

DARASHAW

1926
ALL ABOUT TRUST

Weekly Market Update

News & WSS

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Key Domestic News

According to a media report, the central government is expected to achieve its fiscal deficit target of 4.8% of GDP for FY25

- The central government is expected to achieve its fiscal deficit target of 4.8% of GDP for FY25, supported by a higher-than-anticipated nominal GDP growth rate, steady revenue receipts, and controlled expenditure growth. Additionally, indirect tax revenues have improved despite a slowdown in corporate tax collections, while stable income tax collections continue to bolster overall revenue growth.
- Several key ministries, including Railways, Consumer Affairs, Rural Development, Defense, Home Affairs, Education, and Health, have exceeded last year's spending as a percentage of their revised estimates, though expenditures are expected to moderate as they approach their budgeted targets..

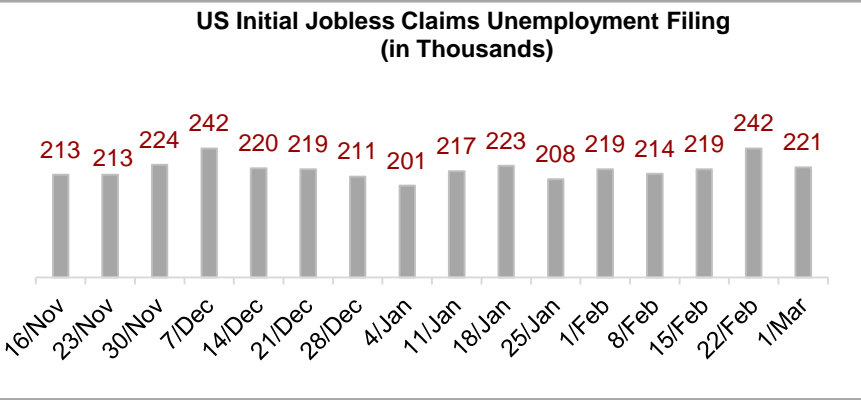
According to economists, the United States' decision to impose tariff on imports from Mexico and Canada has a positive impact on India

- The United States' decision to impose a 25% tariff on imports from Mexico and Canada, along with doubling duties on Chinese goods to 20%, presents a significant opportunity for Indian exporters in sectors such as agriculture, engineering, textiles, and chemicals.
- This shift in trade dynamics is expected to enhance India's export potential and attract increased investments from American companies, though concerns remain about potential US demands in future trade negotiations. Additionally, economists recommend that India explore a "Zero-for-Zero Tariff" arrangement rather than a comprehensive Free Trade Agreement, as a strategic measure to safeguard its economic interests

According to a Crisil report, India's GDP is projected to grow at 6.5% in FY26

- According to the report, India's GDP is projected to grow at 6.5% in FY26, driven by stable commodity prices, cooling food inflation, and fiscal support.
- Manufacturing is expected to expand at 9% annually through FY31, raising its GDP share to 20%, while services will remain the key driver, backed by infrastructure growth and policy reforms. Additionally, India's strong economic fundamentals are projected to provide resilience and policy flexibility, though risks remain due to external shocks.

Key International News



United States

- The US trade deficit significantly rose to USD 131.4 Bn in Jan'25 from USD 98.1 Bn, as imports surged 10% to an all-time high, driven by anticipation of upcoming tariffs. Moreover, exports rose 1.2% led by civilian aircraft and pharmaceuticals, but declining soybean sales limited overall growth. Additionally, the trade gap widened with China at USD 29.7 Bn, the EU at USD 25.5 Bn, Switzerland at USD 22.8 Bn, Mexico at USD 15.5 Bn, Vietnam at USD 11.9 Bn, and Canada at USD 11.3 Bn, highlighting persistent trade imbalances.
- Americans filing for unemployment benefits decreased to 221,000 for the week ended Mar 01, 2025.

Japan

- Japan's unemployment rate rose to 2.5% in Jan'25 from 2.4% in Dec'24, as the number of unemployed individuals rose by 20K to a six-month high of 1.74 Mn. However, employment also reached a record 68.27 Mn, increasing by 130K, while labor force participation improved to 63.2%, signalling overall labour market expansion.
- The jobs-to-applications ratio rose to a nine-month high of 1.26, reflecting sustained demand for workers despite the slight rise in unemployment.

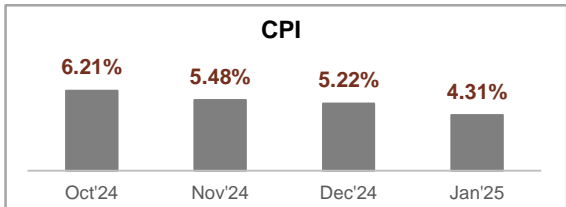
Euro Area

- The ECB reduced its three key interest rates by 25 bps, lowering the deposit facility rate to 2.50%, the main refinancing rate to 2.65%, and the marginal lending rate to 2.90%, signaling a shift toward less restrictive monetary policy amid slowing growth. Moreover, this reflects an updated inflation outlook, with projections at 2.3% in CY25, 1.9% in CY26, and 2.0% in CY27, while easing borrowing costs for businesses and households.
- The growth forecasts revised down to 0.9% in CY25 and 1.2% in CY26 due to weak exports and subdued investment, the ECB remains data-dependent, balancing inflation stability with economic resilience.

China

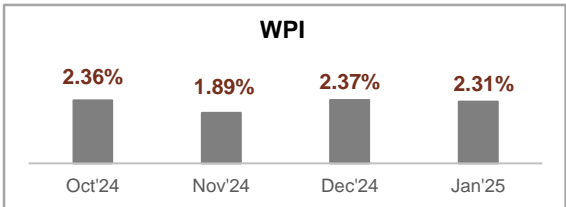
- China's trade surplus surged to USD 170.52 billion in Feb'25, up from USD 125.16 billion in the same period the previous year, driven by an 8.4% year-on-year drop in imports.

Domestic Macroeconomic Indicators



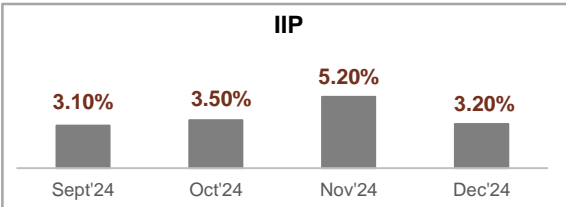
CPI decreased by 0.91% MoM

India's retail inflation eased to a five-month low of 4.31% in Jan'25 from 5.22% in Dec'24, driven by slowing food price rises, with rural inflation cooling to 4.64% and urban inflation to 3.87%. This decline was supported by fresh winter produce and a strong kharif output, brought relief to households.



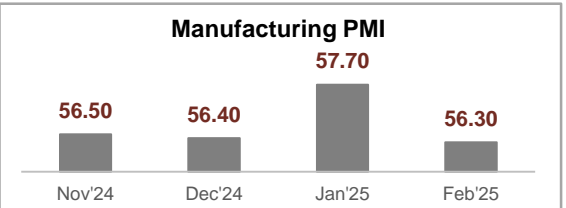
WPI decreased by 0.60% MoM

India's WPI eased to 2.30% in Jan'25 from 2.37% in Dec'24, as softer price increases in primary articles and food contributed to the moderation. However, manufacturing prices surged to a two-year high due to faster rises in food, wearing apparel, and leather products, while fuel and power prices experienced modest declines.



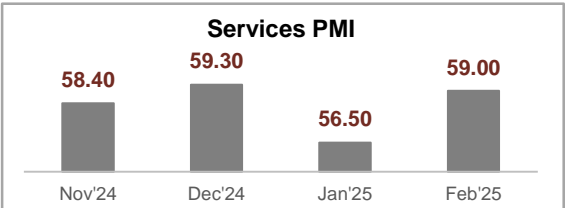
IIP decreased by 2.00% MoM

India's industrial production growth slowed to 3.20% in Dec'24 from a six-month high of 5.20% in Nov'24, primarily due to a slowdown in the manufacturing sector. The mining, manufacturing, and electricity sectors recorded growth rates of 2.6%, 3.0%, and 6.2%, respectively, reflecting mixed momentum across industries.



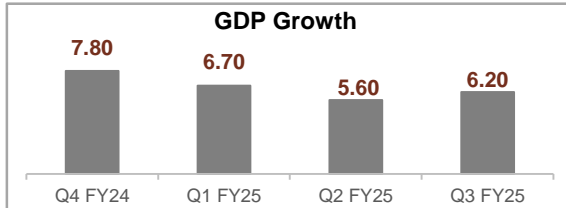
***Manufacturing PMI decreased by 1.40% MoM**

India's manufacturing PMI fell to 56.3 in Feb'25 from 57.7 in Jan'25, primarily due to a slowdown in input purchases as firms rebuilt inventories. However, robust domestic and international demand sustained strong output and new orders.



***Services PMI increased by 2.50% MoM**

India's Services PMI rose to 59.0 in Feb'25 from a 26-month low of 56.5 in Jan'25, driven by improving domestic and international demand. Moreover, new orders expanded faster, with external sales rising the most in six months, while employment surged at one of the sharpest rates since data collection began in Dec'05.

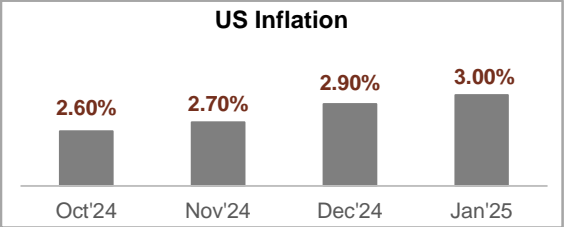


GDP growth increased by 0.80% YoY

India's GDP expanded by 6.2% in Q3FY25, rising from the revised 5.6 % in the previous quarter, reflecting the economy's resilience amid high energy and food prices, restrictive monetary policy, and tight liquidity conditions by the RBI.

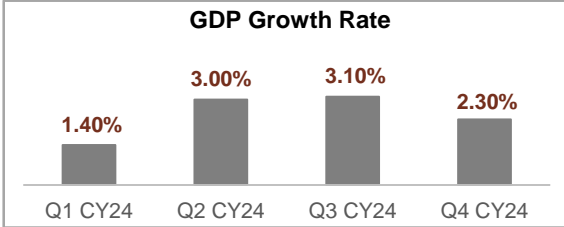
* There has been an update to the data in the last week.

Global Macroeconomic Indicators



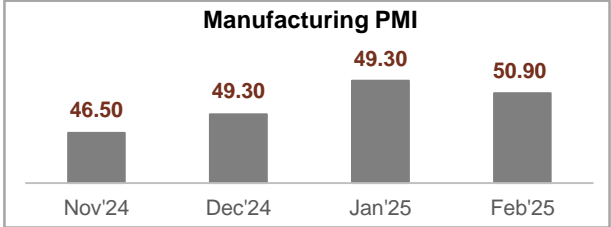
US Inflation increased by 0.10% MoM

US inflation rose to 3.00% in Jan'25 from 2.90% in Dec'24 as energy costs rose 1.00% YoY, the first increase in six months, mainly due to rise in prices of gasoline, fuel oil and natural gas. Also, prices for used cars and trucks rebounded, cost accelerated for transportation and fell less for new vehicles.



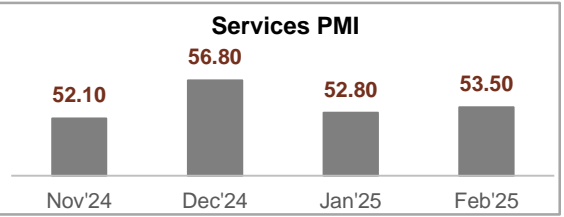
US GDP rate decreased by 0.80% QoQ

US economy growth fell to 2.3% in Q4CY24, the slowest growth in three quarters, down from 3.1% in Q3CY24. Additionally, government expenditure rose at a slower pace at 2.5% in Q4CY24 as compared to 5.1% Q3CY24. Further, the economy advanced at 2.8% for the full year of 2024.



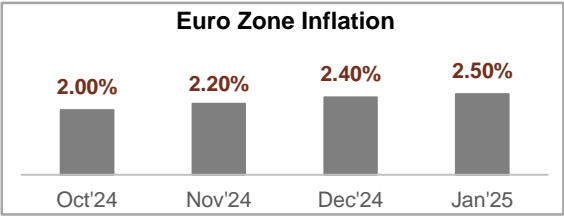
***US Manufacturing PMI decreased by 0.60% MoM**

US Manufacturing PMI dropped to 50.3 in Feb'25 from 50.9 in Jan'25 as the sector experienced its first operational shock under the new tariff policy, with easing demand, stable production, and ongoing de-staffing. Additionally, new orders fell to 48.6, the largest decline since Mar'22, while employment slipped to 47.6.



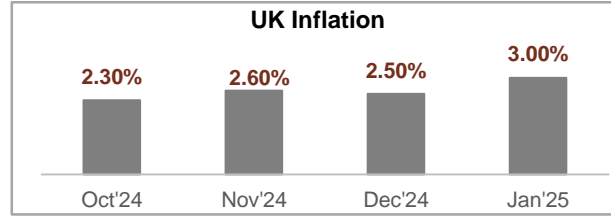
***US Services PMI increased by 0.7% MoM**

US Services PMI rose to 53.5 in February '25 from 52.8 in January '25, driven by sustained expansion in business activity, new orders, and employment, marking the sector's strongest growth streak since May'22. Moreover, inventories and order backlog rebounded, signaling improving demand conditions.



Eurozone Inflation increased by 0.10% MoM

Euro area's inflation accelerated to 2.5% in Jan'25 from 2.4% in Dec'24, as rising energy costs contributed to price pressures, however, core inflation remained steady at 2.7%, with services inflation easing, providing some relief to the European Central Bank.



UK Inflation increased by 0.50% MoM

UK's inflation rose to 3% in Jan'25 from 2.5% in Dec'24, the highest level since Mar'24 with significant contributions from transport costs and food prices, particularly meat and cereals.

* There has been an update to the data in the last week.

RBI WSS Data (Data in INR Billion)

Scheduled Commercial Banks Business (SCBs)	Latest Data	% Change from	% Change from	% Change from
	21-Feb-25	07-Feb-25	24-Jan-25	23-Feb-24
Food Credit	474.48	-12.04	-15.54	2.17
Non-Food Credit	1,79,425.40	0.17	0.70	11.44
Bank Credit	1,79,899.88	0.14	0.64	11.41
Aggregate Deposits	2,22,844.46	-0.22	0.70	10.34
Investments (SLR)	66,510.31	-0.27	0.23	9.85
	21-Feb-25	07-Feb-25	24-Jan-25	23-Feb-24
Cash/ Deposit Ratio	4.37	1.16	-1.13	-12.55
Credit/ Deposit Ratio	79.00	0.37	-0.01	1.33
Investment/ Deposit Ratio	29.70	-0.07	-0.47	0.10

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Government Securities

G-Sec Yields

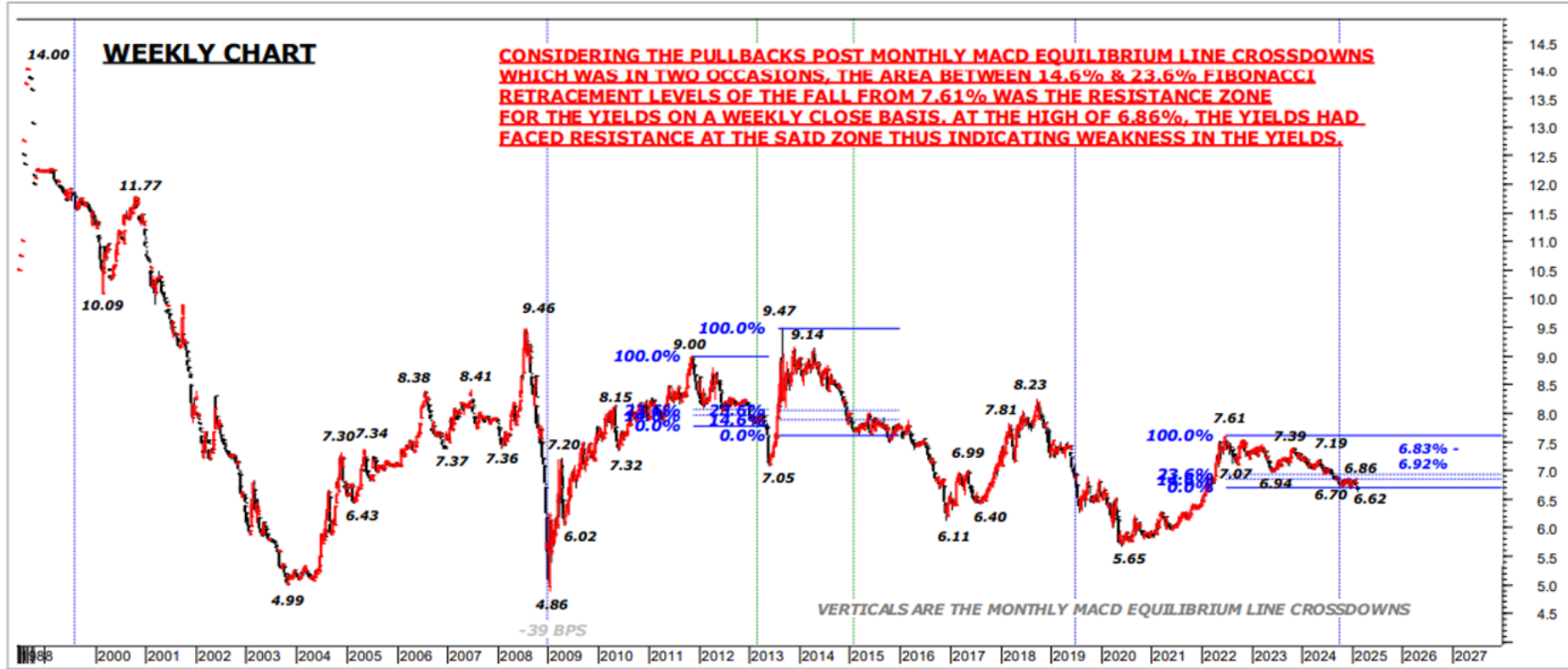
Security	Tenor	28 February 2025	21 February 2025
364 DTB	1	6.53	6.54
5.74% GS 2026	2	6.56	6.57
7.04% GS 2029	5	6.63	6.66
6.79% GS 2034	10	6.72	6.71
7.23% GS 2039	15	6.91	6.87
8.17% GS 2044	20	6.92	6.97
7.40% GS 2062	38	7.13	7.11
7.09% GS 2074	49	7.15	7.09

G-Sec Auction Results - Feb 28 2025

Security	Amount (INR Cr)	Cut-Off Yield	B/C
6.79% GS 2031	10,000	6.74%	0.42
6.92% GS 2039	12,000	6.91%	0.37
7.09% GS 2054	10,000	7.14%	0.40
	32,000		

- For the week ended March 07, 2025, the new 10-year benchmark recorded a close at 6.69%, falling by 4 bps from the close of the previous week.
- The yields opened the week unchanged and traded upwards following government data that showed Foreign Direct Investment in India fell by 5.6% YoY in Q3FY25 to USD 10.9 Bn amid global uncertainties. Moreover, India's Manufacturing PMI fell to 56.3 in Feb'25 compared to 57.7 in the previous month and marked the slowest expansion since Dec'23 driven by loss in momentum in new orders and production. Further, caution prevailed amid heightened geopolitical tensions and trade concerns, including a Ukraine peace plan being drafted for the US after a tense Oval Office exchange between President Trump and Ukrainian President which further added to the up move in the yields.
- During the mid-week, yields reversed their trajectory and traded with a downward bias after a media report highlighted that the Indian economy is projected to improve in Q4FY25, driven by increased government spending, capital expenditure, and higher consumption due to events like Maha-Kumbh and the wedding season. Further, India Services PMI rose to 59 in Feb'25 compared to 56.5 in the previous month and marked the forty third consecutive month of expansion in services activity driven by improving domestic and international demand which added to the down move in the yields.
- Towards the end of the week, the yields continued to trade downwards after a report from CRISIL expected the Indian economy to maintain a steady 6.5% YoY growth in FY26 aided by normal monsoons, improved manufacturing, reduced inflation, tax benefits, and strong urban demand. Moreover, another media report highlighted that the India's CPI inflation was projected to decline to 4.1% YoY in Feb'25 driven by falling vegetable prices and reduced milk costs.
- The RBI conducted an auction of G-Sec for a notified amount of INR 32,000 Cr during the week ending February 28, 2025, with cut-off yields ranging around 6.74% - 7.14%.

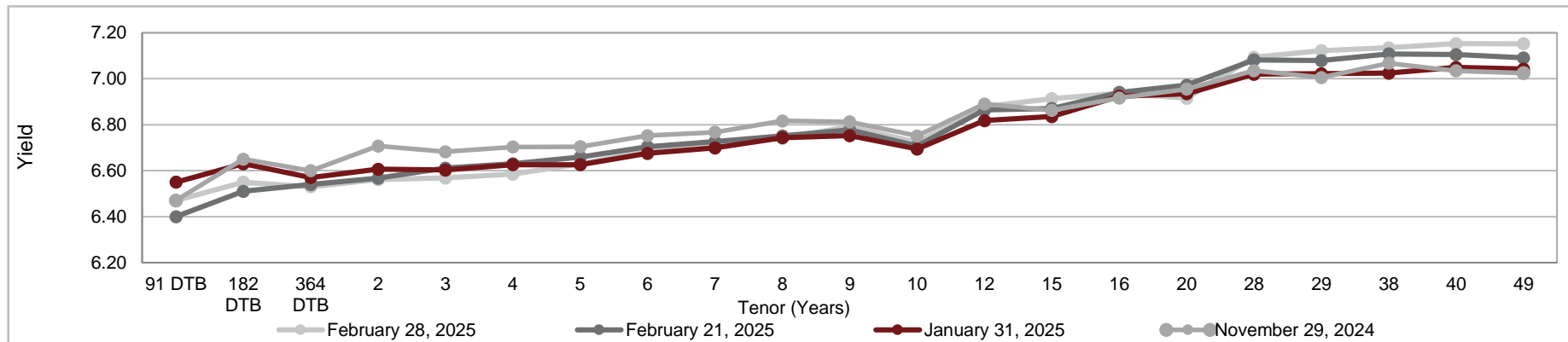
Ten Year GOI Yields – 6.69% (March 07, 2025)



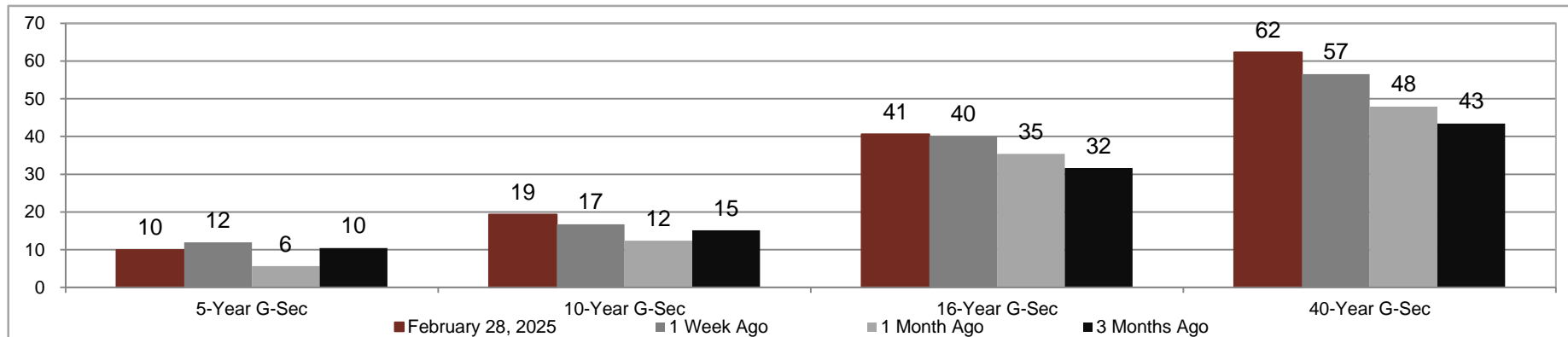
Support:- 6.63%, 6.24%

Resistance: 6.94% & 7.07% (Quarterly Close basis)

Sovereign Yield Curve – February 28, 2025



Spread between 364 DTB and G-Sec



State Development Loans Auction Results – March 04, 2025

Auction Result: March 04, 2025

S No.	Rank	State	Amount to be Raised (INR Cr)	Tenure (Years)	Cut-Off Yield	Cut-Off Yield (Annualized)	Amount Raised (FY24) (INR Cr)	Amount Raised FYTD25 (INR Cr)
1	11	Andhra Pradesh	1,000	9	7.22%	7.35%	68,400	75,837
			1,000	10	7.22%	7.35%		
			1,600	11	7.28%	7.41%		
2	4*	Assam	900	10	7.34%	7.47%	18,400	16,600
3	8	Chhattisgarh	1,000	9	7.28%	7.41%	32,000	20,500
			2,000	10	7.27%	7.40%		
			2,000	12	7.32%	7.45%		
4	1	Gujarat	500	5	7.06%	7.18%	30,500	32,700
			2,500	10	7.21%	7.34%		
5	6	Haryana	2,000	14	7.26%	7.39%	47,500	40,500
6	3	Karnataka	2,000	07 years and 06 months	7.22%	7.35%	81,000	76,025
			2,000	10 years and 06 months	7.22%	7.35%		
7	10	Madhya Pradesh	2,000	14	7.26%	7.39%	38,500	45,000
			2,000	20	7.27%	7.40%		
			2,000	23	7.27%	7.40%		
			2,000					
8	2	Maharashtra	1,000	Re-issue of 7.17% Maharashtra SGS 2037, issued on February 27, 2025	7.22%	7.35%	1,10,000	1,07,000
			1,000	Re-issue of 7.18% Maharashtra SGS 2038, issued on February 27, 2025	7.23%	7.36%		
			1,000	Re-issue of 7.18% Maharashtra SGS 2039, issued on February 27, 2025	7.28%	7.41%		
			1,000	Re-issue of 7.19% Maharashtra SGS 2040, issued on February 27, 2025	7.27%	7.40%		

Note: Ranking of States as per the Darashaw State Finance Study 2022-23. *Special State Ranking as per Darashaw State Finance Study 2022-23.

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Auction Result: March 04, 2025

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9	5	Odisha	1,000	7	7.20%	7.33%	0	16,000	
			1,000	11	7.22%	7.35%			
			1,000	14	7.30%	7.43%			
			1,000	16	7.27%	7.40%			
10	15	Rajasthan	500	10	7.22%	7.35%	73,624	64,300	
			500	Re-issue of 7.75% Rajasthan SGS 2035, issued on November 29, 2023		7.22%			7.35%
11	7	Tamil Nadu	1,000	5	7.08%	7.21%	1,14,000	1,09,000	
			1,000	07 years and 06 months		7.21%			7.34%
			1,000	8	7.22%	7.35%			
			1,000	30	7.26%	7.39%			
			1,000	Re-issue of 7.20% Tamil Nadu SGS 2055, issued on Feb 27, 2025		7.27%			7.40%
12	4	Telangana	1,000	22	7.27%	7.40%	49,618	53,709	
			1,000	24	7.27%	7.40%			
13	12	Uttar Pradesh	1,500	14	7.25%	7.38%	97,650	38,000	
			1,500	16	7.27%	7.40%			
14	16	West Bengal	3,500	13	7.32%	7.45%	72,800	63,000	
			3,500	14	7.30%	7.43%			
Total			50,500				8,33,992	7,02,098	

Note: Ranking of States as per the Darashaw State Finance Study 2022-23. *Special State Ranking as per Darashaw State Finance Study 2022-23.

State Development Loans Auction Notification – March 11, 2025

Notification: March 11, 2025

S No.	Rank	State	Tenure (Years)	Amount to be Raised (INR Cr)	Additional borrowing (INR Cr)	Notified Amount (FYTD) (INR Cr)	Actual Amount (FYTD) (INR Cr)	Actual amount raised compared to Notified (%)
1	10*	Arunachal Pradesh	20	215	-	795	795	100
2	4*	Assam	20	900	-	16,800	16,600	99
3	8	Chhattisgarh	Re-issue of 7.03% Chhattisgarh SDL 2026, issued on August 28, 2019	1,000	-	17,500	20,500	117
			Re-issue of 7.18% Chhattisgarh SDL 2030, issued on January 29, 2020	1,000	-			
			Re-issue of 7.11% Chhattisgarh SDL 2030, issued on March 18, 2020	1,000	-			
4	1	Gujarat	3	2,000	-	32,200	32,700	102
5	6	Haryana	14	2,000	-	40,500	40,500	100
6	7*	Himachal Pradesh	10	322	-	7,800	6,700	86
7	3*	Jammu and Kashmir	7	300	-	12,870	12,870	100
8	3	Karnataka	Re-issue of 7.08% Karnataka SGS 2031, issued on February 12, 2025	2,000	-	78,000	76,025	97
9	13	Kerala	18	605	-	42,842	40,922	96
10	10	Madhya Pradesh	6	2,000	-	36,000	45,000	125
			17	2,000	-			
			22	2,000	-			
11	2	Maharashtra	Re-issue of 7.12% Maharashtra SGS 2036, issued on February 05, 2025	2,000	-	1,05,000	1,07,000	102
			Re-issue of 7.13% Maharashtra SGS 2037, issued on February 05, 2025	1,500	-			
			Re-issue of 7.12% Maharashtra SGS 2038, issued on February 05, 2025	2,000	-			

Note: Ranking of States as per the Darashaw State Finance Study 2022-23. *Special State Ranking as per Darashaw State Finance Study 2022-23.

State Development Loans Auction Notification – March 11, 2025

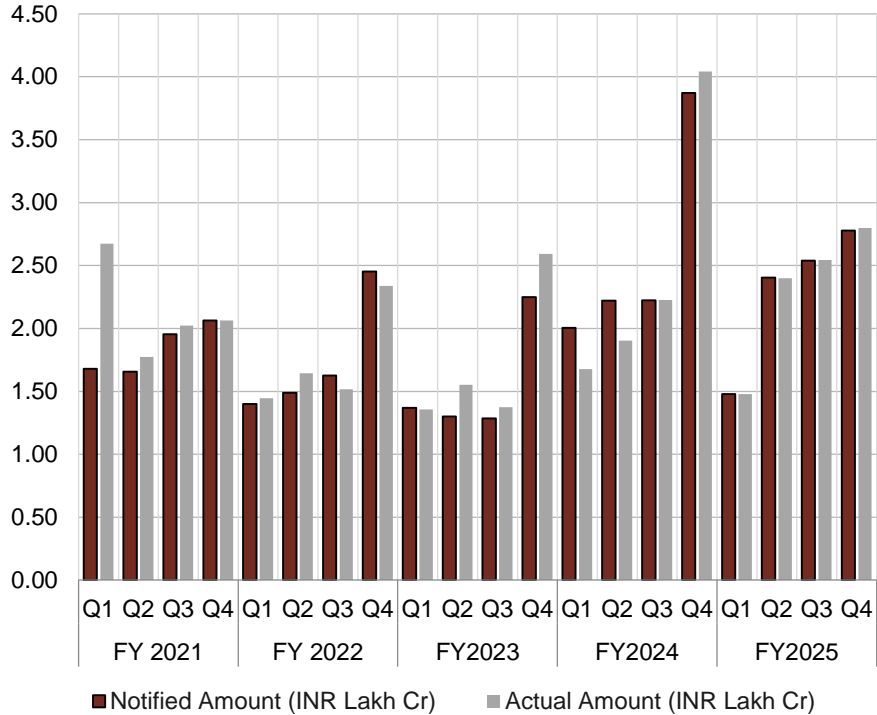
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11	2	Maharashtra	Re-issue of 7.14% Maharashtra SGS 2039, issued on February 05, 2025	1,500	-	1,05,000	1,07,000	102
12	11*	Nagaland	10	600	-	550	550	100
13	5	Odisha	03 years and 06 months	1,000	-	8,000	16,000	200
			05 years and 06 months	780	-			
			22	1,000	-			
14	-	Puducherry	08 years and 06 months	300	-	1,200	900	75
15	15	Rajasthan	10	1,000	-	68,950	64,300	93
			13	1,000	-			
			Re-issue of 7.74% Rajasthan SGS 2042, issued on October 04, 2022	1,000	-			
16	7	Tamil Nadu	4	2,000	-	1,08,000	1,09,000	101
			05 years and 06 months	1,000	-			
			10	1,000	-			
			30	1,000	-			
17	4	Telangana	24	1,000	-	52,709	53,709	102
			27	1,000	-			
			28	1,000	-			
			15	2,000	-			
18	12	Uttar Pradesh	Re-issue of 7.16% Uttar Pradesh SGS 2039, issued on February 20, 2025	1,500	-	41,000	38,000	93
19	1*	Uttarakhand	7	1,000	-	5,900	6,400	108
20	16	West Bengal	13	3,000	-	5,900	63,000	1,068
			14	3,000	-			
Total				49,522		6,82,516	7,51,471	-

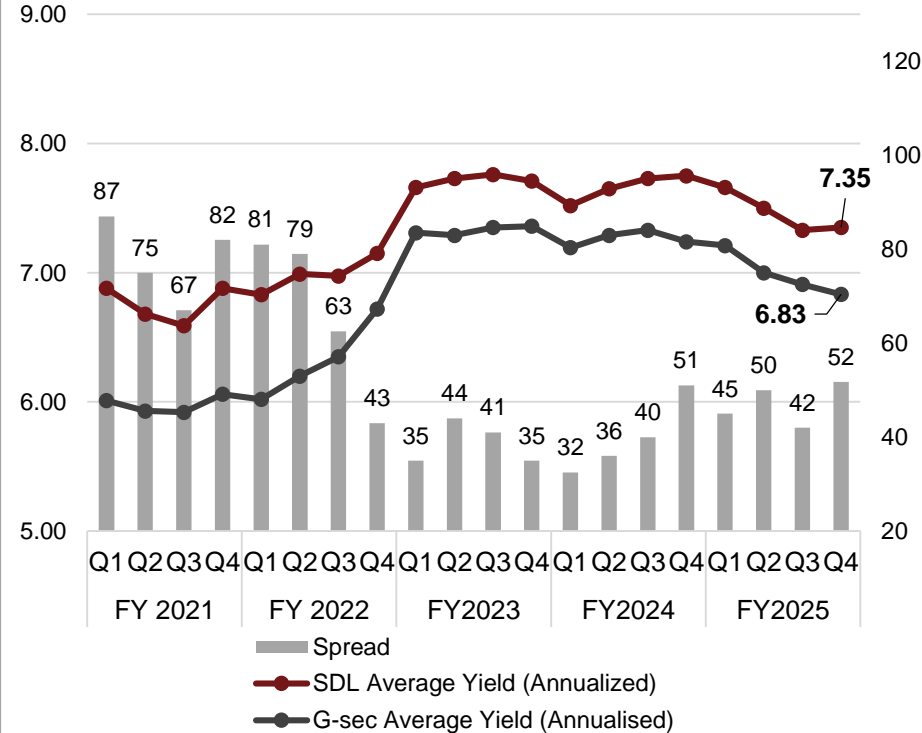
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SDL Auction- Notified vs Actual and Spread Analysis

Notified vs Actual

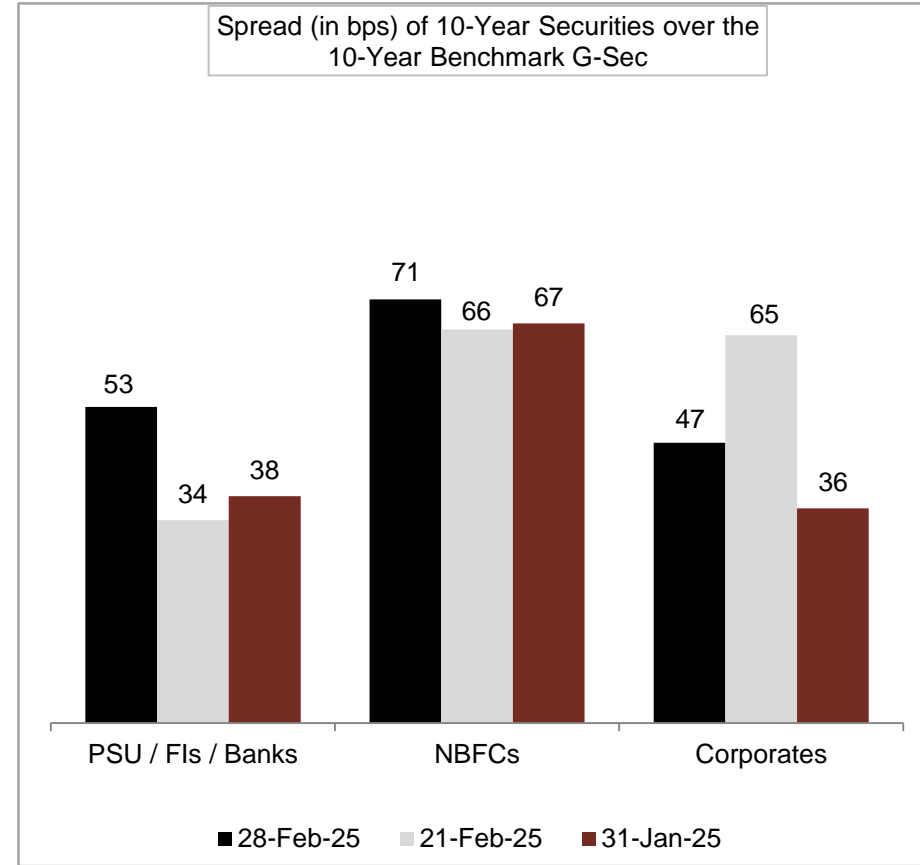
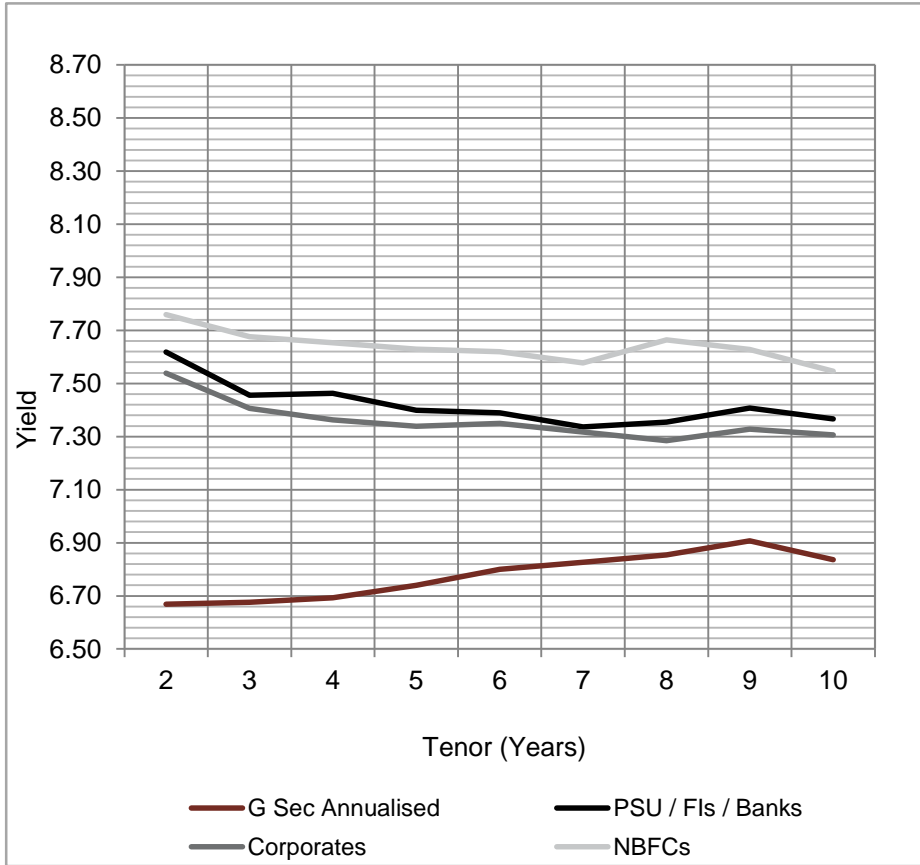


SDL Yield and G-sec Yield QoQ



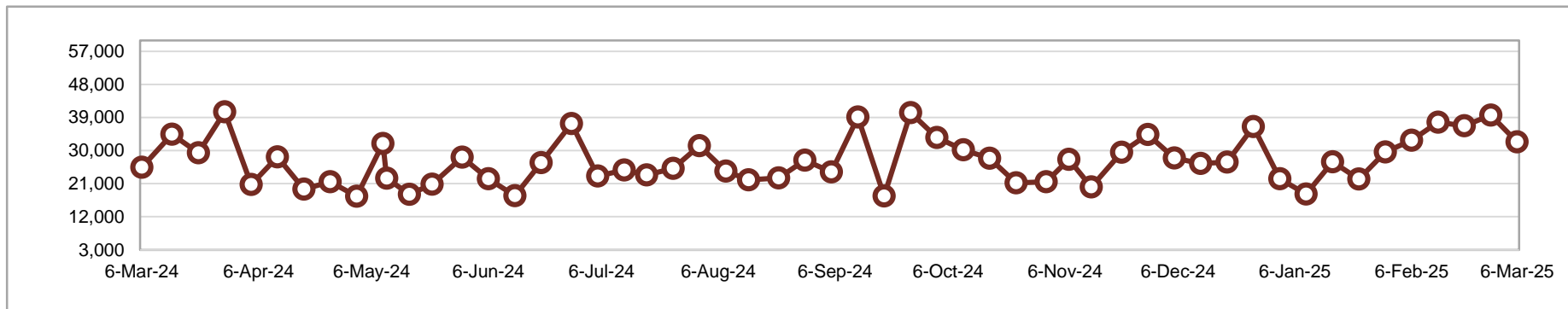
The SDL Yield and G-sec are sourced from the Secondary market

AAA Rated Bond Yield Curves – February 28, 2025



Corporate Bonds

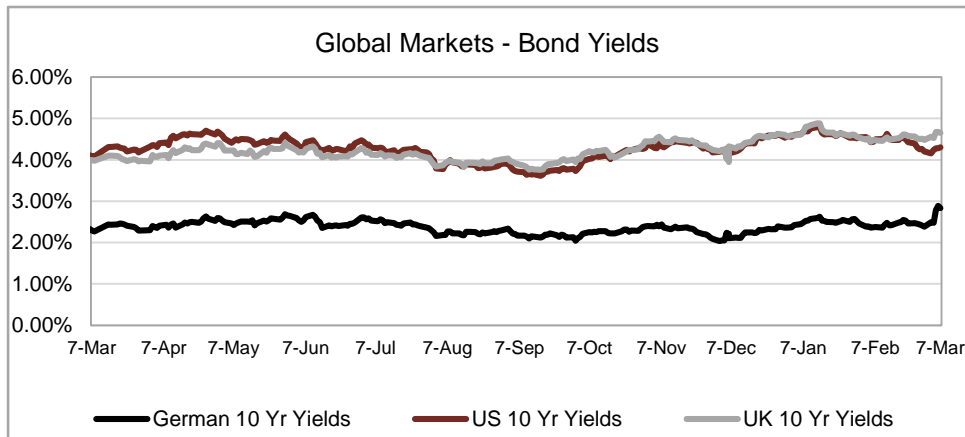
Volume of Corporate Bonds Traded (INR Cr.)



Recent Issuances

ISIN	Issuer	Type	Maturity	Coupon (%)	Date of Allotment	Rating	Amount (INR Cr)
INE0MIZ07038	Anzen India Energy Yield Plus Trust	Secured	3	7.77%	6-Mar-25	AAA	700
INE860H07JC8	Aditya Birla Finance	Secured	3	7.94%	7-Mar-25	AAA	1,500
INE134E08NN2	Power Finance Corporation	Unsecured	10	7.40%	3-Mar-25	AAA	3,075
INE134E08NO0	Power Finance Corporation	Unsecured	5	7.44%	3-Mar-25	AAA	3,340
INE121A08PT9	Cholamandalam Investment & Finance Company	Unsecured	7	9.05%	6-Mar-25	AA+	1,500

Global Bond Yields



- U.S. Treasury yields** rose during the week after the US manufacturing PMI declined marginally to 50.3 compared to 50.9 in the previous month as demand weakened, production stabilized, and companies faced the initial impact of the new administration's tariff policy. Moreover, new orders saw the steepest decline since Mar'22 along with employment falling into contraction and decrease in production levels. Additionally, the US unemployment rate increased to 4.1% YoY in Feb'25 from 4.0 YoY in Jan'25 which further added to the up move in the yields.
- UK yields** rose during the week after the UK manufacturing PMI fell to 46.9 in Feb'25 compared to 48.3 in the previous month driven by ongoing concerns about weak demand and rising cost pressures which led to deeper downturns in output, new orders and employment. Moreover, output contracted for the fourth consecutive month as manufacturers scaled back production in response to lower new order intakes, subdued client confidence and supply chain issues.
- German Bund yields** rose during the week after the Euro Area services PMI fell to 50.6 in Feb'25 compared to 51.3 in Jan'25, indicating a third consecutive month of expansion but at a slower pace amid a renewed decline in new business. Moreover, new orders fell for the first time since Nov'24, while demand from non-domestic customers weakened, albeit to the softest extent in seven months.

Global 10-Year Yields

Country	7-Mar-25	28-Feb-25	Change (bps)
US	4.30%	4.20%	10
UK	4.65%	4.48%	16
Germany	2.84%	2.39%	45
China	1.75%	1.78%	-3
Japan	1.52%	1.36%	16

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Treasury Bills / Policy Rates / Systemic Liquidity

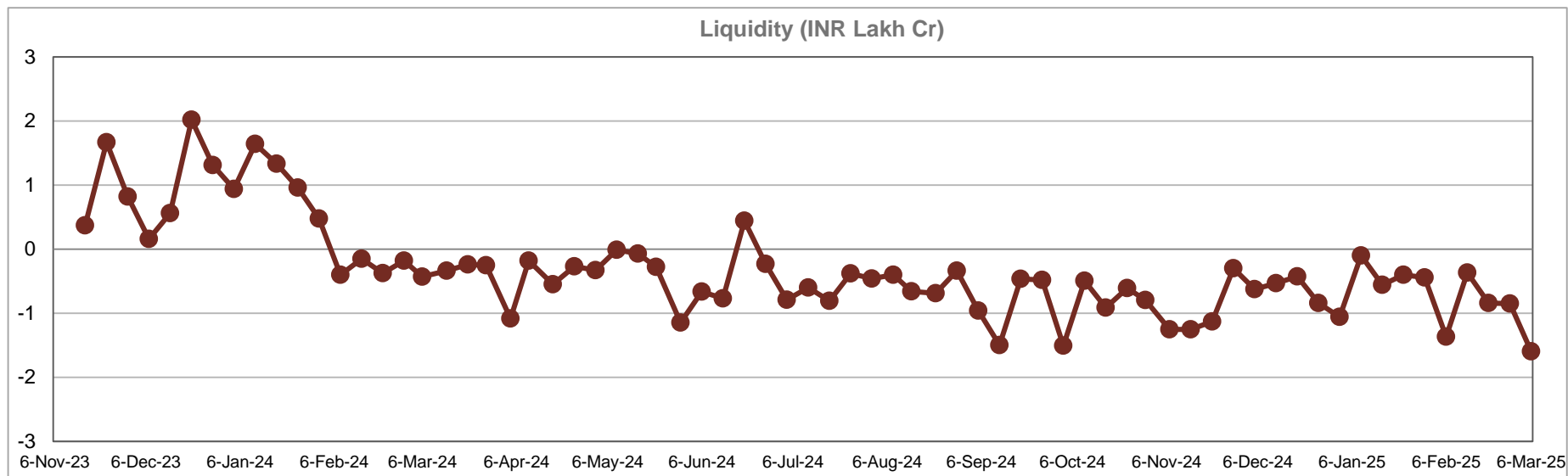
Policy Rates		T-Bill Yields		
Bank Rate	6.50%	Tenor	7-Mar-25	28-Feb-25
Repo Rate	6.25%	91 Day	6.49%	6.45%
Rev Repo Rate	3.35%	182 Day	6.61%	6.60%
MSF	6.50%	364 Day	6.57%	6.54%
CRR	4.00%			
SLR	18.00%			

T-Bill Auction

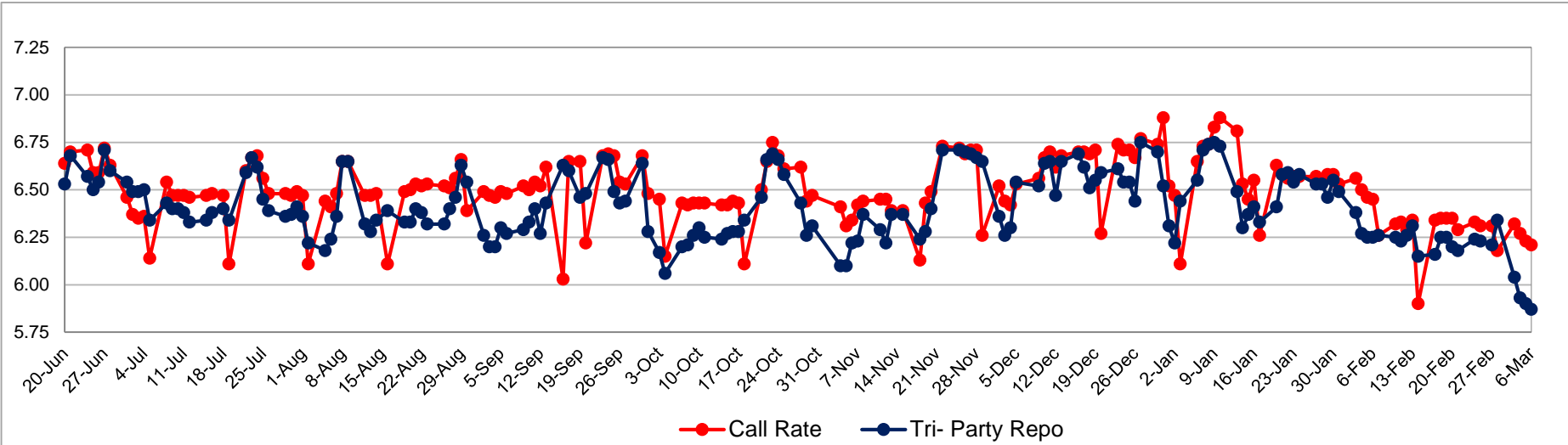
Tenor	Amount (INR Cr)	B/C Ratio		Cut Off Yield (%)		Auction on March 12, 2025 Amount (INR Cr)
		As on Mar 5, 2025	As on Feb 27, 2025	As on Mar 5, 2025	As on Feb 27, 2025	
91 Days	14,000.00	2.24	2.49	6.45%	6.45%	14,000.00
182 Days	12,000.00	2.57	1.97	6.60%	6.60%	12,000.00
364 Days	7,000.00	3.12	3.96	6.54%	6.54%	7,000.00
Total	33,000.00					33,000.00

Treasury Bills/ Policy Rates/ Systemic Liquidity

Liquidity Position (₹ Bn)		
Weekly Data	March 6, 2025	February 27, 2025
Average Reverse Repo	182.62	107.68
Average Net LAF	(170.52)	(95.58)
Average MSF	2.71	1.28
Average Liquidity Position	(159.50)	(85.20)



Call Rate/ Tri-Party Repo Rate



Particulars	March 6, 2025	February 28, 2025
Call Rate	6.21	6.18
Tri-Party Repo	5.87	6.34

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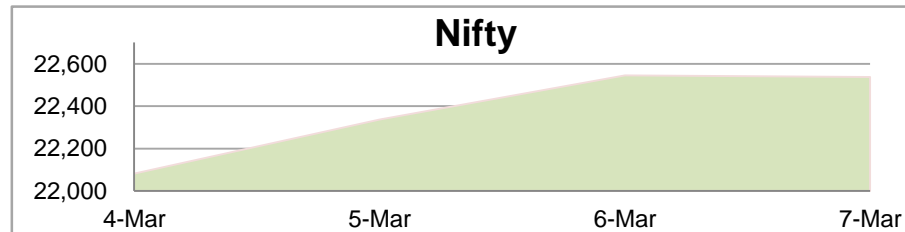
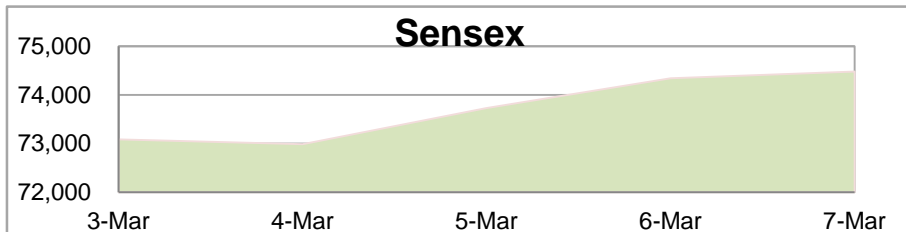
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Domestic Indices

Index	07-Mar-25	28-Feb-25	% Change
Sensex	73,085.94	73,198.10	-0.15
Nifty	22,119.30	22,124.70	-0.02
Nifty Mid Cap 50	13,922.10	13,540.15	2.82
Nifty Small Cap 50	7,480.30	7,095.75	5.42

Global Indices

S&P 500	5,770.20	5,954.50	-3.10
DJIA	42,801.72	43,840.91	-2.37
NASDAQ Composite	18,196.22	18,847.28	-3.45
FTSE 100	8,679.88	8,809.74	-1.47
Nikkei	36,887.17	37,155.50	-0.72
Hang Seng	24,231.30	22,941.32	5.62

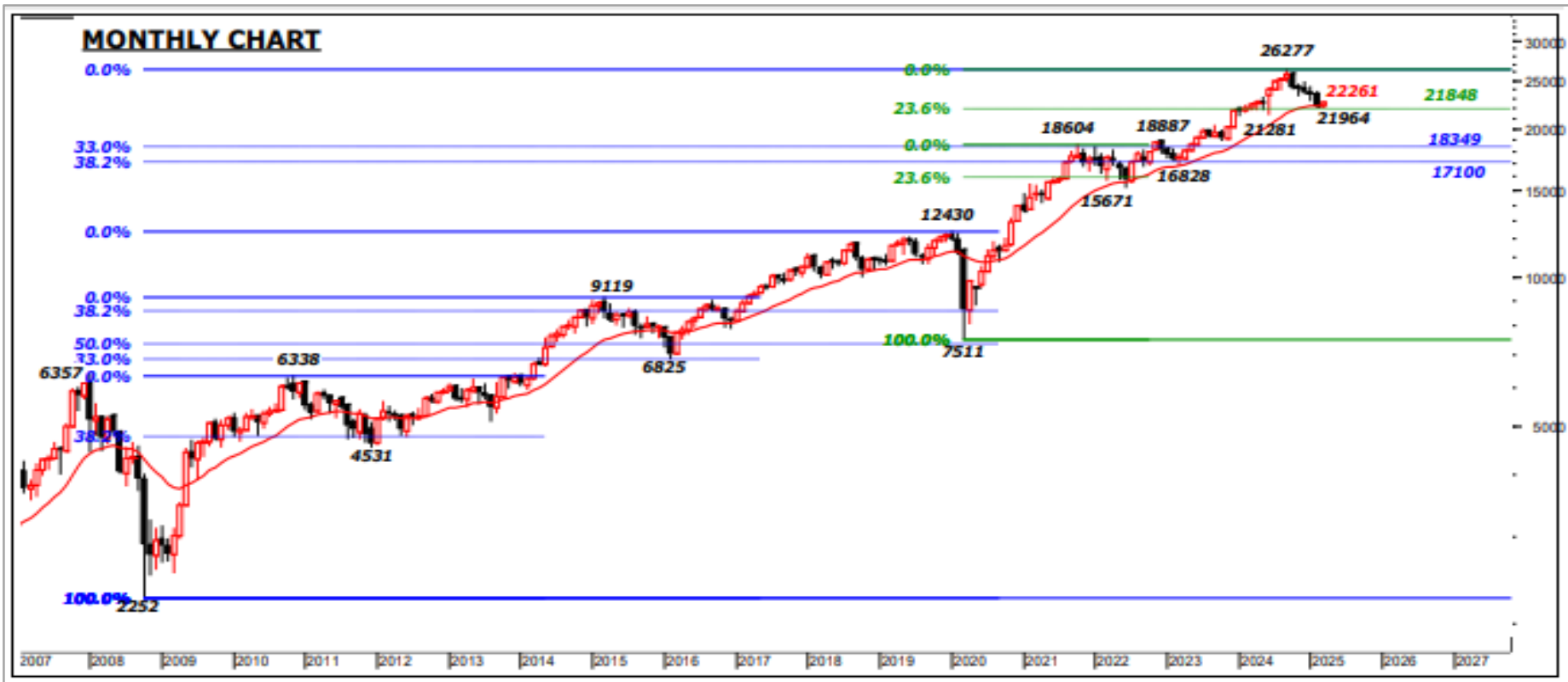
Domestic benchmark Indices

- Indices opened the week higher but traded with a downward bias as investor sentiment weakened after India's Manufacturing PMI declined to 56.3 in Feb'25 from 57.7 in Jan'25, marking a 14-month low in sales and output growth. Additionally, foreign outflows persisted following the implementation of U.S. tariffs on key trading partners, with further concerns arising from an announcement that reciprocal tariffs targeting India will take effect in Apr'25.
- During the mid-week, the indices reversed their trajectory and traded upwards as investor sentiment was bolstered by a media report projecting the central government will meet its FY25 fiscal deficit target of 4.8% of GDP, driven by robust nominal GDP growth, stable revenue, and controlled expenditure. Further boosting confidence, India's Services PMI rose from 56.5 in Jan'25 to 59 in Feb'25, extending its 43-month expansion streak on the back of improving domestic and international demand.
- Towards the end of the week, the up move in the indices sustained as a CRISIL report reaffirmed India's economic resilience, projecting 6.5% YoY growth in FY26, supported by normal monsoons, improved manufacturing, reduced inflation, tax benefits, and strong urban demand. Additionally, investor sentiment strengthened following a media report indicating that India's CPI is expected to decline to 4.1% by Feb'25, driven by lower vegetable prices and reduced milk costs.

US Indices

- US benchmark indices ended the week lower as shifting tariff policies, including US's initial 25% tariff on Mexican and Canadian goods, followed by exemptions and an eventual suspension until April 2, created uncertainty, weighing on investor confidence. Additionally, a record-high trade deficit, rising layoffs to their highest level since FY20, and continued manufacturing weakness signaled mounting economic concerns, further dampening sentiment.

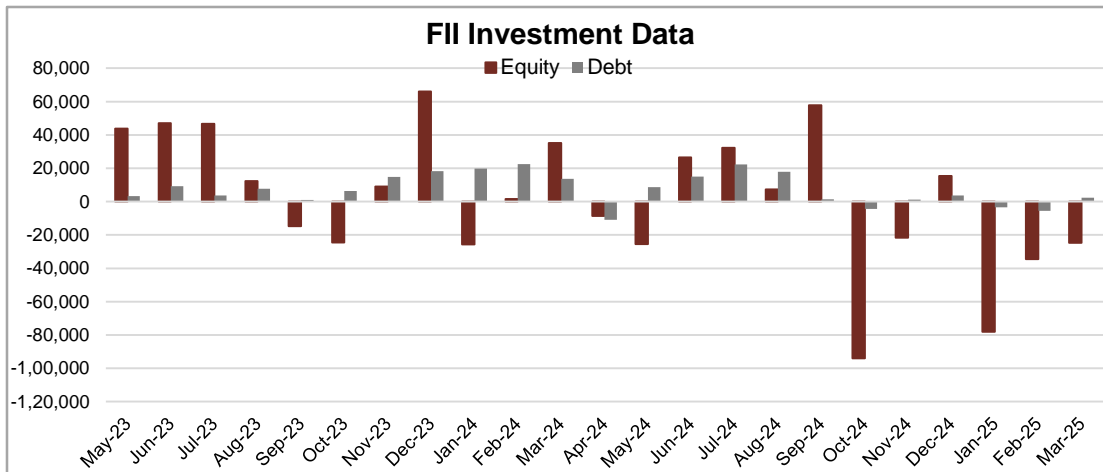
Nifty – 22,552.50 (March 07, 2025)



Support:- 21281 – 21281

Resistance: 22787 - 23623

Markets Investment Data



FII Investment Data		
Month	Equity	Debt
	Net Invest. (INR Cr)	Net Invest. (INR Cr)
Mar-25	-24,753	2,405
Feb-25	-34,574	-5,508
Jan-25	-78,027	-3,424
Dec-24	15,446	3,755
Nov-24	-21,612	1,217
Oct-24	-94,017	-4,406
Sep-24	57,724	1,299
Aug-24	7,320	17,960
Jul-24	32,365	22,363

Weekly Investment Data						
Week	Equity			Debt		
	Gross Purchase	Gross Sale	Net Invest.	Gross Purchase	Gross Sales	Net Invest.
	(INR Cr)	(INR Cr)	(INR Cr)	(INR Cr)	(INR Cr)	(INR Cr)
DII	40,275.59	27,443.08	12,832.51	56,528.69	70,938.57	-14,409.88
FII	90,781.86	1,15,534.75	-24,752.89	4,745.06	2,340.43	2,404.63

FII Investment Data		
Year	Equity	Debt
	Net Invest. (INR Cr)	Net Invest. (INR Cr)
FY25	-1,47,821	48,428
FY24	2,08,212	1,21,059
FY23	-37,632	-8,937
FY22	-1,40,010	1,628
FY21	2,74,032	-50,443
FY20	6,153	-48,710

*DII data is from 20th Feb'25 to 25th Feb'25 and FII data is from 03rd Mar'25 to 7th Mar'25.

Mutual Funds Investment Data

Mutual Funds - All Schemes (INR Cr)						
Month	AUM	SIP Inflows	Net Inflow/(Outflow) in Equity Funds	Y-o-Y	AUM	SIP Inflows
Jan'25	67,25,450	26,400	39,688	Jan'24	52,74,001	18,838
Dec'24	66,93,032	26,459	41,156	Dec'23	50,77,900	17,610
Nov'24	68,08,101	25,320	35,943	Nov'23	48,74,812	17,073
Total	-	78,179	1,16,787	Total	-	53,521



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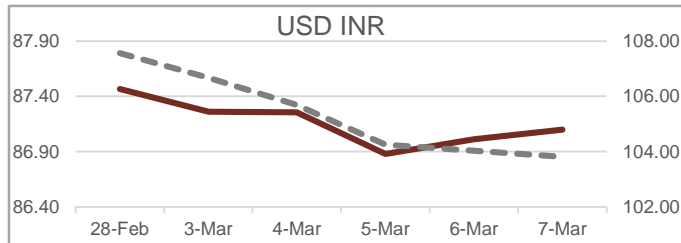
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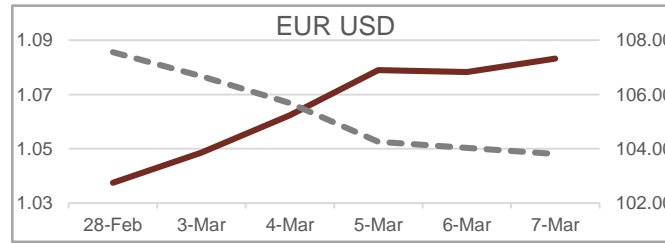
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Foreign Exchange Report



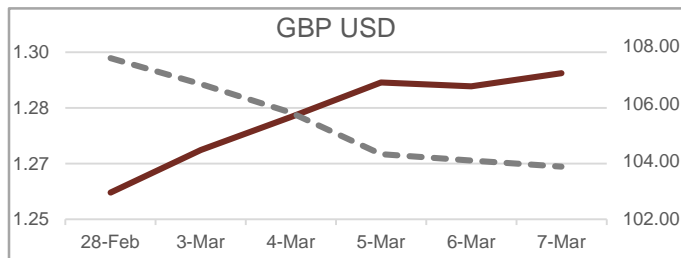
The Indian Rupee appreciated as India's Services PMI rose to 59.0 in Feb'25 from a 26-month low of 56.5 in Jan'25, driven by improving domestic and international demand. Further, reports expect Indian economy to maintain a steady 6.5% YoY growth in FY26 aided by normal monsoons, improved manufacturing, reduced inflation, tax benefits, and strong urban demand.

28-Feb	07-Mar
87.47	87.10
0.42%	



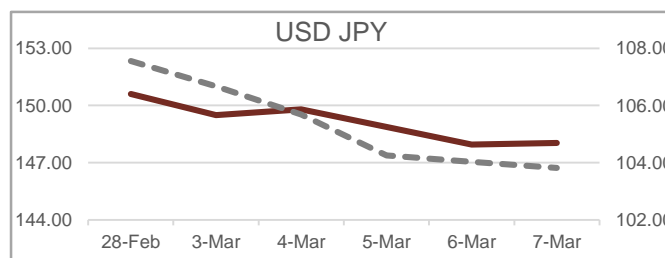
The Euro appreciated as Germany's fiscal reforms, the European Central Bank's cautious stance on future rate cuts, and a weakening U.S. dollar - amid concerns over President Trump's threatened trade wars have shaped recent economic developments. Meanwhile, European leaders agreed on a significant defense spending increase to strengthen the continent's military capabilities.

28-Feb	07-Mar
1.0375	1.0832
4.40%	



The British Pound appreciated as a weaker U.S. dollar and expectations of higher UK interest rates supported the currency. Further, the Deputy Governor warned that wage pressures could keep inflation high but left room for faster rate cuts if needed. The pound also appeared less exposed to U.S. tariffs after US President Donald Trump suggested a potential UK trade deal to avoid new duties.

28-Feb	07-Mar
1.2577	1.2920
2.73%	



The Japanese Yen depreciated after the central bank indicated that further rate hikes are possible if economic forecasts are met, signaling the early stages of its exit from monetary easing. Additionally, Japan's unemployment rate rose to 2.5% in Jan'25 from 2.4% in Dec'24, as the number of unemployed individuals rose by 20K to a six-month high of 1.74 Mn.

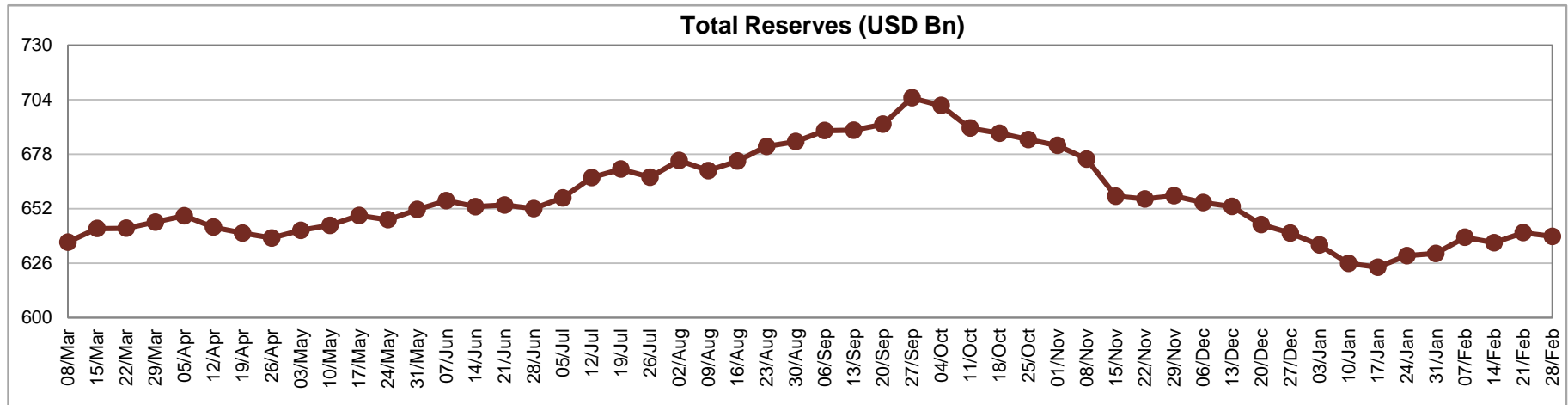
28-Feb	07-Mar
150.60	148.03
1.71%	

Dollar Index ended the week lower by **3.48%** at 103.81

--- Dollar Index

RBI Forex Reserves

	28-Feb-25	21-Feb-25	% Change (WoW)	% Change (MoM)	% Change (YoY)
Forex Reserves (USD Bn)	638.698	640.479	-0.28%	1.28%	2.09%
Foreign Currency Assets (USD Bn)	543.35	543.843	-0.09%	1.05%	-1.96%
Gold Reserves (USD Bn)	73.272	74.576	-1.75%	3.36%	51.34%
SDRs (USD Bn)	17.998	17.971	0.15%	0.61%	-1.00%
Reserves with IMF (USD Bn)	4.078	4.09	-0.29%	-1.52%	-15.01%



Crude Oil

Date	Day	Brent Crude Price (USD/bbl.)	
March 7, 2025	Friday	70.36	↑
March 6, 2025	Thursday	69.46	↑
March 5, 2025	Wednesday	69.30	↓
March 4, 2025	Tuesday	71.04	↓
March 3, 2025	Monday	71.62	↓



- Brent Crude ended the week lower by 3.85% to close at USD 70.36, and WTI Crude ended the week lower by 3.90% to close at USD 67.04.
- Crude oil prices opened the week lower and traded downwards after data from Energy Information Administration data showed U.S. crude oil stockpiles rose more than expected last week, while gasoline and distillate inventories fell as product exports rose amid refinery spring maintenance. Additionally, OPEC+'s hike in output quotas for the first time since 2022 and new U.S. tariffs further pressured the oil prices.
- During the mid-week, the crude oil prices continued to trade with a downward bias as Saudi Arabia, the world's top oil exporter, on Friday lowered crude oil prices for Asian buyers in Apr'25 for the first time in three months, in line with market expectations and after OPEC+ agreed to gradually increase supply in the same month.
- Towards the end of the week, the down move in the prices was limited after U.S. President Donald Trump threatened sanctions on Russia if it fails to reach a cease-fire with Ukraine. Further, rapid changes in policy implements and geopolitical risks kept the traders cautious.
- As per Baker Hughes, the number of active crude oil rigs in the US decreased to 486 for the week ending March 07, 2025.

Things to watch out for during the week

Date	Country	Things to Watch Out For
12-Mar-25	India	Inflation Data
	US	
13-Mar-25	US	PPI
14-Mar-25	UK	GDP Growth rate
14-Mar-25	India	Balance of Trade

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