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**Urban Infrastructure: New Approaches to Public-Private Partnership and Municipal Finance Innovations**

**Shri Ajay Tyagi, Chairman, SEBI**

**at Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra, New Delhi on 15 November, 2018**

I compliment the organizers of this important conference and am thankful to them for inviting me to speak and be a panelist at this event. It is my pleasure to be in the midst of this august gathering today to share some of my perspectives on this important issue.

A humungous amount of investment needs to go into infrastructure development in India, not only to address the current gap, but also to provide for projected requirements of the economy.

The figures for such investment, at a conservative estimate, vary between USD 1 trillion to USD 1.5 trillion over the next 5 years.

During the last decade and a half, banks particularly the public sector banks, have supplanted the Development Financial Institutions (DFIs) in financing infrastructure projects. Given the present NPA problem of banks, it is important to develop alternative avenues for financing such projects.

In this context, I would like to broadly touch upon the following:

* + Role played by the capital market, and more particularly the corporate bond market, in Project financing in India;
  + Important issues and challenges relating to development of corporate bond market; and
  + Alternative investment instruments like AIFs, REITs, InvITs and Municipal Bonds.

# **Increasing role of Capital Market in recent years**

Capital market, both debt and equity, has become increasingly important for India’s growth story. During the last 5 years’, India’s nominal GDP grew by over 67 per cent. Over the same time period, while outstanding bank credit increased by 63 per cent, outstanding corporate bonds increased by over 117 per cent, i.e., from ₹ 12.6 trillion to ₹ 27.4 trillion. Financing through equity, during the same time period, was over ₹ 6.2 trillion.

As a result of this increased financing from capital market in recent years, the share of bank loans in credit disbursed to the commercial sector declined from 56 per cent in 2011 to 38 per cent in 2017. On the other hand, over the same time period non-bank sources of credit such as commercial paper, corporate bonds and external commercial borrowings increased from 44 per cent to 62 per cent.

While the growth of capital market in India over the years has been impressive, its role in infrastructure financing has been rather limited. Some of the broad reasons for the same are –

1. Higher risk perception by investors, especially during the project implementation stage, owing to the experience of implementation delays, cost overruns and issues faced in stabilization.
2. Weak arbitration and dispute resolution mechanism doesn’t provide requisite comfort to investors.
3. Nascent stage of development of corporate bond market and of alternative investment instruments.

These issues, including the ones which are not in the realm of financial sector regulators, need to be addressed.

# **Corporate Bond Market**

Financial year 2016-17 can be marked as the watershed year for bond market in India, as funds raised from the corporate bond market touched an all-time high of ₹ 6.7 trillion, surpassing the amount of bank credit disbursed during the same year. The exemplary performance of bond market in 2016-17 is *inter alia* attributable to RBI mandating asset quality review of banks in 2015-16.

Some important policy measures taken by the Government and Regulators to develop corporate bond market include:

* + Framework for allowing banks to provide Partial Credit Enhancement for enhancing creditworthiness of corporate bonds;
  + Information Repositories developed by Exchanges and Depositories to provide consolidated information on primary issuance and secondary market trades in corporate bonds;
  + Electronic Book Building mechanism for providing enhanced transparency in issuance of debt securities on private placement basis;
  + Enhanced standards for Credit Rating Agencies for timely monitoring of credit quality of bonds;
  + Specifications related to International Securities Identification Number (ISINs) for debt securities to encourage liquidity and reduce fragmentation of issues;
  + Tri-Party Repo trading on Exchanges to enhance liquidity and price discovery in corporate bonds;
  + Time taken for listing of public issue of bonds reduced from 12 days to 6 days; and
  + Doing away with the requirement of 1 per cent security deposit for public issue of debt securities.

While these policy measures, both individually and collectively, have helped in deepening of corporate bond market, yet, in comparison to other countries we still have a long way to go. For instance, the outstanding corporate bonds to GDP ratio in US and China is about 96 per cent and 54 per cent, respectively. In comparison, for India, this ratio stood at only around 18 per cent.

# **Issues & Challenges**

Against this backdrop, let me now briefly touch upon some of the issues and challenges constraining the development of corporate bond market in India.

On the supply side; Corporates, NBFCs and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) are the major class of issuers tapping corporate bond market in India. These three groups individually account for 40 per cent, 25 per cent and 21 per cent of the outstanding corporate bonds, respectively, i.e., put together they constitute 86 per cent of the outstanding corporate bonds.

Almost 90 per cent of the bonds issued carry AA and above rating. The market has a very narrow bandwidth to absorb issues below AA rating.

In terms of tenor, majority of corporate bond issuances are between 2 to 5 years. In the absence of adequate liquidity in the secondary corporate bond market, long term investors like Insurance and Retirement funds adopt the approach of buy and hold. Others like Mutual Funds and Banks/ FIs mostly invest in tenor up to 5 years, generally in instruments issued by the most frequent issuers.

On the demand side; institutional investors are the pre-dominant investors in corporate bond market. On the subscription side, for instance, body corporates (with a share of 30 per cent in the outstanding corporate bonds), banks/ financial institutions (with a share of 25 per cent), mutual funds (with a share of 20 per cent), trusts (with a share of 15 per cent) and FPIs (with a share of 7 per cent) are the major class of investors in India. Retail investors hold only about 3 per cent of the outstanding issuances.

Some of the measures taken and those on the anvil to address these constraints include the following:

1. RBI has laid down the large exposure framework, aimed at limiting/capping banks’ lending and their exposure to large corporate entities. This is expected to nudge large corporates to tap corporate bond market for raising their debt; though the efficacy of the framework is yet to be tested.
2. SEBI has been working on operationalizing the 2018-19 Budget announcement which mandates large corporates to raise 25 per cent of their financing needs from the corporate bond market. SEBI would be shortly issuing the operational framework.
3. SEBI is also examining enhancing the framework for ‘on tap’ bond issuances by corporates.

An important announcement in 2016-17 Budget related to setting up of Credit enhancement fund. An early setting up of such a fund would facilitate raising of bonds by infrastructure sector companies. Otherwise, such bonds, often rated ‘BBB’ or below, would not be able to participate in bond market though they need the bond market the most. In fact, the real test of bond market development in India would be when infrastructure companies start actively raising long tenor bonds to match their long term paying assets.

Another important Budget announcement of 2018-19 states that “the Government and the concerned regulators will take steps to permit investment by regulated entities in ‘A’ grade bonds”.

I understand that PFRDA has already allowed their regulated entities to invest in ‘A’ grade bonds. A similar early action with regard to Provident Funds and Insurance Companies is likely to nudge more investments in below ‘AA’ grade bonds.

# **Alternative investment instruments for infrastructure financing - AIFs, REITs, InvITs and Municipal Bonds**

Paying adequate attention to development of alternative investment instruments like AIFs, REITs, InvITs and Municipal Bonds is equally important.

Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) serve as an effective source of alternate financing for infrastructure. Over 80 AIFs have been registered with SEBI for investing in infrastructure and real estate.

The changes made to the regulatory and tax framework for REITs and InvITs are likely to show positive results going forward. Seven InvITs and two REITs have been so far registered with SEBI. Three of the registered InvITs have already issued and listed more than ₹ 10,000 crores of units. Recently one REIT has filed the necessary documents with SEBI to make an offering of more than ₹ 5,000 crores of units.

Other regulators need to play active supporting role for the development of REITs and InvITs. For instance, IRDAI, currently allows insurance companies to invest not more than 5 per cent of the units issued by a single REIT / InvIT. PFRDA has mandated minimum rating of AA for the Sponsor as a pre-requisite for investment in REITs/ InvITs. EPFO has not yet come out with guidelines for investment in REITs/ InvITs. Also, pension and insurance funds are not permitted to invest in debt securities issued by REITs/InvITs. Similarly, Banks and FPIs, who otherwise are allowed to invest in units of REITs/ InvITs, cannot invest in their debt securities.

An active municipal bond market would help municipalities to finance a part of their requirement through the financial market.

Pursuant to SEBI’s Municipal Bond framework of 2015 which was further amended in 2017, two(2), municipal corporations - Pune and Greater Hyderabad - together raised ₹ 400 crore though issuance of municipal bonds during 2017-18 and three municipal corporations – Indore, Greater Hyderabad and Bhopal- have together raised ₹ 470 crores so far during the current financial year. The municipal bond market is at a very nascent stage of development.

Some of the issues constraining municipalities to use municipal bonds as a significant source of financing include –

1. Lack of expertise in raising funds from the market;
2. Poor quality of accounting and management hindering due diligence by investors;
3. Procedural delays in approvals; and
4. Lack of credit worthiness to access market

These issues need to be addressed at the earliest for deepening the municipal bond market.

# **Concluding Remarks**

Let me conclude by saying that, enabling capital market to play an important role in funding of infrastructure projects, which typically require long-term financing, is still in some way a work in progress. Naturally, much more needs to be done.

I am sure that the deliberations in the conference would throw up important issues for the consideration of policy makers, regulators and implementers.

*I wish you all fruitful discussions and successful conclusion of the conference. Thank you.*

**CAPITAL MARKET REVIEW**

1. **Introduction**

The country's GDP (gross domestic product) growth dropped to 7.1 per cent in the September quarter (2018-19) from 8.2 per cent in the June quarter. Despite the slow GDP growth, India still remained the world's fastest growing economy. Manufacturing, ‘Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services,’ ‘Construction’ and ‘Public Administration, Defence and Other Services’ were the sectors which registered growth of over 7 per cent in Q2 of 2018-19 over Q2 of 2017-18.

The CPI figures have once again brought in the cheer for the economy mostly due to drop in food prices. The retail inflation which is measured by CPI cooled to 2.3 per cent in November from 3.3 per cent in October 2018. Further, during the month of October 2018, Index of Industrial Production (IIP) zoomed to 8.1 per cent y-o-y.

India’s overall exports (Merchandise and Services combined) in April-October 2018-19 were estimated to be USD 308.32 Billion, exhibiting a positive growth of 17.17 per cent over the same period last year. Further, overall imports in April-October 2018-19 were estimated to be USD 374.88 Billion, exhibiting a positive growth of 18.88 per cent over the same period last year.

India gained 23 places in the World Bank’s ease of doing business index for 2018 to 77th among 190 nations. Bank’s recapitalisation plan and World Bank’s ranking provided a much-needed breather to FPIs who have been net sellers almost throughout the year. Further, commodity prices continued to decline in November 2018.

The following sections of the review highlights the trends observed in the Indian securities market during November 2018.

1. **Trends in Resource Mobilisation by Corporates**

**Exhibit 1: Funds Mobilisation by Corporates (₹ crore)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Particulars** | **Oct-18** | **Nov-18** |
| ***A. Funds Mobilisation through Public Issue*** | ***1,232*** | ***56*** |
| I. Equity Public Issue |  |  |
| a. IPOs (i+ii) | 525 | 56 |
| i. Main Board | 344 | 0 |
| ii. SME Platform | 182 | 56 |
| b. FPOs | 0 | 0 |
| c. Equity Right Issue | 0 | 0 |
| d. Public Issue of Debt | 707 | 0 |
| ***B. Funds Mobilisation through Private Placement*** | ***35,538*** | ***79,474*** |
| 1. QIP/IPP | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Preferential Allotment | 3,644 | 24,259 |
| 3. Private Placement of Debt | 31,894 | 55,215 |
| **Total Funds Mobilised (A+B)** | **36,770** | **79,530** |

**Notes:**

**1. Current month data are provisional**

**Source: SEBI, NSE, BSE and MSEI**

Primary market mobilised ₹ 56 crore in November 2018 through public issues as compared to ` 1,232 crore raised in October 2018. Total 5 IPOs were listed on SMEs platform of the BSE and the NSE during November 2018.

In November 2018, there were total 34 preferential allotments worth ₹24,259 crore that got listed at BSE, NSE and MSEI as compared to 28 preferential allotments worth ₹3,644 crore in October 2018. Corporate sector mobilised large amount of resources by way of private placements of corporate bonds. The companies mobilised ` 55,215 crore through 158 issues in November 2018.

1. **Trends in the Secondary Market**

**Exhibit 2: Snapshot of Indian Capital Market**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Oct-18** | **Nov-18** | **Change during the Month** |
| **Index in Equity Market** | | | |
| Sensex | 34442 | 36194 | 5.1 |
| Nifty 50 | 10387 | 10877 | 4.7 |
| Nifty 500 | 8753 | 9109 | 4.1 |
| BSE 500 | 13882 | 14429 | 3.9 |
| Nifty Bank | 25153 | 26863 | 6.8 |
| Nifty IT | 14940 | 14638 | -2.0 |
| BSE Healthcare | 14727 | 14333 | -2.7 |
| BSE FMCG | 11128 | 11647 | 4.7 |
| **Market Capitalisation (` crore)** | | | |
| BSE | 1,38,45,109 | 1,42,88,776 | 3.2 |
| NSE | 1,36,93,825 | 1,41,22,535 | 3.1 |
| **P/E Ratio** | | | |
| Sensex | 22.2 | 23.0 | 3.9 |
| Nifty 50 | 25.0 | 26.3 | 5.2 |
| **No of Listed Companies** | | | |
| BSE | 5,217 | 5,216 | 0.0 |
| NSE | 1,921 | 1,922 | 0.1 |
| **Gross Turnover in Equity Segment (` crore)** | | | |
| BSE | 66,385 | 59,064 | -11.0 |
| NSE | 7,45,584 | 6,10,914 | -18.1 |
| **Gross Turnover in Equity Derivatives Segment (` crore)** | | | |
| BSE | 0.29 | 0.25 | -14.1 |
| NSE | 2,24,33,270 | 1,84,14,538 | -17.9 |
| **Gross Turnover in Currency Derivatives Segment (` crore)** | | | |
| BSE | 6,41,295 | 5,73,746 | -10.5 |
| NSE | 7,77,529 | 6,81,660 | -12.3 |
| MSEI | 2,900 | 2,051 | -29.3 |
| **Gross Turnover in Interest Rate Derivatives Segment (` crore)** | | | |
| BSE | 9,223 | 6,157 | -33.2 |
| NSE | 22,605 | 20,287 | -10.3 |

**Source: NSE, BSE and MSEI**

The benchmark S&P BSE Sensex rose 5.1 per cent in November 2018 on signs of rupee appreciation and sharp fall in crude oil prices. The Nifty 50 closed at 10877 while the Sensex closed at 36194 on November 30, 2018.

S&P BSE Sensex touched its intraday high with a closing value of 36389 and intraday low of 34303 during November 2018. On the other hand, Nifty 50 touched its peak with a closing value of 10923 and intraday lows of 10342 during the month under consideration.

**Figure 1: Movement of Sensex and Nifty**

At the end of November 2018, market capitalisation of BSE and NSE stood at ₹1, 42, 88,776 crore and ₹ 1,41,22,535 crore respectively. However, the monthly cash segment turnover decreased at both BSE and NSE. The turnover at BSE was ₹ 59,064 crore in November 2018 while at NSE, the turnover stood at ₹ 6, 10,914 crore. The P/E ratios of S&P BSE Sensex and Nifty 50 were 23.0 and 26.3 respectively compared to 22.2 and 25.0 respectively in the month of October 2018.

**Figure 2: Trends in Average Daily Values of Nifty 50 and NSE Equity Cash Segment Turnover**

**Figure 3: Trends in Average Daily Values of Sensex and BSE Equity Cash Segment Turnover**

S&P BSE Metal continued to plunge for the second consecutive month. The largest decline was witnessed by S&P BSE Metal 5.53 per cent followed by S&P BSE PSU 3.39 per cent and S&P BSE Healthcare 2.67 per cent. However, S&P BSE consumer durables registered a growth of 7.23 per cent followed by S&P BSE capital goods 6.58 per cent and S&P BSE Sensex 5.09 per cent for the month of November 2018.

Further, among BSE indices, BSE Metal recorded the highest daily volatility 1.45 per cent, followed by S&P BSE Teck 1.30 per cent, and S&P BSE Consumer Durables registering a volatility of 0.95 per cent. S&P BSE 200, S&P BSE 500 and S&P BSE Small Cap were the least volatile indices for the month of November 2018.

**Figure 4: Performance of BSE Indices**

As regards NSE indices, the largest drop was registered by Nifty Pharma 4.94 per cent followed by Nifty IT 2.02 per cent. On the contrary, Nifty Bank recorded growth of 6.80 per cent followed by Nifty MNC 6.07 per cent and Nifty FMCG 5.53 per cent for the month under consideration.

Further, among NSE indices, Nifty IT Bank recorded highest daily volatility of 1.53 per cent followed by Nifty PSU Bank 1.49 per cent for the month under review.

**Figure 5: Performance of NSE Indices**

1. **Trends in Depository Accounts**

At the end of November 2018, there were 179 lakh demat accounts at NSDL and 165 lakh demat accounts at CDSL. At NSDL, till November 2018, 6,111 companies signed up to make their shares available for dematerialisation while at CDSL, 6,871 companies signed up.

**Trends in Derivatives Segment**

1. **Equity Derivatives**

Over the years, the Indian equity derivatives segment has grown exponentially and is continuing to maintain its momentum in the current financial year as well. Among the three exchanges in the derivative market ecosystem, viz., NSE, BSE and MSEI, NSE is dominating the market with almost 100 per cent share in equity derivatives. There is insignificant trading taking place at BSE and MSEI.

During November 2018, the notional turnover at NSE decreased to ₹ 1, 84, 14,538 crore from ₹ 2, 24, 33,270 crore as compared to the previous month. Index options accounted for 86.4 per cent of the total notional turnover in the F&O segment at NSE. The notional turnover of index futures decreased by 33.8 per cent in November 2018 and that of stock futures also decreased by 20.2 per cent over the previous month.

**Figure 6: Trends of Equity Derivatives Segment at NSE (₹ crore)**

Further, monthly notional turnover of put options on index decreased by 9.6 per cent, and monthly notional turnover of call options on index also decreased by 23.5 per cent. In addition, monthly notional turnover of put options on stock decreased by 17.2 per cent and call options on stock decreased by 13.3 per cent over previous month. The open interest in value terms in the equity derivative segment of NSE decreased by 12.8 per cent to ₹ 2, 76,559 crore in November 2018 from ₹ 3, 17,298 crore as compared to the previous month.

In November 2018, the equity derivatives segment turnover of BSE was ₹0.2 crore compared to ₹ 0.3 crore in October 2018, while the open interest in terms of value stood at ₹0.1 crore as on November 30, 2018.

**Exhibit 3: Trends in Equity Derivatives Market**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | **NSE** | | | **BSE** | | |
| **Oct-18** | **Nov-18** | **Percentage Change Over Month** | **Oct-18** | **Nov-18** | **Percentage Change Over Month** |
| **A. Turnover (` crore)** | | | | | | |
| (i) Index Futures | 6,67,270 | 4,41,855 | -33.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | NA |
| (ii) Options on Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Put* | 85,20,364 | 77,02,237 | -9.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | NA |
| *Call* | 1,07,42,713 | 82,16,768 | -23.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | NA |
| (iii) Stock Futures | 14,88,065 | 11,87,157 | -20.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | -14.1 |
| (iv) Options on Stock |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Put* | 3,50,546 | 2,90,333 | -17.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | NA |
| *Call* | 6,64,312 | 5,76,187 | -13.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | NA |
| **Total** | **2,24,33,270** | **1,84,14,538** | **-17.9** | **0.3** | **0.2** | **-14.1** |
| **B. No. of Contracts** | | | | | | |
| (i) Index Futures | 82,30,210 | 67,17,256 | -18.4 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| (ii) Options on Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Put* | 10,13,43,656 | 13,83,21,044 | 36.5 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| *Call* | 12,30,60,526 | 14,44,76,482 | 17.4 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| (iii) Stock Futures | 2,49,29,740 | 2,13,15,096 | -14.5 | 5 | 4 | -20.0 |
| (iv) Options on Stock |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Put* | 54,82,238 | 53,23,461 | -2.9 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| *Call* | 95,92,185 | 98,68,483 | 2.9 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| **Total** | **27,26,38,555** | **32,60,21,822** | **19.6** | **5** | **4** | **-20.0** |
| **C. Open Interest in Terms of Value ( ` crore)** | | | | | | |
| (i) Index Futures | 29,455 | 26,613 | -9.6 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| (ii) Options on Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Put* | 95,039 | 77,583 | -18.4 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| *Call* | 65,220 | 51,169 | -21.5 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| (iii) Stock Futures | 1,03,420 | 1,05,986 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.4 |
| (iv) Options on Stock |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Put* | 9,896 | 5,836 | -41.0 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| *Call* | 14,267 | 9,370 | -34.3 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| **Total** | **3,17,298** | **2,76,559** | **-12.8** | **0.1** | **0.1** | **1.4** |
| **D. Open Interest in Terms of No of Contracts** | | | | | | |
| (i) Index Futures | 4,09,638 | 3,58,324 | -12.5 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| (ii) Options on Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Put* | 14,29,294 | 10,81,919 | -24.3 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| *Call* | 10,01,389 | 7,39,334 | -26.2 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| (iii) Stock Futures | 18,49,840 | 18,65,537 | 0.8 | 2 | 2 | 0.0 |
| (iv) Options on Stock |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Put* | 1,78,903 | 1,07,868 | -39.7 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| *Call* | 2,65,489 | 1,84,114 | -30.7 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| **Total** | **51,34,553** | **43,37,096** | **-15.5** | **2** | **2** | **0.0** |

**Source: NSE and BSE**

1. **Currency Derivatives at NSE, BSE and MSEI**

In November 2018, the monthly turnover at the currency derivatives segment witnessed a decline across all the three exchanges. At NSE, the turnover fell by 12.3 per cent and stood at ₹6, 81,660 crore. The turnover at MSEI was ` 2,051 crore, a decline of 29.3 per cent from October 2018. At BSE, the currency derivatives segment turnover was ` 5, 73,746 crore in November 2018, a decline of 10.5 per cent compared to the previous month.

**Figure 7: Trends of Currency Derivatives at NSE, MSEI and BSE (₹ crore)**

1. **Interest Rate Futures at NSE and BSE**

During November 2018, the monthly turnover in IRD segment of NSE and BSE fell by 33.2 per cent and 10.3 per cent respectively. With a strong growth in trading volume, NSE has acquired a dominating share in the IRD segment in India in the current financial year unlike 2017-18, where BSE had a leading share. In the year 2018-19 so far, no trading has been observed at MSEI in this segment.

**Figure 8: Trends of Interest Rate Futures at NSE and BSE (₹** **crore)**

1. **Commodities Derivatives Markets**

**A. Market Trends**

At the end of November 2018, MCX Comdex closed at 3510.7, witnessing a fall of 10.3 per cent over the closing value of 3912.8 on October 31, 2018. On Y-o-Y basis, the MCX Comdex increased by 1.6 per cent, mainly on account of increase in prices of all the traded commodities over the past year, except lead, zinc, CPO and mentha oil. At the end of November 2018, NCDEX Dhaanya closed at 3384.6, an increase of 1.1 per cent over the closing values of 3349.0 recorded on October 31, 2018. On Y-o-Y basis, the NCDEX Dhaanya index increased by 10.9 per cent driven by increase in prices of all the traded commodities over the past year, except chana, turmeric and jeera. **(Figure 9)**.

MCX Comdex recorded an intra-day high of 3876.5 on November 1, 2018 while 3510.7 on November 30, 2018 was its lowest intra-day level. NCDEX Dhaanya recorded an intra-day high of 3544.1 on November 12, 2018 and an intra-day low of 3346.7 on November 29, 2018 (Details in Table 66).

**Figure 9: Movement of Commodity Derivatives Market Indices**

**Source: MCX and NCDEX**

During November 2018, among the three component indices of MCX Comdex, MCX Energy and Metal indices decreased by 19.8 per cent and 4.7 per cent respectively, while MCX Agri. index decreased by 7.1 per cent. MCX Energy index which is composed of only crude oil and natural gas, fell on account of decrease in the crude oil futures prices by 26.9 per cent even though natural gas prices increased by 31.4 per cent. The downtrend in MCX Metal index was driven by the fall in futures prices of nickel (10.8 per cent), followed by aluminium (6.4 per cent) and copper (2.1 per cent). The uptrend in MCX Agri. index in November 2018 was due to increase in futures prices of cardamom (5.7 per cent), while CPO (13.1 per cent), cotton (5.1 per cent), mentha oil (4.4 per cent) futures prices showed downward trend. An increase of 5.5 per cent for NCDEX Dhaanya index may be attributed to the increase in futures prices of 4 of its components viz. chana (17.3 per cent), maize kharif (11.4 per cent), coriander (11.1 per cent) and cotton seed oilcake (5.2 per cent).

Daily volatility during November 2018 of MCX Comdex and NCDEX Dhaanya indices was recorded at 1.0 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively. Among the component indices of MCX Comdex, MCX Energy recorded highest volatility of 2.5 per cent, followed by MCX Metal (0.7 per cent) and MCX Agri (0.7 per cent). The daily volatility and variation over the previous month for indices on commodity derivatives is shown in the Figure 10 below:

**Figure 10: Variation (point-to-point) and daily volatility of commodity indices in November, 2018 (per cent)**

**Source: MCX and NCDEX**

**Turnover**

During November 2018, among the five commodity derivative exchanges; NCDEX, ICEX, BSE and NSE recorded an increase in turnover, whereas MCX witnessed a decrease in turnover.

The total turnover at all the five exchanges in November stood at ₹6,46,442 crore, a fall in turnover by 6.2 per cent over the turnover of ₹6,89,513 crore during the previous month. The agricultural segment contributed ₹65,486 crore (10.1 per cent), while that of the non-agricultural segment contributed ₹5,80,957 crore (89.9 per cent) to the total turnover during the month. Among, the non-agricultural commodities segments, bullion, metals and energy are traded at MCX, NSE and BSE whereas, diamond futures and steel long futures are traded at ICEX.

The total turnover (futures + options) at MCX decreased by 7.6 per cent during November 2018 to ₹5,78,650 crore, over total turnover of ₹6,25,961 crore recorded in October 2018. The turnover of all the options contracts decreased from ₹ 15,645 crore in October 2018 to ₹10,235 crore in November 2018, a decrease of 35 per cent. This was mainly due to fall in turnover of bullion options in November.

The contribution to the total turnover at MCX from energy segment was at 46.9 per cent followed by metal (31.1 per cent), bullion (22.4 per cent) and agricultural (1.4 per cent). The options contracts contributed 1.8 per cent to the total turnover.

The consolidated turnover (futures + options) at NCDEX increased by 6.1 per cent to ₹57,348 crore during November 2018, from ₹54,025 crore in October 2018. The options contracts recorded turnover of ₹19.9 crore during November 2018.

The total turnover at BSE and NSE increased by 4.1% to ₹8,066 crore during November 2018, of this the turnover recorded at BSE was ₹7,228 crore and at NSE was ₹838 crore.

The agri. segment of ICEX recorded turnover of ₹77 crore during November 2018. The total turnover at ICEX in diamond contracts increased by 94.4 per cent to ₹1,834 crore in November 2018 from ₹944 crore during last month. Total turnover in steel long contracts decreased by 32.4 per cent to ₹447.4 crore in November 2018 from ₹662 crore during last month. The aggregate turnover at ICEX (diamond + steel long + agri. contracts taken together) was recorded at ₹2,359 crore in November, 2018.

The turnover of agricultural commodities was the highest at NCDEX (₹57,368 crore) followed by MCX (₹8,041 crore) and ICEX (₹77 crore). The turnover of agricultural and non- agricultural commodities at exchanges is shown in Figures 11, 12 and the details in Tables 67 to 72.

**Figure 11: Trends in Turnover of Agricultural Commodity Derivatives (₹crore)**

Note : i) Consequent to merger of NMCE with ICEX, all contracts of NMCE are transferred to ICEX w.e.f Sept. 24, 2018. The trading data of NMCE is added to agri. segment of ICEX.

**Source: MCX,NCDEX & ICEX**

**Figure 12: Trends in Turnover of Non- Agricultural Commodity Derivatives - Futures and Options (₹ crore)**

**Source: MCX, ICEX, BSE & NSE**

The following chart provides a snapshot of the percentage gain/loss in futures prices in near month contracts of the commodities traded at the exchanges.

**Figure 13: Movement of Near Month futures prices (M-o-M) for commodities traded on domestic exchanges during November 2018 (per cent)**

**Source: MCX, NCDEX, ICEX, BSE and NSE**

1. **Trading in Corporate Debt Market**

Indian companies raised a total of ` 1, 23,701 crore during November 2018 through the corporate debt route. BSE noted 2,921 trades with a traded value of ₹ 40,773 crore as compared to 2,958 trades with a traded value of ₹ 35,876 crore in October 2018, an increase of 13.6 per cent. At NSE, 4,214 trades were noted with a traded value of ₹ 82,928 crore in November 2018 as compared to 4,572 trades were noted with a traded value of ` 85,079 crore in October 2018, a decline of 2.5 per cnet.

**Figure 14: Trends in Reported Turnover of Corporate Bonds (₹** **crore)**

1. **Trends in Institutional Investment**
2. **Trends in Investment by Mutual Funds**

The total net investment in the secondary market by mutual funds was ₹ 56,629 crore in November 2018, compared to the total net investment of ₹ 51,412 crore in October 2018. During November 2018, mutual funds net invested ₹ 5,236 crore in equity as compared ₹ 24,047 crore net investment in October 2018. In addition, mutual funds net invested ₹ 51,393 crore in debt securities as compared to ₹ 27,365 crore investment in October 2018.

During November 2018, there was a net inflow of ₹ 1, 42,359 crore by the mutual funds industry as against a net inflow ₹ 35,530 crore during October 2018, an increase of 300.7 per cent. During the month, income / debt oriented schemes mobilised ₹ 1, 29,678 crore, followed by Growth/equity oriented schemes (₹10,791 crore), Exchange traded funds (₹1,643 crore), Balanced schemes (₹216 crore), and Fund of funds schemes investing overseas (₹31 crore).

The cumulative net assets under management of all mutual funds increased to ₹ 24, 03,134 crore at the end of November 2018 from ₹ 22, 23,560 crore at the end of October 2018, an increase of 8.1 per cent.

As on November 30, 2018, there were a total of 1,924 mutual fund schemes in the market, of which 1,251 were income / debt oriented schemes, 545 were growth / equity oriented schemes, 26 were balanced schemes, 73 were exchange traded funds and 29 were fund of funds investing overseas.

**Figure 15: Trends in Mutual Funds Investment (₹ crore)**

1. **Trends in Investment by the Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs)**

Foreign portfolio investors turned net buyers in November 2018. During the same period, FPIs invested ₹ 11,595 crore in Indian securities market as compared to outflow of ₹ 38,906 crore in the previous month. FPI’s invested (net) ₹ 5,981 crore worth of equity securities in November 2018. In addition, FPI also invested (net) ` 5,610 crore worth of debt securities during the same period. Similarly, FPIs continued to invest in hybrid securities in November 2018 amounting to ₹ 3.8 crore.

The assets of the FPIs in India, as reported by the custodians, at the end of November 2018 was ₹31,08,886 crore, out of which the notional value of offshore derivative instruments (including ODIs on derivatives) was ₹79,247 crore, which was 2.5 per cent of the total assets of the FPIs.

**Figure 16: Trends in FPIs Investment (₹ crore)**

***Note:*** *Data on**investment by FPIs in Hybrid securities has been compiled since December 26, 2017.*

1. **Trends in Portfolio Management Services**

During November 2018, the total AUM of the portfolio management industry increased by 1.0 per cent as compared to the previous month. The AUM of discretionary and non-discretionary services increased by 1.1 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively while that of advisory services decreased by about 0.2 per cent .

The discretionary services offered to the Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO)/Provident Fund (PF) constituted 81.9 per cent of the total AUM of the portfolio managers.

Number of clients under discretionary services were the highest 1, 31,911, followed by non-discretionary category with 6,269 clients and advisory category with 3,662 clients.

1. **Trends in Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers**

In November 2018, four open offers with offer value of ₹ 651 crore were made to the shareholders as against two open offers with offer value of ₹71 crore in October 2018.

**Figure 17: Details of Open Offers Made under the SEBI (SAST) Regulations**

**REVIEW OF GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKETS**

**Overview of the Global Financial Markets:**

The global growth momentum has been sustained in 2018, buoyed by a strong fiscal expansion in the United States of America, which has largely offset slower growth in some other large economies. Global Economic Growth has remained steady, exceeding 3 per cent in annualized terms, over the first 6–9 months of 2018. However, expectations over the next 6–12 months point to some softening in economic momentum. These expectations are closely associated with heightened uncertainty, captured both by financial market volatility and global economic policy uncertainty. In October, global financial markets experienced renewed sharp gyrations, resulting in large equity sell-offs in several major countries. These recent developments reinforce expectations that investor sentiments will likely remain highly fragile over the next few months. A protracted period of elevated uncertainty would act as a drag on household and business confidence, with a pass-through to investment and consumer spending decisions. At the same time, several developed economies are facing capacity constraints, which may constrain short-term growth.

Quarterly estimates of world gross product indicate that the world economy expanded at an annualized rate of 3.4 per cent in the second quarter of 2018. The Global PMI figures show that there was a modest improvement in the rate of expansion of global economic output during the month, as stronger performing of the service sector offset the ongoing slowdown at manufacturers.

The advanced economies exhibited a mixed trend. While growth suffered in the Euro Area and the UK, the United States continued to experience strong growth momentum. Economic confidence and sentiment indicators in the United States are near recent historical highs, reflecting strong jobs growth, major income and business tax cuts and buoyant economic activity—in the first three-quarters of 2018, gross domestic product (GDP) was 2.8 per cent higher than a year earlier. However, there is growing evidence that firms are facing capacity constraints, restrain growth in the coming quarters despite the support of fiscal stimulus measures. Internal freight transportation costs have risen sharply—up 8.3 per cent on the year to September 2018— reflecting labour shortages in the trucking sector and capacity limits in rail transport.

Amid increasing external headwinds, recent indicators are pointing towards a growth moderation in several of the large East Asian economies. In the third quarter of 2018, China’s GDP growth eased to 6.5 per cent, weighed down by a slower expansion in industrial production and fixed asset investment. While export performance has remained solid, there are signs that the imposition of tariffs may have a more material impact on the Chinese economy in the coming months. Persistently high stock market volatility and uncertainty may dampen sentiments, weighing on consumer spending and investment, although the recent stock market losses are unlikely to generate large negative wealth effects, given that household participation in financial markets is relatively limited.

The economic outlook in India remains favourable, underpinned by robust private consumption, a gradually more supportive fiscal stance and benefits from previous reforms. In the second quarter of 2018 the Indian economic growth dropped to 7.1 per cent year-on year after expanding by 8.2 per cent in the first quarter, highest pace since the first quarter of 2016. The recent evolution of short-term leading economic indicators confirms this positive outlook. Since mid-2017, business confidence indices have steadily risen, reaching record highs in the second quarter of 2018. While more volatile, PMI indices have also tended to strengthen throughout 2018. In this context, the Indian economy is projected to continue expanding at an annual rate of about 7.5 per cent, in the near term.

**Equity Markets:**

After witnessing a sharp decline in the month of October 2018, stock markets around the world recovered in the current month. However, the markets remained under pressure in the mid-week of November 2108, with many falling back to, or below, their late October lows on worries about trade, technology and energy stocks, and global growth. In the last week of the month, almost all the markets witnessed slight improvement.

Among the developed market indices, FTSE 100 index of UK fell by 2.1 per cent at the end of November 2018 compared to its previous month’s closing, followed by the CAC 40 index of France (1.8 per cent) and DAX index (1.7 per cent). Hang Seng index of Hong Kong registered an increase of 6.1 per cent in November 2018 compared to a fall of nearly 10 per cent in the previous month. ***(Table A1)***.

Emerging markets (EM) equities also showcased poor performance as weaker global growth and trade uncertainty driving risk aversion worked as headwinds. Weak corporate earnings were also a headwind in several markets, notably in Asian markets. The MSCI Emerging Markets index decreased in value and underperformed the MSCI World. South Korea was the weakest among the Asian markets. By contrast, Brazilian equities and the real rallied in anticipation of a market-friendly election outcome, which was confirmed at the end of the month.

Among the major emerging nations, the Brazil IBOVESPA index increased by 2.4 per cent at the end of November 2018 compared to its previous month’s closing. On the other hand, FTSE/JSE All Share index of South Africa fell by 3.3 per cent followed by Russian Traded index (1.0 per cent) and Shanghai Se Composite index of China (0.6 per cent) ***(Table A1)***.

**Table A1: Performance of Stock Indices**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Name of the Index** | **Closing Value as on Nov 30, 2018** | **Closing Value before** | | | | **Annualised Volatility (per cent)** | **P/E Ratio** |
| **1-Month** | **3-Month** | **6-Month** | **1-Year** |
| **BRICS Nations** | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | BRAZIL IBOVESPA INDEX | 89504.0 | 87423.6 | 76677.5 | 76753.6 | 71971.0 | 23.9 | 20.1 |
| Russia | RUSSIAN TRADED INDEX | 1643.4 | 1660.1 | 1597.8 | 1674.9 | 1562.4 | 22.2 | 5.9 |
| India | Nifty 50 | 10876.8 | 10386.6 | 11680.5 | 10736.2 | 10226.6 | 12.8 | 26.3 |
| India | S&P BSE SENSEX INDEX | 36194.3 | 34442.1 | 38645.1 | 35322.4 | 33149.4 | 12.3 | 23.0 |
| China | SHANGHAI SE COMPOSITE | 2588.2 | 2602.8 | 2725.3 | 3095.5 | 3317.2 | 20.9 | 12.1 |
| South Africa | FTSE/JSE AFRICA ALL SHR | 50663.9 | 52388.9 | 58668.5 | 56157.9 | 59772.8 | 17.4 | 15.4 |
| **Developed Markets** | | | | | | | | |
| USA | NASDAQ COMPOSITE INDEX | 7330.5 | 7305.9 | 8109.5 | 7442.1 | 6874.0 | 17.9 | 40.5 |
| USA | DOW JONES INDUS. AVG | 25538.5 | 25115.8 | 25964.8 | 24415.8 | 24272.4 | 13.5 | 16.9 |
| France | CAC 40 INDEX | 5003.9 | 5093.4 | 5406.9 | 5398.4 | 5372.8 | 12.3 | 15.8 |
| Germany | DAX INDEX | 11257.2 | 11447.5 | 12364.1 | 12604.9 | 13024.0 | 13.8 | 13.9 |
| UK | FTSE 100 INDEX | 6980.2 | 7128.1 | 7432.4 | 7678.2 | 7326.7 | 11.5 | 15.4 |
| Hong Kong | HANG SENG INDEX | 26506.8 | 24979.7 | 27888.6 | 30468.6 | 29177.4 | 18.8 | 9.5 |
| South Korea | KOSPI INDEX | 2096.9 | 2029.7 | 2322.9 | 2423.0 | 2476.4 | 13.9 | 13.0 |
| Japan | NIKKEI 225 | 22351.1 | 21920.5 | 22865.2 | 22201.8 | 22725.0 | 15.7 | 25.7 |
| Singapore | Straits Times Index STI | 3117.6 | 3018.8 | 3213.5 | 3428.2 | 3433.5 | 12.5 | 10.7 |

**Source:** Bloomberg, BSE and NSE

**Chart 1: Stock Market Trend in Select Developed Markets**

**Source:** Bloomberg

**Note:** All indices have been indexed with base as March 31, 2018.

**Chart 2: Stock Market Trend in Select Emerging Markets**

**Source:** Bloomberg

**Note:** All indices have been indexed with base as March 31, 2018.

**Fund Mobilisation by Issuance of Equity and Bond:**

As per the data available from World Federation of Exchanges, during October 2018, US$ 69,335 million was mobilised through issuance of equity and bonds at LSE Group of UK followed by Korea Exchange (US$ 42,859 million) and BME Spanish Exchange (US$ 34,035 million).

Among the BRICS nations, a total of US$ 26,028 million was mobilised through issuance of equity shares and bonds in National Stock Exchange of India followed by Moscow Exchange of Russia (US$ 22,708 million) and Shenzhen Stock Exchange (US$ 6,677 million) ***(Table A2)***.

**Table A2: Fund Mobilisation by Issuance of Equity and Bond in Major Exchanges**

(US$ Million)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Country** | **Exchange** | **Sep-18** | | | **Oct-18** | | |
|  | **Equity** | **Bond** | **Total** | **Equity** | **Bond** | **Total** |
| Developed Markets | USA | Nasdaq - US | 1,518.7 | NA | 1,518.7 | 5,972.1 | NA | 5,972.1 |
| USA | NYSE | 10,811.0 | NA | 10,811.0 | 3,625.0 | NA | 3,625.0 |
| UK | LSE Group | 803.8 | 49,199.7 | 50,003.5 | 5,149.0 | 64,185.8 | 69,334.8 |
| France | Euronext | 3,156.5 | - | 3,156.5 | 25,150.1 | 0.0 | 25,150.1 |
| Germany | Deutsche Boerse AG | - | 56,360.3 | 56,360.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Spain | BME Spanish Exchanges | 1.7 | 32,366.1 | 32,367.8 | 377.6 | 33,657.8 | 34,035.4 |
| Japan | Japan Exchange Group Inc. | - | NA | - | NA | NA | NA |
| Singapore | Singapore Exchange | 42.6 | 17,876.3 | 17,919.0 | 683.5 | 28,353.0 | 29,036.5 |
| Australia | Australian Securities Exchange | 5,557.8 | NA | 5,557.8 | 4,227.0 | NA | 4,227.0 |
| Hong Kong | Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing | 9,575.1 | 17,881.7 | 27,456.8 | 2,778.1 | 8,229.1 | 11,007.2 |
| Korea | Korea Exchange | 96.2 | 32,120.4 | 32,216.6 | 318.3 | 42,540.4 | 42,858.6 |
| BRICS | Brazil | BM&FBOVESPA S.A. | - | 14.9 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 188.9 | 188.9 |
| Russia | Moscow Exchange | NA | 21,859.0 | 21,859.0 | NA | 22,707.5 | 22,707.5 |
| India | BSE India Limited | 69.6 | 289.6 | 359.2 | 293.0 | 280.9 | 573.9 |
| India | National Stock Exchange of India Ltd | 1,830.1 | 15,014.4 | 16,844.5 | 830.1 | 25,197.4 | 26,027.5 |
| China | Shanghai Stock Exchange | 2,193.6 | NA | 2,193.6 | 2,421.8 | NA | 2,421.8 |
| China | Shenzhen Stock Exchange | 4,473.9 | 3,360.4 | 7,834.3 | 1,656.3 | 1,119.6 | 2,775.9 |
| South Africa | Johannesburg Stock Exchange | 1,499.9 | 2,494.0 | 3,993.8 | 172.3 | 6,504.5 | 6,676.8 |

**Note:** Fund mobilisation data for equities are (i) excluding investment funds and (ii) including Alternative and SME Markets except the following exceptions:

1. Australian Securities Exchange: including investment funds
2. BME: Including investment companies listed (open-end investment companies).
3. Bolsa de Valores de Lima: Includes 26 foreign companies with shares negotiated under a special modality
4. Euronext: includes Belgium, England, France, Netherlands and Portugal
5. Korea Exchange: including Kosdaq market data
6. LSE Group: includes London Stock Exchange and Borsa Italiana
7. Nasdaq Nordic Exchanges include Copenhagen, Helsinki, Iceland, Stockholm, Tallinn, Riga and Vilnius Stock Exchanges
8. NSE India: including “Emerge” market data
9. Singapore Exchange: market capitalization includes domestic listings and a substantial number of foreign listings, defined as companies whose principal place of business is outside of Singapore. Inactive secondary foreign listings are excluded.

For Funds mobilised through issuance of bonds, due to different reporting rules & calculation methods, turnover figures are not entirely comparable. The sale & purchase of a share are counted as one transaction

NA = Not Available

**Source:** World Federation of Exchanges

**Market Capitalisation of Major Exchanges:**

Market capitalisation of the major exchanges in the world exhibited a downfall during the month under review. As regards developed market exchanges, market capitalisation of all exchanges under consideration decreased in October 2018. Korea Exchange of South Korea went down by 16.6 per cent in October 2018 from its value in the previous month, followed by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing (10.7 per cent) and Deutsche Boerse AG of Germany (10.1 per cent). Amidst the developed markets, Singapore Exchange had a lowest fall of 6.6 per cent.

As regards, BRICS nations, market capitalisation of BM&FBOVESPA S.A. of Brazil increased by 18.5 per cent in October 2018 from its value in the previous month. On the other hand, market cap of remaining BRICS nations fell down, out of which, Shenzhen Stock Exchange of China witnessed a highest downfall of 10.5 per cent, followed by Johannesburg Stock Exchange of South Africa (9.8 per cent) and Shanghai Stock Exchange (8.9 per cent). ***(Table A3)***.

**Table A3: Domestic Market Capitalisation of Major Exchanges**

(US$ Million)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Country** | **Exchange** | **Sep-18** | **Oct-18** |
| **Developed Markets** | USA | Nasdaq - US | 11,859,513.5 | 10,819,173.3 |
| USA | NYSE | 24,223,206.0 | 22,586,101.2 |
| UK | LSE Group | 4,236,193.9 | 3,877,595.6 |
| Pan Europe\* | Euronext | 4,377,263.3 | 3,997,028.9 |
| Germany | Deutsche Boerse AG | 2,108,114.4 | 1,896,228.6 |
| Spain | BME Spanish Exchanges | 808,321.4 | 744,469.2 |
| Japan | Japan Exchange Group Inc. | 6,180,043.0 | 5,612,880.5 |
| Singapore | Singapore Exchange | 712,988.0 | 665,726.7 |
| Hong Kong | Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing | 4,111,111.7 | 3,669,769.9 |
| South Korea | Korea Exchange | 1,661,151.7 | 1,386,272.4 |
| Australia | Australian Securities Exchange | 1,429,471.0 | 1,317,787.5 |
| **BRICS** | Brazil | BM&FBOVESPA S.A. | 804,106.3 | 953,035.6 |
| Russia | Moscow Exchange | 646,847.2 | 618,520.4 |
| India | BSE India Limited | 1,999,346.5 | 1,876,401.3 |
| India | National Stock Exchange of India Limited | 1,973,824.0 | 1,856,465.1 |
| China | Shanghai Stock Exchange | 4,386,030.6 | 3,997,733.3 |
| China | Shenzhen Stock Exchange | 2,691,604.5 | 2,409,237.6 |
| South Africa | Johannesburg Stock Exchange | 988,338.8 | 891,739.7 |

**Note:** **\*** Euronext is the first pan-European exchange, spanning Belgium, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal and the UK.

NA = Not Available

**Source:** World Federation of Exchanges

**Equity Derivatives:**

As per the latest data available from the World Federation of Exchanges, during October 2018 the following performance was recorded in equity derivatives markets across the globe (Table A4 and A5):

**Single Stock Options:**

* Among exchanges in the Americas, International Securities Exchange recorded trading of 279,800,413 contracts of stock options, followed by BATS Global Markets of US (270,214,869 contracts), Miami International Securities Exchange (104,740,315 contracts) and BM&FBOVESPA of Brazil (91,628,962 contracts).
* Among exchanges in the Europe - Africa - Middle East, EUREX recorded trading of 16,586,985 contracts, followed by Euronext (6,690,260 contracts) and Nasdaq Nordic Exchanges (2,711,519 contracts).
* Among exchanges in the Asia – Pacific, the Nationals Stock Exchange of India recorded trading of 15,074,423 contracts, followed by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing (11,221,7691 contracts) and Australian Securities Exchange (6,099,898 contracts).

**Single Stock Futures:**

* Among exchanges in the Americas, Bourse de Montreal recorded 92,230 contracts traded on single stock futures followed by MexDer of Mexico (4,300 contracts) and Bolsa de Valores de Colombia (3,922 contracts)
* Among exchanges in the Europe - Africa - Middle East, Moscow Exchange recorded trading of 28,460,387 contracts, followed by ICE Futures Europe (10,995,231 contracts), and EUREX (10,871,037 contracts)
* Among exchanges in the Asia – Pacific, Korea Exchange of South Korea recorded trading of 57,217,075 contracts, followed by National Stock Exchange of India (24,929,740 contracts) and Thailand Futures Exchange (3,495,207 contracts).

**Stock Index Options:**

* Among exchanges in the Americas, Chicago Board Options Exchange recorded 62,725,069 contracts traded on stock index options, followed by CME Group (24,582,194 contracts) and BM&FBOVESPA of Brazil (3,182,576 contracts).
* Among exchanges in the Europe - Africa - Middle East, EUREX recorded trading of 45,017,146 contracts, followed by Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange of Israel (2,985,983 contracts) and Moscow Exchange of Russia (2,512,257 contracts).
* Among exchanges in the Asia – Pacific, National Stock Exchange of India recorded trading of 224,404,182 contracts, followed by Korea Exchange of South Korea (81,718,230 contracts) and Taiwan Futures Exchange (TAIFEX) (21,512,622 contracts).

**Stock Index Futures:**

* Among exchanges in the Americas, BM&FBOVESPA of Brazil recorded 84,763,674 contracts traded on stock index futures, followed by CME Group (84,286,759 contracts) and CBOE Futures Exchange (9,716,101 contracts).
* Among exchanges in the Europe - Africa - Middle East, EUREX recorded trading of 48,488,132 contracts, followed by Moscow Exchanges (14,371,114 contracts) and ICE Futures Europe (11,309,622 contracts).
* Among exchanges in the Asia – Pacific, Japan Exchange Group recorded trading of 43,327,530 contracts, followed by Singapore Exchange (17,792,244 contracts) and Hong Kong Exchange and Clearing (13,250,806 contracts).

**Currency Derivatives:**

As per the latest data available from the World Federation of Exchanges, during October 2018, exchanges across the world showed the following trend in trading of currency derivatives (Table A6):

**Currency Options:**

* Among exchanges in the Americas, CME Group recorded 1,639,254 contracts traded on currency options, followed by BM&FBOVESPA of Brazil (1,352,165 contracts) and Mexican Derivatives Exchange (MexDer) (8,700 contracts).
* Among exchanges in the Europe - Africa - Middle East, Moscow Exchange recorded trading of 2,314,387 contracts, followed by Johannesburg Stock Exchange of South Africa (1,423,250 contracts) and Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange of Israel (978,776 contracts).
* Among exchanges in the Asia – Pacific, BSE India Limited recorded trading of 45,931,208 contracts, followed by National Stock Exchange of India Limited (40,171,247 contracts) and Tawian Futures Exchange (TAIFEX) (7,047 contracts).

**Currency Futures:**

* Among exchanges in the Americas, BM&FBOVESPA of Brazil recorded 43,947,356 contracts traded on currency futures, followed by CME Group (19,125,312 contracts) and Mexican Derivatives Exchange (MexDer) (789,697 contracts).
* Among exchanges in the Europe - Africa - Middle East, Moscow Exchange recorded trading of 47,815,935 contracts, followed by Borsa Istanbul (5,647,492 contracts) and Johannesburg Stock Exchange (1,905,787 contracts).
* Among exchanges in the Asia – Pacific, National Stock Exchange of India recorded trading of 64,356,584 contracts, followed by BSE India Limited (41,294,429 contracts) and Korea Exchange of South Korea (7,211,014 contracts).

**Interest Rate Derivatives:**

As per the latest data available from the World Federation of Exchanges, during September 2018, exchanges across the world showed the following trend in trading of interest rate derivatives (Table A7):

**Interest Rate Options:**

* Among exchanges in the Americas, CME Group recorded 62,691,986 contracts traded on interest rate options followed by Bourse de Montreal (221,655 contracts).
* Among exchanges in the Europe, Africa and Middle East, EUREX recorded trading of 9,729,674 contracts, followed by ICE Futures Europe (7,928,729 contracts) and Nasdaq Nordic Exchanges (988,193 contracts).
* Among exchanges in the Asia – Pacific, Australian Securities Exchange recorded trading of 75,470 contracts, followed by Japan Exchange Group (62,657 contracts).

**Interest Rate Futures:**

* Among exchanges in the Americas, CME Group recorded 181,759,446 contracts traded on interest rate futures, followed by BM&FBOVESPA of Brazil (36,497,876 contracts) and Bourse de Montreal (5,459,965 contracts)
* Among exchanges in the Europe - Africa - Middle East, ICE Futures Europe recorded trading of 56,108,960 contracts, followed by EUREX (48,482,756 contracts) and Johannesburg Stock Exchange (1,992,229 contracts).
* Among exchanges in the Asia – Pacific, Australian Securities Exchange recorded trading of 10,551,664 contracts, followed by Korea Exchange of South Korea (3,169,904 contracts) and National Stock Exchange of India (1,190,063 contracts).

**Commodity Derivatives:**

As per the latest data available from the World Federation of Exchanges, during October 2018, exchanges across the world showed the following trend in trading of commodity derivatives (Table A8):

**Commodity Options:**

* Among exchanges in the Americas, CME Group recorded 13,780,687 contracts traded on commodity options, followed by ICE Futures US (1,663,203 contracts) and BM&FBOVESPA of Brazil (69,629 contracts).
* Among exchanges in the Europe - Africa - Middle East, ICE Futures Europe recorded trading of 4,288,039 contracts, followed by Moscow Exchange (756,054 contracts) and EUREX (709,625 contracts).
* Among exchanges in the Asia – Pacific, Dalian Commodity Exchange recorded trading of 1,289,251 contracts, followed by Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange (665,873 contracts) and Singapore Exchange (238,495 contracts).

**Commodity Futures:**

* Among exchanges in the Americas, CME Group recorded 85,669,965 contracts traded on commodity futures, followed ICE Futures US (7,001,035 contracts) and BM&FBOVESPA of Brazil (125,487 contracts).
* Among exchanges in the Europe - Africa - Middle East, ICE Futures Europe recorded trading of 42,589,627contracts, followed by Moscow Exchange (38,119,262 contracts) and London Metal Exchange (15,481,476 contracts).
* Among exchanges in the Asia – Pacific, Shanghai Futures Exchange recorded trading of 88,557,353 contracts, followed by Dalian Commodity Exchange (69,682,247 contracts) and Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange (59,106,105 contracts).

**Table A4: Stock Options and Stock Futures Traded in Major Exchanges**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exchange** | **October 2018** | | | | | | **Trading days  Oct 2018** |
| **Stock options** | | | **Single stock futures** | | |
| **Number of contracts traded** | **Notional turnover** | **Open interest** | **Number of contracts traded** | **Notional turnover** | **Open interest** |
| **Americas** | | | | | | | |
| BM&FBOVESPA | 270,214,869 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |  |
| Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires | 91,628,962 | 77,202 | 22,950,800 | - | - | - | 22 |
| Bolsa de Valores de Colombia | 2,407,794 | - | - | - | - | - | 22 |
| Chicago Board Options Exchange | NA | - | - | 3,922 | 10 | 9,348 | 22 |
| MexDer | 3,077,922 | NA | NA | 92,230 | NA | NA |  |
| Miami International Securities Exchange | 46,554,181 | NA | 192,495,000 | NA | NA | NA | 23 |
| Nasdaq - US | 279,800,413 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |  |
| NYSE | 77,000 | 8 | 149,744 | 4,300 | 1 | 4,000 | 23 |
| **Total region** | **914,550,796** |  |  | **100,452** |  |  |  |
| **Asia - Pacific** | | | | | | | |
| Australian Securities Exchange | 6,099,898 | 12,343 | 7,447,560 | 121,531 | 176 | 550,946 | 23 |
| BSE India Limited | NA | NA | NA | 5 | 0 | 2 | 21 |
| Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing | 11,221,769 | 36,366 | 8,984,140 | 109,737 | 452 | 22,060 | 21 |
| Japan Exchange Group | 17,693 | NA | 39,295 | NA | NA | NA | 22 |
| Korea Exchange | 1,709,373 | NA | 496,882 | 57,217,075 | 31,397 | 3,246,030 | 21 |
| National Stock Exchange of India | 15,074,423 | 137,584 | 444,392 | 24,929,740 | 201,736 | 1,849,840 | 21 |
| TAIFEX | 17,530 | 99 | 4,291 | 2,331,828 | 16,946 | 149,532 | 22 |
| Thailand Futures Exchange | NA | NA | NA | 3,495,207 | NA | 2420630 | 21 |
| **Total region** | **34,140,686** |  |  | **88,205,123** |  |  |  |
| **Europe - Africa - Middle East** | | | | | | | |
| Athens Derivatives Exchange | 786 | 0 | 1,016 | 1,013,131 | 94 | 416,816 | 23 |
| BME Spanish Exchanges | 1,459,643 | 1,206 | 8,872,870 | 308,374 | 185 | 1,322,140 | 23 |
| Borsa Istanbul | 127,606 | 17 | 215,138 | 6,067,857 | 870 | 555,176 | 22 |
| Budapest Stock Exchange | - | - | - | 1,148 | 86 | 7,366 | 21 |
| Dubai Gold & Commodities Exchange | NA | NA | NA | 233,107 | 341 | 466 | 23 |
| EUREX | 16,586,985 | 77,326 | 62,640,700 | 10,871,037 | 29,066 | 7,758,580 | 23 |
| Euronext | 6,690,260 | 26,780 | 17,379,300 | 41,765 | 136 | 301,873 | 23 |
| Johannesburg Stock Exchange | 1,436,028 | NA | NA | 10,995,231 | NA | NA |  |
| Moscow Exchange | 774,020 | 92 | 1,730,740 | 435,194 | 394 | 622,970 | 23 |
| Nasdaq Nordic Exchanges | 155,063 | 50 | 94,408 | 28,460,387 | 7,804 | 2,178,850 | 23 |
| Oslo Bors | 2,711,519 | 3,464 | 4,556,010 | 183,589 | 227 | 579,339 | 23 |
| Tehran Stock Exchange | 293,258 | 401 | 419,186 | 56,315 | 53 | 70,282 | 23 |
| Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange | 29 | 0 | NA | - | - | - | 18 |
| Warsaw Stock Exchange | 40,481 | 260 | 47,611 | NA | NA | NA | 21 |
| **Total region** | **30,275,678** |  |  | **58,778,601** |  |  |  |
| **Total** | **978,967,160** |  |  | **147,084,176** |  |  |  |

**NA:** Not Available

**Source:** World Federation of Exchanges

**Table A5: Index Options and Index Futures Traded in Major Exchanges**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exchange** | **October 2018** | | | | | | **Trading days  Oct 2018** |
| **Stock index options** | | | **Stock index futures** | | |
| **Number of contracts traded** | **Notional turnover** | **Open interest** | **Number of contracts traded** | **Notional turnover** | **Open interest** |
| **Americas** | | | | | | | |
| BM&FBOVESPA | 3,182,576 | 20,175 | 429,651 | 84,763,674 | 449,789 | 5,881,630 | 22 |
| Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires | - | - | - | 74,766 | 68,798 | - | 22 |
| Bolsa de Valores de Colombia | - | - | - | 200 | 2 | 206 | 22 |
| CBOE Futures Exchange | 33,130 | NA | NA | 622,526 | NA | NA |  |
| Chicago Board Options Exchange | NA | NA | NA | 9,716,101 | NA | 508,570 | 23 |
| CME Group | 62,725,069 | NA | 27,382,700 | NA | NA | NA | 23 |
| ICE Futures US | 24,582,194 | 4,008,780 | 5,217,260 | 84,286,759 | 11,366,100 | 4,598,910 | 23 |
| MexDer | NA | NA | NA | NA | 172,928 | 1,557,180 | 23 |
| Nasdaq - US | 153,809 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |  |
| **Total region** | **91,066,603** |  |  | **179,512,505** |  |  |  |
| **Asia - Pacific** | | | | | | | |
| Australian Securities Exchange | 1,367,887 | 57,210 | 1,131,830 | 1,217,343 | 125,748 | 371,944 | 23 |
| BSE India Limited | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 21 |
| Bursa Malaysia Derivatives | 762 | 0 | 111 | 236,915 | 4,810 | 23,817 | 23 |
| China Financial Futures Exchange | NA | NA | NA | 1,650,521 | 204,944 | 148,798 | 18 |
| Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing | 4,077,987 | 372,712 | 3,772,590 | 13,250,806 | 1,324,260 | 845,693 | 21 |
| Japan Exchange Group | 3,871,032 | NA | 2,344,400 | 43,327,530 | 1,641,450 | 1,896,610 | 22 |
| Korea Exchange | 81,718,230 | 4,853,580 | 4,385,320 | 12,995,441 | 537,920 | 786,780 | 21 |
| National Stock Exchange of India | 224,404,182 | 2,611,490 | 2,430,680 | 8,230,210 | 90,461 | 409,638 | 21 |
| Singapore Exchange | 965,448 | NA | 2,020,750 | 17,792,244 | NA | 2,199,300 |  |
| TAIFEX | 21,512,622 | 349,695 | 548,222 | 10,910,685 | 460,159 | 152,729 | 22 |
| Thailand Futures Exchange | 120,352 | NA | 47,128 | 3,886,509 | NA | 291,722 | 21 |
| **Total region** | **338,038,502** |  |  | **113,498,204** |  |  |  |
| **Europe - Africa - Middle East** | | | | | | | |
| Athens Derivatives Exchange | 6,060 | 23 | 1,614 | 52 | 198 | 5,634 | 23 |
| BME Spanish Exchanges | 445,077 | 4,543 | 1,246,080 | 770,595 | 65,122 | 141,407 | 23 |
| Borsa Istanbul | 22,958 | 50 | 16,283 | 5,764,048 | 12,427 | 469,236 | 22 |
| Budapest Stock Exchange | - | - | - | 6,870 | 50 | 18,034 | 21 |
| Dubai Gold & Commodities Exchange | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 23 |
| EUREX | 45,017,146 | 1,662,080 | 48,877,400 | 48,488,132 | 2,394,410 | 10,456,700 | 23 |
| Euronext | 1,967,955 | 115,997 | 993,517 | 4,158,786 | 300,007 | 600,670 | 23 |
| Johannesburg Stock Exchange | 1,121,637 | NA | NA | 11,309,622 | NA | NA |  |
| Moscow Exchange | 496,062 | 362 | 877,183 | 1,362,122 | 28,827 | 584,329 | 23 |
| Nasdaq Nordic Exchanges | 2,512,257 | 5,704 | 439,842 | 14,371,114 | 31,185 | 341,064 | 23 |
| Oslo Bors | 831,027 | 14,186 | 766,676 | 4,408,967 | 74,479 | 543,480 | 23 |
| Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange | 117,374 | 1,153 | 90,496 | 282,917 | 2,821 | 47,761 | 23 |
| Warsaw Stock Exchange | 2,985,983 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 21 |
| **Total region** | **55,550,505** |  |  | **91,317,297** |  |  |  |
| **Total** | **484,655,610** |  |  | **384,328,006** |  |  |  |

**NA:** Not Available

**Source:** World Federation of Exchanges

**Table A6: Currency Options and Futures Traded in Major Exchanges**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exchange** | **October 2018** | | | | | | **Trading days  Oct**  **2018** |
| **Currency options** | | | **Currency futures** | | |
| **Number of contracts traded** | **Notional turnover** | **Open interest** | **Number of contracts traded** | **Notional turnover** | **Open interest** |
| **Americas** | | | | | | | |
| BM&FBOVESPA | 1,352,165 | 1,283 | 1,308,979 | 43,947,356 | 11,859,394 | 5,881,632 | 22 |
| Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 |
| Bolsa de Valores de Colombia | - | - | - | 46,439 | 2,074 | 12,100 | 22 |
| CME Group | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |  |
| ICE Futures US | 1,639,254 | 182,895 | 808,165 | 19,125,312 | 1,870,897 | 1,753,724 | 23 |
| MexDer | 157 | 15 | 761 | 558,085 | 48,585 | 105,712 | 23 |
| **Total region** | **3,000,276** |  |  | **64,466,889** |  |  |  |
| **Asia - Pacific** | | | | | | | |
| BSE India Limited | 45,931,208 | 46 | 249,979 | 41,294,429 | 41 | 644,234 | 21 |
| Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing | 4,964 | 494 | 9,039 | 111,696 | 10,876 | 34,093 | 21 |
| Korea Exchange | NA | NA | NA | 7,211,014 | 71,728 | 673,581 | 21 |
| National Stock Exchange of India | 40,171,247 | 40,186 | 1,575,711 | 64,356,584 | 64,489 | 2,589,635 | 21 |
| Singapore Exchange | - | NA | - | 1,662,202 | NA | 61,320 |  |
| TAIFEX | 7,047 | 238 | 6,135 | 32,257 | 885 | 8,017 | 22 |
| Thailand Futures Exchange | NA | NA | NA | 70,204 | NA | 19,009 | 21 |
| **Total region** | **86,114,466** |  |  | **114,738,386** |  |  |  |
| **Europe - Africa - Middle East** | | | | | | | |
| Borsa Istanbul | 118,853 | 127 | 75,474 | 5,647,492 | 6,017 | 1,334,521 | 22 |
| Budapest Stock Exchange | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 21 |
| Dubai Gold & Commodities Exchange | 4,692 | 0 | 1,377 | 1,240,076 | 8,498 | 275,721 | 23 |
| Johannesburg Stock Exchange | 1,423,250 | 1,484 | 9,280,491 | 1,905,787 | 1,825 | 1,743,946 | 23 |
| Moscow Exchange | 2,314,387 | 2,347 | 1,073,662 | 47,815,935 | 49,259 | 3,227,854 | 23 |
| Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange | 978,776 | 9,669 | 497,122 | NA | NA | NA | 21 |
| **Total region** | **4,839,958** |  |  | **56,609,290** |  |  |  |
| **Total** | **93,954,700** |  |  | **235,814,565** |  |  |  |

**NA:** Not Available

**Source:** World Federation of Exchanges

**Table A7: Interest Rate Options and Futures Traded in Major Exchanges**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exchange** | **October 2018** | | | | | | **Trading days  Oct 2018** |
| **Interest rate options** | | | **Interest rate futures** | | |
| **Number of contracts traded** | **Notional turnover** | **Open interest** | **Number of contracts traded** | **Notional turnover** | **Open interest** |
| **Americas** | | | | | | | |
| BM&FBOVESPA | 510 | 0 | 124,620 | 36,497,876 | 841,040 | 20,609,000 | 22 |
| Bolsa de Valores de Colombia | - | - | - | 5,983 | 543 | 9,899 | 22 |
| CME Group | 221,655 | NA | NA | 5,459,965 | NA | NA |  |
| MexDer | 62,691,986 | 37,458,800 | 54,394,100 | 181,759,446 | 116,206,000 | 30,521,200 | 23 |
| **Total region** | **62,914,151** |  |  | **223,737,722** |  |  |  |
| **Asia - Pacific** | | | | | | | |
| Australian Securities Exchange | 75,470 | 5,347 | - | 10,551,664 | 2,214,010 | 4,002,200 | 23 |
| BSE India Limited | NA | NA | NA | 489,616 | 1,250 | 12,828 | 21 |
| China Financial Futures Exchange | NA | NA | NA | 692,761 | 95,524 | 93,500 | 18 |
| Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing | NA | NA | NA | 38 | 6 | 416 | 21 |
| Japan Exchange Group | 62,657 | NA | 16,117 | 794,834 | NA | 131,253 | 22 |
| Korea Exchange | NA | NA | NA | 3,169,904 | 318,454 | 475,388 | 21 |
| National Stock Exchange of India | NA | NA | NA | 1,190,063 | 3,065 | 71,700 | 21 |
| Singapore Exchange | NA | NA | NA | 30,101 | NA | 19,073 |  |
| **Total region** | **138,127** |  |  | **16,918,981** |  |  |  |
| **Europe - Africa - Middle East** | | | | | | | |
| EUREX | 9,729,674 | 1,508,460 | 3,065,320 | 48,482,756 | 7,599,260 | 6,700,730 | 23 |
| Euronext | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 |
| Johannesburg Stock Exchange | 7,928,729 | NA | NA | 56,108,960 | NA | NA |  |
| Moscow Exchange | 78,210 | 547 | 118,910 | 1,992,229 | 14,217 | 1,238,830 | 23 |
| Nasdaq Nordic Exchanges | NA | NA | NA | 8,639 | 3 | 39,226 | 23 |
| Warsaw Stock Exchange | 988,193 | 107,629 | - | 1,802,333 | 196,302 | 1,916,100 | 23 |
| **Total region** | **18,724,806** |  |  | **108,394,917** |  |  |  |
| Total | **81,777,084** |  |  | **349,051,620** |  |  |  |

**NA:** Not Available

**Source:** World Federation of Exchanges

**Table A8: Commodity Options and Futures Traded in Major Exchanges**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exchange** | **October 2018** | | | | | | **Trading days  Oct 2018** |
| **Commodities options** | | | **Commodities futures** | | |
| **Number of contracts traded** | **Notional turnover** | **Open interest** | **Number of contracts traded** | **Notional turnover** | **Open interest** |
| **Americas** | | | | | | | |
| BM&FBOVESPA | 69,629 | 12 | 40,668 | 125,487 | 1,023 | 48,718 | 22 |
| Bolsa de Valores de Colombia | NA | NA | NA | 122 | 1 | 297 | 22 |
| CME Group | 13,780,687 | 724,156 | 12,034,000 | 85,669,965 | 5,011,700 | 19,002,600 | 23 |
| ICE Futures US | 1,663,203 | 41,758 | 1,391,900 | 7,001,035 | 161,598 | 1,782,930 | 23 |
| **Total region** | **15,513,519** |  |  | **92,796,609** |  |  |  |
| **Asia - Pacific** | | | | | | | |
| Australian Securities Exchange | 3,153 | 657 | 22,894 | 55,483 | 2,475 | 91,389 | 23 |
| Bursa Malaysia Derivatives | 7,700 | NA | 13,150 | 871,091 | 11,634 | 252,916 | 23 |
| Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing | 1,289,251 | 168 | 284,407 | 69,682,247 | 607,052 | 5,439,450 | 18 |
| Indonesia Commodity and Derivatives Exchange | NA | NA | NA | 29,885 | 1,122 | 1,007 | 21 |
| Multi Commodity Exchange of India | NA | NA | NA | 18,097 | NA | 134 |  |
| NZX Limited | 124,000 | 2,121 | 7,666 | 20,329,248 | 82,740 | 326,788 | 22 |
| Shanghai Futures Exchange | 6,970 | 21 | 14,436 | 23,135 | 84 | 42,955 | 22 |
| Singapore Exchange | NA | NA | NA | 88,557,353 | 8,793 | 4,478,690 |  |
| TAIFEX | 238,495 | NA | 692,491 | 1,232,949 | NA | 703,065 |  |
| Thailand Futures Exchange | 4,570 | 33 | 494 | 19,615 | 286 | 742 | 22 |
| Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange | NA | NA | NA | 404,844 | NA | 41,993 | 21 |
| **Total region** | **2,340,012** |  |  | **240,330,052** |  |  |  |
| **Europe - Africa - Middle East** | | | | | | | |
| Borsa Istanbul | NA | NA | NA | 5,590,252 | 517 | 230,004 | 22 |
| Budapest Stock Exchange | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| Dubai Gold & Commodities Exchange | NA | NA | NA | 25,930 | 296 | 2,806 | 23 |
| EUREX | 709,625 | 4,146 | 1,287,200 | 365,367 | 24,107 | 1,253,870 | 23 |
| Euronext | 38,649 | 560 | 334,318 | 952,462 | 13,430 | 507,474 | 23 |
| Johannesburg Stock Exchange | 4,288,039 | NA | NA | 42,589,627 | NA | NA |  |
| LSE Group | 20,254 | 12 | 76,730 | 211,164 | 3,294 | 145,233 | 23 |
| Moscow Exchange | 553,641 | 42,297 | 418,000 | 15,481,476 | 1,233,890 | 2,118,950 | 23 |
| **Total region** | **6,366,262** |  |  | **103,335,715** |  |  |  |

**NA:** Not Available

**Source:** World Federation of Exchanges

**Bond Markets:**

Long-term bond yields have diverged among advanced economies since February–March. Concerns about rising interest rates in America weighed on sentiment, however towards the end of November 2018 the yield values dropped. Ten-year Treasury-bond yields rose to their highest point since 2011 reaching 3.24 per cent on November 7, 2018. As on Nov 30, 2018, the 10-year US Treasury yield stood at 2.9 per cent.

**Chart 3: Movement of 10 year Government Bond Yields in Developed Nations**

**Source:** Bloomberg

As regards the emerging nations, the yields of 10-year government bonds of Brazil went down to 9.9 per cent at the end of November 2018 from 10.2 per cent at the end of October 2018. The yields of 10-year old Indian sovereign bonds marginally fell to 7.6 per cent at the end of November 2018 from 7.8 per cent at the end of October 2018 (Chart 4).

**Chart 4: Movement of 10 year Government Bond Yields in BRIC Nations**

**Source:** Bloomberg

As of September 2018, China and Japan accounted for 18.5 per cent and 16.5 per cent of total foreign holding of US Treasury Securities. India accounted for only 2.3 per cent of total foreign holding of US Treasury Securities (Table A9).

**Table A9: Major Foreign Holders of Treasury Securities (US$ billion)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Apr-18** | **May-18** | **Jun-18** | **Jul-18** | **Aug-18** | **Sep-18** |
| China, Mainland | 1,181.9 | 1,183.1 | 1,178.7 | 1,171.0 | 1,165.1 | 1,151.4 |
| Japan | 1,031.2 | 1,048.8 | 1,030.4 | 1,035.5 | 1,029.9 | 1,028.0 |
| Brazil | 294.1 | 299.2 | 300.1 | 299.7 | 317.8 | 317.0 |
| Ireland | 300.4 | 301.0 | 299.6 | 300.2 | 315.8 | 290.4 |
| United Kingdom | 262.7 | 265.0 | 274.0 | 271.7 | 272.6 | 276.3 |
| Luxembourg | 213.9 | 209.1 | 219.7 | 221.5 | 224.1 | 227.2 |
| Switzerland | 242.2 | 243.4 | 236.6 | 233.1 | 231.9 | 226.9 |
| Cayman Islands | 180.7 | 185.8 | 197.2 | 196.3 | 197.9 | 199.4 |
| Hong Kong | 194.0 | 191.9 | 196.1 | 194.4 | 193.2 | 192.3 |
| Saudi Arabia | 159.9 | 162.1 | 164.9 | 166.8 | 169.5 | 176.1 |
| Taiwan | 168.1 | 164.8 | 162.5 | 164.2 | 163.2 | 166.4 |
| Belgium | 137.6 | 150.5 | 154.7 | 154.5 | 154.3 | 164.7 |
| India | 152.8 | 148.9 | 147.3 | 142.6 | 140.6 | 144.0 |
| Singapore | 118.0 | 118.9 | 122.1 | 127.6 | 130.0 | 134.5 |
| France | 82.5 | 89.6 | 93.4 | 111.0 | 118.4 | 110.8 |
| Korea | 104.5 | 104.7 | 105.9 | 109.1 | 110.2 | 97.7 |
| Canada | 89.4 | 96.6 | 100.2 | 96.0 | 96.2 | 94.0 |
| Germany | 86.0 | 78.3 | 71.2 | 71.0 | 73.3 | 68.3 |
| Thailand | 60.8 | 62.2 | 58.6 | 63.0 | 63.3 | 66.1 |
| Bermuda | 64.7 | 63.6 | 60.2 | 64.0 | 65.1 | 64.1 |
| Norway | 39.3 | 49.7 | 50.0 | 61.1 | 66.7 | 63.6 |
| United Arab Emirates | 59.7 | 60.0 | 59.6 | 59.7 | 59.0 | 60.0 |
| Sweden | 45.1 | 45.5 | 46.3 | 44.7 | 44.6 | 44.6 |
| Kuwait | 42.6 | 43.9 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 43.6 | 43.8 |
| Netherlands | 42.5 | 45.1 | 44.8 | 45.1 | 43.4 | 43.0 |
| Poland | 41.4 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 40.1 |
| Italy | 36.4 | 39.6 | 40.7 | 38.4 | 37.3 | 39.6 |
| Mexico | 41.9 | 43.2 | 40.8 | 39.6 | 40.5 | 39.2 |
| Spain | 31.3 | 34.5 | 31.8 | 36.1 | 37.5 | 37.2 |
| Australia | 36.0 | 37.6 | 39.6 | 39.2 | 38.4 | 36.8 |
| Israel | 29.9 | 28.2 | 28.2 | 29.6 | 30.4 | 31.1 |
| All Other | 570.3 | 546.9 | 541.6 | 550.9 | 542.4 | 549.3 |
| **Grand Total** | **6,173.3** | **6,213.7** | **6,211.7** | **6,251.6** | **6,287.0** | **6,223.9** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Of which: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For. Official | 4,003.3 | 3,990.8 | 3,988.4 | 4,007.8 | 4,021.2 | 4,010.1 |
| Treasury Bills | 323.2 | 346.3 | 336.3 | 339.6 | 329.3 | 316.7 |
| T-Bonds & Notes | 3,680.1 | 3,644.5 | 3,652.1 | 3,668.1 | 3,691.9 | 3,693.4 |

**Note:**

1. Data available as on November 16, 2018
2. The data in this table are collected primarily from U.S.-based custodians and broker-dealers. Since U.S. securities held in overseas custody accounts may not be attributed to the actual owners, the data may not provide a precise accounting of individual country ownership of Treasury securities
3. Estimated foreign holdings of U.S. Treasury marketable and non-marketable bills, bonds, and notes reported under the Treasury International Capital (TIC) reporting system are based on monthly data on holdings of Treasury bonds and notes as reported on TIC Form SLT, Aggregate Holdings of Long-Term Securities by U.S. and Foreign Residents and on TIC Form BL2, Report of Customers' U.S. Dollar Liabilities to Foreign Residents.

**Source:** Department of the Treasury/Federal Reserve Board

**Currency Market:**

In currency markets, the US dollar, which was strengthening on a widening growth differential with its peers, eased in the second half of November. The euro has weakened on Brexit and budget concerns in Italy, while the yen appreciated on safe haven buying in November. Emerging markets currencies have been trading with an appreciating bias, supported by a sharp decline in crude oil prices and conservative domestic monetary policy stances.

Major currencies across the world has depreciated against dollar to various extent since April 2018. However, during the month under consideration, currencies of the major emerging market economies exhibited mixed trends against the US dollar. The MSCI emerging market currency index, a basket of 26 currencies, from emerging economies against the U.S. dollar, went up by 1.4 per cent at the end of November 2018 from its October 2018 value (Chart 6).

After depreciating for four consecutive months, in November 2018, INR appreciated by 5.8 per cent against the US dollar from its level at end of October 2018. Among the other major currencies, the Chinese yuan also appreciated in the current month.

The Chinese authorities are facing the challenge of pegging the exchange rate against US$ below 7 yuan a dollar. However, continued resistance to yuan depreciation pressure by Chinese authorities could risk the acceleration of capital outflows over time and would be a setback to the gradual process over the last several years of liberalising of the currency. The yen strengthened slightly against the dollar as global uncertainty continued to increase.

**Chart 5: Movement of the Major Currencies against US$**

**Note:** All currencies have been normalised keeping March 31, 2018 as base.

**Source:** Bloomberg

**Chart 6: Movement of the US Dollar Index and MSCI EM Currency Index**

**Note:**

1. All currencies have been normalised keeping March 31, 2018 as base.
2. The U.S. Dollar Index is an index of the value of the United States dollar relative to a basket of foreign currencies. The Index goes up when the U.S. dollar gains value when compared to other currencies. The index is maintained and published by Intercontinental Exchange. It is a weighted geometric mean of the dollar's value relative to following select currencies: Euro, Japanese yen, Pound sterling, Canadian dollar, Swedish krona, Swiss franc.
3. The MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Currency Index tracks the performance of twenty-five emerging-market currencies relative to the US Dollar.

**Source:** Bloomberg

**HIGHLIGHTS OF DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES MARKET**

1. **U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)**
2. **SEC adopts rules to increase information disclosure**

SEC announced the amendments that will require broker-dealers to disclose to investors new and enhanced information about the way they handle investors’ orders. The Commission has amended ***Rule 606 of Regulation NMS (National Market System)*** to require a broker-dealer, upon a request of a customer who places a “not held” order (e.g., an order in which the customer gives the firm price and time discretion), to provide the customer with a standardized set of individualized disclosures concerning the firm’s handling of the customer’s orders.  The new disclosures will, among other things, provide the customer with information about the average rebates the broker received from, and fees the broker paid to, trading venues.

This rule amendment intends to make it easier for investors to evaluate how their brokers handle their orders and ultimately make more informed choices about the brokers with whom they do business.”

***Source:*** [***https://www.sec.gov/news/press-release/2018-253***](https://www.sec.gov/news/press-release/2018-253)

1. **SEC Adopts FAIR Act Rules Promoting Research Reports on Investment Funds**

SEC adopted rules and amendments designed to promote research on mutual funds, exchange‑traded funds, registered closed-end funds, business development companies, and similar covered investment funds. These changes reduce obstacles to providing research on investment funds by harmonizing the treatment of such research with research on other public companies. The Commission took this action in furtherance of the mandate in the Fair Access to Investment Research Act of 2017 (FAIR Act).

The rules and amendments generally establish a safe harbor for a broker or dealer to publish or distribute research reports on investment funds under certain conditions. This new safe harbor is similar to a regulatory safe harbor that currently exists for research reports about public companies.

***Source:*** [***https://www.sec.gov/news/press-release/2018-269***](https://www.sec.gov/news/press-release/2018-269)

1. **International Organization of Securities Commission (IOSCO)**
2. **FSB and standard-setting bodies publish final report on effects of reforms on incentives to centrally clear over-the-counter derivatives**

The Financial Stability Board (FSB), the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), the Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures (CPMI) and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) published their final report on Incentives to centrally clear over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives. The central clearing of standardised OTC derivatives is a pillar of the G20 Leaders’ commitment to reform OTC derivatives markets in response to the global financial crisis. A number of post-crisis reforms are, directly or indirectly, relevant to incentives to centrally clear.

The report by the Derivatives Assessment Team (DAT) evaluates how these reforms interact and how they could affect incentives. The findings of this evaluation report will inform relevant standard-setting bodies and, if warranted, could provide a basis for fine-tuning post-crisis reforms, bearing in mind the original objectives of the reforms. This does not imply a scaling back of those reforms or an undermining of members’ commitment to implement them.

***Source:*** [***http://www.iosco.org/news/pdf/IOSCONEWS516.pdf***](http://www.iosco.org/news/pdf/IOSCONEWS516.pdf)

1. **European Securities and Market Authority (ESMA)**
2. **ESMA renews binary options prohibition for a further three months from 2**

**January 2019**

ESMA has agreed to renew the prohibition of the marketing, distribution or sale of binary options to retail clients, in effect since 2 July, for a further three-month period. ESMA has carefully considered the need to extend the intervention measure currently in effect. It considers that a significant investor protection concern related to the offer of binary options to retail clients continues to exist. ESMA has therefore agreed to renew the measure from 2 January 2019 on the same terms as the previous renewal decision that started to apply on 2 October 2018.

***Source:*** [***https://www.esma.europa.eu/sites/default/files/library/esma71-99-1057\_-\_esma\_renews\_binary\_options\_prohibition\_for\_a\_further\_three\_months\_from\_2\_january\_2019.pdf***](https://www.esma.europa.eu/sites/default/files/library/esma71-99-1057_-_esma_renews_binary_options_prohibition_for_a_further_three_months_from_2_january_2019.pdf)

1. **World Federation of Exchanges (WFE)**
2. **The World Federation of Exchanges & African Securities Exchanges Association sign MOU**

WFE, the global industry group for exchanges and CCPs, has signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the African Securities Exchanges Association (ASEA), aimed at supporting the development of the wider African capital market.

The MOU has two key goals:

* To support the development of market infrastructures in Africa and, through them, the development of the wider African capital market ecosystem; and
* To enable African market infrastructures to develop best practices based on global standards, while remaining appropriate to the needs of the region and nation in which they operate.

The WFE and ASEA have pledged to collaborate in developing and implementing programmes and projects, including finding ways to increase the amount of data published by the region, that deliver these two overarching objectives.

***Source:*** [***https://www.world-exchanges.org/news/articles/wfe-exchanges-african-securities-exchanges-association-sign-mou***](https://www.world-exchanges.org/news/articles/wfe-exchanges-african-securities-exchanges-association-sign-mou)

1. **Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS)**
2. **MoneySense launches new initiatives to improve Singaporeans' financial health**

Singaporeans will be able to take better charge of their financial well-being through new initiatives rolled out today by MoneySense, Singapore’s national financial education programme. The new initiatives include a free online Financial Health Check tool and enhanced guidance services at key government touchpoints such as HDB and CPF Board to help Singaporeans make the right financial decisions at key milestones in their lives. A series of roadshows will be organised in the heartlands where Singaporeans can learn how to improve their financial health.

Launched by Minister for Education and Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) board member Ong Ye Kung, the new MoneySense campaign encourages the public to proactively find out if their finances are in good shape. It also aims to build a strong foundation in financial skills in young Singaporeans studying in the polytechnics and the Institute of Technical Education (ITE).

***Source:* *http://www.mas.gov.sg/News-and-Publications/Media-Releases/2018/MoneySense-launches-new-initiatives-to-improve-Singaporeans-financial-health.aspx***

**POLICY DEVELOPMENTS**

1. **Streamlining the Process of Public Issue of Equity Shares and convertibles**

SEBI, in its endeavor to provide an efficient mechanism for raising funds, has been continuously striving to streamline the process and methodologies associated with public issue fund raising process. Towards this end, the time duration from issue closure to listing was shortened from 12 working days to 6 working days with effect from 01 January, 2016, making Application Supported by Blocked Amount (ASBA) mechanism as the sole payment mechanism in public issues.

As a part of the continuing efforts to further streamline the process, it has been decided, in consultation with the stake holders to introduce the use of Unified Payments Interface (UPI) as a payment mechanism with Application Supported by Block Amount (ASBA) for applications in public issues by retail individual investors through intermediaries (Syndicate members, Registered Stock Brokers, Registrar and Transfer agent and Depository Participants). The proposed process would increase efficiency, eliminate the need for manual intervention at various stages, and will reduce the time duration from issue closure to listing by upto 3 working days.

**Details:** <https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/nov-2018/streamlining-the-process-of-public-issue-of-equity-shares-and-convertibles_40923.html>

*Source: SEBI/HO/CFD/DIL2/CIR/P/2018/138 dated 01 November 2018*

1. **Standardised norms for transfer of securities in physical mode**

Vide Regulation 40 and Schedule VII of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“LODR”) SEBI has prescribed requirements for transfer of securities in physical mode.

It has been brought to the notice of SEBI that RTAs are seeking various documents for effecting transfer of securities and the documents sought vary across RTAs. SEBI has also received representations, highlighting difficulties faced by transferees in providing these documents. In this regard, SEBI had meetings with Registrars Association of India (RAIN) and Depositories in this regard and pursuant to such meetings, RAIN has submitted a standardised procedure for transfer of securities in physical mode.

**Details:** <https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/nov-2018/standardised-norms-for-transfer-of-securities-in-physical-mode_40966.html>

*Source: SEBI/HO/MIRSD/DOS3/CIR/P/2018/139 dated 06 November 2018*

1. **Guidelines for Enhanced Disclosures by Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs)**

SEBI has constantly endeavoured to enhance the quality of disclosures made by the CRAs. In pursuance of the same, the following disclosures are being prescribed to bring about greater transparency. Accordingly, SEBI made certain changes in disclosure requirements in terms of:

1. Disclosures in the Press Release regarding Rating Actions:
2. Review of Rating Criteria
3. Disclosure of Average Rating Transition Rates for long-term instruments
4. Disclosure of performance of CRAs on Stock Exchange and Depository website
5. Internal Audit of CRAs

**Details:** <https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/nov-2018/guidelines-for-enhanced-disclosures-by-credit-rating-agencies-cras-_40988.html>

*Source: SEBI/ HO/ MIRSD/ DOS3/ CIR/ P/ 2018/ 140 dated 13 November 2018*

1. **Disclosures regarding commodity risks by listed entities**

Regulation 34(3) read with clause 9(n) of Part C of Schedule V of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“SEBI LODR Regulations”) mandates listed entities to make disclosures regarding commodity price risk and hedging activities in the Corporate Governance Report section of the Annual Report of a listed entity.

In order to benefit the shareholders and to bring further clarity in disclosures to be made in the annual reports by listed entities, the Corporate Governance Committee formed under the Chairmanship of Shri Uday Kotak inter alia, in its report to SEBI dated 05 October, 2017 made certain recommendation. The aforesaid recommendation of the Committee was accepted by the SEBI Board in its meeting held on 28 March, 2018 and it was decided to implement the same through a circular.

**Details:** <https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/nov-2018/disclosures-regarding-commodity-risks-by-listed-entities_41003.html>

*Source: SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD1/CIR/P/2018/0000000141 dated 15 November 2018*

1. **Disclosure of reasons for delay in submission of financial results by listed entities**

Regulation 33 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“Listing Regulations”), inter-alia, specifies timelines for submission of financial results by listed entities. Accordingly, the quarterly and annual financial results are to be submitted by listed entities to stock exchanges within forty-five/sixty days from the end of the quarter/financial year. It is expected that the listed entities shall adhere to the aforesaid timelines for submission of financial results.

In case of non-compliance of various provisions of the Listing Regulations including non-submission / delayed submission of financial results, SEBI has prescribed a standard operating procedure (providing for levy of penalties, freezing of promoter shareholding, suspension of trading ,etc.) through certain circulars, the latest being the circular dated 03 May, 2018. Such penalties, freezing of promoter shareholding, etc. act as deterrents for listed entities to delay disclosure of their financial results.

**Details:** <https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/nov-2018/disclosure-of-reasons-for-delay-in-submission-of-financial-results-by-listed-entities_41040.html>

*Source: CIR/CFD/CMD-1/142/2018 dated 19 November 2018*

1. **Operating Guidelines for Alternative Investment Funds in International Financial Services Centres**

SEBI has issued SEBI (International Financial Services Centre) Guidelines, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as ‘IFSC Guidelines’) on 27 March, 2015 for facilitating and regulating financial services relating to securities market in an IFSC set up under section 18(1) of Special Economic Zones Act, 2005. The IFSC Guidelines provide for broad framework for setting up of Alternatives Investment Funds (hereinafter referred to as ‘AIF’) in IFSC.

Based on the deliberations in Alternative Investment Policy Advisory Committee (AIPAC) and in consultation with other stakeholders, it has been decided to put in place ‘Operating Guidelines for Alternatives Investment Funds in IFSC’.

**Details:** <https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/nov-2018/operating-guidelines-for-alternative-investment-funds-in-international-financial-services-centres_41070.html>

*Source: SEBI/HO/IMD/DF1/CIR/P/143/2018 dated 26 November 2018*

1. **Fund raising by issuance of Debt Securities by Large Entities**

With a view to operationalising the Union Budget announcement for 2018-19, which, inter-alia, stated "SEBI will also consider mandating, beginning with large entities, to meet about one-fourth of their financing needs from the debt market”, SEBI came out with a discussion paper on 20 July, 2018. Based on feedback received on the discussion paper and wider consultation with market participants including entities, the detailed guidelines for operationalising the above budget announcement were given through the circular.

**Details:** <https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/nov-2018/fund-raising-by-issuance-of-debt-securities-by-large-entities_41071.html>

*Source: SEBI/HO/DDHS/CIR/P/2018/144 dated 26 November 2018*

1. **Interoperability among Clearing Corporations**

Interoperability among Clearing Corporations (CCPs) necessitates linking of multiple Clearing Corporations. It allows market participants to consolidate their clearing and settlement functions at a single CCP, irrespective of the stock exchange on which the trade is executed. It is expected that the interoperability among CCPs would lead to efficient allocation of capital for the market participants, thereby saving on costs as well as provide better execution of trades.

An expert Committee constituted by SEBI, under the Chairmanship of Shri K V

Kamath, had, inter alia, examined the ‘Viability of Interoperability between different Clearing Corporations’. Thereafter, proposals on Interoperability, received from CCPs, were placed before the Secondary Market Advisory Committee (SMAC) of SEBI. As recommended by SMAC, three working sub-groups pertaining to relevant subjects viz. Risk Management, Technology, and Finance and Taxation were constituted comprising academicians, market participants and relevant stakeholders to examine the related issues and provide their recommendations.

**Details:** <https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/nov-2018/interoperability-among-clearing-corporations_41089.html>

*Source: CIR/MRD/DRMNP/CIR/P/2018/145 dated 27 November 2018*

1. **Trading hours for commodity derivatives segment**

Vide circular SEBI/HO/CDMRD/DMP/CIR/P/2016/75 dated August 30, 2016 SEBI had inter-alia specified commodity category-wise time limits within which exchanges are permitted to fix trading hours for trading in derivatives contracts.

In order to deepen the commodity derivatives markets as well as to enhance the participation of stakeholders such as Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs), value chain participants, foreign entities having actual exposure to Indian physical markets etc., as recommended by the Commodity Derivatives Advisory Committee, it has been decided to extend the trade time within which recognized stock exchanges can set their trading hours for their commodity derivatives segment.

**Details:** <https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/nov-2018/trading-hours-for-commodity-derivatives-segment_41181.html>

*Source: SEBI/HO/CDMRD/DMP/CIR/P/2018/146 dated 30 November 2018*

*Disclaimer: The summary has been prepared for the convenience of readers. In case of any ambiguity please refer to the original circular.*

**Regulatory Actions taken by SEBI**

* SEBI passed an order, dated 02 November 2018, in the matter of illiquid Stock Options at BSE imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on Paras M Shah for the violation of regulation 3(a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1) and 4(2) (a) of PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 05 November 2018, in the matter of Illiquid Stock Options at BSE imposing a total penalty of Rs 20,00,000 (Rupees Twenty Lakh Only) on Pepson Steels Private Ltd. for the violation of regulation 3(a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1) and 4(2) (a) of PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 12 November 2018, in the matter of Sharepro Services (I) Private Limited imposing a total penalty of Rs 1,50,000 (Rupees One Lakh Fifty Thousand Only) on Cressanda Solutions Limited for non-compliance with SEBI order dated 22 March, 2016.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 14 November 2018, in the matter of trading by SONI group in the scrip of Ushdev International Ltd imposing following penalties.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SR.  NO. | **Name of the Entity** | **Nature of findings in brief** | **Provisions of Law**  **Violated** | **Penalty**  **Amount**  **(In Rs.)** |
| 1 | Krupa Sanjay Soni | **Match Trade** | Section 12 (a), (b) and  (c) of the Act read with  Reg.3(a),  (b), (c), (d),  4(1), 4(2) (a),(b),(e) and (g) of  FUTP  Regulation | **30,00,000**  **(Thirty Lakh)** |
| 2 | Krunal Gopaldas Rana | **Self-Trade, Reversal**  **Trade, Price**  **Manipulation through LTP**  **contribution,**  **NHP, First trade** | **30,00,000**  **(Rupees Thirty Lakh)** |
| 3 | Dhirenkumar Dharamdas Agarwal |  |  |
|  |  | **Match Trade, Reversal** |  |
|  |  | **Trade, Price**  **Manipulation through LTP**  **contribution,**  **NHP, First trade** | **25,00,000**  **(Rupees Twentyfive Lakh)** |
| 4 | Amul Gagabhai Desai |  |  |
|  |  | **Match Trade,** |  |
|  |  | **self-trade Reversal**  **Trade, Price**  **Manipulation through LTP contribution** | **20,00,000**  **(Rupees Twenty**  **lacs)** |
| 5 | Mahesh Somabhai Desai | **Match Trade,**  **Reversal**  **Trade, Price**  **Manipulation through LTP contribution** | **15,00,000**  **(Rupees Fifteen Lakh)** |
| 6 | Sanjay Jethalal Soni | **15,00,000**  **(Rupees Fifteen Lakh)** |
| 7 | Nalinkumar Narottambhai Pala | **15,00,000**  **(Rupees Fifteen Lakh)** |
| 8 | M/s. J M Soni Consultancy | **Match Trade,**  **Reversal Trade** | Section 12  (a), (b) and  (c) of the Act read with  Reg.3(a),  (b), (c), (d),  4(1), 4(2) (a) and (g) of  FUTP  Regulation | **10,00,000**  **(Rupees Ten Lakh)** |
| 9 | Jimish Jitendrabhai Soni | **10,00,000**  **(Rupees Ten Lakh)** |
| 10 | Vaishali Jimish Soni | **10,00,000**  **(Rupees Ten Lakh)** |
| 11 | Deepaben Ajaykumar Pala | **10,00,000**  **(Rupees Ten Lakh)** |
| 12 | Shantiben Gangaram Desai | **10,00,000**  **(Rupees Ten Lakh)** |
| 13 | Amitkumar Rana | **10,00,000**  **(Rupees Ten Lakh)** |
| 14 | Arif Gulammustufa Shaikh | **10,00,000**  **(Rupees Ten Lakh)** |
| 15 | Miteshgiri Chandangiri Goswami | **Match trade** | **5,00,000**  **(Rupees Five Lakh)** |
| 16 | Hetalben Rajeshkumar Pala | **5,00,000**  **(Rupees Five Lakh)** |
| 17 | Nehaben Janakray Soni | **5,00,000**  **(Rupees Five Lakh)** |
| 18 | Swetha Dilipkumar Soni | **5,00,000**  **(Rupees Five Lakh)** |
| 19 | Pravinbhai Daduji Thakor | **5,00,000**  **(Rupees Five Lakh)** |

* SEBI passed an order, dated 16 November 2018, in the matter of Saianand Commercial Limited imposing a total penalty of Rs 2,00,000 (Rupees Two Lakh Only) on Shantaben J Timbadia for the violation of regulation 13(3) read with 13(5) and 12(2) of PIT Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 16 November 2018, in the matter of Saianand Commercial Limited imposing a total penalty of Rs 2,00,000 (Rupees Two Lakh Only) on Narottam S Malani for the violation of regulation 13(3) read with 13(5) and 12(2) of PIT Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 16 November 2018, in the matter of trading by SONI group in the scrip of Saianand Commercial Ltd imposing following penalties.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sr.  No. | **Name of the Entity** | **Nature of findings in brief** | **Provisions of Law**  **Violated** | **Penalty**  **Amount**  **(In Rs.)** |
| 1 | Sanjay Jethalal Soni | **Match Trade,**  **Self-Trade,**  **Reversal Trade** | Section 12  (a), (b) and  (c) of the Act read with  Reg.3(a),  (b), (c), (d),  4(1), 4(2) (a) and (g) of  FUTP  Regulation | **40,00,000**  **(Forty Lakh)** |
| 2 | Krupa Sanjay Soni | **40,00,000**  **(Forty Lakh)** |
| 3 | Krunal Gopaldas Rana | **40,00,000**  **(Forty Lakh)** |
| 4 | Amul Gagabhai Desai | **40,00,000**  **(Forty Lakh)** |
| 5 | M/s. J M Soni Consultancy | **Match Trades** | **10,00,000**  **(Ten Lakh)** |
| 6 | Dhirenkumar Dharamdas Agarwal | **10,00,000**  **(Ten Lakh)** |
| 7 | Shweta Dhiren Agrawal | **10,00,000**  **(Ten Lakh)** |
| 8 | Jimish Jitendrabhai Soni | **10,00,000**  **(Ten Lakh)** |
| 9 | Vaishali Jimish Soni | **10,00,000**  **(Ten Lakh)** |
| 10 | Miteshgiri Chandangiri Goswami | **10,00,000**  **(Ten Lakh)** |
| 11 | Arif Gulammustufa Shaikh | **10,00,000**  **(Ten Lakh)** |
| 12 | Nilesh R Pandya | **10,00,000**  **(Ten Lakh)** |
| 13 | Ajaykumar Jayantilal Pala | **10,00,000**  **(Ten Lakh)** |
| 14 | Ashlesh Gunvantbhai Shah | **10,00,000**  **(Ten Lakh)** |
| 15 | Deepaben Ajaykumar Pala | **10,00,000**  **(Ten Lakh)** |
| 16 | Harshil Shah | **10,00,000**  **(Ten Lakh)** |
| 17 | Kinjal Girish Shah | **10,00,000**  **(Ten Lakh)** |
| 18 | Komalben Nalinkumar Pala | **10,00,000**  **(Ten Lakh)** |
| 19 | Nalinkumar Narottambhai Pala | **10,00,000**  **(Ten Lakh)** |
| 20 | Paresh Ramjibhai Chauhan | **10,00,000**  **(Ten Lakh)** |
| 21 | Pravinbhai Daduji Thakor | **10,00,000**  **(Ten Lakh)** |
| 22 | Vipul Virendrakumar Patel | **10,00,000**  **(Ten Lakh)** |
| 23 | Mahesh Somabhai Desai | **10,00,000**  **(Ten Lakh)** |

* SEBI passed an order, dated 16 November 2018, in the matter of trading by SONI group in the scrip of Parichay Investments Ltd imposing following penalties.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sr.  No. | **Name of the Entity** | **Nature of findings in brief** | **Provisions of Law**  **Violated** | **Penalty Amount**  **(In Rs.)** |
| 1 | Ms. Krupa Sanjay Soni | **Self Trade,**  **Match Trade,**  **Price manipulation through LTP**  **Contribution, NHP, First Trade** | Section 12  (a), (b) and  (c) of the Act read with  Reg.3(a),  (b), (c), (d),  4(1), 4(2)  (a),(b),(e) and (g) of  FUTP  Regulation | **25,00,000**  **(Rupees**  **Twentyfive lacs)** |
| 2 | Mr. Krunal Gopaldas Rana | **25,00,000**  **(Rupees**  **Twentyfive lacs)** |
| 3 | Mr. Sanjay Jethalal Soni | **25,00,000 (Rupees Twentyfive lacs)** |
| 4 | Mr. Amul Gagabhai Desai | **25,00,000**  **(Rupees**  **Twentyfive lacs)** |
| 5 | Shantiben Gangaram Desai | **Match Trade,**  **Price manipulation through LTP,**  **NHP, First Trade** | **20,00,000**  **(Rupees twenty lacs)** |
| 6 | M/s. J M Soni Consultancy | **20,00,000**  **(Rupees twenty lacs)** |
| 7 | Mr. Dhirenkumar Dharamdas Agarwal | **20,00,000**  **(Rupees twenty lacs)** |
| 8 | Mr. Mahesh Somabhai Desai | **Match trade,**  **Price manipulation through LTP,**  **NHP** | **15,00,000**  **(Rupees fifteen lacs)** |
| 9 | Mr. Arif Gulammustufa Shaikh | **15,00,000**  **(Rupees fifteen lacs)** |
| 10 | Shweta Dhiren Agarwal | **15,00,000**  **(Rupees fifteen lacs)** |
| 11 | Ms. Vaishali Jimish Soni | **Price manipulation through LTP,**  **NHP** | Section 12  (a), (b) and  (c) of the Act read with  Reg.3(a),  (b), (c), (d),  4(1), 4(2) (b) and (e) of  FUTP  Regulation | **5,00,000**  **(Rupees five lacs)** |
| 12 | Nehaben Janakray Soni | **Price manipulation through NHP** | **5,00,000**  **(Rupees five lacs)** |
| 13 | Ajaykumar Jayantilal Pala | **Price manipulation through LTP** | **5,00,000**  **(Rupees five lacs)** |
| 14 | Dhaval Satishkumar Agrawal | **Match trade** | Section 12  (a), (b) and  (c) of the Act read with  Reg.3(a),  (b), (c), (d),  4(1), 4(2) (a) and (g) of  FUTP  Regulation | **5,00,000**  **(Rupees five lacs)** |
| 15 | Janakray Vithaldas Soni | **5,00,000**  **(Rupees five lacs)** |
| 16 | Vipul Virendra Patel | **5,00,000**  **(Rupees five lacs)** |
| 17 | Amitkumar Rameshchandra Rana | **5,00,000**  **(Rupees five lacs)** |
| 18 | Mr. Miteshgiri Chandangiri Goswami | **5,00,000**  **(Rupees five lacs)** |

* SEBI passed an order, dated 19 November 2018, in the matter of Vasanti Share Brokers Limited imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on Vasanti Share Brokers Limited for the violation of following SEBI circulars.
  + SEBI Circular No. SMD-1/23341 dated 18 November, 1993,
  + SEBI Circular No. MRD/DoP/SE/Cir-11/2008 dated 17 April,2008
  + SEBI Circular No. SEBI/MRD/SE/Cir-33/2003/27/08 dated 27 August,2003
  + SEBI Circular No. MIRSD/SE/Cir-19/2009 dated 03 December, 2009
* SEBI passed an order, dated 22 November 2018, in the matter of Apollo Tyres Limited imposing a total penalty of Rs 65,00,000 (Rupees Sixty Five Lakh Only) on Apollo Tyres Limited for the violation of regulations 4(1), 5A and 19(7) of the Buy-Back Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 26 November 2018, in the matter of Vishesh Capital Private Limited (now known as VRise Securities Pvt. Ltd.) imposing a total penalty of Rs 2,00,000 (Rupees Two Lakh Only) on Vishesh Capital Private Limited for the violation of certain provisions of
  + SEBI Circular No. SMD/MRD/SE/Cir32/2003/27/08 dated August 27, 2003;
  + Clauses A(1), A(2) & A(5) of the Code of Conduct for Stock Brokers as specified under Schedule II of Regulation 9(f) of Brokers Regulations; and
  + The provisions of regulation 9(b) of Brokers Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 27 November 2018, in the matter of Illiquid Stock Options at BSE imposing a total penalty of Rs 25,00,000 (Rupees Twenty Five Lakh Only) on R S Ispat Ltd. for indulging in execution of reversal trades in Stock Options with same entities on the same day, thereby creating artificial volume, leading to false and misleading appearance of trading in the illiquid stock options at BSE.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 27 November 2018, in the matter of SMS Techsoft Ltd imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on Kirtikumar Rasiklal Shah, Alakaben Shah, Karan Shah and Keval Shah for the violation of certain provisions of regulation 29(2) r/w 29(3) of the SAST Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 27 November 2018, in respect of Anand Rathi Share and Stock Brokers Limited imposing a total penalty of Rs 1,00,000 (Rupees One Lakh Only) on Anand Rathi Share and Stock Brokers Limited for the violation of SEBI circular No: SMD/SED/CIR/93/23321 dated 18 November, 1993 and violated Clauses A (1), (2) and (5) of the Code of Conduct specified under Schedule II read with regulation 9 of Stock Brokers and Sub-Brokers Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 28 November 2018, in the matter of Sharepro Services (I) Private Limited imposing a total penalty of Rs 3,00,000 (Rupees Three Lakh Only) on SMS Techsoft (India) Limited for non-compliance with SEBI order dated 22 March, 2016.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 28 November 2018, in the matter of Sharepro Services (I) Private Limited imposing a total penalty of Rs 3,00,000 (Rupees Three Lakh Only) on Subhtex India Limited for non-compliance with SEBI order dated 22 March, 2016.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 28 November 2018, in the matter of Kaveri Seed Company Limited imposing a total penalty of Rs 7,00,000 (Rupees Seven Lakh Only) on Anjana Bangad for the violation of regulation 3(a), (b), (c), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 28 November 2018, in the matter of Saianand Commercial Limited imposing a total penalty of Rs 3,00,000 (Rupees Three Lakh Only) on Pawan Madanlal Kothari, Pawan Madanlal Kothari HUF and Priti Pawan Kothari for the violation of regulation 7(1) read with regulation 7(2) of SAST, 1997 read with 35(2) of SAST, 2011.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 28 November 2018, in the matter of Kaveri Seed Company Limited imposing following penalties for the violation regulation 3(a), (b), (c), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations:

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| **Name of the Noticee** | **Penalty** |
| Aditya Bangad | Rs.10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten Lakh Only) |
| Anuradha Bangad | Rs.5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakh Only) |
| Usha Devi Bangad | Rs.3,00,000/- (Rupees Three Lakh Only) |
| Vikas Kumar Bangad | Rs.4,00,000/- (Rupees Four Lakh Only) |
| Vijay Kumar Bangad | Rs.6,00,000/- (Rupees Six Lakh Only) |

* SEBI passed an order, dated 28 November 2018, in the matter of Illiquid Stock Options at BSE imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on Radhey Govind Steel & Alloy Private Limited for indulging in execution of reversal trades in Stock Options with same entities on the same day, thereby creating artificial volume, leading to false and misleading appearance of trading in the illiquid stock options at BSE.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 28 November 2018, in the matter of Illiquid Stock Options at BSE imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on Raghuveer Concast Pvt Ltd for indulging in execution of reversal trades in Stock Options with same entities on the same day, thereby creating artificial volume, leading to false and misleading appearance of trading in the illiquid stock options at BSE.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 28 November 2018, in the matter of Ravi Kumar Distilleries Ltd imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on Suvidha Securities Pvt Ltd for the violation of sections 11C(2) and 11C(3) of the SEBI Act.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 29 November 2018, in the matter of Ramsarup Industries Ltd. imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on Aashish Jhunjhunwala for non-compliance with SEBI order 04 August 2015.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 29 November 2018, in the matter of Illiquid Stock Options at BSE imposing a total penalty of Rs 6,00,000 (Rupees Six Lakh Only) on Pressweld Vessels (P) Ltd. for indulging in execution of reversal trades in Stock Options with same entities on the same day, thereby creating artificial volume, leading to false and misleading appearance of trading in the illiquid stock options at BSE.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 29 November 2018, in the matter of Illiquid Stock Options at BSE imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on Prarambh Securities Private Ltd. for indulging in execution of reversal trades in Stock Options with same entities on the same day, thereby creating artificial volume, leading to false and misleading appearance of trading in the illiquid stock options at BSE.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 29 November 2018, in the matter of Prakash Varma imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on Prakash Varma for the violation of
  + Clause A(1) and A(2) of the code of conduct for Sub-Broker as stipulated in schedule II read with Regulation 15(1)(b) of the Stock Brokers Regulations and Regulation 26 (xv) (xvi) (xix), (xx) of Stock Brokers Regulations
  + SEBI circular No. SMDRP/POLICY/Cir-49/2001 dated October 22, 2001 and Clauses A(1) & A(2) of the code of conduct for sub-brokers as stipulated in schedule II read with Regulation 15(1)(b),(d) of the Stock Broker Regulations and Regulation 26 (xv) (xvi) (xix), (xx) of Stock Brokers Regulations
  + NSE Circular no. NSEIL/LEGAL/3534 dated August 02, 2002; NSE/MEM/3589 dated September 05, 2002; and NSE/MEM/3820dated December 24, 2002 and Clauses A(1) & A(2) of the code of conduct for sub-brokers as stipulated in schedule II read with Regulation 15(1)(b),(d) of the Stock Broker Regulations and Regulation 26 (xv) (xvi) (xix), (xx) of Stock Brokers Regulations
  + Clause A(1) and A(2) of the code of conduct for stock brokers as stipulated in schedule II read with Regulation 15(1)(b) of the Stock Brokers Regulations and Regulation 26 (xv) (xvi) (xix), (xx) of Stock Brokers Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 29 November 2018, in the matter of Prakash Varma imposing a total penalty of Rs 3,00,000 (Rupees Three Lakh Only) on Ventura Securities Ltd for the violation of:
  + SEBI circular No. SMDRP/POLICY/Cir-49/2001 dated October 22, 2001 and Clause A (2) of the code of conduct for Stock brokers as stipulated in schedule II read with Regulation 9(f) of the SEBI(Stock Brokers and Sub Brokers) Regulations, 1992 (hereinafter referred to as ‘Stock Broker Regulations’) and Regulation 26 (xv) (xvi) (xix), (xx) of Stock Broker Regulations.
  + NSE Circular no. NSE/MEM/3445 dated June 19, 2002; NSE Circular NSE/MA/22732 dated February 13, 2013; SEBI Circulars no. MIRSD/DR-l/Cir16/09 dated November 06, 2009; SEBI/Cir/MIRSD/AP/8/2010 dated July 23, 2010; Regulation 16C (2) of Stock Brokers Regulations.
  + Clause A(1), A(2) and A(5) of the code of conduct for stock brokers as stipulated in schedule II read with Regulation 9(f) of the Stock Brokers Regulations
  + Regulation 26 (xv) (xvi) (xix), (xx) of Stock Brokers Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 29 November 2018, in the matter of Kaveri Seed Company Limited imposing following penalties for the violation of regulation 3(a), (b), (c), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations.

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| **Name of the Entity** | **Penalty** |
| Krishna Bangad | Rs.5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakh Only) |
| Indira Devi Bangad | Rs.5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakh Only) |

* SEBI passed an order, dated 29 November 2018, in the matter of Kaveri Seed Company Limited imposing following penalties for the violation of regulation 3(a), (b), (c), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations.

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| **Name of the Entity** | **Penalty** |
| Sudha Sharma | Rs.8,00,000/- (Rupees Eight Lakh Only) |
| Abhishek Sharma | Rs.2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakh Only) |

* SEBI passed an order, dated 29 November 2018, in respect of K. R Shah & Associates imposing a total penalty of Rs 2,50,000 (Rupees Two Lakh Fifty Thousand Only) on K. R Shah & Associates for the violation of sections 12A (a), (b), (c) of the SEBI Act read with regulations 3 (b), (c), (d), 4(2) (f) and 4 (2) (r) of the PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 29 November 2018, in the matter of Dealing in Illiquid options on the BSE imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on Jai Ambey Metal Works Private Limited for the violation of regulations 3(a), 4(1), 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 29 November 2018, in the matter of Dealing in Illiquid options on the BSE imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on Jagdish Kumar Lalwani for the violation of regulations 3(a), 4(1), 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 29 November 2018, in the matter of Covidh Technologies Ltd. (Formerly, Aptus Industries Ltd.) imposing a total penalty of Rs 4,00,000 (Rupees Four Lakh Only) on Alokam Prabhakara Rao for the violation of regulation 13(4) and 13(4A) read with 13(5) of PIT Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 29 November 2018, in the matter of Raj Oil Mills imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on Raj Oil Mills Ltd for the violation of Clause 2.1 and 7.0 (ii) of code of Corporate Disclosure Practices for prevention of Insider Trading provided in Schedule II read with regulation 12 (2) of PIT Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 29 November 2018, in the matter of Dealing in Illiquid options on the BSE imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on Klapp Vyapaar Pvt. Ltd. for the violation of regulations 3(a), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 29 November 2018, in the matter of Dealing in Illiquid options on the BSE imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on Kamaldhan Vyapaar Pvt. Ltd. for the violation of regulations 3(a), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 29 November 2018, in the matter of Raj Oil Mills Limited imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on Shaukat S. Tharadra for the violation of provisions of Regulation 29(2) read with regulation 29(3) and Regulation 31(2) read with 31(3) of SAST Regulations and Regulation 13(3), 13(4) and 13(4A) read with 13(5) of PIT Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 29 November 2018, in the matter of Unickon Securities Pvt. Ltd. imposing a total penalty of Rs 15,00,000 (Rupees Fifteen Lakh Only) on Unickon Securities Pvt. Ltd. for the violation of clause 11 of the code of conduct specified under Third Schedule read with Regulation 20AA of DP Regulations and SEBI Circular CIR/MRD/DMS/13/2010 dated 23 April, 2010.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 29 November 2018, in the matter of SMS Techsoft Ltd imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on Himanshu Shah, Kaliyaben Shah and Pruthvi Shah for the violation of regulations 29(2) r/w 29(3) of SAST Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Illiquid Stock Options at BSE imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on P Parshwa Traders LLP for indulging in execution of reversal trades in Stock Options with same entities on the same day, thereby creating artificial volume, leading to false and misleading appearance of trading in the illiquid stock options at BSE.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Jay Energy and S. Energies Limited imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on Jay Energy and S. Energies Limited for the violation of provisions of 13(6) of PIT Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Trading activities of certain entities in the scrip of Tilak Finance Limited imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on Romy Realty Private Limited for the violation of the provisions of section 16 of SCRA read with SEBI Notification G.S.R 219 (E) dated 02 March, 2000, section 13 and section 18 of SCRA read with section 2(i) of SCRA.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Trading activities of certain entities in the scrip of Tilak Finance Limited imposing a total penalty of Rs 2,00,000 (Rupees Two Lakh Only) on Air Travel Services Private Limited for the violation of regulations 29 (1) and 29 (2) read with 29 (3) of SAST Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Trading activities of certain entities in the scrip of Tilak Finance Limited imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on R Lalit Dhanuka for the violation of the provisions of section 16 of SCRA read with SEBI Notification G.S.R 219 (E) dated 02 March, 2000, section 13 and section 18 of SCRA read with section 2(i) of SCRA.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Arise Bhoomi Developers Ltd. imposing a total penalty of Rs 25,00,000 (Rupees Twenty Five Lakh Only) on Ravi Shankar Singh for the violation of regulations 4(2)(t) of PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Arise Bhoomi Developers Ltd. imposing a total penalty of Rs 25,00,000 (Rupees Twenty Five Lakh Only) on Ratnesh Kumar Yadav for the violation of regulations 4(2)(t) of PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Arise Bhoomi Developers Ltd. imposing a total penalty of Rs 25,00,000 (Rupees Twenty Five Lakh Only) on Papu Kumar Singh for the violation of regulations 4(2)(t) of PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Arise Bhoomi Developers Ltd. imposing a total penalty of Rs 25,00,000 (Rupees Twenty Five Lakh Only) on Arise Bhoomi Developers Ltd. for the violation of regulations 4(2)(t) of PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Kaveri Seed Company Limited imposing following penalties for the violation of regulation 3(a), (b), (c), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations.

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| **Name of the Entity** | **Penalty** |
| Preeti Agarwal | Rs.3,00,000/- (Rupees Three Lakh Only) |
| Hiralal Agarwal | Rs.3,00,000/- (Rupees Three Lakh Only) |

* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Syncom Healthcare Ltd. imposing following penalties:

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| **Name of the Entity** | **Provisions of Law violated** | **Penalty** |
| Syncom Healthcare Ltd    Ajay Bankda    Jyoti Bankda    J C Paliwal | Regulation 12(2) read with clause 2.0 of Schedule II of PIT Regulation, 1992 | Rs.5,00,000 |
| Regulations 12(1) and 12(3) read with clause 1.2 of PART A of Schedule I of PIT Regulation, 1992 | Rs.5,00,000 |

* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Inditrade Capital Ltd imposing a total penalty of Rs 1,00,000 (Rupees One Lakh Only) on Inditrade Capital Ltd for the violation of of NSE Circular No. 287 NSE/MEM/3589 dated 05 September, 2002, Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Annexure 1 of SEBI circulars MIRSD/DR-1/Cir16/09 dated 06 November, 2009, Clause D (a) and (b) of Consolidated NSE Circular 001/2013 dated 13 February, 2013, Clauses A(1), A(2) and A(5) of the code of conduct for stock brokers as stipulated in Schedule II read with Regulation 9 of the Stock Broker Regulations and Regulation 26(xix) of Stock Broker Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Kaveri Seed Company Limited imposing following penalties for the violation of regulation 3(a), (b), (c), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations.

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| **Name of the Entity** | **Penalty** |
| Vimesh Doshi | Rs.2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakh Only) |
| Dhara Doshi | Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh Only) |

* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of BGIL Films & Technologies Ltd. imposing a total penalty of Rs 20,00,000 (Rupees Twenty Lakh Only) on Rajiv Kumar Agarwal and Yogeswari Gupta for the violation of regulation 3(a), 3(b), 3(c), 3(d), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of BGIL Films & Technologies Ltd. imposing a total penalty of Rs 2,50,000 (Rupees Two Lakh Fifty Thousand Only) on Krushnakumar Guruvachan Brahmbhatt for the violation of regulation 3(a), 3(b), 3(c), 3(d), 4(1), 4(2)(a) and 4(2)(g) of PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of BGIL Films & Technologies Ltd. imposing a total penalty of Rs 20,00,000 (Rupees Twenty Lakh Only) on Kartik Share Traders Private Limited for the violation of regulation 3(a), 3(b), 3(c), 3(d), 4(1), 4(2)(a), 4(2)(d)and 4(2)(e) of PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of BGIL Films & Technologies Ltd. imposing a total penalty of Rs 30,00,000 (Rupees Thirty Lakh Only) on Tanuja Singh for the violation of regulation 3(a), 3(b), 3(c), 3(d), 4(1), 4(2)(a), 4(2)(d)and 4(2)(e) of PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of BGIL Films & Technologies Ltd. imposing a total penalty of Rs 10,00,000 (Rupees Ten Lakh Only) on Jitendra Kumar Bhatia for the violation of regulation 3(a), 3(b), 3(c), 3(d), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Dealing in Illiquid options on the BSE imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on Jai Prakash Agarwal for the violation of regulations 3(a), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Dealing in Illiquid options on the BSE imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on Krishay Properties Pvt. Ltd. for the violation of regulations 3(a), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Bheema Cements Ltd. imposing a total penalty of Rs 1,00,000 (Rupees One Lakh Only) on Venkata Vasudev for the violation of regulation 13(1) of the PIT Regulations and regulation 29(1) read with 29(3) of the SAST Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Bheema Cements Ltd. imposing a total penalty of Rs 1,00,000 (Rupees One Lakh Only) on Vinsri Cement Industries Pvt Ltd for the violation of regulation 13(3) read with 13(5) of the PIT Regulations and regulation 29(2) read with 29(3) of the SAST Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Kaveri Seed Company Limited imposing following penalties for the violation of regulation 3(a), (b), (c), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations.

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| **Name of the Entity** | **Penalty** |
| Ganesh Khaja Ambarkar | Rs.15,00,000/- (Rupees Fifteen Lakh Only) |
| Chandrakanth Ambarkar | Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh Only) |
| Shashikala Ambarkar | Rs.4,00,000/- (Rupees Four Lakh Only) |
| Pavani Ambarkar | Rs.2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakh Only) |

* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Maitreya Services Pvt. Ltd. imposing following penalties:

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| **Name of the Entity** | **Provisions of Law violated** | **Penalty** |
| Maitreya Services Private Limited  Varsha Madhusudan Satpalkar  Janardan Arvind Parulekar | Section 12(1B) of the SEBI Act,  1992 & Regulation 3 of the CIS  Regulations | Rs.1,00,00,000/- (Rupees One Crore only). |
| SEBI Order WTM/RKA/CIS/07/2013 dated March 25, 2013 | Rs. 50,00,000/- (Rupees Fifty Lakh only) |

* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of dealing in illiquid Stock Options at BSE imposing a total penalty of Rs 9,00,000 (Rupees Nine Lakh Only) on Avijit Saha for the violation of 3(a),(b),(c),(d), 4(1), 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of dealing in illiquid Stock Options at BSE imposing a total penalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakh Only) on B Ralhan Stock Broker Pvt Ltd for the violation of 3(a),(b),(c),(d), 4(1), 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Servehit Housing and Infrastructure India Limited imposing following penalties:

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| **Name of the Entity** | **Provisions of Law violated** | **Penalty** |
| Servehit Housing and Infrastructure India Limited | Section 12(1B) of SEBI Act and Regulation 3 of CIS Regulations, | Rs. 1, 00, 00,000/- (Rupees One Crore Only) to be paid jointly and severally. |
| Sukhmander Singh |
| Balbir Singh Saini |
| Surjeet Kumar | Regulation 4(2)(t) of PFUTP Regulations |
| Rajender Kumar | Section 12(1B) of SEBI Act and Regulation 3 of CIS Regulations | Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakhs Only) |
| Satish Kumar | Rs. 5, 00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakhs Only) |

* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of SVC Resources Ltd. imposing a total penalty of Rs 2,00,000 (Rupees Two Lakh Only) on Ankush Ashok Gupta and Akshat Ashok Gupta for the violation of Regulation 13(4A) read with regulation 13(5) of PIT Regulations and regulation 29(2) read with 29(3) of the SAST Regulations.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 02 November 2018, in the matter of SCSL with respect to Ramalinga Raju, Rama Raju, Suryanarayana Raju and SRSR Holdings restraining B Ramalinga Raju, B. Rama Raju, B. Suryanarayana Raju and SRSR Holdings Pvt. Ltd. from accessing the securities market and further prohibiting them from buying, selling or otherwise dealing in securities, directly or indirectly, or being associated with the securities market in any manner, whatsoever, for a period of 14 years. They were also directed to disgorge the following amount with an interest of 12 per cent from 07 January, 2009 till the date of paymen.

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| **Sr. No.** | **Noticee** | **Illegal Gain to be disgorged (in** ₹)  *(rounded of to the nearest integer)* |
| 1. | B. Ramalinga Raju | 26,62,50,000 |
| 2. | B. Rama Raju | 29,54,35,195 |
| 3. | B. Suryanarayana Raju | 81,84,35,650 |
| 4. | SRSR Holdings Private Ltd. | 675,39,48,813 |
|  | **TOTAL** | **813,40,69,658** |

* SEBI passed an order, dated 06 November 2018, in the matter of M/s Capital True Financial Services directing Narendra Singh Tanwar to cease and desist from acting as investment advisor and cease to solicit or undertake such activities or any other unregistered activity in the securities market, directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever until further orders and to submit a list of a list of his clients and fee collected from them to SEBI, for the violation of 6(b) read with 7(1)(b) and Regulation 13 (a) of IA Regulations. He was further issued a show cause notice asking him why an appropriate directions under sections 11 and 11B of SEBI Act and IA Regulations including directions, prohibiting him from buying, selling or otherwise dealing in securities market, either directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever, for a particular period and to refund the amount collected from the investors/clients, should not be issued against him.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 09 November 2018, in the matter of Vayaa Builder and Developers Private Ltd. (VBDP) and its directors, directing VBDP and its directors to wind up the existing Collective Investment Scheme and to refund the money collected under the Scheme with returns which are due to investors as per the terms of offer of the said Scheme. VBDP was further prohibited from accessing the securities market for four years.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 09 November 2018, in the matter of Pragya Dairies & Agro Limited (PDAL) directing PDAL and its directors to wind up the existing Collective Investment Scheme and to refund the money collected under the Scheme with returns which are due to investors as per the terms of offer of the said Scheme. They were further prohibited from accessing the securities market for four years.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 14 November 2018, in the matter of Jai Mata Glass Limited confirmed the directions contained in the Interim Order dated 26 September, 2017. As per the directions trading in the securities of JMGL shall be reverted to its prior status and the audit shall continue.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 14 November 2018, in the matter of Castor Seed Contracts directing that Secunderabad Oils Limited and other four entities will be kept restrained from buying, selling or dealing in the securities market, either directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever, till further directions.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 16 November 2018, in the matter of Sybly Industries Limited restraining Sybly Industries Limited and other six entities from buying, selling or dealing in the securities market, either directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever, for five years.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 16 November 2018, in the matter of Tree House Education and Accessories Limited confirming the directions issued vide order dated 07 March 2018. Tree House and five others shall continue to be restrained from accessing the securities market and would further be prohibited from buying, selling or otherwise dealing in securities in any manner whatsoever, either directly or indirectly. They were further directed to extend their cooperation to the forensic auditor so to enable them to finalise the report within 3 months of the order.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 22 November 2018, in the matter of Rainbow Industries and Constructions Limited (RIACL) restraining RIACL and its directors from mobilizing funds through the issue of RPS or through any other form of securities, to the public and/ or invite subscription of securities from the public, in any manner whatsoever, either directly or indirectly till further directions. They were further directed not to access the securities market or buy, sell or otherwise deal in the securities market, either directly or indirectly, or associate themselves with any listed company or company intending to raise money from the public, till further directions. They were also issued a show cause notice, asking, why suitable directions/prohibitions should not be issued/imposed upon them to jointly and severally refund money collected from the public without complying with the public issue norms through the offer and allotment of RPS, with an interest of 15 per cent per annum.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 28 November 2018, in the matter of Partani Appliances Ltd restraining Girish Kumar Agrawal, Girish Kumar Agrawal & Sons (HUF), Sankalp Garg, Suryapratap Gupta (HUF), Shakira Sharfuddin Shaikh, Sajjan Kedia and Global Enterprises, from accessing the securities market and further prohibit them from buying, selling or otherwise dealing in securities, directly or indirectly, or being associated with the securities market in any manner, whatsoever, for a period of four years.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 28 November 2018, in the matter of Stock Indication w.r.t. Stock Indication and its partners, Mohd. Tanveer Ahmed and Sunny Gupta directing Stock indication and others to cease and desist from acting as an investment advisor and cease to solicit or undertake such activity or any other activities in the securities market, directly or indirectly, in any matter whatsoever until further orders and not to access the securities market and buy, sell or otherwise deal in securities in any manner whatsoever, directly or indirectly, until further order.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 29 November 2018, in the matter of Paradigm Agro Products Ltd (PAPL) directing PAPL to wind up its existing CIS and refund the money to investors. PAPL, Sushil Gopaldas Mantri, Manish Rajendra Banthia, Shrikant Gopaldas Mantri, Pravin Patkar and Rajendrakumar Banthia were further restrained from accessing the securities market and prohibited from buying, selling or otherwise dealing in securities market, directly or indirectly. They were further restrained from holding positions as Directors or key managerial personnel of any listed company and any intermediary registered with SEBI and were also restrained from associating themselves with any listed public company and any public company which intends to raise money from the public, or any intermediary registered with SEBI.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 29 November 2018, in the matter of Neesa Technologies Ltd. (NTL) directing Manoj Kumar Singhal jointly and severally with NTL, Arvind Gupta, Yogesh Ghisumal Gemawat, Sanjay Gupta, Kamlendra Joshi and Suresh Kumar to refund the money collected by the company. Manoj Kumar Singhal was further directed not to, directly or indirectly, access the securities market, by issuing prospectus, offer document or advertisement soliciting money from the public and was also restrained and prohibited from buying, selling or otherwise dealing in the securities market, directly or indirectly in whatsoever manner, from the date of this Order, till the expiry of four years from the date of completion of refunds to investors. He was also restrained from associating himself with any listed public company and any public company which intends to raise money from the public, or any intermediary registered with SEBI from the date of this Order till the expiry of four years from the date of completion of refunds to investors.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Saianand Commercial Ltd. (formerly: Oregon Commercial Ltd.) directing Sanjay Jethalal Soni, Krupa Sanjay Soni and M/s. J M Soni Consultancy to jointly and severally make a public announcement to acquire shares of the target company, in accordance with the provisions of the Takeover Regulations. They were further directed to pay interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum along with consideration from the date on which the payment would have fallen due had the acquirers made an open offer till the date of payment of consideration.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of unregistered Investment Advisory Activities by the Khanda Group imposing a penalty of Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakhs only) on Ilaben Manojbhai Majevadiya for the violation of section 11C(3) of SEBI Act.
* SEBI passed an order, dated 30 November 2018, in the matter of Info-Drive Software Limited (ISL) confirming the directions of reverting the trading in securities of ISL to XD group of BSE and others directions issued vide order dated 13 September 2017.

*Disclaimer: The summary has been prepared for the convenience of readers. In case of any ambiguity, please refer to the original order.*