



NSDL

Technology, Trust & Reach

————— **1st August, 2025** —————

Incorporated in 1996, National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) is India's first and largest depository institution, playing a pivotal role in digitizing the capital market ecosystem. As of March 31, 2025, NSDL managed over 3.94 crore active demat accounts, with assets under custody of ₹464 trillion, and has 65,391 depository participants service centres across India. It facilitates the issuance, holding, and transfer of securities in dematerialized form while offering critical services like settlement of trades, pledge creation, and corporate action processing.

NSDL is not just a market utility—it has evolved into a regulatory technology provider, powering India's financial digitization with products like e-KYC, e-Sign, e-Voting, National Academic Depository (NAD), and the National Pension System (as CRA). It operates under the oversight of SEBI, PFRDA, and IRDAI and is designated as a Market Infrastructure Institution (MII), ensuring systemic importance and regulatory resilience.

In FY25, NSDL reported ₹1,420.15 crore in revenue from operations, ₹492.94 crore in EBITDA, and ₹343.12 crore in PAT, translating to EBITDA and PAT margins of 23.95% and 22.35%, respectively. It also reported an ROE of 17.11% and a ROCE of 22.7%, underlining capital efficiency and business strength.

NSDL's strength lies in its robust infrastructure, diversified revenue model (mix of recurring and transaction-linked fees), and deep integration with India's formal financial architecture. With increasing demat penetration, mutual fund inflows, and policy-driven digitization, NSDL is uniquely positioned to benefit from India's ongoing financialization wave.

Systemically Important Infrastructure Backbone

NSDL is a SEBI-designated Market Infrastructure Institution (MII), underscoring its foundational role in India's capital markets. It handles over ₹464 trillion in assets under custody and serves more than 3.94 crore demat accounts. With deep regulatory integration and over two decades of operational history, NSDL offers investors a rare opportunity to own part of India's financial plumbing — with stable, regulated, and mission-critical operations.

Strong Profitability with High Operating Leverage

In FY25, NSDL posted consolidated EBITDA of ₹492.94 crore and PAT of ₹343.12 crore, translating to 32.1% and 22.3% margins on total income, respectively. Its asset-light, tech-led model ensures strong scalability and operating leverage. The company's high return metrics, ROE of 17.1% and ROCE of 25.7%, position it as one of the most profitable entities among Indian financial infrastructure providers.

Structural Play on India's Financial Formalization

NSDL is embedded across India's formal financial infrastructure from demat accounts and mutual fund flows to e-KYC, e-Sign, and NPS recordkeeping. With rising financial penetration, digital adoption, and regulatory digitization, NSDL's diversified service portfolio is well-positioned to benefit from long-term secular tailwinds. Its revenue mix — a blend of recurring annuity income and transaction-linked fees, supports both growth and defensiveness across market cycles.

Issue Details	
Listing	BSE
Open Date	30 th July
Close Date	1 st August
Price Band	Rs. 760 - Rs. 800
Face Value	Rs. 2
Market Lot	18 Shares
Minimum Lot	1 Lot

Issue Structure	
QIB(%)	50%
Non Institutional(%)	15%
Retail Share(%)	35%
Post Issue Share(Nos)	20,00,00,000
Post Issue Market Cap	16,000 Cr

Issue Size	
Fresh Issue	-
Offer For Sale	4011.60 Cr
Total Issue	4011.60 Cr

Retail application money at higher cutoff price per lot	
No of Shares Per Lot	18 Shares
Application Money	Rs. 14,400

Shareholding	Pre	Post
Promoter	72.70%	47.62%
Public	27.30%	52.38%

Company Overview

National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) is India's first depository and one of its most critical financial market infrastructure institutions. Registered with SEBI as a Market Infrastructure Institution (MII), NSDL introduced dematerialization of securities in India in November 1996 following the enactment of the Depositories Act. As of March 31, 2025, it is the largest depository in the country by number of issuers, value of dematerialized assets under custody, settlement volumes, and active instruments. NSDL plays a foundational role in India's financial ecosystem by enabling efficient, secure, and transparent post-trade processes across stakeholders. It supports 3.94 Crores active demat accounts through 294 registered depository participants and maintains a physical footprint via 65,391 service centres. Its operations span more than 99.34 percent of Indian pin codes and reach investors in 194 countries across the globe.

The company offers a centralized digital book-keeping framework that allows securities to be held in electronic form across a wide array of asset classes. These include listed and unlisted equity shares, preference shares, mutual funds, real estate investment trusts, infrastructure investment trusts, alternative investment funds, corporate and government bonds, sovereign gold bonds, treasury bills, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, security receipts, pass-through certificates, and electronic gold receipts. NSDL supports all key lifecycle events from dematerialization to settlement, pledging, off-market transfers, and corporate actions. The framework also enables segregation of client securities through Client Unpaid Securities Pledgee Accounts (CUSPA), meeting SEBI-prescribed compliance standards.

The company's market share is reinforced by its asset custody strength. As of FY25, NSDL held dematerialized assets worth ₹70,167.65 billion on behalf of individuals including non-resident Indians and Hindu Undivided Families, accounting for a 67.90 percent market share. It also held ₹4,676.01 billion in custody for non-resident Indians, which constituted 85.56 percent of the market. In debt securities, NSDL had a 96.98 percent share of dematerialized value held in custody. In the case of foreign portfolio investors, it serviced 99.99 percent of the total value of securities held in demat form in India.

Particulars	FY25	FY24	FY23
Listed Issuers	6,287	5,942	5,804
Unlisted Issuers	73,486	40,073	35,183
Total Number of Issuers	79,773	46,015	40,987

The number of issuers registered with NSDL has grown significantly. Between FY23 and FY25, total issuers nearly doubled from 40,987 to 79,773. Of these, 6,287 were listed and 73,486 were unlisted. The rise in unlisted corporate participation reflects NSDL's growing role in expanding financial access. In FY25 alone, 33,758 issuers were added. On the investor side, the average number of demat accounts opened per day stood at 15,320 during the financial year, a reflection of the platform's robust technology and reach.

NSDL delivers a range of ancillary and technology-enabled services through its subsidiaries. NSDL Database Management Limited (NDML) offers e-governance tools including the e-KYC registry, online voting services, security covenant monitoring, insurance repositories, the National Skills Registry, and digitization of Special Economic Zones in collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce. NSDL Payments Bank Limited (NPBL), launched in 2018, focuses on financial inclusion by offering digital banking services to underserved segments. It operates under a business-to-business-to-consumer model and provides domestic money transfers, micro ATM services, Aadhaar-enabled payments, prepaid cards, UPI-based merchant acquisition, and distribution of third-party insurance and mutual fund products.

The company follows a stable and recurring revenue model. It charges annual custody fees to issuers, maintenance charges to depository participants, and transaction-linked fees across its services. This structure provides consistent cash flows and high margins with limited capital intensity. In FY25, NSDL recorded ₹1,420.15 crore in revenue from operations and ₹1,535.18 crore in total income. EBITDA stood at ₹492.94 crore, delivering a margin of 32.1 percent on total income. Profit after tax was ₹343.12 crore, reflecting a PAT margin of 22.4 percent. The company's return on equity was 17.11 percent, supported by a net worth of ₹2,093.98 crore and total assets of ₹2,703.64 crore. Under the leadership of Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer Vijay Chandok, NSDL is governed by a board and senior management team with deep regulatory, financial, and operational expertise. With its evolving product stack, national reach, and integration into India's digital public infrastructure, NSDL is no longer just a post-trade platform. It has become a strategic pillar supporting the growth, transparency, and trust in India's capital markets.

Key Performance and Financial Indicators

KPIs	Financial Year		
	2025	2024	2023
Demat Custody Value (? Cr)	4,64,16,404	4,23,44,188	3,02,18,890
Individual & HUF	70,16,765	65,11,007	43,06,050
Non-Individual	3,93,99,639	3,58,33,181	2,59,12,840
Issuers (Nos)	79,773	46,015	40,987
Listed	6,287	5,942	5,804
Unlisted	73,486	40,073	35,183
Total Quantity of Securities Held in Demat (Cr)	4,75,869	3,77,330	3,22,433
E-Voting			
E-Voting Revenue (Rs. Cr)	44.39	35.57	32.89
E-Voting Events (Nos)	4,988	4,304	3,951
Depository Participants (Nos)	294	281	283
DP Service Centres (Nos)	65,391	61,665	59,401
Demat Account (Excl. Closed A/C)(Nos in Cr)	3.95	3.58	3.15
Individuals & HUF	3.93	3.56	3.13
Non-Individual	0.02	0.02	0.02
Demat Custody Value Per Demat Account(Rs. Cr)	1.18	1.18	0.96
Individuals & HUF (Rs. Cr)	0.18	0.18	0.14
Non-Individual (Rs. Cr)	219.19	223.96	172.75
Consolidated Operating Revenue			
Revenue (Rs. Cr)	1,420.15	1,268.24	1,021.99
Recurring Revenue (Rs. Cr)	279.51	241.80	225.03
Transaction Revenue (Rs. Cr)	1,140.63	1,026.45	796.96
Standalone Operating Revenue			
Revenue (Rs. Cr)	618.63	473.06	409.17
Recurring Revenue (Rs. Cr)	261.27	229.66	211.78
Transaction Revenue (Rs. Cr)	357.36	243.40	197.39
Consolidated EBITDA (Rs. Cr)	492.94	381.13	328.60
Consolidated PAT (Rs. Cr)	343.12	275.45	234.81
Consolidated Basic and Diluted EPS	17.16	13.77	11.74
Consolidated Net Worth (Rs. Cr)	2,005.34	1,684.10	1,428.86
Operational Profit Margin (%)			
NSDL	50.21%	48.73%	48.04%
NDML	31.67%	37.06%	40.20%
NPBL	0.51%	0.31%	1.55%
PAT Margin(%)			
NSDL	43.97%	45.19%	43.42%
NDML	34.97%	37.59%	37.62%
NPBL	0.26%	0.22%	1.49%
ROE(%)			
NSDL	17.78%	17.11%	16.58%
NDML	12.13%	12.79%	12.68%
NPBL	1.26%	1.09%	5.61%

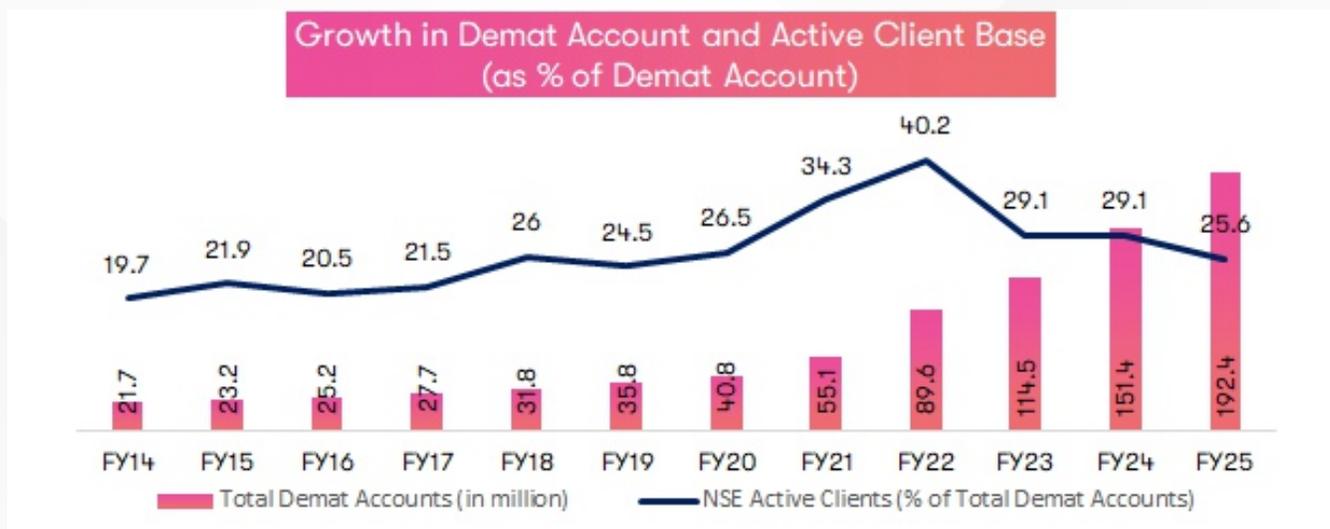
Industry Evolution and NDSL Growth

Trend in Demat Account in India

India's capital markets have witnessed a structural transformation in investor participation, driven by a rapid rise in demat accounts. While dematerialization began with institutional players post the Depositories Act, 1996, the recent phase is distinctly retail-led. As of March 31, 2025, NSDL reported 39.45 million active demat accounts, with a remarkable 99.34% pin code coverage and investor presence in 194 countries, underscoring its pan-India and global reach.

A standout metric is the average of 15,320 new demat accounts opened daily in FY25. This surge reflects improved access through Aadhaar-linked eKYC, digital onboarding platforms, and widespread mobile usage. NSDL's network of 294 depository participants and 65,391 service centres has enabled seamless penetration into rural and semi-urban areas. Together, these elements show that demat accounts are no longer just an urban phenomenon—they've become mainstream across India. This rise is underpinned by regulatory reforms, particularly SEBI's initiatives for simplified onboarding, push towards T+0 settlement cycles, and enhanced disclosures for transparency. Demat accounts now support a wide range of assets including listed and unlisted equities, mutual funds, REITs, InvITs, government securities, corporate bonds, and sovereign gold bonds—making them central to portfolio building.

NSDL's role goes beyond custody. Its ecosystem supports consolidated account statements, pledging systems, nomination workflows, and regulatory compliance such as CUSPA. With integrations like UPI-led payments via NPBL and e-governance services through NDML, the demat account today is an active financial identity—used for wealth creation, regulatory access, and digital record-keeping. The upward trend in demat adoption is a reflection of India's maturing equity culture, increasing financial literacy, and a shift toward formal financial architecture. As financial markets deepen and regulatory infrastructure evolves, demat accounts are emerging as the foundational layer of the Indian retail investor journey. With NSDL as the market leader in demat value, custodial share, and service integration, it remains a key enabler of India's financial democratization.



Robust Expansion of Equity Markets and Primary Capital Mobilization

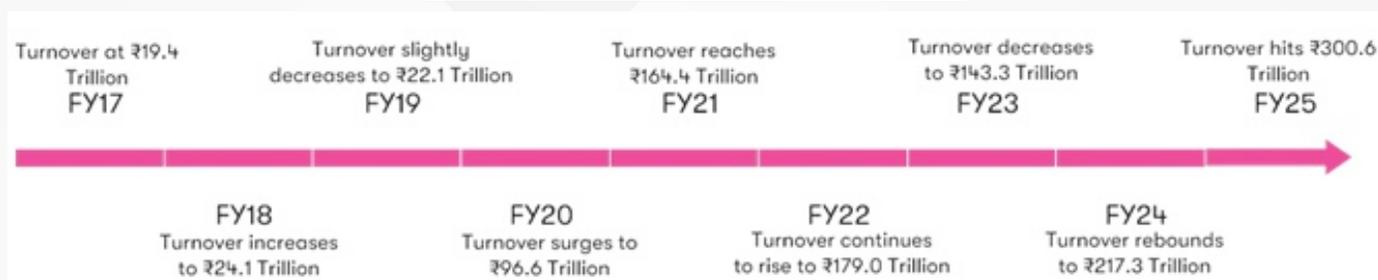
India's secondary equity markets have undergone a transformative expansion, particularly post the COVID-19 pandemic. The quantity of equities traded in the secondary market surged from 333 billion units in FY20 to a historic high of 1,242 billion units in FY25. This sharp increase reflects rising investor participation, driven by fintech-enabled trading, increasing financial literacy, and improved ease of access through mobile and digital platforms. The sharp rise in IPO applications, growing awareness about equity as an asset class, and a prolonged low interest rate environment also contributed significantly to this trend.

Parallely, the turnover in the equity cash segment has increased sharply, reflecting deepening market liquidity. Between FY17 and FY25, total equity turnover rose from ₹19.4 trillion to ₹300.6 trillion, registering a remarkable CAGR of ~41%. This massive growth trajectory is attributed to increasing retail activity, facilitated by a surge in digital trading platforms and enhanced market infrastructure. While FY23 experienced a temporary dip in turnover due to volatility and a shift towards derivative trading, the market rebounded strongly thereafter.

This growth is not just limited to secondary markets. The primary capital markets also witnessed substantial momentum, with equity capital issuances rising from 549 deals in FY17 to 1,543 in FY25. Equity issuances grew at a robust 13.8% CAGR over this period, indicating strong corporate appetite for public fundraising. In contrast, debt capital issuance declined at an 8% CAGR, suggesting a relative shift in market preference and funding patterns.

To capture the structural depth of India's equity markets, the table below illustrates the growth of equity turnover over the last nine financial years:

Decade of Equity Turnover Growth



Growth Drivers for Capital Market Participants

India's capital market ecosystem has undergone transformational growth, fueled by regulatory reforms, increased domestic participation, and supportive government policies. In FY25, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs recorded 0.19 million new company incorporations, the highest ever, driven by programs like Ease of Doing Business, Startup India, and Make in India. Simultaneously, investor flows have reshaped market dynamics – DIIs recorded net equity inflows of ₹6.08 trillion in FY25, bringing the 3-year total to over ₹10.5 trillion, while FIIs were aggressive buyers in FY24 with ₹2.1 trillion inflows before turning net sellers in FY25. SEBI's regulatory innovations – such as T+1 settlements (Jan 2023) and T+0 settlements (Jan 2025) for top 500 stocks – have significantly enhanced India's post-trade efficiency. The depository system, especially NSDL's scripless settlement model, was instrumental in enabling this shift from account-period to rolling settlements.

India's strategic ambition to become a global financial hub also got a major boost with the SGX Nifty's migration to GIFT City in July 2023. Derivatives once traded in Singapore now operate under GIFT Nifty, shifting global liquidity flows to Indian soil. Rising smartphone penetration has further democratized market access via mobile-based trading platforms, enhancing retail participation. Meanwhile, NSDL and CDSL are expanding services through blockchain-based covenant monitoring, B2B2C APIs, and digital onboarding, strengthening market infrastructure. These developments, coupled with fiscal measures like income tax relief (up to ₹12 lakh), have raised investible surplus and liquidity. CRISIL Intelligence expects this confluence of retail confidence, regulatory innovation, and tech-enabled access to drive a structurally stronger capital market in India.

Financial Year	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Number of Companies Incorporated (in Million)	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.17	0.14	0.18	0.19

NSDL's Dominant Market Share in India's Depository Ecosystem

NSDL continues to maintain a commanding position in India's capital market infrastructure, firmly ahead of its peer CDSL across several key operational and value-linked metrics. As of March 31, 2025, NSDL serviced 79,773 issuers — a remarkable growth from 17,835 issuers in FY17, registering a CAGR of 20.6%. In contrast, CDSL serviced 35,922 issuers, growing at a ~17.5% CAGR from FY17 levels. This divergence underscores NSDL's success in onboarding a broader issuer base over time, especially in the unlisted space. The value of securities held in dematerialized form through NSDL stood at an industry-leading ₹429.3 trillion in FY25, compared to ₹214.3 trillion with CDSL. In terms of quantity of securities held, NSDL accounted for 23.1 billion units as against 16.7 billion units with CDSL.

NSDL's dominance is particularly evident in categories requiring institutional trust and high-value custody. It holds approximately 66.03% of the value of securities in demat form and commands a market share of 96.98% in dematerialized debt securities under custody. It also services 99.99% of the value of securities held by Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) in India. Additionally, NSDL's asset custody value for individual and HUF accounts aggregates to ₹70.17 trillion — around 68% of the market, and it holds over ₹4.67 trillion of assets on behalf of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), capturing 85.56% of that segment's value in dematerialized custody. The company also leads in operational outreach with over 65,391 service centers, far surpassing CDSL's 18,918, establishing wider nationwide accessibility.

Metric	NSDL	CDSL
Number of Issuers (Listed + Unlisted)	79,773	35,922
Value of Securities in Demat (? Cr)	429.3 Trillion	214.3 Trillion
Quantity of Securities (in billion)	23.1	16.7
FPI Demat Value Share	99.99%	Negligible
Debt Securities Custody Share	96.98%	3.02% (approx.)
Services Centers (Depository Participants)	65,391	18,918
NRI Custody Value Share	85.56%	~14.4% (approx.)

Insurance Repository – A Digital Shift in Policy Management

One of the most promising growth frontiers within India's financial infrastructure is the digitization of insurance policies. The insurance repository system, conceptualized and regulated by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), has begun gaining traction as the regulator pushes for complete dematerialization of insurance documents. As of FY2024, only around 18 million insurance policies had been converted to electronic form, against an annual issuance volume of nearly 25–30 million new policies. This wide gap underscores a significant runway for growth. Among the four licensed insurance repositories in India, NSDL Database Management Limited (NDML) plays a crucial role, offering a digital platform that enables customers to open Electronic Insurance Accounts (e-IAs), maintain all life and non-life insurance policies digitally, and access a centralized dashboard for portfolio management.

IRDAI's evolving regulatory stance has provided strong momentum to this transition. Its latest 2025 guidelines mandate that all insurance companies issue policies in electronic form through a registered insurance repository. Additionally, policyholders opting for e-policies are eligible for premium discounts, further incentivizing adoption. The move aligns with the broader digitization wave in India's financial services ecosystem, where convenience, fraud prevention, and record security are becoming non-negotiables for both providers and consumers. Repositories like NDML not only enable issuers to reduce paper-handling costs and turnaround times but also give policyholders an easily accessible, single-window solution for managing multiple insurance relationships.

NDML generates revenue through annual maintenance fees per active e-IA and charges for services such as data conversion, policy upload, and transaction reporting to insurers. It also collaborates with insurance companies for seamless integration and compliance support. Going forward, with increased financial literacy, rising digital adoption, and deeper penetration of life and non-life products in Tier 2–3 cities, the total number of dematerialized insurance policies is expected to rise sharply. As NDML continues to invest in secure technology infrastructure and user-friendly platforms, it stands to benefit meaningfully from IRDAI's push towards full policy digitization. This not only reinforces NDML's value proposition within NSDL Group's ecosystem but also strengthens its recurring revenue streams from a growing and underpenetrated vertical.

KYC Registration Agencies (KRAs) – Strengthening Compliance Backbone

The KYC Registration Agency (KRA) framework was introduced by SEBI to centralize and standardize KYC compliance across all market intermediaries, significantly improving investor onboarding and reducing duplication of documentation. KRAs function as central repositories that collect, store, and provide verified KYC data to brokers, AMCs, PMS providers, and other regulated entities. Among the five KRAs approved by SEBI, NDML (a wholly owned subsidiary of NSDL) plays a critical role in maintaining high-volume, secure, and interoperable KYC records for the capital markets ecosystem.

As of FY2025, NDML held over 18.8 million investor KYC records, marking a steady rise from 8.3 million in FY2018. Its registered intermediary base has also expanded to more than 1,550 entities, reflecting growing market reliance on its platform. The KRA model enables uniformity in investor identification across the financial value chain, providing benefits like single-point updates, reduced onboarding time, and enhanced compliance through data validation and documentation checks. NDML's KRA infrastructure also supports API-based integrations, enabling real-time KYC queries, updates, and eKYC via Aadhaar where applicable.

The demand for digital KYC is expected to accelerate further due to increased participation from Tier-2 and Tier-3 investors, mutual fund SIP expansion, and broader digitization of financial services. With SEBI making it mandatory for intermediaries to validate and maintain KYC records via KRAs, NDML is well-positioned to capture incremental data volumes while strengthening its fee-based income streams.

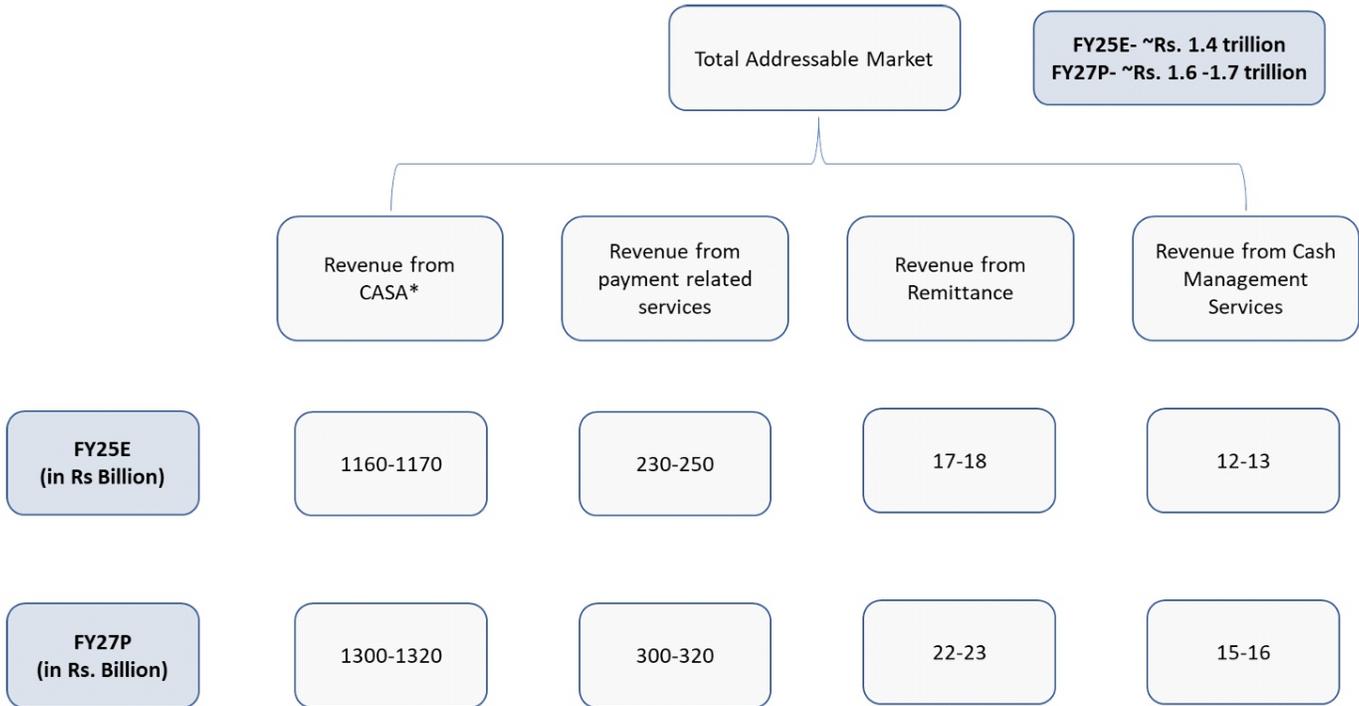
Payment Banks – Expanding Financial Inclusion with Digital Innovation

NDML marked a significant pivot from its traditional depository infrastructure by entering the digital payments space as a RBI-authorized Payment Aggregator in May 2024, joining a select group of 55 licensed entities under the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007. This move enables NDML to offer online payment solutions to merchants, governments, and institutions across India. The company is required to comply with RBI guidelines, including submission of System Audit Reports (SAR) and ongoing adherence to security and operational standards. Its entry is backed by experience from earlier e-Governance mandates, where it was appointed by the Ministry of Electronics and IT to facilitate digital collections for citizen-facing government services.

Building on this foundation, NDML is now expanding its reach into educational institutions, credit cooperatives, urban local bodies, insurers, and capital markets—segments typically underserved by conventional payment aggregators. With a robust, tech-enabled payment stack, the platform supports end-to-end digital transaction flows including collections, reconciliation, and secure processing. NDML's competitive edge lies in its ability to offer seamless integration across both private and public sector ecosystems, especially in high-trust, compliance-heavy environments. This places it at a unique intersection of public infrastructure and fintech innovation, helping drive digital adoption beyond metro cities and into functional governance workflows.

The opportunity size is considerable. According to CRISIL Intelligence, the addressable market—comprising CASA deposits in rural and semi-urban regions, payment services, and cash management—is estimated to be ₹1.4 trillion in FY2025, projected to grow at a CAGR of 7–8% to reach ₹1.6–1.7 trillion by FY2027. This expanding revenue pool, driven by India's fintech adoption and changing consumer behaviour, provides NDML ample room for growth. As the firm leverages its legacy regulatory credibility and modern digital capabilities, it is positioning itself as a comprehensive infrastructure player serving both capital markets and the real economy.

Total addressable market is estimated to be at ₹1.4 trillion in Financial Year 2025



Digital Onboarding and e-Governance – Building National Infrastructure

Digital onboarding and e-governance platforms are becoming foundational to India’s financial and administrative infrastructure. NDML’s “Instigo” platform enables seamless client onboarding for financial intermediaries by integrating Aadhaar, DigiLocker, PAN, KRA, eSign, and Video IPV. It helps brokers, AMCs, PMS providers, and custodians digitize KYC workflows, reduce drop-offs, and meet regulatory standards. As demand for paperless, compliant customer journeys increases, Instigo’s scalability makes it a key driver of digital inclusion in capital markets.

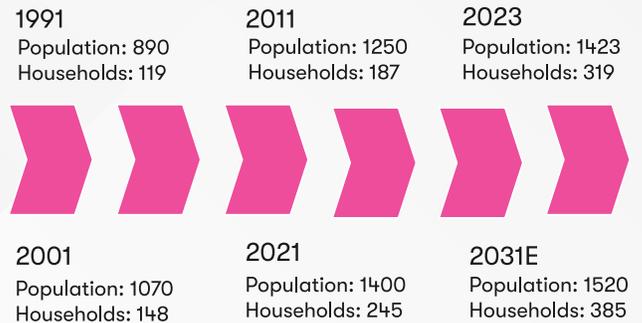
NDML also powers SEZOnline, a pan-India platform developed for the Ministry of Commerce to process over 250 SEZs nationwide. Active since 2010, it digitizes SEZ unit approvals, regulatory clearances, and customs documentation like shipping bills and bills of entry. The platform facilitates seamless coordination with customs officers and improves turnaround times and compliance. Together, Instigo and SEZOnline reflect NDML’s growing role in India’s Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) mission. While one simplifies investor onboarding, the other enables transparent governance in trade and logistics. These platforms are well-aligned with national objectives—ease of doing business, Make in India, and financial access—and are expected to see greater adoption amid rising KYC compliance and SEZ expansion.

Key Growth Drivers

Demographic Expansion: India's Population and Household Growth

India, home to over 1.44 billion people as of 2024, is projected to reach 1.5 billion by 2031. With the number of households expected to grow from 245 million in 2021 to approximately 385 million by 2031 (CAGR: 4.6%), this expanding base lays the foundation for financial product penetration. The growing working-age population and urbanisation trends will catalyse demand for investment, savings, and insurance products—directly boosting the need for depository accounts, record-keeping, and capital markets infrastructure.

India's Demographic Evolution: Population and Households (in millions)



Capital Raised (Rs. billion)



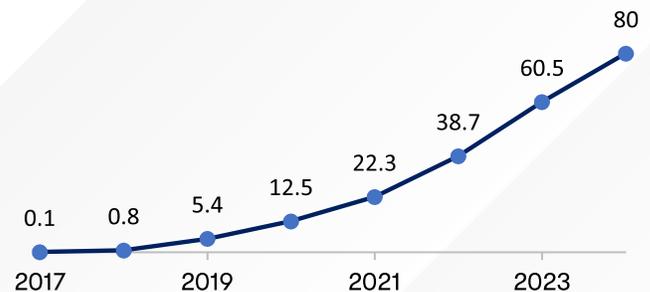
Rising Demand for Equity and Debt Issuance

The capital market's role in economic development is accelerating. Total capital raised via public and rights issues increased from ₹919.5 billion in FY2019 to ₹2,181.2 billion in FY2025. FY25 alone saw a 113% y-o-y rise in primary market mobilisation. The momentum is driven by new-age IPOs and the maturing corporate bond market, supported by SEBI and government reforms. As bond market liquidity improves and foreign investors gain confidence, demand for depository-backed services is poised to grow further.

Technology-Led Digitisation of Financial Services

India's fintech boom—spearheaded by UPI—has transformed how consumers interact with financial systems. Low-cost digital infrastructure now powers millions of small-value transactions daily. NSDL benefits from this shift by offering scalable, API-integrated services such as digital demat onboarding, e-voting, CAS, and blockchain-enabled solutions. Digitisation has drastically reduced the cost-to-serve, improved compliance standards, and opened new distribution avenues across India's hinterlands.

UPI Transactions (in billions)



Financial Inclusion and Government Schemes

Major government programs such as PMJDY, PMJJBY, and PMSBY have expanded formal banking access to rural and semi-urban areas. As of December 2024, over 541 million Jan Dhan accounts were opened with ₹2.37 trillion in total deposits—67% of them from non-urban India. These accounts serve as a gateway for first-time investors to access demat services, SIPs, and insurance products. NSDL, through its payments bank and e-governance subsidiaries, plays a key role in enabling financial access and documentation at scale.

Low Financial Literacy and High Untapped Potential

India's overall literacy rate stands at 77.7%, but financial literacy remains low at just 27% (as per NCFE-FLIS 2019). This presents a massive opportunity for market expansion. Rising awareness, targeted educational campaigns, and greater smartphone/internet penetration are driving formal market participation in Tier 2/3 cities. With its trusted infrastructure, NSDL stands to gain as more investors enter the financial ecosystem and require robust, transparent, and compliant depository solutions.

Company Strength

India's First and Leading Depository

NSDL is India's first and largest depository, playing a foundational role in modernizing the country's capital markets. It pioneered the concept of dematerialization, bypassing the two-step global norm of immobilization and moving directly to digital custody. This innovation enabled India's move from weekly settlements to rolling settlements, culminating in T+1 by January 2023 and a phased rollout of T+0 settlements by early 2025. As of March 31, 2025, NSDL had over 79,773 registered issuers, 294 depository participants, and served 39.45 million active demat accounts through 65,391 service centers. Its reach extends to more than 99.34% of Indian pin codes and 194 countries globally. Assets under custody crossed ₹500 lakh crore by September 2024, highlighting the platform's scale and trust among stakeholders.

Strong Focus on Technology-Led Product Innovation

NSDL's continuous investment in technology has resulted in a sophisticated ecosystem serving depository participants, issuers, registrars, clearing corporations, and investors. It was the first Indian depository to introduce instant SMS alerts in 2007. Its suite of platforms—including Speed-e, IDeAS, and STeADY—streamlines digital access and reporting. Notably, NSDL launched a blockchain-based distributed ledger for covenant monitoring, developed a tax documentation platform for dividend payouts, and introduced a digital commercial paper issuance platform in 2021. Additionally, NSDL created a central data framework to manage master, transaction, historical, and archival data types. These initiatives not only expanded its service stack but also reinforced its position as a technology-first market infrastructure institution.

Robust IT Infrastructure and Cybersecurity Framework

To ensure operational resilience, NSDL has developed a state-of-the-art IT infrastructure underpinned by global risk and cybersecurity standards. Its Security Operations Center (SOC) operates 24/7, supported by skilled analysts using platforms that track and correlate data across systems. NSDL has adopted the MITRE ATT&CK® framework and implemented Extended Detection and Response (EDR) technology, privilege identity management, and secure web gateways. Between January 2024 and February 2025, major upgrades included full-stack APM, air-gapped vaults, Hadoop encryption, and firewall modernization. With over ₹644 million spent on system maintenance in FY25 and 399 IT personnel, NSDL's focus on cybersecurity ensures strong regulatory compliance, real-time threat response, and infrastructure continuity.

Stable Revenue Model with Recurring Income Streams

NSDL benefits from a stable revenue model driven by recurring income sources such as annual custody and participant fees. In FY25, it earned ₹2,613 million in recurring depository revenues, with nearly 87% from custody and annual fees alone. Additional revenue sources include license fees for depository software (DPM), usage fees for investor services (e.g., IDeAS, NSR), and charges from mutual funds, SEZ units, and insurance companies. This broad-based structure provides resilience across market cycles. As of FY25, NSDL's operational revenue per demat account stood at ₹156.80—substantially higher than its nearest peer—underscoring its ability to monetize its wide and engaged participant base effectively.

Diversified Asset Classes and Business Verticals

NSDL supports a wide array of asset classes held in demat form, including equity (listed and unlisted), debt (corporate bonds, G-Secs, CPs), REITs, InvITs, mutual funds, and sovereign gold bonds. As of March 2025, it managed 85.06% of total securities by volume and 86.81% by value. The average holding per demat account was ₹11.77 million for NSDL, well above the overall market average of ₹2.78 million. Additionally, NSDL enables pledge creation, margin pledging, and LAS, further monetizing account holdings. Through subsidiaries like NDML and NPBL, it offers RTA services, digital KYC, e-governance platforms, micro-ATM deployment, and UPI services—consolidating its dominance across multiple verticals.

Subsidiary Synergies through NDML and NPBL

NSDL's strategic diversification is driven by NDML and NPBL. NDML offers digital onboarding (Instigo), KYC repository (18.79 million records), SEZ online platforms, RTA services (for 13,485 ISINs), and is licensed as a payment aggregator and insurance repository. NPBL complements this with financial inclusion services like Jiffy-based mobile banking, AePS, UPI, cash management, and distribution of mutual funds and insurance. NPBL's micro-ATM network exceeds 3 lakh devices, processing transactions over ₹283,000 million in FY25. These subsidiaries strengthen NSDL's digital and financial services footprint, diversifying revenue while supporting inclusive finance and infrastructure development across urban and rural India.

Peer Group Comparison

Revenue from Operations for Players (in Rs million) FY25

Segment	Players	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Depository	National Securities Depository Limited	2,495.86	3,355.78	3,692.82	4,0191.69	4,730.57	6,186.28
	Central Depository Services (India) Limited	1,681.52	2,705.84	4,148.03	4,506.00	6,409.57	8,482.09
Insurance Repository	NSDL National Insurance Repository	22.01	21.96	23.28	48.33	56.46	46.93
	Centrico Insurance Repository Limited	4.47	3.57	3.53	5.09	7.14	NA
	CAMS Insurance Repository Services Limited	209.35	148.72	187.77	177.90	174.86	195.90
Registrar & Transfer Agents	Kfintech	4,405.76	4,717.90	6,247.09	6,964.50	8,108.27	10,554.99
	MUFS Intime India Private Limited	437.95	485.31	NA	NA	NA	NA
KYC Registration Agency	CVL	557.60	719.00	1,349.31	1,029.46	1,696.56	NA
	NDML	705.60	685.90	927.49	728.63	765.18	823.10

Functioning Offices Data of FY25

Players	Customer Deposits	Net worth	CRAR	Branches
	(In Rs Billion)	(In Rs Billion)	(%)	
Airtel Payments Bank	34.18	6.45	38.0%	28
Fino Payments Bank	19.39	7.19	80.5%	152
India Post Payments Bank	193.45	15.39	49.2%	650
Jio Payments Bank	NA	NA	NA	4
NSDL Payments Bank	1.79	1.48	142.5%	2
Paytm Payments Bank	NA	NA	NA	3

Profitability of Payment Bank FY25 (in Rs Billion)

Players	Net Worth	Total Equity	Customer Deposits	Revenue	Net Profits	ROE (%)
Airtel Payments Bank	6.45	24.65	34.18	26.47	0.63	10.90%
Fino Payments Bank	7.19	0.83	19.39	17.47	1.08	15.59%
India Post Payments Bank	15.39	23.55	193.45	17.81	1.34	9.86%
Jio Payments Bank	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NSDL Payments Bank	1.48	1.80	1.79	7.22	0.02	1.26%
Paytm Payments Bank	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Financial Snapshot

Profit and Loss Statement (Rs. In millions)	FY25	FY24	FY23
Income			
Revenue from Operations	14,201.46	12,682.44	10,219.88
Other Income	1,150.41	974.61	778.26
Total Income	15,351.87	13,657.05	10,998.14
Expenses			
Employee Benefits Expense	1,385.27	1,231.99	1,098.07
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	354.03	241.23	216.89
Finance Cost	40.97	20.60	18.73
Contribution to Investor Protection Fund	154.21	114.83	98.86
Other Expense	8,906.92	8,485.27	6,466.80
Total Expenses	10,841.40	10,093.92	7,899.35
Profit/(Loss) Before Exceptional Items and Taxes	4,510.47	3,563.13	3,098.79
Share of Profit/(Loss) of Associate	23.96	(13.63)	(48.37)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	4,534.43	3,549.50	3,050.42
Tax Expense			
Current Tax	1,052.96	803.10	720.24
Deferred Tax Charge/(Credit)	50.23	(8.05)	(17.92)
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	3,431.24	2,754.45	2,348.10

Balance Sheet (Rs. In millions)	FY25	FY24	FY23
Assets			
(i) Non-Current Assets	17,345.67	16,271.54	12,579.84
Property, Plant and Equipment	2,672.87	2,548.39	338.16
Capital Work in Progress	148.20	4.10	2.44
Intangible Assets	465.32	223.26	188.09
Intangible Asset Under Development	67.02	125.02	48.56
Right of Use Assets	77.73	117.41	156.78
Financial Assets	13,755.78	13,070.65	11,579.68
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	40.69	91.67	83.00
Income Tax Assets(Net)	96.52	73.52	71.09
Other Non-Current Assets	21.54	17.52	112.04
(ii) Current Assets	12,502.70	6,305.81	8,354.91
Current Investments	6,832.23	2,732.87	3,327.08
Trade Receivables	1,298.60	831.39	856.28
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,451.59	1,060.12	1,906.94
Bank Balances Other Than Cash & Cash Equivalents	2,290.69	1,344.61	1,962.91
Other Current Financial Assets	101.34	55.37	70.98
Other Current Assets	528.25	281.45	230.72
Total Assets	29,848.37	22,577.35	20,934.75
Equity and Liabilities			
(i) Equity	20,053.41	16,840.97	14,288.61
Equity Share Capital	400.00	400.00	400.00
Other Equity	19,653.41	16,440.97	13,888.61
(ii) Non-Current Liabilities	169.53	220.63	248.77
Lease Liabilities	53.55	100.89	135.32
Other Financial Liabilities	54.88	51.46	48.53
Deferred Tax Liability (net)	-	0.74	0.12
Other Non-Current Liabilities	53.18	60.66	58.37
Provisions	7.92	6.88	6.43
(iii) Current Liabilities	9,625.43	5,515.75	6,397.37
Trade Payables	892.16	696.36	611.85
Lease Liabilities	47.78	35.35	32.85
Other Current Financial Liabilities	7,058.84	3,595.73	4,702.25
Provisions	343.62	304.54	280.39
Current Tax Liability	152.63	96.75	81.06
Other Current Liabilities	1,130.40	787.02	688.97
Total Equity and Liabilities	29,848.37	22,577.35	20,934.75

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