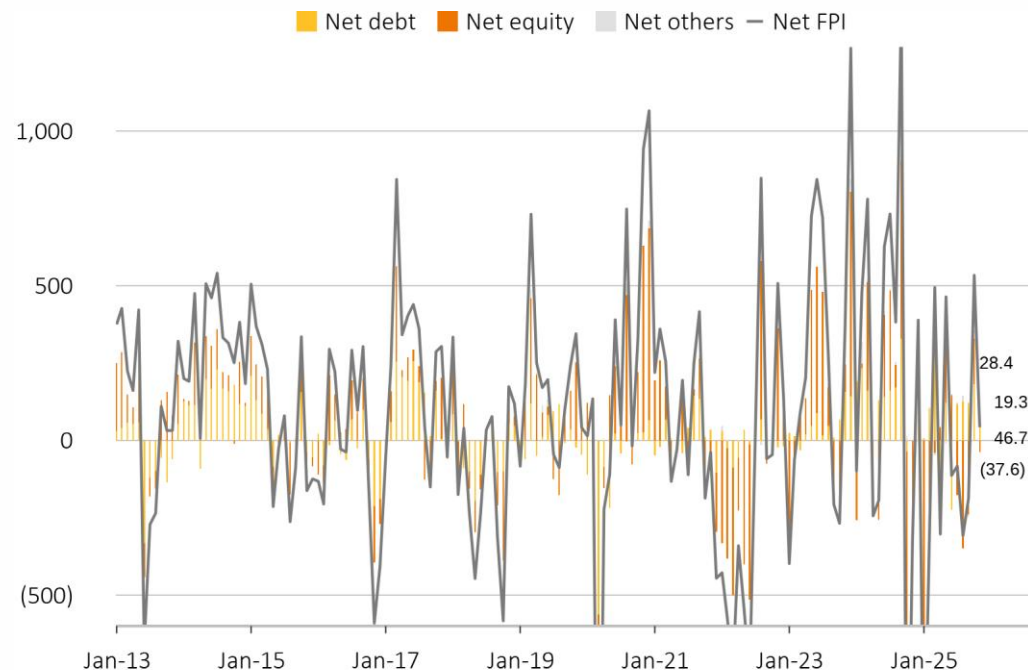
**Note:**

1. Return is calculated as on month end

## [Rates] Flows: Portfolio

### FPIs maintain net inflow position of INR 28.4 billion in November

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



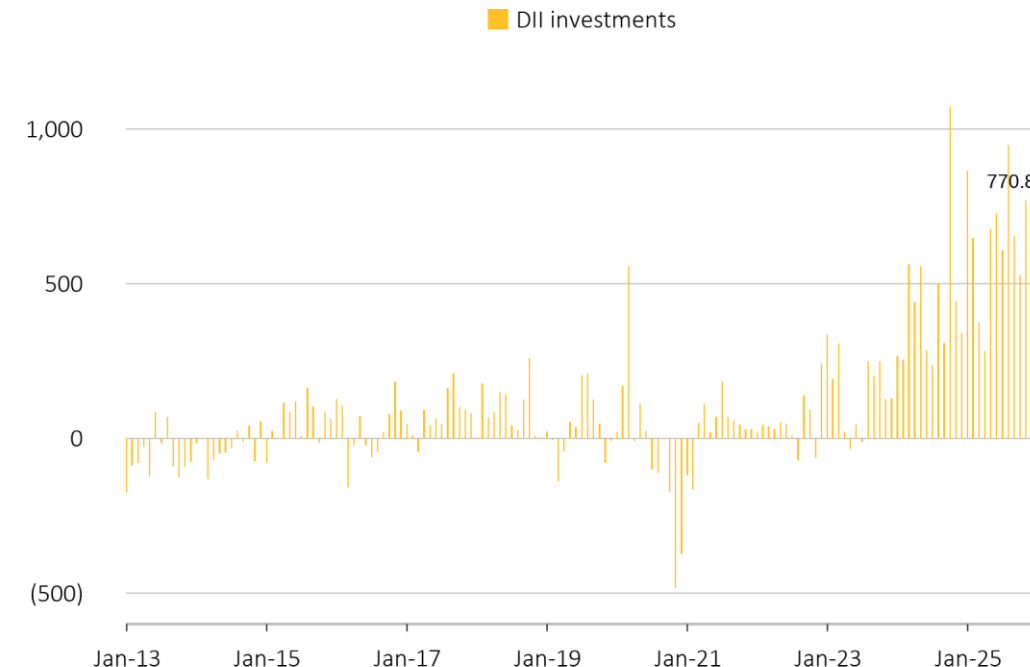
Source: Thurro, NSDL, NIIF Research

#### 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)



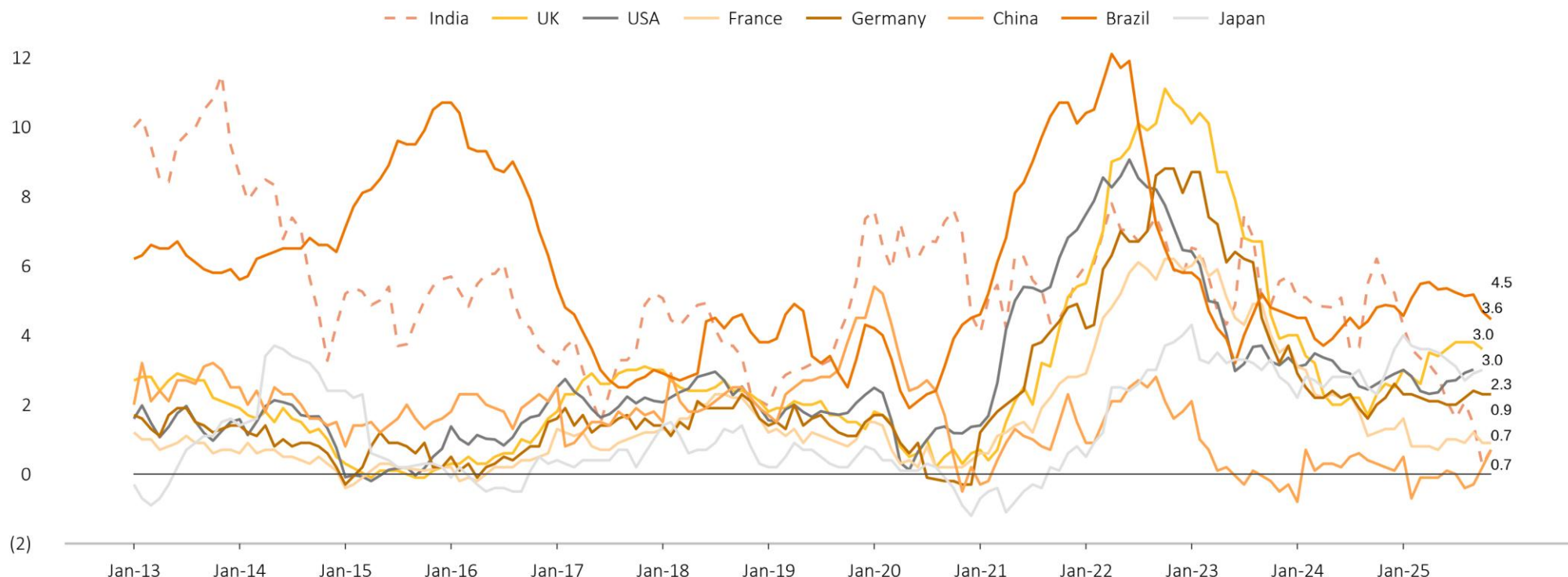
Source: Thurro, NSE, BSE, NIIF Research

#### 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.

## [Inflation] CPI: Global

**Inflation moderates in November across India (0.7%), China (0.7%), France (0.9%); remains elevated in Brazil (4.5%); rising through US, UK, Japan**  
Monthly consumer price inflation (% yoy), FY2013-FY2026 (Nov '25)



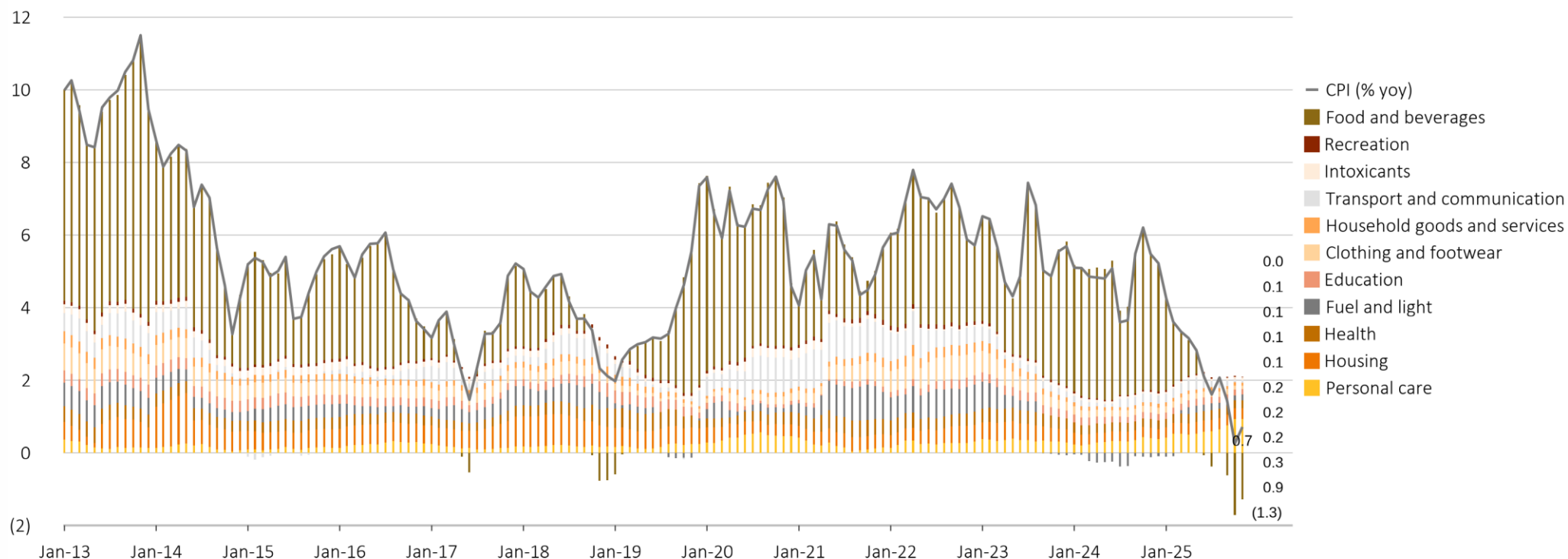
Source: Thurro, MOSPI, Bloomberg, Investing.com, NIIF Research

### Note:

1. USA - Sep 2025 (3.0%), UK - Oct 2025 (3.6%), Japan - Oct 2025 (3.0%)
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] CPI: India

**Subdued inflation as personal care (0.9pp), housing (0.3pp), health (0.2pp) contributions offset food and beverage deflation (-1.3pp)**  
Contribution of key components to consumer price index (CPI) inflation (% yoy/pp), FY2013-FY2026 (Nov '25)



Source: Thurro, MoSPI, NIIF Research

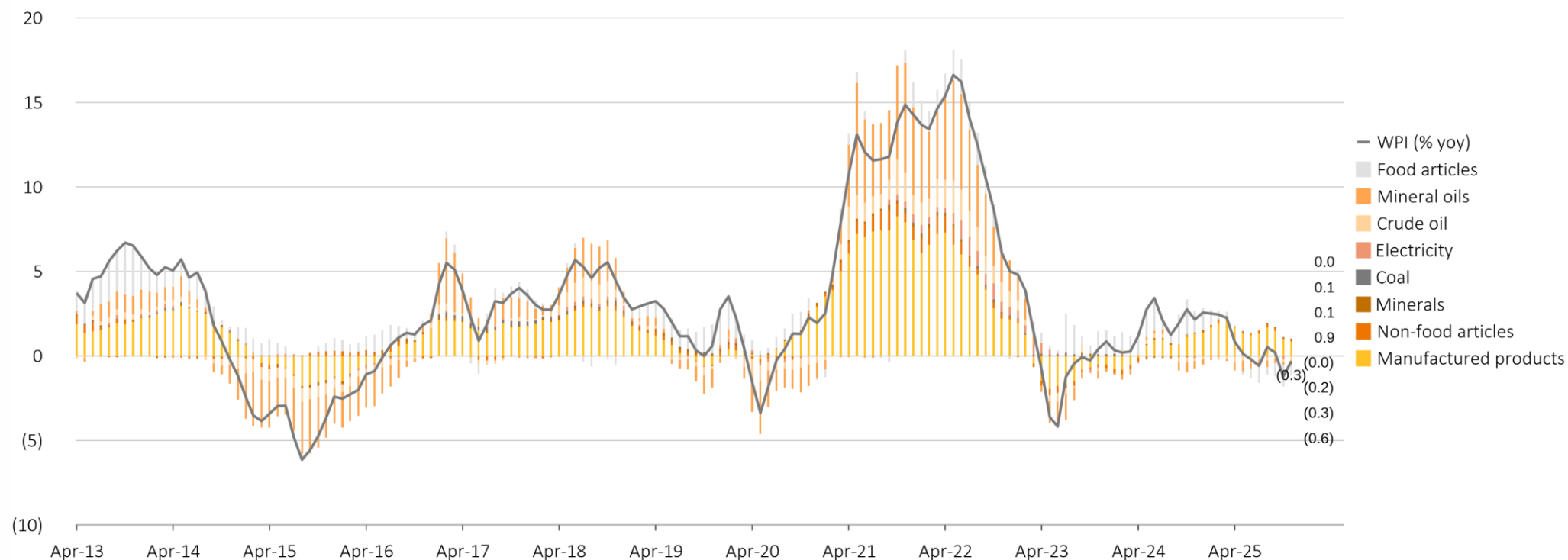
### Note:

- Food and beverages account for 45.86%, intoxicants 2.38%, clothing and footwear 6.53%, housing 10.07%, fuel and light 6.84%, and household goods and services 3.8%, health 5.89%, transport and communication 8.59%, recreation 1.68%, education 4.46%, and personal care 3.89% weight in the headline consumer price index inflation

## [Inflation] WPI: India

**Wholesale price index stays deflationary (-0.3%) as food articles (-0.6pp) and fuel (-0.5pp) decline offset manufactured goods inflation (0.9pp)**

Contribution of key components to wholesale price inflation (WPI) (% yoy/pp), FY2014-FY2026 (Nov '25)



Source: Thurro, Office of the Economic Advisor, NIIF Research

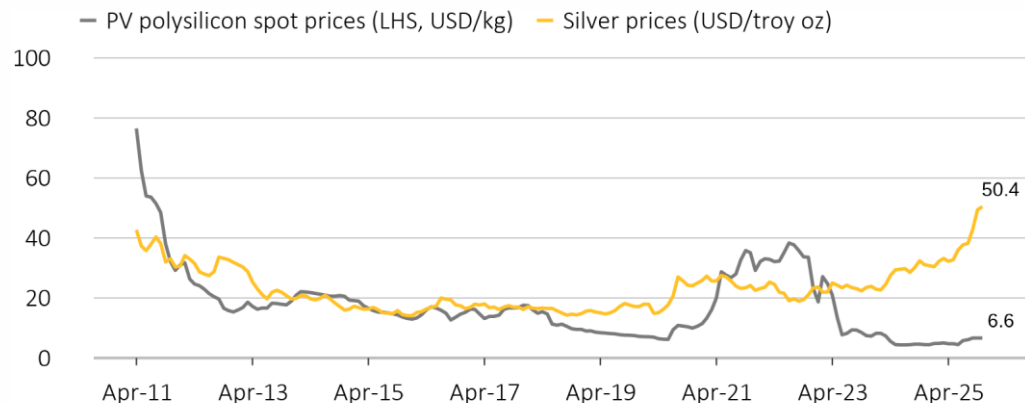
### Note:

- Food articles account for 15.26%, non-food 4.12%, mineral 0.83%, crude oil 2.41%, coal 2.14%, mineral oils 7.95%, electricity 3.06%, and manufactured products 64.23% weight in the wholesale price index inflation

## [Inflation] Commodity markets

### Polysilicon price stays low while silver surges further in November

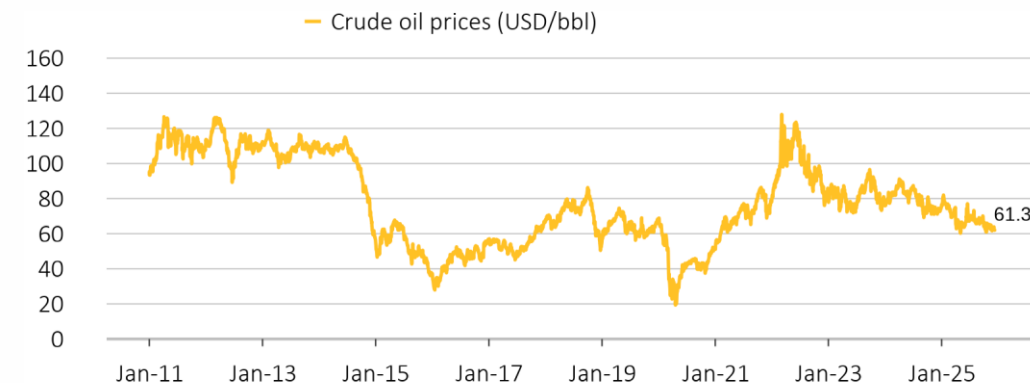
Monthly average silicon and silver prices, FY2012-FY2026 (Nov '25)



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

### Crude oil continues to decline, reaching ~USD 61 per bbl (as of 11 Dec)

Daily Brent crude oil prices, FY2011-FY2026 (11 Dec '25)



Source: Thurro, Investing.com, NIIF Research

### Copper prices near highs at USD 11.6k per tonne on supply disruptions

Daily copper prices, FY2015-FY2026 (10 Dec '25)



Source: Thurro, Business Insider, NIIF Research

### Gold prices remain elevated at >USD 4,000 per troy oz as of 10 December

Daily gold prices, FY2015-FY2026 (10 Dec '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 softens to 98.8 in December 10 from 99.4 in late Nov

Daily dollar index (X), FY2013-FY2026 (10 Dec '25)



Source: Thurro, Yahoo Finance, NIIF Research

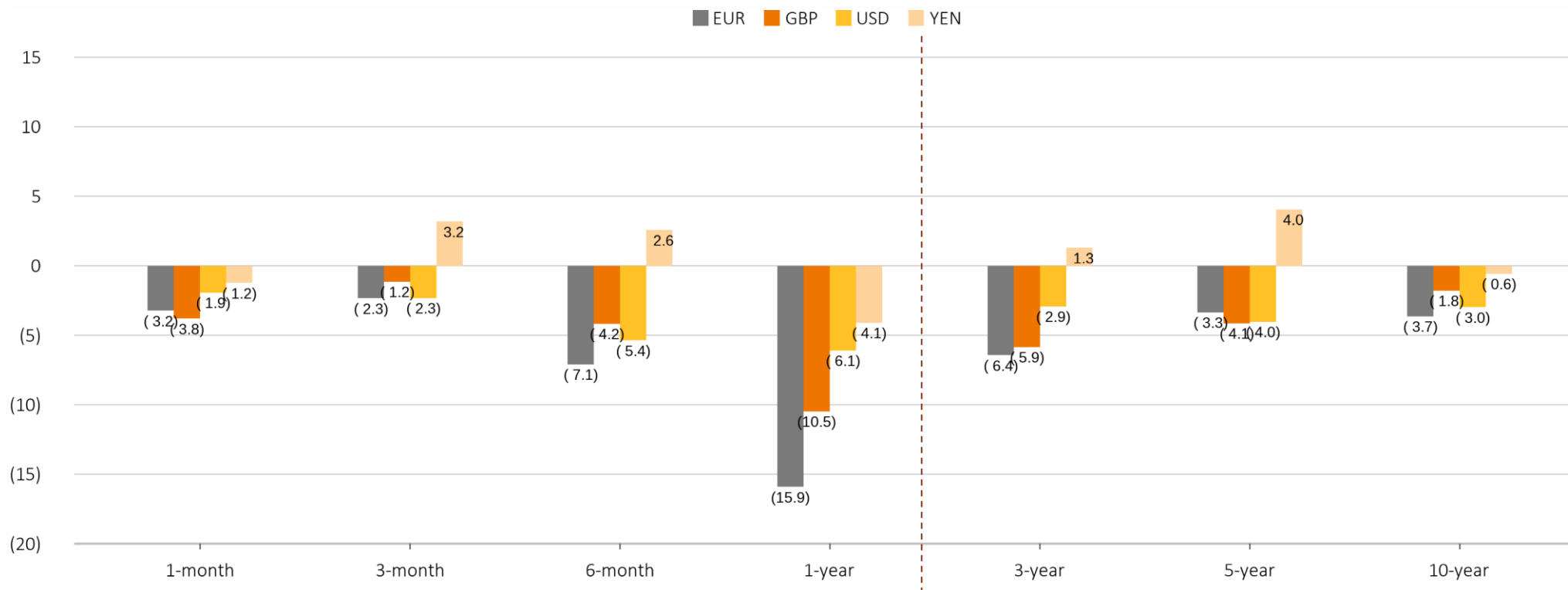
#### Note:

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 major currencies over last one month while 10-year depreciation trend remains stable

INR performance vis-a-vis major currencies (%), FY2015-FY2026 (12 Dec '25)



Source: Thurro, RBI, NIIF Research

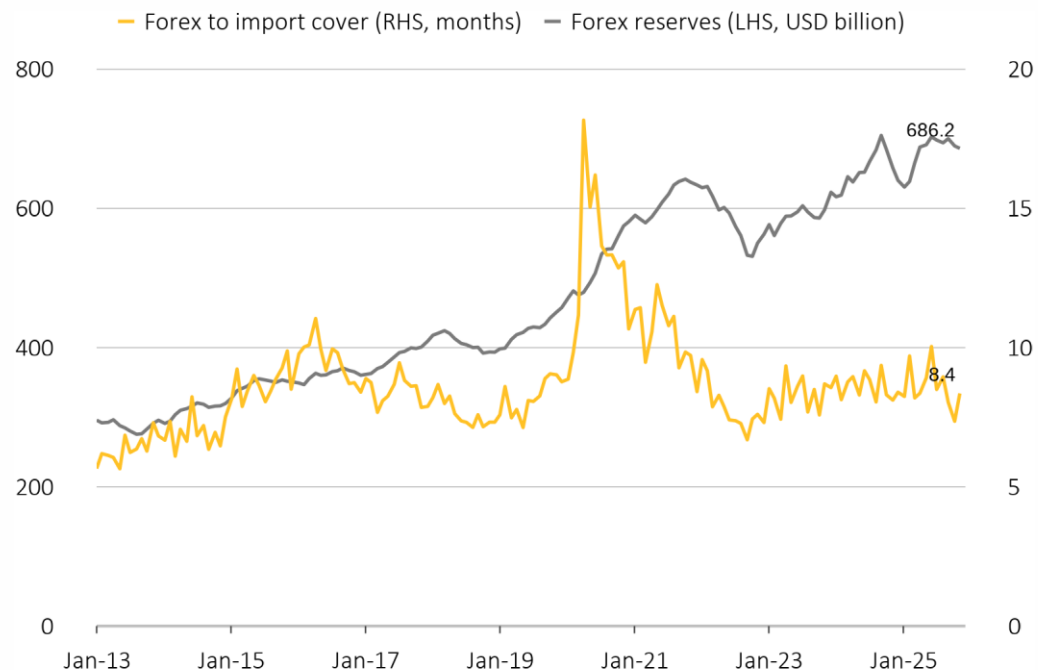
#### Note:

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 686 billion provide 8+ months import cover

Monthly foreign exchange reserves, FY2013-FY2026 (28 Nov '25)



Source: Thurro, RBI, NIIF Research

#### Note:

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

### 1-year forward premium inches to 2.5% on recent USD rally

USD/INR implied 1-year forward risk premium (%), FY2008-FY2026 (10 Dec '25)



Source: Thurro, CCIL, Bloomberg, NIIF Research

## [Forex] Balance of Payment

**CAD widens to 1.3% in Q2 on elevated goods imports offsetting services surplus; capital account surplus at 0.1% on FPI outflows and muted FDI**

Quarterly balance of payments (USD billion), FY2025-FY2026 (Sep '25)

	Q2FY25	Q3FY25	Q4FY25	Q1FY26	Q2FY26
a. Merchandise trade	(88.5)	(79.3)	(59.3)	(68.9)	(87.4)
<i>(as % of GDP)</i>	<i>(9.5)</i>	<i>(7.9)</i>	<i>(5.8)</i>	<i>(6.8)</i>	<i>(9.0)</i>
b. Exports	100.6	109.8	116.4	112.7	109.4
c. Imports	189.2	189.1	175.8	181.6	196.8
d. Services trade	44.5	51.2	53.3	47.9	50.9
e. Income	(9.2)	(16.4)	(11.9)	(12.8)	(12.2)
f. Transfers	32.4	33.2	31.5	31.0	36.5
<b>g. Current account (a + d + e + f)</b>	<b>(20.8)</b>	<b>(11.3)</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>(2.7)</b>	<b>(12.3)</b>
<i><b>(as % of GDP)</b></i>	<i><b>(2.2)</b></i>	<i><b>(1.1)</b></i>	<i><b>1.3</b></i>	<i><b>(0.3)</b></i>	<i><b>(1.3)</b></i>
h. Foreign direct investment	(2.8)	(2.8)	0.4	4.9	2.9
i. Portfolio	19.9	(11.4)	(5.9)	1.6	(5.7)
j. Loans (external assistance, commercial borrowings, short term credit to India)	9.5	9.1	5.7	5.2	3.4
k. Banking capital	6.1	(9.8)	(9.0)	(1.6)	1.9
l. Others	7.3	(11.7)	3.2	(2.1)	(1.8)
<b>m. Capital account (h+ i + j + k + l)</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>(26.6)</b>	<b>(5.6)</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<i><b>(as % of GDP)</b></i>	<i><b>4.3</b></i>	<i><b>(2.6)</b></i>	<i><b>(0.6)</b></i>	<i><b>0.8</b></i>	<i><b>0.1</b></i>
n. Net errors and omissions	(0.4)	0.3	0.8	(0.7)	0.8
<b>o. Balance of payment (g + m + n)</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>(37.7)</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>(10.9)</b>
<i><b>(as % of GDP)</b></i>	<i><b>2.0</b></i>	<i><b>(3.7)</b></i>	<i><b>0.9</b></i>	<i><b>0.4</b></i>	<i><b>(1.1)</b></i>

## [Forex] Merchandise export: Growth

**Exports rebound to 19.4% in November, driven by non-oil exports: ores (47.9%), electronics (38.8%), engineering goods (23.8%), pharma (20.7%)**

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

	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	Nov-25 QE
Engineering goods	39.3	13.8	8.4	7.5	(7.7)	(4.0)	11.2	(0.9)	1.3	13.9	4.9	2.9	(16.7)	23.8
Electronic goods	45.5	54.6	35.0	78.7	26.4	29.4	39.4	54.0	46.8	33.7	25.9	50.5	19.1	38.8
Petroleum and crude	(25.0)	(52.4)	(31.6)	(59.6)	(30.4)	(9.6)	(36.6)	(23.9)	(24.4)	7.4	(0.3)	10.8	(10.8)	5.7
Agricultural and allied	20.9	19.6	16.0	16.8	(1.5)	5.1	12.8	3.4	0.9	13.9	8.0	15.7	(4.3)	3.2
Textile and apparels	19.4	6.5	13.0	14.2	0.1	3.5	8.6	4.8	0.3	6.5	(1.4)	(8.3)	(12.2)	8.4
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	8.2	0.9	0.6	21.5	(1.5)	31.2	2.0	7.6	6.0	14.2	7.0	2.6	(5.2)	20.7
Gems and jewellery	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)	27.8
Chemicals and related	26.0	(3.7)	(2.2)	(0.4)	(23.2)	(23.0)	(11.5)	0.9	1.4	7.9	2.3	(0.2)	(21.9)	17.9
Ores and minerals	7.9	(49.2)	(42.3)	(43.9)	(19.8)	4.6	22.0	(15.8)	(24.1)	(18.7)	17.2	20.8	(8.8)	47.9
Plastic and linoleum	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)	(0.6)
Leather and leather manufactures	13.1	0.8	4.6	6.8	(0.9)	3.6	4.9	7.7	0.2	7.5	0.8	(6.0)	(15.1)	5.8
Glass, ceramics and cement	(1.4)	(2.6)	11.7	13.9	(10.3)	(5.1)	(0.8)	0.3	0.1	7.8	6.0	(10.6)	(19.8)	20.1
Paper and wood	16.9	(10.4)	5.9	8.9	(6.7)	(5.2)	(1.0)	(3.3)	(0.9)	3.9	(2.9)	(4.3)	(15.5)	
Other manufactured commodities	16.7	(1.0)	(15.9)	(7.0)	(24.1)	(23.0)	(20.6)	(25.3)	(11.8)	5.7	2.8	(1.7)	(18.2)	1,706.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>(5.4)</b>	<b>(1.5)</b>	<b>(2.6)</b>	<b>(10.9)</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>(3.8)</b>	<b>(1.2)</b>	<b>(1.3)</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>(11.9)</b>	<b>19.4</b>

Source: Thurro, DGCIS, MOCI, 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.
3. QE refers to quick estimate data from ministry of commerce
4. Absolute values in annexure

## [Forex] Merchandise import: Growth

**Imports contract to -1.9% in November, led by declines in jewellery (-57.9%), crude (-12.4%), textiles (-7.8%), plastics (-7.7%), agri (-7.1%)**

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

	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	Nov-25 QE
Petroleum and crude	17.0	6.5	(9.0)	(13.4)	(29.6)	16.3	25.5	(26.2)	(8.4)	7.4	9.4	(5.8)	(21.7)	(12.4)
Engineering goods	8.4	0.1	3.5	15.4	(4.6)	(0.7)	21.1	8.9	(2.7)	13.0	(4.2)	13.0	7.0	10.7
Electronic goods	6.9	16.3	9.6	17.8	9.1	25.0	31.2	27.2	9.4	12.7	8.3	15.4	14.5	14.9
Gems and jewellery	(33.2)	120.9	22.6	26.6	(47.0)	40.8	3.4	(8.0)	(21.3)	4.0	(50.5)	83.2	161.8	(57.9)
Chemicals and related	0.4	8.7	10.2	48.2	17.7	18.0	34.3	46.9	4.6	20.4	17.8	33.2	22.6	16.5
Ores and minerals	(16.9)	(24.0)	(26.4)	0.4	(27.4)	(23.6)	3.2	(16.8)	(7.5)	(5.0)	(18.0)	(0.9)	4.3	12.2
Agricultural and allied	28.3	47.4	22.0	27.8	16.1	(5.3)	(5.6)	(1.0)	5.9	7.2	4.3	24.5	(3.2)	(7.1)
Plastic and linoleum	5.9	5.3	(3.7)	6.4	(6.2)	7.1	14.2	4.7	(2.1)	0.9	(9.7)	2.6	(3.7)	(7.7)
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	7.1	13.2	10.6	16.0	6.5	9.0	9.5	3.3	0.0	13.9	1.2	16.5	5.5	3.6
Paper and wood	31.0	4.7	10.1	33.6	2.9	(2.7)	14.4	2.8	(6.3)	8.5	(12.0)	(5.2)	(7.4)	1.7
Textile and apparels	(5.4)	0.0	11.4	26.8	10.4	21.4	21.7	20.3	1.9	12.9	5.3	12.3	7.7	(7.8)
Leather and leather manufactures	(19.2)	(41.6)	(11.1)	36.6	22.6	38.1	(3.9)	5.9	(15.4)	(40.7)	(27.1)	24.7	20.0	17.7
Glass, ceramics and cement	22.7	3.9	1.8	15.0	16.4	20.0	39.4	34.4	16.2	24.6	11.1	23.9	18.5	
Other manufactured commodities	1.4	(26.8)	11.1	31.1	(18.3)	(9.6)	16.1	(3.2)	(7.1)	5.9	(5.2)	12.8	9.4	453.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>(15.7)</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>(1.3)</b>	<b>(3.4)</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>(9.6)</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>(1.9)</b>

Source: Thurro, DGCIS, MOCI, 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.
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3. QE refers to quick estimate data from ministry of commerce
4. Absolute values in annexure



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