**सेबी**

**बुलेटिन**

**SEBI**

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**भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड**

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| संपादकीय समिति  श्री प्रभास रथ  सुश्री संगीता राठोड  सुश्री दीप्ति एल. एस.  डॉ. दीपाली दीक्षित  श्री जितेन्द्र कुमार | **EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**  **Shri Prabhas Rath**  **Ms. Sangeeta Rathod**  **Ms. Deepthi L S**  **Dr. Deepali Dixit**  **Shri Jitendra Kumar** |

**भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड (सेबी) के मासिक बुलेटिन का प्रकाशन सेबी के आर्थिक एवं नीति विश्लेषण विभाग द्वारा संपादकीय समिति के निदेशानुसार किया जाता है । इस बुलेटिन में प्रकाशित किए गए लेखों या व्यक्तव्यों में दिए गए आँकड़ों की सटीकता या दी गई जानकारी की सटीकता या दी गई किसी राय के लिए लेखक ही जिम्मेदार होंगे, न कि सेबी । यदि इस बुलेटिन में प्रकाशित की गई सामग्री को कहीं और प्रकाशित किया जाता है या उसका कहीं और इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, तो सेबी को इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, बशर्तें कि यह उल्लेख करना होगा कि यह सामग्री सेबी बुलेटिन से ली गई है ।**

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**CAPITAL MARKET REVIEW**

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

* Resource mobilised through equity issuances was ₹ 15,340 crore during December 2022, compared to ₹13,445 crore during November 2022.
* There were 18 IPOs in December 2022, through which a total of ₹ 5,119 crore was mobilized. Of the total IPOs, 11 issues were SME/start-up listings which mobilised ₹ 200 crore (Table 1).
* Funds amounting to ₹116 crore were raised through 3 rights issues.
* Amount raised through preferential allotment during December 2022 was ₹6,508 crore, compared to ₹1,716 crore raised in November 2022. There were two instances. of QIPs which raised ₹3,597 during December 2022.
* ₹249 crore was mobilised through public issue of debt during December 2022, compared to the ₹867 crore raised during November 2022. Private placement of debt raised ₹1,36,717 crore during December 2022, compared to ₹76,563 crore during November 2022.

**Table 1: Fund Mobilisation by Corporates (₹ crore)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Particulars** | **Nov-22** | **Dec-22** |
| ***I. Equity Issues*** | **13,445** | **15,340** |
| a. IPOs (i+ii) | 10,078 | 5,119 |
| *i. Main Board* | 9,974 | 4920 |
| *ii. SME Platform* | 104 | 200 |
| b. FPOs | 0 | 0 |
| c. Equity Rights Issues | 1,651 | 116 |
| d. QIPs/IPPs | 0 | 3597 |
| e. Preferential Allotments | 1,716 | 6,508 |
| ***II. Debt Issues*** | **77,431** | **1,36,966** |
| a. Debt Public Issues | 867 | 249 |
| b. Private Placement of Debt | 76,563 | 1,36,717 |
| **Total Funds Mobilised (I+II)** | **90,876** | **1,52,306** |

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

1. **Trends in the Secondary Market**

* During December 2022, Nifty and Sensex fell by 3.5 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively over previous month. Reflecting the downtrend, market capitalization at BSE and NSE recorded a fall of 2.1 per cent and 2.2 per cent, respectively over the end of November 2022. The P/E ratios of S&P BSE Sensex and Nifty 50 were 23.6 and 22.1 respectively, at the end of December 2022.

**Table 2: Snapshot of the Indian Capital Market**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Nov-22** | **Dec-22** | **M-o-M variation (%)** |
| **Equity Market indices** | | | |
| Nifty 50 | 18,758 | 18,105 | -3.5 |
| Sensex | 63,100 | 60,841 | -3.6 |
| Nifty Midcap 50 | 8,856 | 8,735 | -1.4 |
| Nifty Smallcap 100 | 9,976 | 9,731 | -2.5 |
| BSE Midcap | 25,951 | 25,315 | -2.5 |
| BSE Smallcap | 29,520 | 28,927 | -2.0 |
| **Market Capitalisation (₹ crore)** | | | |
| BSE | 2,88,50,896 | 2,82,38,248 | -2.1 |
| NSE | 2,86,42,985 | 2,80,19,281 | -2.2 |
| **P/E Ratio (monthly average)** | | | |
| Sensex | 23.3 | 23.6 | 1.2 |
| Nifty 50 | 21.9 | 22.1 | 0.7 |
| **No of Listed Companies** | | | |
| BSE | 5,414 | 5,428 | 0.3 |
| NSE | 2,155 | 2,168 | 0.6 |
| **Gross Turnover in Equity Segment (₹ crore)** | | | |
| BSE | 91,684 | 86,789 | -5.3 |
| NSE | 12,01,108 | 11,60,846 | -3.4 |
| **Gross Turnover in Equity Derivatives Segment (₹ crore)** | | | |
| BSE | 43,50,094 | 40,88,415 | -6.0 |
| NSE | 30,55,99,912 | 41,77,05,280 | 36.7 |
| **Gross Turnover in Currency Derivatives Segment (₹ crore)** | | | |
| BSE | 5,96,896 | 4,64,895 | -22.1 |
| NSE | 41,30,907 | 35,66,289 | -13.7 |
| MSEI | 30,689 | 33,450 | 9.0 |
| **Gross Turnover in Interest Rate Derivatives Segment (₹ crore)** | | | |
| BSE | 880 | 1,868 | 112.4 |
| NSE | 2,220 | 2,392 | 7.8 |

**Source:** BSE, NSE and MSEI

**Figure 1: Movement of S&P BSE Sensex and Nifty 50**

**Source:** BSE and NSE

* During December 2022, trading activity has fallen at exchanges with average daily turnover at equity cash segment down by 7.9 per cent over the previous month. Gross turnover in the cash segment at exchanges decreased notably by 3.5 per cent in December 2022**.**

**Figure 2: Trends in Average Daily Turnover at Equity Cash Segment of Exchanges (₹ crore)**

**Source:** BSE and NSE

* Most of the sectoral indices showed negative returns during December 2022 except Nifty PSU (at 8.0 per cent) and BSE Metal (at 3.0 per cent). BSE Power (at -6.8) showed lowest returns and was followed by BSE Teck (at -6.1), Nifty IT (at -5.9) and Nifty Energy (at -5.4) among others. The average daily volatility and monthly returns of these select indices for December 2022 are illustrated in Figure 3.

**Figure 3: Trends of BSE and NSE Sectoral Indices during November 2022 (per cent)**

**Source:** Refinitiv

1. **Trends in Depository Accounts**

* NSDL added 4 lakh demat accounts while CDSL added 16 lakh demat accounts in December 2022. At the end of December 2022, 3.03 crore demat accounts were registered with NSDL and 7.78 crore with CDSL.

**Figure 4: Monthly New Demat Accounts Added (in lakh)**

**Source:** NSDL, CDSL

1. **Trends in Derivatives Segment**
2. **Equity Derivatives**

**BSE**

During December 2022, the notional turnover of the equity derivatives segment at BSE declined by 6 per cent to ₹40.88 lakh crore.

**NSE**

The monthly notional turnover in the equity derivatives segment at NSE rose by 36.7 per cent to ₹4,177 lakh crore during December 2022.

**Figure 5: Trends of Average Daily Notional Turnover at BSE and NSE (₹ crore)**

**Note:** ADNT implies Average Daily Notional Turnover

**Source:** BSE and NSE

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | **NSE** | | | **BSE** | | |
| **Nov-22** | **Dec-22** | **Percentage Change Over Month** | **Nov-22** | **Dec-22** | **Percentage Change Over Month** |
| **A. Turnover (₹crore)** | | | | | | |
| **(i) Index Futures** | 6,18,742 | 7,52,722 | 21.7 | 3 | 6 | 122.8 |
| **(ii) Options on Index** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Put*** | 14,47,69,208 | 20,04,04,675 | 38.4 | 17,72,221 | 12,71,195 | -28.3 |
| ***Call*** | 15,30,03,930 | 20,95,97,158 | 37.0 | 25,77,870 | 28,17,213 | 9.3 |
| **(iii) Stock Futures** | 16,36,206 | 15,41,567 | -5.8 | 0 | 0 | - |
| **(iv) Options on Stock** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Put*** | 17,00,390 | 17,05,071 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| ***Call*** | 38,71,435 | 37,04,087 | -4.3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| **Total** | **30,55,99,912** | **41,77,05,280** | **36.7** | **43,50,094** | **40,88,415** | **-6.0** |
| **B. No. of Contracts** | | | | | | |
| **(i) Index Futures** | 63,25,491 | 76,30,570 | 20.6 | 30 | 67 | 123.3 |
| **(ii) Options on Index** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Put*** | 1,50,04,78,015 | 2,04,52,43,178 | 36.3 | 2,04,83,719 | 1,40,35,560 | -31.5 |
| ***Call*** | 1,55,57,35,385 | 2,10,27,92,733 | 35.2 | 2,57,71,335 | 2,75,35,943 | 6.8 |
| **(iii) Stock Futures** | 2,36,19,943 | 2,21,01,213 | -6.4 | 0 | 0 | - |
| **(iv) Options on Stock** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Put*** | 2,43,27,304 | 2,42,30,612 | -0.4 | 0 | 1 | - |
| ***Call*** | 5,20,72,767 | 4,97,89,824 | -4.4 | 0 | 0 | - |
| **Total** | **3,16,25,58,905** | **4,25,17,88,130** | **34.4** | **4,62,55,084** | **4,15,71,571** | **-10.1** |

**Source:** BSE and NSE

1. **Currency Derivatives**

* The monthly notional turnover of currency derivatives in India (NSE, BSE, and MSEI together) fell by 14.6 percent to ₹40.6 lakh crore in December 2022 as compared to ₹47.6 lakh crore in November 2022.

**Figure 6: Trends of Currency Derivatives at NSE, MSEI, and BSE (₹ crore)**

**Source:** BSE, NSE and MSEI

1. **Interest Rate Derivatives**

* In the interest rate derivatives segment at BSE, the monthly notional turnover rose to ₹1,868 crore in December 2022 from ₹880 crore in the previous month. At NSE it rose to ₹2,392 crore from ₹2,220 crore during the same period.

**Figure 7: Trends of Interest Rate Derivatives at NSE and BSE (₹ crore)**

**Source:** BSE and NSE

1. **Corporate Debt Market**

* During December 2022, 19,624 trades with value of ₹1,20,765 crore were settled across the corporate bond segments at exchanges. This includes OTC trades and RFQ trades of both listed and unlisted corporate bonds.

**Figure 8: Trends in Reported Turnover of Corporate Bonds (₹ crore)**

***Data Includes only settled trades through the exchange platform***

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

* FPIs remained net buyers in the month of December 2022 with inflows worth ₹ 9,171 crore. December is the fourth month in the year 2022 to witness FPI net inflows apart from July, August and November. Inflows worth ₹ 11,119 crore was visible in the equity segment whereas Debt, Debt VRR and Hybrid segments witnessed net outflows of ₹1,673 crore, ₹ 272 crore and ₹ 4 crore respectively during the month of December 2022.
* Within the equity segment, inflows were observed via primary and secondary market routes to the tune of ₹ 4,864 crore and ₹ 6,255 crore respectively.
* The AUC of FPIs in India, as at the end of December 2022 was ₹ 52,45,010 crore, out of which the notional value of offshore derivative instruments (ODIs) (including ODIs on derivatives) was ₹ 96,292 crore which constituted 1.84 per cent of total AUC of FPIs.

**Figure 9: Trends in FPIs’ Investments** (₹ crore)

**Source: NSDL**

1. **Trends in Institutional Investments**
2. **Trends in Fund Mobilisation/Transactions by Mutual Funds**

* The net inflow in mutual funds stood at ₹4,491 crore during December 2022 compared to net inflow of ₹13,264 crore during November 2022.
* Gross funds mobilised by open-ended schemes during December 2022 was ₹9,13,971 crore as against redemption/repurchase of ₹9,10,799 crore, resulting in a net inflow of ₹3,172 crore from open-ended schemes.
* Of the gross fund mobilisation across entire category of schemes under open-ended schemes, ₹8,39,710 crore was mobilised through income/debt oriented schemes, ₹29,792 crore through growth/equity oriented schemes, ₹28,319 crore through other schemes, ₹15,816 crore through hybrid schemes and ₹334 crore through solution oriented schemes.
* During December 2022, ₹1,532 crore and ₹341 crore were mobilised and matured/repurchased[[1]](#footnote-1) respectively by close-ended schemes, while in the interval schemes, ₹128 crore were mobilised and ₹0.42 crore were matured/redeemed.
* The cumulative net assets under management of mutual funds decreased by 1.21 per cent to ₹39,88,735 crore as at the end of December 2022.
* In the secondary market, during December 2022, mutual funds purchased ₹14,692 crore in equity schemes and ₹2,567 crore in debt schemes, resulting in a net purchase of ₹17,260 crore.

**Figure 10: Trends in Net Purchase/Sales of Mutual Funds Transactions in Secondary Market (₹crore)**

1. **Trends in Portfolio Management Services**

* At the end of December 2022, AUM of the portfolio management industry stood at ₹26.97 lakh crore as compared to ₹26.73 lakh crore at the end of November 2022. On a year on year basis, the total asset managed by Portfolio Managers (PMs) increased by 14.53 per cent.
* The number of clients in portfolio management industry was at 1,44,411 at the end of December 2022 compared to 1,43,569 at the end of November 2022. Out of the total number of clients, 1,36,718 clients were of discretionary services category, 6,173 clients in non-discretionary services category and 1,470 clients availed advisory services of portfolio managers.

**Figure 11: Number of Clients and AUM of Portfolio Managers**

*Note: The data for the month of December 2022 is as per submissions made by 312 PMSs till February 1, 2023. Data for the month of November 2022 is revised as per submisison made by 314 PMSs till February 1, 2023.*

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

* During December 2022, 5 open offers with offer value of ₹ 499 crore closed under SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeover) Regulations, 2011.

**Figure 12: Details of Open Offers Closed under the SEBI (SAST) Regulations**

**IX. Commodity Derivatives Markets**

1. **Market Trends**

* At the end of December 2022, MCX iCOMDEX composite index increased by 1.7 per cent (M-o-M).
* Amongst sectoral indices, MCX iCOMDEX Energy Index decreased by 16.7 per cent, while MCX iCOMDEX Bullion index and MCX iCOMDEX Metal index increased by 10.7 per cent and 16.5 per cent, respectively.
* Movement of domestic commodity indices during the last 12 months is given in ***Figure 14.*** The monthly data of MCX’s iCOMDEX composite index is provided in ***Table 65.***

**Figure 13: Movement of Domestic Commodity Derivatives Market Indices**

Note: The index has been normalised to the values as at Dec 31, 2021

Source: MCX

**Table 4: Snapshot of Indian Commodity Derivatives Markets**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Items** | **Nov-22** | **Dec-22** | **Percentage variation M-O-M** |
| **A. Indices** |  |  |  |
| MCX iCOMDEX | 13,206 | 13,435 | *1.7* |
| Bullion | 13,913 | 15,395 | *10.7* |
| Base Metals | 15,953 | 18,592 | *16.5* |
| Energy | 8,582 | 7,152 | *-16.7* |
| NCDEX Guarex | 5,870 | 8,004 | *36.4* |
| **B. Turnover Exchange Wise (₹ crore)** | | | |
| **All-India** | **15,10,857** | **14,49,408** | *-4.1* |
| **MCX, of which** | **14,88,604** | **14,27,487** | *-4.1* |
| Futures | 5,78,957 | 4,77,329 | *-17.6* |
| Options | 9,09,647 | 9,50,159 | *4.5* |
| **BSE, of which** | **219** | **233** | *6.2* |
| Futures | 163 | 156 | *-4.2* |
| Options | 56 | 76 | *36.5* |
| **NCDEX, of which** | **20,957** | **20,236** | *-3.4* |
| Futures | 20,956 | 20,236 | *-3.4* |
| Options | 0 | 0 | *-* |
| **NSE, of which** | **1077** | **1451** | *34.7* |
| Futures | 1 | 1 | *8.8* |
| Options | 1076 | 1450 | *34.8* |

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

1. **Commodity Derivatives Turnover**

* During December 2022, pan- India turnover of commodity derivatives decreased by 4.1 per cent to ₹14.4 lakh crore over the previous month.
* The percentage share of agri and non-agri segments in overall turnover accounted for 1.5 per cent and 98.5 per cent, respectively. The turnover of both agri. and non-agri. segment decreased by 7.1 per cent and 4.02 per cent, respectively.
* The percentage share of futures and options contracts in overall turnover stood at 34.3 per cent and 65.7 per cent, respectively. The turnover of futures contracts decreased by 17.1 per cent and that of options increased by 4.5 per cent, respectively, over the previous month.
* At exchange level, the M-o-M turnover has increased for NSE by a significant 34.7 per cent, while the increase for BSE was of 6.2 per cent. The turnover decreased for MCX and NCDEX by 4.1 per cent and 3.4 per cent, respectively.
* In terms of percentage share of commodity derivatives turnover among exchanges, the MCX has the highest market share of 98.5 per cent, followed by NCDEX (1.4 per cent), NSE (0.1 per cent) and BSE (0.02 per cent).
* At MCX, the turnover of both agri. and non-agri segments decreased by 41.5 per cent 4.1 per cent, respectively.
* At NCDEX, the overall turnover decreased by 3.4 per cent to ₹20,236 crore over the previous month. while turnover of Jeera futures increased by 56.4 %, the fall may be attributed to muted turnover of Guargum, Kapas and Turmeric futures by 11.4 per cent, 17.1 per cent and 18.3 per cent, respectively.
* The BSE recorded turnover of ₹233 crore, an increase of 6.2 per cent over the previous month. The futures contracts contributed 74.5 per cent (₹156 crore) while options contracts contributed 25.5 per cent (₹76 crore) to the total turnover. In the category of options, gold mini contracts solely contributed to the turnover.
* NSE recorded turnover of ₹1,451 crore, an increase of 34.7 per cent over the previous month. Almost all the turnover at NSE was from options on gold mini contracts.
* The trends in turnover of commodity derivatives at exchanges are shown in Figures 15, 16 and 17 and the details are given in Tables 66 to 69.

**Figure 14: Trends in Turnover of Agricultural Commodity Derivatives**

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

**Figure 15: Trends in Turnover of Non-Agricultural Futures contracts**

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

**Figure 16: Trends in Turnover of Non-Agricultural Options contracts**

**Source: MCX, BSE, NSE**

### वैश्विक वित्तीय बाजारों की समीक्षा

### **OVERVIEW OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKETS**

1. **State of Economy**

**Global Economy**

* The World Bank, in latest Global Economic Prospects Report, has slashed its growth forecasts for most countries and regions and warned that new adverse shocks could tip the global economy into a recession. The report highlighted why the outlook is particularly devastating for many of the poorest economies, where poverty reduction has already ground to a halt. Total debt among emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs) is at a 50-year high and conflict between Russia and Ukraine has added major new costs. This leaves no room for fiscal support at a time when people are still suffering from COVID-related setbacks in health, education and nutrition. Considering all these factors, the World Bank forecasts that global gross domestic product (GDP) may increase by 1.7 per cent in 2023, against 3 per cent forecast in June 2022. The World Bank also cut its global growth estimate for 2024 to 2.7 per cent on account of persistent inflation and higher interest rates, uncertainties emanating from the impact of conflict between Russia and Ukraine and a decline in investment.
* The report pointed out that the United States, the euro area and China are all undergoing a period of pronounced weakness and that the resulting spillovers are exacerbating other headwinds faced by EMDEs. The combination of slow growth, tightening financial conditions and heavy indebtedness might weaken investment and trigger corporate defaults. Further negative shocks, such as higher inflation, even tighter policy, financial stress, deeper weakness in major economies, or rising geo-political tensions, etc. could push the global economy into recession.
* Advanced economy growth slowed from 5.3 per cent in 2021 to an estimated 2.5 per cent in 2022, the fourth fastest deceleration of the past five decades. Growth in the EMDEs nearly halved from 6.7 per cent in 2021 to an estimated 3.4 per cent in 2022, the sharpest deceleration in EMDE growth outside of the 2009 and 2020 global recessions. A steep fall in activity in the second half of the year contributed to downgrades in growth estimates for 2022 in many EMDEs and is set to be a drag on growth in 2023. The World Bank slashed growth of India to 6.6 per cent and 6.1 per cent for 2023 and 2024, respectively.
* The combination of slowing growth, persistently high inflation, and tightening financial conditions amid high levels of debt increases the risks of stagflation, financial strains, continued fiscal pressures and weak investment in many countries. In this gloomy situation, India remained a relatively brighter spot. According to the World Bank, India is expected to be the fastest growing among the seven largest EMDEs.
* The PMI survey data signalled that although the global economic activities continued to shrink, the downturn in activity moderated in December 2022. The J.P.Morgan Global Composite Output Index posted 48.2 in December 2022, up a few ticks from a 29-month low of 48.0 in November 2022. The J. P. Morgan Global Manufacturing PMI fell to a 30-month low of 48.6 in December 2022 from 48.8 in November 2022 and remained below the neutral 50.0 mark for the fourth month in a row. The J.P.Morgan Global Services Business Activity Index posted 48.1 in December 2022, unchanged from November 2022's 29-month low and signalling a further drop in services activity.

**United States**

* According to the “third” estimate by Bureau of Economic Analysis, the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the US increased at an annual rate of 3.2 per cent (Q-o-Q) in Q3 2022, as compared to a contraction of 0.6 per cent in Q2 2022.
* The annual inflation rate in the US slowed to 6.5 per cent in December 2022, the lowest in the last one year, from 7.1 per cent in November 2022. The unemployment rate edged down to 3.5 per cent in December 2022 from 3.7 per cent in November 2022.
* The S&P Global US Composite PMI Output Index posted 45.0 in December 2022, down from 46.4 in November 2022, indicating a strong decline in private sector business activity. Business activity in the US manufacturing sector declined further as signalled by the S&P Global US Manufacturing PMI which fell to 46.2 in December 2022 from 47.7 in November 2022. The S&P Global US Services PMI Business Activity Index fell to 44.4 in December 2022 from 46.2 in November 2022.

**United Kingdom**

* As per the revised quarterly estimates by Office of National Statistics, the real GDP of the UK has fallen by 0.3 per cent (Q-o-Q) in Q3 2022, as compared to a growth of 0.2 per cent in Q1 2022.
* The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 10.7 per cent in the 12 months to November 2022, down from 11.1 per cent in October 2022.
* The unemployment rate in the UK edged higher to 3.7 per cent in the three months to October 2022 from 3.6 per cent in the previous period.
* In its Monetary Policy meeting held in December 2022, the Bank of England raised interest rates by 50 bps to 3.5 per cent, pushing the cost of borrowing to the highest level since late-2008, as policymakers try to contain inflation amid fears of a looming economic recession.
* The S&P Global UK Composite PMI posted 49.0 in December 2022, up from 48.2 in November 2022. The Services PMI increased to 49.9 in December 2022 from 48.8 in November 2022, signalling a third consecutive monthly fall in activity. The Manufacturing PMI fell to a 31-month low of 45.3 in December 2022, down from 46.5 in November 2022. The PMI has remained below the neutral 50.0 mark for five successive months.

**Euro area**

* As per the revised estimates of GDP released by Eurostat (the statistical office of the European Union), GDP increased by 0.3 per cent (Q-o-Q) in the euro area in Q3 2022, as compared to a growth of 0.8 per cent in Q2 2022.
* As per the preliminary estimates, annual inflation rate in the euro area fell to 9.2 per cent in December 2022, the lowest in four months and below forecasts.
* The euro area seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate stood at 6.5 per cent in November 2022, unchanged from the previous month's all-time low and down from 7.1 per cent in the same month last year.
* The European Central Bank (ECB) raised interest rates by 50 bps during its last monetary policy meeting of 2022, marking a fourth rate increase, following two consecutive 75 bps hikes. That takes the deposit facility to 2 per cent, the refinancing rate to 2.5 per cent and the marginal lending to 2.75 per cent, the highest in fourteen years.

**India**

* The Indian economy slowed in the second quarter of 2022-23, as manufacturing output contracted amid rising interest rates and the favourable base effect from the pandemic period faded. GDP at constant (2011-12) prices rose by 6.3 per cent (Y-o-Y) in Q2 2022-23, compared to 13.5 per cent in Q1 2022-23. The Gross Value Added (GVA) at Basic Prices rose by 5.6 per cent in Q2 2022-23 over Q2 of FY 2021-22.
* All India inflation rate based on CPI (general) softened to 5.72 per cent in December 2022, from 5.88 per cent (provisional) in November 2022.
* As per quick estimates released by MOSPI, Index of Industrial Production (IIP) increased by 7.1 per cent (Y-o-Y) during November 2022, compared to a contraction of 4.0 per cent in October 2022.
* The Reserve Bank of India raised its key repo rate by 35 bps to 6.25 per cent during its December 2022 meeting, the fifth rate hike in a row, as inflation remained above the tolerance band for the tenth month in a row. Consequently, the standing deposit facility (SDF) rate stands adjusted to 6.0 per cent and the marginal standing facility (MSF) rate and the Bank Rate to 6.5 per cent.
* Indian private sector firms signalled a strong performance at the end of 2022, with manufacturers and service providers recording faster expansions in output. Rising from 56.7 in November 2022 to 59.4 in December 2022, the S&P Global India Composite PMI Output Index highlighted the quickest rate of growth since January 2012. At 57.8 in December 2022, up from 55.7 in November 2022, the seasonally adjusted S&P Global India Manufacturing PMI pointed to a robust improvement in the health of the sector that was the best seen since October 2020. The S&P Global India Services PMI rose from 56.4 in November 2022 to 58.5 in December 2022, highlighting the strongest rate of expansion since mid-2022.

1. **Market Trends**

**Equity Markets**

* During December 2022, amongst the BRICS countries (excluding Russia), highest annualized volatility was observed in iBovespa of Brazil (20.0 per cent) followed by FTSE/JSE All Africa index of South Africa (14.3 per cent).
* In terms of monthly movement in indices, Shanghai SE Composite index of China recorded negative monthly return of 2.0 per cent. Both FTSE/JSE Africa All Share Index and iBovespa Index of Brazil recorded negative monthly return of 2.4 per cent each in December 2022.
* Among select developed market indices[[2]](#footnote-2), Hang Seng of Hong Kong witnessed the highest annualised volatility of 27.6 per cent, while Strait Times index of Singapore was the least volatile.
* Among select developed market indices, only Hang Seng index of Hong Kong gave a positive return of 6.4 per cent, while other indices recorded negative monthly return.
* The MSCI All Country World Price Index, designed to represent performance of the full opportunity set of large and mid-cap stocks across 23 developed and 24 emerging markets, declined by 4.0 per cent at the end of December 2022 from the level at the end of November 2022. During the same time, the MSCI World Index, which captures large and mid-cap representation across 23 developed markets countries, decreased by 4.3 per cent. The MSCI Emerging Market Index, which captures large and mid-cap representation across 24 emerging markets countries, declined by 1.6 per cent.

**Table 1: Performance of Stock Indices**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Name of the Index** | **Closing Value as on** | **Percentage change in Closing Value over period** | | | | **Volatility (%)** | **P/E Ratio** |
| **31-Dec-22** | **1-Month** | **3-Month** | **6-Month** | **1-Year** |
| **BRICS Nations** | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | BRAZIL IBOVESPA | 1,09,735 | -2.4 | -0.3 | 11.4 | 4.7 | 20.0 | 6.1 |
| India | Nifty 50 | 18,105 | -3.5 | 5.9 | 14.7 | 4.3 | 11.1 | 19.5 |
| India | S&P BSE SENSEX | 60,841 | -3.6 | 5.9 | 14.8 | 4.4 | 10.8 | 21.6 |
| China | SHANGHAI SE COMPOSITE | 3,089 | -2.0 | 2.1 | -9.1 | -15.1 | 11.4 | 12.0 |
| South Africa | FTSE/JSE AFRICA ALL SHR | 73,049 | -2.4 | 14.6 | 10.3 | -0.9 | 14.3 | 8.8 |
| **Developed Markets** | | | | | | | | |
| USA | NASDAQ COMPOSITE | 10,466 | -8.7 | -1.0 | -5.1 | -33.1 | 21.6 | NA |
| USA | DOW JONES INDUS. AVG | 33,147 | -4.2 | 15.4 | 7.7 | -8.8 | 14.7 | 18.7 |
| France | CAC 40 | 6,474 | -3.9 | 12.3 | 9.3 | -9.5 | 16.1 | 10.6 |
| Germany | DAX | 13,924 | -3.3 | 14.9 | 8.9 | -12.3 | 16.0 | 13.0 |
| UK | FTSE 100 | 7,452 | -1.6 | 8.1 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 9.5 | 11.1 |
| Hong Kong | HANG SENG | 19,781 | 6.4 | 14.9 | -9.5 | -15.5 | 27.6 | 11.0 |
| South Korea | KOSPI | 2,236 | -9.6 | 3.8 | -4.1 | -24.9 | 15.5 | NA |
| Japan | NIKKEI 225 | 26,095 | -6.7 | 0.6 | -1.1 | -9.4 | 14.5 | 14.1 |
| Singapore | STRAITS TIMES STI | 3,251 | -1.2 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 7.7 | 9.2 |
| Taiwan | TAIWAN TAIEX | 14,138 | -5.0 | 5.3 | -4.6 | -22.4 | 14.6 | 9.8 |

**Note:** P/E Ratios are as on the last trading day of month.

**NA:** Not Available

Data for Sensex and Nifty were taken from respective exchange website.

**Source:** Refinitiv, BSE and NSE

**Figure 1: Trends in Select Stock Market Indices**

**Note**: All indices have been indexed to 100 on November 30, 2021.

**Source**: Refinitiv

**Bond Market**

* Among BRIC Nations, at the end of December 2022, the highest 10-year government bond yield was observed in Brazil (12.8 per cent) and the lowest in China (2.9 per cent).
* Indian 10-year government bond yield was moderate at 7.3 per cent at the end of December 2022.
* Among select developed countries[[3]](#footnote-3), 10-year government bond yield in the US rose to 3.8 per cent in December 2022 from 3.7 per cent in November 2022. The yield of 10-year government bond in the UK rose to 3.7 per cent from 3.2 per cent during the same time.

**Table 2: 10-year Government Bond Yields**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Yield as on** | **Bond Yield in previous period** | | | |
| **31-Dec-22** | **1-Month** | **3-Month** | **6-Month** | **1-Year** |
| **BRIC Nations** | | | | | |
| Brazil | **12.8** | 12.8 | 12.0 | 13.1 | 10.3 |
| Russia | **10.4** | 10.1 | 10.3 | 9.1 | 8.4 |
| India | **7.3** | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 6.5 |
| China | **2.9** | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| **Developed Markets** | | | | | |
| USA | **3.8** | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 1.5 |
| UK | **3.7** | 3.2 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 1.0 |
| Germany | **2.6** | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.4 | -0.2 |
| Spain | **3.7** | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 0.6 |
| Japan | **0.4** | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |

**Source:** Refinitiv

**Currency Market**

* In December 2022, among BRICS nations, Chinese Renminbi appreciated the most against USD by 2.7 per cent, followed by Rand of South Africa (1.0 per cent). While in the same time, Russian Rouble depreciated by 19.8 per cent, Real of Brazil depreciated by 1.9 per cent and Indian Rupee depreciated by 1.7 per cent. In December 2022, most currencies of developed countries appreciated against USD. Yen appreciated against USD by 5.0 per cent, followed by Euro (2.8 per cent) and Swiss Franc of Switzerland (2.3 per cent).

**Table 3: Movement in Major Currencies across Developing and Developed Markets**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Currency** | **Index as on** | **Percentage change in Currency Index over period** | | | |
|  | **31-Dec-22** | **1-Month** | **3-Month** | **6-Month** | **1-Year** |
| **BRICS Nations** | | | | | | |
| Brazil | Real | 5.3 | 1.9 | -2.4 | 0.6 | -5.1 |
| Russia | Rouble | 72.5 | 19.8 | 22.5 | 38.1 | -2.8 |
| India | Rupee | 82.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 11.1 |
| China | Renminbi | 6.9 | -2.7 | -3.0 | 3.0 | 8.6 |
| S. Africa | Rand | 17.0 | -1.0 | -6.3 | 4.5 | 6.3 |
| **Developed Markets** | | | | | | |
| UK | Pound | 0.8 | -0.3 | -7.7 | 0.6 | 11.8 |
| Europe | Euro | 0.9 | -2.8 | -8.4 | -2.1 | 6.2 |
| Japan | Yen | 131.1 | -5.0 | -9.4 | -3.4 | 13.9 |
| Switzerland | Franc | 0.9 | -2.3 | -6.3 | -3.2 | 1.3 |
| US | Dollar Index | 103.5 | -2.3 | -7.7 | -1.1 | 7.9 |

**Note:** 1. All Currency rates are against USD (excluding USD Index)

2. Negative sign (in percentage change figures) indicates appreciation of quote currency against the base currency (USD)

**Source:** Refinitiv

**Figure 2: Movement of the USD-INR Index, US Dollar Index and MSCI EM Currency Index**

**Note:**

1. All indices have been normalised to 100 on November 30, 2021.
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 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:** Refinitiv

**Foreign Holdings of US Treasury Securities**

* At the end of September 2022, Japan was the largest foreign holder of US Treasury Securities, holding 15 per cent of the total US Treasury Securities, followed by China (12.66 per cent). The total foreign holding of US Treasury Securities at the end of September 2022 was USD 7,185.4 billion, of which India held USD 212.6 billion (3 per cent) and was the eleventh largest holder. India’s holding increased by 1.7 per cent (M-o-M) and by 2.7 per cent (Y-o-Y).

**Table 4: Major Foreign Holders of US Treasury Securities (USD billion)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Sep-22** | **Change over Period (%)** | |
| **1-Month** | **1-Year** |
| Japan | 1078.2 | -3.7 | -18.3 |
| China, Mainland | 909.6 | -2.6 | -14.6 |
| United Kingdom | 638.5 | -3.7 | 10.0 |
| Belgium | 327.3 | 0.7 | 45.0 |
| Cayman Islands | 296.6 | -1.6 | 9.1 |
| Luxembourg | 295.7 | -1.0 | -5.9 |
| Switzerland | 262.9 | -5.4 | -9.3 |
| Ireland | 239 | -9.8 | -26.3 |
| Brazil | 224.8 | -0.7 | -9.2 |
| Taiwan | 218.4 | 0.7 | -9.9 |
| India | 216.3 | 1.7 | 2.7 |
| France | 215.1 | 3.6 | -10.3 |
| Canada | 213 | 7.1 | 6.3 |
| Hong Kong | 185.6 | 3.6 | -20.5 |
| Singapore | 176.9 | -0.3 | -6.2 |
| Saudi Arabia | 121.1 | 0.1 | 3.9 |
| Korea | 99.8 | -5.2 | -20.4 |
| Norway | 95.6 | -4.0 | -9.0 |
| Germany | 85.9 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Bermuda | 83.2 | 1.2 | 17.3 |
| Netherlands | 64.8 | -2.1 | -4.1 |
| Australia | 58.4 | 3.9 | 8.6 |
| Mexico | 56.4 | 4.6 | 12.8 |
| Philippines | 53.9 | 5.3 | 8.2 |
| Israel | 51.1 | -0.2 | -22.3 |
| Kuwait | 50.3 | 0.8 | 9.3 |
| United Arab Emirates | 47 | -2.7 | -11.3 |
| Sweden | 45.2 | -2.2 | 13.0 |
| Thailand | 45.1 | 1.6 | -23.8 |
| Bahamas | 44.1 | 6.8 | 84.5 |
| Vietnam | 38 | 2.4 | -15.6 |
| Iraq | 36.9 | 0.0 | 80.9 |
| Italy | 36.2 | -1.9 | -17.0 |
| Chile | 34.7 | 0.6 | -8.2 |
| Colombia | 34.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| Spain | 33.7 | 2.1 | 44.6 |
| Poland | 31.9 | -3.3 | -41.6 |
| Peru | 31.1 | -3.4 | 13.1 |
| All Other | 408.4 | -1.3 | -0.1 |
| Grand Total | 7185.4 | -1.5 | -6.2 |
| Of which | | | |
| For. Official | 3649.3 | -2.5 | -12.7 |
| Treasury Bills | 203.8 | -7.4 | -17.7 |
| T-Bonds & Notes | 3445.5 | -2.2 | -12.4 |

**Note**:

1. Data published on December 15, 2022
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 (see TIC FAQ #7 at: http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/data-chart-center/tic/Pages/ticfaq1.aspx)
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**: U.S. Department of the Treasury

अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रतिभूति बाजार (सिक्यूरिटीज़) में हुई मुख्य-मुख्य गतिविधियाँ **HIGHLIGHTS OF DEVELOPMENTS IN**

**INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES MARKET**

**IOSCO**

1. IOSCO has announced Mr. Rodrigo Buenaventura of the Spanish Securities Market Commission as the chairman of the Sustainable Finance Task Force. He would lead IOSCO in evaluating if the IFRS International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) can act as a global baseline standard for climate disclosures.
2. Monitoring Group (MG) of IOSCO has reported that it is on track as regards the implementation of the recommendations to strengthen the International Audit and Ethics Standard-Setting System. The objectives of the MG Recommendations are the implementation of an independent and inclusive multi-stakeholder standard-setting structure that is responsive to the public interest in the development of timely, high-quality ethics, independence, audit, and assurance standards.

**BIS**

1. BIS analysis titled '2022 Triennial Central Bank Survey', has highlighted shifts in trading patterns and market structure in foreign market and over-the-counter interest rates derivatives markets and identified risks deserving attention. The new data show that $2.2 trillion worth of currency trades are exposed to settlement risk on any given day, potentially undermining financial stability. FX settlement risk involves one counterparty to a currency trade making a payment to the other but not receiving the currency it is buying. This can lead to significant losses for market participants. The amount at risk for April 2022 represents about one third of total deliverable FX turnover and is up from $1.9 trillion three years earlier. The survey also put a spotlight on growing off-balance sheet US dollar borrowing in the form of FX swaps, forwards and currency swaps. These instruments currently give rise to future payment obligations equivalent to over $80 trillion worldwide. But since the obligations are not reported on banks' balance sheets, standard debt statistics fail to capture them.
2. Basel Committee issued responses to frequently asked questions (FAQs) to clarify how climate-related financial risks may be captured in the existing Basel Framework. The clarifications are intended to facilitate consistent interpretation of existing Pillar 1 standards given the unique features of climate-related financial risks and should not be interpreted as changes to the standards. BIS recommended banks to consider the incorporation of climate-related financial risks in their interpretation and application of the existing Basel Framework and to continuously develop their capabilities and expertise in relation to climate-related financial risks.
3. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision issued a report on its holistic evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of implemented Basel III reforms. The report highlighted the increase in the overall risk resilience and improvement in market-based measures of systematic risk post implementation of reforms. It further highlights that there does not exist considerable evidence of negative side effects of the reforms on banks' lending and capital costs.
4. The Group of Central Bank Governors and Heads of Supervision (GHOS), the oversight body of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, endorsed a finalised prudential standard on banks' crypto asset exposures and the Committee's work programme and strategic priorities for 2023–24. Unbacked cryptoassets and stablecoins with ineffective stabilisation mechanisms will be subject to a conservative prudential treatment. The standard will provide a robust and prudent global regulatory framework for internationally active banks' exposures to cryptoassets that promotes responsible innovation while preserving financial stability. The Committee’s work programme prioritises work on emerging risks and vulnerabilities, digitalisation, climate-related financial risks and Basel III implementation.

**SEC**

1. SEC amended rules for modernising insider trading plans and related disclosures to enhance investor protection. It has been found that trading plans are often used by the insiders opportunistically to trade in securities based on the material non-publicly available information. Therefore, an amendment has been introduced. The amendments adopt the cooling-off periods for persons other than issuers before trading can commence under a trading plan. The amendments restrict the use of multiple overlapping trading plans and limit the ability to rely on the affirmative defence for a single-trade plan to one single-trade plan per twelve-month period for all persons other than issuers. The amendments will require more comprehensive disclosure about issuers’ policies and procedures related to insider trading. The rules also require the disclosure of issuers’ policies and practices around the timing of options grants and the release of material non-public information.

**MAS**

1. Mr. Soh Chee Wen and Ms Quah Su Ling, the masterminds behind multiple financial crimes, have been sentenced to imprisonment for 36 years and 20 years, respectively. They were found guilty of the following crimes:
2. Manipulation of share prices of three companies.
3. Concealing from and deceiving financial institutions of their involvement in giving instruction for the controlled accounts
4. Cheating two other financial institutions. The manipulated shares of three companies were offered as collateral to obtain financing and, thereby, deceiving them into providing more than $957 million in financing these trading accounts.
5. Tampering with the evidence of four witnesses, instigating them to lie to investigators to conceal their involvement in the manipulative activities.
6. Being concerned in the management of the three companies whilst being an undischarged bankrupt.

The enforcement action was a undertaken jointly by Attorney-General's Chambers Singapore, Singapore Police Force and Monetary Authority of Singapore

भारतीय प्रतिभूति बाजार के संबंध में उठाए गए नीतिगत कदम

**POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIAN SECURITIES MARKET**

1. **Extension of timeline for implementation of Standardized industry classification by Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs)**

The Market Data Advisory Committee (MDAC), a Standing Committee constituted by SEBI, developed a harmonised four level industry classification framework to bring uniformity in industry and sector classification. The CRAs were advised to implement standardized industry classification for the purpose of rating exercise, peer benchmarking, research activities including research for Economy, Industries and Companies, etc. by September 30, 2022. This deadline was later extended to November 30, 2022 and now further extended till December 15 2022.

*Source: SEBI/HO/DDHS/DDHS-RACPOD2/P/CIR/2022/168 December 01, 2022*

1. **Operational Circular for listing obligations and disclosure requirements for Non-Convertible Securities, Securitized Debt Instruments and/or Commercial Papers**

SEBI Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements Regulations, 2015 (‘Listing Regulations’) prescribe continuous disclosure requirements for issuers of listed Non-Convertible Securities, Securitized Debt Instruments and Commercial Papers. Multiple circulars have been issued covering the operational and procedural aspects of debt securities. For effective regulation of corporate bond market and to enable issuers and other stakeholders to get access to all applicable circulars at one place, SEBI released an operational circular on July 29, 2022. This circular was further revised with amendments in its relevant chapters on December 01 2022.

*Source: SEBI/HO/DDHS/DDHS\_Div1/P/CIR/2022/103 dated November 11, 2022*

1. **Clarification - Scheme(s) of Arrangement by entities who have listed their Non-Convertible Debt securities (NCDs)/ Non-convertible Redeemable Preference shares (NCRPS) (‘debt listed entities’)**

SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as “Listing Regulations”) were amended vide notification dated November 14, 2022 and Regulation 59A and 94A were inserted. Regulation 59A of the Listing Regulations provides that the listed entity that has listed NCDs or NCRPS, which intends to undertake a scheme of arrangement or is involved in a scheme of arrangement, shall file the draft scheme with Stock Exchange(s) for obtaining the No-Objection Letter, before filing such scheme with any court or Tribunal. Regulation 94A of the Listing Regulations requires the designated Stock Exchange to forward such draft schemes to SEBI in the manner prescribed by SEBI.

SEBI made a clarification that the provisions of the aforementioned circular shall not apply to a scheme of Arrangement which solely provides for an arrangement between a debt listed entity and its unlisted wholly owned subsidiary. However, such debt listed entity shall file the draft Scheme of Arrangement with Stock Exchange(s) for the purpose of disclosure and the Stock Exchange(s) shall disseminate the scheme documents on their websites

*Source: SEBI/HO/DDHS/DDHS-RACPOD1/P/CIR/2022/170 dated December 09, 2022*

1. **Foreign investment in Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs)**

SEBI Alternative Investment Funds Regulations, 2012 (‘AIF Regulations’) permit AIFs to raise funds from any investors whether Indian, foreign or non–resident Indians by way of issue of units. SEBI has currently specified that at the time of on-boarding investors, manager of an AIF shall ensure that Foreign investor in AIF is a resident of a country whose securities market regulator is a signatory to the International Organization of Securities Commissions’ Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding (Appendix A Signatory) or a signatory to the bilateral Memorandum of Understanding with SEBI. However, there exists certain exemptions for Government or Government related investors. Further the manager has to ensure that investor whose contribution is more than twenty-five percent is not in the sanctioned list published by UNSC or a resident of a country black listed by FATF.

*Source: SEBI/HO/AFD-1/PoD/P/CIR/2022/171 dated December 09, 2022*

1. **Performance Benchmarking and Reporting of Performance by Portfolio Managers**

SEBI has specified various modalities related to performance/ periodic reporting by Portfolio Managers to help investors assess performance of a Portfolio Manager. Recently, SEBI reviewed norms related to Performance Benchmarking, Valuation of Securities by Portfolio Managers and Performance Reporting by Portfolio Manager. An investment approach (‘IA’) is the documented investment philosophy to be adopted by the Portfolio Managers while managing the client funds in order to achieve client’s investment objectives. Each IA shall be tagged to any of the four predefined strategy depending upon the nature of investment securities. Association of Portfolio Managers in India (APMI) shall prescribe benchmark for each strategy and also prescribe standardized valuation norms for Portfolio Managers in line with norms applicable to mutual funds. Within seven working days from end of each month, Portfolio Manager have to send monthly report to APMI and SEBI.

*Source: SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-2/P/CIR/2022/172 dated December 17, 2022*

1. **Framework for Orderly Winding Down of Critical Operations and Services of a Clearing Corporation**

To enable Clearing Corporations (CCs) to have a framework for orderly winding down of critical operations and services, Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations) Regulations, 2018 (SECC Regulations, 2018) was recently amended. As per the new amendments, CCs shall have a policy framework for orderly winding down of their critical operations and services, in line with provisions laid down by SEBI.

*Source: SEBI/HO/MRD/MRD-PoD-3/P/CIR/2022/173 dated December 16, 2022*

1. **Applicability of SEBI circular on Principles of Financial Market Infrastructures (PFMIs) to AMC Repo Clearing Limited**

Clearing Corporations and Depositories have to comply with the Principles of Financial Market Infrastructures (PFMI) published by the Committee on Payments and Settlement Systems and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO). SEBI came up with Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Stock Exchange and Clearing Corporations) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020 to permit setting up of repo transactions in debt securities. Later, on January 24, 2022 AMC Repo Clearing Limited was granted recognition as a Clearing Corporation for clearing and settling transactions in repo and reverse repo in debt securities. Accordingly, provisions of PFMI shall be applicable to AMC Repo Clearing Limited.

*Source: SEBI/HO/DDHS/DDHS-RACPOD1/P/CIR/2022/174 dated December 16, 2022*

1. **Clarification to SEBI circular dated August 04, 2022 on enhanced guidelines for debenture trustees and listed issuer companies on security creation and initial due diligence**

SEBI Board approved changes to the regulatory framework related to Debenture Trustees (DTs), enhancing their role. Regulations related to DTs was amended and a circular on creation of security and due diligence by DTs was issued on November 03, 2020. Upon receiving feedback from market participants, certain aspects of the circular were tweaked via a circular dated August 04, 2022. SEBI vide a circular on December 19, 2022 has issued clarification, as sought by Depositories and Market Participants, regarding issuing new International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) for certain specific cases.

*Source: SEBI/HO/DDHS/DDHS\_Div1/P/CIR/2022/176 dated December 19, 2022*

**9. Introduction of Investor Risk Reduction Access (IRRA) platform in case of disruption of trading services provided by the Trading Member (TM)**

In securities market, dependence on technology has increased. With this, there has been increase in instances of glitches in trading members’ systems, leading to disruption of trading services and investor complaints. Investors with open positions are at risk of non-availability of avenues to close their positions, particularly if markets are volatile. To address the issue, SEBI, after consultation with Stock Exchanges, Clearing Corporations and TMs, decided that in case a TM is unable to prevent disruption due to unavoidable circumstances, then the contingency service shall be provided by the Stock Exchanges in event of such disruption.

*Source: SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2022/177 dated December 30, 2022*

**हाल ही में प्रकाशित सामग्री**

**LATEST PUBLICATIONS**

1. सेबी की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट / SEBI Annual Report: 2021-22

2. भारतीय प्रतिभूति बाजार के संबंध में सांख्यिकी पुस्तिका / Handbook of Statistics on Indian Securities Market: 2020

प्रकाशित की गई सामग्री सेबी के वेबसाइट पर इस लिंक पर जाकर देखी / डाउनलोड की जा सकती है / Please visit SEBI website at the following URL to refer/download the publications: <https://www.sebi.gov.in/reports-and-statistics.html>

1. *In case of close ended schemes, at the time of maturity, AMC repurchases the units.* [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. USA, France, Germany, UK, Hong Kong, South Korea, Japan, Singapore and Taiwan [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. USA, UK, Germany, Spain, Japan [↑](#footnote-ref-3)