India Ownership Tracker

Q3 FY26 | Vol. 7, Issue 3

Who owns India Inc.? – DMFs scale new highs, FPI share eases further

The December 2025 edition of our flagship quarterly report, *India Inc. Ownership Tracker*,[1] presents a detailed assessment of ownership trends across NSE-listed companies, evolving investment behaviour, and patterns in household wealth creation through equities. It also analyses portfolio concentration and sector positioning across investor categories, offering insights into diversification and capital allocation. Key takeaways include:

1) **Weighed down by continued outflows—amounting to a record US$18.9bn in 2025—FPI[2] (foreign portfolio investors) ownership in NSE listed companies declined further to a 15.5-year low of 16.7% in the quarter ending December 2025. Within key indices, FPI share in the Nifty 50 fell by 25bps QoQ to a more than 13-year low of 23.8%, while remaining broadly stable at 18.1% in the Nifty 500.**

2) **Aided by strong SIP inflows and sustained equity buying, DMF (domestic mutual funds) share in NSE listed companies rose to a new record high of 11.1% (Active: 9.1%, Passive: 2.0%), marking the 10th consecutive quarter of record highs; Domestic institutional investors'[3] (DIIs) share remained ahead of FPIs across the NSE listed universe, Nifty 50 and Nifty 500 this year—a position last seen in 2003.**

3) **Promoter share fell to a five-year low of 49.8% in NSE-listed companies and a near seven-year low of 48.9% in the Nifty 500, while edged up to 40.3% in the Nifty 50—the first increase in seven quarters.**

4) **Direct ownership of individual investors in NSE-listed companies fell by 25bps QoQ to 9.3%; On a combined basis—direct and through DMFs—individuals now hold 18.6% of the market, marginally lower than the 22-year high recorded in the previous quarter.**

5) **Household equity wealth increased by Rs 10 lakh crore in the first three quarters of FY26 (Apr-Dec'25), taking the cumulative accretion since April 2020 to ~Rs 57 lakh crore; total household holdings now stand at ~Rs 87.6 lakh crore, reflecting an annualised growth of 34.2% since March 2020.**

6) **FPIs stayed OW[4] on Financials, albeit with a softer tilt and increased their OW on Communication Services. They retained UW in Consumer Staples, and commodity-linked sectors including Materials and large-cap Energy, remained cautious on Industrials, and continued with a neutral positioning on others.**

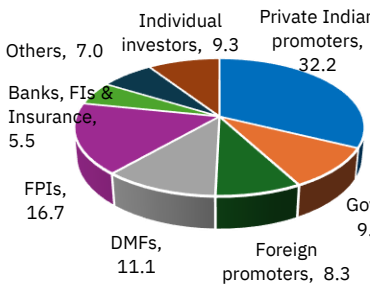
7) **DMFs strengthened their OW on large-cap Financials, while remaining neutral on mid- and small-caps in the sector, stayed constructive on mid-tier Consumer Discretionary, retained and UW on Consumer Staples and maintained a negative stance on commodity sectors including Energy and Materials.**

8) **Institutional investors' allocation to Nifty50 inched up further to 60.9% (Nifty 50 share in total market cap: ~45%), but remained steady in the top decile stocks, reflecting mid-cap outperformance in Q3.**

Promoter share inched up in large-caps (Nifty50) but fell in the overall listed space: Total promoter ownership in NSE-listed and Nifty 500 companies frll by 22bps and 35bps QoQ to 49.8% and 48.9%, respectively—marking 20- and 27-quarter lows. This was led by lower Government and foreign promoter holdings, partly offset by a modest rise in private Indian promoter share. In contrast, promoter share in the Nifty 50 rose 23 bps QoQ to 40.3%, as higher private Indian promoter stakes more than offset the drop in Government and foreign holdings.

Government share dropped slightly in the December quarter: Government ownership in the NSE-listed universe declined by 20 bps QoQ to a nine-quarter low of 9.8%, marking the second consecutive quarterly drop. The overall decline for 2025, however, remained modest at 14 bps. The latest moderation coincided with the relative underperformance of CPSE stocks, with the Nifty CPSE Index

Who owns India Inc.? Ownership patter in NSE listed companies in Dec'25



[1] The *"India Inc. Ownership Tracker"* report examines ownership trends and patterns in Indian companies listed on the NSE since 2001.
[2] FII ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.
[3] Includes DMFs, Insurance, Banks and other domestic institutions.
[4] Overweight (OW), neutral (N) or underweight (UW) stance on any sector is with respect to the sector's weight in the Index. An OW/UW position on a sector implies more than 100bps higher/lower allocation to the sector than its weight in the Index. A 'N' position on a sector implies an allocation within +/- 100bps of the sector's weight

falling 1.5% during the quarter, compared with a 4.8% gain in the Nifty Total Market Index. Within the Nifty 50 and Nifty 500 universes, the decline was more contained, at 12 bps and 9 bps QoQ, taking Government ownership to 6.7% and 10.8%, respectively.

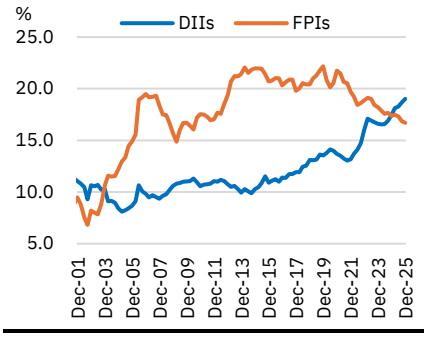
FPI ownership in NSE listed companies declined further to 15.5-year lows: Barring brief upticks in two quarters, FPI ownership in NSE-listed companies has been on a steady downward trajectory since March 2023, reflecting volatility in foreign capital flows. The trend persisted in the current fiscal, with FPI share declining by 76bps in the first three quarters of FY26 (including 14bps in Q3) to 16.7%—the lowest level in over 15.5 years. Net FPI outflows in 2025 reached a record US$18.9 billion. In value terms, however, FPI holdings rose 4.6% QoQ to Rs 78.7 lakh crore as of December 31st, 2025. Over the past two decades, the value of FPI investments has grown at an annualised rate of 16.5%, marginally outpacing the 15.8% growth in overall market capitalisation. Within key indices, FPI ownership in the Nifty 50 declined by 25 bps QoQ to a more than 13-year low of 23.8%, while in the Nifty 500 it remained broadly stable at 18.1%.

FPIs maintained their OW stance on Financials, though with a moderated tilt, and further increased their overweight exposure to Communication Services. At the same time, they continued to remain cautious on consumption- and commodity-linked sectors—namely Consumer Staples, Materials, and large-cap Energy stocks—retaining a sustained IW bias .They also turned incrementally less negative on Industrials, while still maintaining an overall underweight stance. In other sectors—Consumer Discretionary, Information Technology, Utilities, and Healthcare—FPIs largely retained neutral positioning.

DMFs' extended the record run for the 10th successive quarter: DMFs reached fresh record highs across all market segments in December 2025, marking the ninth consecutive quarter of new peaks, supported by sustained equity inflows. In Q3 FY26 alone, DMFs invested Rs 1.03 lakh crore—the 19th straight quarter of positive net flows—lifting their ownership to record levels of 13.6% in the Nifty 50, 11.7% in the Nifty 500, and 11.1% across NSE-listed companies. The continued rise in domestic participation pushed total DII ownership—comprising DMFs, banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, and other institutional non-promoters—to 19.0% in NSE-listed firms. This marks the fifth consecutive quarter in which DIIs have surpassed FPIs, reversing a gap that stood at -12 pp in September 2014. The momentum remains anchored in steady retail participation through SIPs, which averaged Rs 29,992 crore per month in Q3 FY26, up 4.5% QoQ and 16.7% YoY. Within DMFs, active funds increased their share by 10 bps QoQ to 9.1%, while passive funds saw a 6 bps rise to 2.0%.

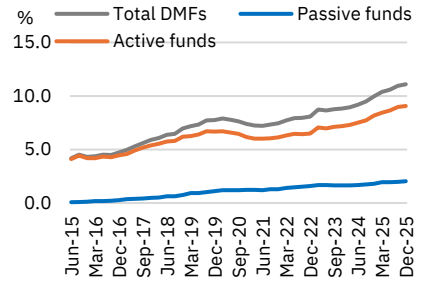
Unlike FPIs, DMFs strengthened their OW stance on large-cap Financials, while maintaining a neutral position in the mid- and small-cap segments of the sector. They also retained a constructive view on Consumer Discretionary following recent GST reforms, even as Consumer Staples continued to carry an UW bias. DMFs remained cautious on commodity-linked sectors amid ongoing trade and geopolitical uncertainties, maintaining an underweight stance on Energy and a mildly negative bias on Materials. Across other sectors—Information Technology, Industrials, Healthcare, Communication Services, and Real Estate—DMFs broadly retained neutral positioning.

DII vs. FPI ownership in NSE-listed companies

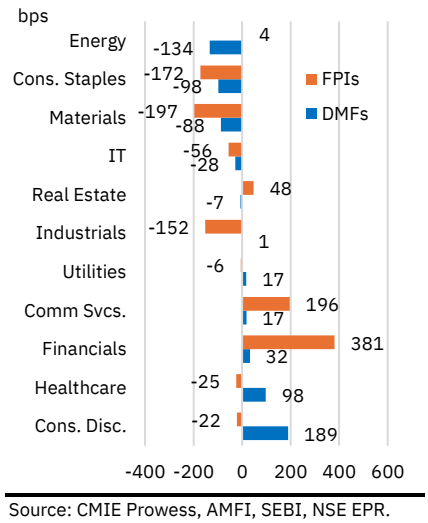


Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR

DMF ownership in NSE-listed companies



FPI and DMF portfolio OW/UW in Nifty 500 vs. the index (December 2025)



Source: CMIE Prowess, AMFI, SEBI, NSE EPR.

Individual investors' share declined marginally in the December quarter: After remaining broadly range-bound over the previous three quarters, direct ownership by individual investors in NSE-listed companies declined by 25 bps QoQ to a three-year low of 9.3% in the December 2025 quarter. This aligns with record-high quarterly net selling by individuals in the NSE secondary markets, amounting to Rs 24,964 crore. Their share in Nifty 50 and Nifty 500 companies fell by 10bps and 11bps to 7.7% and 8.5% respectively.

Individuals—both direct investors and those investing via mutual funds—currently hold 18.6% of total NSE-listed market capitalisation, down 13 bps QoQ from a 22-year high in the September quarter. In value terms, this amounts to Rs 87.6 lakh crore, reflecting an annualised growth of 34.2% since March 2020. This is the fifth consecutive quarter in which individual ownership has exceeded that of FPIs—a crossover first seen in 2024 after nearly two decades. The ownership gap, which stood at +11 pp in favour of FPIs in March 2014, has now reversed to -1.9 pp. Sustained market returns alongside rising participation have led to substantial household wealth creation. Our estimates indicate cumulative household equity accretion of around Rs 57 lakh crore since April 2020, including roughly Rs 10 lakh crore added in the first three quarters of FY26.

Institutional investors' allocation to Nifty50 inched up marginally in Q3 but was largely stable in the top decile stocks: Institutional allocation to Nifty 50 stocks rose for the second consecutive quarter, up 23 bps QoQ to 60.9% in Q3FY26. Even so, it remains 11.5pp below the pre-pandemic peak of 72.4% in December 2019, reflecting the structural expansion of mid- and small-cap exposure in recent years. Individual investors increased their Nifty 50 allocation more sharply, up 87 bps QoQ to 37.1%, outpacing the rise in the index's share of overall market capitalisation. A decile-wise view shows divergence. DMFs trimmed exposure to the top decile (top 240 companies by market cap), while FPIs raised their allocation by 13 bps QoQ to an 11-quarter high of 90.4%. This likely reflects recent mid-cap outperformance—where DMFs have added exposure—as well as continued FPI preference for large-cap defensives amid persistent global trade uncertainty.

Decile-wise portfolio share (Dec'25)

Deciles	FPIs	DMFs	Ind.	Total mkt cap
1	90.4	84.2	66.7	80.9
2	6.4	10.6	14.1	10.4
3	2.2	3.6	8.4	4.4
4	0.6	1.2	4.6	2.1
5	0.2	0.4	2.9	1.1
6	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.6
7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3
8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
10	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

HHI levels broadly stable; portfolio breadth sustained: The Herfindahl–Hirschman Index (HHI), a measure of portfolio concentration, has moderated steadily since the brief spike seen after the pandemic, barring a mild uptick in H2FY25. In Q3FY26, the aggregate HHI for institutional portfolios in NSE-listed companies rose marginally to 188 in December 2025, but remains well below the post-pandemic peak of 320 in September 2020. This suggests that institutional exposure continues to be more diversified than in the immediate post-COVID phase, with greater participation beyond the top benchmark names. Among institutions, DMF concentration remained stable at 146, indicating a relatively diversified positioning. FPIs remained the most concentrated category, with HHI edging up to 260, though still far below the pandemic-era high of 411. The decline in FPI concentration over recent years is consistent with a broader investee base—now covering around 2,010 companies, up from roughly 1,200 five years ago. Banks, financial institutions and insurers recorded a stable HHI at a near 20-year low of 203, while individuals continued to display the lowest concentration levels. Although overall concentration has eased across investor groups, sector-level disparities persist.

Sector-wise HHI of portfolios (Dec'25)

Sector	FPIs	DMFs	Ind.
Comm. Svcs.	6,543	5,059	1,173
Cons. Disc.	694	409	270
Cons. Staples	899	1,171	857
Energy	5,787	4,475	4,723
Financials	1,442	935	416
Health Care	598	416	236
Industrials	507	549	305
IT	1,875	1,363	659
Materials	439	398	195
Real Estate	1,412	1,089	510
Utilities	1,264	1,658	717
Total	**260**	**146**	**66**

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Table of Contents

Listed universe ownership trends 10
Nifty 50 ownership trends 33
Nifty 500 ownership trends 48
Ownership concentration analysis 62

Table of Figures

Figure 1: NSE-listed universe: Ownership pattern by total market cap (%) 12
Figure 2: NSE-listed universe: Ownership pattern by free float market cap (%) 14
Figure 3: NSE-listed universe: Long-term trend of market cap distribution across key shareholder categories 16
Figure 4: NSE-listed universe: Long-term ownership trend across key stakeholders by total market cap 16
Figure 5: Total promoter ownership trend of NSE-listed companies by total market cap 18
Figure 6: Indian and foreign promoter ownership trend of NSE-listed companies by total market cap 18
Figure 7: DMF ownership trend of NSE-listed companies by total market cap 18
Figure 8: FPI ownership* trend of NSE-listed companies by total market cap 18
Figure 9: Banks, FIs & Insurance ownership trend of NSE-listed companies by total market cap 18
Figure 10: Individual ownership trend of NSE-listed companies by total market cap 18
Figure 11: NSE-listed universe: Long-term ownership trend across key stakeholders by free float market cap 19
Figure 12: DMF ownership trend of NSE-listed companies by free float market cap 19
Figure 13: FPI ownership trend of NSE-listed companies by free float market cap 19
Figure 14: Banks, FIs & Insurance ownership trend of NSE-listed companies by free float market cap 19
Figure 15: Individual ownership trend of NSE-listed companies by free float market cap 19
Figure 16: Monthly SIP inflows into mutual funds 20
Figure 17: Quarterly SIP inflows vs DMF ownership 20
Figure 18: DMF holding in NSE listed universe 21
Figure 19: DMF segregation: active and passive funds 21
Figure 20: Annual growth of DMF holding in the NSE-listed universe 21
Figure 21: CAGR of DMF holding in the NSE-listed universe 22
Figure 22: DMF ownership in total market cap of NSE listed companies 22
Figure 23: DMF ownership in floating market cap of NSE listed companies 22
Figure 24: Net foreign institutional inflows and FPI shareholding in the NSE-listed floating stock 23
Figure 25: Annual net FPI inflows trend 24
Figure 26: Net inflows by individual investors in the NSE's CM segment (2002-2025) 25
Figure 27: Annual trend of unique registered investors at NSE 25
Figure 28: Active investors in a 12-month period of respective month-ends 25
Figure 29: Quarterly trend of number of investor accounts with depositories 25
Figure 30: Annual trend of new investor account additions with depositories 25
Figure 31: Non-promoter direct and indirect holding of individuals in equity markets in value terms 26

Figure 32: Non-promoter direct and indirect ownership of individuals in equity markets 27
Figure 33: Share of individuals in mutual fund AUM 27
Figure 34: Accretion to household wealth in Indian equity markets 28
Figure 35: NSE-listed universe: Sector-wise ownership pattern across key stakeholders (December 2025) 29
Figure 36: DMF sector allocation of the NSE-listed universe (December 2025 vs. September 2025) 30
Figure 37: DMF sector allocation of the NSE-listed universe over last five years 31
Figure 38: FPI sector allocation of the NSE-listed universe (December 2025 vs. September 2025) 32
Figure 39: FPI sector allocation of the NSE-listed universe over last five years 32
Figure 40: Nifty 50: Ownership pattern by total market cap (%) 34
Figure 41: Nifty 50: Ownership pattern by free float market cap (%) 36
Figure 42: Nifty 50: Long-term trend of market cap distribution across key shareholder categories 37
Figure 43: Nifty 50: Long-term ownership trend across key stakeholders by total market cap 37
Figure 44: Total promoter ownership trend of the Nifty 50 universe by total market cap 38
Figure 45: Indian and foreign promoter ownership trend of the Nifty 50 universe by total market cap 38
Figure 46: DMF ownership trend of Nifty 50 universe by total market cap 38
Figure 47: FPI ownership trend of Nifty 50 universe by total market cap 38
Figure 48: Banks, FIs & Insurance ownership trend of Nifty 50 universe by total market cap 38
Figure 49: Retail ownership trend of Nifty 50 universe by total market cap 38
Figure 50: Nifty 50: Long-term ownership trend across key stakeholders by free float market cap 39
Figure 51: DMF ownership trend of the Nifty 50 universe by free float market cap 39
Figure 52: FPI ownership trend of the Nifty 50 universe by free float market cap 39
Figure 53: Banks, FIs & Insurance ownership trend of the Nifty 50 universe by free float market cap 40
Figure 54: Individual ownership trend of the Nifty 50 universe by free float market cap 40
Figure 55: Nifty 50: Sector-wise ownership pattern across key stakeholders (December 2025) 41
Figure 56: DMF sector allocation of the Nifty 50 universe (December 2025 vs. September 2025) 43
Figure 57: DMF sector allocation of the Nifty 50 universe over the last five years 44
Figure 58: DMF sector allocation vs sector weight in Nifty 50 (December 2025) 44
Figure 59: DMF sector-wise OW/UW in Nifty 50 relative to sector weight in the index (December 2025) 44
Figure 60: DMF vs Nifty 50—Sector-wise OW/UW trend (bps) 45
Figure 61: FPI sector allocation of the Nifty 50 universe (December 2025 vs. September 2025) 46
Figure 62: FPI sector allocation of the Nifty 50 universe over last five years 46
Figure 63: FPI sector allocation vs sector weight in Nifty 50 (December 2025) 47
Figure 64: FPI sector-wise OW/UW in Nifty 50 relative to sector weight in the index (December 2025) 47
Figure 65: FPI vs Nifty 50—Sector-wise OW/UW trend (bps) 47
Figure 66: Nifty 500: Ownership pattern by total market cap (%) 49
Figure 67: Nifty 500: Ownership pattern by free float market cap (%) 50
Figure 68: Nifty 500: Long-term trend of market cap distribution across key shareholder categories 52
Figure 69: Nifty 500: Long-term ownership trend across key stakeholders by total market cap 52
Figure 70: Total promoter ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe by total market cap 53

Figure 71: Indian and foreign promoter ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe by total market cap 53
Figure 72: DMF ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe by total market cap 53
Figure 73: FPI ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe by total market cap 53
Figure 74: Banks, FIs & Insurance ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe by total market cap 53
Figure 75: Individual ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe by total market cap 53
Figure 76: Nifty 500: Long-term ownership trend across key stakeholders by free float market cap 54
Figure 77: DMF ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe by free float market cap 54
Figure 78: FPI ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe by free float market cap 54
Figure 79: Banks, FIs & Insurance ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe by free float market cap 54
Figure 80: Individual ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe by free float market cap 54
Figure 81: Nifty 500: Sector-wise ownership pattern across key stakeholders (December 2025) 56
Figure 82: DMF sector allocation of the Nifty 500 universe (December 2025 vs. September 2025) 58
Figure 83: DMF sector allocation of the Nifty 500 universe over last five years 58
Figure 84: DMF sector allocation vs sector weight in Nifty 500 (December 2025) 59
Figure 85: DMF sector-wise OW/UW in Nifty 500 relative to sector weight in the index (Dec vs Sept 2025) 59
Figure 86: DMF vs Nifty 500—Sector-wise OW/UW trend (bps) 59
Figure 87: FPI sector allocation of the Nifty 500 universe (December 2025 vs. September 2025) 60
Figure 88: FPI sector allocation of the Nifty 500 universe over last five years 60
Figure 89: FPI sector allocation vs sector weight in Nifty 500 (December 2025) 61
Figure 90: FPI sector-wise OW/UW in Nifty 500 relative to sector weight in the index (Dec vs Sept 2025) 61
Figure 91: FPI vs Nifty 500—Sector-wise OW/UW trend (bps) 61
Figure 92: Trend of category-wise portfolio allocation to Nifty 50 companies 62
Figure 93: Institutional share of total market cap (December 2025 vs. September 2025) 63
Figure 94: Institutional ownership of floating stock (December 2025 vs. September 2025) 63
Figure 95: Trend of Nifty 50 share in individual investors' portfolio 64
Figure 96: Individual share of total market cap (December 2025 vs. September 2025) 64
Figure 97: Individual ownership of floating stock (September 2025 vs. June 2025) 64
Figure 98: Share of the top decile companies by market cap in individuals' portfolio and overall listed universe 66
Figure 99: Share of bottom 50% companies by market cap in individuals' portfolio and overall listed universe 66
Figure 100: Share of the top decile cos. by market cap in DMFs' portfolio and overall listed universe 67
Figure 101: Share of bottom 50% cos. by market cap in DMFs' portfolio and overall listed universe 67
Figure 102: Share of the top decile cos. by market cap in FPIs' portfolio and overall listed universe 68
Figure 103: Share of bottom 50% cos. by market cap in FPIs' portfolio and overall listed universe 68
Figure 104: HHI of FPI portfolio in NSE listed companies 70
Figure 105: HHI of DMF portfolio in NSE listed companies 70
Figure 106: HHI of Banks, Financial Institutions & Insurance portfolio in NSE listed companies 70
Figure 107: HHI of institutional investors' portfolio in NSE listed companies 71
Figure 108: HHI of individuals' portfolio in NSE listed companies 71
Figure 109: Number of listed cos with FPI holding >5% 73

Figure 110: Number of Nifty500 cos with FPI holding >5% 73
Figure 111: Number of listed cos with DMF holding >5% 73
Figure 112: Number of Nifty500 cos with DMF share >5% 73
Figure 113: Number of listed companies with Banks, FIs & Insurance holding >5% 73
Figure 114: Number of Nifty500 companies with Banks, FIs & Insurance holding >5% 73

Table of Tables

Table 1: Ownership trend across promoters and non-promoters in the NSE-listed universe 8
Table 2: Ownership trend across non-promoter shareholders by total market cap in the NSE-listed universe 9
Table 3: NSE-li0sted universe: Value held by key stakeholders over the last three years 12
Table 4: NSE-listed universe: Ownership trend of key stakeholders by total market cap over the last three years 13
Table 5: NSE-listed universe: Ownership across key stakeholders by floating stock over the last three years 14
Table 6: Shareholding of DMFs across active and passive funds in the NSE listed companies 23
Table 7: Sector allocation of the NSE-listed universe for key stakeholders (December 2025) 30
Table 8: Nifty 50: Value held by key stakeholders over the last three years 34
Table 9: Nifty 50: Ownership trend across key stakeholders by total market cap over the last three years 35
Table 10: Nifty 50: Ownership trend across key stakeholders by free float market cap over last the three years 36
Table 11: Sector allocation of the Nifty 50 universe for key stakeholders (December 2025) 42
Table 12: Nifty 500: Value held by key stakeholders over the last three years 49
Table 13: Nifty 500: Ownership trend across key stakeholders by total market cap over last the three years 50
Table 14: Nifty 500: Ownership trend across key stakeholders by free float market cap over the last three years 51
Table 15: Sector allocation of the Nifty 500 universe for key stakeholders (December 2025) 57
Table 16: Distribution of total value held by individual investors across market capitalization deciles 65
Table 17: Market cap decile-wise share of individuals' portfolio in NSE listed companies 66
Table 18: Distribution of total value held by DMFs across market capitalization deciles 66
Table 19: Market cap decile-wise share of DMFs' portfolio in NSE listed companies 67
Table 20: Distribution of total value held by FPIs across market capitalization deciles 67
Table 21: Market cap decile-wise share of FPIs' portfolio in NSE listed companies 68
Table 22: Market capitalization of NSE listed companies distributed across deciles 68
Table 23: Market cap decile-wise share in total market capitalization of NSE listed companies 69
Table 24: Sector-wise HHI of FPI portfolio in NSE listed companies 72
Table 25: Sector-wise of DMF portfolio in NSE listed companies 72
Table 26: Sector-wise HHI of Individuals' portfolio in NSE listed companies 72
Table 27: Sector-wise HHI of Banks, Financial Inst. & Insurance portfolio in NSE listed companies 72

Annual India Inc. ownership trends

Table 1: Ownership trend across promoters and non-promoters in the NSE-listed universe

	Promoters (%)				Non-promoters (%)			Market cap (Rs lakh crore) *
	Private Indian promoters	Government	Foreign	Total promoters	Institutional	Non-Institutional	Total non-promoters	
FY01	32.2		8.9	41.1	21.6	37.3	58.9	6.1
FY02	33.3		8.0	41.3	19.6	39.1	58.7	7.1
FY03	33.8		6.2	40.1	18.5	41.4	59.9	6.9
FY04	40.8		5.5	46.2	20.7	33.0	53.8	13.1
FY05	43.8		5.7	49.6	21.1	29.4	50.4	17.7
FY06	43.2		6.2	49.3	24.7	26.0	50.7	29.8
FY07	30.9	15.5	7.7	54.1	28.6	17.3	45.9	33.9
FY08	31.0	19.0	6.5	56.6	27.1	16.3	43.4	48.8
FY09	26.4	23.0	8.2	57.6	25.7	16.8	42.4	29.1
FY10	26.5	22.3	7.6	56.3	27.5	16.2	43.7	60.3
FY11	26.6	22.1	7.2	55.9	28.2	15.9	44.1	67.1
FY12	27.3	19.8	8.0	55.1	28.7	16.2	44.9	61.0
FY13	28.4	16.9	7.5	52.8	31.2	15.9	47.2	62.5
FY14	29.4	13.9	8.4	51.7	32.3	15.9	48.3	72.8
FY15	29.6	11.9	9.5	51.0	32.4	16.5	49.0	100.5
FY16	31.0	10.1	9.3	50.4	31.9	17.7	49.6	94.5
FY17	30.4	10.7	8.9	50.1	32.0	18.0	49.9	120.7
FY18	31.3	9.7	9.4	50.4	32.0	17.6	49.6	142.4
FY19	31.5	8.7	9.2	49.4	34.0	16.5	50.6	149.7
FY20	33.3	6.6	11.1	50.9	34.6	14.5	49.1	112.0
FY21	34.7	5.9	9.4	50.0	35.0	15.0	50.0	203.1
FY22	36.3	5.7	8.7	50.7	32.9	16.3	49.3	261.0
FY23	33.2	7.9	8.8	49.9	36.2	13.9	50.1	254.2
FY24	32.7	10.7	8.0	51.4	34.4	14.2	48.6	382.1
FY25	32.5	9.5	8.1	50.1	35.6	14.3	49.9	408.9
Q1FY26	32.2	9.6	8.1	50.0	35.6	14.4	50.0	457.2
Q2FY26	32.2	9.5	8.4	50.1	35.5	14.4	49.9	446.1
Q3FY26	32.2	9.3	8.3	49.8	35.7	14.4	50.2	470.7

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Ownership across promoters and non-promoters are based on total market cap and add up to 100.

2. Market cap is for all companies whose ownership data was available for the quarter.

3. Government ownership was not available separately prior to FY07 and was a part of private Indian promoters.

Table 2: Ownership trend across non-promoter shareholders by total market cap in the NSE-listed universe

	Non-promoters (%) ^										Market cap (Rs lakh crore) #
	Institutional					Non-institutional					
	Domestic MFs	Banks, FIs & Insurance	FPIs*	Other inst.	Total	Non-promoter corporate	Ind. investors	Other non-inst. **	Total	Total	
FY01	5.8	7.0	8.7	0.0	21.6	16.0	16.9	4.4	37.3	58.9	6.1
FY02	4.3	6.5	8.8	0.0	19.6	18.1	16.6	4.4	39.1	58.7	7.1
FY03	3.4	7.1	8.0	0.0	18.5	19.1	16.8	5.5	41.4	59.9	6.9
FY04	3.1	6.0	11.6	0.0	20.7	12.7	13.6	6.8	33.0	53.8	13.1
FY05	2.7	5.4	13.0	0.0	21.1	10.4	12.9	6.1	29.4	50.4	17.7
FY06	3.5	5.6	15.5	0.0	24.7	7.9	11.6	6.5	26.0	50.7	29.8
FY07	3.8	5.4	19.2	0.3	28.6	4.2	10.1	3.0	17.3	45.9	33.9
FY08	3.8	5.4	17.5	0.4	27.1	4.3	9.1	2.9	16.3	43.4	48.8
FY09	3.8	6.7	14.9	0.3	25.7	4.5	8.7	3.6	16.8	42.4	29.1
FY10	3.9	6.9	16.4	0.3	27.5	4.5	8.5	3.3	16.2	43.7	60.3
FY11	3.6	6.9	17.5	0.3	28.2	4.5	8.2	3.2	15.9	44.1	67.1
FY12	3.6	7.2	17.7	0.2	28.7	4.4	8.5	3.2	16.2	44.9	61.0
FY13	3.5	6.9	20.7	0.1	31.2	4.3	8.0	3.6	15.9	47.2	62.5
FY14	3.4	6.8	22.1	0.1	32.3	4.0	8.0	4.0	15.9	48.3	72.8
FY15	3.9	5.9	22.0	0.6	32.4	4.2	8.7	3.7	16.5	49.0	100.5
FY16	4.4	6.4	20.8	0.3	31.9	5.8	9.1	2.8	17.7	49.6	94.5
FY17	4.9	6.2	20.6	0.2	32.0	5.8	9.3	2.9	18.0	49.9	120.7
FY18	6.1	5.6	20.1	0.3	32.0	5.6	9.0	3.0	17.6	49.6	142.4
FY19	7.2	5.5	21.0	0.4	34.0	5.0	8.6	3.0	16.5	50.6	149.7
FY20	7.9	5.5	20.8	0.4	34.6	3.3	8.4	2.7	14.5	49.1	112.0
FY21	7.2	5.1	21.5	1.2	35.0	3.1	9.0	2.9	15.0	50.0	203.1
FY22	7.7	4.5	19.2	1.5	32.9	3.6	9.7	3.1	16.3	49.3	261.0
FY23	8.7	6.1	19.1	2.3	36.2	1.7	9.4	2.8	13.9	50.1	254.2
FY24	8.9	5.6	17.9	2.0	34.4	1.9	9.5	2.7	14.2	48.6	382.1
FY25	10.4	5.6	17.5	2.2	35.6	1.9	9.5	2.9	14.3	49.9	408.9
Q1FY26	10.6	5.5	17.3	2.2	35.6	1.9	9.6	2.9	14.4	50.0	457.2
Q2FY26	10.9	5.4	16.9	2.3	35.5	1.9	9.6	3.0	14.4	49.9	446.1
Q3FY26	11.1	5.5	16.7	2.4	35.7	1.8	9.3	3.3	14.4	50.2	470.7

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Notes: 1. Ownership shares provided here for non-promoters are based on total market cap and therefore do not add up to 100.

2. Institutional and non-institutional share add up to the total non-promoter share.

3. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.

4. **Other non-institutions include other non-institutional non-promoters and government non-promoter.

5. #Market cap is for all companies whose ownership data was available for the quarter.

Listed universe ownership trends

Ownership pattern of the NSE-listed universe (December 2025)

Total promoter share declined to a five-year low of 49.8% in the December 2025 quarter, marking the first sub-50% print in the last 11 quarters.

Promoter share in NSE listed companies declined in the December quarter...: After a modest uptick in the September quarter, following a steady decline over the preceding four quarters, promoter ownership in NSE-listed companies declined by 22 bps QoQ to a five-year low of 49.8%. For calendar year 2025, this translates into a cumulative decline of 57 bps, marking the first sub-50% promoter holding in the last 11 quarters. Despite the reduction in shareholding, the absolute value of promoter holdings increased by 5% QoQ to a five-quarter high of Rs 234.6 lakh crore, implying a 6.6% rise over 2025—lower than the 7.8% growth in the overall market capitalisation of NSE-listed companies. The decline in promoter share during the December quarter was driven primarily by the Government, while private promoter holdings, both domestic and foreign, remained broadly stable.

Private Indian promoters' stake held steady at 32.2% for the third quarter in a row, with their absolute holdings rising 5.7% QoQ to Rs 151.8 lakh crore—marginally higher than the 5.5% increase in the total market capitalisation of NSE-listed companies to Rs 470.7 lakh crore. A modest 16bps QoQ increase in the share of non-individual private promoters to 25.4% was largely offset by an 11bps QoQ dip in individual private promoter share to 6.8%. Foreign promoters' ownership also remained largely stable at 8.3% as of December 2025, with the value of their holdings rising by 5.1% QoQ to Rs 39.2 lakh crore.

Government ownership in the listed space fell by 20bps QoQ 9.8% in the December quarter.

...Led by a decline in Government ownership: Government ownership (including both promoter and non-promoter holdings) in NSE-listed companies declined steadily between 2010 and 2022, reflecting the Government's disinvestment-led revenue strategy. This trend reversed sharply between April 2022 and March 2024, with Government ownership rising by about 5.2pp, driven primarily by the listing of LIC and a period of strong performance among public sector enterprises. However, the increase proved short-lived, with Government shareholding moderating through FY25 and remaining broadly range-bound during the first three quarters of FY26.

In the December 2025 quarter, Government ownership declined by a further 20 bps QoQ to 9.8%, marking the second consecutive quarterly reduction. In value terms, Government holdings increased by 3.5% QoQ, largely recouping the decline recorded in the previous quarter, though this rise lagged the growth in overall market capitalisation of NSE-listed companies. The moderation in ownership coincided with relative underperformance of CPSE stocks, as the Nifty CPSE Index fell by 1.5% during the quarter, compared with a 4.8% gain in the Nifty Total Market Index.

FPI ownership in the NSE listed companies fell by 14bps QoQ to 16.7% in the December quarter, marking the third consecutive drop, primarily led by persistent net outflows.

FPI ownership in the listed universe dropped for the third quarter in a row to over 15-year lows...: Except for brief upticks in two of the last 11 quarters, FPI ownership in NSE-listed companies has been on a sustained downward trend since March 2023, reflecting heightened volatility in foreign capital flows. The decline continued into FY26, with FPI share falling by 76 bps over the first nine months of FY26 and by 14bps in the quarter gone by to 16.7%—its lowest level in 15.5 years—amid persistent, broad-based selling. Net outflows by FPIs in 2025 reached a record US$18.9 bn. In value terms, FPI holdings in NSE-listed companies rose by 4.6% QoQ to Rs 78.7 lakh crore as of December 31st, 2025. Notwithstanding the falling ownership over the last few years, the value of FPI holdings has grown at an annualised pace of 16.5%—marginally outpacing the 15.8% annualised growth in the overall market capitalisation of NSE-listed companies over the same period.

...While DMF shareholding surged further to fresh record high levels: DMF ownership in NSE-listed companies continued its steady upward trajectory for the tenth consecutive quarter, rising by 16 bps QoQ to a new record high of 11.1% in the December 2025 quarter—an increase of around 3 pp over the past three years. In value terms, DMF holdings reached an all-time high of Rs. 52.2 lakh crore, up 7% QoQ, outpacing the growth in overall market capitalisation, supported by sustained net equity inflows. DMFs invested Rs 1.03 lakh crore in equities during Q3 FY26, marking the nineteenth consecutive quarter of net positive investments.

DMF share in NSE listed universe rose further to a fresh all-time high of 11.1% in the December quarter.

This strength was underpinned by continued retail participation through systematic investment plans (SIPs). Average monthly SIP inflows rose to Rs. 29,992 crore in Q3 FY26, reflecting a 4.5% QoQ and 16.7% YoY increase. Within total DMF ownership, the share of passive funds edged up modestly by 6 bps QoQ to 2.0%, while actively managed funds expanded by a relatively higher 10 bps QoQ to 9.1%.

Ownership by banks, financial institutions, and insurance companies also increased, rising by 9 bps QoQ to 5.5%. This segment has remained within a narrow range of 5.3–5.6% over the past nine quarters, indicating broadly stable institutional participation.

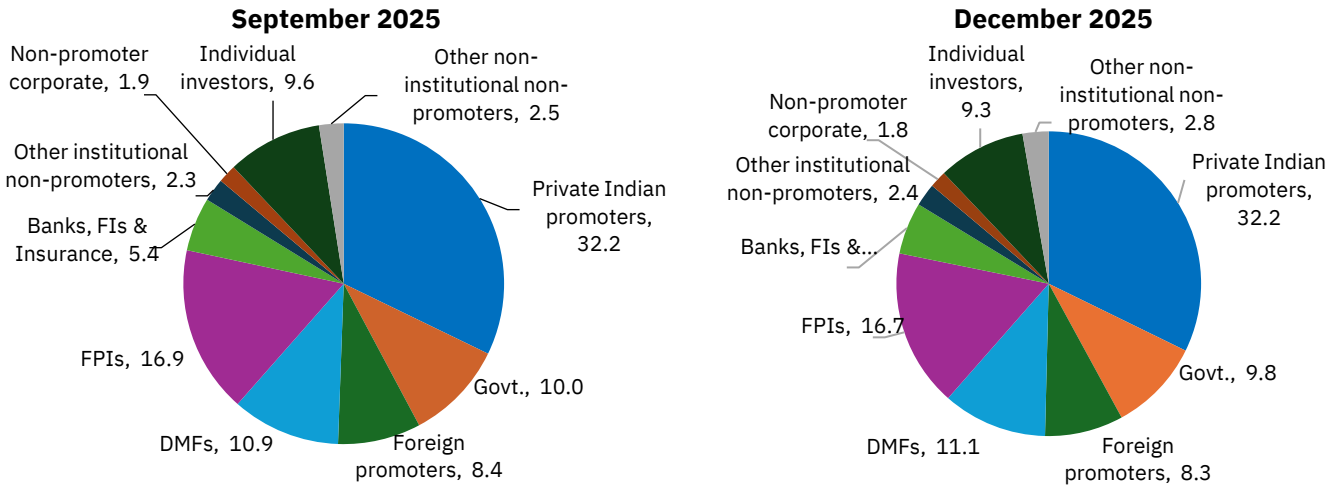
Individual investors' share in NSE listed companies fell to a three-year low in the December quarter: After remaining broadly range-bound over the preceding three quarters, individual investor ownership in NSE-listed companies as direct participants declined by 25 bps QoQ to 9.3% in the December 2025 quarter, marking a three-year low. The decline reflected renewed net selling by individuals during the quarter. After being net buyers in the September quarter, individual investors turned sellers in the secondary market in the final quarter of 2025, recording net outflows of Rs 24,964 crore—the highest on record for a December quarter.

Individuals' share in equity markets as non-promoter shareholders (direct and indirect) at 18.6% in the December 2025 quarter, 13bps lower than the record-high share in the previous quarter—has remained ahead of FPIs for the fifth quarter in a row.

In value terms, individual holdings increased by 2.7% QoQ to Rs. 43.9 lakh crore, lagging the growth in overall market capitalisation, and now stand about 2.5% below the peak reached a year earlier. Since the onset of the pandemic in March 2020, however, the value of individual investors' holdings has expanded at an annualised pace of 30.6%, underscoring sustained participation and long-term wealth creation.

When indirect ownership through mutual funds is also considered—where individuals (retail and HNIs) accounted for nearly 84% of equity AUM as of December 2025—the effective share of individuals as non-promoter shareholders declined by 13bps QoQ to 18.6%, from a record high of 18.75% in the previous quarter. Despite this modest moderation, the gap between the combined direct and indirect share of individuals in NSE-listed companies and FPI ownership remained unchanged at 1.9pp, underscoring the growing centrality of individual investors in India's equity markets.

Figure 1: NSE-listed universe: Ownership pattern by total market cap (%)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians. Government ownership includes promoter as well as non-promoter ownership.

Table 3: NSE-li0sted universe: Value held by key stakeholders over the last three years

Rs lakh crore	Private Indian promoters	Govt.@	Foreign promoters	Passive DMFs ^	Active DMFs $	Banks, FIs & Insurance	FPIs *	Non-promoter corporate	Individual Investor	Others **	Total
Mar-23	84.3	21.4	22.3	4.3	17.9	15.4	48.6	4.4	23.8	11.8	254.2
Jun-23	97.6	24.5	25.2	4.9	20.3	17.1	55.5	5.5	27.4	13.7	291.6
Sep-23	104.1	29.6	26.3	5.1	22.4	18.0	58.0	6.2	30.5	14.5	314.8
Dec-23	118.9	36.6	28.6	5.9	25.8	20.0	65.5	7.1	34.7	16.3	359.5
Mar-24	124.9	42.7	30.6	6.3	27.9	21.3	68.3	7.4	36.4	16.3	382.1
Jun-24	140.0	49.5	35.9	7.3	32.5	23.3	76.0	8.3	41.6	18.1	432.5
Sep-24	153.6	49.1	38.8	8.2	36.2	25.2	82.7	9.2	45.0	20.3	468.3
Dec-24	142.7	43.5	35.7	7.8	35.7	23.3	75.8	8.6	42.8	20.6	436.6
Mar-25	132.8	40.7	33.2	7.9	34.5	22.8	71.5	7.6	38.9	19.0	408.9
Jun-25	147.3	46.3	37.1	8.9	39.5	25.0	79.2	8.6	43.9	21.3	457.2
Sep-25	143.6	44.7	37.3	8.8	40.0	24.2	75.2	8.3	42.7	21.4	446.1
Dec-25	151.7	46.3	39.2	9.6	42.6	25.9	78.7	8.5	43.9	24.4	470.7
% QoQ	***5.7%***	***3.5%***	***5.1%***	***8.8%***	***6.7%***	***7.2%***	***4.6%***	***2.2%***	***2.7%***	***13.9%***	***5.5%***

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. Note: Ownership across promoters and non-promoters are based on total market cap and add up to 100. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians. ** Others include other institutional non-promoters, other non-institutional non-promoters and government non-promoters. ^ Passive mutual funds track an index by maintaining a portfolio that mimics the underlying assets of an index. $ Active funds are those which involve active investment decisions on the part of the fund manager; share of these funds has been arrived at by subtracting passive AUM from the overall DMF holding. @ Includes shares held by the Government as promoters as well as non-promoters.

Table 4: NSE-listed universe: Ownership trend of key stakeholders by total market cap over the last three years

%	Private Indian promoters	Govt.@	Foreign promoters	Passive DMFs ^	Active DMFs $	Banks, FIs & Insurance	FPIs *	Non-promoter corporate	Individual Investor	Others **
Mar-23	33.2	8.4	8.8	1.7	7.0	6.1	19.1	1.7	9.4	4.7
Jun-23	33.5	8.4	8.6	1.7	7.0	5.9	19.0	1.9	9.4	4.7
Sep-23	33.1	9.4	8.3	1.6	7.1	5.7	18.4	2.0	9.7	4.6
Dec-23	33.1	10.2	7.9	1.6	7.2	5.6	18.2	2.0	9.7	4.5
Mar-24	32.7	11.2	8.0	1.7	7.3	5.6	17.9	1.9	9.5	4.3
Jun-24	32.4	11.5	8.3	1.7	7.5	5.4	17.6	1.9	9.6	4.2
Sep-24	32.8	10.5	8.3	1.7	7.7	5.4	17.7	2.0	9.6	4.3
Dec-24	32.7	10.0	8.2	1.8	8.2	5.3	17.4	2.0	9.8	4.7
Mar-25	32.5	10.0	8.1	1.9	8.4	5.6	17.5	1.9	9.5	4.6
Jun-25	32.2	10.1	8.1	1.9	8.6	5.5	17.3	1.9	9.6	4.7
Sep-25	32.2	10.0	8.4	2.0	9.0	5.4	16.9	1.9	9.6	4.8
Dec-25	32.2	9.8	8.3	2.0	9.1	5.5	16.7	1.8	9.3	5.2
QoQ change	*5bps*	*-20bps*	*-4bps*	*6bps*	*10bps*	*9bps*	*-14bps*	*-6bps*	*-25bps*	*38bps*

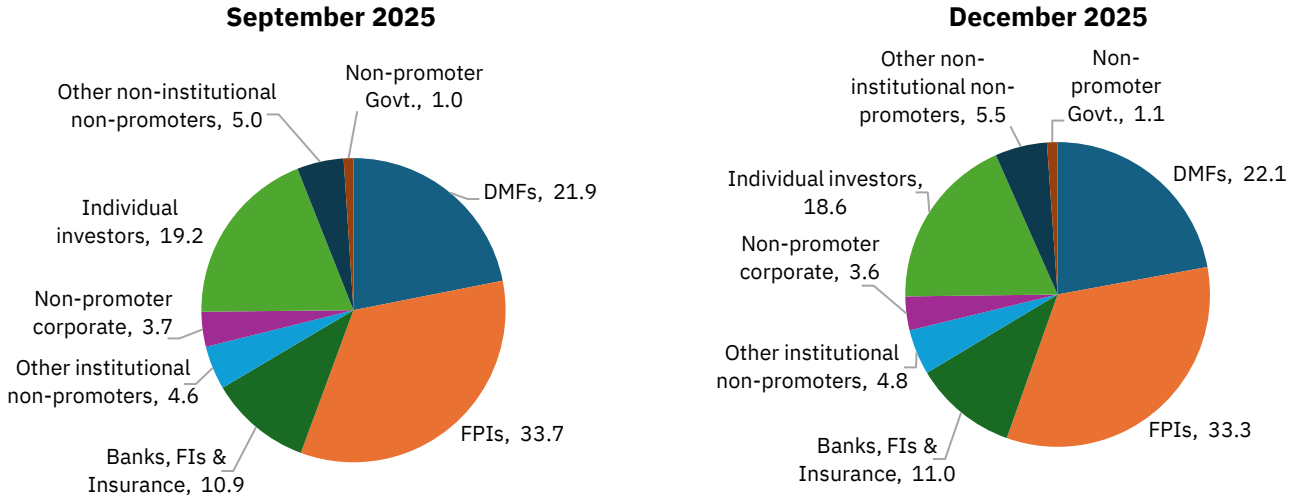
Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. Note: Ownership across promoters and non-promoters are based on total market cap and add up to 100. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians. ** Others include other institutional non-promoters, other non-institutional non-promoters and government non-promoters. ^ Passive mutual funds track an index by maintaining a portfolio that mimics the underlying assets of an index. $ Active funds are those which involve active investment decisions on the part of the fund manager; share of these funds has been arrived at by subtracting passive AUM from the overall DMF holding. @ Includes shares held by the Government as promoters as well as non-promoters.

Institutional ownership in NSE floating stock inched up marginally on higher domestic institutional share: DMF ownership in the NSE free float increased for the tenth consecutive quarter, rising by 22 bps QoQ to a new all-time high of 22.1% in the December 2025 quarter—an increase of nearly 2 pp over the course of 2025. The rise was broad-based across market segments. In contrast, FPI ownership in the floating stock of NSE-listed companies declined by 43 bps QoQ to 33.3%, a near two-decade low, marking the third consecutive quarterly decline. FPI share in the NSE free float now stands 12.4 pp below its peak level recorded nearly 12 years ago in March 2014.

Ownership by banks, financial institutions, and insurance companies also edged higher, rising by 13 bps QoQ to 11.0%. As a result, overall institutional ownership of the NSE free float increased modestly by 9 bps QoQ to 71.2% in the December 2025 quarter, reversing the decline seen in the previous quarter and remaining just 1.1 pp below the all-time high of 72.3% recorded in March 2023.

Individual investors' ownership of the NSE free-float market capitalisation declined sharply by 59 bps QoQ to a 19-quarter low of 18.6% in the December 2025 quarter, driven largely by a pronounced reduction in exposure to smaller companies. In particular, individual ownership in the NSE-listed universe excluding Nifty 500 constituents fell steeply by 6.6 pp QoQ to a four-year low of 38.9%. As a result, individuals' share in the NSE free float now stands 10.5 pp below the peak ownership level observed over the past 25 years.

Figure 2: NSE-listed universe: Ownership pattern by free float market cap (%)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.

Table 5: NSE-listed universe: Ownership across key stakeholders by floating stock over the last three years

%	Passive DMFs ^	Active DMFs $	Banks, FIs & Insurance	FPIs*	Non-promoter corporate	Individual Investor	Others**
Mar-23	3.4	14.1	12.1	38.1	3.5	18.7	10.2
Jun-23	3.4	13.9	11.7	38.1	3.8	18.8	10.3
Sep-23	3.3	14.3	11.5	37.1	4.0	19.5	10.2
Dec-23	3.3	14.6	11.3	37.0	4.0	19.6	10.2
Mar-24	3.4	15.0	11.4	36.7	4.0	19.6	9.8
Jun-24	3.5	15.5	11.1	36.3	4.0	19.9	9.8
Sep-24	3.6	15.8	11.0	36.1	4.0	19.6	9.9
Dec-24	3.6	16.5	10.8	35.0	4.0	19.8	10.4
Mar-25	3.9	16.9	11.2	35.0	3.7	19.1	10.2
Jun-25	3.9	17.3	10.9	34.6	3.8	19.2	10.3
Sep-25	4.0	17.9	10.9	33.7	3.7	19.2	10.6
Dec-25	4.1	18.1	11.0	33.3	3.6	18.6	11.4
QoQ change	*10bps*	*11bps*	*13bps*	*-43bps*	*-13bps*	*-59bps*	*80bps*

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. Note: Ownership across key non-promoter stakeholders is based on free float market cap and add up to 100. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians. ** Others include other institutional non-promoters, other non-institutional non-promoters and government non-promoters. ^ Passive mutual funds track an index by maintaining a portfolio that mimics the underlying assets of an index. $ Active funds are those which involve active investment decisions on the part of the fund manager; share of these funds has been arrived at by subtracting passive AUM from the overall DMF holding.

Long-term ownership trend of the NSE-listed universe

Promoter ownership declined steadily between 2009 and 2019, before settling into a largely range-bound pattern thereafter: Promoter ownership in NSE-listed companies increased steadily between 2001 and 2009, peaking at a 19-year high of 57.6% in March 2009. This trend reversed after 2010, following SEBI's mandate to raise the minimum public shareholding requirement from 10% to 25%. The subsequent decline in promoter share was driven primarily by a reduction in Government holdings, reflecting policy efforts to widen public participation in CPSEs and mobilise resources through disinvestment. Government ownership saw a temporary rebound between December 2021 and June 2024, supported by the LIC listing in 2022 and strong performance of PSU stocks during this period, before easing by 1.6 pp over the past six quarters. In contrast, private promoter ownership—comprising both Indian and foreign promoters—rose by about 11.6 pp between June 2010 and December 2021, before moderating by 4.2 pp thereafter.

Sharp rise in DMF ownership post 2014 supported by sustainably strong SIP inflows: DMF ownership in NSE-listed companies has risen steadily over the past decade, interrupted only briefly in FY21. The sustained expansion reflects deeper retail participation in equity mutual funds, underpinned by the continued growth of systematic investment plans (SIPs). The temporary dip in FY21 coincided with the pandemic-induced slowdown, when pressure on household cash flows and heightened uncertainty led to weaker SIP inflows and elevated redemptions. A portion of these outflows was redirected towards direct equity investments, reflected in a contemporaneous increase in individual investor ownership. From mid-2021 onwards, the recovery in SIP contributions has supported a renewed and persistent increase in DMF ownership, which has since reached record highs. In contrast, the combined share of banks, financial institutions, and insurance companies has followed a broadly declining trend since 2012, aside from a one-off increase of 158 bps in FY23 that was subsequently reversed.

Barring a pandemic-led dip in FY21, DMF ownership has been steadily rising since FY15 to touch fresh record-highs in the December 2025 quarter, aided by strong SIP inflows.

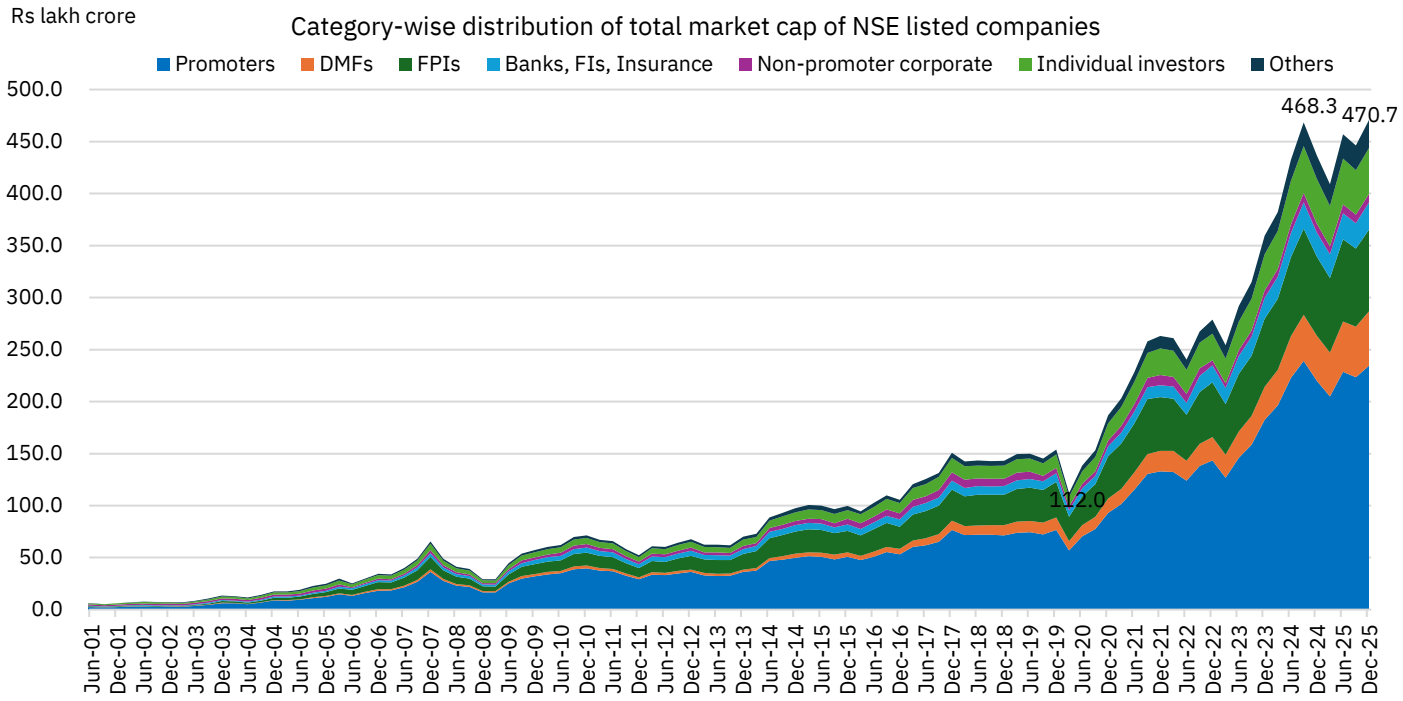
FPI ownership declining steadily since the pandemic: FPI ownership in NSE-listed companies increased steadily between 2002 and 2015, interrupted only briefly during the 2007–08 global financial crisis. The share moderated over the subsequent three years amid heightened global uncertainty, driven by developments such as the US–China trade dispute and Brexit, before recovering through December 2019. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020 led to a sharp but short-lived decline as global risk aversion surged. Large-scale liquidity support from major central banks subsequently restored risk appetite, resulting in a rebound in FPI inflows during H2 2020. Since then, however, the trajectory has turned persistently downward. Recurrent COVID waves, a prolonged slowdown in China, rising geopolitical tensions, aggressive monetary tightening by the US Fed, and more recently renewed trade frictions alongside relatively elevated valuations of Indian equities compared with other emerging markets have weighed on foreign allocations. Consequently, FPI ownership fell below 17% in the September 2025 quarter and declined further in the December 2025 quarter to its lowest level in over 15 years.

Direct individual holding has remained between 8% to 10% for more than 11 years now: While investments by individuals through systematic investment plans (SIPs) have expanded steadily in recent years—apart from a brief interruption in FY21—direct participation in equities has remained broadly stable. This pattern points to a maturing investor base, with a growing preference for indirect ownership through mutual funds. Individual shareholding in NSE-listed companies declined steadily between 2001 and

Direct individual ownership fell steadily between 2001 and 2012 and has since risen marginally, barring the recent dip.

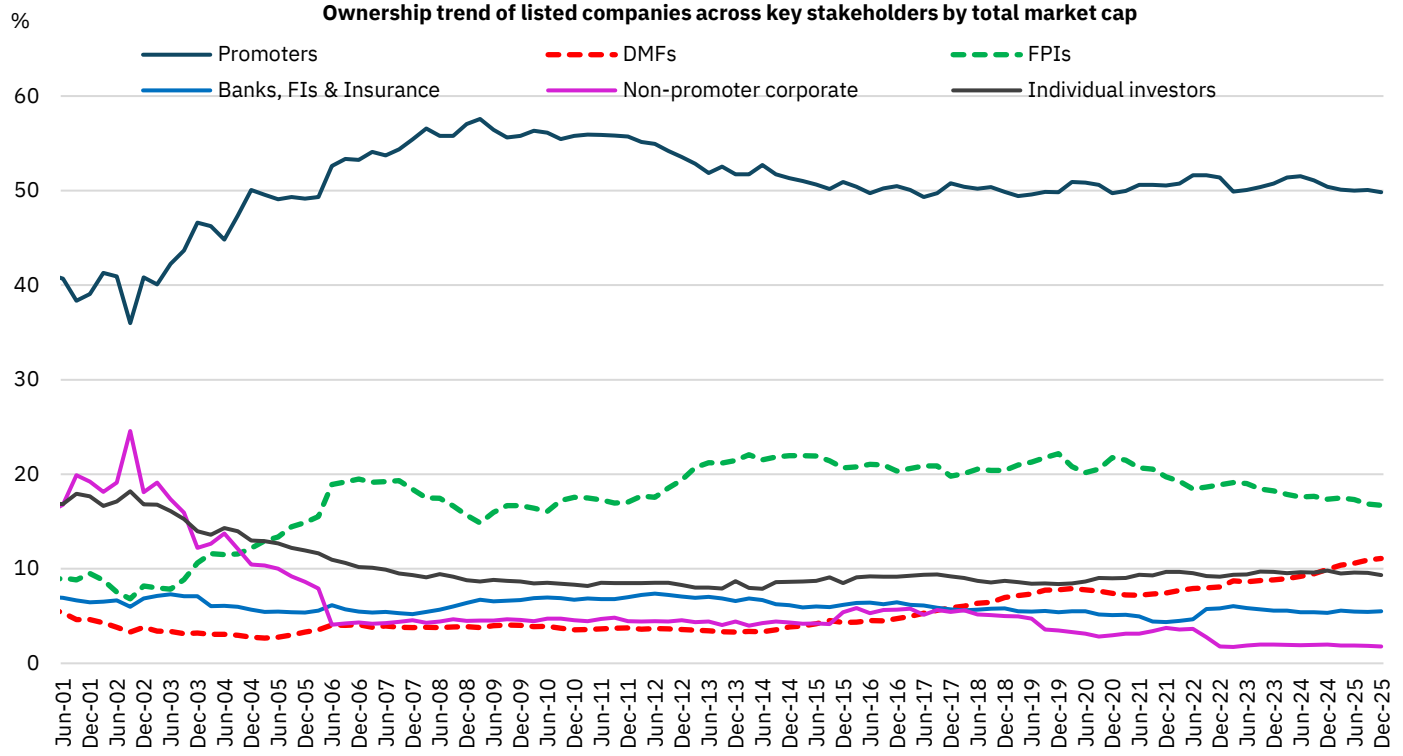
2012, but has since edged up gradually before moderating slightly in recent quarters, reflecting sustained yet measured retail engagement with equity markets.

Figure 3: NSE-listed universe: Long-term trend of market cap distribution across key shareholder categories



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.
Notes: 1. FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.
2. Only includes companies where shareholding data is available as of the end of every quarter.

Figure 4: NSE-listed universe: Long-term ownership trend across key stakeholders by total market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.
Notes: 1. FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.
2. Only includes companies where shareholding data is available as of the end of every quarter.

Figure 5: Total promoter ownership trend of NSE-listed companies by total market cap

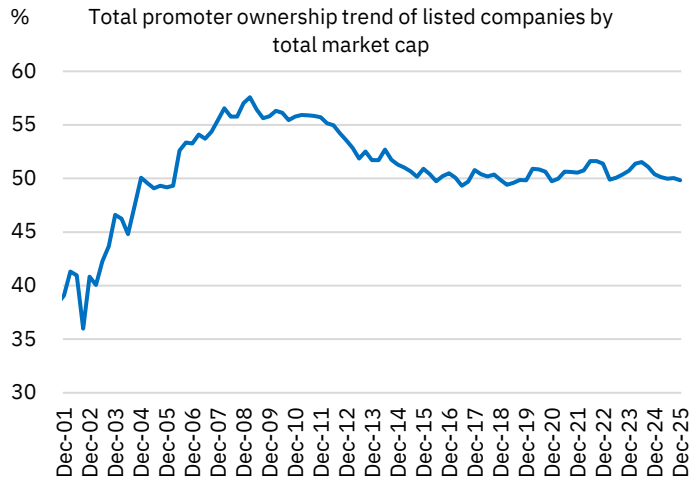
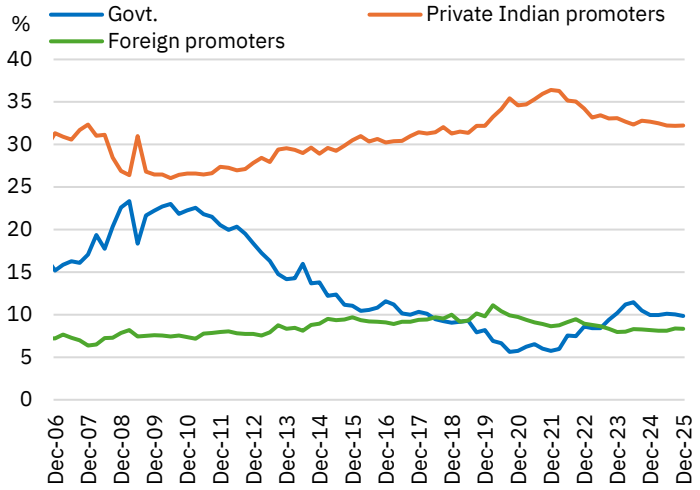


Figure 6: Indian and foreign promoter ownership trend of NSE-listed companies by total market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 7: DMF ownership trend of NSE-listed companies by total market cap

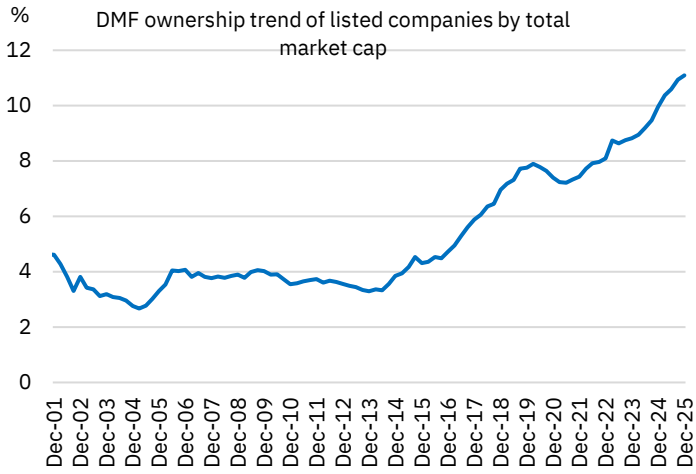
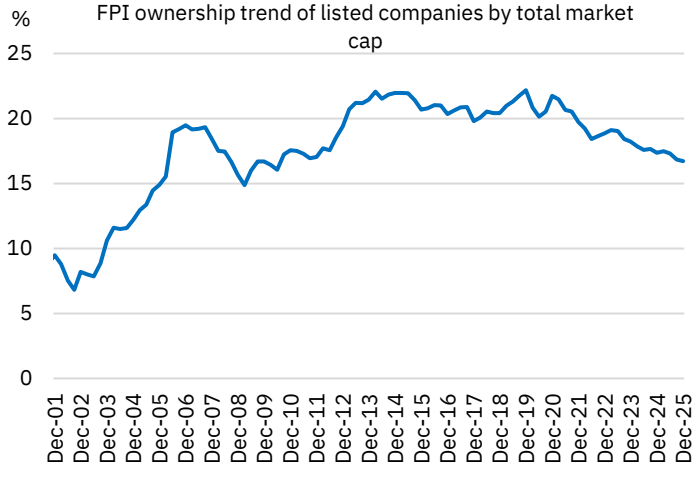


Figure 8: FPI ownership* trend of NSE-listed companies by total market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians

Figure 9: Banks, FIs & Insurance ownership trend of NSE-listed companies by total market cap

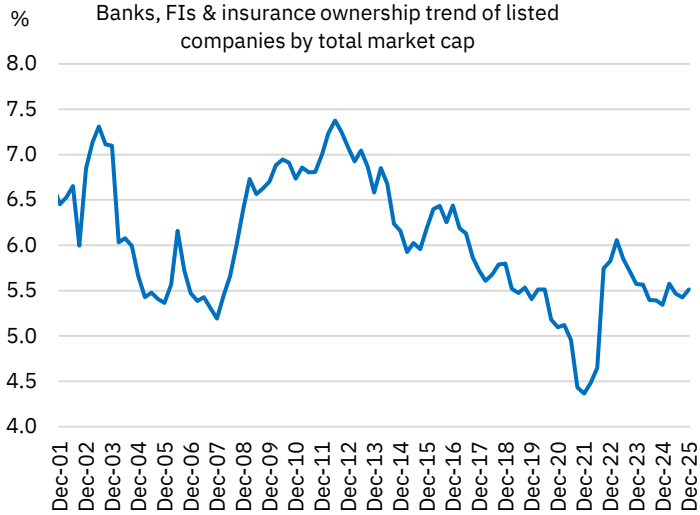
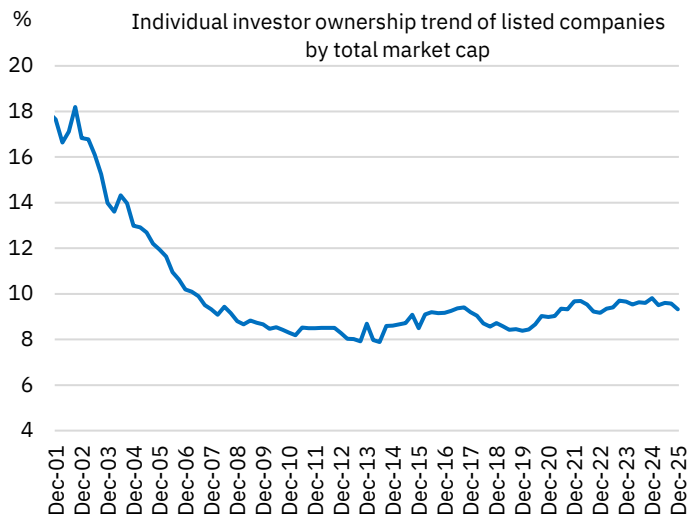
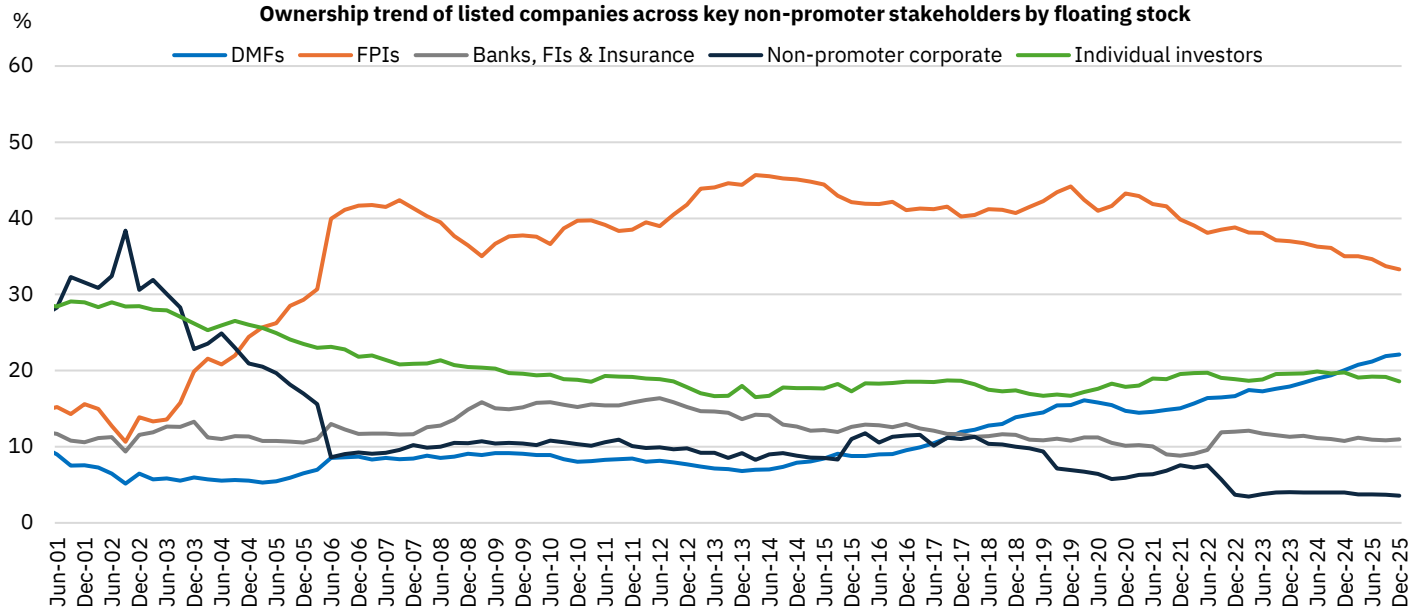


Figure 10: Individual ownership trend of NSE-listed companies by total market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 11: NSE-listed universe: Long-term ownership trend across key stakeholders by free float market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.
Notes: 1. FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.
2. Only includes companies where shareholding data is available as of the end of every quarter.

Figure 12: DMF ownership trend of NSE-listed companies by free float market cap

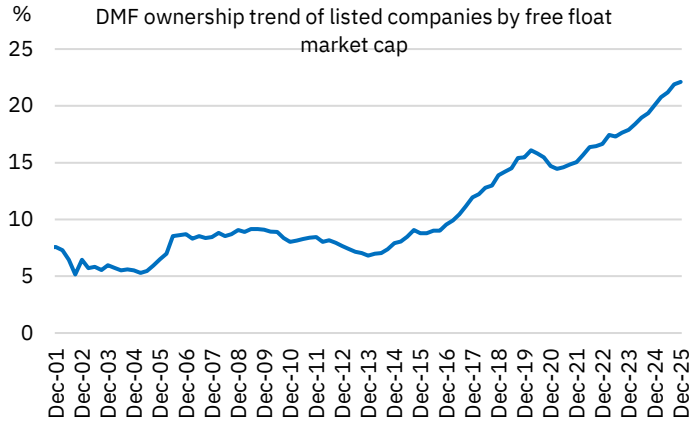
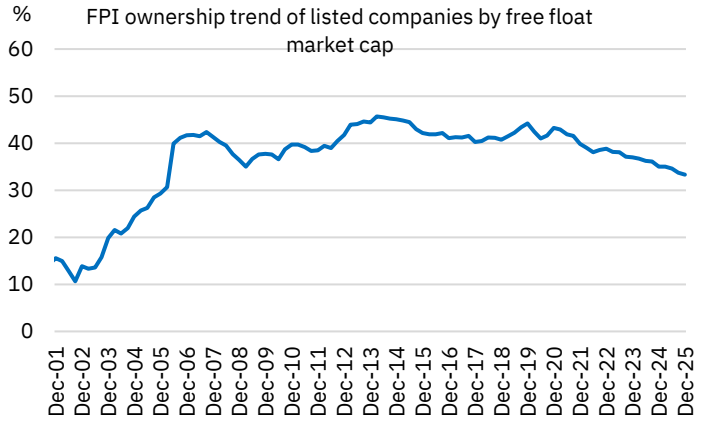


Figure 13: FPI ownership trend of NSE-listed companies by free float market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 14: Banks, FIs & Insurance ownership trend of NSE-listed companies by free float market cap

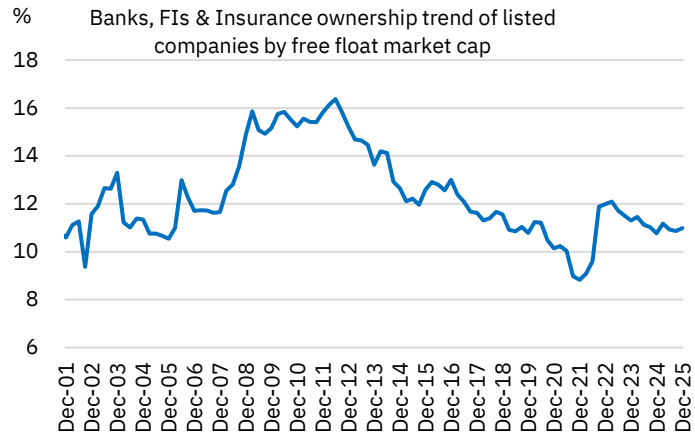
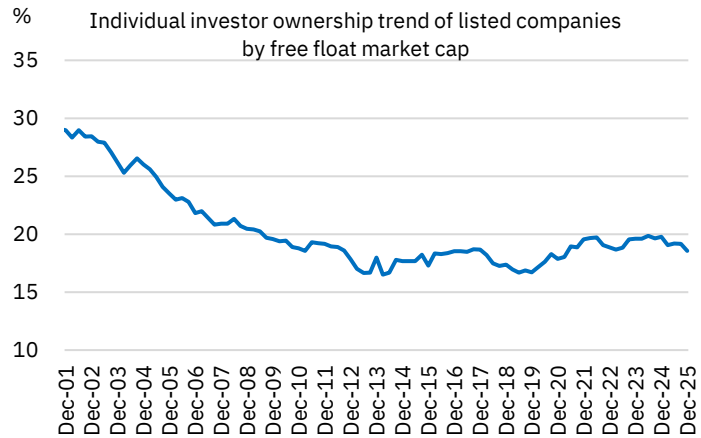


Figure 15: Individual ownership trend of NSE-listed companies by free float market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

SIP inflows remained resilient despite weak muted market returns: Systematic investment plans (SIPs) have remained the preferred mode of equity participation for individual investors, interrupted only briefly in FY21. Following the temporary dislocation in 2020—when a section of investors shifted from mutual funds to direct equities amid heightened volatility—SIP inflows recovered swiftly, with only a short pause in early FY22 during the second wave of the pandemic.

Average monthly SIP inflows continued to rise, up 16.7% YoY to Rs 29,992 crore in Q3 FY26.

Despite intermittent market volatility and periods of subdued sentiment, average monthly SIP inflows increased by 4.5% QoQ and 16.7% YoY to Rs 29,992 crore in Q3 FY26, marking the twenty-first consecutive quarter of sequential growth. December 2025 saw a new all-time high, with monthly SIP contributions exceeding the Rs 30,000 crore mark to reach Rs 31,002 crore. Importantly, three-month rolling QoQ growth in SIP inflows has remained positive since November 2020, supporting the steady expansion of DMF ownership and assets under management.

This sustained momentum underscores the resilience of retail participation and points to a structural deepening of household engagement with capital markets, gradually reducing the sensitivity of Indian equities to global shocks and episodic FPI outflows.

Figure 16: Monthly SIP inflows into mutual funds

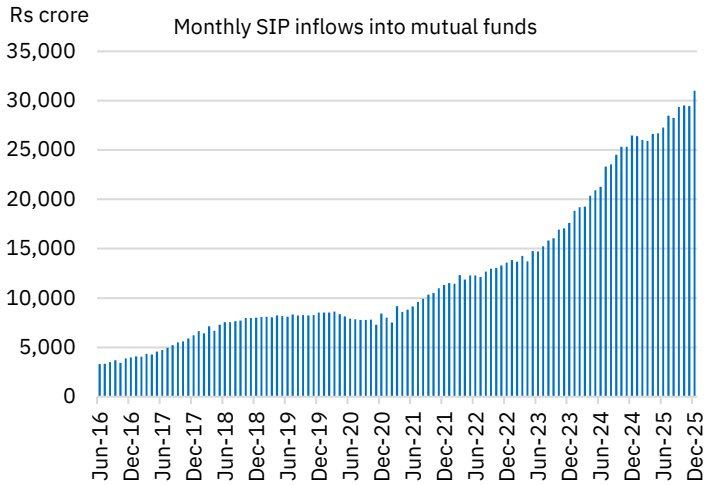
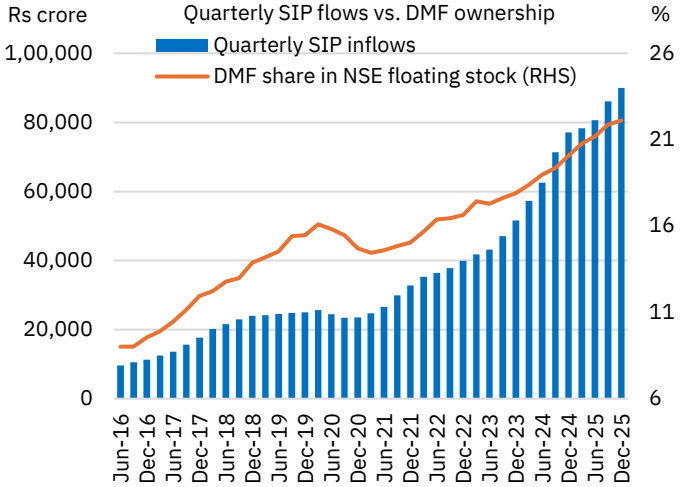


Figure 17: Quarterly SIP inflows vs DMF ownership



Source: AMFI, NSE EPR.

DMF ownership via passive as well as active funds inched up marginally in the December quarter: Passive investments by DMFs in NSE-listed companies—primarily through ETFs and index funds—have expanded sharply in recent years. Over the past decade, the AUM of passive equity funds have grown at a robust CAGR of 54.8%, significantly outpacing the 26.1% CAGR recorded by actively managed equity funds, albeit from a lower base. This acceleration reflects rising retail preference for low-cost investment strategies, reinforced by a more than fourfold increase in the number of passive funds over the past five years.

In Q3 FY26, passive equity fund AUM increased by 8.8% QoQ to Rs 9.6 lakh crore, broadly tracking overall market performance. As a result, passive fund ownership in NSE-listed companies edged up by a modest 6 bps QoQ to 2.0% as of December 2025. By comparison, actively managed equity fund AUM rose by 6.7% QoQ to Rs 42.6 lakh crore, marking the ninth consecutive quarterly increase in ownership, which climbed by 10 bps QoQ to a record 9.1% of listed company market capitalisation.

Measured against free-float market capitalisation, passive funds' share rose by 10 bps QoQ to a new all-time high of 4.1%, while active funds' share increased by 11 bps QoQ to 18.1%, extending the steady upward trend in domestic institutional participation.

Figure 18: DMF holding in NSE listed universe

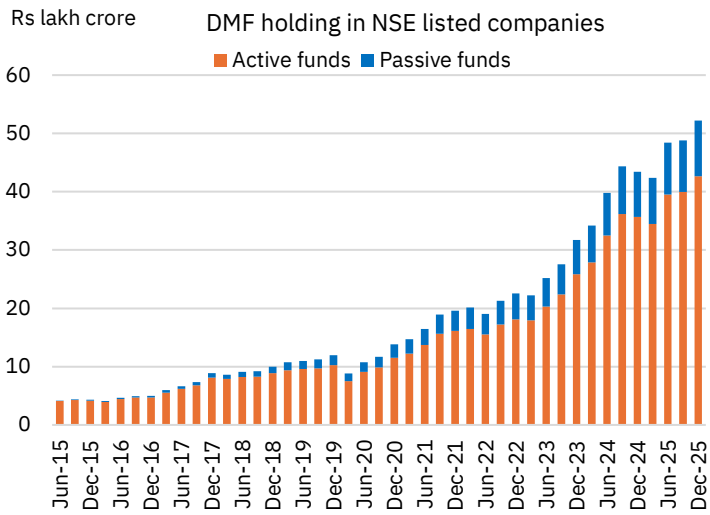
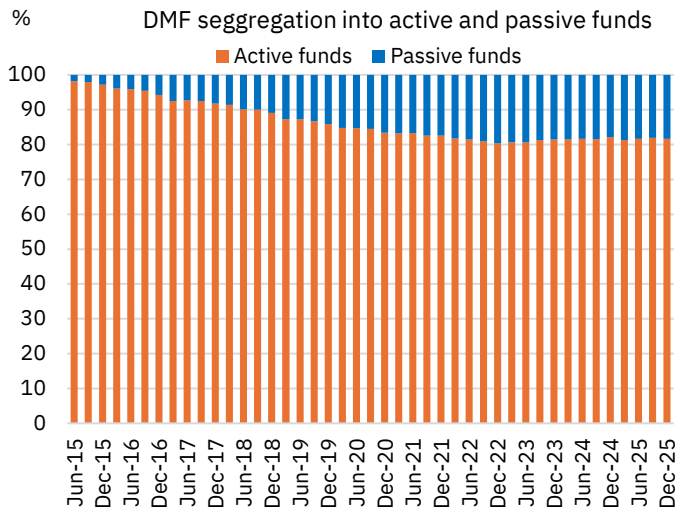
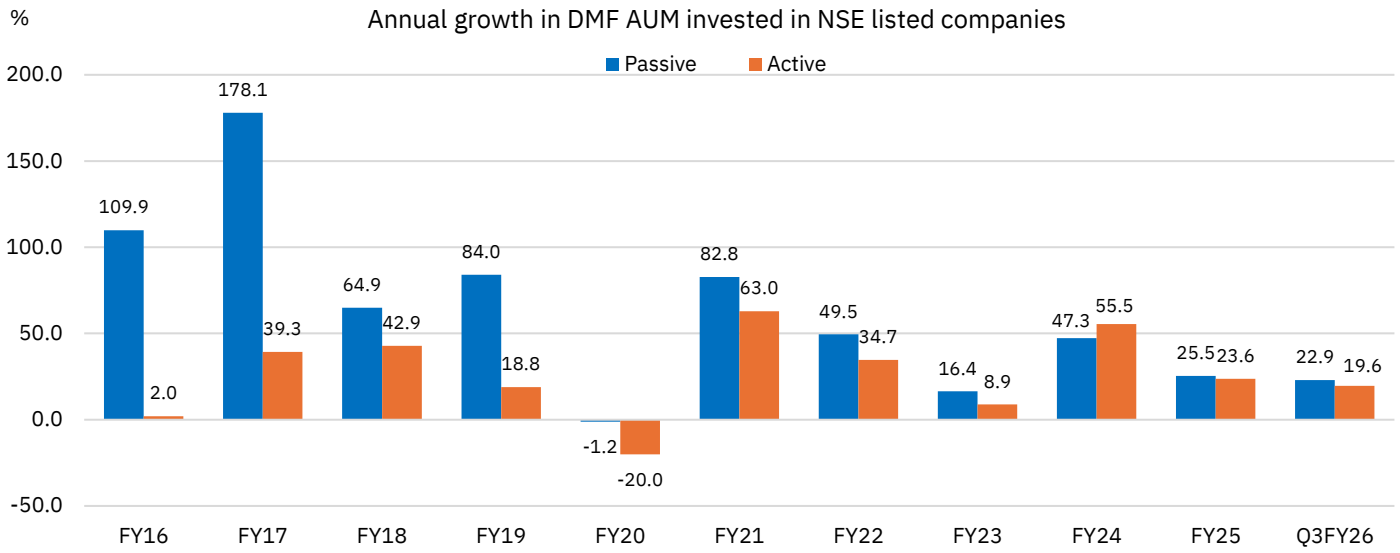


Figure 19: DMF segregation: active and passive funds



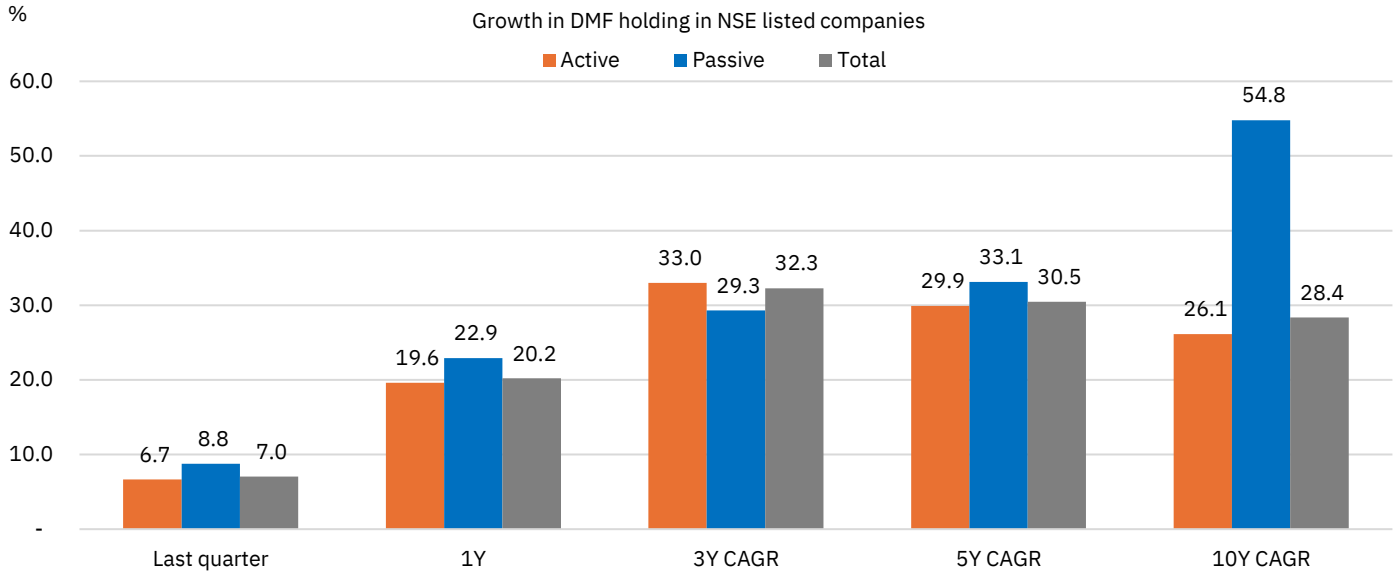
Source: AMFI, MFI Explorer, NSE EPR. Note: Passive mutual funds track an index by maintaining a portfolio that mimics the underlying assets of an index. Active funds are those which involve active investment decisions on the part of the fund manager; share of these funds has been arrived at by subtracting passive AUM from the overall DMF holding.

Figure 20: Annual growth of DMF holding in the NSE-listed universe



Source: AMFI, MFI Explorer, NSE EPR. Note: Passive mutual funds track an index by maintaining a portfolio that mimics the underlying assets of an index. Active funds are those which involve active investment decisions on the part of the fund manager; share of these funds has been arrived at by subtracting passive AUM from the overall DMF holding.

Figure 21: CAGR of DMF holding in the NSE-listed universe



Source: AMFI, MFI Explorer, NSE EPR. Note: Passive mutual funds track an index by maintaining a portfolio that mimics the underlying assets of an index. Active funds are those which involve active investment decisions on the part of the fund manager; share of these funds has been arrived at by subtracting passive AUM from the overall DMF holding. * Data is as of September 30th, 2025.

Figure 22: DMF ownership in total market cap of NSE listed companies

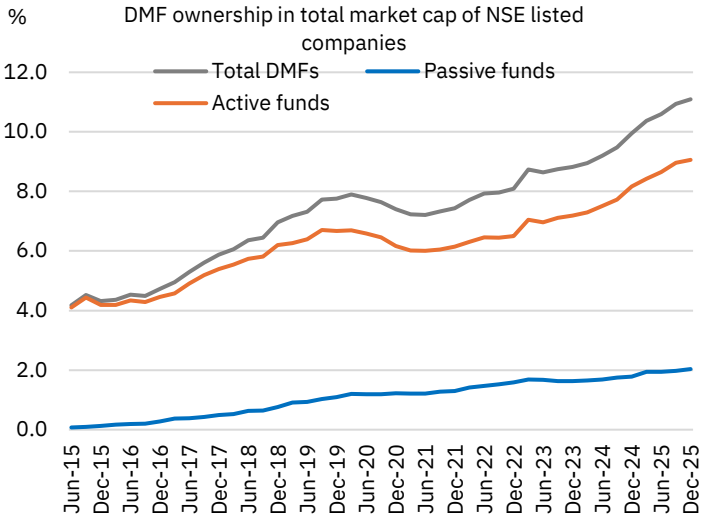
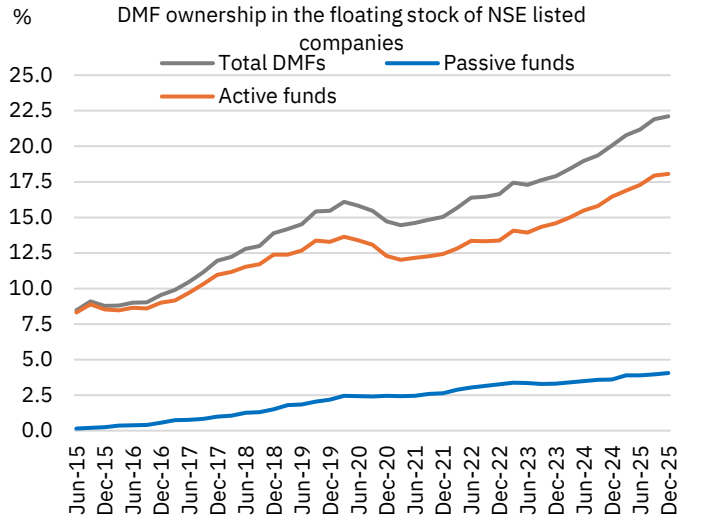


Figure 23: DMF ownership in floating market cap of NSE listed companies



Source: CMIE Prowess, AMFI, MFI Explorer, NSE EPR. Note: Passive mutual funds track an index by maintaining a portfolio that mimics the underlying assets of an index. Active funds are those which involve active investment decisions on the part of the fund manager; share of these funds has been arrived at by subtracting passive AUM from the overall DMF holding.

Table 6: Shareholding of DMFs across active and passive funds in the NSE listed companies

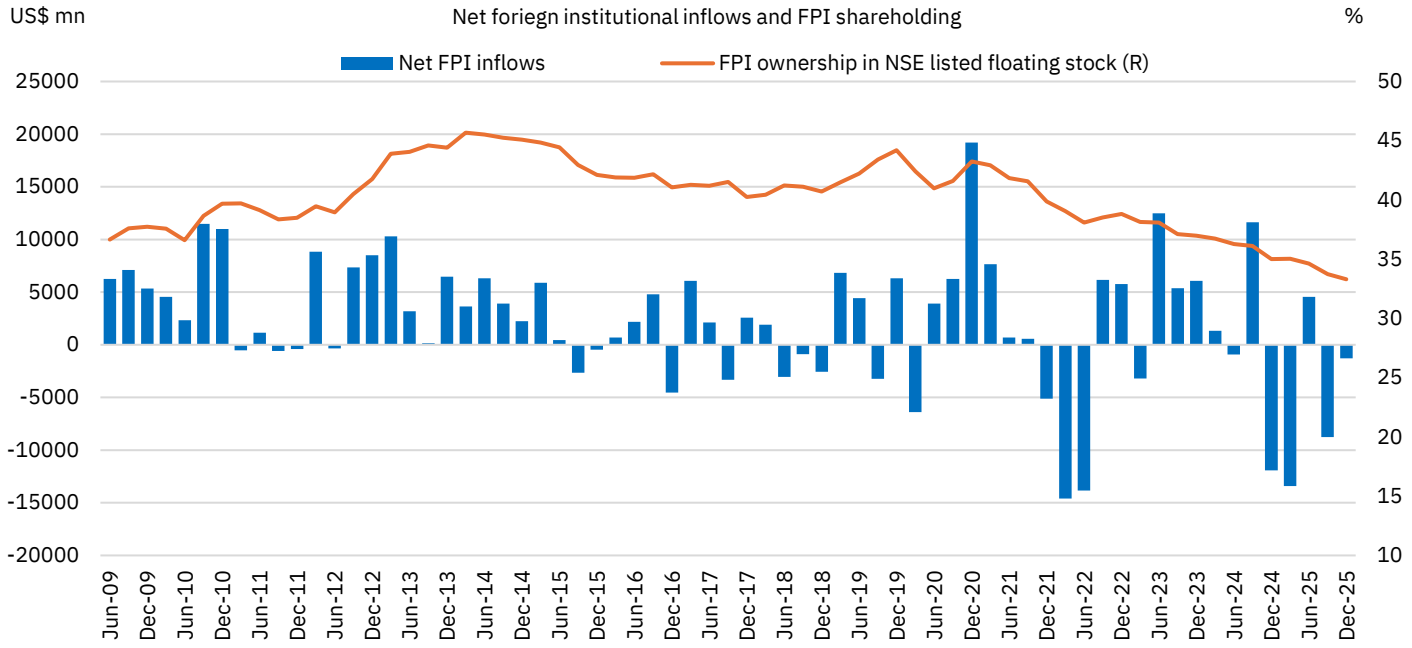
%	AUM (Rs lakh crore)			Ownership in NSE total market cap (%)			Ownership in NSE floating stock (%)		
	Active	Passive	Total	Active	Passive	Total	Active	Passive	Total
FY15	3.9	0.1	4.0	3.9	0.1	3.9	7.9	0.2	8.1
FY16	4.0	0.2	4.1	4.2	0.2	4.4	8.5	0.3	8.8
FY17	5.5	0.4	6.0	4.6	0.4	4.9	9.2	0.7	9.9
FY18	7.9	0.7	8.6	5.5	0.5	6.1	11.2	1.0	12.2
FY19	9.4	1.4	10.7	6.3	0.9	7.2	12.4	1.8	14.2
FY20	7.5	1.3	8.8	6.7	1.2	7.9	13.6	2.5	16.1
FY21	12.2	2.5	14.7	6.0	1.2	7.2	12.0	2.4	14.5
FY22	16.5	3.7	20.1	6.3	1.4	7.7	12.8	2.9	15.7
FY23	17.9	4.3	22.2	7.0	1.7	8.7	14.1	3.4	17.4
FY24	27.9	6.3	34.2	7.3	1.7	8.9	15.0	3.4	18.4
FY25	34.5	7.9	42.4	8.4	1.9	10.4	16.9	3.9	20.8
Q1FY26	39.5	8.9	48.4	8.6	1.9	10.6	17.3	3.9	21.2
Q2FY26	40.0	8.8	48.8	9.0	2.0	10.9	17.9	4.0	21.9
Q3FY26	42.6	9.6	52.2	9.1	2.0	11.1	18.1	4.1	22.1

Source: CMIE Prowess, AMFI, MFI Explorer, NSE EPR. Note: Passive mutual funds track an index by maintaining a portfolio that mimics the underlying assets of an index. Active funds are those which involve active investment decisions on the part of the fund manager; share of these funds has been arrived at by subtracting passive AUM from the overall DMF holding.

FPIs remained modest sellers of Indian equities in the December quarter: FPIs continued to pare their equity exposure in the December quarter, albeit at a slower pace, recording net outflows of US$1.3 billion, following net outflows of US$8.7 billion in the preceding quarter. While selling pressure extended into the early part of the new year, sentiment has shown signs of improvement following the recent trade deal, with FPIs turning net buyers in February so far. Cumulatively, this translates into net outflows of US$8.2 billion in FY26 to date (as of February 9th, 2026). As a result, FPI ownership in NSE-listed companies declined to a 15.5-year low by December 2025, driven largely by a reduction in holdings of large-cap stocks, where FPI exposure is relatively higher.

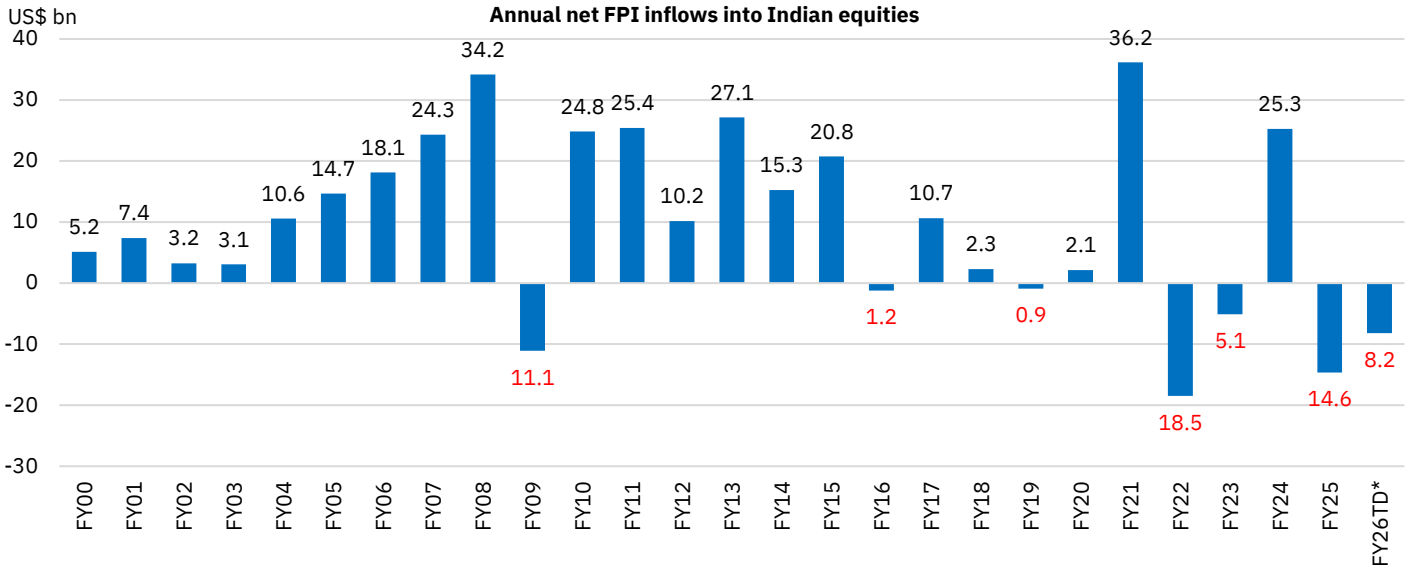
Net FPI outflows in FY26 thus far stood at US$8.2 bn as of February 9th, 2026..

Figure 24: Net foreign institutional inflows and FPI shareholding in the NSE-listed floating stock



Source: Bloomberg, CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. * FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.

Figure 25: Annual net FPI inflows trend



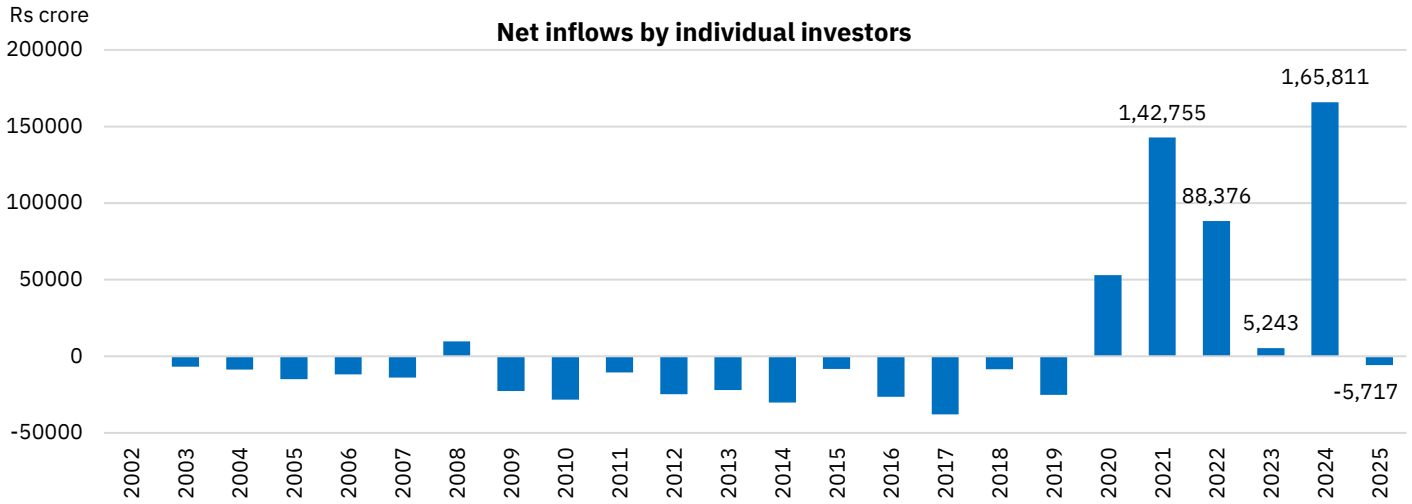
Source: Refinitiv Datastream, NSE EPR. * As of February 9th, 2026.

Direct participation by individual investors moderated in the December quarter: Individual investor participation in Indian equities rose sharply during 2020 and 2021, triggered by the sharp market correction in March 2020 and the rapid recovery that followed. Elevated volatility during the pandemic drew a large influx of new participants, with retail investors turning net buyers for the first time in over a decade. This momentum sustained over the subsequent two-and-a-half years, resulting in cumulative net investments of Rs 2.8 lakh crore in NSE's secondary markets between January 2020 and December 2022, before moderating through 2023.

Participation strengthened again in FY25, when individuals recorded net purchases of Rs 1.25 lakh crore—exceeding the combined inflows of the preceding two fiscal years and marking the fifth consecutive year of net buying. In the current fiscal, however, participation has been more volatile. After being net buyers in the September quarter, individuals turned sellers in the December quarter, with net outflows of Rs 24,964 crore—the highest quarterly outflow on record from NSE's secondary markets.

Notwithstanding this recent moderation in direct market activity, the past few years have witnessed a structural deepening of retail participation. This is evident in the expanding investor base, with the number of unique registered investors on NSE nearly quadrupling over the last six years to reach 12.7 crore as of January 31st, 2026. Over the same period, the number of individuals executing at least one trade annually has nearly tripled, rising from 1.3 crore in the twelve months ended December 2020 to 3.5 crore in the twelve months ended December 2025, underscoring the scale and persistence of retail engagement in Indian equities.

Figure 26: Net inflows by individual investors in the NSE's CM segment (2002-2025)



Source: NSE EPR.
Note: 1. Note: Retail investors: individual domestic investors, NRIs, sole proprietorship firms and HUFs.
2. Net flows include investments in securities in EQ, BE, SM, and ST series including ETFs only.
3. Net flows are calculated as buy traded value – sell traded value.

Figure 27: Annual trend of unique registered investors at NSE

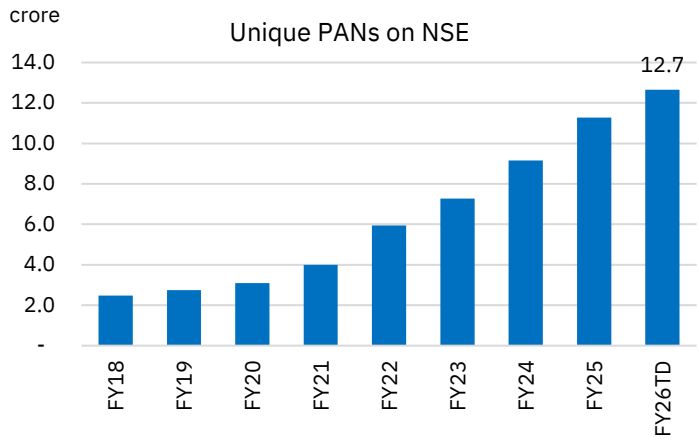
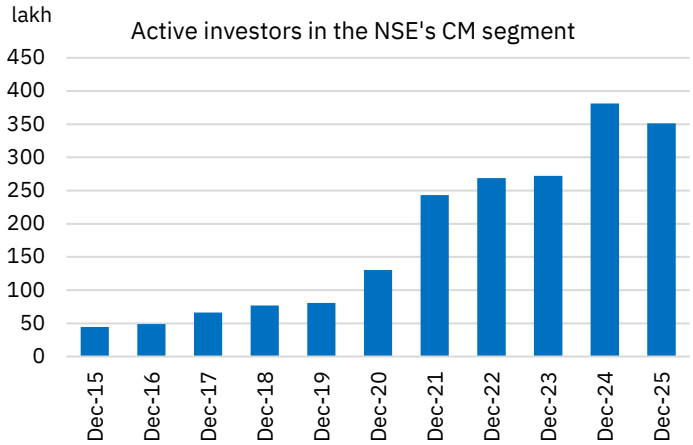
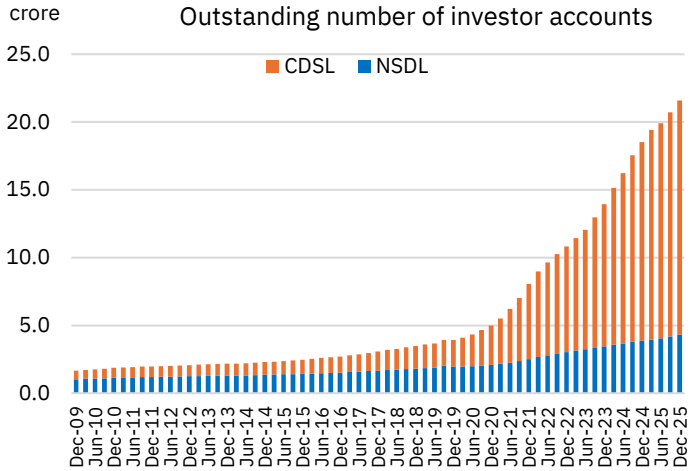


Figure 28: Active investors in a 12-month period of respective month-ends



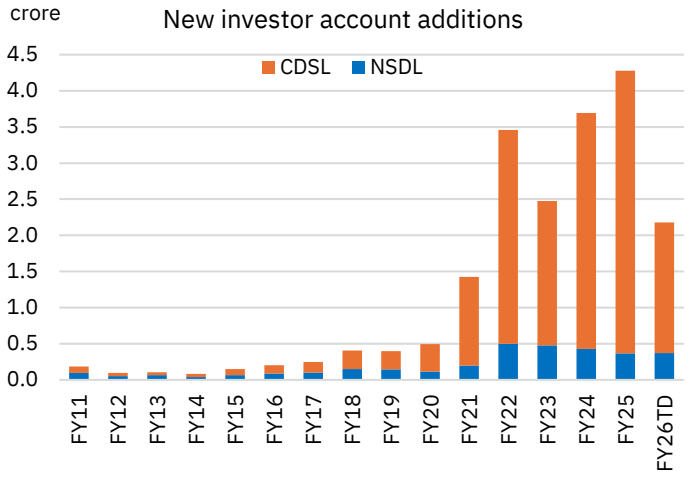
Source: NSE EPR. Data for FY26TD is as of January 31st, 2026. Active investors are defined as investors who have traded at least once in the 12-month period.

Figure 29: Quarterly trend of number of investor accounts with depositories



Source: SEBI Bulletin, NSE EPR.

Figure 30: Annual trend of new investor account additions with depositories



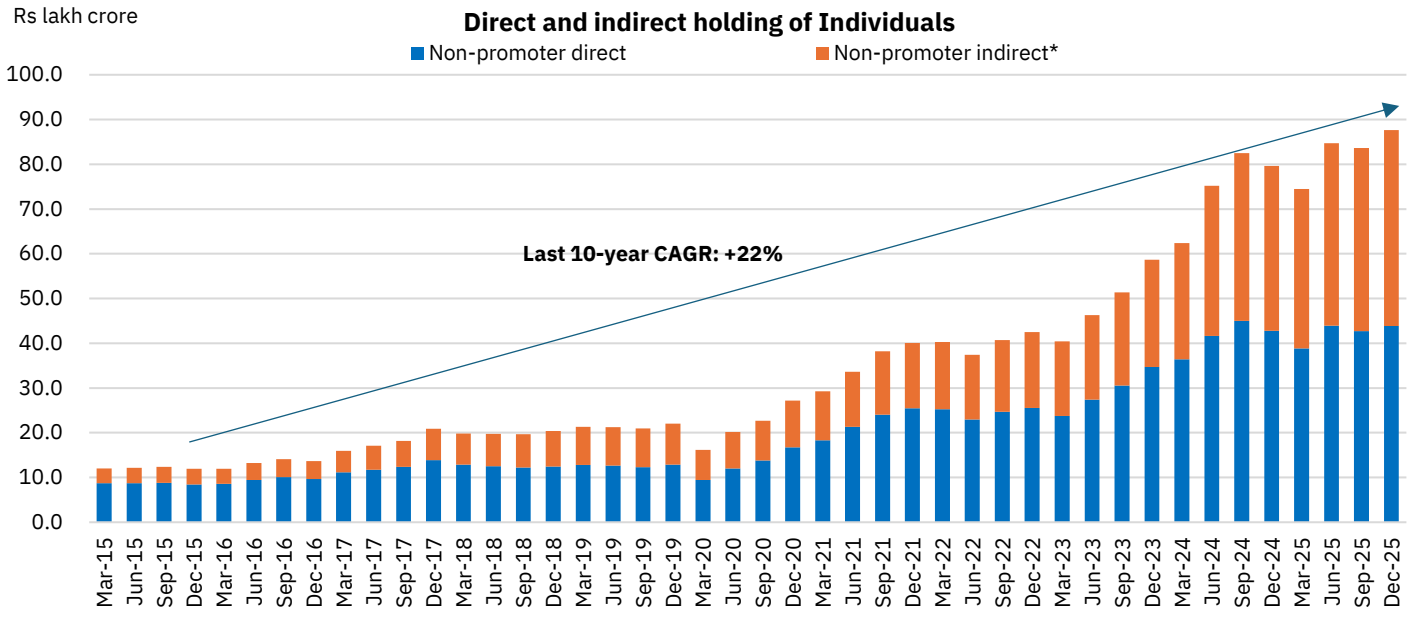
* Data for FY26TD is for the period Apr'25 to Dec'25.

Individuals' combined ownership dipped marginally from a 22-year high in the previous quarter: Individual investors—both directly and through mutual funds—have emerged as a central force in Indian equities since the pandemic. As of December 31st, 2025, direct individual ownership in NSE-listed companies declined by 25 bps QoQ to 9.3% of total market capitalisation, valued at Rs 43.9 lakh crore. While this reflects a modest 2.7% QoQ increase in value, it represents nearly a fivefold rise from Rs 9.4 lakh crore (8.4%) in March 2020, implying an annualised growth rate of 30.6% over the period.

Indirect participation has strengthened in parallel. Individuals account for nearly 84% of mutual funds' total equity AUM, resulting in indirect ownership rising by 12bps QoQ to a fresh record high of 9.3%—more than triple the 3.0% share recorded over 11 years ago. In value terms, this amounts to Rs 43.8 lakh crore, up 6.9% QoQ and outpacing the growth in overall market capitalisation.

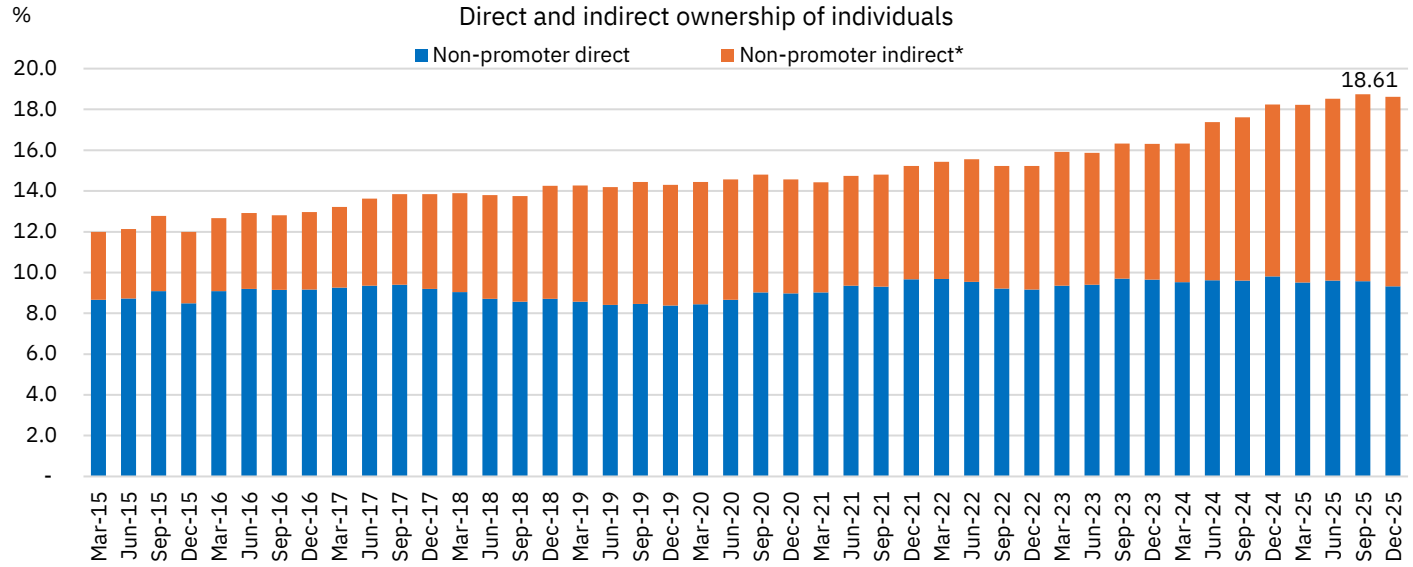
Combined direct and indirect holdings reached Rs 87.6 lakh crore by December 2025, translating into an annualised growth rate of 34.2% since March 2020. Even over a 10-year horizon, the compounded annual growth rate remains strong at around 22.0%. Overall, individuals now account for 18.6% of India's listed market capitalisation—down 13bps QoQ from a 22-year high in the previous quarter—but have surpassed FPI ownership for the fifth consecutive quarter, a shift first observed in 2024 after nearly two decades. For context, the ownership gap between FPIs and individuals stood at a wide 11pp in March 2014; it has since reversed to -1.9pp, underscoring the structural rise and growing resilience of India's retail investor base.

Figure 31: Non-promoter direct and indirect holding of individuals in equity markets in value terms



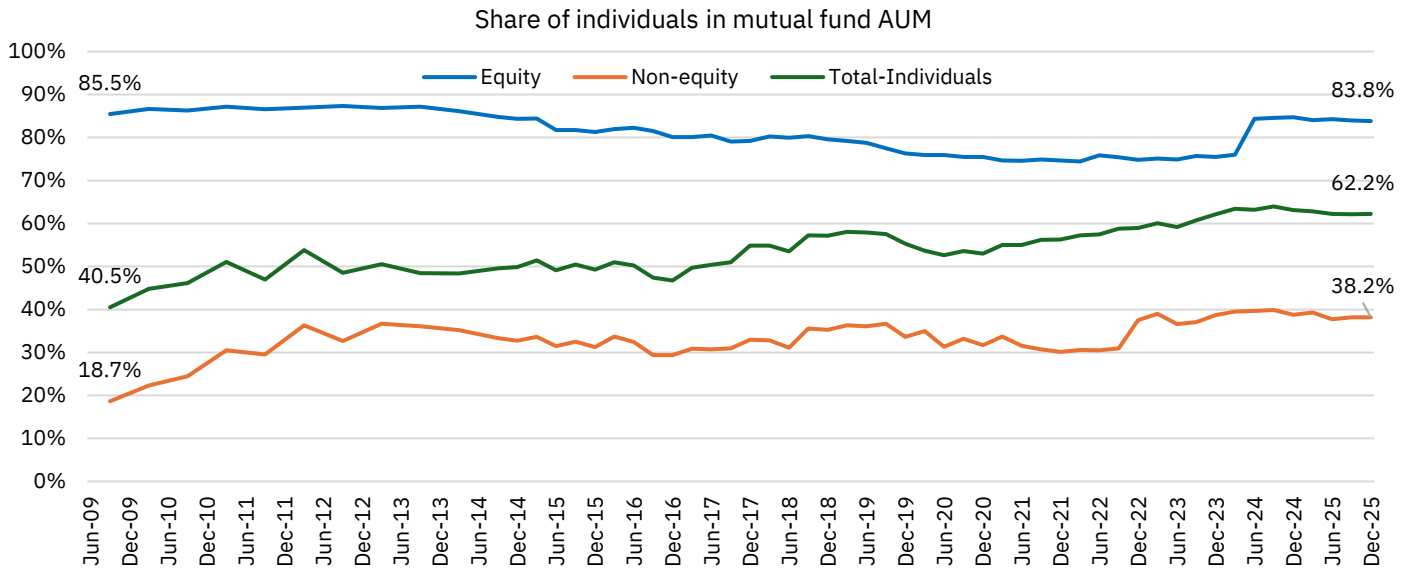
Source: CMIE Prowess, AMFI, NSE EPR. * Holding through mutual funds

Figure 32: Non-promoter direct and indirect ownership of individuals in equity markets



Source: CMIE Prowess, AMFI, NSE EPR. * Holding through mutual funds.

Figure 33: Share of individuals in mutual fund AUM



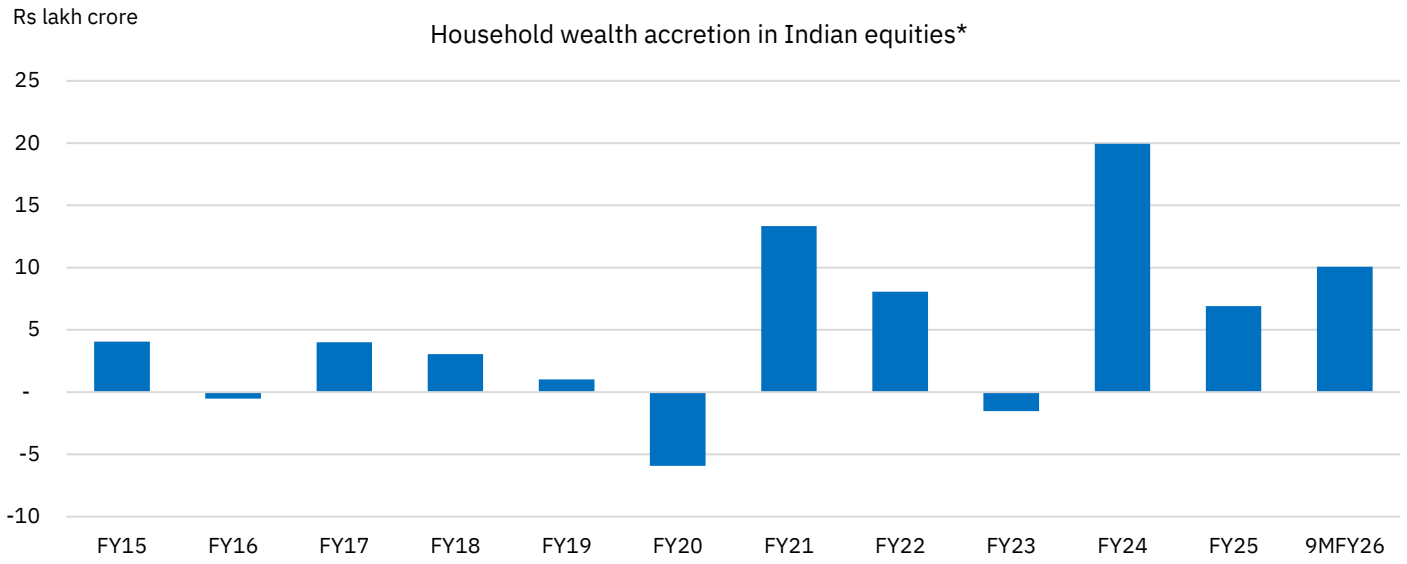
Source: CMIE Prowess, AMFI, NSE EPR. * Holding through mutual funds.

Household equity wealth expands by ~Rs 10 lakh crore in 9M FY26, taking total accretion since April 2020 to nearly Rs 57 lakh crore: After a moderation in the September quarter, household equity exposure rebounded strongly in the December quarter, more than offsetting the earlier decline. Based on our estimates, total household holdings in Indian equities—comprising both direct shareholdings and mutual fund investments—rose by Rs 3.4 lakh crore during the December quarter, taking cumulative accretion in the first three quarters of FY26 to around Rs 10 lakh crore.

Despite heightened volatility this year, cumulative household wealth creation since April 2020 remains substantial at approximately Rs 57 lakh crore. As of December 2025, the combined value of household equity exposure across direct ownership and mutual funds is estimated at about Rs 87.6 lakh crore. These estimates are derived from QoQ changes in the value of individual holdings in NSE-listed companies, adjusted for net fresh

investments. For mutual funds, individual contributions have been apportioned in proportion to their share in total equity AUM.

Figure 34: Accretion to household wealth in Indian equity markets



Source: CMIE Prowess, AMFI, NSE EPR calculations.
* NSE listed companies considered for the analysis.

Sector-wise ownership of the NSE-listed universe (December 2025): Sectoral ownership patterns in Q3 FY26 (October–December 2025) underscore the continued dominance of promoters across most NSE-listed industries. Real Estate retained the highest promoter share at 62.7%, although this marked a 41 bps QoQ decline—the first drop in four quarters. Utilities followed at a three-year high of 60.2% (+12 bps QoQ), while Materials stood at 56.0%, despite a second consecutive quarterly decline. Industrials (54.2%, -85 bps QoQ), Energy (52.6%, -25 bps), and Information Technology (51.9%, -8 bps) formed the next tier of promoter-heavy sectors. In contrast, Communication Services saw promoter ownership fall for the fifth consecutive quarter to a near two-decade low of 49.1%. Financials and Consumer Discretionary recorded sequential increases of 45 bps each, taking promoter share to 42.0% and 46.5%, respectively.

Government share remained the highest in the Utilities sector, followed by Energy and Financials.

Financials retained the top spot in terms of DMF share, followed by Consumer Discretionary and Healthcare.

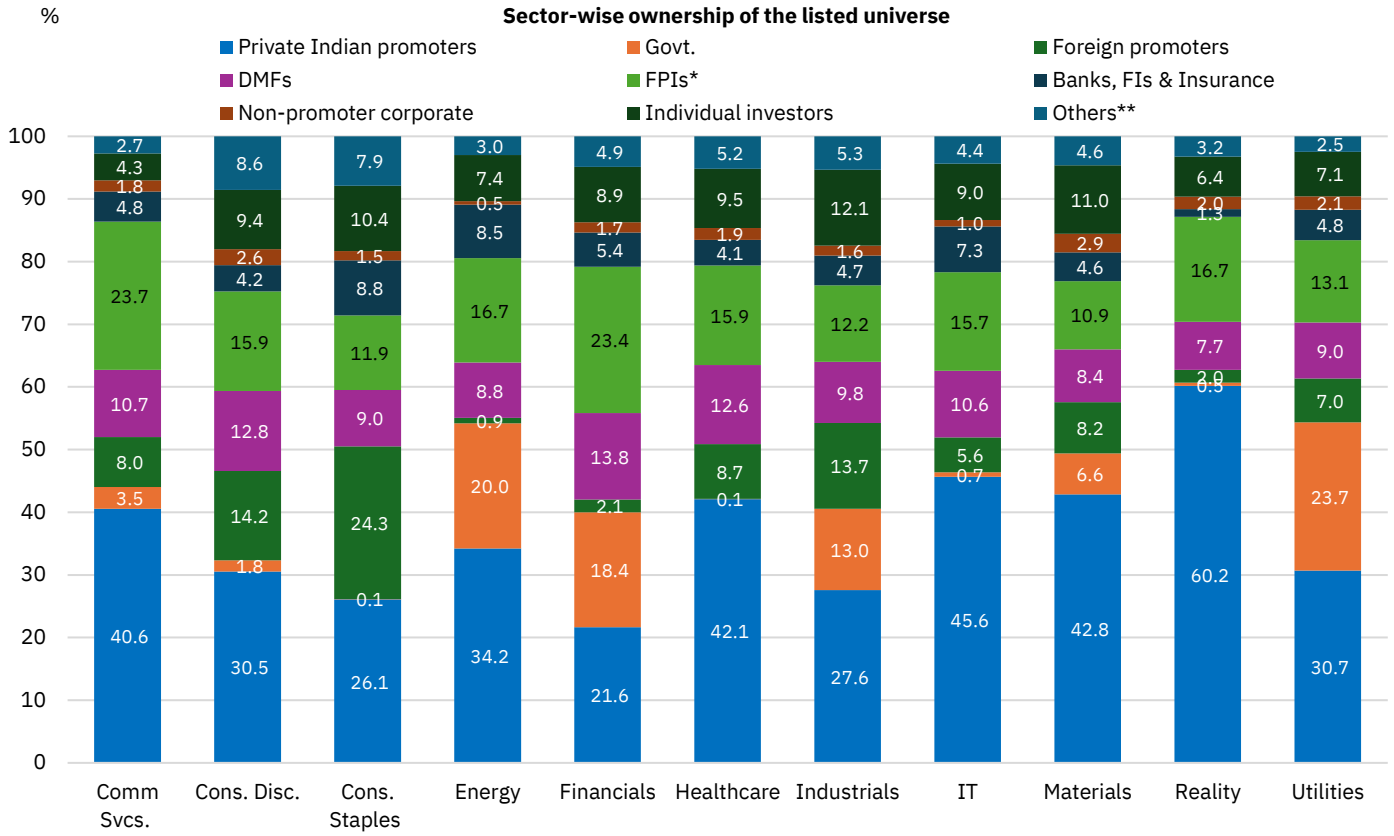
Government ownership remained concentrated in Utilities for the 12th successive quarter, though its share declined by 61 bps QoQ to an 11-quarter low of 23.7%. Energy followed at 20.0%, but with a sharp 1.2 pp QoQ drop, reversing most of the previous quarter's increase. Financials ranked next, with Government ownership falling by 84 bps QoQ to a 10-quarter low of 18.4%, while Industrials declined by 71 bps QoQ to 13.0%. Elsewhere, Communication Services and Materials recorded their third straight quarterly increase in Government share, rising to 3.5% (a 19-year high) and 6.6% (a six-quarter high), respectively. Government ownership in most other sectors remained broadly stable.

DMF ownership continued to rise across most sectors. Financials led for the seventh consecutive quarter, with DMF share increasing for the ninth straight quarter—up 16bps QoQ to a record 13.8%. Consumer Discretionary followed at 12.8%, down modestly by 12bps from an all-time high in the previous quarter, while Healthcare reached a fresh peak of 12.6% (+6bps). Notably, all sectors except Consumer Discretionary and Energy recorded sequential increases in DMF ownership, with the strongest gains seen in Consumer Staples and Real Estate, reflecting the breadth of domestic institutional inflows.

Sector-wise, Financials led in terms of FPI share, despite a steady drop to near 21-year low of 23.4%, followed by Communication Services at a 25-quarter high of 23.7%.

FPI share, in contrast, showed a mixed trend. Apart from Communication Services and Energy—where FPI share increased—most sectors saw either stable or declining foreign share in the respective sector's market capitalisation. Communication Services recorded an 81bps QoQ rise in FPI share to a 25-quarter high of 23.7%, while Energy saw a 78bps increase to a five-quarter high of 16.7%. Consumer Discretionary and Financials witnessed the sharpest declines, with FPI share falling by 1pp and 88bps QoQ to 15.9% (a 14-quarter low) and 23.4% (near a 21-year low), respectively. Despite this moderation, FPIs continued to remain the largest non-promoter shareholders in Financials. Consumer Staples, Healthcare, and Utilities also recorded modest declines, while ownership in other sectors remained broadly unchanged.

Figure 35: NSE-listed universe: Sector-wise ownership pattern across key stakeholders (December 2025)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. * FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians. **Others include other institutional and non-institutional non-promoter investors

Sector allocation in the NSE-listed universe for key stakeholders (December 2025): The table below outlines sectoral allocations across major shareholder categories for NSE-listed companies as of December 2025. Government ownership remained highly concentrated in four sectors—Financials, Energy, Utilities, and Industrials—which together accounted for 88.2% of its total holdings. Among foreign promoters, exposure was highest in Consumer Discretionary at a 30-quarter high of 21.3% (+1.3 pp QoQ), followed by Industrials at 21.2%, Consumer Staples at 19.5% (-1.2 pp QoQ), and Materials at 10.7% (-39 bps QoQ). DMFs continued to maintain a relatively more diversified sectoral allocation compared with FPIs, although both categories retained a disproportionate and sequentially higher exposure to Financials for yet another quarter.

Both DMFs and FPIs saw their portfolio allocation to Financials rising in the December quarter.

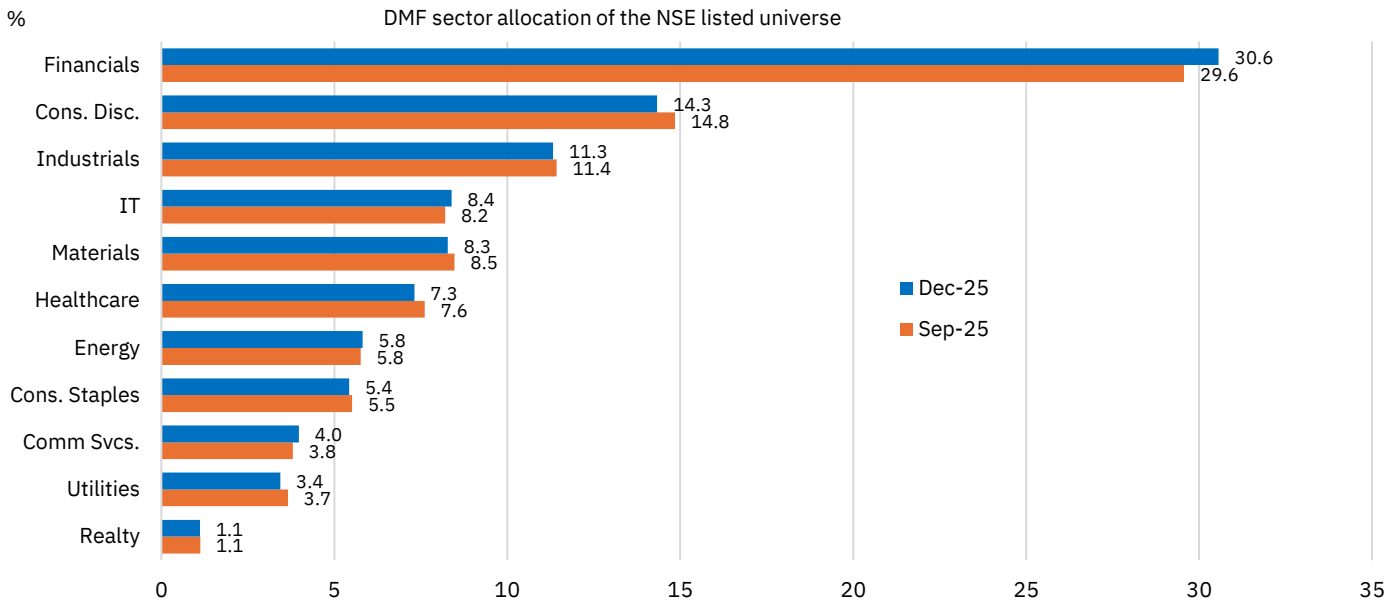
Table 7: Sector allocation of the NSE-listed universe for key stakeholders (December 2025)

%	Pvt. Indian promoters	Govt^	Foreign promoters	Domestic MFs	FPIs*	Banks, FIs, Insurance	Non-promoter corporate	Individuals
Communication Services	5.2	1.5	3.9	4.0	5.8	3.6	4.1	1.9
Consumer Discretionary	11.8	2.3	21.3	14.3	11.8	9.5	17.7	12.6
Consumer Staples	5.4	0.1	19.5	5.4	4.8	10.6	5.5	7.5
Energy	7.8	14.9	0.8	5.8	7.3	11.4	2.2	5.8
Financials	16.5	46.0	6.1	30.6	34.5	24.2	22.7	23.4
Health Care	8.4	0.0	6.7	7.3	6.1	4.8	6.8	6.5
Industrials	11.0	17.0	21.2	11.3	9.4	11.1	11.4	16.7
Information Technology	12.4	0.6	5.9	8.4	8.2	11.6	5.0	8.4
Materials	14.5	7.3	10.7	8.3	7.1	9.1	17.8	12.8
Real Estate	3.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.8	1.1
Utilities	4.1	10.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.7	5.1	3.3
Grand Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. * FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians. ^ Includes Government ownership as promoters as well as non-promoters.

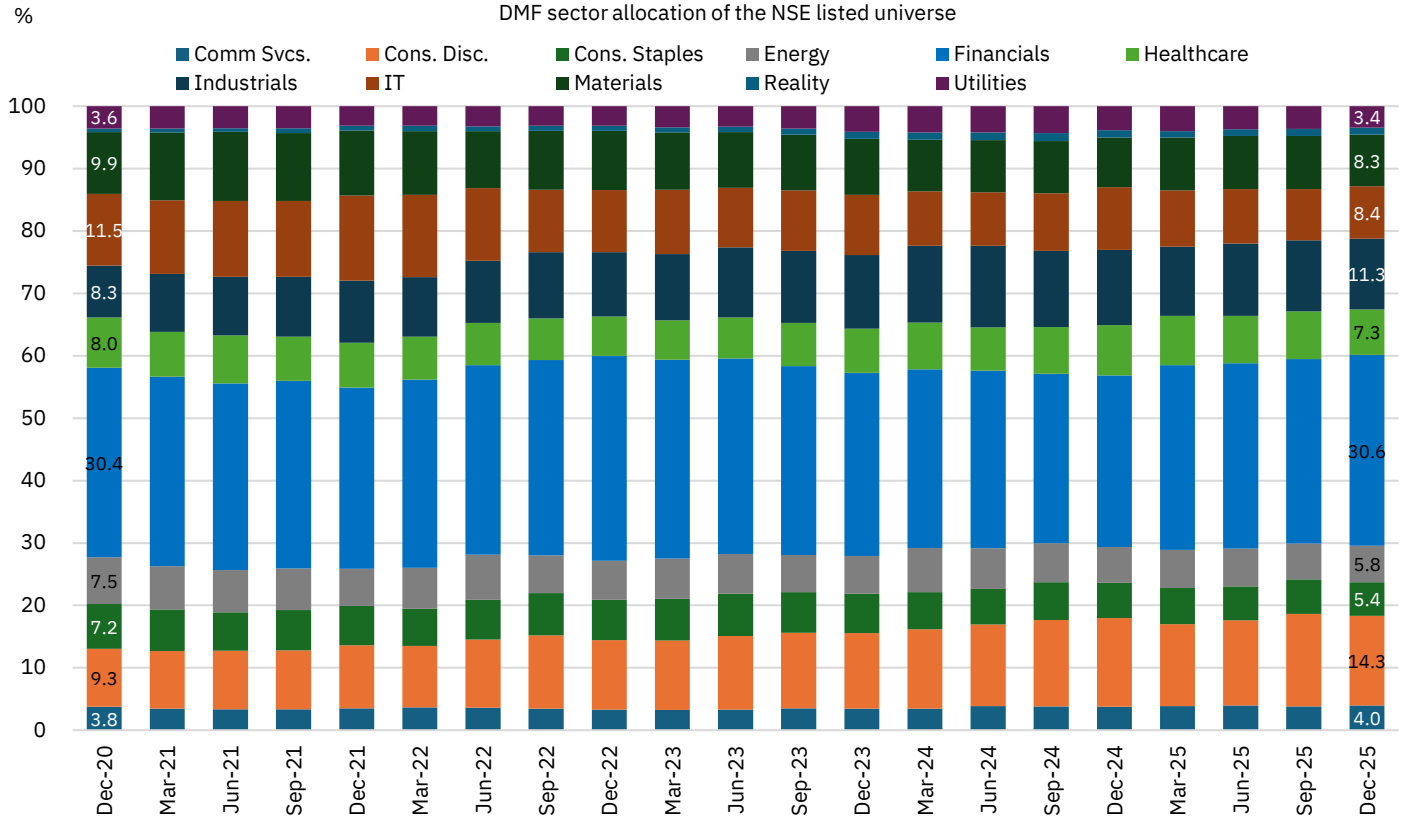
DMFs maintained an OW position on Financials and turned incrementally negative on commodity-oriented sectors: DMFs increased their exposure to Financials by 1 pp QoQ to 30.6%, maintaining a pronounced overweight (OW) position in the sector during Q3 FY26. The rise appears largely aligned with the sector's relative outperformance in the quarter, reflected in its higher share of overall market capitalisation. Allocation to Consumer Discretionary was trimmed marginally, though the sector continued to remain overweight. This was broadly offset by a reduced underweight (UW) position in Consumer Staples. DMFs further strengthened their negative tilt towards commodity-linked sectors, with a deeper underweight stance in Materials and Energy. Elsewhere, DMFs turned incrementally less bearish on Industrials and maintained neutral positioning in Healthcare, Communication Services, Information Technology, Real Estate, and Utilities. Overall, the allocation pattern suggests a more balanced and selective positioning amid ongoing market volatility and sectoral rotation.

Figure 36: DMF sector allocation of the NSE-listed universe (December 2025 vs. September 2025)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 37: DMF sector allocation of the NSE-listed universe over last five years

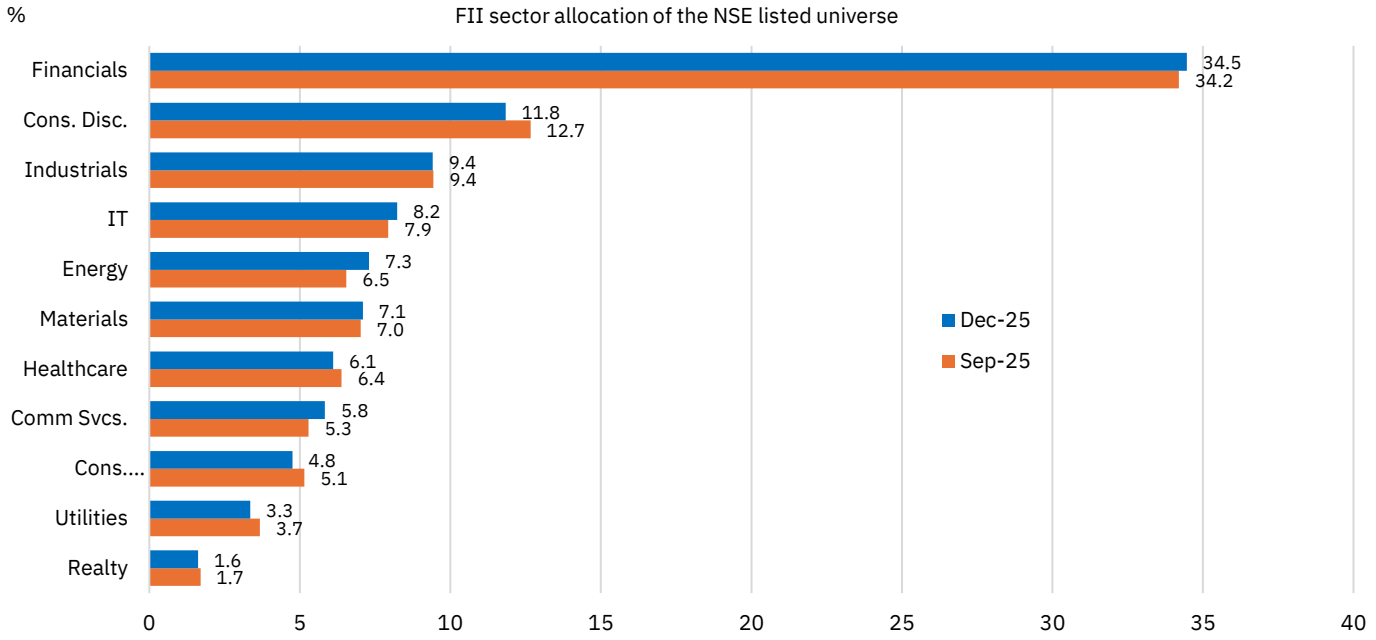


Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

FPIs trimmed their outsized OW stance on Financials and strengthened their OW position on Communication Services to record-high levels: FPIs pared their exposure to Financials during the quarter, though the sector continued to represent a structurally overweight position in their portfolios. Financials still accounted for nearly 34.5% of FPI holdings in NSE-listed companies, underscoring its enduring importance as the anchor sector for foreign allocations. Communication Services emerged as another area of strengthening conviction, with FPIs increasing their overweight exposure to record levels. The sector's share in FPI portfolios rose to a more than 16-year high of 5.8%, having nearly doubled over the past five years. This suggests growing foreign interest in digital platforms, telecom infrastructure, and data-led business models, even amid broader market volatility.

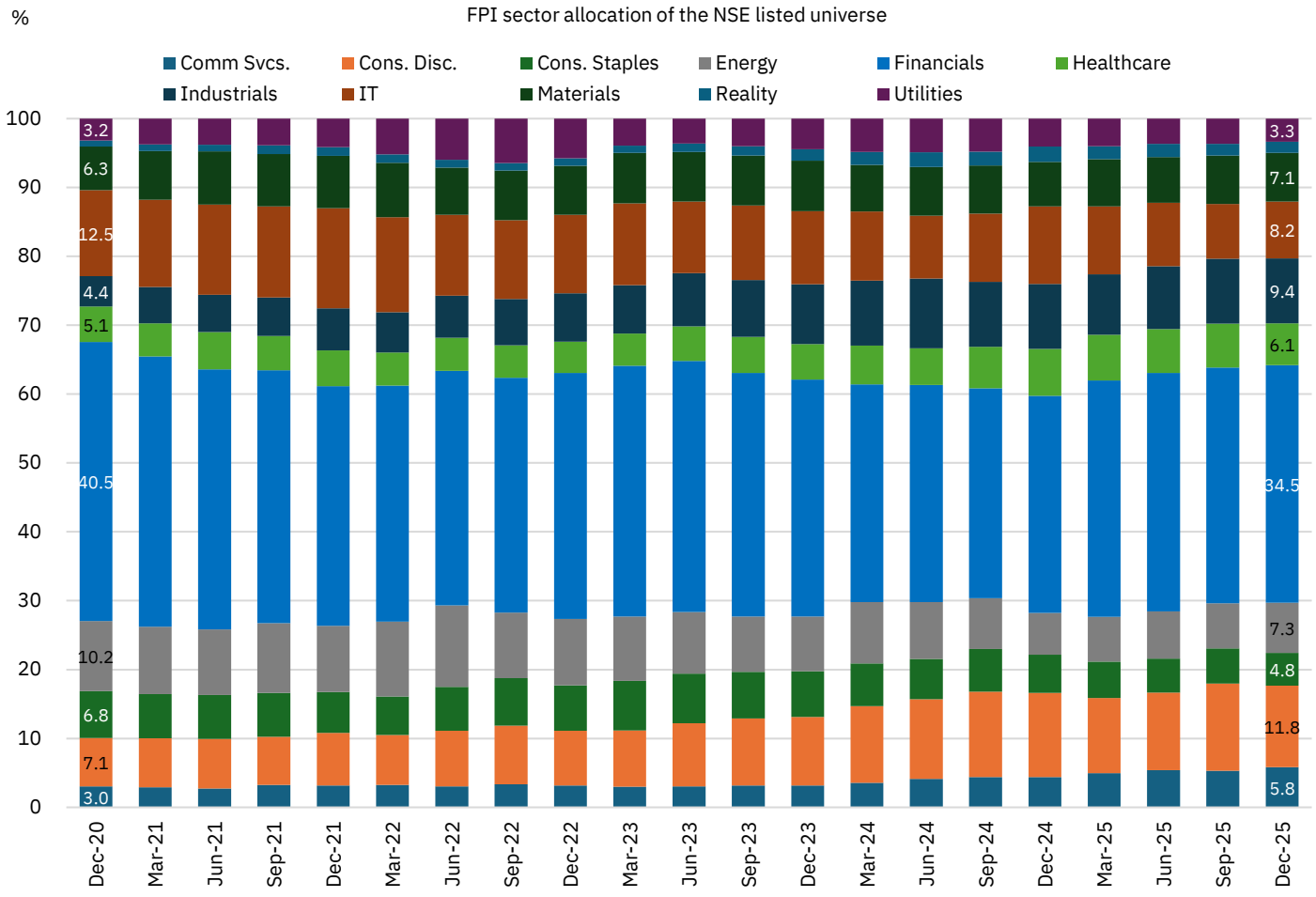
In contrast, FPIs maintained an underweight stance in Materials, Industrials, and Consumer Staples, signalling continued caution towards commodity-linked and cyclical segments. Their positioning in Consumer Discretionary turned incrementally negative during the quarter, indicating selective risk reduction in consumption-oriented plays. Allocation across other sectors remained broadly neutral, reflecting a measured and sector-specific approach rather than broad-based de-risking.

Figure 38: FPI sector allocation of the NSE-listed universe (December 2025 vs. September 2025)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. * FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians

Figure 39: FPI sector allocation of the NSE-listed universe over last five years



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. * FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.

Nifty 50 ownership trends

Ownership pattern of the Nifty 50 universe (December 2025)

Promoter ownership in Nifty 50 fell for the sixth quarter in a row to a 23-year low of 40.0% in the September quarter.

Promoter stake in the Nifty 50 universe inched up marginally in Q3FY26: After declining sequentially over the previous six quarters, promoter ownership in Nifty 50 companies edged up by 23 bps QoQ to 40.3% in Q3 FY26. Despite this recovery, promoter share remains 4.1 pp below the post-pandemic peak recorded in the September 2020 quarter. This trend contrasts with the broader listed universe and the Nifty 500, where promoter ownership continued to decline marginally during the quarter. In value terms, promoter holdings in the Nifty 50 rose by 7.2% QoQ to Rs 84.9 lakh crore, slightly outpacing the 6.6% growth in the index's total market capitalisation. The increase in ownership was driven entirely by private Indian promoters, partly offset by reductions in Government and foreign promoter holdings.

Private Indian promoters increased their share by 55 bps QoQ to 28.2%, reversing part of the moderation seen in the preceding two quarters. The value of their holdings rose by 8.7% QoQ to Rs 59.4 lakh crore. In contrast, foreign promoter ownership declined by 21 bps QoQ to 5.6%, reflecting stake dilution in Bharti Airtel and relative underperformance in Consumer Staples, where foreign promoters hold nearly 35% of the sector's market capitalisation. Nonetheless, the value of foreign promoter holdings rose modestly by 2.8% QoQ to a five-quarter high of Rs 11.8 lakh crore.

Government ownership (including both promoter and non-promoter stakes) also eased by 12 bps QoQ to 6.7%, although the value of holdings increased by 4.7% to Rs. 14.1 lakh crore, broadly in line with overall market gains.

DMF ownership in the Nifty 50 market cap rose by 54bps QoQ to a fresh record high of 13.5% in the September quarter, supported by strong SIP inflows.

FPI share dipped by 43bps QoQ to a 13-year low of 24.1%.

Institutional ownership remained steady at all-time high levels: After rising steadily over the previous six quarters, institutional ownership in the Nifty 50 remained unchanged at a record high of 48.6% in the quarter ended December 2025. The stability masked divergent trends within institutional categories, with continued gains in DMF ownership offset by further moderation in FPI holdings.

DMF share in Nifty 50 market capitalisation increased by 9 bps QoQ to a fresh all-time high of 13.6%, marking the tenth consecutive quarterly rise and taking the cumulative increase over this period to 3.9 pp. The sustained expansion was supported by robust net inflows, underpinned by steady retail participation through SIPs, which helped cushion volatility in foreign flows. In value terms, DMF holdings in Nifty 50 constituents rose by 7.3% QoQ to Rs. 28.7 lakh crore—the fourth consecutive increase and a new record.

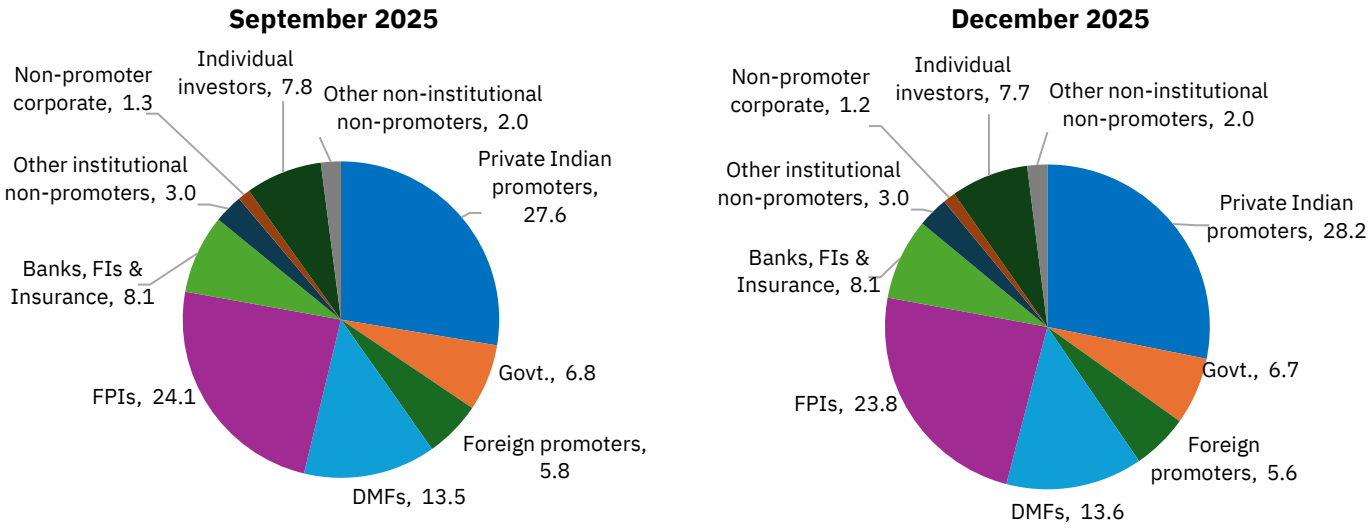
In contrast, FPI ownership in the Nifty 50 declined by 25 bps QoQ to 23.8%, its lowest level in over 13 years, broadly in line with trends in the wider listed universe. Following the recent moderation, FPI share now stands 4.6 pp below its pre-pandemic peak recorded in December 2019. Nevertheless, in value terms, FPI holdings increased by 5.5% QoQ to Rs. 50.2 lakh crore, reflecting the broader rise in market capitalisation.

Meanwhile, ownership by banks, financial institutions, and insurance companies remained broadly stable at 8.1%, continuing to hover within a narrow 8.0–8.2% range over the past 14 quarters.

Individual investors' ownership in Nifty50 companies declined to a six-year low in Q3FY26: Aggregate ownership of individual investors in Nifty 50 companies fell by 10bps QoQ to a six-year low of 7.7% as of December 2025. In value terms, however, individual

holdings rose by 5.2% QoQ to Rs 16.3 lakh crore, more than offsetting the decline recorded in the previous quarter and now just 1.4% below the peak level of Rs 16.5 lakh crore observed in September 2024. Notwithstanding the recent moderation, individual shareholding in the Nifty 50 has broadly remained within a narrow 8.0–8.5% range for over six years, indicating relative stability in direct retail exposure to large-cap stocks.

Figure 40: Nifty 50: Ownership pattern by total market cap (%)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.

Table 8: Nifty 50: Value held by key stakeholders over the last three years

Rs lakh crore	Private Indian promoters	Govt.	Foreign promoters	DMFs	Banks, FIs & Insurance	FPIs *	Non-promoter corporate	Individual Investor	Others **	Total
Mar-23	40.6	7.6	8.9	13.6	11.3	35.0	1.6	11.4	6.5	136.5
Jun-23	45.4	8.3	10.0	14.8	12.3	38.9	1.9	12.5	7.6	151.8
Sep-23	45.4	9.3	10.1	15.6	12.5	38.8	1.9	12.8	7.8	154.2
Dec-23	50.4	10.7	11.1	17.5	13.8	43.0	2.1	14.0	8.5	171.2
Mar-24	53.5	12.6	11.3	18.9	14.3	43.9	2.2	14.5	8.5	179.6
Jun-24	56.0	13.7	11.8	21.3	15.4	46.8	2.2	15.3	8.8	191.3
Sep-24	59.6	15.4	13.3	23.8	16.8	51.0	2.5	16.5	9.8	208.6
Dec-24	53.3	13.4	11.0	22.9	15.4	45.7	2.2	15.0	9.0	188.0
Mar-25	53.5	12.8	10.3	23.7	15.3	45.6	2.5	14.9	9.1	187.7
Jun-25	57.6	13.5	11.0	26.3	16.4	49.7	2.6	16.0	9.8	202.8
Sep-25	54.6	13.5	11.5	26.7	15.9	47.6	2.5	15.5	9.9	197.8
Dec-25	59.4	14.1	11.8	28.7	17.1	50.2	2.6	16.3	10.6	210.8
% QoQ	***8.7%***	***4.7%***	***2.8%***	***7.3%***	***7.1%***	***5.5%***	***2.8%***	***5.2%***	***7.5%***	***6.6%***

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. Note: Ownership across promoters and non-promoters are based on total market cap and add up to 100. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians. ** Others include other institutional non-promoters, other non-institutional non-promoters and government non-promoters.

Table 9: Nifty 50: Ownership trend across key stakeholders by total market cap over the last three years

%	Private Indian promoters	Govt	Foreign promoters	Domestic MFs	Banks, FIs & Insurance	FPIs *	Non-promoter corporate	Individual investors	Others*
Mar-23	29.8	5.6	6.6	9.9	8.2	25.6	1.2	8.3	4.8
Jun-23	29.9	5.5	6.6	9.7	8.1	25.7	1.3	8.2	5.0
Sep-23	29.4	6.0	6.5	10.1	8.1	25.2	1.3	8.3	5.0
Dec-23	29.4	6.3	6.5	10.2	8.0	25.1	1.3	8.2	5.0
Mar-24	29.8	7.0	6.3	10.5	8.0	24.5	1.2	8.1	4.7
Jun-24	29.3	7.1	6.2	11.1	8.1	24.5	1.2	8.0	4.6
Sep-24	28.5	7.4	6.4	11.4	8.0	24.4	1.2	7.9	4.7
Dec-24	28.4	7.1	5.8	12.2	8.2	24.3	1.2	8.0	4.8
Mar-25	28.5	6.8	5.5	12.6	8.2	24.3	1.4	7.9	4.8
Jun-25	28.4	6.7	5.4	13.0	8.1	24.5	1.3	7.9	4.8
Sep-25	27.6	6.8	5.8	13.5	8.1	24.1	1.3	7.8	5.0
Dec-25	28.2	6.7	5.6	13.6	8.1	23.8	1.2	7.7	5.0
QoQ change	***55bps***	***-12bps***	***-21bps***	***9bps***	***4bps***	***-25bps***	***-5bps***	***-10bps***	***4bps***

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. Note: Ownership across promoters and non-promoters are based on total market cap and add up to 100. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians. ** Others include other institutional non-promoters, other non-institutional non-promoters and government non-promoters.

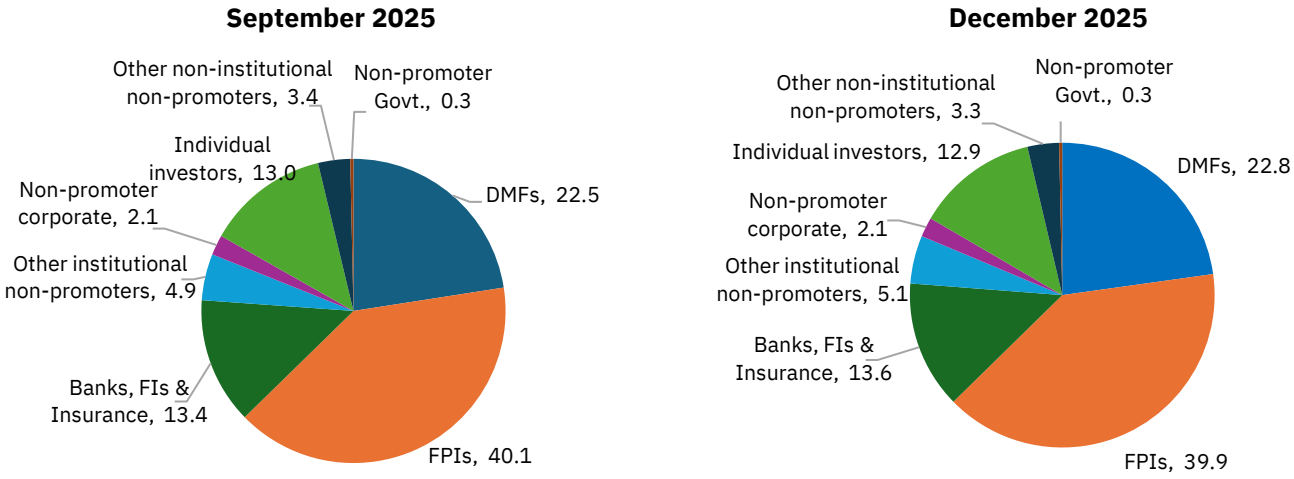
Institutional ownership of Nifty50 floating stock surged to a fresh record high in the December quarter: Institutional ownership in the Nifty 50 universe, measured as a share of free float, inched up 26bps QoQ to 81.3% in Q3 FY26—marking the ninth consecutive quarterly increase and a cumulative rise of nearly 7.4pp in the last four years. The momentum remained largely supported by DMFs, whose holdings climbed for the 10th straight quarter, rising by 24 bps QoQ to a new record high of 22.8%.

In contrast, FPIs saw their share falling further by 27bps QoQ to 39.9%—the lowest level in nearly 17 years and about 11.9pp below their peak of near 52% recorded over 11 years ago. Banks, financial institutions, and insurance companies reported their first sequential increase in four quarters, with ownership rising by 12bps QoQ to 13.6%, though the group's stake has largely fluctuated within a narrow 13.5–14.1% band over the past 14 quarters.

Meanwhile, individual investors' share in Nifty 50 free float fell for the ninth successive quarter, down 12bps QoQ to a 27-quarter low of 12.9%. This represents a decline of 2.1pp from the post-pandemic high of 15% in June 2022 and mirrors a broader migration of retail participation from direct to indirect route in the recent past. In fact, the dip was starker in mid-, small- and micro-cap segments, with individual ownership in NSE-listed companies outside the top 10% by market capitalisation falling by a steep 1.2pp QoQ to 35.3%, more than reversing the gain seen in the previous quarter.

Among other investor categories, holdings of non-institutional non-promoter entities—mainly trusts, clearing members, and HUFs—fell by a modest 6bps QoQ to 3.3%, while other institutional non-promoter ownership improved to a 10-quarter high of 5.1%.

Figure 41: Nifty 50: Ownership pattern by free float market cap (%)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.

Table 10: Nifty 50: Ownership trend across key stakeholders by free float market cap over last the three years

%	Domestic MFs	Banks, FIs & Insurance	FPIs*	Non-promoter corporate	Individual Investors	Others**
Mar-23	17.1	14.1	44.0	2.0	14.3	8.5
Jun-23	16.7	13.9	44.1	2.2	14.2	8.9
Sep-23	17.3	14.0	43.2	2.2	14.3	9.0
Dec-23	17.6	13.8	43.3	2.2	14.1	8.9
Mar-24	18.4	14.0	42.8	2.1	14.1	8.7
Jun-24	19.3	14.0	42.4	2.0	13.9	8.4
Sep-24	19.7	13.9	42.2	2.1	13.7	8.5
Dec-24	20.7	13.9	41.3	2.0	13.5	8.5
Mar-25	21.3	13.7	40.9	2.3	13.4	8.5
Jun-25	21.7	13.5	41.0	2.2	13.2	8.4
Sep-25	22.5	13.4	40.1	2.1	13.0	8.7
Dec-25	22.8	13.6	39.9	2.1	12.9	8.8
QoQ change	***24bps***	***12bps***	***-27bps***	***-7bps***	***-12bps***	***9bps***

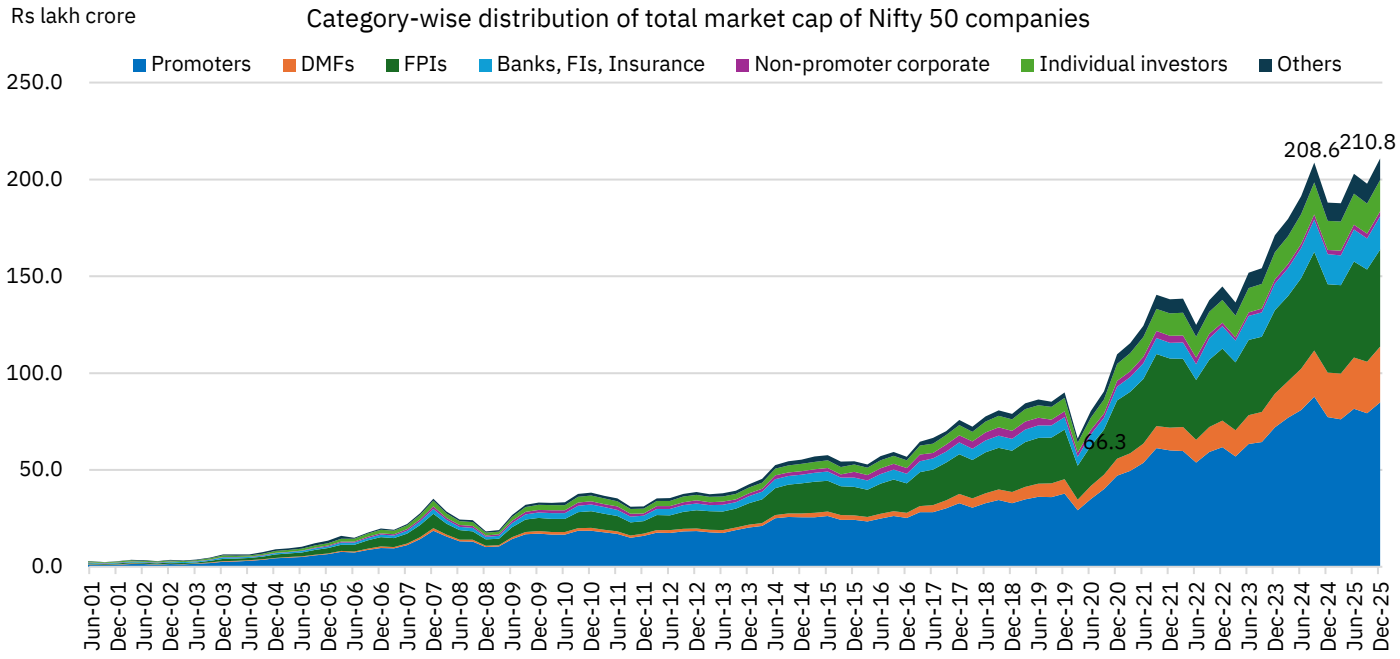
Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. Note: Ownership across key non-promoter stakeholders is based on free float market cap and add up to 100. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians. ** Others include other institutional non-promoters, other non-institutional non-promoters and government non-promoters.

Long-term ownership trend of the Nifty 50 universe: The long-term ownership trajectory of the Nifty 50 broadly mirrors trends observed across the wider listed universe. Promoter shareholding declined steadily between 2009 and March 2019, followed by a brief recovery over the subsequent year and a half before moderating again thereafter. The earlier decline was driven primarily by a reduction in Government ownership, while private Indian promoters gradually increased their stakes during the same period. Foreign promoter holdings, in contrast, have remained largely stable over time, apart from short-lived fluctuations during the post-pandemic phase.

DMF ownership has risen sharply since 2014—interrupted only briefly in 2020—and currently stands at record levels, supported by sustained inflows and deepening retail participation through mutual funds. FPI ownership followed a distinct trajectory, increasing steadily in the post–Global Financial Crisis period to peak at 28.3% in March 2015, and remaining broadly range-bound through 2019. Since the onset of the pandemic, however, foreign holdings have trended lower, aside from a short rebound in late 2020.

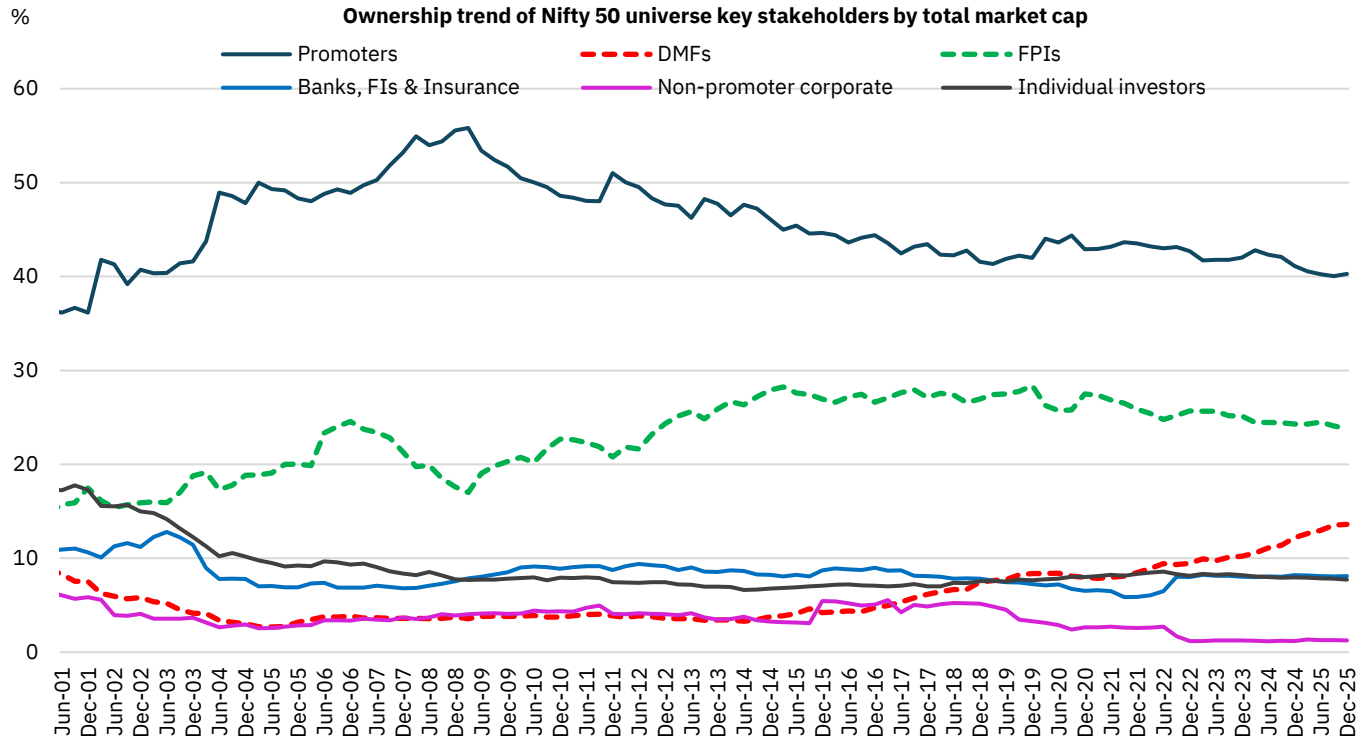
Unlike the broader NSE-listed universe, individual investor ownership within the Nifty 50 increased consistently between 2014 and 2022 before softening in recent quarters. This recent moderation aligns with the broader shift in retail participation from direct equity holdings towards indirect exposure through DMFs.

Figure 42: Nifty 50: Long-term trend of market cap distribution across key shareholder categories



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.
Notes: 1. FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.
2. Only includes companies where shareholding data is available as of the end of every quarter.

Figure 43: Nifty 50: Long-term ownership trend across key stakeholders by total market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians

Figure 44: Total promoter ownership trend of the Nifty 50 universe by total market cap

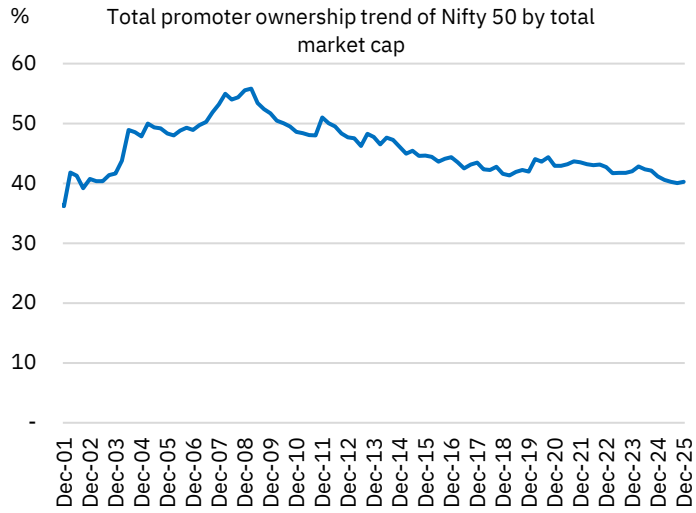
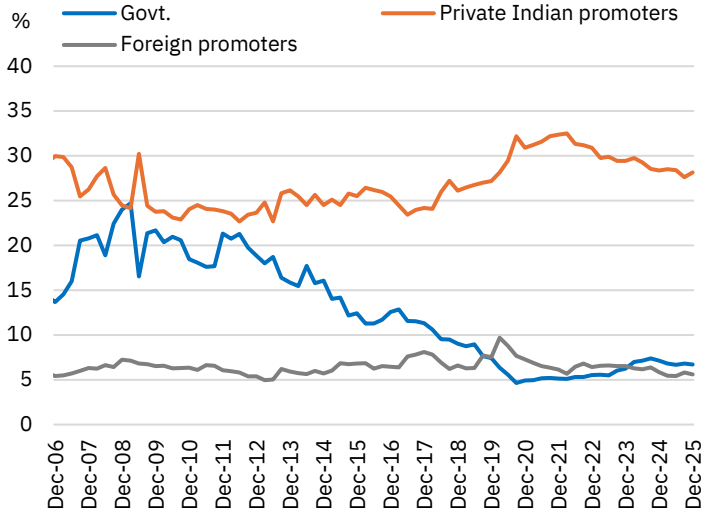


Figure 45: Indian and foreign promoter ownership trend of the Nifty 50 universe by total market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 46: DMF ownership trend of Nifty 50 universe by total market cap

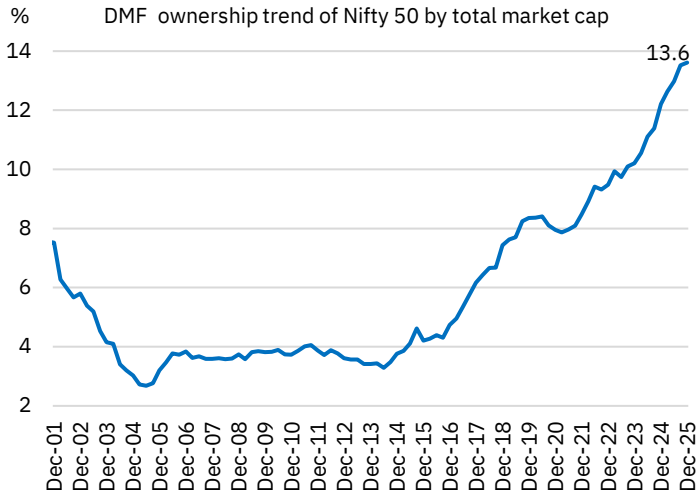
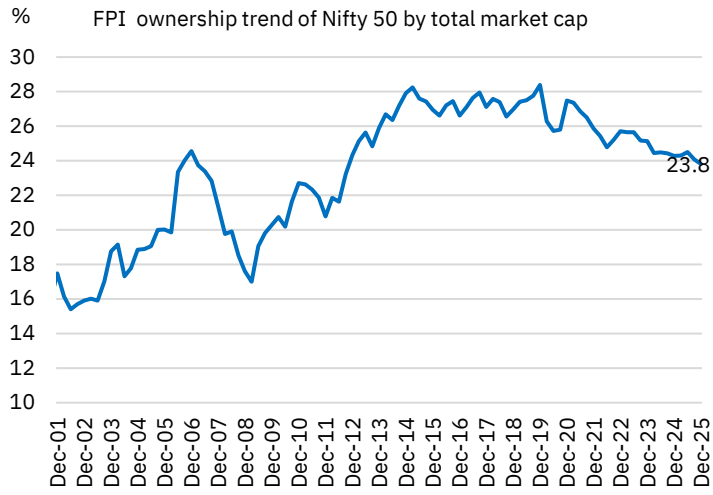


Figure 47: FPI ownership trend of Nifty 50 universe by total market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians

Figure 48: Banks, FIs & Insurance ownership trend of Nifty 50 universe by total market cap

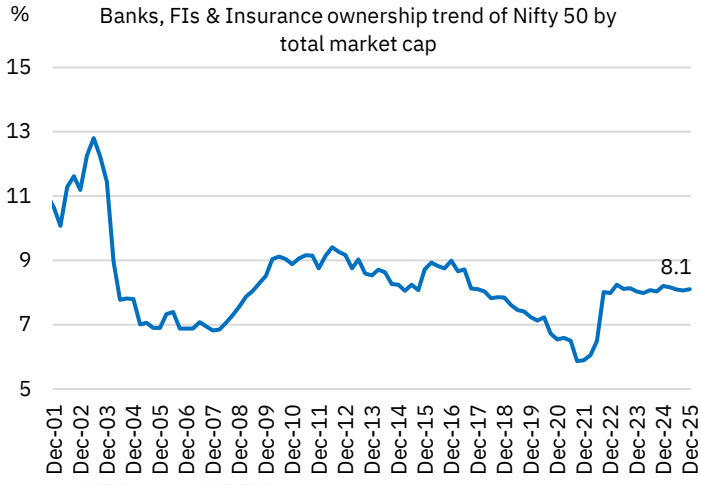
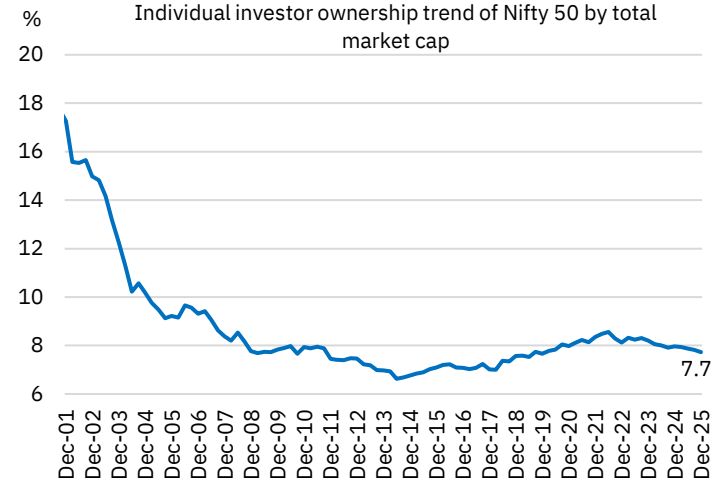


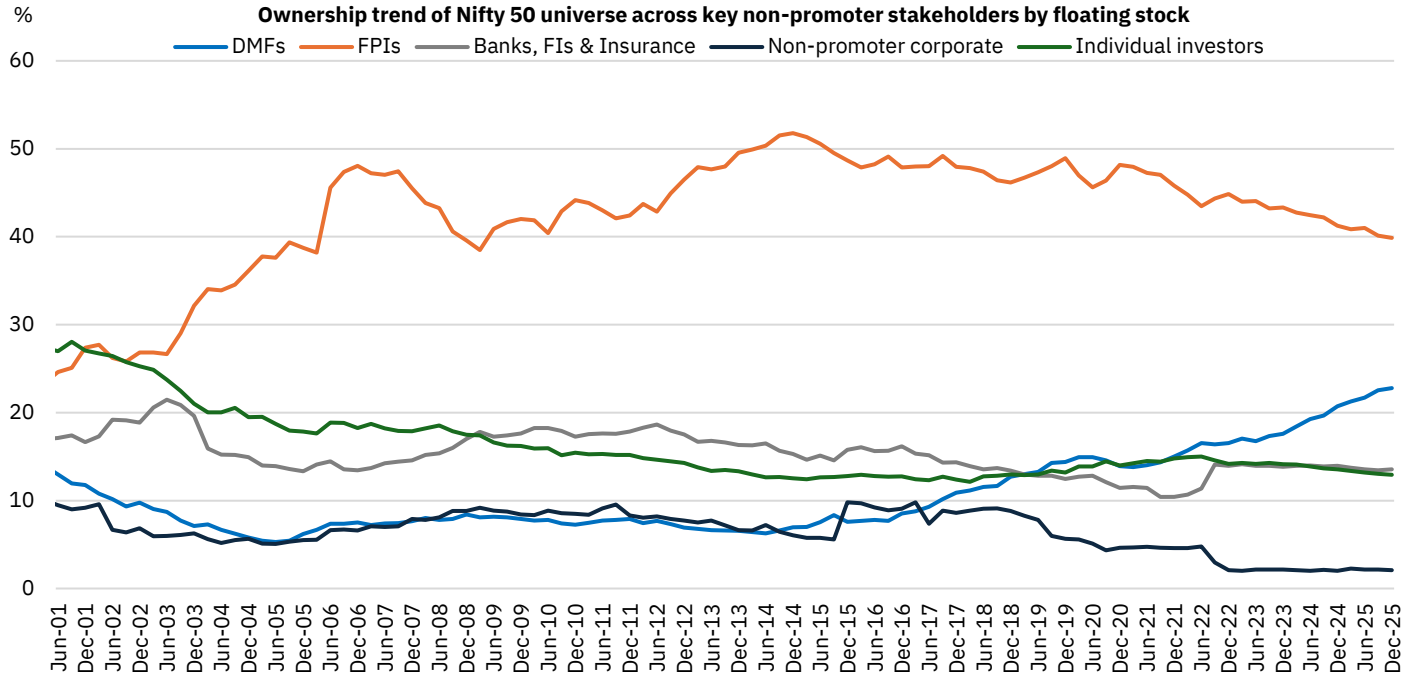
Figure 49: Retail ownership trend of Nifty 50 universe by total market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Our long-term ownership analysis on the free float market cap of the Nifty 50 Index also shows that while DMF ownership is currently at the highest ever level of 22.5%, while FPI ownership is 11.6pp lower than the peak share of 51.8% observed in December 2014.

Figure 50: Nifty 50: Long-term ownership trend across key stakeholders by free float market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians

Figure 51: DMF ownership trend of the Nifty 50 universe by free float market cap

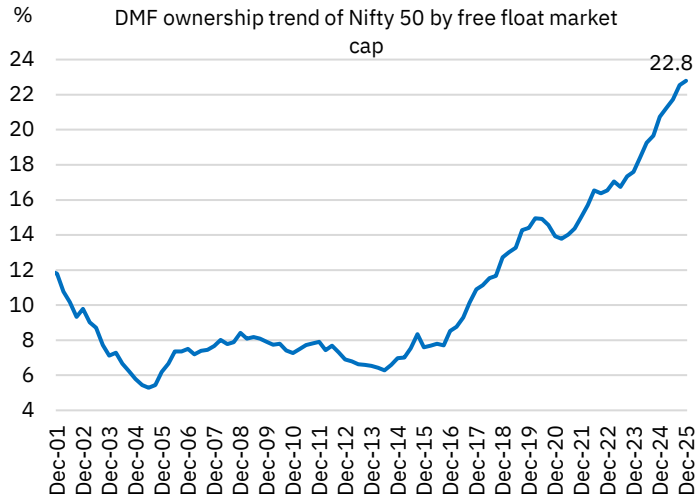
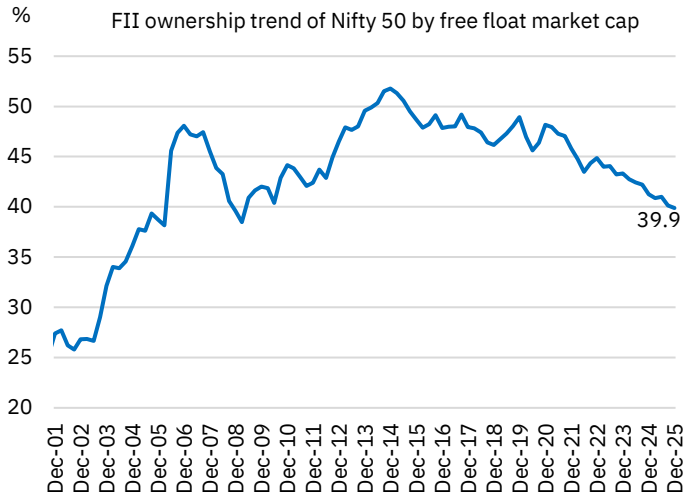


Figure 52: FPI ownership trend of the Nifty 50 universe by free float market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians

Figure 53: Banks, FIs & Insurance ownership trend of the Nifty 50 universe by free float market cap

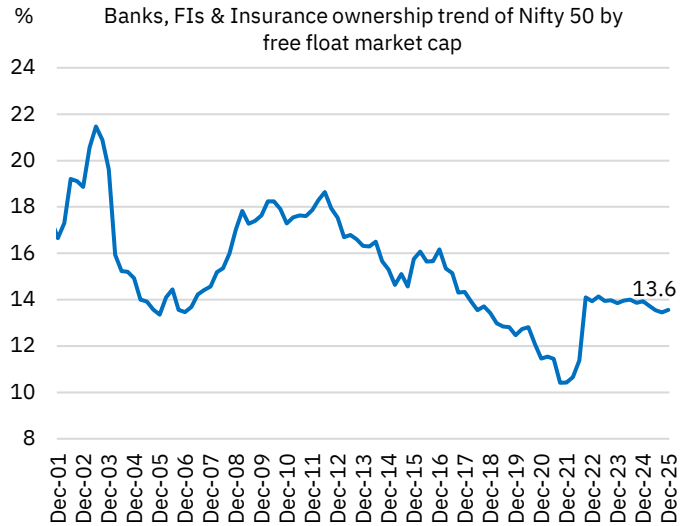
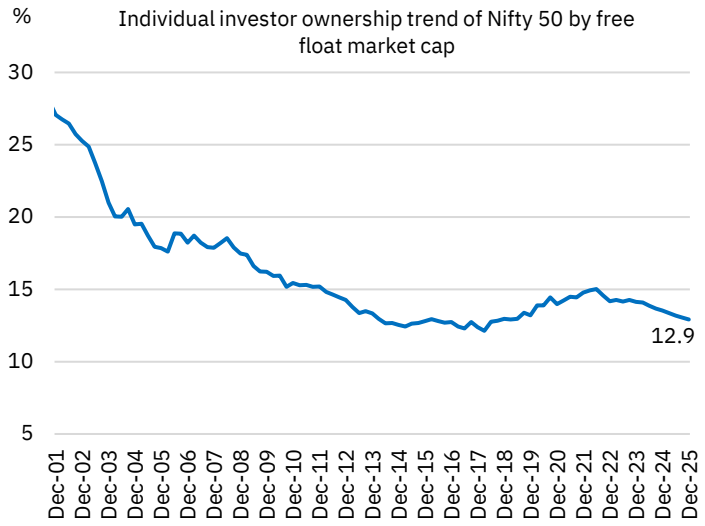


Figure 54: Individual ownership trend of the Nifty 50 universe by free float market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Sector-wise ownership of the Nifty 50 universe (December 2025): Ownership patterns across Nifty 50 sectors witnessed notable shifts in the December 2025 quarter. Information Technology continued to record the highest promoter share at 53.7%, rising by 23 bps QoQ. Energy followed at 51.5% (-25 bps QoQ), while Utilities ranked third at 51.2%. Promoter ownership in Communication Services declined for the fourth consecutive quarter—falling sharply by 1.4 pp QoQ to 48.9%, the lowest level since 2001—largely reflecting promoter stake dilution in Bharti Airtel.

Beyond Communication Services, promoter stakes moderated in Consumer Staples (-40 bps QoQ to 37.6%), Industrials (-29 bps to 40.4%), Materials (-28 bps to 46.3%), and Energy (-25 bps to a 10-quarter low of 51.5%). In contrast, Consumer Discretionary saw a sharp 1 pp QoQ increase to 39.6%, nearly reversing the cumulative decline of the previous two quarters. Healthcare promoter share rose by 65 bps QoQ to 40.4%, though it remains 2.8 pp lower for 2025 as a whole. Financials also recorded a 25 bps QoQ increase, reaching a 10-quarter high of 25.4%.

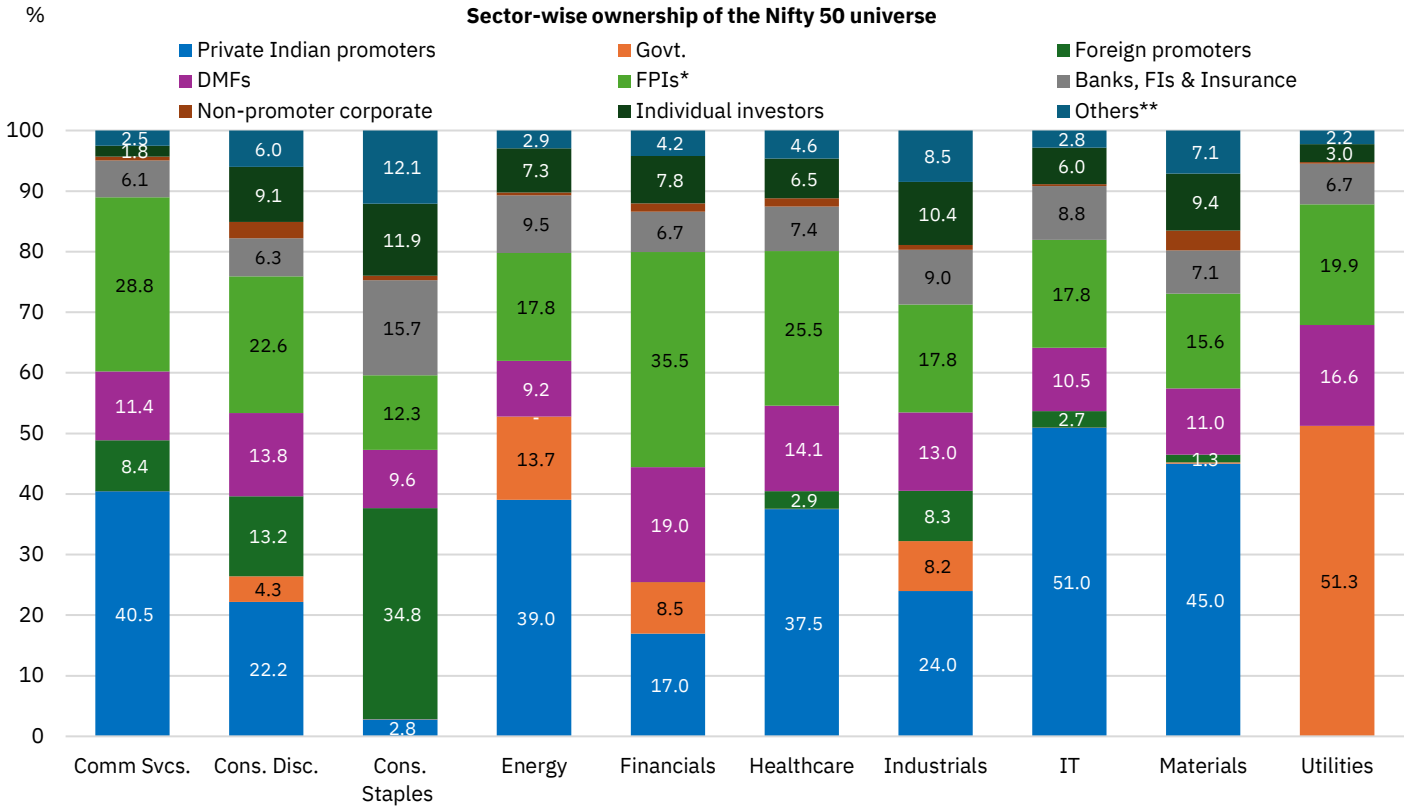
DMFs sustained their sectoral leadership in Financials for the eighth consecutive quarter, supported by strong inflows and sectoral performance. DMF ownership in Financials reached a record 19.0% of the sector's Nifty 50 market capitalisation. Consumer Staples, Utilities, and Materials also saw DMF ownership rise to new highs. With the exception of Energy and Healthcare—which recorded marginal dips—every GICS sector within the Nifty 50 reported either stable or higher DMF ownership, pointing to broad-based domestic institutional confidence.

FPI positioning, by contrast, reflected selective de-risking. FPI exposure to Financials declined by 49bps QoQ to 35.5%, its lowest level in nearly two decades. Despite a cumulative 4.9pp reduction over the past two quarters, Financials remained the most FPI-owned sector. Communication Services ranked second, with FPI share rising to a 25-quarter high of 28.8%, following a cumulative 10.2pp increase over the past 14 quarters. Healthcare followed at 25.5%, despite a 1.5 pp QoQ decline that partly reversed the previous quarter's increase. Alongside Communication Services, Energy was one of the few sectors to see a meaningful rise in FPI share (+70 bps QoQ to 17.8%), largely offsetting the prior quarter's decline. Apart from these sectors and a modest increase in

Utilities, most other GICS sectors within the Nifty 50 recorded a QoQ decline in FPI ownership.

Notwithstanding the recent moderation, FPIs continue to represent the largest non-promoter shareholders across nearly all Nifty 50 sectors, with Consumer Staples being the sole exception. This underscores the continued significance of foreign institutional investors in shaping ownership dynamics within India's large-cap universe.

Figure 55: Nifty 50: Sector-wise ownership pattern across key stakeholders (December 2025)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

* FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians **Others include other institutional and non-institutional non-promoter investors.

Sector allocation of the Nifty 50 universe for key shareholders (December 2025): Sectoral ownership across Nifty 50 constituents as of December 2025 continues to show meaningful concentration among key stakeholder groups, although the quarter witnessed some realignment in allocations.

Government ownership remains heavily concentrated in Financials, Energy and Utilities. Together, these three sectors accounted for 81.9% of total Government holdings in the Nifty 50, even after a 31 bps QoQ decline, taking the cumulative moderation over the past six quarters to 11.5 pp. The pullback was driven by a sharp 1.9 pp and 87 bps QoQ decline in Utilities and Energy, respectively, with their allocation falling to 20.5% (three-year low) and 25.9% (16.5-year low). In contrast, Financials saw allocation rise for the fifth consecutive quarter to a three-year high of 35.5%. Notably, Government exposure within the Nifty 50 remains more concentrated than in the broader listed universe, where these three sectors account for 71.2% of total Government holdings.

Foreign promoter ownership continues to be skewed towards consumption-oriented sectors. Consumer Staples and Consumer Discretionary together accounted for 68.1% of foreign promoter exposure in the Nifty 50. While allocation to Consumer Staples declined

sharply by 2.2 pp QoQ to a 31-quarter low of 41.7%, Consumer Discretionary rose 36 bps QoQ to a 30-quarter high of 26.4%. Along with Communication Services (9.1%, -63 bps QoQ) and Industrials (12.9%, near 18-year high, +1.7 pp QoQ), these four sectors together represented 90.1% of total foreign promoter exposure, marginally lower by 84 bps QoQ. Within overall promoter holdings of Nifty 50 companies, Financials remained the largest sector for the second consecutive quarter at 17.7%, followed by Information Technology at 17.0% (+74 bps), Energy at 16.2% (+62 bps) and Consumer Discretionary at 11.0% (-66 bps).

Among domestic institutions, DMFs raised their sectoral allocation in Industrials, Information Technology, Financials and Communication Services. The higher weights in Information Technology, Industrials and Communication Services largely reflected relative sectoral outperformance during the quarter, while the increase in Financials was driven by incremental investments. This was funded through a reduction in Consumer Discretionary exposure, which fell by around 1 pp QoQ to 11.3%, nearly reversing the prior quarter's increase. Healthcare and Utilities also saw modest trimming.

FPIs reduced their allocation to Consumer Discretionary by around 1.1 pp QoQ, reflecting both sectoral underperformance and a rebalancing towards other segments. Financials, Consumer Staples and Healthcare also witnessed marginal declines in FPI allocation, partly in line with their relative return profile during the quarter. Despite the moderation, Financials continued to account for a substantial 41.8% of the FPI portfolio within the Nifty 50. The reduction in these sectors was largely offset by higher allocation to Energy and Communication Services, supported by stronger returns and incremental investments, with smaller increases seen in Information Technology and Materials.

Individual investors, in contrast, maintained a broadly diversified sectoral presence, indicating balanced participation rather than concentrated bets across the Nifty 50 universe.

Table 11: Sector allocation of the Nifty 50 universe for key stakeholders (December 2025)

%	Private Indian promoters	Govt	Foreign promoters	Domestic MFs	FPIs*	Banks, FIs & Insurance	Non-promoter corporate	Individual Investors
Communication Services	8.7	0.0	9.1	5.1	7.3	4.6	3.2	1.4
Consumer Discretionary	8.8	7.1	26.4	11.3	10.6	8.7	24.3	13.2
Consumer Staples	0.7	0.0	41.7	4.7	3.5	13.0	4.2	10.3
Energy	17.6	25.9	0.0	8.6	9.5	14.9	4.9	11.9
Financials	16.9	35.5	0.1	39.0	41.8	23.1	30.6	28.3
Health Care	5.3	0.0	2.1	4.2	4.3	3.6	4.4	3.4
Industrials	7.4	10.7	12.9	8.3	6.5	9.7	5.6	11.7
Information Technology	23.1	0.0	6.1	9.8	9.5	13.9	3.3	10.0
Materials	11.5	0.2	1.6	5.8	4.7	6.3	19.0	8.8
Utilities	0.0	20.5	0.0	3.3	2.2	2.2	0.6	1.0
Grand Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians

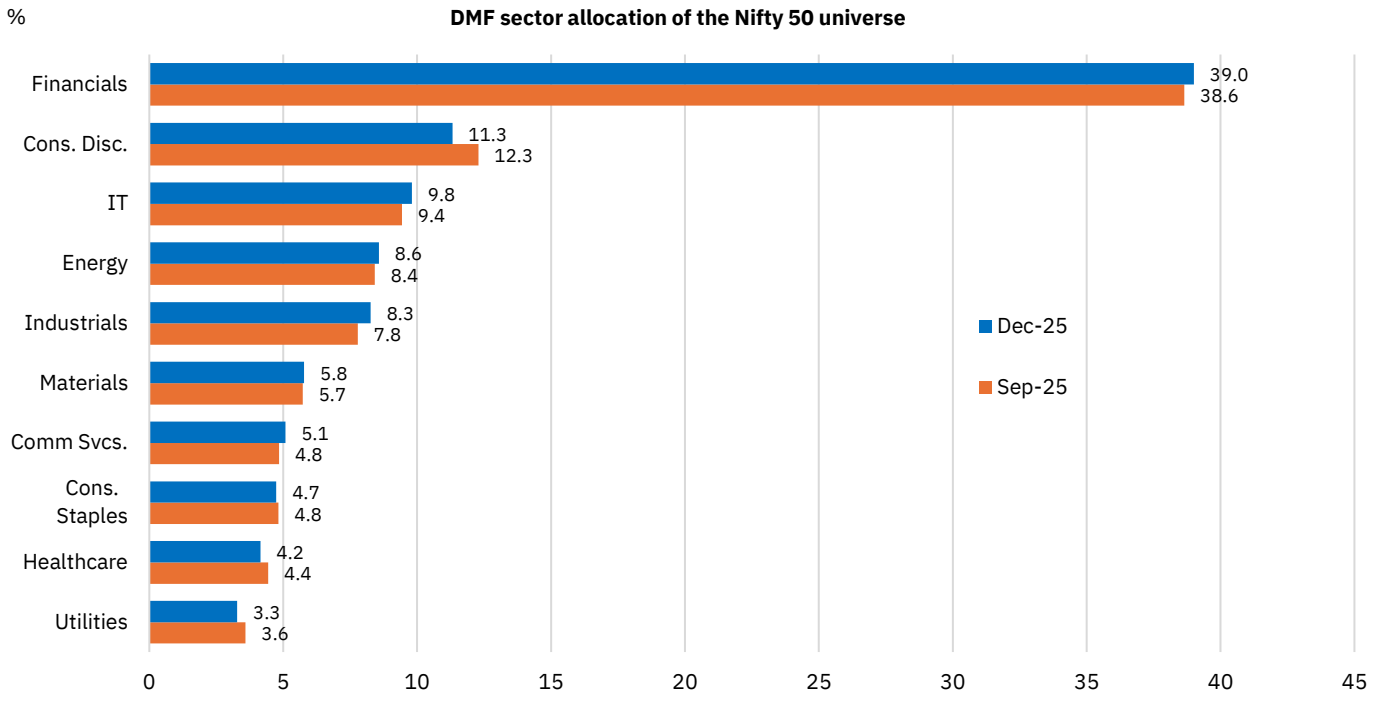
DMFs marginally raised their OW stance on Financials, turned incrementally negative on Energy, and improved their relative positioning on Industrials.

DMFs marginally increased their outsized bet on Financials and turned incrementally negative on Energy: During the December 2025 quarter, DMFs further increased their positive tilt towards large-cap Financials, with their OW stance strengthening modestly. Industrials also witnessed an improvement in relative positioning within DMF portfolios, even though the sector continued to be held at a broadly neutral weight—a stance that has largely persisted over the past six years.

This incremental rebalancing was funded partly through reduced exposure to Energy, where DMFs turned more cautious. The UW stance on Energy deepened to a 10-quarter high, reflecting lingering concerns around global growth risks and tariff-related uncertainties that weighed on the sector during the quarter.

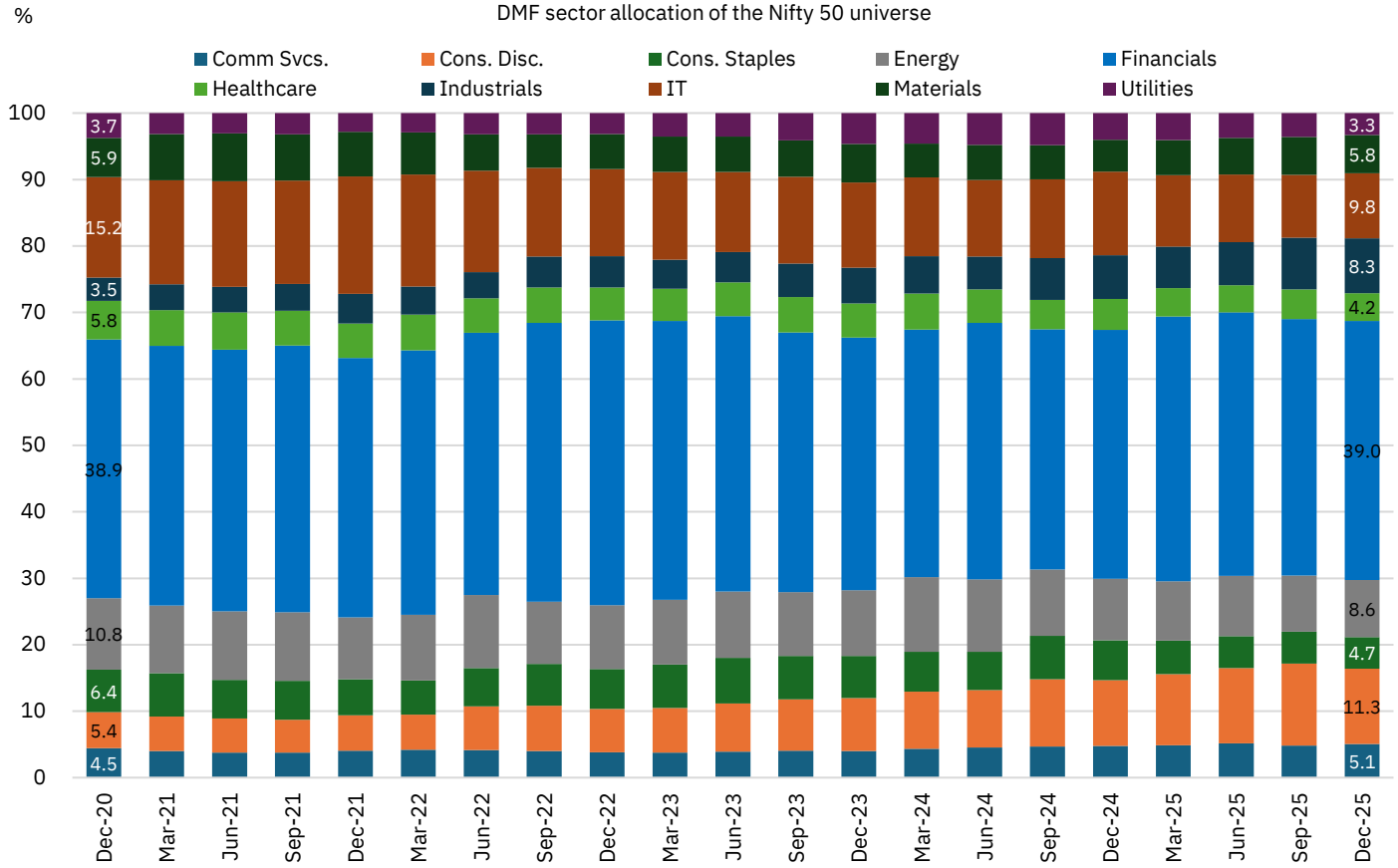
Among other sectors, DMFs retained an UW stance on Consumer Staples, though the degree moderated slightly, while Utilities continued to attract a mildly positive bias. Allocations to Consumer Discretionary, Healthcare, Information Technology, Materials and Communication Services remained broadly in line with their respective weights in the Nifty 50, indicating a largely benchmark-aligned approach outside a few selective sectoral calls.

Figure 56: DMF sector allocation of the Nifty 50 universe (December 2025 vs. September 2025)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 57: DMF sector allocation of the Nifty 50 universe over the last five years



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 58: DMF sector allocation vs sector weight in Nifty 50 (December 2025)

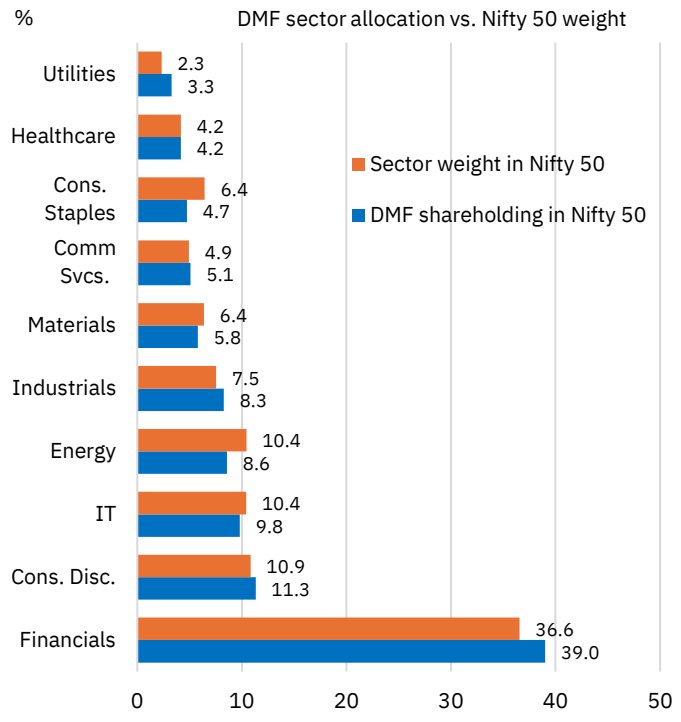
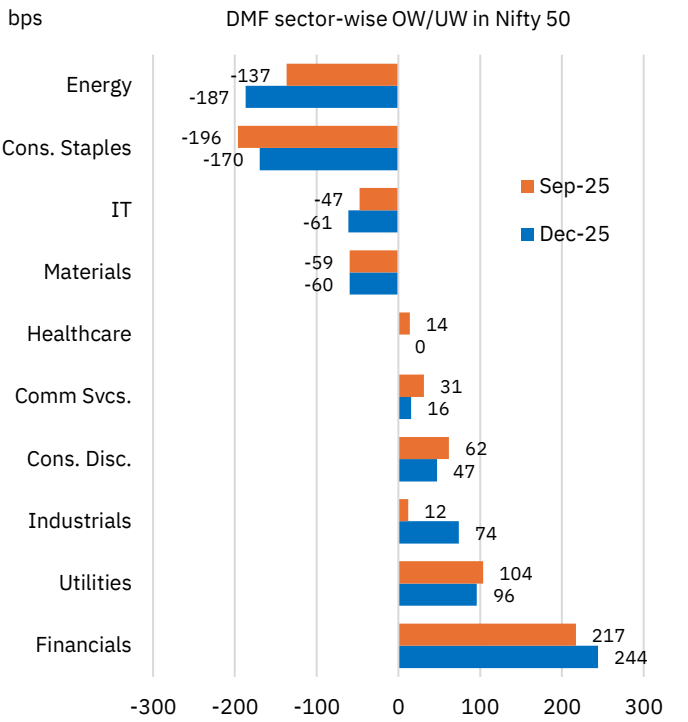
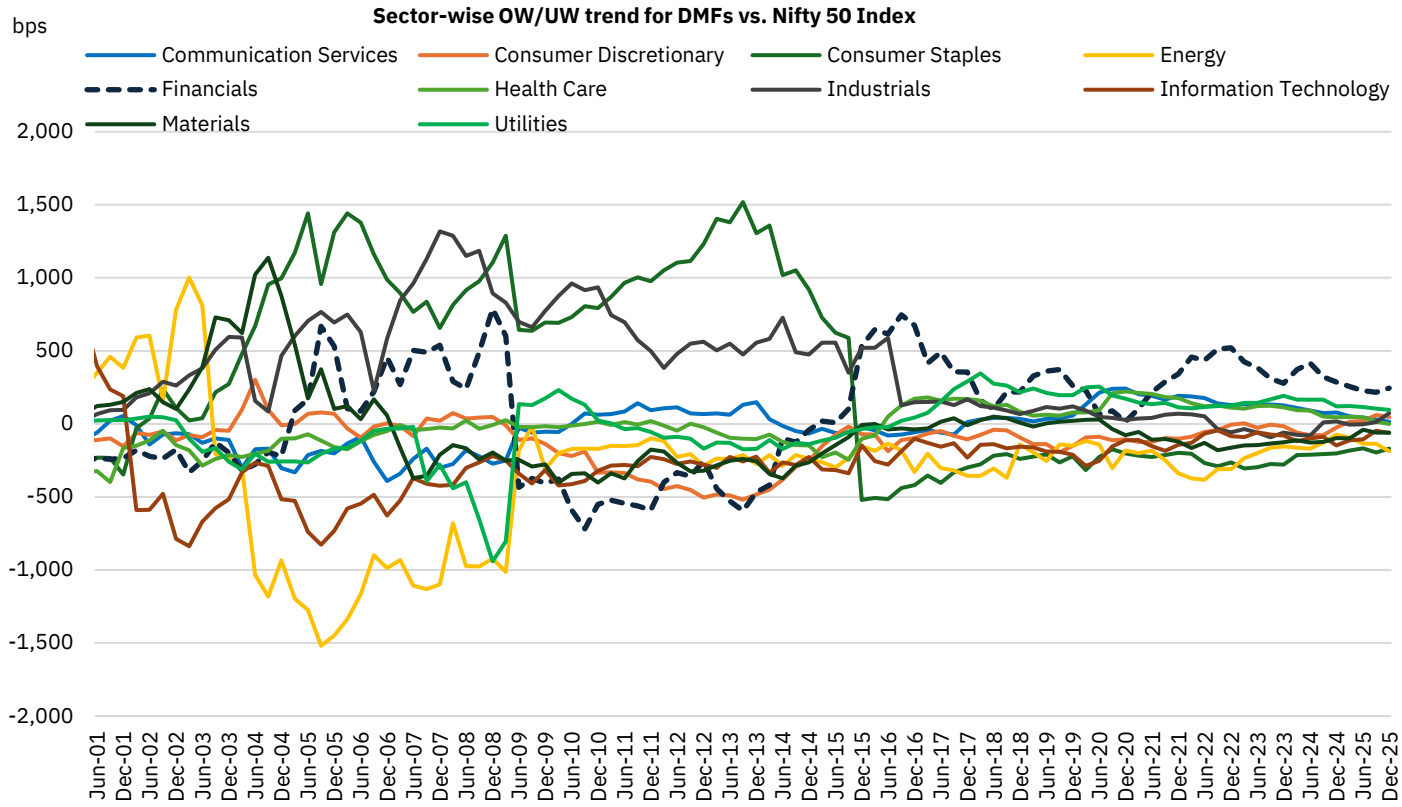


Figure 59: DMF sector-wise OW/UW in Nifty 50 relative to sector weight in the index (December 2025)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 60: DMF vs Nifty 50—Sector-wise OW/UW trend (bps)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

FPIs maintained their sequentially reduced-yet-outsized OW bet on Financials within Nifty 50, eased their UW in Energy and Industrials, maintained a persistent bearish view on Consumer Staples and Materials, and a neutral stance on others.

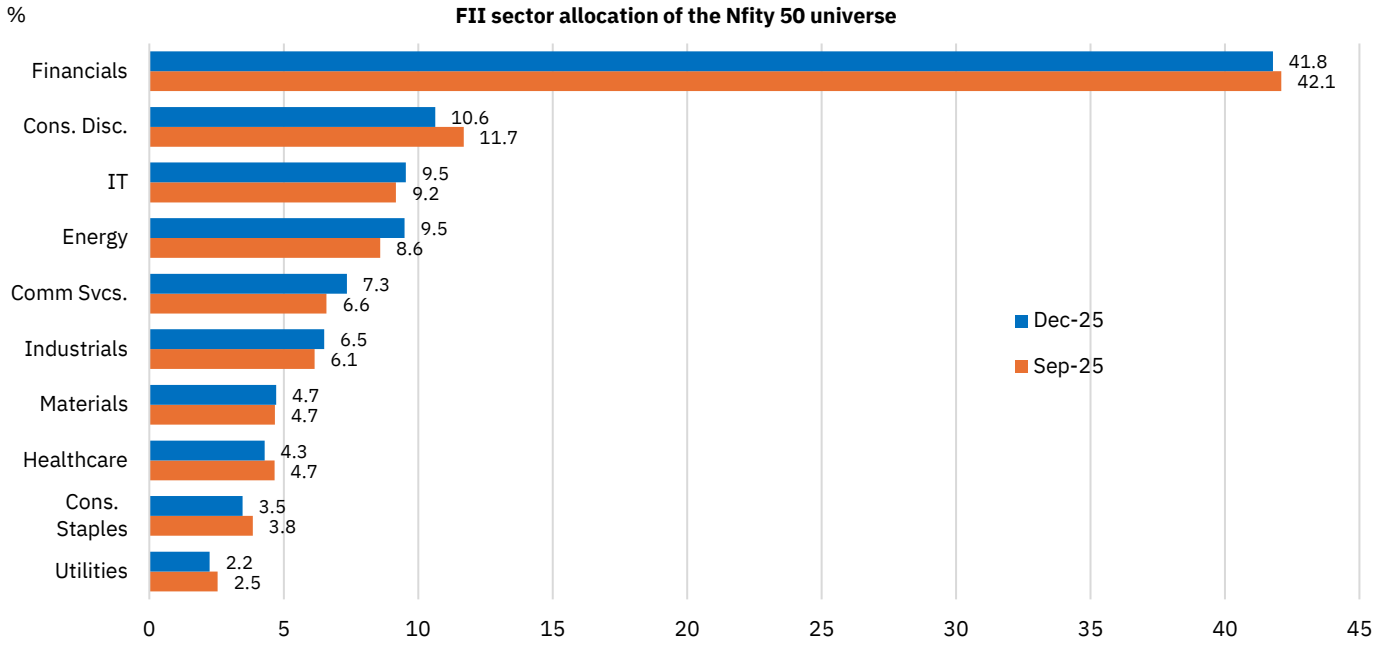
FPIs trimmed their overweight in Financials, eased their underweight in Energy and Industrials: In the December 2025 quarter, FPIs retained their long-standing OW stance on Financials, although the tilt moderated for the second consecutive quarter. This reflected both lower allocations and the sector's relative underperformance during the period. Despite the trimming, Financials continued to represent the most significant OW position in FPI portfolios.

At the margin, FPIs turned less negative on Energy and Industrials. While both sectors continued to be held UW, the degree of underweight narrowed, indicating a cautious reassessment rather than a decisive shift in view. In contrast, FPIs strengthened their positive stance on Communication Services, with overweight exposure rising to the highest level since the beginning of this analysis in 2001.

On the other hand, the negative tilt towards Information Technology deepened further, with FPIs reducing exposure for another quarter. Consumer Staples remained structurally underweight, reflecting continued reservations around the pace of rural demand recovery. Materials also stayed firmly underweight—marking the 42nd consecutive quarter of UW positioning—while Consumer Discretionary, Healthcare and Utilities were broadly held at neutral weights.

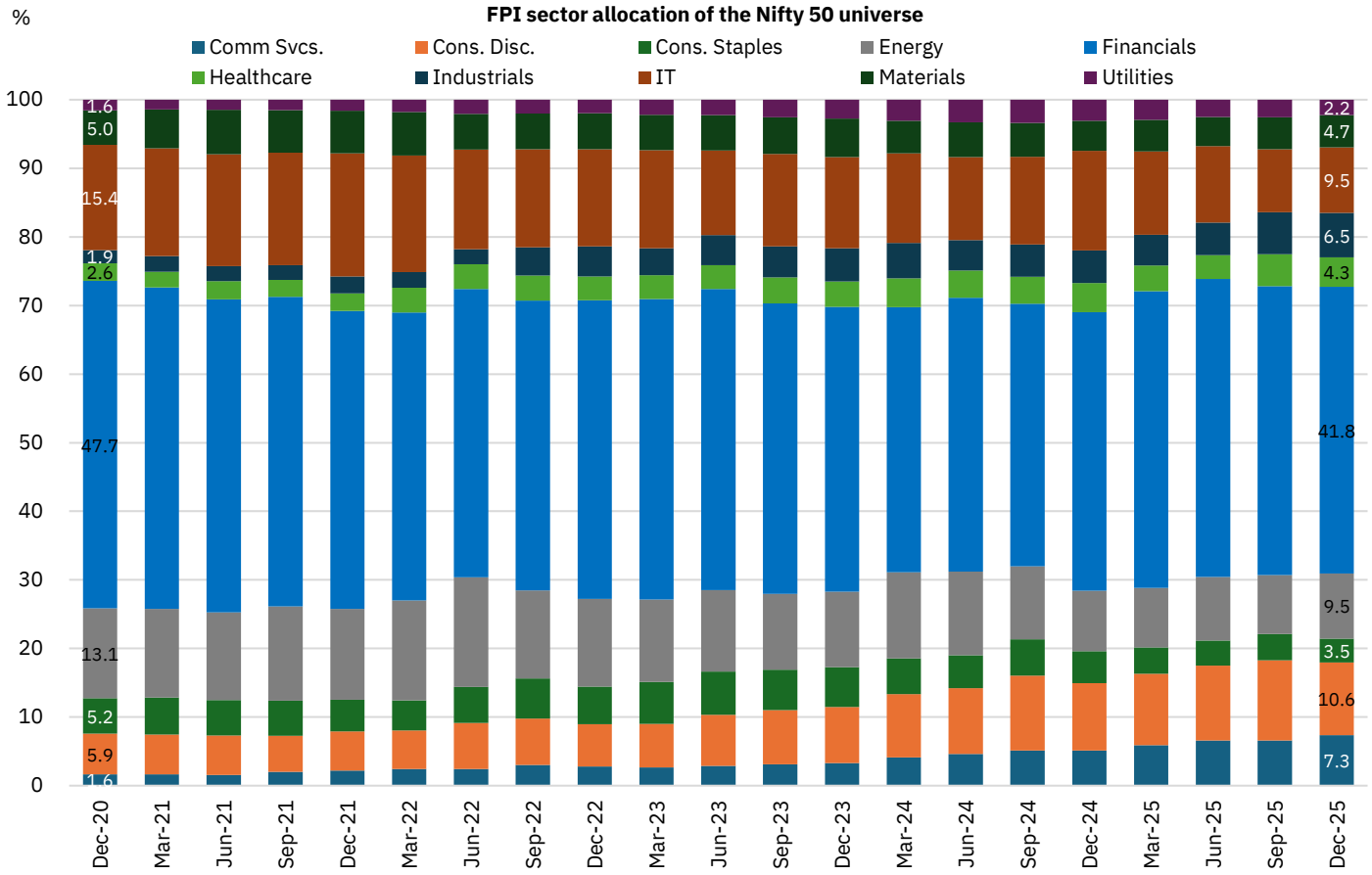
.

Figure 61: FPI sector allocation of the Nifty 50 universe (December 2025 vs. September 2025)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians

Figure 62: FPI sector allocation of the Nifty 50 universe over last five years



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians

Figure 63: FPI sector allocation vs sector weight in Nifty 50 (December 2025)

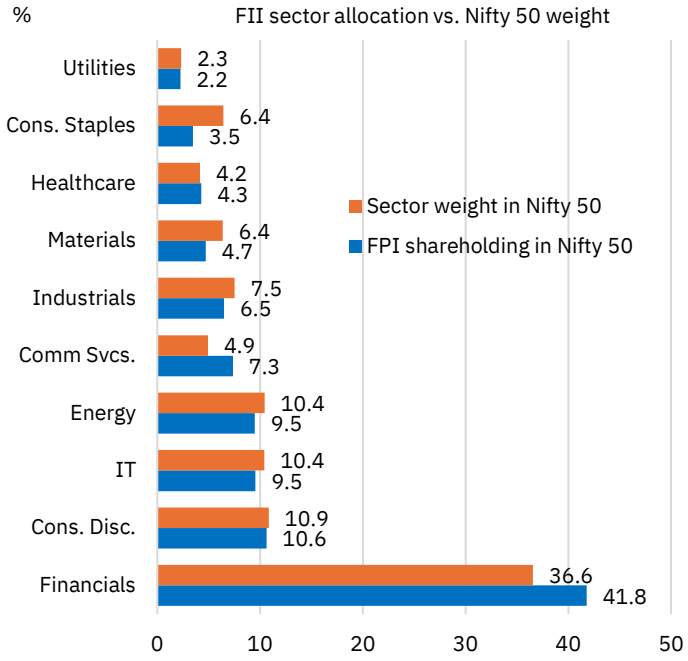
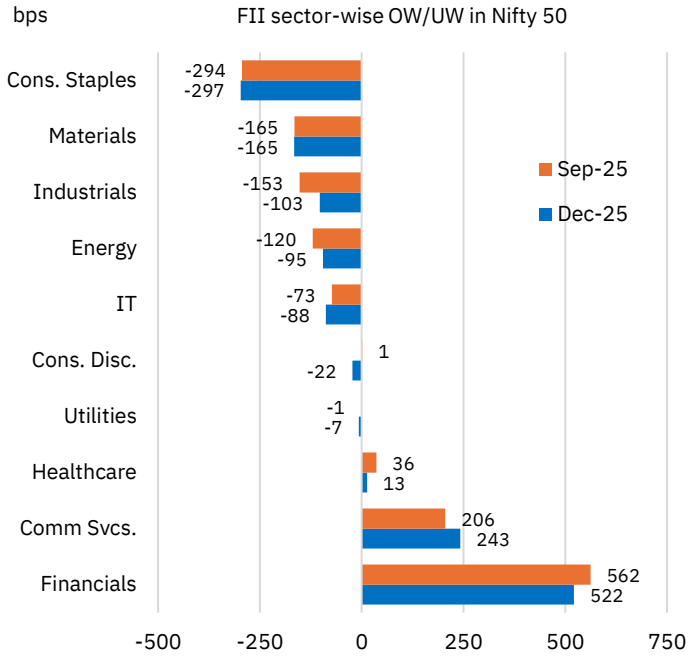
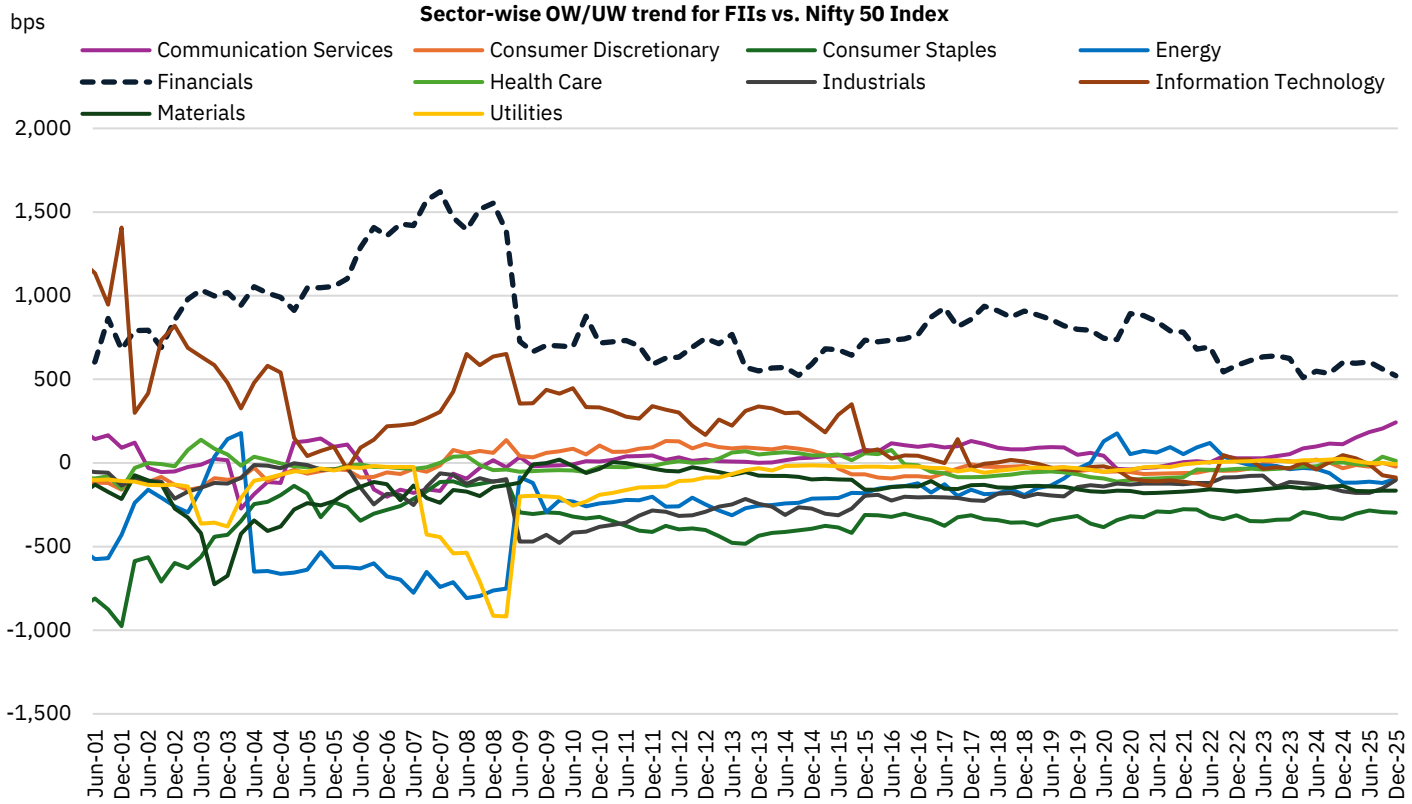


Figure 64: FPI sector-wise OW/UW in Nifty 50 relative to sector weight in the index (December 2025)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.

Figure 65: FPI vs Nifty 50—Sector-wise OW/UW trend (bps)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.

Nifty 500 ownership trends

Ownership pattern of the Nifty 500 universe (December 2025)

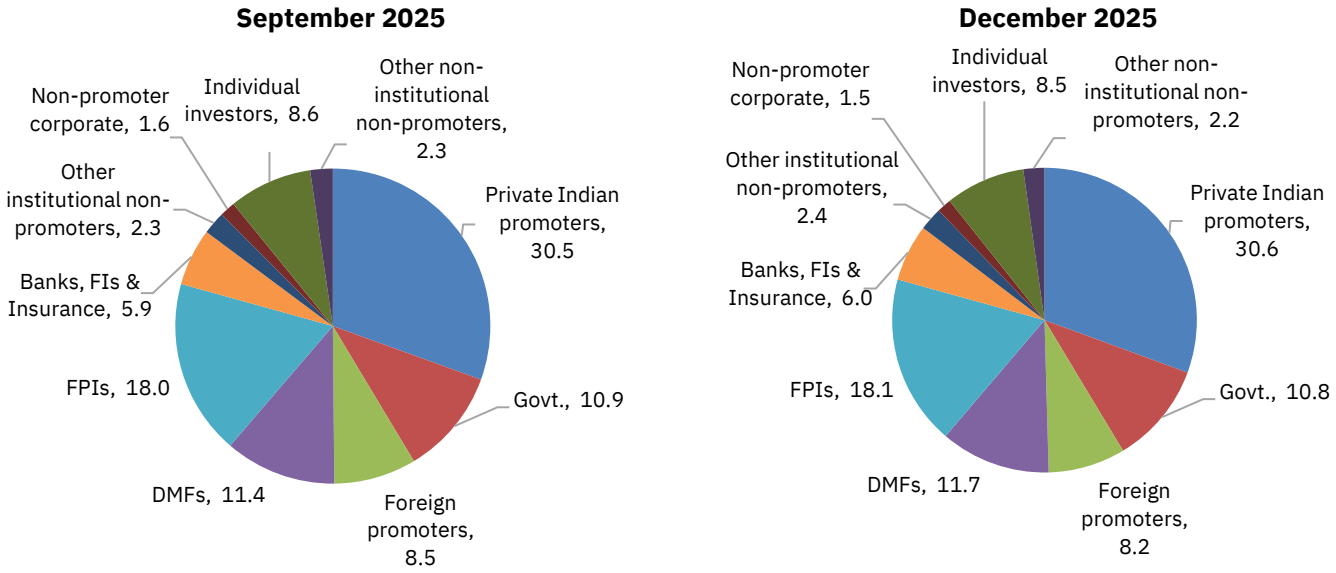
Promoter shareholding declined to a 27-quarter low: Total promoter ownership in the Nifty 500 universe slipped by 35bps to 48.9% in the quarter-ending December 2025—marking the fifth consecutive quarter below the 50% threshold, the lowest level in nearly seven years and the fourth lowest in the past decade. The fall was led by decline in share of foreign (8.2%; -27bps QoQ) and government promoter (10.2%; -15bps QoQ) ownership, even as the share of private Indian promoters remained broadly stable at 30.6%. In value terms, private Indian promoter ownership gained by 4.4% QoQ in December 2025 quarter, outpacing the growth in value held by Government (+2.5% QoQ) and foreign promoters (+0.7% QoQ). The fall in promoter ownership in Nifty500 has contrasted with the gain in the promoter ownership share in Nifty50 by 23bps to 40.3%. Individual private promoter ownership — after having peaked at 6% in December 2021 — has remained in the narrow range of 5-5.6% in the last three years.

DMF ownership reached a fresh record high for the eight consecutive quarter...: In line with the all-listed and Nifty 50 companies, the DMF ownership scaled a fresh record high of 11.7% (+24bps QoQ) in the December 2025 quarter. In value terms, DMF holdings grew by 6.3% QoQ and 20.5% YoY, attributed to a combination of mark-to-market gains and sustained flows through the SIP and lumpsum channel aided by disciplined investing and resilient macroeconomic fundamentals. This is reflected in sustained net investments by DMFs to the tune of Rs 1 lakh crore (US$11.5bn) in Q3 FY26, even as flows have moderated notably from Rs 1.64 lakh crore in the previous quarter. DMF ownership in the Nifty 500 is lower than the Nifty50 (13.6%) but significantly higher than the universe excluding the Nifty 500 space (6.1%). The share of banks, FIs and insurance rose above the 6% mark as last seen in December 2023, registering gains of 16bps QoQ. DII ownership— which includes DMFs, banks, FIs, insurance and other institutional non-promoters—scaled above 20% for the first time in the December 2025 quarter.

...And FPI ownership remained broadly steady: After declining over the previous four quarters, FPI ownership in Nifty 500 remained steady at 18.1% (+4 bps) in December 2025. In value terms, FPI ownership grew 4.3% QoQ supported by market gains, even as FPIs remained net sellers of US$ 1.3 bn during the quarter, albeit lower than that seen in the previous quarter (-US$ 8.8 bn). On a YoY basis, FPI ownership fell by 75bps, corroborating with record outflows of US$ 18.9 bn during this period. From a localised peak of ~23% just prior to the pandemic (December 2019), FPI ownership has dwindled over the years, with a cumulative fall of ~5pp. DII share has outpaced the FPI share for the fourth consecutive quarter with the gap at more than 2pp, a sharp reversal from the pre-pandemic (Dec'19) level, when FPI ownership led DIIs by 9.1pp. The FPI ownership in the Nifty 500 universe is lower than the Nifty 50 space of 23.8% but significantly higher than the all-listed space ex. Nifty 500 (5.2%).

Individual investors' ownership fell to over five-year low: Individual investor ownership declined for the second consecutive quarter to 8.5% (-11bps QoQ) in December 2025, reaching its lowest level since September 2020. After exhibiting a contraction of 3.4% QoQ in Q2, individual ownership rose by 2.8% QoQ in Q3 FY26, reflecting mark-to market gains, even as individuals were net sellers of ~Rs 25k crore during the quarter. In the last three years, individual investor ownership has remained in a narrow range of 8.5%-8.8%. Individual investors' share in Nifty500 has been higher than Nifty50 (7.7%) but lower than the all-listed space ex. Nifty 500 (16.6%).

Figure 66: Nifty 500: Ownership pattern by total market cap (%)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.

Table 12: Nifty 500: Value held by key stakeholders over the last three years

Rs lakh crore	Private Indian promoters	Govt.	Foreign promoters	DMFs	Banks, FIs & Insurance	FPIs *	Non-promoter corporate	Individual Investor	Others **	Total
Dec-22	87.5	22.9	23.4	21.9	16.0	51.6	4.2	22.1	11.3	260.9
Mar-23	77.8	20.6	21.3	21.6	15.2	47.9	3.7	20.9	11.1	240.1
Jun-23	88.6	23.7	23.8	24.4	16.9	54.6	4.5	23.7	12.7	272.9
Sep-23	92.7	28.4	24.6	26.5	17.6	56.6	4.9	25.5	13.1	289.8
Dec-23	104.5	35.0	26.6	30.4	19.6	63.8	5.5	28.6	14.4	328.5
Mar-24	111.9	41.3	28.6	32.7	20.9	66.8	6.0	30.7	14.8	353.7
Jun-24	123.1	47.8	33.3	37.8	22.9	74.2	6.5	34.6	16.0	396.2
Sep-24	133.4	48.0	36.3	42.1	24.8	80.4	7.1	36.9	17.6	426.8
Dec-24	120.6	42.5	31.5	40.8	22.8	73.1	6.4	34.1	16.9	388.8
Mar-25	117.4	39.9	30.2	40.2	22.3	69.5	6.1	32.3	16.9	374.9
Jun-25	128.6	45.4	32.6	45.8	24.5	76.7	6.7	35.9	18.8	415.1
Sep-25	123.5	44.0	34.2	46.3	23.8	72.9	6.4	34.7	18.8	404.7
Dec-25	128.9	45.4	34.5	49.2	25.4	76.1	6.4	35.6	19.7	421.2
% QoQ	***4.4%***	***3.2%***	***0.7%***	***6.2%***	***6.9%***	***4.3%***	***0.2%***	***2.8%***	***4.4%***	***4.1%***

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. Note: Ownership across promoters and non-promoters are based on total market cap and add up to 100. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians. ** Others include other institutional non-promoters, other non-institutional non-promoters and government non-promoters.

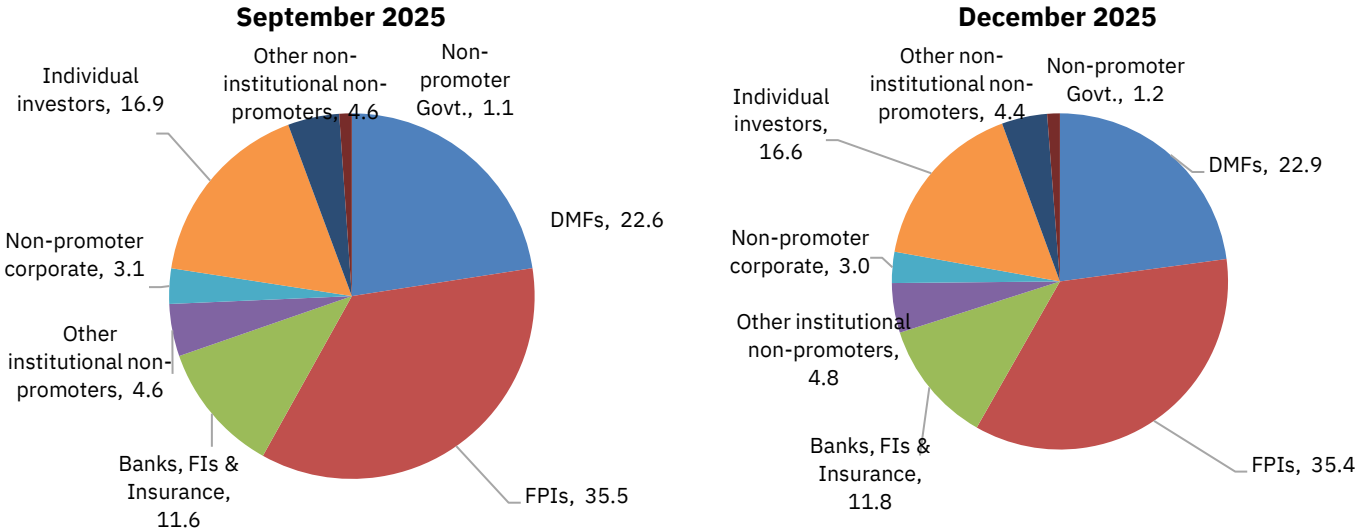
Table 13: Nifty 500: Ownership trend across key stakeholders by total market cap over last the three years

%	Private Indian promoters	Govt.	Foreign promoters	Domestic MFs	Banks, FIs & Insurance	FPIs *	Non-promoter corporate	Individual Investor	Others**
Dec-22	33.5	8.8	9.0	8.4	6.1	19.8	1.6	8.5	4.3
Mar-23	32.4	8.6	8.9	9.0	6.3	20.0	1.6	8.7	4.6
Jun-23	32.5	8.7	8.7	8.9	6.2	20.0	1.7	8.7	4.6
Sep-23	32.0	9.8	8.5	9.1	6.1	19.5	1.7	8.8	4.5
Dec-23	31.8	10.7	8.1	9.3	6.0	19.4	1.7	8.7	4.4
Mar-24	31.6	11.7	8.1	9.3	5.9	18.9	1.7	8.7	4.2
Jun-24	31.1	12.1	8.4	9.5	5.8	18.7	1.6	8.7	4.0
Sep-24	31.3	11.3	8.5	9.9	5.8	18.8	1.7	8.7	4.1
Dec-24	31.0	10.9	8.1	10.5	5.9	18.8	1.7	8.8	4.3
Mar-25	31.3	10.6	8.1	10.7	6.0	18.5	1.6	8.6	4.5
Jun-25	31.0	10.9	7.9	11.0	5.9	18.5	1.6	8.7	4.5
Sep-25	30.5	10.9	8.5	11.4	5.9	18.0	1.6	8.6	4.7
Dec-25	30.6	10.8	8.2	11.7	6.0	18.1	1.5	8.5	4.7
QoQ change	***8bps***	***-9bps***	***-27bps***	***24bps***	***16bps***	***4bps***	***-6bps***	***-11bps***	***1bps***

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. Note: Ownership across promoters and non-promoters are based on total market cap and add up to 100. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians. ** Others include other institutional non-promoters, other non-institutional non-promoters and government non-promoters.

Within the floating stock of Nifty 500 companies, DMFs share rose by 31bps QoQ to a fresh record high of 22.9% share. This marked the tenth consecutive quarter of increase in DMFs share in the Nifty500 floating stock. On similar lines, the share of banks, FIs and insurance rose by 24bps QoQ to 11.8% in the quarter ending December 2025. These gains were offset by a fall in the floating stock share of individual investors by 32bps to 16.6%, its lowest level since June 2020, marking the sixth decline in a row. Meanwhile, FPI ownership in floating stock fell to a near 20-year low of 35.4%, lagging DII ownership by 4.1pp, a sharp reversal from December 2019 when FPI ownership exceeded DII by around ~18 pp. On a YoY basis, the highest gains were recorded in DMFs (+2pp), which were more than offset by losses in FPIs (-1.9 pp) and individual investors (-82 bps).

Figure 67: Nifty 500: Ownership pattern by free float market cap (%)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.

Table 14: Nifty 500: Ownership trend across key stakeholders by free float market cap over the last three years

%	Domestic MFs	Banks, FIs & Insurance	FPIs*	Non-promoter corporate	Individual Investor	Others**
Dec-22	17.1	12.5	40.3	3.3	17.2	9.7
Mar-23	17.8	12.5	39.4	3.1	17.2	10.0
Jun-23	17.7	12.2	39.6	3.3	17.2	10.1
Sep-23	18.2	12.1	38.9	3.4	17.5	10.0
Dec-23	18.5	11.9	38.9	3.4	17.4	9.8
Mar-24	18.8	12.0	38.4	3.4	17.6	9.6
Jun-24	19.5	11.8	38.2	3.4	17.8	9.5
Sept-24	19.9	11.7	38.1	3.4	17.5	9.4
Dec-24	20.8	11.6	37.3	3.3	17.4	9.6
Mar-25	21.3	11.8	36.7	3.2	17.1	9.9
Jun-25	21.8	11.6	36.4	3.2	17.1	10.0
Sept-25	22.6	11.6	35.5	3.1	16.9	10.3
Dec-25	22.9	11.8	35.4	3.0	16.6	10.4
QoQ change	***31bps***	***24bps***	***-16bps***	***-14bps***	***-32bps***	***7bps***

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. Note: Ownership across key non-promoter stakeholders is based on free float market cap and add up to 100. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians. ** Others include other institutional non-promoters, other non-institutional non-promoters and government non-promoters.

Long-term ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe: Overall promoter ownership in Nifty 500 has also seen a steady decline since 2009 until March 2019, albeit at a slower pace than the Nifty 50 Index, entirely led by a sharp dip in Government ownership, while the share of private Indian promoters has significantly increased during this period. Post the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, promoter share has been range-bound in the 49-51% range and has remained below 50% for the previous five consecutive quarters.

Over the past five years, foreign promoter ownership has followed a gradual declining trajectory. Private Indian promoter shareholding, which peaked around December 2021, has also moderated since then. Government promoter ownership, which rose sharply following the LIC listing and the subsequent rally in public sector stocks, has eased in recent quarters, though it has remained in double digits for the seventh consecutive quarter. The 135bps decline in overall promoter ownership in FY25 marks the steepest annual drop since FY13. This was driven primarily by a 103bps reduction in Government promoter holdings, alongside a 32bps decline in private Indian promoter ownership.

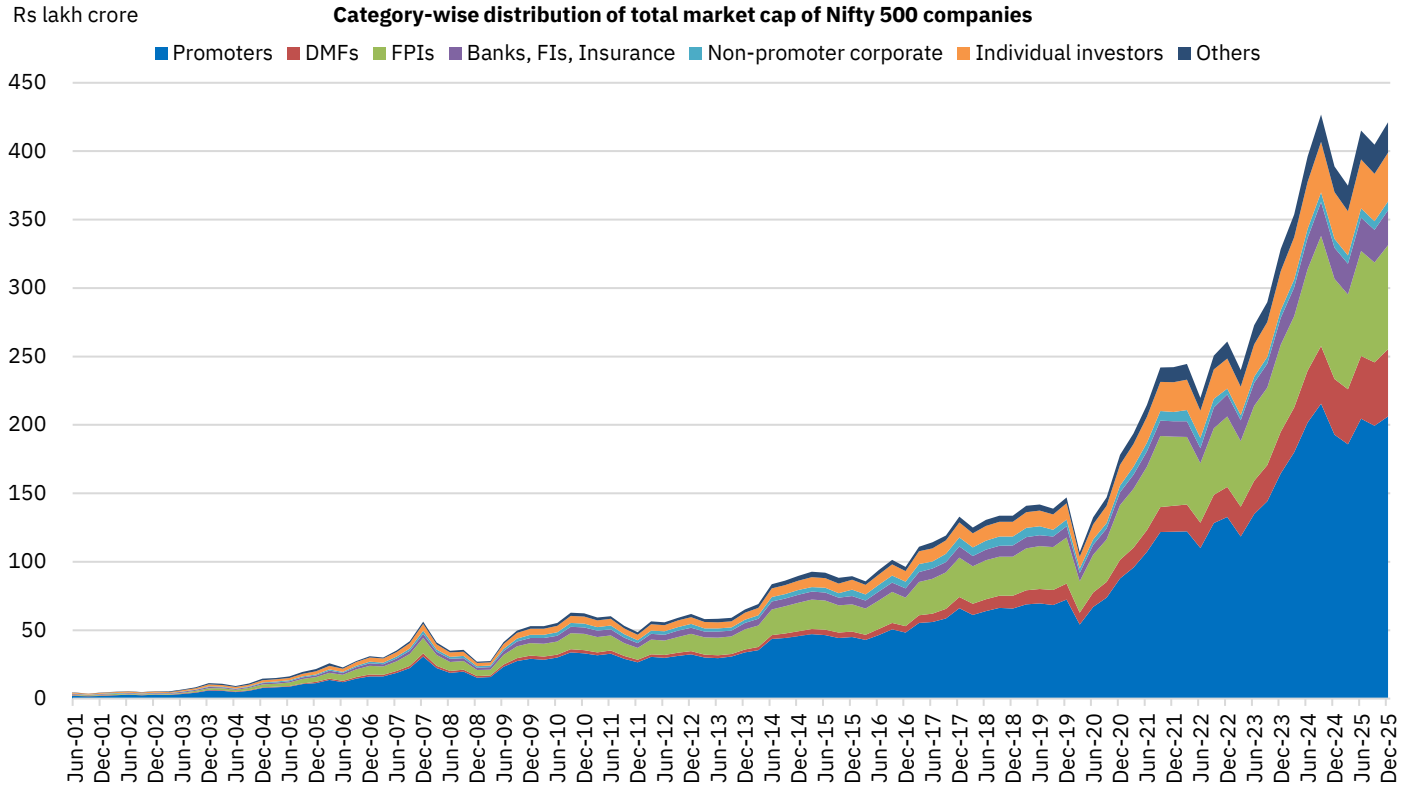
DMF ownership in the Nifty 500 Index saw a gradual increase beginning 2014, barring a temporary decline in the COVID year, to reach the highest level in the last 25 years, aided by strong SIP inflows. FPI ownership in the Nifty 500 universe improved meaningfully post the GFC until 2015 but has since hovered between 21-23% band until 2021, post which there has been a steady decline. Over the last few years, FPI sentiments have been weighed by a slew of unfavorable developments on the global front including recurring COVID variants, followed by the Russia-Ukraine war, sky-rocketing inflation, steep rate hikes by global central banks and China slowdown. Banks, financial institutions, and insurance have been steadily reducing their exposure to Indian equities over the last decade until 2021 only to see a meaningful spike in Sept'22-Mar'23. Since then, the share tapered off and has remained range-bound during the previous two years.

Individual investor ownership in the Nifty 500 Index fell sharply from the north of 16% in 2001 to sub-8% in 2013 and hovered around these levels until December 2019 only to rise steadily until FY22. The share of individual investors has oscillated in a narrow range of 8.5%-8.8% in the last three years.

FPI ownership in Nifty 500 saw a steady rise post the GFC until 2015, hovered in the 21-23% range until 2021 only to drop steadily after that.

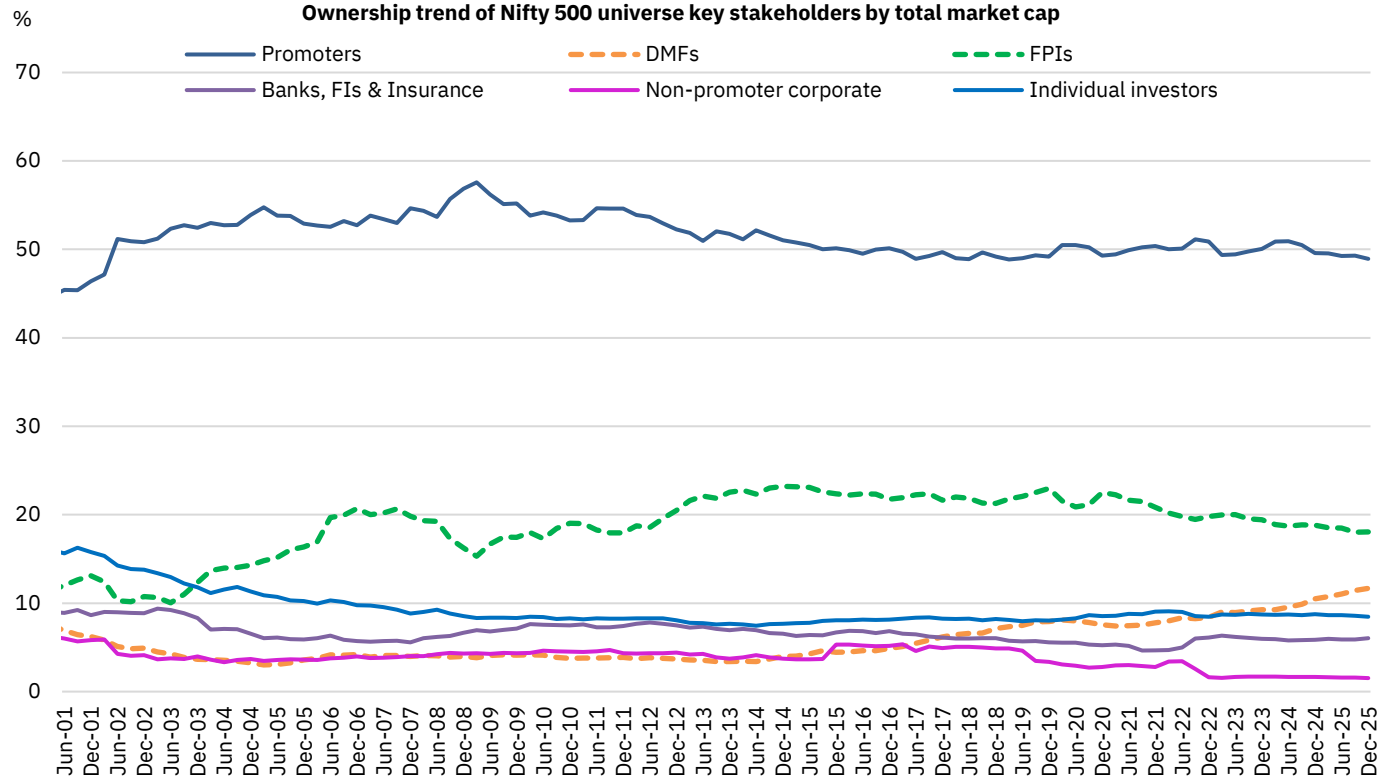
Individual ownership has oscillated in a narrow range of 8.5%-8.8% during the previous three years.

Figure 68: Nifty 500: Long-term trend of market cap distribution across key shareholder categories



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.
Notes: 1. FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.
2. Only includes companies where shareholding data is available as of the end of every quarter.

Figure 69: Nifty 500: Long-term ownership trend across key stakeholders by total market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians

Figure 70: Total promoter ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe by total market cap

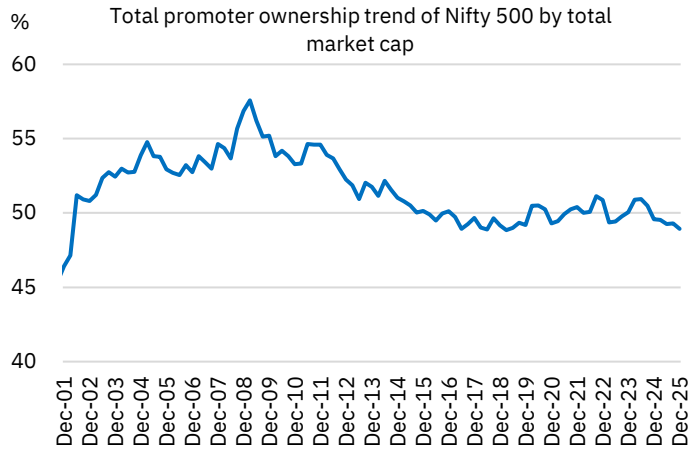
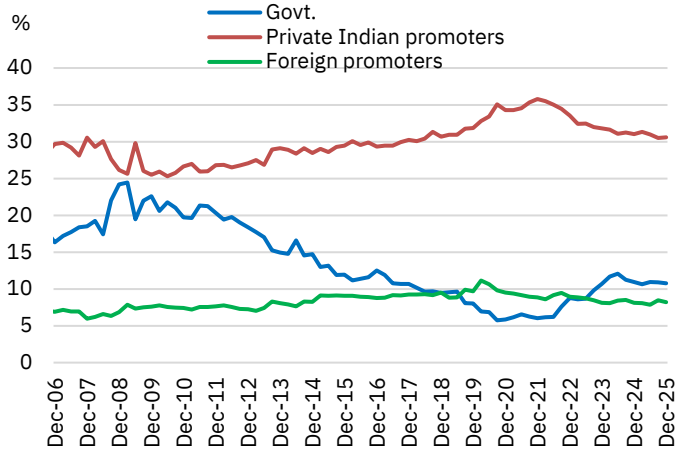


Figure 71: Indian and foreign promoter ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe by total market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 72: DMF ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe by total market cap

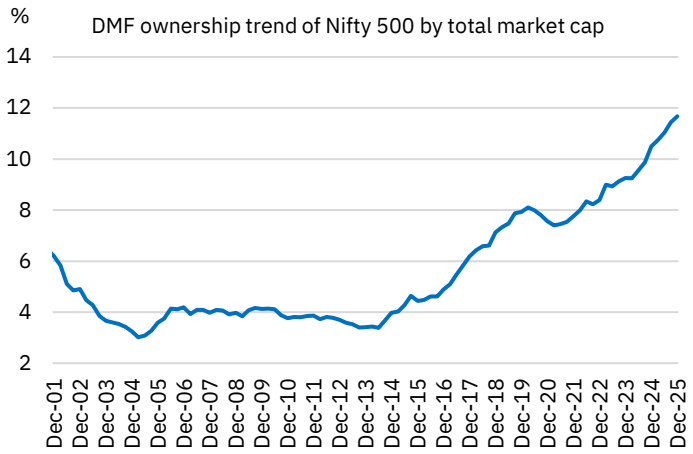
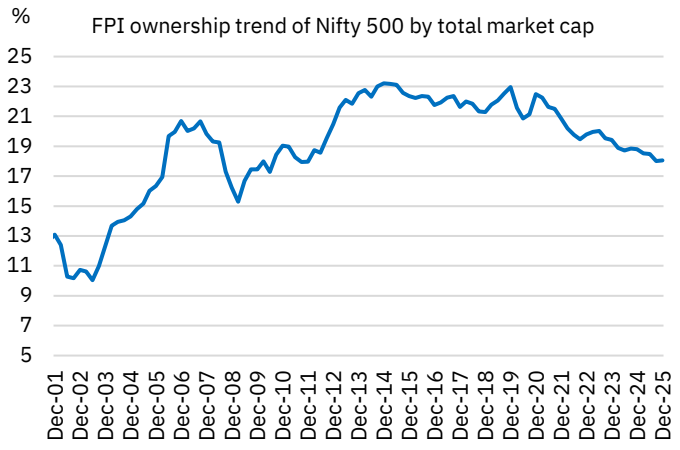


Figure 73: FPI ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe by total market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians

Figure 74: Banks, FIs & Insurance ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe by total market cap

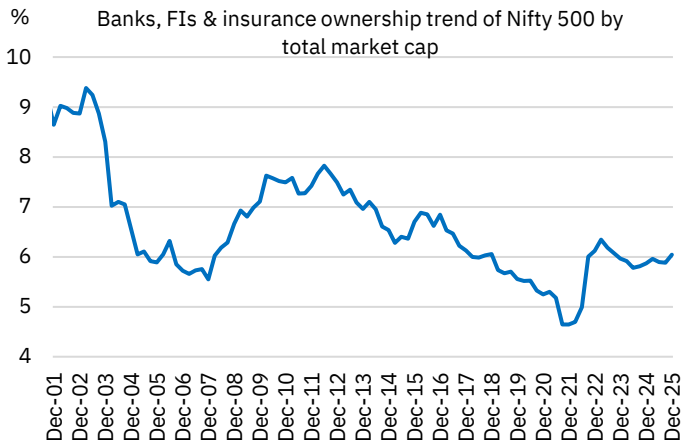
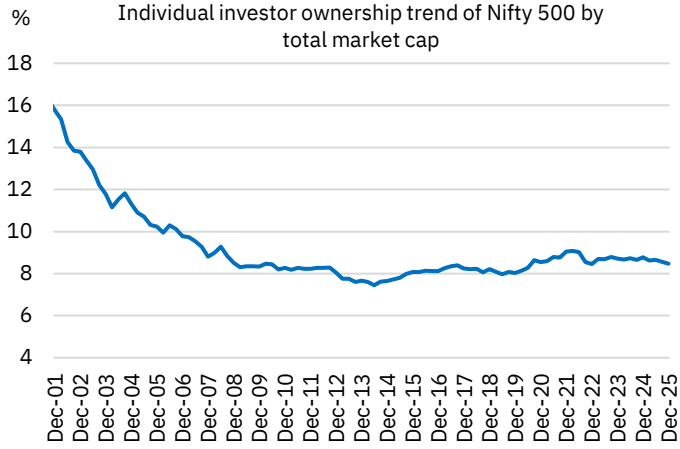


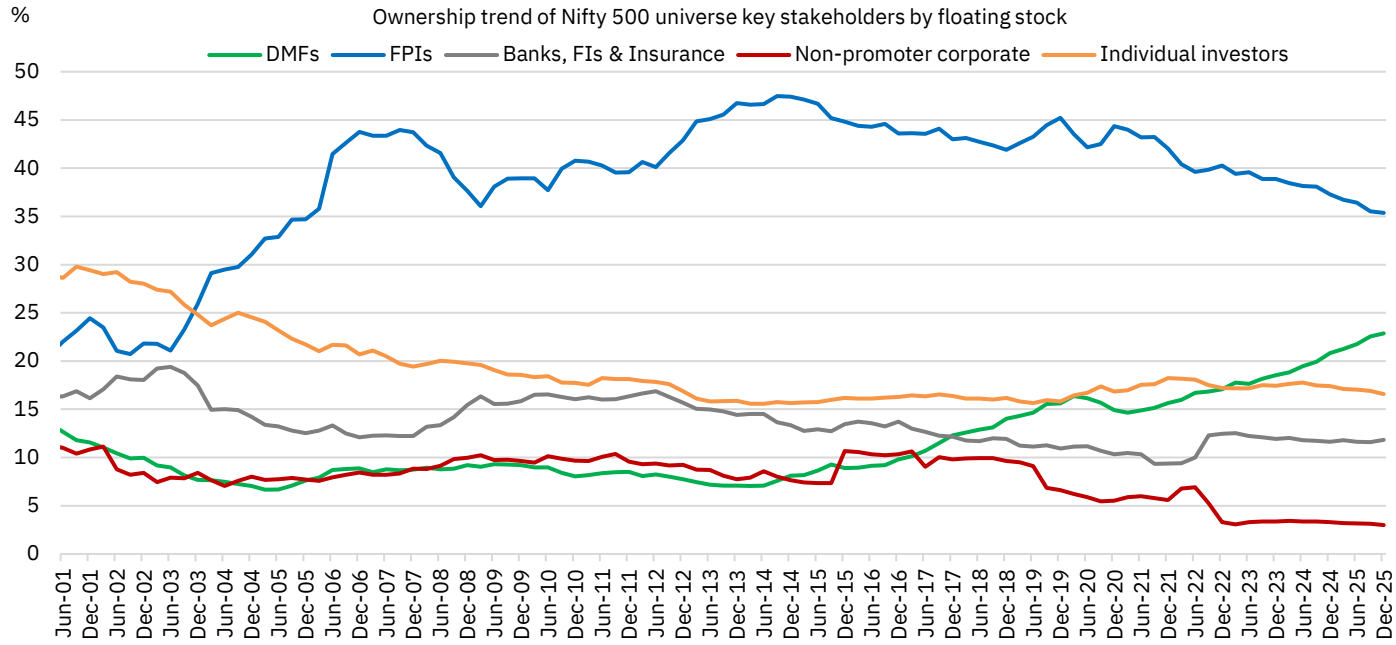
Figure 75: Individual ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe by total market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Our long-term ownership analysis on the floating stock of the Nifty 500 Index also shows that while DMF ownership is currently at the highest level since 2001, the current FPI ownership has declined to 20-year low in December 2025— 12pp lower than the peak of 47.5% observed in the quarter ending September 2014.

Figure 76: Nifty 500: Long-term ownership trend across key stakeholders by free float market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians

Figure 77: DMF ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe by free float market cap

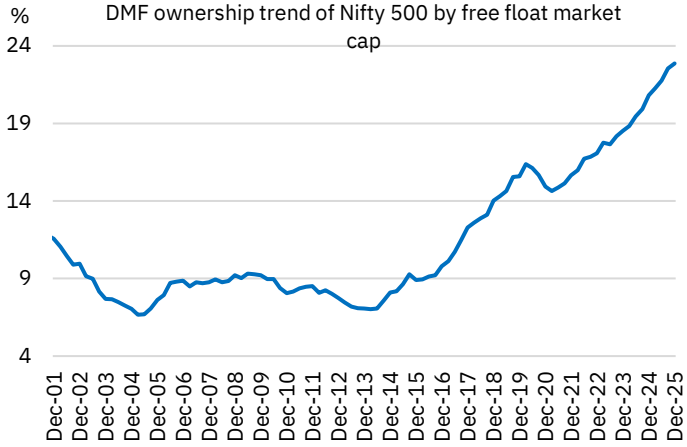
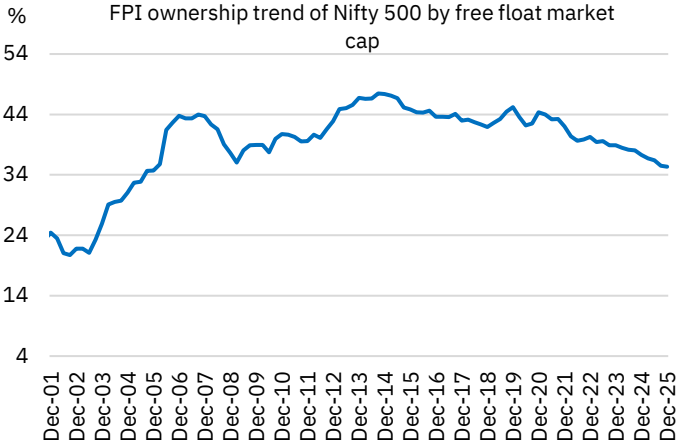


Figure 78: FPI ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe by free float market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians

Figure 79: Banks, FIs & Insurance ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe by free float market cap

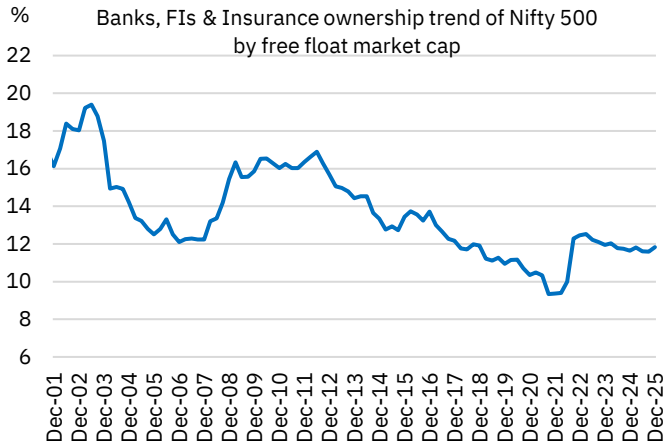
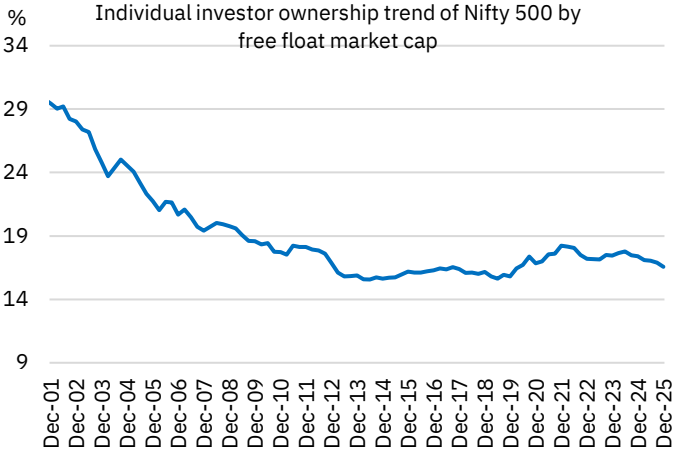


Figure 80: Individual ownership trend of the Nifty 500 universe by free float market cap



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Category-wise market cap share across sectors of the Nifty 500 universe (December 2025): In addition to market-level trends, sectoral ownership patterns reveal meaningful variation across investor categories. Real Estate continues to have the highest promoter share at 63.4%, followed by Utilities at 60.7%—the latter marking a three-year high. Elevated promoter stakes in these sectors imply relatively lower free-float availability.

Communication Services has seen a structural decline in promoter ownership. From average levels above 60% during the 2010s and around 55% in the three years ended December 2022, promoter share has fallen to a record low of 48.6% in December 2025, reflecting equity offloading and rising institutional participation. Healthcare, too, has seen promoter ownership dip below 50% for the second consecutive quarter, after remaining above that threshold since March 2007. Financials (40.8%) and Consumer Discretionary (44.5%) also continue to exhibit comparatively low promoter shareholding. On a YoY basis, the sharpest decline was observed in Communication Services (-3.8 pp), in contrast to Utilities, which saw a 1.8 pp increase.

Government ownership (including both promoter and non-promoter holdings) remains concentrated in Utilities (24.0%), Energy (20.2%), and Financials (19.6%). However, these sectors have witnessed notable YoY declines in Government promoter stakes—approximately 3pp in Utilities, 2.1pp in Energy, and 2.3pp in Financials. In contrast, Government presence remains minimal in Real Estate, Healthcare, Consumer Staples, and Information Technology, each at below 1%.

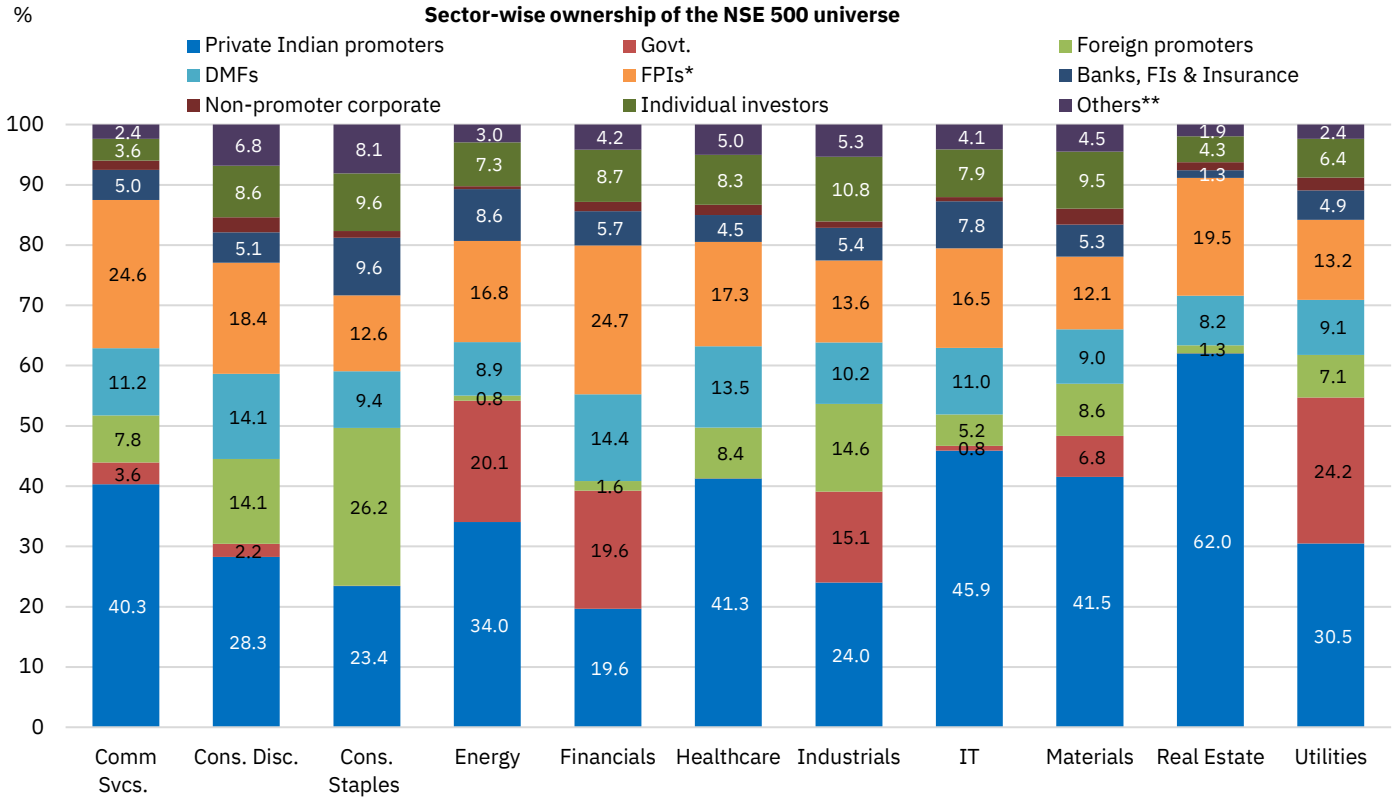
DMF ownership improved YoY across all sectors in the December quarter. On a sequential basis, gains were recorded in all sectors except Energy and Healthcare. Several sectors—Financials (14.4%), Consumer Discretionary (14.1%), Healthcare (13.5%), Communication Services (11.2%), Information Technology (11.0%), Consumer Staples (9.4%), and Materials (9.0%)—are now at record-high DMF ownership levels, underscoring sustained domestic inflows and diversified positioning. Financials remain central to DMF portfolios, supported by stable credit growth, improved asset quality, and profitability. Consumer Discretionary reflects long-term consumption and premiumisation themes. Healthcare and Consumer Staples have attracted allocations as defensive anchors amid macro uncertainty, while Materials has benefited from the domestic capex cycle. In IT, improved valuations and expectations of a gradual recovery in global technology spending have supported incremental flows. Communication Services has also gained traction on the back of pricing discipline and its role in digital infrastructure.

FPI ownership within the Nifty 500 universe remains highest in Financials at 24.7%, followed closely by Communication Services (24.6%, a six-year high) and Real Estate (19.5%). Communication Services saw a notable increase of 78bps QoQ and 2.7 pp YoY, supported by improved earnings and pricing trends. In contrast, FPI exposure to Consumer Discretionary and Healthcare has moderated to near three-year lows of 18.4% and 17.3%, respectively, reflecting softer earnings momentum and relatively elevated valuations. Utilities has witnessed five consecutive quarters of declining FPI ownership, now at a more than 12-year low of 13.2%, consistent with its defensive profile and relatively muted returns.

DMFs' share within the sectoral market capitalization in seven out of the 11 sectors namely Consumer Discretionary, Financials, Healthcare, Communication Services, Information Technology, Industrials and Materials has been the highest since March'01.

FPIs ownership in the Nifty500 universe is the highest in Financials, Communication Services and Real Estate.

Figure 81: Nifty 500: Sector-wise ownership pattern across key stakeholders (December 2025)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. * FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.
**Others include other institutional and non-institutional non-promoter investors.

Sector allocation of the Nifty 500 universe for key stakeholders (December 2025): The table below shows sector-wise allocation across key stakeholder groups in Nifty 500 companies as of December 2025. Private Indian promoters remained most exposed to Financials (16.4%), Materials (14.0%), Information Technology (13.7%) and Consumer Discretionary (10.3%), together accounting for nearly 54% of their Nifty 500 holdings. There has been a notable uptick in the share of private Indian promoters in the IT sector by 60bps in Q3, reversing the fall from a 65-quarter low seen in Q2.

Government ownership — promoter and non-promoter stakes — was largely concentrated in Financials, Energy, Industrials and Utilities, which together accounted for nearly 90% of the total holdings. This concentration was marginally above the 88% share observed in the broader listed universe but lower than 92.6% share in the Nifty 50. Government ownership remained lower than 2% each in five out the 11 sectors with nil exposure to Real Estate, Healthcare and Consumer Staples. Foreign promoter ownership in Consumer Staples (21.8%), Industrials (21.8%), Consumer Discretionary (19.1%) and Materials (10.8%) account for more than 70% of the holdings of these promoters.

DMFs allocated 31.5% of their Nifty 500 portfolio to Financials, followed by Consumer Discretionary (13.4%) and Industrials (10.7%), together accounting for nearly 56% of DMF holdings in the Nifty 500 universe. Similarly, FPI's allocated nearly 56% of their Nifty 500 portfolio to these same sectors viz. Financials, Consumer Discretionary and Industrials, underscoring sustained institutional confidence. Strong fundamentals of the banking sector (high capital adequacy and improved asset quality), a stable recovery in urban consumption and a healthy domestic capex and manufacturing push have contributed to higher confidence and institutional allocation towards these sectors.

That said, the share of FPIs and DMFs in Consumer Discretionary has declined by 1pp and 80bps QoQ respectively, reflecting caution on earnings momentum and slower than expected recovery in urban consumption. While DMFs have redirected their reduced allocation from Consumer Discretionary toward Financials, FPIs have reallocated it primarily to Energy and Communication Services.

Table *15*: Sector allocation of the Nifty 500 universe for key stakeholders (December 2025)

%	Private Indian promoters	Govt	Foreign promoters	Domestic MFs	FPIs*	Banks, FIs, & Insurance	Non-promoter corporate	Individual Investors
Communication Services	5.8	1.4	4.2	4.2	6.0	3.6	4.4	1.9
Consumer Discretionary	10.3	2.2	19.1	13.4	11.3	9.3	17.9	11.3
Consumer Staples	5.2	0.0	21.8	5.5	4.7	10.8	5.0	7.7
Energy	9.0	15.2	0.8	6.2	7.5	11.6	2.6	7.0
Financials	16.4	46.5	5.0	31.5	35.0	24.2	25.1	26.2
Health Care	8.5	0.0	6.5	7.3	6.1	4.7	6.9	6.2
Industrials	9.6	17.1	21.8	10.7	9.2	11.0	8.5	15.5
Information Technology	13.7	0.7	5.8	8.6	8.3	11.7	4.2	8.5
Materials	14.0	6.5	10.8	7.9	6.9	9.1	17.7	11.5
Real Estate	2.9	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.6	0.3	1.2	0.7
Utilities	4.6	10.4	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.8	6.4	3.5
Grand Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.

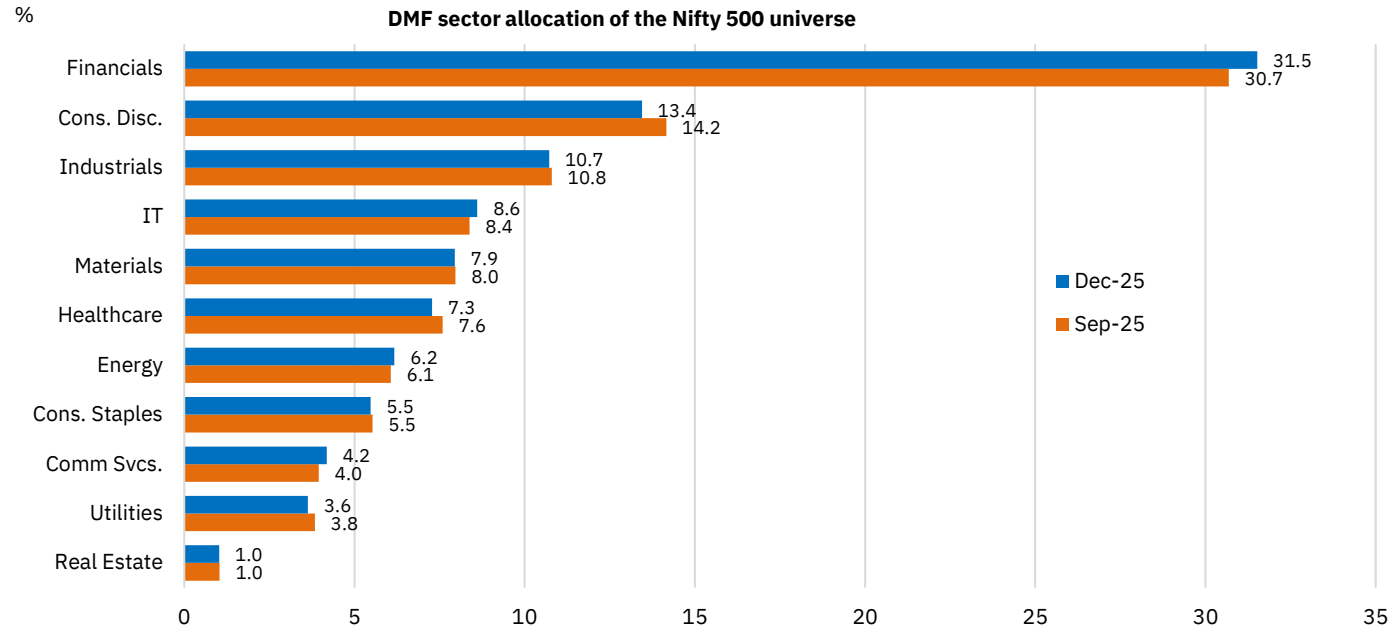
DMFs remained OW in the Consumer Discretionary sector while turned UW on Energy

DMFs retain an OW stance on Consumer durables and turned incrementally negative on commodity-oriented sectors: For the quarter ended December 2025, DMFs retained an OW stance only in Consumer Discretionary for the 17th consecutive quarter. In Healthcare, their positioning shifted from a sustained OW—maintained for 23 consecutive quarters—to a neutral stance, albeit with a positive bias. The continued OW in Consumer Discretionary reflects conviction in India's structural growth drivers, including rising household incomes, urbanisation, and premiumisation trends. In Healthcare, the long-term structural story—anchored in increasing healthcare expenditure, improved access, and export opportunities—continues to support a constructive bias despite the move to neutral positioning.

Energy is now the only sector where DMFs have adopted an underweight (UW) stance, marking the first such shift after five quarters of neutral positioning. The change appears driven by relatively lower earnings visibility, transition risks associated with fossil fuels, and a broader tilt toward domestic capex and consumption themes. Consumer Staples, which had remained underweight since December 2015, has moved to a neutral stance, though with a negative bias. This adjustment reflects slower-than-anticipated recovery in essential consumption and intensifying competition from digital-first platforms.

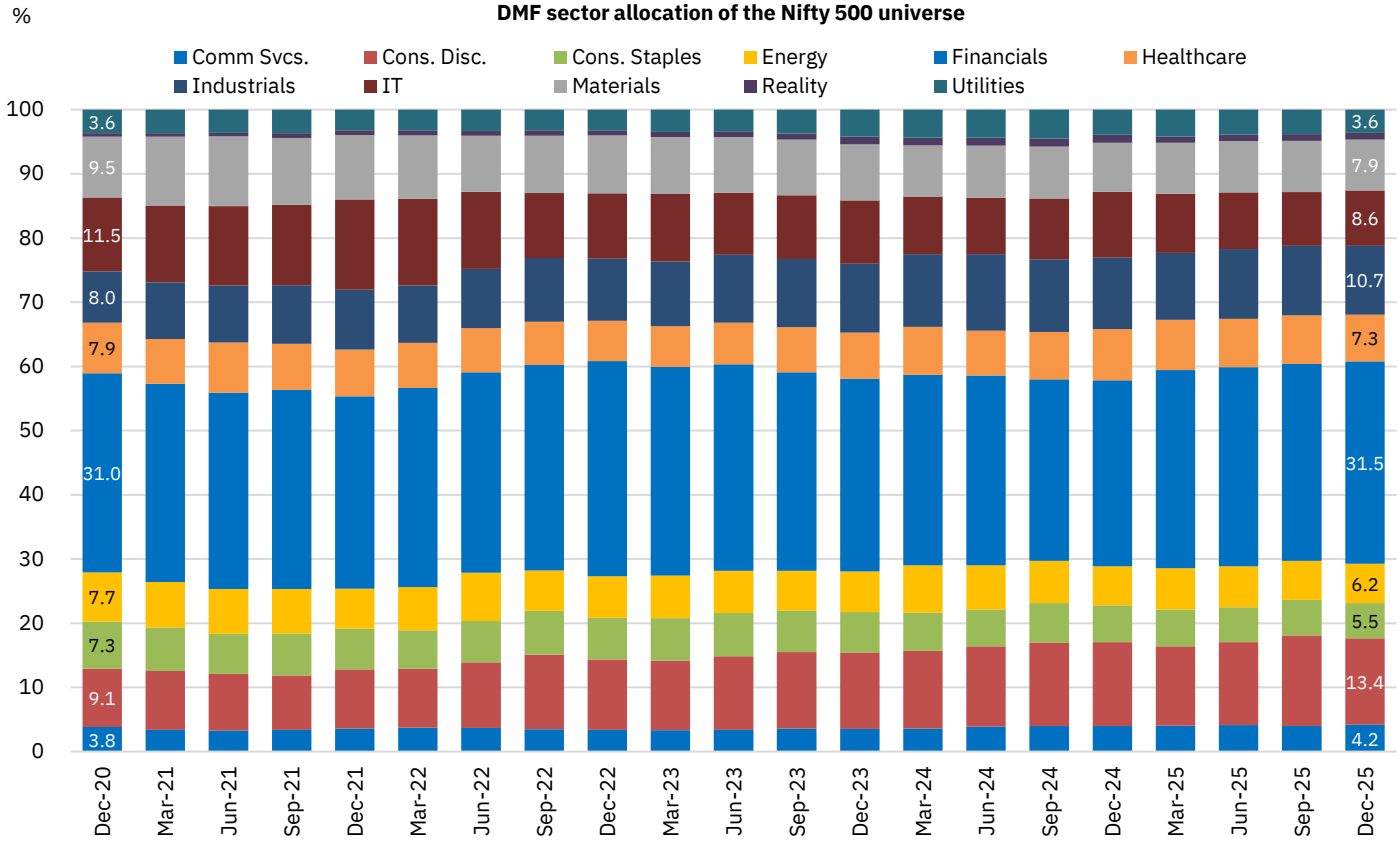
Across most other sectors, DMFs maintained a neutral stance. However, the bias remains positive in Healthcare, Financials, Communication Services, and Utilities, while Information Technology, Materials, and Real Estate continue to carry a negative tilt within overall neutral positioning.

Figure 82: DMF sector allocation of the Nifty 500 universe (December 2025 vs. September 2025)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 83: DMF sector allocation of the Nifty 500 universe over last five years



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 84: DMF sector allocation vs sector weight in Nifty 500 (December 2025)

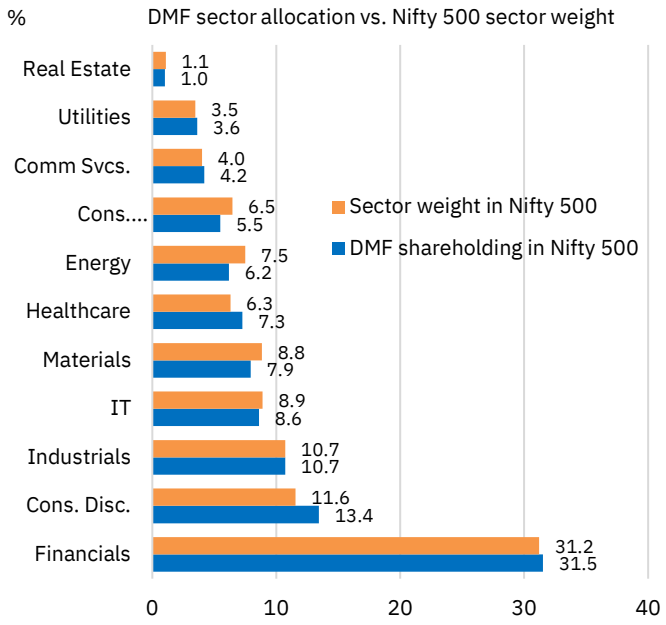
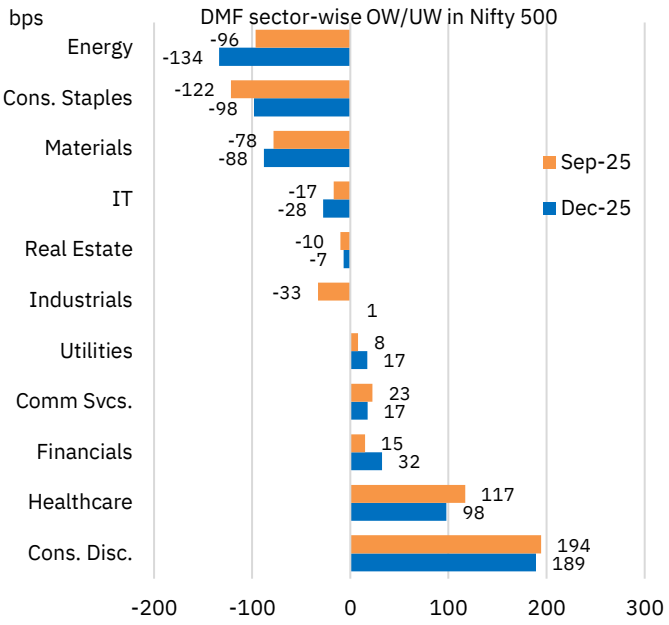
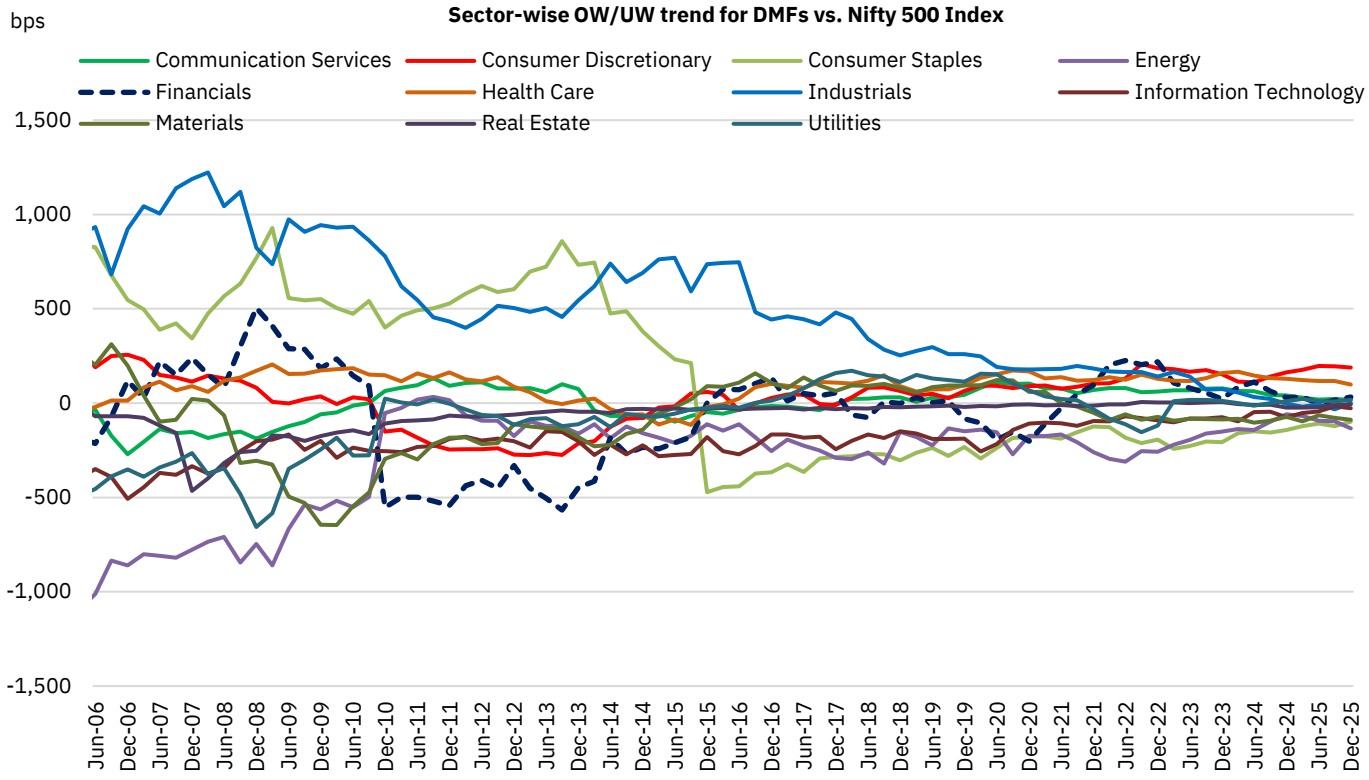


Figure 85: DMF sector-wise OW/UW in Nifty 500 relative to sector weight in the index (Dec vs Sept 2025)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 86: DMF vs Nifty 500—Sector-wise OW/UW trend (bps)

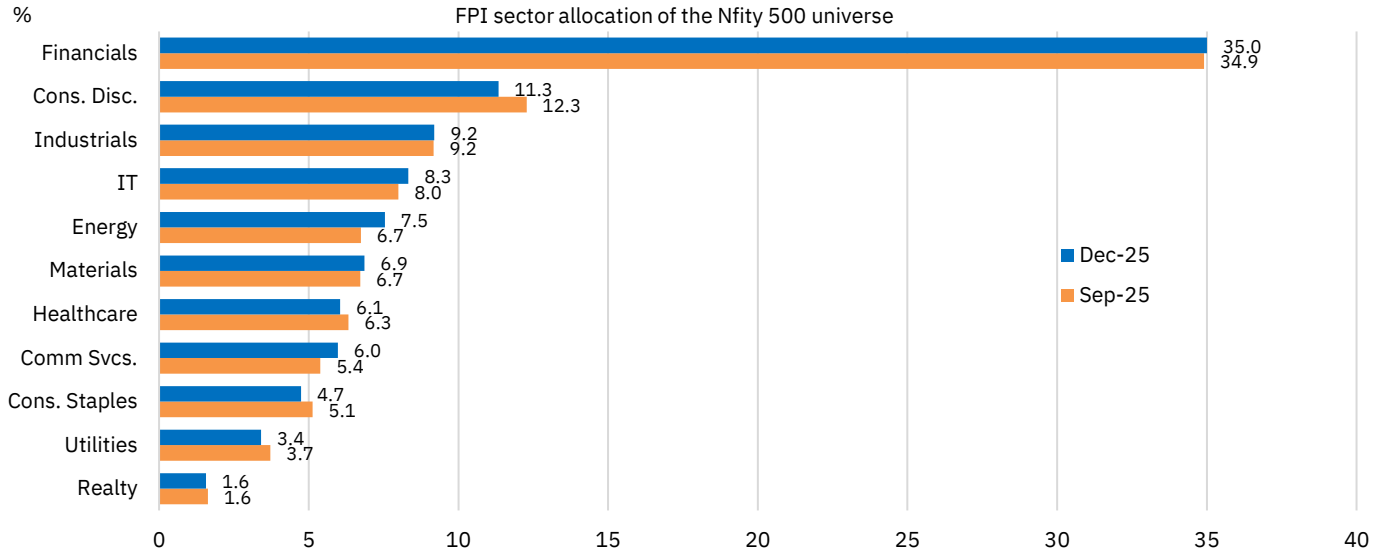


Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

FPIs' continue to remain OW on Financials and Communication Services: In the December quarter, Financials and Communication Services were the only sectors where FPIs retained an OW stance. The continued OW positioning in Financials reflects confidence in the sector's strong capital buffers, healthy profitability, and sustained improvement in asset quality. Communication Services remained overweight for the fourth consecutive quarter, supported by rising data usage, tariff increases, and ongoing digital adoption. In contrast, Consumer Staples, Industrials, and Materials continued to carry an UW stance, indicating a more entrenched negative bias in these sectors. For the remaining sectors—Consumer Discretionary, Energy, Healthcare, Information Technology, Real Estate, and Utilities—FPIs maintained a neutral allocation. Within this neutral positioning, however, the bias shifted modestly, turning incrementally negative on Consumer Discretionary and marginally more constructive on Energy.

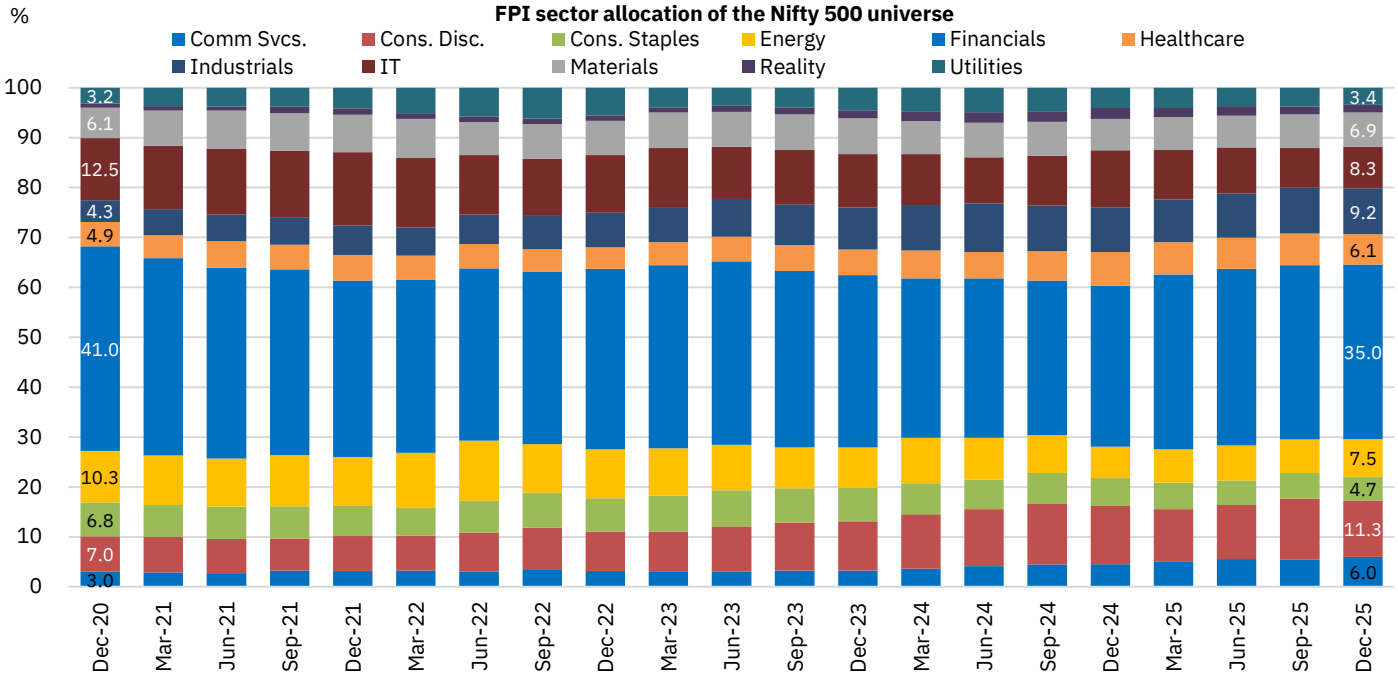
FPIs remained OW on the Financials and Communication Services while retaining an UW stance on Consumer Staples, Industrials and Materials.

Figure 87: FPI sector allocation of the Nifty 500 universe (December 2025 vs. September 2025)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians

Figure 88: FPI sector allocation of the Nifty 500 universe over last five years



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.

Figure 89: FPI sector allocation vs sector weight in Nifty 500 (December 2025)

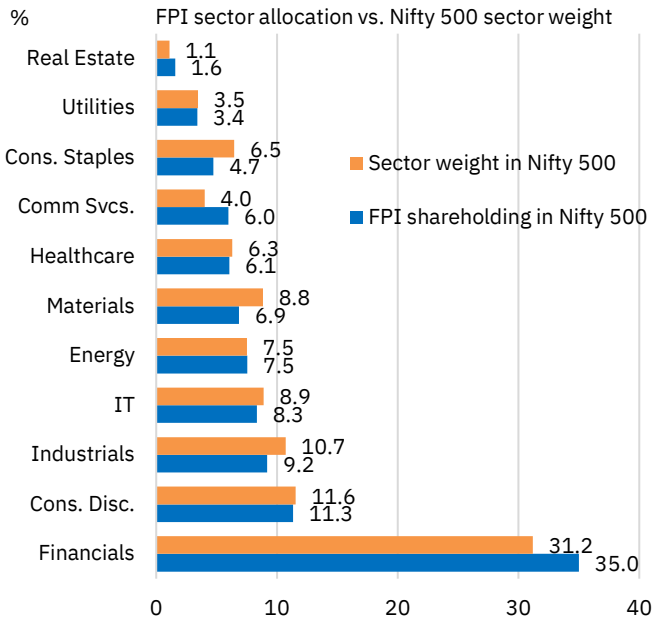
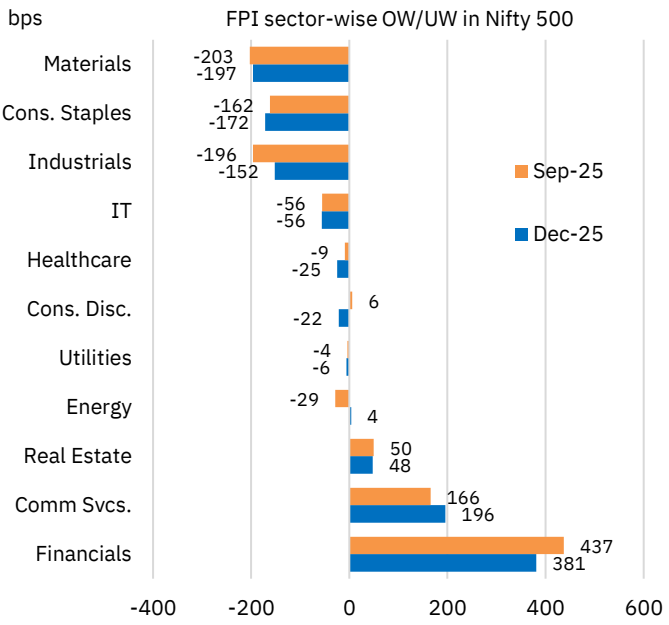
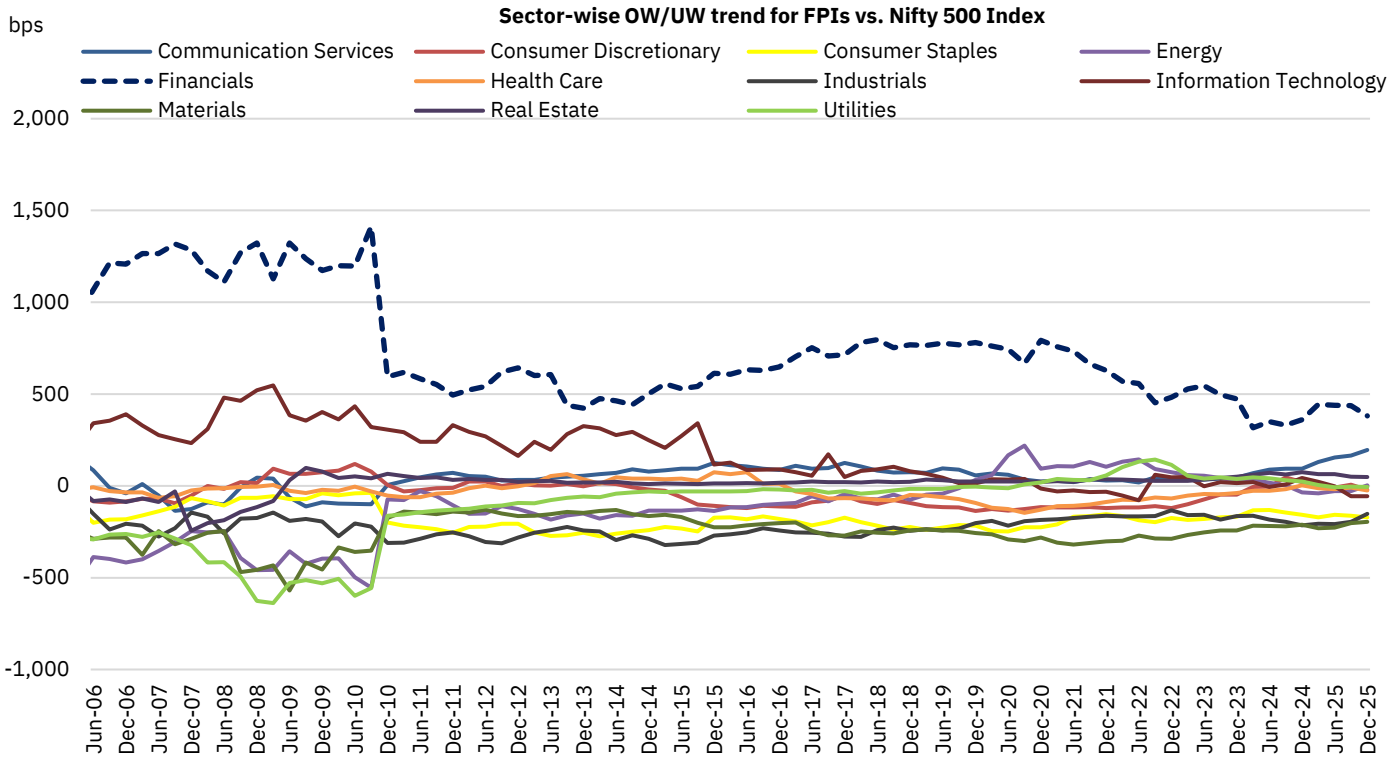


Figure 90: FPI sector-wise OW/UW in Nifty 500 relative to sector weight in the index (Dec vs Sept 2025)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.

Figure 91: FPI vs Nifty 500—Sector-wise OW/UW trend (bps)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.

Ownership concentration analysis

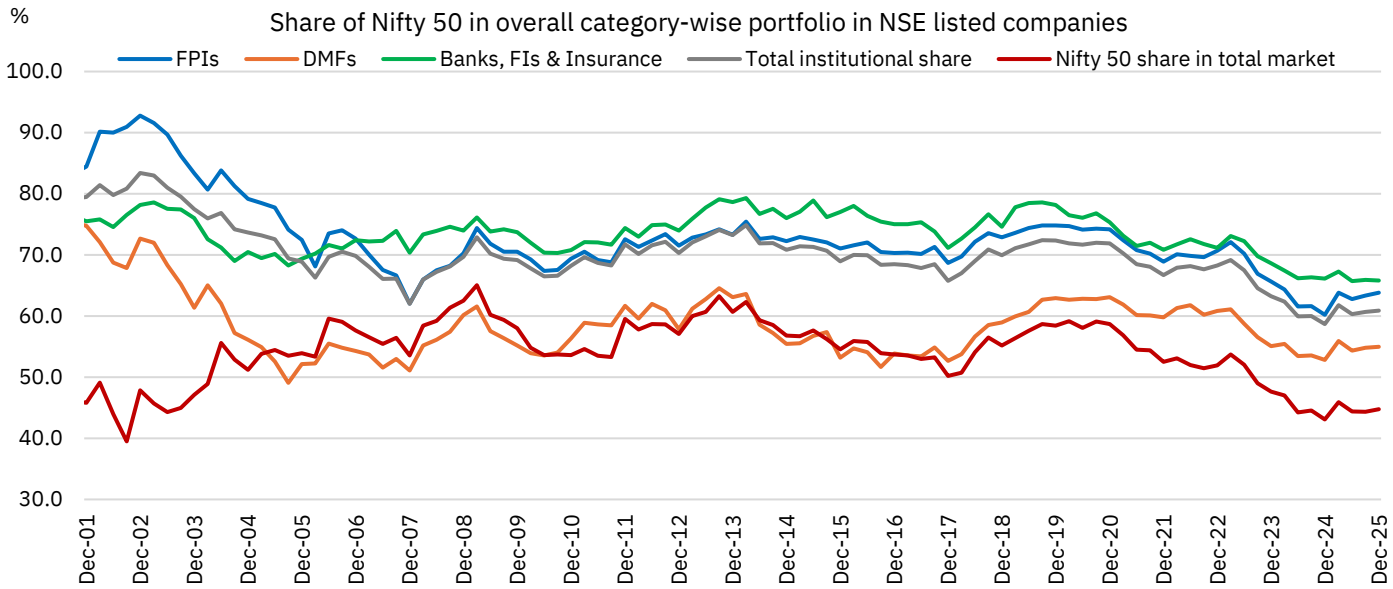
The share of Nifty50 companies in overall institutional investments rose for the second successive quarter by 23bps QoQ to 60.9% in the December quarter.

Institutional investor allocation to Nifty50 increased in December 2025 quarter...: Quarterly data on institutional ownership across market capitalisation segments for December 2025 points to a continued rotation toward large-cap stocks. Institutional portfolios have historically been tilted toward Nifty 50 companies, although this bias weakened in the post-pandemic period and fell to a 24-year low in December 2024. After a brief rebound in March 2025 and a subsequent dip in June, the past two quarters have seen the share of Nifty 50 companies rising in the institutional investors' portfolios, reflecting the impact of their relative outperformance amid heightened market volatility and global trade-related uncertainties.

As of December 2025, Nifty 50 constituents accounted for 60.9% of total institutional ownership in NSE-listed companies, up 23 bps QoQ. This increase was broadly in line with the rise in the Nifty 50's share of overall market capitalisation, suggesting that the shift was driven largely by relative outperformance of large-cap stocks during the quarter as compared to small and micro-cap stocks. Even so, institutional allocation to the Nifty 50 remains 11.5pp below its pre-pandemic peak of 72.4% in December 2019, underscoring the sustained expansion of mid- and small-cap exposure in recent years. Performance differentials help explain this structural shift. Over the three- and five-year periods ending December 31st, 2025, the Nifty 50 delivered annualised returns of 13.0% and 13.3%, respectively. In contrast, the Nifty Midcap 50 generated 25.4% and 24.1%, while the Nifty Smallcap 50 returned 25.6% and 19.5%, highlighting the persistent outperformance of broader market segments over these horizons.

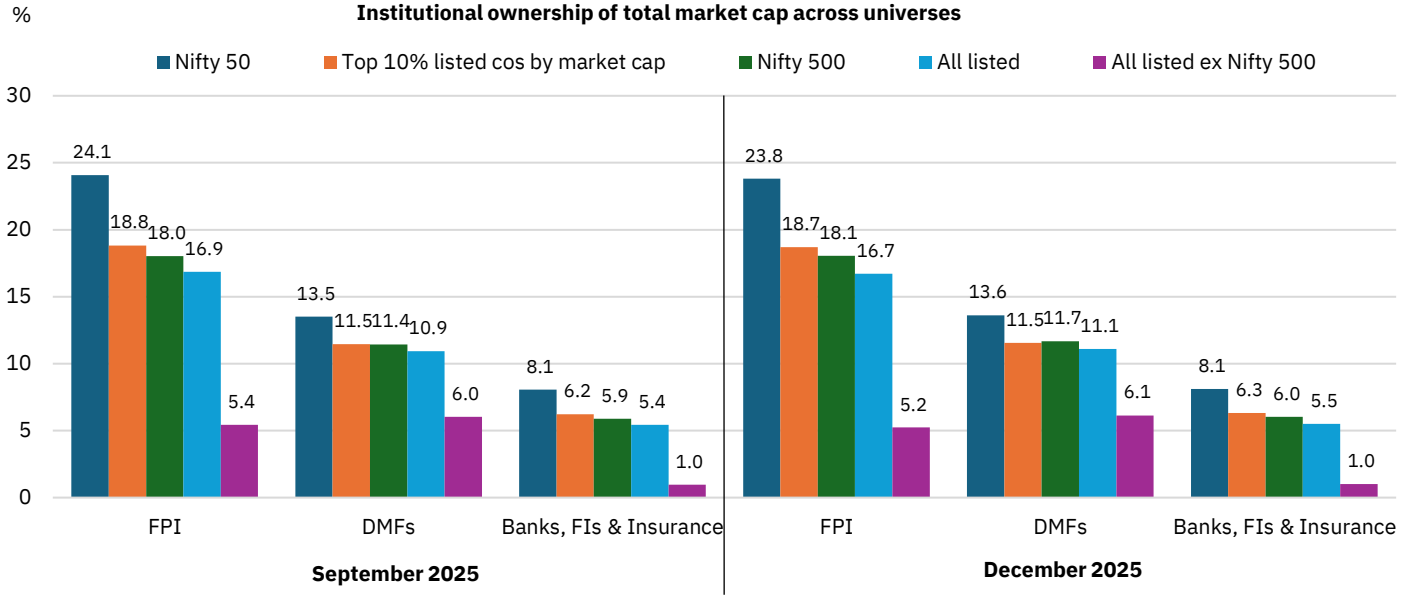
Across investor categories, banks, financial institutions, and insurance companies remained the most concentrated in Nifty 50 stocks, though their allocation edged down 8 bps QoQ to 65.8%. FPIs increased their large-cap exposure by 49bps QoQ to 63.8%, signalling a preference for relatively defensive positioning. DMFs also raised their allocation modestly, up 14bps QoQ to 55.0%, entirely reflecting large-cap outperformance. However, DMF exposure to the Nifty 50 remains about 8pp below its December 2019 peak of 63%, indicating that domestic institutional portfolios continue to retain meaningful diversification beyond the largest stocks.

Figure 92: Trend of category-wise portfolio allocation to Nifty 50 companies



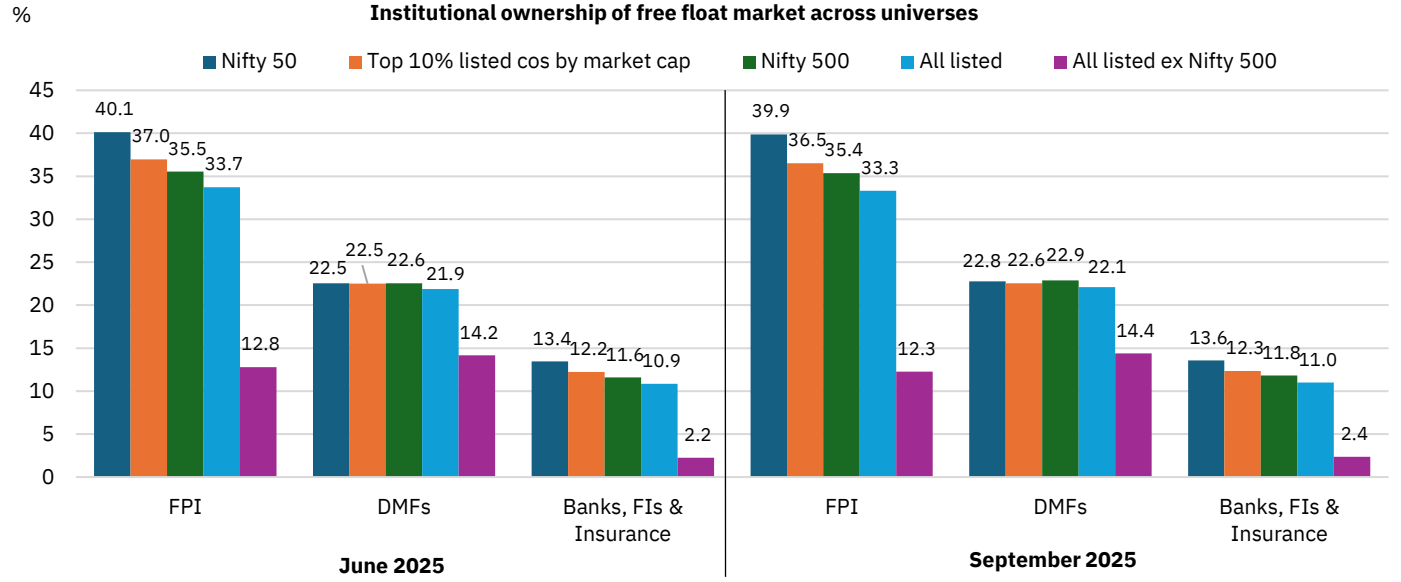
Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.

Figure 93: Institutional share of total market cap (December 2025 vs. September 2025)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.

Figure 94: Institutional ownership of floating stock (December 2025 vs. September 2025)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians.

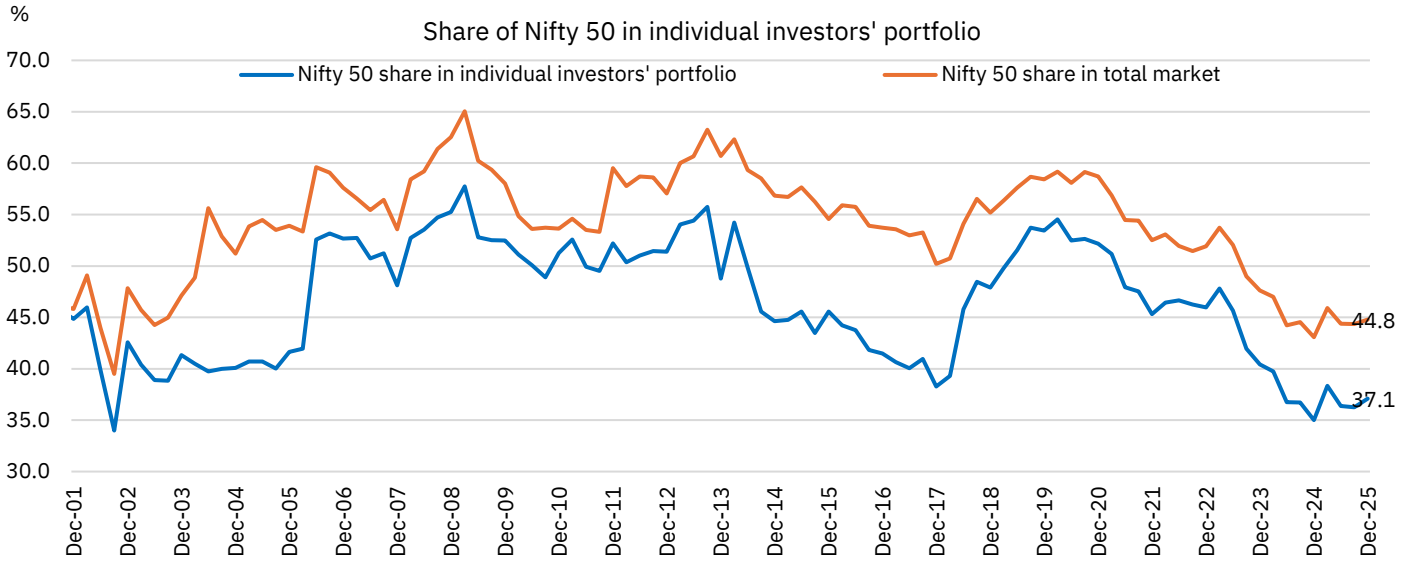
...And so is for individual investors: Individual investors, in line with broader institutional trends, increased their exposure to Nifty 50 companies in the December 2025 quarter. Their allocation rose sharply by 87bps QoQ to 37.1%, exceeding the increase in the Nifty 50's share of overall market capitalisation. This suggests a measured rotation from mid- and small-cap stocks—segments where retail participation has historically been stronger—toward large-caps during the quarter. Even so, their allocation remains below the Nifty 50's 44.8% weight in total market capitalisation.

Over a longer horizon, retail portfolios have meaningfully diversified beyond large-caps. Since March 2020, the Nifty 50's share in individual holdings has declined from 54.5% to an all-time low of 35.0% in December 2024, before recovering modestly in recent quarters. Between March 2020 and December 2025, this translates into a cumulative

decline of 17.4pp in large-cap allocation—steeper than the 14.4pp reduction in the Nifty 50's share of overall market capitalisation over the same period.

This sustained divergence reflects retail investors' preference for mid- and small-cap opportunities amid their strong multi-year outperformance. More broadly, it points to a structural broadening of retail participation beyond the Nifty 50 universe, even as short-term rotations occur in response to changing market conditions.

Figure 95: Trend of Nifty 50 share in individual investors' portfolio



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 96: Individual share of total market cap (December 2025 vs. September 2025)

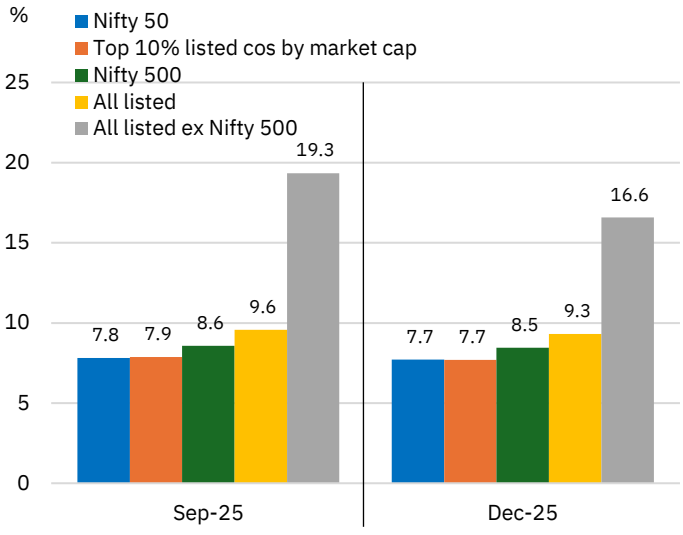
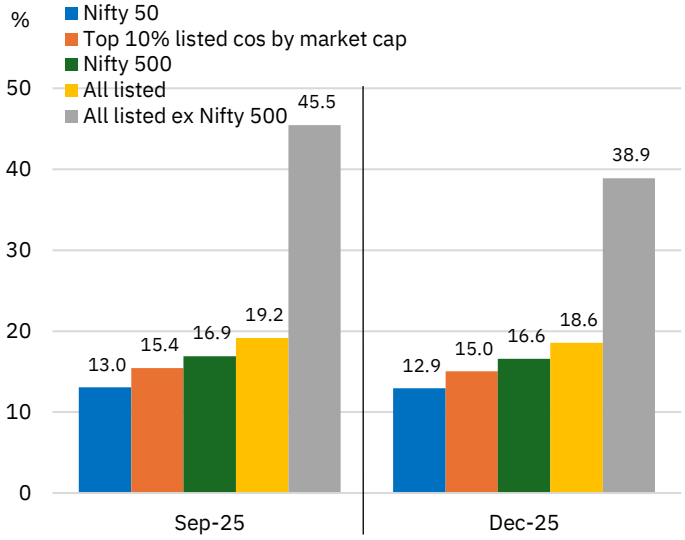


Figure 97: Individual ownership of floating stock (September 2025 vs. June 2025)



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Decile-wise analysis shows a near steady share of top decile stocks in institutional investors' portfolio: Portfolio distribution across market-cap segments in the December 2025 quarter suggests broadly stable positioning across deciles, particularly among institutional investors, following the sharper tilt toward large-caps seen in the previous quarter.

Individual investors increased their exposure to the top decile of NSE-listed companies (approximately the top 240 by market capitalisation) by 27 bps QoQ to a 10-quarter high

of 66.7%. This reinforces the incremental shift toward established large-cap names, also visible in their higher allocation to Nifty 50 constituents. In contrast, exposure to the second decile declined by 64 bps QoQ to a six-quarter low of 14.1%, reflecting the continued underperformance of smaller stocks. At the lower end of the spectrum, the bottom 50% of listed companies accounted for 3.3% of total retail holdings, up 12 bps QoQ, though still about 1 pp below the 17-year high of 4.3% recorded in December 2024. Despite the recent moderation, this share remains more than double the 1.5% level seen in March 2020, indicating that the broader retail expansion into mid- and small-caps over recent years remains largely intact.

DMFs, meanwhile, saw their allocation to the top decile falling by 52bps QoQ to 84.2%, following a cumulative 5.2pp increase over the preceding four quarters. This appears to signal some rebalancing toward mid-, small-, and micro-cap stocks after the recent correction. Supporting this view, the share of the next four deciles (roughly the next 1,000 companies) in DMF portfolios rose by nearly 50bps QoQ, even as their weight in overall market capitalisation declined marginally. That said, over the past five quarters, the rise in DMF exposure to the top decile has outpaced their corresponding market-cap weight by nearly 2pp, suggesting that the broader large-cap bias remains structurally intact.

FPIs, in contrast, marginally increased their top-decile allocation by 13 bps QoQ to an 11-quarter high of 90.4%. Exposure to the second decile declined by 27 bps to a three-year low of 6.4%, consistent with relative weakness in small-cap stocks during the quarter. Banks, financial institutions, and insurance companies maintained an even stronger large-cap orientation, with 91.4% of their portfolios invested in the top decile—unchanged QoQ and the highest in five years—underscoring their continued preference for market leaders amid elevated global and domestic uncertainties.

Table 16: Distribution of total value held by individual investors across market capitalization deciles

Rs lakh cr	FY23				FY24				FY25				FY26		
	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
1	16.1	16.7	17.7	16.5	18.4	20.1	22.6	24.1	27.2	29.0	27.0	25.6	28.4	28.4	29.3
2	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.6	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.9	6.4	6.3	5.6	6.7	6.3	6.2
3	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.7
4	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0
5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**22.9**	**24.7**	**25.6**	**23.8**	**27.4**	**30.5**	**34.7**	**36.4**	**41.6**	**45.0**	**42.8**	**38.9**	**43.9**	**42.7**	**43.9**

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Table 17: Market cap decile-wise share of individuals' portfolio in NSE listed companies

	FY23				FY24				FY25				FY26		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1	70.0	67.8	69.3	69.4	67.3	65.7	65.1	66.3	65.2	64.5	63.2	65.9	64.8	66.5	66.7
2	13.3	13.3	13.0	12.5	13.0	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.7	14.4	15.3	14.7	14.1
3	6.9	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	8.4
4	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.6
5	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9
6	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6
7	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 98: Share of the top decile companies by market cap in individuals' portfolio and overall listed universe

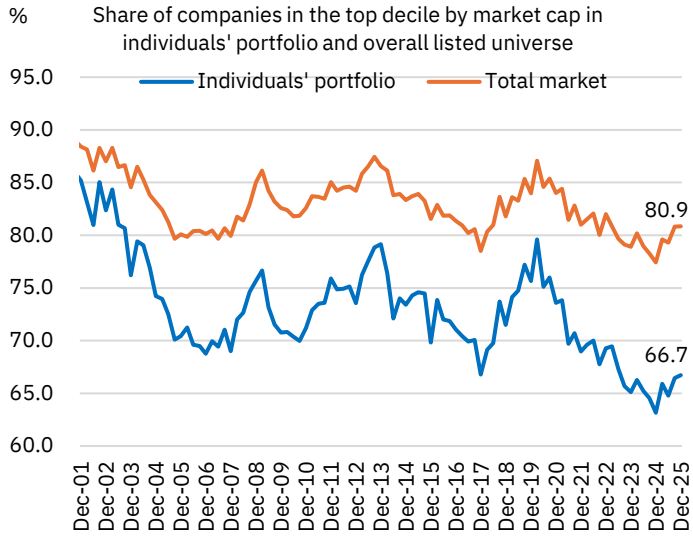
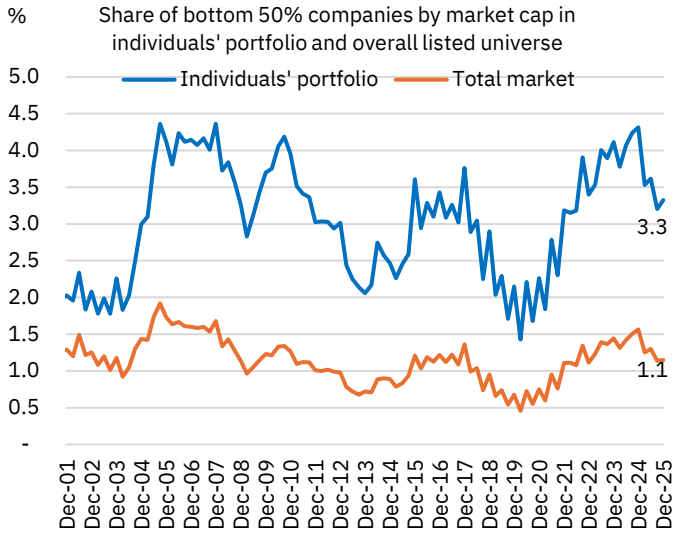


Figure 99: Share of bottom 50% companies by market cap in individuals' portfolio and overall listed universe



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. Note: Deciles are created based on market capitalisation at the end of each quarter.

Table 18: Distribution of total value held by DMFs across market capitalization deciles

Rs lakh cr	FY23				FY24				FY25				FY26		
	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
1	15.8	17.0	18.7	18.1	20.0	22.0	25.4	27.5	31.6	35.3	34.9	35.0	40.0	41.3	43.9
2	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.5	5.5	6.0	5.4	4.7	5.6	5.1	5.5
3	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9
4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**19.1**	**21.3**	**22.6**	**22.2**	**25.2**	**27.5**	**31.7**	**34.2**	**39.8**	**44.4**	**43.4**	**42.4**	**48.4**	**48.8**	**52.2**

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Table 19: Market cap decile-wise share of DMFs' portfolio in NSE listed companies

	FY23				FY24				FY25				FY26		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1	82.7	80.0	83.0	81.5	79.5	79.8	80.0	80.6	79.5	79.5	80.4	82.6	82.5	84.7	84.2
2	12.0	13.4	11.6	12.7	13.8	13.6	13.3	13.2	13.8	13.5	12.4	11.2	11.5	10.4	10.6
3	3.6	4.2	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.6
4	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2
5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 100: Share of the top decile cos. by market cap in DMFs' portfolio and overall listed universe

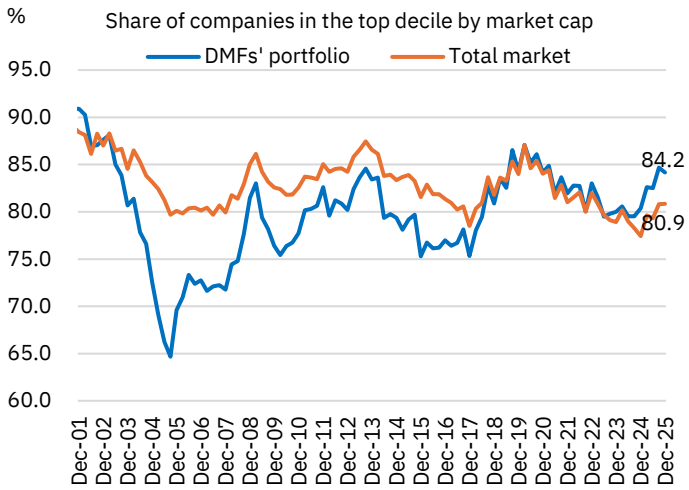
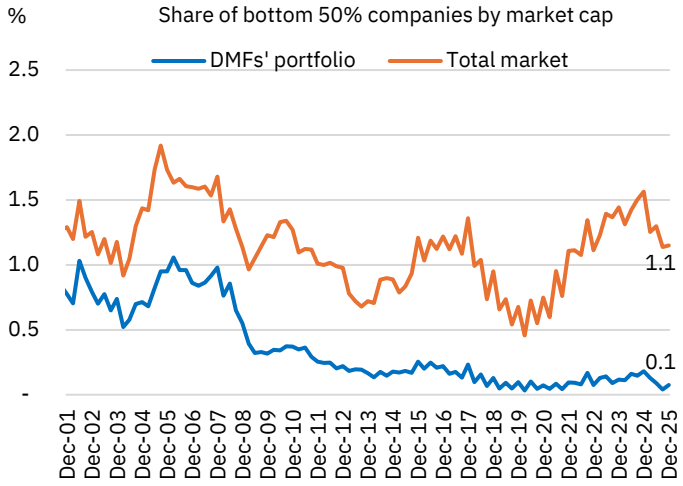


Figure 101: Share of bottom 50% cos. by market cap in DMFs' portfolio and overall listed universe



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. Note: Deciles are created based on market capitalisation at the end of each quarter.

Table 20: Distribution of total value held by FPIs across market capitalization deciles

Rs lakh cr	FY23				FY24				FY25				FY26		
	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
1	40.3	44.7	48.1	43.9	49.8	51.9	58.6	61.0	67.3	73.1	66.8	63.7	70.5	67.9	71.1
2	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.9	5.9	6.3	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.0	5.0
3	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.7
4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**44.3**	**49.8**	**52.6**	**48.6**	**55.5**	**58.0**	**65.5**	**68.3**	**76.0**	**82.7**	**75.8**	**71.5**	**79.2**	**75.2**	**78.7**

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Table 21: Market cap decile-wise share of FPIs' portfolio in NSE listed companies

	FY23				FY24				FY25				FY26		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1	91.0	89.7	91.3	90.4	89.8	89.5	89.5	89.3	88.4	88.3	88.1	89.1	89.1	90.3	90.4
2	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.5	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.4
3	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2
4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6
5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 102: Share of the top decile cos. by market cap in FPIs' portfolio and overall listed universe

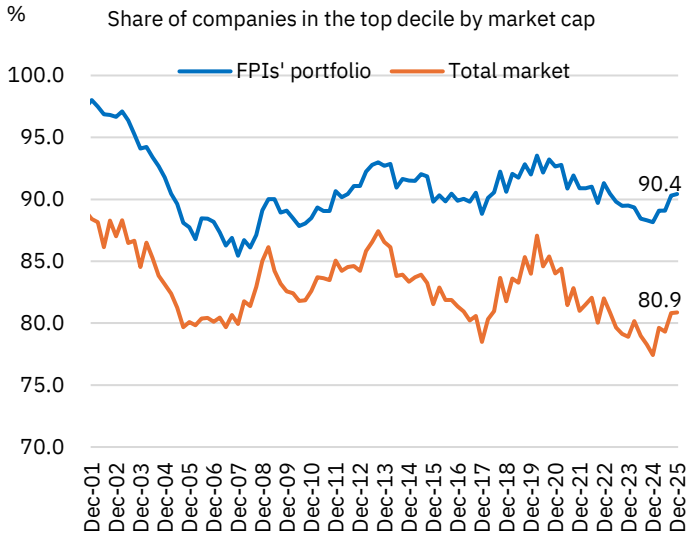
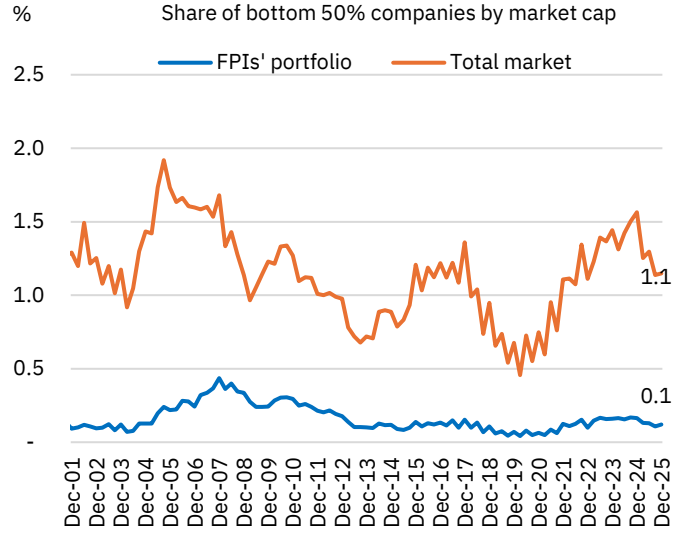


Figure 103: Share of bottom 50% cos. by market cap in FPIs' portfolio and overall listed universe



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. Note: Deciles are created based on market capitalisation at the end of each quarter.

Table 22: Market capitalization of NSE listed companies distributed across deciles

Rs lakh cr	FY23				FY24				FY25				FY26		
	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
1	197.3	214.0	228.7	205.5	232.3	249.1	283.7	306.4	341.6	366.6	338.1	325.5	362.6	360.5	380.6
2	24.5	29.3	28.0	26.9	32.1	35.0	40.3	40.7	48.6	54.1	51.9	45.4	51.0	47.0	48.9
3	9.3	11.4	10.8	10.6	12.8	14.8	17.1	17.2	20.5	22.9	22.3	18.8	21.6	19.7	20.7
4	4.4	5.8	5.3	5.2	6.7	7.4	8.6	8.3	10.3	11.5	11.5	9.3	10.4	9.2	9.9
5	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.7	4.1	4.7	4.5	5.4	6.1	6.0	4.8	5.6	4.7	5.2
6	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.8
7	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5
8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
10	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	**240.5**	**267.4**	**278.9**	**254.2**	**291.6**	**314.8**	**359.5**	**382.1**	**432.5**	**468.3**	**436.6**	**408.9**	**457.2**	**446.1**	**470.7**

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Table 23: Market cap decile-wise share in total market capitalization of NSE listed companies

	FY23				FY24				FY25				FY26		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1	82.1	80.0	82.0	80.9	79.7	79.1	78.9	80.2	79.0	78.3	77.4	79.6	79.3	80.8	80.9
2	10.2	11.0	10.1	10.6	11.0	11.1	11.2	10.6	11.2	11.6	11.9	11.1	11.2	10.5	10.4
3	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.4
4	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1
5	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

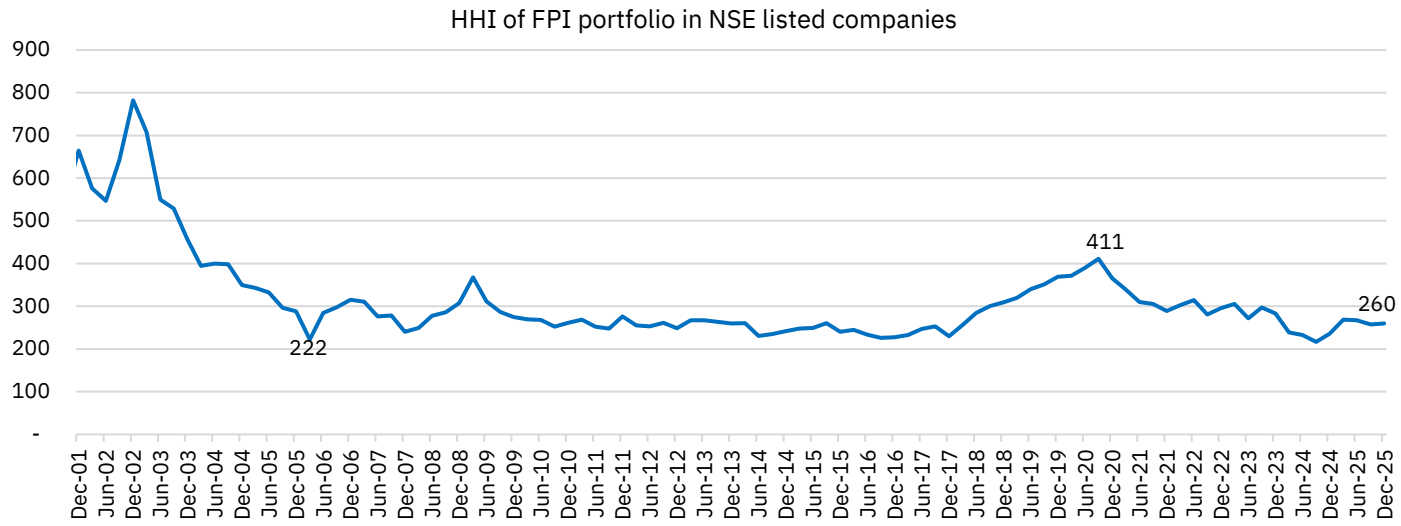
HHI levels remained broadly stable in the December fell further in the September quarter, reflecting widening exposure to mid-tier large caps: The Herfindahl–Hirschman Index (HHI)—a key gauge of portfolio concentration—has largely remained within the 200–400 band across investor groups over the past two decades, comfortably below the 1,500 level that signals elevated concentration. This reflects a structurally diversified ownership pattern across market participants. Following a brief post-pandemic rise, when investors temporarily favoured safer and more liquid names, concentration levels have since trended lower, punctuated only by minor quarterly upticks.

For overall institutional holdings in NSE-listed companies, the HHI inched up marginally to 188 in December 2025 quarter, but is still much lower than the post-pandemic peak of 320 in September 2020, indicating a gradual broadening of exposure toward mid-cap stocks beyond the top benchmark stocks over the last few years.

Among institutional categories, DMFs saw their HHI remain stable at 146, well below the post-pandemic high of 189 in December 2020, pointing to greater portfolio dispersion. FPIs continued to display the highest concentration among institutional groups, with an HHI of 260—marginally higher on a sequential basis but still reflecting a relatively narrower focus compared with domestic institutions. Even so, the index remains far below the post-pandemic peak of 411 recorded in September 2020, underscoring a meaningful broadening of foreign portfolios. Notably, FPIs now hold positions in 2,010 listed companies, up from roughly 1,300 over four years earlier—a sharp expansion after a decade of stagnation. Banks, financial institutions, and insurers registered a stable HHI at near 20-year low of 203.

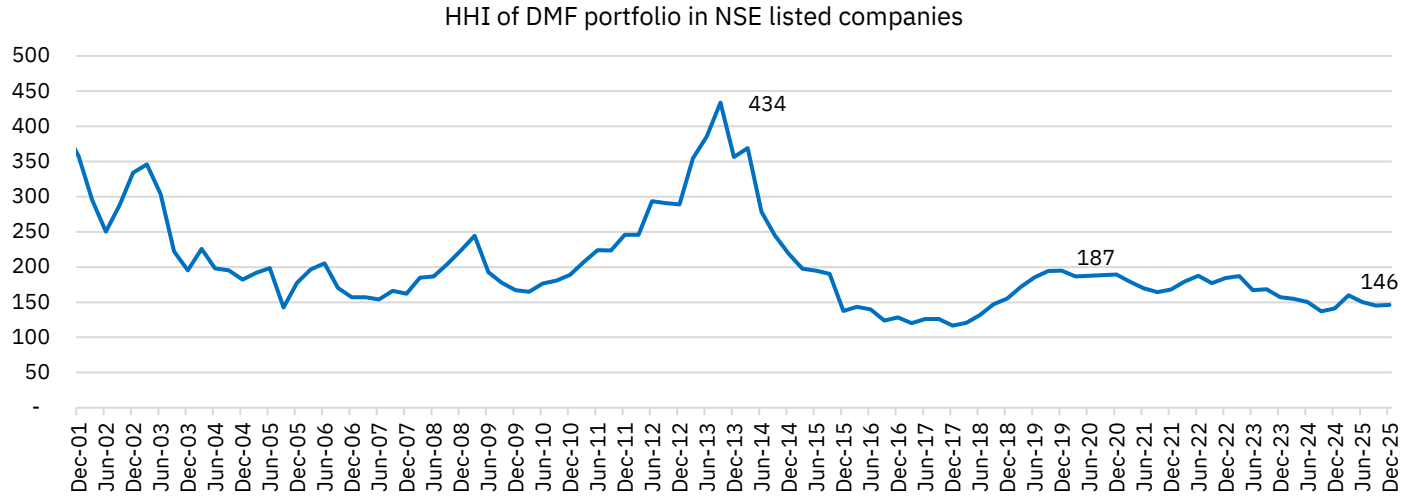
As expected, individual investors continue to exhibit the lowest HHI among all investor segments, consistent with their larger exposure to mid-, small-, and micro-cap stocks—affirming the inherently diversified character of retail portfolios.

Figure 104: HHI of FPI portfolio in NSE listed companies



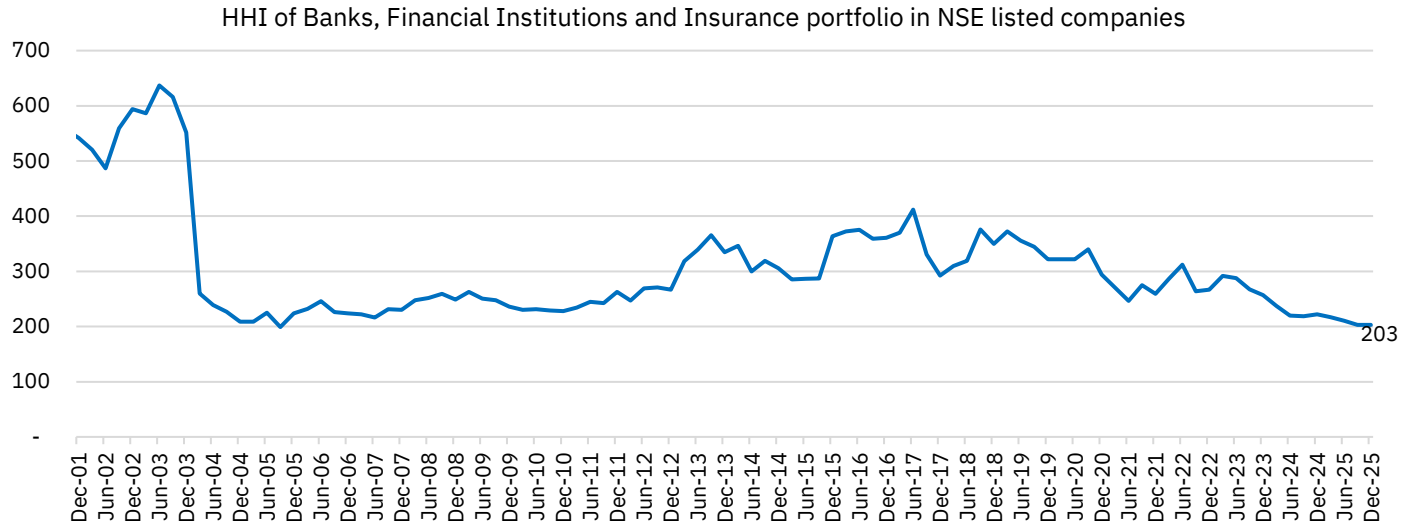
Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 105: HHI of DMF portfolio in NSE listed companies



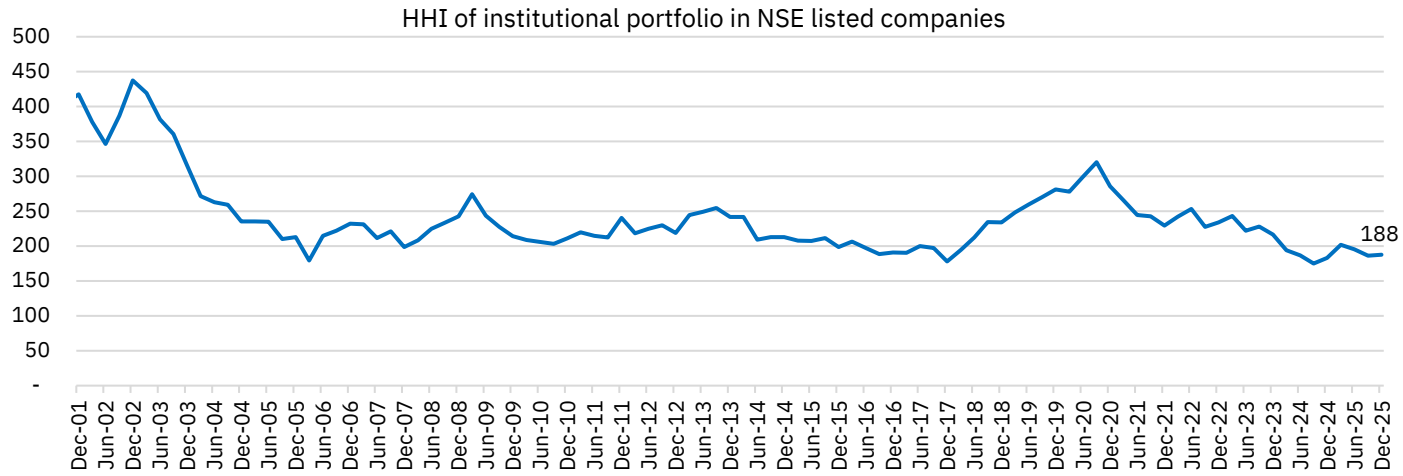
Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 106: HHI of Banks, Financial Institutions & Insurance portfolio in NSE listed companies



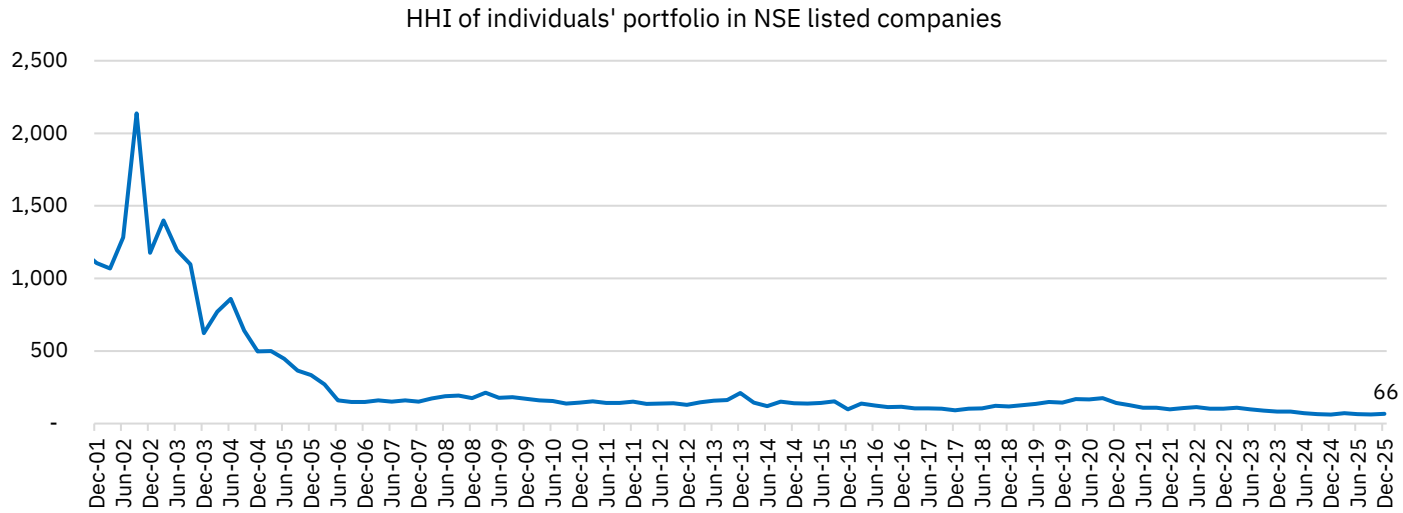
Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 107: HHI of institutional investors' portfolio in NSE listed companies



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Figure 108: HHI of individuals' portfolio in NSE listed companies



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Sector-wise HHI differs meaningfully: While overall HHI readings suggest that investor portfolios are reasonably diversified at an aggregate level, sector-wise patterns reveal meaningful differences in concentration. Among individual investors, concentration remains relatively low across most sectors, with HHI values staying below the 1,500 mark. The notable exception is Energy, where holdings remain more clustered, although concentration in this segment has moderated over the past five years.

In contrast, FPIs and DMFs exhibit significantly higher concentration in Energy and Communication Services, where HHI levels exceed 4,000. This reflects the structure of these sectors, which are dominated by a limited number of large, investable companies, naturally leading to greater weight in a few names. Banks, financial institutions, and insurance companies also show elevated concentration in Consumer Staples, aligned with their preference for large, stable, and defensive franchises.

Importantly, outside Energy and Communication Services, concentration levels have generally declined over time across investor categories. This gradual easing in HHI indicates a broadening of participation and improved diversification across India's listed universe.

Table 24: Sector-wise HHI of FPI portfolio in NSE listed companies

Sector	Dec-05	Dec-10	Dec-15	Dec-20	Dec-25
Comm. Svcs.	5,597	3,238	1,565	2,361	6,543
Cons. Disc.	1,081	1,414	940	795	694
Cons. Staples	2,316	1,419	1,617	1,395	899
Energy	3,846	3,781	3,182	7,833	5,787
Financials	1,370	1,213	1,343	1,366	1,442
Health Care	757	1,079	1,306	586	598
Industrials	1,023	866	653	818	507
IT	2,836	4,299	2,436	2,511	1,875
Materials	731	720	562	775	439
Real Estate	6,328	1,650	1,216	1,823	1,412
Utilities	2,652	1,165	1,701	1,563	1,264
Total	**288**	**261**	**240**	**365**	**260**

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Table 25: Sector-wise of DMF portfolio in NSE listed companies

Sector	Dec-05	Dec-10	Dec-15	Dec-20	Dec-25
Comm. Services	2,241	2,412	1,165	5,707	5,059
Cons. Disc.	476	465	556	439	409
Cons. Staples	4,610	4,687	1,384	1,252	1,171
Energy	2,375	1,744	1,868	4,027	4,475
Financials	1,052	917	900	1,068	935
Health Care	554	698	818	685	416
Industrials	753	1,293	955	697	549
IT	1,182	2,482	1,962	2,633	1,363
Materials	350	364	311	349	398
Real Estate	3,456	833	1,289	1,540	1,089
Utilities	1,609	1,225	1,505	1,901	1,658
Total	**178**	**189**	**137**	**189**	**146**

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Table 26: Sector-wise HHI of Individuals' portfolio in NSE listed companies

Sector	Dec-05	Dec-10	Dec-15	Dec-20	Dec-25
Comm. Services	8,214	1,025	479	1,050	1,173
Cons. Disc.	328	485	353	394	270
Cons. Staples	1,716	1,401	1,302	1,359	857
Energy	3,617	4,358	3,648	6,626	4,723
Financials	535	453	546	652	416
Health Care	677	632	526	326	236
Industrials	600	1,131	800	734	305
IT	1,805	2,252	1,463	1,621	659
Materials	356	386	274	330	195
Real Estate	1,410	986	582	1,054	510
Utilities	1,854	1,025	798	591	717
Total	**334**	**144**	**98**	**143**	**66**

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Table 27: Sector-wise HHI of Banks, Financial Inst. & Insurance portfolio in NSE listed companies

Sector	Dec-05	Dec-10	Dec-15	Dec-20	Dec-25
Comm. Services	2,445	2,912	3,451	6,161	7,033
Cons. Disc.	948	1,359	1,333	995	778
Cons. Staples	3,813	4,466	6,675	3,858	3,036
Energy	2,377	3,202	2,396	4,545	4,446
Financials	1,302	1,142	1,029	1,026	747
Health Care	1,237	1,079	2,496	1,821	883
Industrials	1,664	2,200	1,948	1,861	1,495
IT	2,006	2,849	3,569	3,210	1,886
Materials	623	868	594	587	509
Real Estate	2,763	1,477	894	1,051	1,135
Utilities	1,889	1,568	2,026	1,773	1,220
Total	**224**	**228**	**364**	**294**	**203**

Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR.

Ownership concentration in terms of no. of companies with holding greater than 5%: An assessment of institutional ownership breadth—captured through both the number of companies held and the intensity of stakes—points to a sustained expansion in market participation since the pandemic.

For FPIs, portfolio breadth has widened meaningfully. The number of NSE-listed companies with FPI ownership increased from around 1,200 in December 2020 to over 1,450 by end-2021, and further to more than 1,770 by end-2022. After a temporary moderation to about 1,450 in Q4 FY23, coverage recovered steadily, crossing 2,000 companies in the September 2025 quarter and remaining broadly stable at 2,010 as of December 2025. At the same time, the number of companies where FPIs hold a significant stake (5% or more) has risen to 742, compared with 540 five years ago. However, these deeper holdings now account for 36.9% of total FPI investments, lower than the pre-pandemic share of around 50%. This suggests that while foreign ownership has become more dispersed across a larger universe of stocks, higher-conviction allocations are increasingly concentrated in a narrower set of companies.

A similar dynamic is visible among DMFs. As of December 2025, DMFs held positions in a record 1,450 companies, with sizeable stakes (5% or more) in 688 of them. These deeper

positions account for 47.5% of their total investee base—the highest proportion on record—indicating both a broadening of the investment universe and a strengthening of conviction in selected names within it.

Figure 109: Number of listed cos with FPI holding >5%

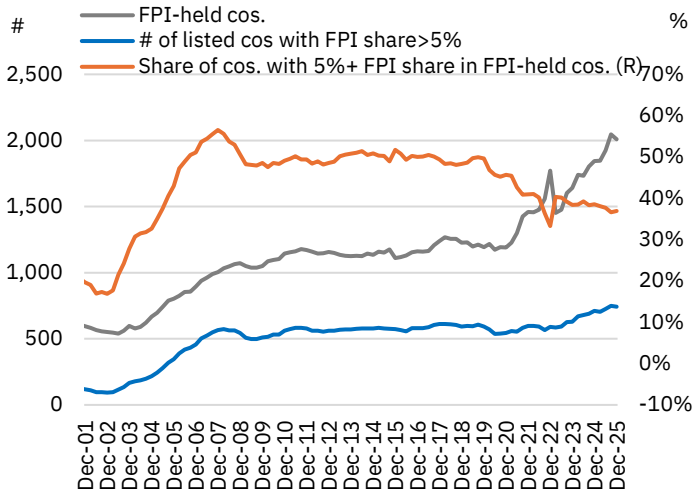
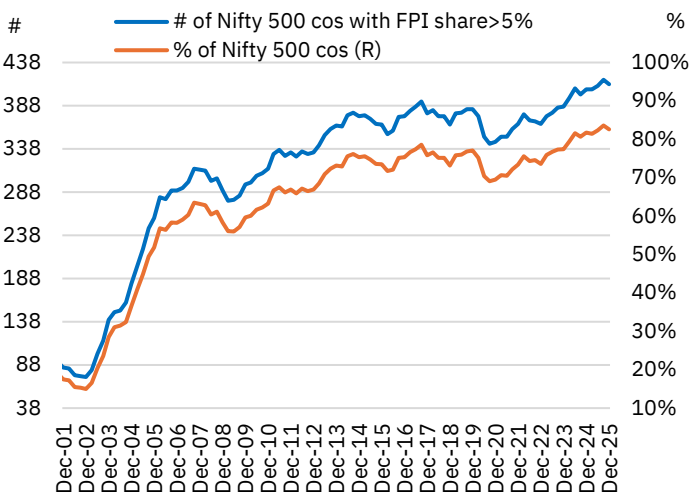


Figure 110: Number of Nifty500 cos with FPI holding >5%



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians

Figure 111: Number of listed cos with DMF holding >5%

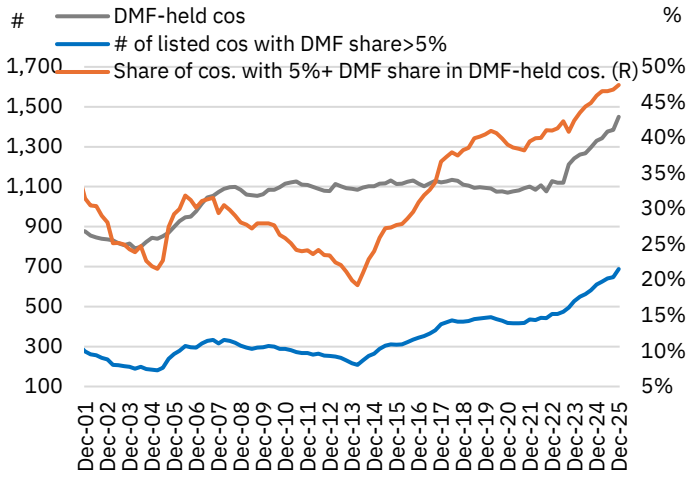
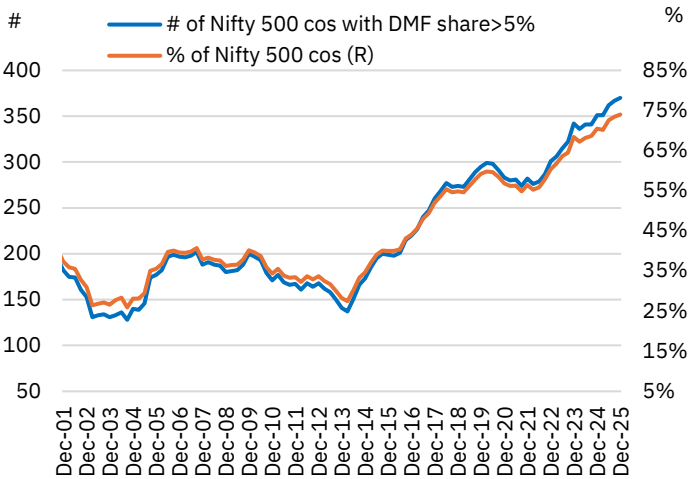


Figure 112: Number of Nifty500 cos with DMF share >5%



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. *FPI ownership includes ownership through depository receipts held by custodians

Figure 113: Number of listed companies with Banks, FIs & Insurance holding >5%

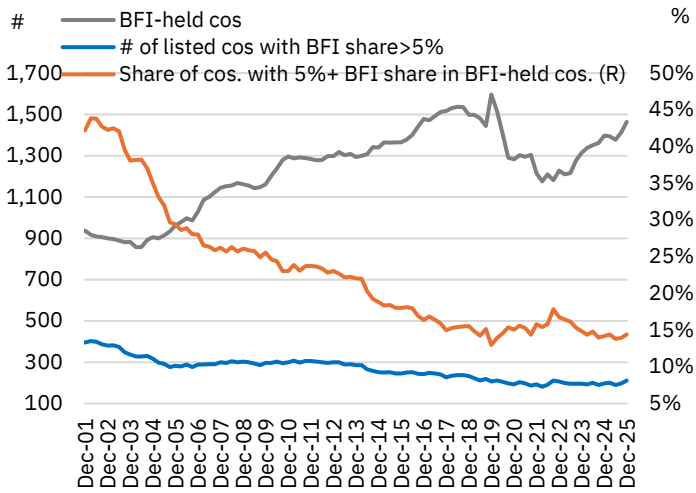
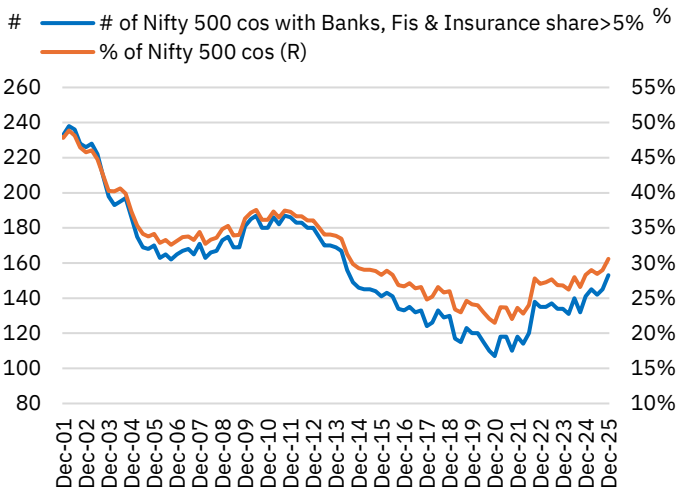


Figure 114: Number of Nifty500 companies with Banks, FIs & Insurance holding >5%



Source: CMIE Prowess, NSE EPR. BFI = Banks, Financial Institutions, and Insurance Companies.

Economic Policy & Research

Name	Email Id	Contact no.
Tirthankar Patnaik, PhD	tpatnaik@nse.co.in	+91-22-26598149
Prerna Singhvi, CFA	psinghvi@nse.co.in	+91-22-26598316
Ashiana Salian	asalian@nse.co.in	+91-22-26598163
Prosenjit Pal	ppal@nse.co.in	+91-22-26598163
Sushant Hede	shede@nse.co.in	+91-22-26598163
Stuti Bakshi	sbakshi@nse.co.in	
Puja Parmar, PhD	pujap@nse.co.in	
Aratrik Chakraborty	aratrikc@nse.co.in	
Sahil Bagdi	sbagdi@nse.co.in	
Research Associates		
Shashidharan Sharma, PhD	consultant_shashidh@nse.co.in	
Taruna Bajaj	consultant_shashidh@nse.co.in	
Akancha Kaushal	consultant_akaushal@nse.co.in	
Khushi Kumari Singh	consultant_ksingh@nse.co.in	
Divya Rose Rojan	consultant_drojan@nse.co.in	

Disclaimer

This report is intended solely for information purposes. This report is under no circumstances intended to be used or considered as financial or investment advice, a recommendation or an offer to sell, or a solicitation of any offer to buy any securities or other form of financial asset. The Report has been prepared on best effort basis, relying upon information obtained from various sources, but we do not guarantee the completeness, accuracy, timeliness or projections of future conditions provided herein from the use of the said information. In no event, NSE, or any of its officers, directors, employees, affiliates or other agents are responsible for any loss or damage arising out of this report. All investments are subject to risk, which should be considered prior to making any investment decisions. Consult your personal investment advisers before making an investment decision.