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**AT NISM’s SECOND ANNUAL CAPTIAL MARKETS CONFERENCE 2021**

**ON JULY 22, 2021**

1. Good morning, distinguished guests, members of the faculty and dear Students!
2. At the outset, I compliment NISM for organizing this Conference and thank them for inviting me to address it.
3. The theme of the Conference – “Investor interest and innovative instruments” is quite topical. The year gone by has seen overwhelming participation by retail investors in the Indian securities market. The task before us is to sustain growing investors’ interest by maintaining market integrity, simplifying processes, ensuring proper and robust risk management, introducing new products and increasing awareness.
4. **Investor interest**
5. Let me begin by first talking about the increased retail investors’ interest in Indian securities market from FY 20-21 onwards.
6. The cumulative number of total demat accounts increased from 41 million at beginning of FY 21 to 55 million by the end of FY21 – an increase of 34.7 %. On an average about 1.2 million new demat accounts were opened per month in FY21 as compared to 0.42 million per month during the preceding year. The trend get further accentuated during the current financial year – on an average 2.45 million demat accounts have been opened per month during April- June 2021.
7. Equity cash market turnover increased from INR 96.6 trillion in FY20 to INR 164.4 trillion in FY21 – an increase of 70.2%. The share of individuals in turnover increased by around 5 percentage points to 51.4% in FY21 over the previous year. Larger share of trades originating from mobile devices and internet-based trading in the total turnover is another indicator of increased retail participation.
8. The AUM under mutual funds increased from INR 22.3 trillion at the beginning of FY 21 to INR 31.4 trillion at the end of FY21- an increase of 41%. FPI investment in Indian equities was USD 37 billion during FY21- which is the highest during any single financial year.
9. As for the overall resource mobilization through capital markets, despite being a pandemic affected year, INR 10.12 trillion were raised in FY21, surpassing previous year’s figures of INR 9.96 trillion.
10. Prevailing low interest rates and ample liquidity availability aren’t the only reasons for this increased investors interest in securities market in India; though one cannot deny that they are major factors and any tightening of liquidity or increase in interest rates would impact the market. However, it also needs to be acknowledged that by their very nature, the markets are forward looking and the present investments take into account future growth prospects. Add to this, the Regulator’s effort in terms of continuous dialogue with stakeholders to bring in required regulatory changes, rationalizing procedures and maintaining trust in the market.
11. **Instruments/products in which investors’ interests have particularly picked up**
12. The investor participation has increased in almost all securities market areas in the recent times. Let me take you through some of the instruments/modes of fund raising which have particularly caught fancy of investors.

IPOs

1. The maturity of the Indian IPO market and its resilience to the COVID-19 pandemic is reflected in the quantum of funds raised during FY 21 - companies raised INR 46 billion through IPOs as compared to INR 21.4 billion in FY 20. In FY 22, until June end, companies have already raised INR 12 billion and from the number of new filings with SEBI, it is expected that the figures will increase significantly going forward.
2. Along-with the robust growth, it is heartening to note that our markets are entering a new era with several new age tech companies preferring to list domestically. Our markets offer as attractive a fund raising proposition as any overseas market. Recent filings and public offerings reflect the maturity of our market to accept the business model of new age tech companies, which aren’t amenable to valuation through conventional metrics of profitability. Successful IPOs of such companies are likely to attract more funds in domestic markets; thus creating a new ecosystem of entrepreneurs and investors.

REITs and InvITs

1. When these products were introduced in the Indian markets in 2014, threshold investment amount was kept high because they were new products and investors in general were not aware of their risk return profile. Gradually, the instruments were made available to a wider class of investors by reducing the allotment and trading lot.
2. The products have taken off since 2017 and more so in the last two years. Out of the total funds raised of around INR 900 billion by REITs and InvITs together till date, more than INR 620 billion have been raised after 2019-20. In just around 4 years from the time since the first InvIT was listed, total assets under REITs and InvITs have grown to INR 3.5 trillion.

ESG themed mutual fund schemes

1. Though there is an increased global interest in such investments, sustainable fund investing in India is still a new concept and may take some time to develop. However, one noticed a spurt in the investments in ESG themed mutual fund schemes in India during FY21. The number of NFOs having ESG theme shot up by 300% during FY21, while the amount mobilized shot up by 189% during the same period. As at end of March 2021, the AUM of domestic mutual fund schemes with ESG theme stood at more than INR100 billion.

ETFs

1. ETFs, with very low total expense ratio as compared to actively managed mutual funds, seem to be lately attracting the domestic investors. The investment through ETFs has witnessed a gradual increase during the last few years - the proportion of ETF AUM to total mutual fund AUM increased from 2% at end of *FY 16* to 9% at end of FY21. From INR 1.54 trillion at beginningof FY 21, ETF AUM has almost doubled to INR 2.9 trillion at end of FY 21.
2. **Regulator’s Role**
3. I would like to briefly present some of the recent steps taken by SEBI to facilitate the development of capital markets and further improve their robustness thereby attracting more investors.

**Facilitation/Simplification/Rationalization**

OnlineKYC

1. One important technology enabled innovation in the securities market was allowing online KYC. The recent phenomenal growth of retail investor participation in the market could not have been possible without this non-physical mode of onboarding investors.

Ease of capital raising

1. Several policy measures have been taken towards ease of fund raising by listed entities. For instance, eligibility criteria and disclosure requirements for rights issues have been rationalized. For eligible listed companies having stressed assets, pricing norms for preferential allotment have been relaxed and such companies have been exempted from open offer requirements.
2. Cooling off period between two Qualified Institutional Placement issues has been reduced. For issuers making a Further Public Offer, minimum promoter’s contribution and subsequent lock-in requirements have been relaxed. For large issuers, minimum public offer requirement and timelines for achieving minimum public shareholding have been relaxed.

Accredited Investor Concept

1. While most of the investment avenues are available for all types of investors, some investments such as those under PMS and AIFs, are restricted to wealthy investors by prescribing minimum investment thresholds. These investors are expected to be well informed/advised to understand the risks associated with such products.
2. SEBI has decided to issue a new framework of “Accredited Investors” meeting the eligibility norms for investing in such products. Such investors will have the flexibility to participate in PMS and AIF products with an investment amount lesser than the mandated minimum investment threshold. This is expected to create a ready pool of investors with higher risk appetite to whom complex products with higher risk could be offered, and thus bring more investment in such products.

**System improvement/Improving risk management**

Interoperability of clearing corporations

1. Mandating interoperability amongst clearing corporations, allowing traders to consolidate trades across multiple exchanges and submit them for clearing and settlement to a clearing corporation of their choice, is an important development. The benefits include - better utilization of resources by market participants, lower margin requirements and reduced settlement exposures due to netting.

Upfront margining

1. Earlier, collection of margins from clients in equity cash segment was discretionary for the broker. In other segments, margin collection from clients, though mandatory, was monitored at the end of day basis. As broker still had to foot margin to clearing corporation on real time basis, there were instances of misuse of client collateral. A step, to curb misuse of client collateral and to reduce leverage, was to require upfront collection of margins from clients.

Pledge/re-pledge mechanism

1. Another measure was change in the way clients use their shares for collateral/margin purpose. The earlier practice for using securities as collateral by clients required transfer of client securities to broker account. There were several instances of misuse of such securities of inactive clients by brokers to provide margins for proprietary trades or trades of other clients or even for funding other businesses.
2. To protect clients’ interests, securities collateral system was overhauled and a new pledge/re-pledge mechanism was implemented. Under this, client securities do not leave client’s demat account even when they are pledged / re-pledged up to the clearing corporation level, thereby eliminating the risk of their misuse.

Block mechanism

1. A “block mechanism” has been enabled for securities in demat account wherein shares of clients intending to make a sale transaction will be blocked in their demat account in favour of the clearing corporation. Earlier, to get margin exemption for sale transactions through early pay-in, securities had to be transferred to clearing corporation through broker. However, if the securities remained unsold, reversal to client’s demat account used to take time and involved costs. The new system would remove these hassles.

Segregation of client collateral

1. With a view to strengthening the mechanism of protection of client collateral from misuse and default of brokers, SEBI has recently come out with a framework for segregation and monitoring of collateral at client level. The clearing corporations would specify a reporting mechanism that would provide visibility of client wise collateral at both the broker and clearing corporation level.

**Awareness generation**

1. Investor Education is an important measure of investor protection as it enables investors to take informed investment decisions. This is even more relevant today in view of heightened retail participation in securities market.

Securities Markets Trainers (SMARTS) Programme

1. SMARTS programme was launched by SEBI in November 2020. This is in addition to the other ongoing programmes for awareness generation. Under this initiative, SEBI empanels individuals and organisations who have knowledge, expertise and interest in the area of securities markets, to conduct awareness programs for existing and prospective investors. Till date, empaneled SMARTS have conducted more than 660 webinar based investor awareness programs across 23 States and Union Territories covering 95 districts. SEBI plans to empanel more SMARTS in coming months.

Media awareness Campaigns

1. A media campaign was launched few months back through television, digital, SMS, print and radio cautioning investors against unsolicited investment tips. This pan India campaign with a potential reach of more than 600 million people, was conducted in 13 leading languages. SEBI will continue to enhance its investor education and awareness initiatives to complement similar efforts of various Market Infrastructure Institutions, Mutual Funds, etc.
2. **SEBI’s ongoing projects**
3. Let me now take you through some of the areas we are currently working on.

Social Stock Exchange

1. Creation of Social Stock Exchange is aimed at unlocking private capital for social enterprises. It is a pioneering move to facilitate raising of funds by non-profit organizations by leveraging existing and innovative structures within the securities market domain. It would bring more visibility to the social impact that the social enterprises create. The envisaged ecosystem would comprise of a platform for investors/donors and non-profit organizations, instruments for fund raising, minimum reporting standards, Information Repositories, Social Auditors and a Capacity building fund.

Gold exchange

1. The Union Budget for FY 2021-22 announced the setting up of gold spot exchange with SEBI as the regulator. The proposed gold exchange would provide a new asset class for investors. It is expected to infuse transparency in spot gold transactions and over a period of time enable India to emerge as a global price setter for the commodity.

ETFs

1. Globally, exchange traded funds (ETFs) have emerged as popular product, and provide liquid exposure to investors on even relatively illiquid underlying assets. SEBI is examining how to increase ETF liquidity on exchange platforms and feasibility of introducing new ETF products such as corporate bond ETFs to increase liquidity in corporate bond market.
2. **Need for continuous innovation and research**
3. Innovation is the trait of a competitive financial market structure where the market participants need to continuously innovate to remain relevant.
4. SEBI has introduced Regulatory and Innovation Sandbox frameworks, wherein new ideas and products can be tested on a pilot basis before implementing them in the market. Even those ideas which fail in sandbox would make us wiser as to what works and what does not.
5. SEBI has continuously endeavored to promote research in capital markets. To facilitate analytics projects, research activities and academic studies on capital markets, a data sharing policy has been put in place. In order to foster data backed research in Indian securities market, SEBI has constituted two expert standing committees, namely, the Market Data Advisory Committee to enhance the quality, availability and access to relevant data and the Research Advisory Committee to guide a strategy to scale up research in Indian securities market. Another research initiative is the Development Research Group Study Series to encourage external experts to contribute to policy making through research.
6. NISM is the educational initiative of SEBI. I expect it to play an enhanced role in fostering capital market related research and innovation. I also wish that it emerges as the go to place for SEBI for advice on important policy issues.
7. I express my best wishes for the conference and look forward to constructive and innovative suggestions emerging out of deliberations.

Thank you

**CHAIRMAN’S ADDRESS AT**

**FICCI’s ANNUAL CAPITAL MARKET CONFERENCE 2021**

**On July 28, 2021**

**“Beyond India@75: Accelerating Growth through Capital Markets”**

1. Ladies and Gentlemen, a very good morning to you all. This is my second speech at a FICCI conference after COVID-19 was declared a pandemic.
2. While we are not able to communicate with each other physically in these troubled times, I am glad that technology has enabled us to interact smoothly and effectively through such webinars, irrespective of where we are located. I would like to thank FICCI for giving me this opportunity to share my thoughts with you on this interesting topic of accelerating growth through capital markets.

1. **Spurring growth through capital markets**
2. Finance is often called the ‘life-blood’ of businesses. Without finance, businesses cannot grow and without businesses, economy cannot grow. Therefore, there is an intricate linkage between finance and economic growth.
3. One of the major channels through which finance, as the life-blood of the economy, flows is capital markets. Traditionally, bank finance was the dominant form of finance to the industry. However, the share of finance by non-banking entities has been increasing over the years.

1. According to a 2020 report of the Financial Stability Board, globally, the non-banking financial sector grew faster than the banking sector in the past decade. The report also states that financial assets of the non-banking financial sector amount to more than $200 trillion, accounting for nearly half of the global financial system. A large part of the non-banking financial intermediation is through capital markets. Going forward, the capital markets are only going to play a more and more important role in funding the economic growth.
2. We can see this trend in India as well. During the last financial year i.e. 2020-21 compared to the previous year, the resources mobilized through corporate bonds grew at 13.4% compared to 5.2% for bank credit.
3. If we compare the actual resources mobilized during the same year i.e. 2020-21, the amount raised by bond issuances was 36.4% more than the net incremental bank credit to the commercial sector. This shows how the importance of capital markets is increasing by the day as a source of finance to the corporate world.
4. Not only the industry, over the years, we have seen the Government actively using capital markets. Apart from market borrowings to meet its fiscal deficit, the Government taps the capital market to add to the fiscal resources through ways such as disinvestment and sometimes even use it to raise funds for specific projects/ investments. For example, Governments- Central and some States, have set up various Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) focused on specific sectors which are their priority for growth. Of late, some PSUs and Government Corporate bodies have also shown interest in monetizing their assets through InvITs.
5. Not only on the demand side, simultaneously, from the supply side as well, we are seeing an increased interest by households in the securities markets. During 2020-21 (upto Q3), the household financial savings deployed in the securities markets amounted to 1.2% of GDP compared to 0.3% during each of the previous two years. In absolute terms, this is a huge increase and if sustained, will give a tremendous boost to both the capital markets and the economy.
6. **Transformation in fund raising through capital markets over the years**
7. Over the years, we have seen remarkable changes in the way corporate raise funds through capital markets:
   1. From raising funds through traditional equity and debt instruments, corporates have diversified into a large number of new instruments such as hybrids & convertibles, REITs, InvITs, etc. As the market dynamics change, even more innovative instruments are likely to appear.

* 1. The nature of investors from whom the corporate raise money in their life cycle has also undergone a change. The availability of Private Equity/Venture Capital funding has increased leading to many companies remaining private for a long time even after attaining a large size. Simultaneously, several new age companies are witnessing a rapid growth leading them to go for an IPO at an early stage.
  2. While many of the IPOs years back used to be for project financing, we rarely now see IPOs being used specifically to finance projects. In fact, in terms of value, the proportion of IPOs being used to give exit to existing investors is higher than the proportion being used for raising funds.
  3. The type & nature of IPOs is also witnessing a change globally. In USA, we particularly saw the rise of SPACs last year. Direct listing along with fund raising is also another way of IPO being explored in US.

1. Apart from the change in ways of fund raising, the actual funds raised by the corporate from the capital markets have also significantly gone up in line with the trend I mentioned earlier. The funds raised through IPOs during the last 5 years i.e. 2016-21 are 6 times more than the funds raised in the five years preceding that i.e. 2011-16, from 0.3 trillion to 1.8 trillion in rupee terms. The corresponding figures for the bond markets for the same two periods show an increase of more than 80%.
2. **Focus areas of SEBI in the near future**
3. Keeping pace with the growing importance of capital markets in the economy, SEBI has been active in its efforts to strengthen the robustness of the market. SEBI is quite an adaptive organization. As new market dynamics emerge, we have created new regulatory frameworks or modified the existing frameworks as required. For instance, not only we created frameworks for new instruments such as REITs and InvITs but also improved upon them, based on experience gained. For listing of startups, a separate platform called ‘Innovators Growth Platform’ was carved out. For fund raising requirements of the social sector, we are now in the process of setting up an entire ecosystem called the ‘Social Stock Exchange’.
4. Several reforms are in the pipeline. Let me elaborate on some of the areas which are our focus areas in the near future. Given that the audience today is largely corporates, I will elaborate mainly on those areas which are relevant to the corporates.
   1. Revisiting the concept of promoter and its related obligations
      1. The concept of promoters has been existing in India for years. Concentrated ownership is still predominant in our country. However, over time, with high levels of PE/VC funding, increasing startup culture, new age companies coming up, etc., there is an increasing trend of companies with diversified shareholding and in many cases, with professional management and no promoters.
      2. SEBI had issued a consultation paper some time back seeking comments on whether there is a need to shift from the ‘promoter’ regime to a ‘controlling shareholder’ regime as it exists in many countries and if yes, the manner and timeframe for such a shift. With almost all corporate related laws in India based on the promoter concept, I need not emphasize how important and far reaching this proposal is. We are analyzing the feedback received for taking an appropriate view.
   2. IPO and equity fund raising reforms
      1. As I elaborated earlier, the nature of fund raising has undergone a change over the years. SEBI has been constantly reviewing its existing regime for different modes of fund raising for some time now. We made several major changes particularly to the framework for rights issue and preferential issue in the last two years. The framework for Minimum Public Shareholding was revised so as to make it easy for large companies to do an IPO. The IGP framework was relaxed further to enable startups to list.
      2. In the near future, the focus on review of our equity fund raising norms will continue. At the beginning of this month, we put out a consultation paper for review of certain provisions relating to Superior Voting Rights shares. Along with consultation on moving to a controlling shareholder regime, we had also put out certain proposals to reduce promoter obligation at the time of IPO such as lock-in.
      3. Meanwhile, SEBI’s Primary Market Advisory Committee is deliberating on whether a framework for SPACs should be introduced in India and if yes, given certain concerns being raised on such vehicles, with what safeguards.
      4. We have few other proposals in pipeline that are in the early discussion stage – IPO reforms on the book building & fixed price framework and provisions relating to price band and further reforms on preferential issue- being some of them.
   3. ESG disclosures
      1. From Business Responsibility Reporting in 2012 to the Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report in 2021, we have come a long way in corporate ESG disclosure requirements. World over, investors are demanding more and more disclosures on ESG aspects and with the new BRSR, we are fully geared up to provide such disclosures.
      2. We had detailed deliberations with the industry including a specific roundtable for the same before we introduced BRSR. The industry had sought time to adapt to the new disclosure requirements & accordingly, we adopted a phased approach. BRSR is voluntary for FY 2021-22 and mandatory from FY 2022-23 for the top 1000 listed companies.
      3. Though FY2022-23 may seem far away, many disclosures may require measurement & other operational set-up from beginning of the financial year itself. The groundwork for that may have to begin even earlier. Given this, I implore the industry to prepare themselves from now itself so that there is a smooth transition to the mandatory ESG regime from FY 2022-23.
   4. Corporate governance
      1. Corporate Governance is a wide subject. The continuous focus of SEBI on corporate governance improvement is something all of you know well and I do not need to elaborate on it. Recently, we also came out with some additional measures to strengthen the institution of independent directors.
      2. While independent directors have a critical role in protecting the interests of minority shareholders, another set of directors who ought to play more active role in improving corporate governance standards are representatives of institutional shareholders on the Board, whether as nominee directors or otherwise. I strongly urge such representative directors to act as a bulwark along with the independent directors in support of strong governance in the companies.
      3. The need to continuously improve the corporate governance standards and transparency is something which should come from within the company itself, especially from its board of directors. With the increased awareness and maturing of capital markets, well governed companies carry the trust of investors and reap benefits in the long run. I request FICCI, as an industry body, to step up its efforts on corporate governance improvement of its members. If the industry self-governs well, the need for the regulator to step in every time will not arise.
   5. Disclosures
      1. Apart from disclosures in fund raising documents, SEBI Regulations primarily require listed companies to have two sets of disclosures- Firstly, periodic disclosures where formats have been prescribed by SEBI and secondly, disclosures of material events where certain events have been deemed as material and must be disclosed & the others to be disclosed if considered by the company & its Board to be material.
      2. On both these aspects, I must say, disclosures by many companies are lacking. On periodic disclosures such as Annual Reports, while all the fields are being filled in, in many cases, they appear more like a check-box exercise. This is not acceptable. Documents as important as the financial results, annual reports, corporate governance reports and others need the level of quality the investors deserve.
      3. Not only the periodic disclosures, we often see that companies do not go beyond the deemed material events specified in SEBI Regulations to disclose material events. In several cases, articles appear in the media which are followed by stock exchanges seeking clarification on the same from the companies and the companies then replying to the exchanges on the queries sought. This is surely not the right way to go.
      4. I once again use this forum to request the companies, their management and the Board to actively revisit their materiality policies and see whether disclosures of material events as per the Regulations are being met not just in letter but in spirit as well.
   6. Technology
      1. The last point which I want to focus on is technology. In these pandemic times, both shareholder and Board meetings have moved from physical to virtual mode. This is definitely positive, especially in today’s times where having physical meetings are not just difficult but also may not be desirable in certain circumstances.
      2. However, the virtual mode has created its own set of concerns. Of particular concern are the issues of confidentiality in Board meetings and whether shareholders’ voice is being properly heard in shareholder meetings. While SEBI will definitely examine specific cases which are brought to its notice, I would advise companies and their top management to ensure that such concerns are adequately addressed.
5. **Concluding remarks**
6. SEBI, in its capacity as the regulator of capital markets, will continue in its efforts to strengthen the robustness of capital markets on a continuous basis. As stalwarts of the industry, I appeal to all of you to actively contribute in this direction. Giving suggestions to SEBI is one way of doing this and we always welcome good ideas. Another way is to simply constantly review policies and procedures in your own companies, improving upon them and ensuring that they are world class.

Thank you and wishing you a great day ahead.

**CAPITAL MARKET REVIEW**

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

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Particulars** | **Jun-21** | **Jul-21** |
| ***I. Equity Issue*** | **24,643** | **21,537** |
| a. IPOs (i+ii) | 9,146 | 13,198 |
| *i. Main Board* | 9,122 | 13,184 |
| *ii. SME Platform* | 24 | 14 |
| b. FPOs | 0 | 0 |
| c. Equity Rights Issue | 404 | 54 |
| d. QIP/IPP | 4,450 | 1,684 |
| e. Preferential Allotment | 10,643 | 6,601 |
| ***II. Debt Issue*** | **42,051** | **31,233** |
| a. Debt Public Issue | 0 | 1,153 |
| b. Private Placement of Debt | 42,051 | 30,081 |
| **Total Funds Mobilised (I+II)** | **66,694** | **52,771** |

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

* During July 2021, there were five main board IPO issues mobilising ₹13,184 crore and three SME IPO issues mobilising ₹14.3 crore, compared to four main board IPO issues mobilising ₹9,122 crore and four SME IPO issues mobilising ₹23.4 crore respectively in June 2021.
* During July 2021, there were two rights issues mobilizing **₹**54.1 crore compared to two rights issues mobilizing **₹**404 crore in June 2021.
* During July 2021, there were three public issues of corporate bonds amounting to ₹1,153 crore compared, no public issues of corporate bonds during June 2021.
* An amount of ₹8,285 crore were raised through private placement of equity (i.e., preferential allotment and QIPs) during July 2021, against ₹15,093 crore were raised during June 2021.
* Private placement of corporate debt reported on exchanges stood at ₹30,081 crore during July 2021, compared to ₹42,051 crore during June 2021, a decrease of 28.5 per cent over previous month.

1. **Trends in the Secondary Market**

* At the end of July 2021, Nifty 50 closed at 15,763 registering an increase of 0.3 per cent as compared to the closing value of 15,722 at the end of June 2021.
* S&P BSE Sensex closed at 52,587 at the end of July 2021, indicating an increase of 0.2 per cent as compared to the closing value of 52,483 at the end of June 2021.
* Nifty 50 and S&P BSE Sensex reached their intraday high for the month at 15,962 and 53,291 respectively, on July 16, 2021 and their intraday low for the month at 15,513 and 51,803 respectively, on July 28, 2021.
* The P/E ratios of S&P BSE Sensex and Nifty 50 were 30.7 and 27.0, respectively, at the end of July 2021 compared to 32.0 and 28.3, respectively, at the end of June 2021.

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Jun-21** | **Jul-21** | **Change during the Month** |
| **Index in Equity Market** |  |  |  |
| Nifty 50 | 15,722 | 15,763 | 0.3 |
| Sensex | 52,483 | 52,587 | 0.2 |
| Nifty Midcap 50 | 7,475 | 7,658 | 2.5 |
| Nifty Smallcap 100 | 9,734 | 10,522 | 8.1 |
| BSE Midcap | 22,536 | 23,087 | 2.4 |
| BSE Smallcap | 25,232 | 26,787 | 6.2 |
| **Market Capitalisation (₹ crore)** | |  |  |
| BSE | 2,29,77,769 | 2,35,49,749 | 2.5 |
| NSE | 2,28,14,761 | 2,33,55,719 | 2.4 |
| **P/E Ratio** |  |  |  |
| Sensex | 32.0 | 30.7 | -4.0 |
| Nifty 50 | 28.3 | 27.0 | -4.7 |
| **No of Listed Companies** |  |  |  |
| BSE | 5,494 | 5,507 | 0.2 |
| NSE | 1,981 | 1,988 | 0.4 |
| **Gross Turnover in Equity Segment (₹ crore)** | |  |  |
| BSE | 1,49,946 | 1,16,035 | -22.6 |
| NSE | 15,54,694 | 13,15,716 | -15.4 |
| **Gross Turnover in Equity Derivatives Segment (₹ crore)** | | |  |
| BSE | 66,71,387 | 63,59,836 | -4.7 |
| NSE | 10,13,91,908 | 11,31,23,233 | 11.6 |
| **Gross Turnover in Currency Derivatives Segment (₹ crore)** | | |  |
| BSE | 5,03,266 | 5,00,964 | -0.5 |
| NSE | 13,78,694 | 13,86,769 | 0.6 |
| MSEI | 14,465 | 6,391 | -55.8 |
| **Gross Turnover in Interest Rate Derivatives Segment (₹ crore)** | | |  |
| BSE | 3,124 | 2,289 | -26.7 |
| NSE | 1,966 | 2,141 | 8.9 |

**Note: #NSE changed the PE methodology by taking into account consolidated earning w.e.f. March 31, 2021**

**Source: BSE, NSE and MSEI**

**Figure 1: Movement of S&P BSE Sensex and Nifty 50 during July 2021**

***Note: The closing values of Nifty 50 and Sensex have been rebased with respective closing values of last day of the previous month.***

**Source: BSE and NSE**

* At the end of July 2021, the market capitalisation of both the BSE and NSE increased by 2.5 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively over the level as at the end of previous month.

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

**Note: ADV implies Average Daily Values and ADT implies Average Daily Turnover**

**Source: NSE**

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

**Note: ADV implies Average Daily Values and ADT implies Average Daily Turnover**

**Source: BSE**

* During July 2021, the gross turnover in the equity cash segments, decreased at BSE by 22.6 per cent while it declined by 15.4 percent at NSE, respectively over previous month.
* During July 2021, the selected BSE sectoral indices, referred to in Figure 4, witnessed mixed trends. Amongst these, S&P BSE Realty increased by 16.1 per cent, followed by BSE Metal (12.6 per cent), S&P BSE Consumer Goods (3.1 per cent), S&P BSE Consumer Durables (2.3 per cent) and S&P BSE Teck (1.9 per cent). S&P BSE Auto declined by 5.4 per cent followed by S&P Power (5.0 per cent), S&P BSE Oil (4.5 per cent), S&P BSE PSU (0.4 per cent) and S&P BSE Bank (0.4 per cent).
* The average daily volatility and monthly returns for these select BSE indices for July 2021 are illustrated in Figure 4.

**Figure 4: Trends of BSE Sectoral Indices during July 2021 (per cent)**

**Source: BSE**

* Similarly, during July 2021, among the select sectoral indices of the NSE, Nifty Realty increased by 15.9 per cent, followed by Nifty IT (4.5 per cent), Nifty Infrastructure (2.1 per cent), Nifty Pharma (0.8 per cent) and Nifty Services (0.2 per cent). Nifty Energy declined by 4.5 per cent followed by Nifty PSU (3.1 per cent), Nifty PSE (0.7 per cent), Nifty Bank (0.5 per cent) and Nifty FMCG (0.1 per cent). The average daily volatility and monthly returns of these select NSE indices for July 2021 are illustrated in Figure 5.

**Figure 5: Trends of NSE Sectoral Indices during July 2021 (per cent)**

**Source: NSE**

1. **Trends in Depository Accounts**

* As at the end of July 2021, there were 229 lakh demat accounts at NSDL and 420 lakh demat accounts at CDSL. Further, till the end of July 2021, 5,725 listed companies had signed up with NSDL and 5,791 listed companies had signed up with CDSL to make their equity holdings available in dematerialised form.

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

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | **NSE** | | | **BSE** | | |
| **Jun-21** | **Jul-21** | **Percentage Change Over Month** | **Jun-21** | **Jul-21** | **Percentage Change Over Month** |
| **A. Turnover (` crore)** | | | | | | |
| (i) Index Futures | 5,71,272 | 5,17,527 | -9.4 | 67.5 | 24.6 | -64 |
| (ii) Options on Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Put* | 4,51,14,987 | 5,09,64,253 | 13.0 | 24,40,367 | 17,07,079 | -30.0 |
| *Call* | 4,94,68,889 | 5,59,34,944 | 13.1 | 42,30,952 | 46,52,732 | 10.0 |
| (iii) Stock Futures | 17,67,538 | 15,68,133 | -11.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | NA |
| (iv) Options on Stock |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Put* | 11,24,016 | 11,24,196 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | NA |
| *Call* | 33,45,204 | 30,14,179 | -9.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | NA |
| **Total** | **10,13,91,906** | **11,31,23,232** | **11.6** | **66,71,387** | **63,59,836** | **-4.7** |
| **B. No. of Contracts** | | | | | | |
| (i) Index Futures | 60,12,511 | 62,17,505 | 3.4 | 607 | 297 | -51.1 |
| (ii) Options on Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Put* | 46,65,60,694 | 55,43,21,856 | 18.8 | 2,45,83,688 | 2,21,84,584 | -9.8 |
| *Call* | 49,79,53,231 | 59,40,41,199 | 19.3 | 3,43,85,705 | 5,36,14,041 | 55.9 |
| (iii) Stock Futures | 2,17,78,143 | 1,92,78,363 | -11.5 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| (iv) Options on Stock |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Put* | 1,42,32,131 | 1,40,07,406 | -1.6 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| *Call* | 3,93,45,165 | 3,53,30,628 | -10.2 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| **Total** | **104,58,81,875** | **122,31,96,957** | **17.0** | **5,89,70,000** | **7,57,98,922** | **28.5** |
| **C. Open Interest in Terms of Value ( ` crore)** | | | | | | |
| (i) Index Futures | 23,957 | 23,729 | -1.0 | 5 | 1 | -89.3 |
| (ii) Options on Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Put* | 1,82,203 | 1,57,932 | -13.3 | 50 | 3 | -94.9 |
| *Call* | 2,33,102 | 1,61,142 | -30.9 | 55 | 3 | -94.4 |
| (iii) Stock Futures | 1,65,093 | 1,70,656 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | NA |
| (iv) Options on Stock |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Put* | 35,312 | 31,469 | -10.9 | 0 | 0.0 | NA |
| *Call* | 63,047 | 52,398 | -16.9 | 0 | 0.0 | NA |
| **Total** | **7,02,714** | **5,97,327** | **-15.0** | **110.4** | **6.2** | **-94.4** |
| **D. Open Interest in Terms of No. of Contracts** | | | | | | |
| (i) Index Futures | 2,95,125 | 2,92,690 | -0.8 | 66 | 7 | -89.4 |
| (ii) Options on Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Put* | 19,69,939 | 19,50,195 | -1.0 | 604 | 31 | -94.9 |
| *Call* | 24,43,295 | 19,77,180 | -19.1 | 669 | 37 | -94.5 |
| (iii) Stock Futures | 21,02,186 | 21,22,318 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| (iv) Options on Stock |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Put* | 4,62,888 | 4,01,683 | -13.2 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| *Call* | 8,43,940 | 6,69,221 | -20.7 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| **Total** | **81,17,373** | **74,13,287** | **-8.7** | **1,339** | **75** | **-94.4** |

**Source: NSE and BSE**

**BSE**

* During July 2021, the notional turnover of the equity derivatives segment at BSE decreased by 4.7 per cent to ₹63.6 lakh crore compared to ₹66.7 lakh crore in June 2021.
* As at the end of July 2021, the open interest in terms of value at BSE stood at ₹6.2 crore compared to ₹110.4 crore as at the end of June 2021.

**NSE**

* The monthly notional turnover in the equity derivatives segment at NSE increased by 11.6 per cent to ₹1,131 lakh crore in July 2021 from ₹1,013 lakh crore in June 2021.
* During the above period,

(i) the notional turnover of index options increased by 13.0 per cent to ₹1,069 lakh crore, and accounted for 94.5 per cent of the total equity derivatives turnover of NSE;

(ii) the notional turnover of stock options decreased by 7.4 per cent to ₹41.4 lakh crore;

(iii) the notional turnover of index futures decreased by 9.4 per cent to ₹5.1 lakh crore; and

(iv) the notional turnover of stock futures decreased by 11.3 per cent to ₹15.7 lakh crore

* As at end of July 2021, the open interest in terms of value at NSE stood at ₹5,97,327 crore compared to ₹7,02,714 crore in June 2021.

**Figure 6: Trends of Average Daily Notional Turnover at BSE and NSE (₹ crore)**

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

**Source: BSE and NSE**

* During July 2021, the percentage share of weekly options (BSE and NSE together) to the total index options notional turnover (BSE and NSE together) stood at 74.9 per cent compared to 75.0 per cent in June 2021. The percentage share of monthly options for both the exchanges to total index options notional turnover stood constant at 24.5 per cent in July 2021.

**Figure 7: Maturity-wise percentage Share of Total Index Options Turnover (per cent)**

**Source: BSE and NSE**

1. **Currency Derivatives**

* During July 2021, the monthly notional turnover of currency derivatives in India (NSE, BSE and MSEI together) stood at ₹18,94,123 crore as compared to ₹18,96,424 crore in June 2021, registering a decrease of 0.1 per cent.

**Figure 8: Trends of Currency Derivatives at NSE, MSEI and BSE (₹ crore)**

**Source: BSE, NSE and MSEI**

1. **Interest Rate Derivatives**

* During July 2021, the monthly notional turnover of interest rate derivatives at NSE decreased by 12.6 per cent to ₹2,141 crore from ₹1,966 crore during June 2021.
* The monthly notional turnover of interest rate futures at BSE decreased by 26.7 percent to ₹2,289 crore from ₹3,124 crore during the same period.

**Figure 9: Trends of Interest Rate Derivatives at NSE and BSE**

**Source: BSE and NSE**

1. **Trading in Corporate Debt Market**

* During July 2021, BSE registered 6,745 trades of corporate debt with traded value of ₹48,405 crore, as compared to 8,007 trades with traded value of ₹61,391 crore in the previous month.
* At NSE, 5,099 trades were recorded with a traded value of ₹66,672 crore in July 2021 as compared to 5,665 trades recorded with a traded value of ₹91,924 crore in June 2021.

**Figure 10: Trends in Reported Turnover of Corporate Bonds (₹ crore)**

**Source: BSE and NSE**

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

* As at end of July 2021, there were a total of 1,510 mutual fund schemes in the market, of which 1,043 were open-ended schemes, 446 were close-ended schemes and 21 were interval schemes.
* The mutual fund industry saw a net inflow of ₹1,14,255 crore during July 2021, against a net inflow of ₹15,320 crore during June 2021.
* The funds mobilised by open-ended schemes during July 2021 was ₹7,93,389 crore against redemption/repurchase of ₹6,67,468 crore, resulting in a net inflow of ₹1,25,921 crore to open-ended schemes. Of the total funds mobilised by the open-ended schemes during the month under consideration, ₹7,04,824 crore was mobilised through income/debt oriented schemes, ₹42,101 crore through growth/equity oriented schemes, ₹30,900 crore through hybrid schemes, ₹293 crore through solution oriented schemes and ₹15,271 crore through other schemes.
* During July 2021, ₹10,065 crore were matured/ repurchased[[1]](#footnote-1) by close-ended schemes. In the interval schemes amount worth ₹1.0 crore were matured/redeemed during the period.
* The net assets under management of mutual funds stood at ₹35.31 lakh crore as at the end of July 2021, an increase of 4.9 per cent from ₹33.67 lakh crore as at the end of June 2021.
* In the secondary market transactions, during July 2021, mutual funds deployed ₹21,502 crore in equity schemes and ₹15,621 crore in debt schemes.

**Figure 11: Trends in Mutual Funds Transactions in Secondary Market (₹ crore)**

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

* During July 2021, FPIs withdrew a total of ₹7,410 crore from the Indian securities market compared to an investment of ₹12,974 crore in June 2021. During July 2021, FPIs liquidated ₹11,308 crore from equity and **₹**782 crore from debt securities. FPIs liquidated **₹**138 crore from hybrid securities and invested **₹**4,818 crore in debt-voluntary retention route during July 2021.
* The assets of FPIs in India, as reported by custodians, as at the end of July 2021 was ₹48,36,007 crore, out of which the notional value of offshore derivative instruments (ODIs) (including ODIs on derivatives) was ₹1,01,798 crore which is 2.1 per cent of total assets of FPIs.

**Figure 12: Trends in FPIs’ Investments**

**Source: CDSL and NSDL**

1. **Trends in Portfolio Management Services**

* As at end of July 2021, AUM of the portfolio management industry stood at ₹21.77 lakh crore compared to ₹21.55 lakh crore at the end of June 2021.
* There were 1,29,665 clients in portfolio management industry as at the end of July 2021, of which 1,19,870 clients belong to discretionary services category, 8,025 clients belong to non-discretionary services category and 1,770 clients belong to advisory services category of portfolio management services.

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

During July 2021, five open offers with offer value of ₹8,267 crore were closed under SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeover) Regulations, 2011 (SAST Regulations) as against six open offers with offer value of ₹82 crore were closed in June 2021. All five open offers were for change in control of management.

**Figure 13: Details of Open Offers Closed under the SEBI (SAST) Regulations**

**IX. Commodity Derivatives Markets**

1. **Market Trends**

* During July 2021, MCX iCOMDEX composite index increased by 3.2 per cent (M-o-M). This increase was mainly driven by the base metal segment. Amongst base metals, nickel increased by 9.7 per cent, followed by copper (5.5 per cent), zinc (4.4 per cent), aluminum (3.5 per cent) and lead (1.8 per cent). On Y-o-Y basis, MCX iCOMDEX composite index increased by 16.8 per cent.
* Amongst sectorial indices, MCX iCOMDEX Base Metal index increased by 5.6 per cent, followed by MCX iCOMDEX Energy index (+1.9 per cent) and MCX iCOMDEX Bullion index (+1.0 per cent). Year on Year, MCX iCOMDEX crude index and base metal index increased by 71.2 per cent and 41.6 per cent, respectively, at the end of July 2021, whereas MCX iCOMDEX bullion index decreased by 11.5 per cent.
* NCDEX NKrishi index increased significantly by 7.9 per cent (M-o-M) as prices of nine out of ten constituent commodities recorded increase in prices. Among constituents of NKrishi, the prices of Soyabean increased the most by 40.4 per cent month on month., followed by castor seed (10.2 per cent), RM seed (11.4 per cent) and cotton seed oil cake (7.6 per cent). On Y-o-Y basis, NKrishi index increased by 56.4 per cent.
* Movement in MCX iCOMDEX composite Index and NKrishi Index during July 2021 is given in ***Figure 14*** and the monthly data of these indices is provided in ***Table 64.***

**Figure 14: Movement of Commodity Derivatives Market Indices during July 2021**

**Source: MCX and NCDEX**

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Items** | **May-21** | **Jun-21** | **Jul-21** | **Percentage variation M-O-M** |
| **A. Indices** |  |  |  |  |
| Nkrishi | 4,741 | 4,733 | 5,107 | *7.9* |
| MCX iCOMDEX | 11,457 | 11,313 | 11,678 | *3.2* |
| **B. Turnover Exchange Wise (₹crore)** | | | | |
| **All-India** | **8,22,176** | **7,53,505** | **8,05,064** | *6.8* |
| **MCX, of which** | **7,09,903** | **6,37,698** | **6,88,986** | *8.0* |
| Futures | 6,68,166 | 5,87,599 | 5,89,717 | *0.4* |
| Options | 41,738 | 50,099 | 99,270 | *98.1* |
| **BSE, of which** | **68,167** | **71,872** | **69,306** | *-3.6* |
| Futures | 195 | 239 | 266 | *11.3* |
| Options | 67,972 | 71,633 | 69,040 | *-3.6* |
| **NCDEX, of which** | **42,923** | **42,786** | **45,179** | *5.6* |
| Futures | 42,920 | 42,777 | 45,175 | *5.6* |
| Options | 3 | 10 | 4 | *-54.2* |
| **NSE, of which** | **1,160** | **1,122** | **1,570** | *39.9* |
| Futures | 314 | 423 | 676 | *59.7* |
| Options | 846 | 699 | 895 | *27.9* |
| **ICEX (Futures)** | **23** | **26** | **22** | *-16.3* |

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

1. **Commodity Derivatives Turnover**

* During July 2021, pan- India turnover of commodity derivatives increased by 6.8 per cent to ₹8.05 lakh crore from ₹7.53 lakh crore in the previous month. This uptrend was driven by 98.1 per cent increase in the turnover of MCX Options.
* The percentage share of agri and non-agri segments in overall turnover accounted for 7.1 per cent and 92.9 per cent, respectively. The turnover of agri. segment decreased by 0.6 per cent while that of non-agri segment increased by 7.5 per cent.
* The percentage share of futures and options contracts in overall turnover stood at 83.8 per cent and 16.2 per cent, respectively. The turnover of futures and options contracts increased by 0.8 per cent and 38.2 per cent, respectively.
* The commodity derivatives turnover at NSE, MCX and NCDEX increased by 40.0 per cent, 8.0 per cent and 5.6 per cent, respectively, while that of ICEX and BSE decreased by 16.3 per cent and 3.6 per cent, respectively. In terms of percentage share, the MCX has the highest market share of 85.6 per cent in the total turnover in the commodity derivatives segment, followed by BSE (8.6 per cent), NCDEX (5.6 per cent), NSE (0.2 per cent) and ICEX (0.0 per cent).
* The turnover at MCX increased by 8.0 per cent to ₹ 6,88,986 crore during the month. This uptrend was driven by 98.1 per cent increase in turnover of options contracts. During the month, the notional turnover of options contracts at MCX was recorded at ₹99,270 crore.
* The futures and options contracts contributed 14.4 per cent and 85.6 per cent to the total turnover at MCX.
* The turnover of options contracts in energy and bullion segment which contribute 80 per cent and 19.9 per cent to the total turnover increased by 110.8 per cent and 59.7 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, the turnover of agri. futures and base metal futures decreased by 20.9 per cent and 9.3 per cent, respectively.
* While the turnover in iCOMDEX bullion index decreased by 16.6 per cent, turnover in iCOMDEX metal index increased by 16.5 per cent during the month.
* During July 2021, the total turnover at BSE decreased by 3.6 per cent to ₹69,306 crore, on account of decrease in the turnover of options contracts on bullion. The options contracts on gold mini accounted for 99.7 per cent of the total turnover in commodity derivatives contracts at BSE.
* During the month, the total turnover at NCDEX increased by 5.6 per cent to ₹45,179 crore from ₹42,923 crore in the previous month. This is on account of increase in turnover of Soybean by 34.6 per cent, Guar Seed by 26.2 per cent, Guargum by 33.4 per cent and castor sees by 22.9 per cent. The turnover in Agridex futures index increased from ₹14.3 crore in June 2021 to ₹12.2 crore in July 2021. Similarly, the turnover in steel long contracts of non-agri. segment increased from ₹15.9 crore in previous month to ₹17.5 crore during July 2021. The turnover of refined soy oil which contributed 26% to the total turnover decrease by -6.9 per cent.
* The total turnover at NSE increased by 39.9 per cent to ₹1,570 crore in July 2021 on account of increase in the turnover of futures of crude degummed soybean oil by 61.7 per cent and increase in the turnover of options on gold mini contracts by 27.9 per cent.
* Futures on crude degummed soybean oil and options on gold mini contract contributed 42.8 per cent and 57.0 per cent to the total turnover at NSE.
* The total turnover at ICEX decreased by 16.3 per cent to ₹22.1 crore due to decrease in turnover of steel long contracts by 17.9 per cent to ₹18.5 crore.
* The trends in turnover of agricultural and non-agricultural commodities at exchanges is shown in Figures 15, 16 and 17 and the details are given in Tables 65 to 69.

**Figure 15: Trends in Turnover of Agricultural Commodity Derivatives**

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

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

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

**Figure 17: Trends in Turnover of Non-Agricultural Options contracts**

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

**OVERVIEW OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKETS**

* The JPMorgan Global Composite Purchasing Managers’ Index (PMI), compiled by IHS Markit, decreased to 55.7 points in July 2021, from 56.6 in June 2021. A reading of PMI above 50 means growth or expansion in economic activity.
* The developed markets outperformed emerging equity markets in July 2021. MSCI Emerging Market (EM) index decreased by 7.0 per cent in July 2021 over the previous month, while MSCI Developed Market index increased by 1.7 per cent during same period.
* The volatility in the equity markets increased during July 2021. The CBOE VIX index increased to 18.2 at the end of July 2021 from 15.8 as at the end of last month.
* The US 10-year government bond yield decreased by 24 bps to 1.23 per cent during July 2021. The 10-year government bond yield of India increased by 15 bps to 6.2 per cent at the end of July 2021, compared to end of the previous month.
* The WTI crude oil prices increased by USD 0.5 per barrel (or by 0.7 per cent) to USD 74.0 per barrel in July 2021. Gold prices increased by 2.5 per cent to USD 1,813.6 at the end of July 2021 from USD 1,769.8 at the end of June 2021.
* As per the latest estimate, the US economy expanded by 6.5 per cent Q-o-Q in annualised terms in the Q2 of 2021, compared to 6.3 per cent expansion during the previous quarter. The US unemployment rate slightly increased to 5.4 per cent in July 2021 from 5.9 per cent in the previous month.
* The UK economy grew by 4.8 per cent Q-o-Q in Q2 of 2021 against 1.6 per cent contraction in the previous quarter. The UK unemployment rate was observed to be 4.7 per cent for June 2021.
* The Eurozone economy grew by 2 per cent Q-o-Q in Q2 of 2021, after shrinking by 0.3 per cent in previous quarter. Amongst the largest economies of Eurozone the growth rate was - Germany (1.5 per cent), France (0.9 per cent), Netherlands (-0.8 per cent) and Spain (2.8 per cent).
* GDP growth of China was 1.3 per cent in Q2 of 2021, however, it was higher than the growth in the previous quarter. Growth rate in GDP was of 0.4 per cent in Q1 of 2021 in China.
* As per MOSPI, India’s GDP grew by 1.6 per cent Y-o-Y during Q4 of 2020-21 compared to a Y-o-Y growth rate of 1.6 per cent in Q3 of 2020-21.
* According to the second advance estimates of GDP released by MOSPI on 31 May 2021, GDP of India is estimated to fall by 7.3 per cent during the 2020-21 as compared to 4 per cent expansion in 2019-20. According to IMF projections, the Indian economy is expected to grow by -7.3 per cent in 2020 and 9.5 per cent in 2021. CPI in July 2021 was 5.6 per cent against 6.3 per cent in previous month. General IIP was observed at 122.6 for June, whereas for mining, manufacturing and electricity it was observed to be 105.5, 121.0 and 169.1 respectively.

**Market Trends[[2]](#footnote-2) –**

**Equity Markets (Figures 1-2, Table A1)-**

* In the month of July 2021, highest annualized monthly volatility amongst the BRICS countries was observed in Russian Traded (22.0 per cent) followed by South Africa FTSE (21.8 per cent) and Brazil IBOVESPA (18.6 per cent). The lowest annualized volatility among BRICS was observed for India (Sensex- 8.9 per cent and Nifty - 8.8 per cent) followed by Shanghai Composite (16.3 per cent).
* Among the developed markets, highest annualized volatility was observed in USA Nasdaq Composite (21.3 per cent) and the lowest was also observed at USA Dow Jones Indus. Avg (12.1 per cent).
* In most of the analyzed markets[[3]](#footnote-3), indices declined during July 2021 over the previous month. Amongst BRICS nations, an increase was observed in South Africa FTSE (4.1 per cent), followed by India’s Nifty 50 & S&P BSE SENSEX (0.3 and 0.2 per cent respectively). Shanghai Composite declined by 5.4 per cent followed by Brazil IBOVESPA ( 3.9 per cent) Russian Traded index ( 1.8 per cent ) .
* Among the developed markets, in the month of July 2021, highest uptrend was observed for France CAC 40 (1.6 per cent) followed by USA Dow Jones (1.3 per cent). A fall in indices was observed in Japan Nikkei (5.2 per cent) followed by South Korea KOSPI (2.9 per cent).

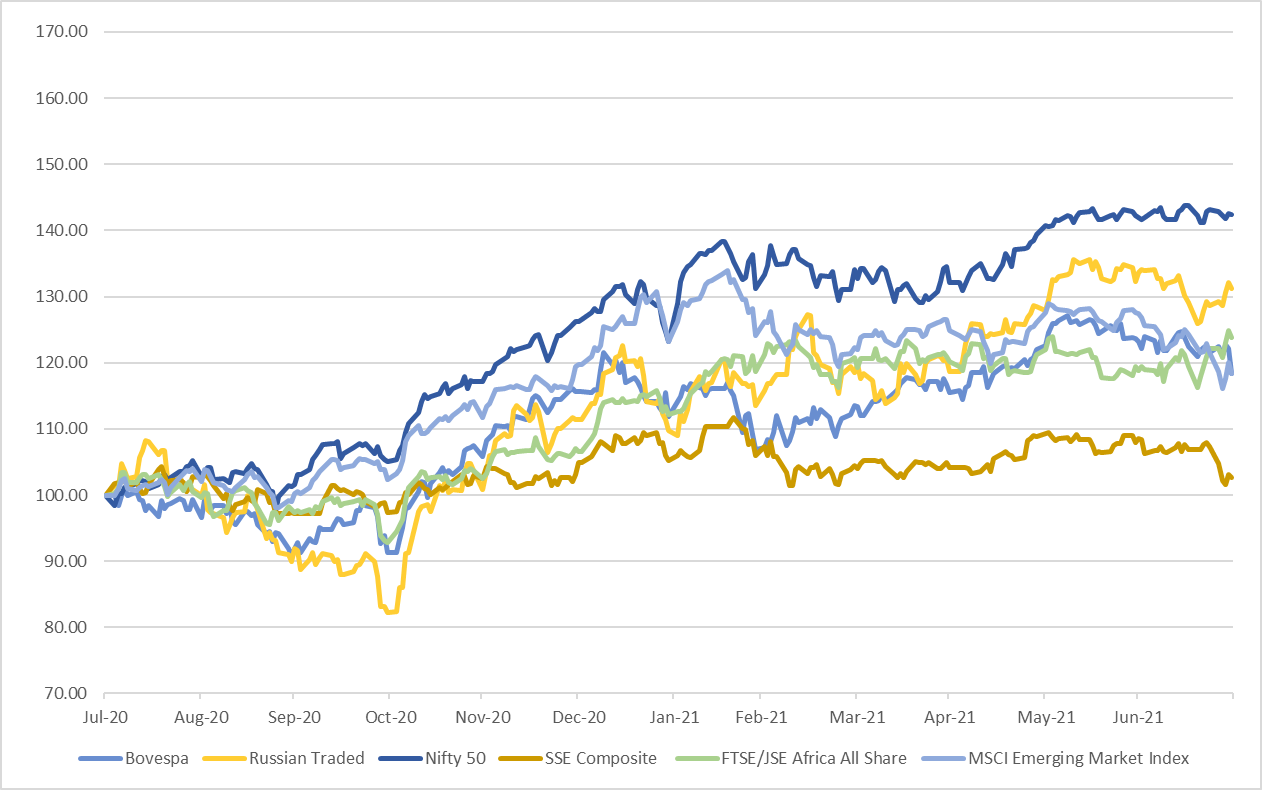
**Figure 1: Stock Market Trends in Selected Developed Markets**



Note: All indices have been normalised to 100 on 31 July 2020.

Source: Refinitiv

**Figure 2: Stock Market Trends in Selected Emerging Markets**



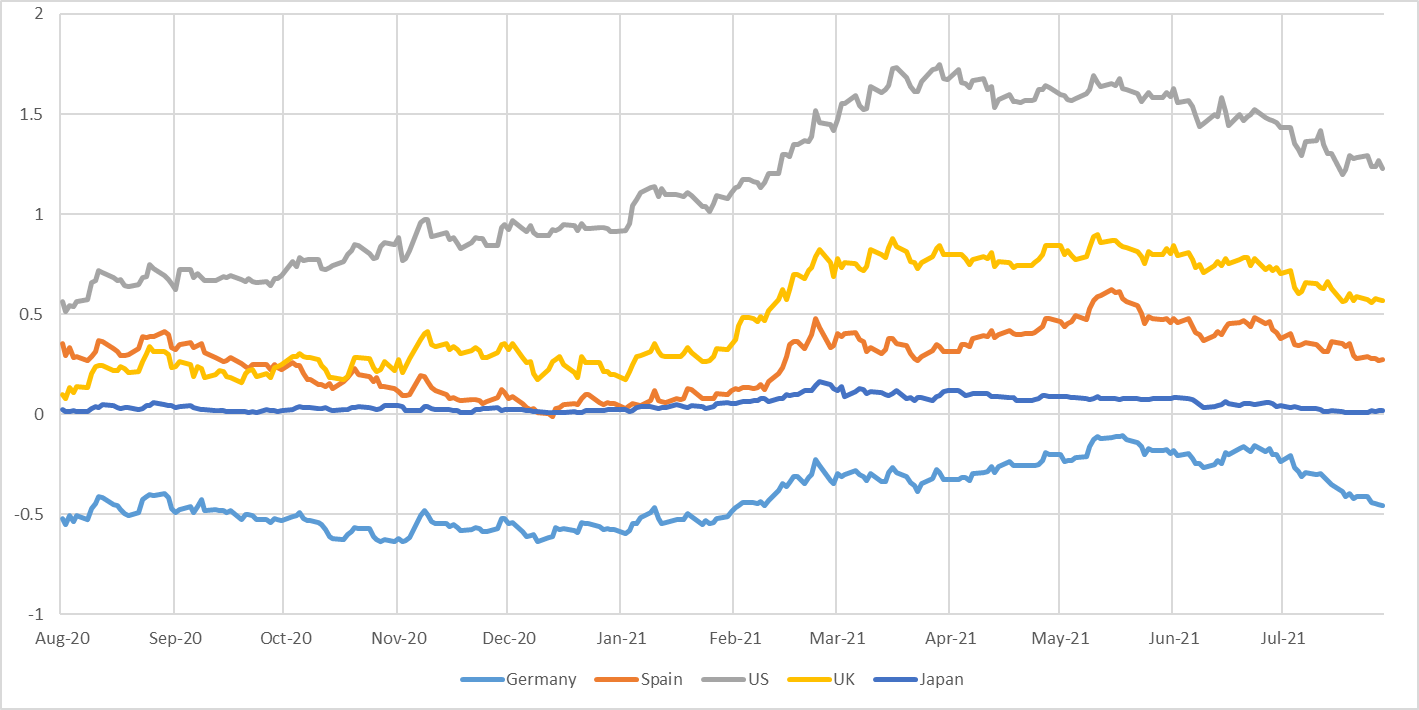
Note: All indices have been normalised to 100 on 31 July 2020.

Source: Refinitiv

**Bond Market (Figures 3-4)**

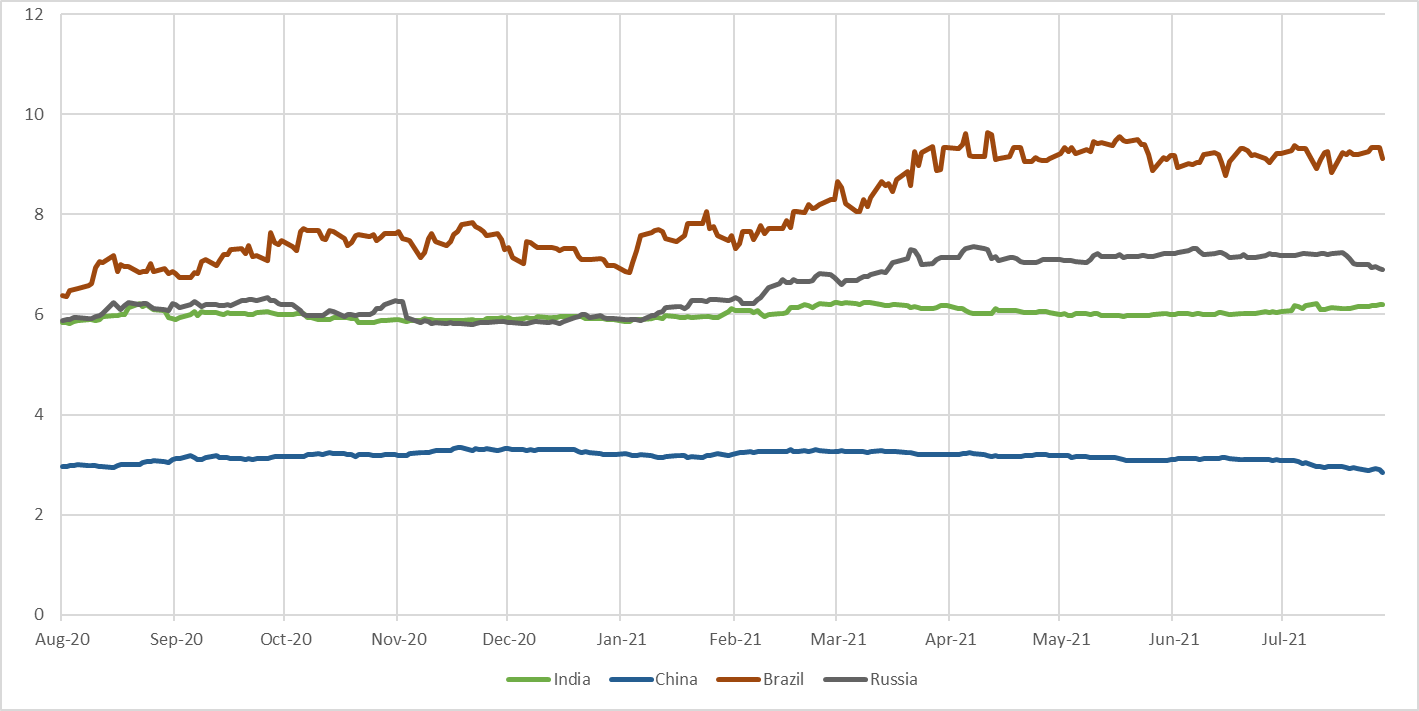
* Among the countries analysed[[4]](#footnote-4), for bond yield, 10-year bond yield in July 2021, a negative change was observed for most developed and developing economies (**Chart 3 & 4**).

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



Source: Refinitiv

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



Source: Refinitiv

**Fund Mobilisation by Issuance of Equity and Bonds (Table A2) –**

* There was 33.7 per cent fall in the fund mobilization at the selected analyzed exchanges world-wide during June 2021 (at 459,516 million USD) against previous month (at 343,806 million USD). Only 11.9 per cent of the total fund mobilization in June 2021 was in equity and remaining was in debt.
* As per the data available on World Federation of Exchanges (WFE)[[5]](#footnote-5), highest amount mobilized through equities and bonds in June 2021 was at LSE Group London Stock Exchange (85,378 million USD), Shanghai Stock Exchange (78,668 million USD) followed by NSE (60,538 million USD).
* In June 2021, at LSE Group London Stock Exchange, only 3,992 million USD were raised through equity and the remaining amount was raised through bonds whereas fund mobilization through equity was 12,508 million USD and 3,581 million USD respectively at Shanghai Stock Exchange and NSE.
* Maximum fund mobilization through equities in June 2021 was at Shanghai Stock Exchange (12,508 million USD) followed by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing (8,431 million USD).

**Market Capitalisation of Major Exchanges (Table A3) –**

* Most of the analysed exchanges of selected markets[[6]](#footnote-6), reflected a fall in market capitalization in the month of June 2021 compared to previous month.
* Among the exchanges which registered highest rise in market capitalization were Nasdaq - US, B3 - Brasil Bolsa Balcão, and Moscow Exchange (5.9, 5.3 and 1.9 per cent respectively). Among the analysed exchanges, decline in market capitalization was observed for BME Spanish Exchanges and Johannesburg Stock Exchange (5.7 and 5.6 per cent each).

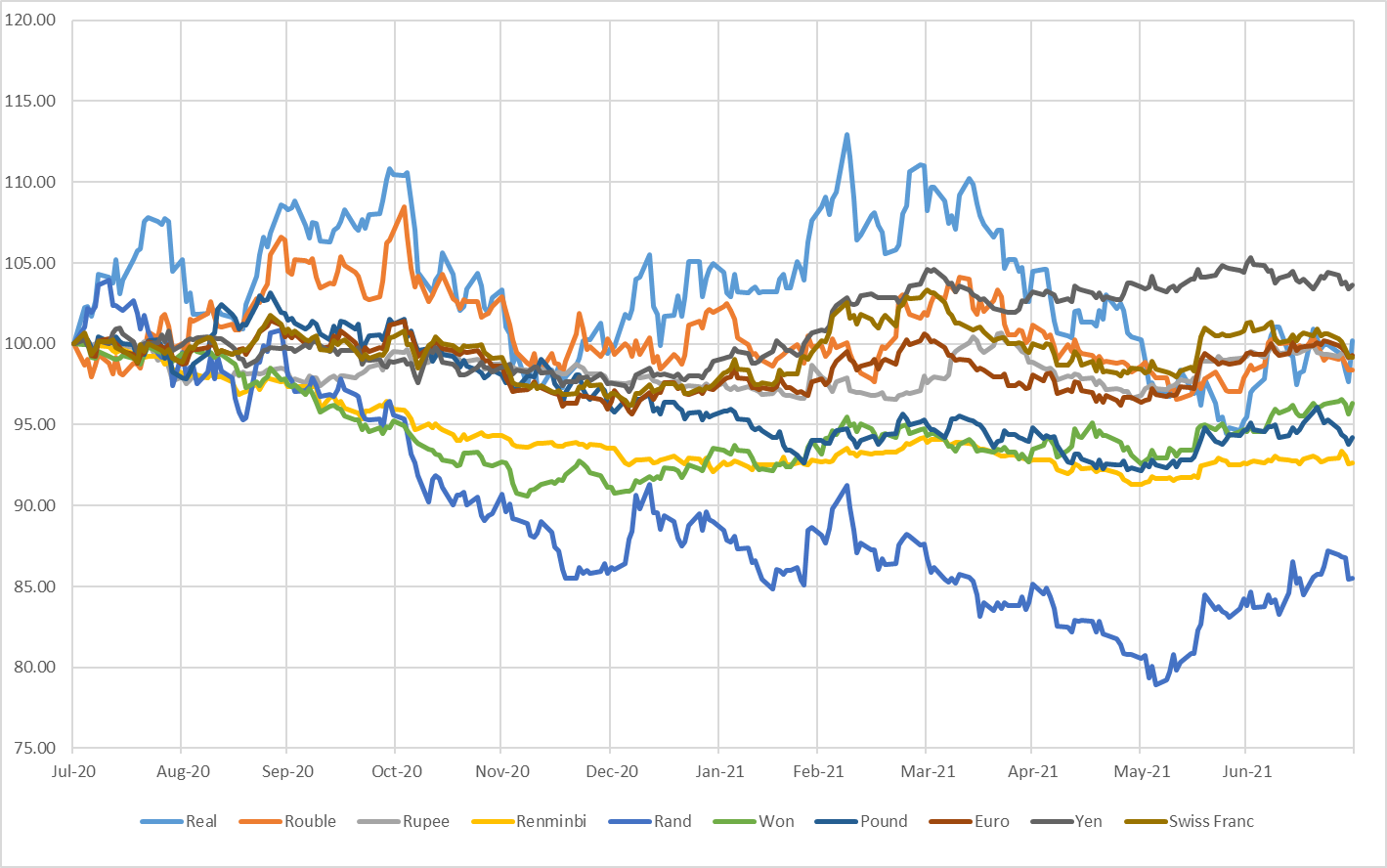
**Derivatives (Figures 5-6, Table A4–A8) –**

* During June 2021, the highest number of single stock futures contracts traded was at Borsa Istanbul (120,608,399) followed by Korea Exchange (117,882,479). The highest number of single stock options were traded at Nasdaq - US (217,927,133) followed by B3 - Brasil Bolsa Balcão (165,627,277).
* During Jun 2021, the highest number of stock index futures contracts traded was traded at B3 - Brasil Bolsa Balcão (390,971,375) followed by CME Group (87,230,707). The highest number of stock index options were traded at NSE (964,513,925) followed by Korea Exchange (49,441,097).
* Highest number of currency futures contracts were traded at B3 - Brasil Bolsa Balcão (77,607,478) followed by NSE (67,110,350). The highest number of currency options were traded at NSE (115,783,764) followed by Moscow Exchange (1,712,967) in the currency options segment.
* In June 2021, the highest number of interest rate futures were traded at CME Group (144,510,267) followed by B3 - Brasil Bolsa Balcão (59,640,134). Highest number of interest rate options were also traded at CME Group (43,961,134) followed by B3 - Brasil Bolsa Balcão (19,162,854).
* The highest number of commodity futures contracts were traded at Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange (189,812,566) followed by Shanghai Futures Exchange (189,042,440) in June 2021. Among the commodity options, the highest number of contracts were traded at CME Group (14,137,453) followed by Dalian Commodity Exchange (8,150,978) during the same period.
* In July 2021, most of the analysed[[7]](#footnote-7) currencies depreciated against dollar. Brazilian Real depreciated the most while Swiss Franc appreciated the most during the month among the analysed currencies.

**US Treasury Securities (Table A9)**

* At the end of June 2021, Japan was the biggest foreign holder of US Treasury Securities holding 17.7 per cent of the total US treasury Securities followed by China with 14.7 per cent. The total foreign holding of US Treasury Securities at the end of June 2021 was USD 7,202 billion. The holdings of US Treasury Securities by India increased to 3.1 per cent at the end of June 2021 from 3.0 per cent in May 2021.

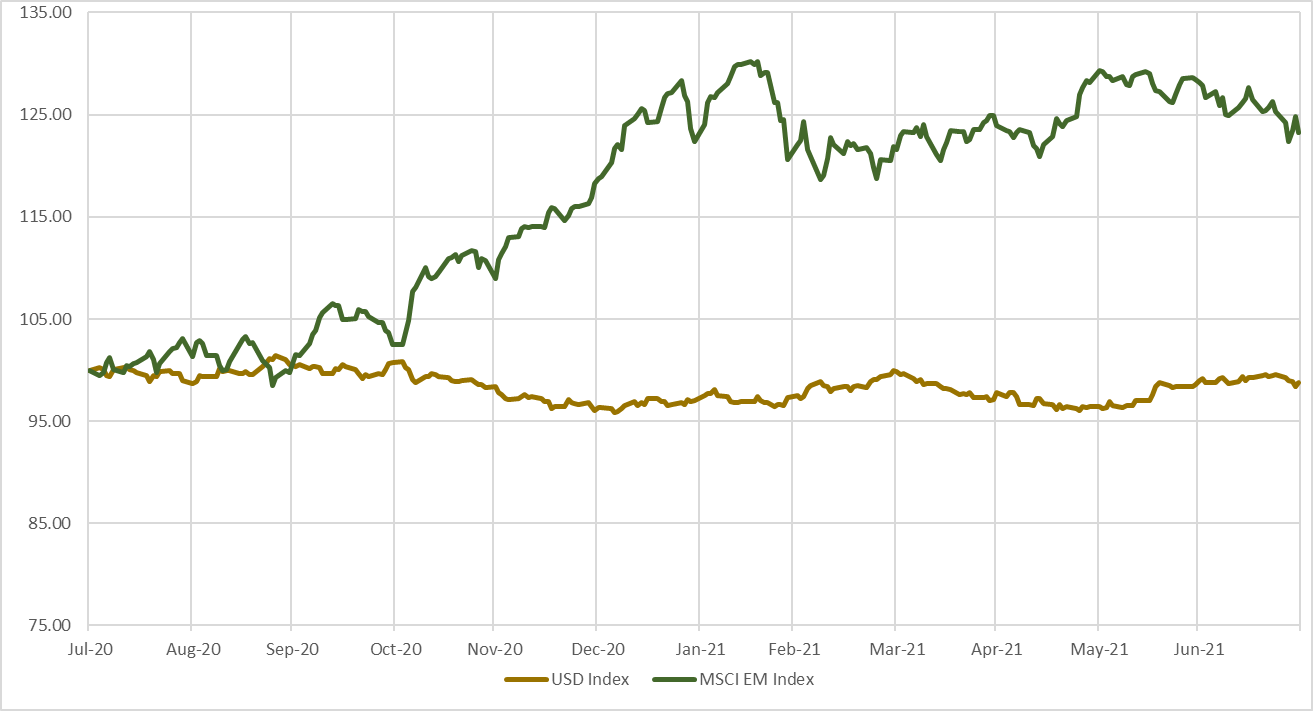
**Figure 5: Movement of the Major Currencies against USD**



Note: All indices have been normalised to 100 on 31 July 2020.

Source: Refinitiv

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



Note:

1. All indices have been normalised to 100 on 31 July 2020.
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

**Table A1: Performance of Stock Indices**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Name of the Index** | **Closing Value as on** | **Closing Value before** | | | | **Monthly Volatility (Annualised)** | **P/E Ratio** |
| **31-Jul-21** | **1-Month** | **3-Month** | **6-Month** | **1-Year** |
| **BRICS Nations** | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | BRAZIL IBOVESPA | 121800.8 | 126801.7 | 118893.8 | 115067.6 | 102912.2 | 18.6 | 11.3 |
| Russia | RUSSIAN TRADED | 2123.0 | 2161.7 | 1919.7 | 1776.2 | 1618.1 | 22.0 | 11.5 |
| India | Nifty 50 | 15763.1 | 15721.5 | 14631.1 | 13634.6 | 11073.5 | 8.8 | 27.0 |
| India | S&P BSE SENSEX | 52586.8 | 52482.7 | 48782.4 | 46285.8 | 37606.9 | 8.9 | 30.7 |
| China | SHANGHAI SE COMPOSITE | 3397.4 | 3591.2 | 3446.9 | 3483.1 | 3310.0 | 16.3 | 11.7 |
| South Africa | FTSE/JSE AFRICA ALL SHR | 68970.8 | 66248.7 | 66937.0 | 62472.1 | 55721.8 | 21.8 | 13.3 |
| **Developed Markets** | | | | | | | | |
| USA | NASDAQ COMPOSITE | 14672.7 | 14504.0 | 13962.7 | 13070.7 | 10745.3 | 21.3 | NA |
| USA | DOW JONES INDUS. AVG | 34935.5 | 34502.5 | 33874.9 | 29982.6 | 26428.3 | 12.1 | 20.3 |
| France | CAC 40 | 6612.8 | 6507.8 | 6269.5 | 5399.2 | 4783.7 | 17.9 | 24.8 |
| Germany | DAX | 15544.4 | 15531.0 | 15135.9 | 13432.9 | 12313.4 | 16.3 | 16.8 |
| UK | FTSE 100 | 7032.3 | 7037.5 | 6969.8 | 6407.5 | 5897.8 | 15.5 | 15.9 |
| Hong Kong | HANG SENG | 25961.0 | 28828.0 | 28724.9 | 28283.7 | 24595.4 | 28.9 | 13.9 |
| South Korea | KOSPI | 3202.3 | 3296.7 | 3147.9 | 2976.2 | 2249.4 | 13.3 | NA |
| Japan | NIKKEI 225 | 27283.6 | 28791.5 | 28812.6 | 27663.4 | 21710.0 | 14.8 | 15.4 |
| Singapore | STRAITS TIMES STI | 3166.9 | 3130.5 | 3218.3 | 2902.5 | 2529.8 | 13.1 | 14.4 |
| Taiwan | TAIWAN TAIEX | 17247.4 | 17755.5 | 17566.7 | 15138.3 | 12664.8 | 17.8 | 17.3 |

Note: \* P/E Ratios as on the last trading day of month. Trailing PE ratio has been used from Refinitiv for all Indices apart from Sensex, Nifty 50, Kospi, Nikkei and Taiwan Taiex. Data for Sensex and Nifty was taken from respective exchange website. Refinitiv data is as on 23 August 2021.

Source: Refinitiv, BSE and National Stock Exchange

**Table A2: Fund Mobilisation by Issuance of Equity and Bond in Major Exchanges (USD million)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Month** | **May-21** | | | **Jun-21** | | |
| **Exchange Name** | **Bond** | **Equity** | **Total** | **Bond** | **Equity** | **Total** |
| ASX Australian Securities Exchange | NA | 3,715 | 3,715 | NA | 2,546 | 2,546 |
| Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing | 7,370 | 7,555 | 14,925 | 20,666 | 8,431 | 29,097 |
| Japan Exchange Group | 2,201 | 806 | 3,007 | 18,302 | 5,508 | 23,810 |
| Korea Exchange | 58,461 | 1,028 | 59,489 | 59,699 | 106 | 59,804 |
| National Stock Exchange of India | 50,123 | 1,210 | 51,332 | 56,958 | 3,581 | 60,538 |
| Shanghai Stock Exchange | 47,423 | 9,240 | 56,663 | 66,160 | 12,508 | 78,668 |
| Shenzhen Stock Exchange | 11,932 | 6,488 | 18,420 | 10,889 | 6,758 | 17,647 |
| Singapore Exchange | 18,247 | 0 | 18,247 | 27,084 | 4,884 | 31,968 |
| BME Spanish Exchanges | 34,303 | 81 | 34,384 | 46,822 | 1,670 | 48,492 |
| Deutsche Boerse AG | 0 | 1,135 | 1,135 | 0 | 1,061 | 1,061 |
| Euronext | 0 | 1,016 | 1,016 | 0 | 3,528 | 3,528 |
| Johannesburg Stock Exchange | 4,251 | 71 | 4,322 | 3,602 | 102 | 3,704 |
| LSE Group London Stock Exchange | 59,236 | 3,851 | 63,087 | 81,385 | 3,992 | 85,378 |
| Moscow Exchange | 13,753 | 309 | 14,062 | 13,274 | 0 | 13,274 |
| **Grand Total** | **307,301** | **36,505** | **343,806** | **404,840** | **54,675** | **459,516** |

Note: For Funds mobilised through issuance of bonds, data may differ due to different reporting rules & calculation methods. 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. Euronext: includes Belgium, England, France, Netherlands and Portugal
4. Korea Exchange: including Kosdaq market data
5. LSE Group: includes London Stock Exchange and BorsaItaliana
6. Nasdaq Nordic Exchanges include Copenhagen, Helsinki, Iceland, Stockholm, Tallinn, Riga and Vilnius Stock Exchanges
7. NSE India: including “Emerge” market data

NA = Not Available

Source: World Federation of Exchanges

**Table A3: Domestic Market Capitalisation of Major Exchanges (USD billion)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exchnage** | **May-21** | **Jun-21** | **% Change MoM** |
| Nasdaq - US | 20,875 | 22,112 | 5.9% |
| NYSE | 24,935 | 24,896 | -0.2% |
| LSE Group London Stock Exchange | 3,818 | 3,710 | -2.8% |
| Deutsche Boerse AG | 2,648 | 2,574 | -2.8% |
| BME Spanish Exchanges | 858 | 809 | -5.7% |
| Japan Exchange Group | 6,711 | 6,686 | -0.4% |
| Singapore Exchange | 681 | 670 | -1.5% |
| Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing | 6,872 | 6,806 | -1.0% |
| Korea Exchange | 2,386 | 2,418 | 1.3% |
| ASX Australian Securities Exchange | 1,886 | 1,874 | -0.6% |
| B3 - Brasil Bolsa Balcão | 1,079 | 1,136 | 5.3% |
| Moscow Exchange | 803 | 818 | 1.9% |
| National Stock Exchange of India | 3,055 | 3,068 | 0.4% |
| Shanghai Stock Exchange | 7,634 | 7,617 | -0.2% |
| Shenzhen Stock Exchange | 5,718 | 5,760 | 0.7% |
| Johannesburg Stock Exchange | 1,217 | 1,149 | -5.6% |

NA: Not Available

Source: World Federation of Exchanges

Note:

1. The figures provided in some versions of SEBI Bulletin are sourced from Refinitiv which provides country wise market capitalization data (estimated internally by Refinitiv).
2. The figures provided World Federation of Exchanges are more detailed and are provided by respective member exchanges.
3. As per the data available as on 24 August 2021.

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

Notional Turnover in (USD million)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exchange** | **Jun-21** | | | | | |
| **Single Stock Futures** | | | **Single Stock Options** | | |
| **Number of** | **Notional** | **Open** | **Number of** | **Notional** | **Open** |
| **Contracts Traded** | **Turnover** | **Interest** | **Contracts Traded** | **Turnover** | **Interest** |
| B3 - Brasil Bolsa Balcão | 71,213,213 | 455 | 23,876,600 | 165,627,277 | 31,508 | 53,497,647 |
| Bolsa de Valores de Colombia | 17,976 | 22 | 9,705 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bolsa Mexicana de Valores | 6,800 | 1 | 3,200 | 22,700 | 2 | 14,700 |
| Cboe Global Markets | NA | NA | NA | 164,069,086 | NA | 291,489,937 |
| Nasdaq - US | NA | NA | NA | 217,927,133 | NA | NA |
| MIAX Exchange Group | NA | NA | NA | 97,191,414 | 2,012,685 | NA |
| ASX Australian Securities Exchange | 373,264 | 568 | 106,127 | 4,804,212 | 11,601 | 5,139,828 |
| Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing | 176,471 | 1,198 | 37,737 | 11,048,450 | 65,583 | 9,604,435 |
| Japan Exchange Group | NA | NA | NA | 7,122 | NA | 12,356 |
| Korea Exchange | 117,882,479 | 81,561 | 7,426,095 | 2,779,640 | NA | 208,454 |
| National Stock Exchange of India | 21,778,143 | 237,684 | 2,102,186 | 53,577,296 | 600,984 | 1,306,828 |
| Singapore Exchange | 258,246 | NA | 47,191 | NA | NA | NA |
| Taiwan Futures Exchange | 8,000,327 | 56,966 | 529,957 | 4,612 | 56 | 2,278 |
| Thailand Futures Exchange | 7,942,080 | NA | 2,814,725 | NA | NA | NA |
| Athens Stock Exchange | 1,611,057 | 318 | 554,451 | 391 | 1 | 716 |
| BME Spanish Exchanges | 1,349,787 | 594 | 1,497,437 | 1,218,148 | 1,380 | 7,057,002 |
| Borsa Istanbul | 120,608,399 | 10,585 | 9,917,081 | 1,020,340 | 76 | 1,388,881 |
| Budapest Stock Exchange | 9,550 | 77 | 5,576 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deutsche Boerse AG | 12,910,672 | 57,464 | 6,139,872 | 18,022,844 | 82,780 | 60,787,910 |
| Euronext | 3,521,622 | 18,467 | 2,059,049 | 6,496,897 | 30,082 | 18,719,268 |
| Moscow Exchange | 20,314,938 | 6,223 | 2,456,492 | 199,809 | 78 | 319,530 |
| Nasdaq Nordic and Baltics | 214,169 | 533 | 137,332 | 1,396,484 | 3,041 | 4,152,661 |
| Tehran Stock Exchange | NA | NA | NA | 4,120,415 | 242 | NA |
| Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange | NA | NA | NA | 98,771 | 0 | 101,619 |
| Warsaw Stock Exchange | 197,783 | 445 | 38,954 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dubai Gold and Commodities Exchange | 1,822 | 6 | 154 | NA | NA | NA |
| **Grand Total** | **388,388,798** | **473,169** | **59,759,921** | **749,633,041** | **2,840,099** | **453,804,050** |

NA: Not Available

Source: World Federation of Exchanges

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

Notional Turnover in (USD million)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exchange** | **Jun-21** | | | | | |
| **Stock Index Futures** | | | **Stock Index Options** | | |
| **Number of Contracts Traded** | **Notional Turnover** | **Open Interest** | **Number of Contracts Traded** | **Notional Turnover** | **Open Interest** |
| B3 - Brasil Bolsa Balcão | 390,971,375 | 2,118,207 | 1,082,790 | 5,189,274 | 3,657 | 483,298 |
| Bolsa de Valores de Colombia | 13,400 | 11 | 6,084 | NA | NA | NA |
| Bolsa Mexicana de Valores | 53,198 | 1,359 | 18,280 | 109 | 3 | 68 |
| Cboe Global Markets | NA | NA | NA | 39,115,588 | NA | 23,270,177 |
| Nasdaq - US | NA | NA | NA | 489,884 | NA | NA |
| MIAX Exchange Group | 2,741 | NA | 49 | 4,041 | 9 | NA |
| Matba Rofex | 130,722 | 122 | 2,502 | 1,985 | 0 | 0 |
| CME Group | 87,230,707 | 12,156,866 | 4,466,708 | 12,945,145 | 2,979,044 | 2,947,382 |
| Cboe Futures Exchange | 4,002,446 | NA | 336,172 | NA | NA | NA |
| ASX Australian Securities Exchange | 1,688,979 | 222,974 | 277,713 | 523,540 | 28,221 | 384,547 |
| Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing | 6,686,082 | 666,727 | 570,610 | 1,648,851 | 178,255 | 1,335,103 |
| Japan Exchange Group | 23,352,852 | 1,450,073 | 1,288,961 | 1,992,184 | NA | 1,505,899 |
| Korea Exchange | 83,455,432 | 547,703 | 559,591 | 49,441,097 | 4,431,505 | 2,361,522 |
| National Stock Exchange of India | 6,012,511 | 76,820 | 295,125 | 964,513,925 | 12,718,870 | 4,413,282 |
| Singapore Exchange | 13,541,285 | NA | 1,399,097 | 490,268 | NA | 1,484,370 |
| Taiwan Futures Exchange | 9,201,547 | 590,860 | 158,951 | 14,757,054 | 456,204 | 267,583 |
| Thailand Futures Exchange | 4,242,763 | NA | 353,668 | 110,395 | NA | 20,358 |
| Bursa Malaysia Derivatives | 225,251 | 4,231 | 31,840 | 729 | 0 | 320 |
| China Financial Futures Exchange | 5,645,954 | 1,202,674 | 529,887 | 2,420,166 | 2,952 | 196,708 |
| Athens Stock Exchange | 23,062 | 121 | 5,318 | 3,152 | 16 | 1,138 |
| BME Spanish Exchanges | 508,872 | 47,824 | 112,655 | 138,202 | 1,444 | 586,424 |
| Borsa Istanbul | 7,898,244 | 13,902 | 606,028 | 51,572 | 91 | 41,910 |
| Budapest Stock Exchange | 34,806 | 56 | 11,969 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deutsche Boerse AG | 49,726,429 | 2,565,931 | 9,663,271 | 26,984,926 | 1,162,069 | 48,766,271 |
| Euronext | 3,421,214 | 338,154 | 738,527 | 1,354,568 | 106,438 | 831,793 |
| Moscow Exchange | 12,884,091 | 41,040 | 447,002 | 1,177,320 | 3,817 | 345,044 |
| Nasdaq Nordic and Baltics | 2,529,543 | 66,511 | 430,736 | 291,787 | 7,699 | 290,839 |
| Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange | NA | NA | NA | 1,774,010 | 91,984 | 166,286 |
| Warsaw Stock Exchange | 521,529 | 6,105 | 39,869 | 22,021 | 129 | 12,158 |
| **Grand Total** | **714,005,035** | **22,118,272** | **23,433,403** | **1125,441,793** | **22,172,407** | **89,712,480** |

NA: Not Available.

Source: World Federation of Exchanges

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

Notional Turnover in (USD million)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exchange** | **Jun-21** | | | | | |
| **Currency Futures** | | | **Currency Options** | | |
| **Number of Contracts Traded** | **Notional Turnover** | **Open Interest** | **Number of Contracts Traded** | **Notional Turnover** | **Open Interest** |
| B3 - Brasil Bolsa Balcão | 77,607,478 | 1,042,328 | 1,377,493 | 543,760 | 515 | 902,909 |
| Bolsa de Valores de Colombia | 23,675 | 967 | 11,480 | 47 | 0 | 50 |
| Bolsa Mexicana de Valores | 1,206,095 | 12,144 | 607,984 | 4,910 | 50 | 3,040 |
| Matba Rofex | 7,676,967 | 8,091 | 2,276,576 | 2,145 | 0 | 2,612 |
| CME Group | 19,561,428 | 1,936,786 | 1,887,257 | 858,606 | 100,494 | 771,535 |
| Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing | 295,261 | 17,410 | 29,146 | 534 | 54 | 2,370 |
| Korea Exchange | 8,115,444 | 80,754 | 855,675 | NA | NA | NA |
| National Stock Exchange of India | 67,110,350 | 70,511 | 3,284,719 | 115,783,764 | 114,884 | 3,223,697 |
| Singapore Exchange | 2,392,525 | NA | 184,845 | 415 | NA | 434 |
| Taiwan Futures Exchange | 13,967 | 389 | 2,746 | 0 | 0 | 160 |
| Thailand Futures Exchange | 188,529 | NA | 60,159 | NA | NA | NA |
| Borsa Istanbul | 7,047,681 | 7,238 | 1,641,648 | 56,709 | 57 | 42,224 |
| Budapest Stock Exchange | 739,667 | 873 | 649,737 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Moscow Exchange | 64,871,656 | 66,366 | 3,741,024 | 1,712,967 | 1,760 | 945,184 |
| Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange | NA | NA | NA | 920,301 | 9,330 | 584,380 |
| Dubai Gold and Commodities Exchange | 483,808 | 2,769 | 224,683 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Grand Total** | **257,334,531** | **3,246,628** | **16,835,172** | **119,884,158** | **227,143** | **6,478,595** |

NA: Not Available

Source: World Federation of Exchanges

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

Notional Turnover in (USD million)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exchange** | **Jun-21** | | | | | |
| **Interest Rate Futures** | | | **Interest Rate Options** | | |
| **Number of Contracts Traded** | **Notional Turnover** | **Open Interest** | **Number of Contracts Traded** | **Notional Turnover** | **Open Interest** |
| B3 - Brasil Bolsa Balcão | 59,640,134 | 1,108,243 | 34,787,114 | 19,162,854 | 349 | 44,450,785 |
| Bolsa de Valores de Colombia | 8,537 | 571 | 13,554 | NA | NA | NA |
| Bolsa Mexicana de Valores | 9,500 | 55 | 4,500 | NA | NA | NA |
| CME Group | 144,510,267 | 86,146,484 | 28,418,978 | 43,961,134 | 25,832,247 | 40,007,644 |
| ASX Australian Securities Exchange | 14,298,279 | 2,283,681 | 3,052,829 | 9,573 | 718 | 4,000 |
| Japan Exchange Group | 874,332 | NA | 85,805 | 16,669 | NA | 708 |
| Korea Exchange | 6,582,256 | 668,496 | 494,576 | NA | NA | NA |
| National Stock Exchange of India | 99,249 | 264 | 14,935 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Singapore Exchange | 56,607 | NA | 15,359 | NA | NA | NA |
| China Financial Futures Exchange | 1,929,967 | 326,667 | 261,116 | NA | NA | NA |
| Deutsche Boerse AG | 54,447,663 | 9,710,766 | 5,229,365 | 3,392,554 | 652,834 | 1,110,392 |
| Moscow Exchange | 10,466 | 3 | 32,326 | NA | NA | NA |
| Nasdaq Nordic and Baltics | 659,726 | 77,164 | 1,447,174 | 587,450 | 68,710 | 0 |
| **Grand Total** | **283,126,983** | **100,322,394** | **73,857,631** | **67,130,234** | **26,554,858** | **85,573,529** |

NA: Not Available

Source: World Federation of Exchanges

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

Notional Turnover in (USD million)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exchange** | **Jun-21** | | | | | |
| **Commodities Futures** | | | **Commodities Options** | | |
| **Number of Contracts Traded** | **Notional Turnover** | **Open Interest** | **Number of Contracts Traded** | **Notional Turnover** | **Open Interest** |
| B3 - Brasil Bolsa Balcão | 490,678 | 5,064 | 133,564 | 65,072 | 25 | 176,083 |
| Matba Rofex | 92,520 | 1,339 | 55,333 | 17,788 | 11 | 23,676 |
| CME Group | 80,919,086 | 5,237,635 | 13,550,626 | 14,137,453 | 801,205 | 10,648,501 |
| ASX Australian Securities Exchange | 93,883 | 3,355 | 204,304 | 9,558 | 1,630 | 49,808 |
| Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing | 50,079 | 1,574 | 2,206 | NA | NA | NA |
| National Stock Exchange of India | 11,634 | 57 | 246 | 14,405 | 94 | 1,297 |
| NZX Limited | 24,514 | 146 | 54,718 | 216 | 1 | 5,904 |
| Singapore Exchange | 1,864,991 | NA | 1,145,088 | 333,024 | NA | 841,396 |
| Taiwan Futures Exchange | 12,789 | 243 | 1,294 | 2,900 | 32 | 185 |
| Thailand Futures Exchange | 1,010,903 | NA | 40,234 | NA | NA | NA |
| Bursa Malaysia Derivatives | 1,705,276 | 36,689 | 193,863 | 10,325 | 0 | 27,496 |
| Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange | 189,812,566 | 1,214,471 | 9,035,878 | 5,674,456 | 675 | 962,871 |
| Dalian Commodity Exchange | 186,270,204 | 1,915,895 | 9,248,949 | 8,150,978 | 1,561 | 1,417,444 |
| Multi Commodity Exchange of India | 13,249,811 | 79,016 | 273,550 | 750,325 | 6,737 | 14,021 |
| Shanghai Futures Exchange | 189,042,440 | 2,611,721 | 6,159,414 | 2,310,174 | 1,072 | 192,513 |
| Borsa Istanbul | 13,060,560 | 4,105 | 1,518,133 | NA | NA | NA |
| Deutsche Boerse AG | 468,798 | 33,124 | 2,399,625 | 52,302 | 396 | 324,290 |
| Euronext | 1,269,962 | 19,707 | 628,231 | 144,834 | 2,212 | 305,130 |
| LSE Group London Stock Exchange | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Moscow Exchange | 45,560,038 | 36,145 | 2,390,912 | 353,324 | 255 | 82,170 |
| Dubai Gold and Commodities Exchange | 7,794 | 117 | 489 | NA | NA | NA |
| London Metal Exchange | 11,828,700 | 1,731,642 | 1,884,878 | 598,764 | 96,339 | 473,412 |
| The Saint-Petersburg International Mercantile Exchange | 26,432 | 63 | 3,649 | NA | NA | NA |
| **Grand Total** | **736,873,658** | **12,932,106** | **48,925,184** | **32,625,898** | **912,244** | **15,546,197** |

NA: Not Available

Source: World Federation of Exchanges

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country/ Month** |  |  |  | **2020** |  |  |  |  |  | **2021** |  |  |
| **Jul** | **Aug** | **Sep** | **Oct** | **Nov** | **Dec** | **Jan** | **Feb** | **Mar** | **Apr** | **May** | **Jun** |
| Japan | 1293 | 1278.4 | 1276.2 | 1273.1 | 1260.8 | 1251.3 | 1276.7 | 1258 | 1240.3 | 1276.8 | 1266.2 | 1277.3 |
| China, Mainland | 1073.4 | 1068 | 1061.7 | 1054 | 1063 | 1072.3 | 1095.2 | 1104.2 | 1100.4 | 1096.1 | 1078.4 | 1061.9 |
| United Kingdom | 424.6 | 419.4 | 428.5 | 442.8 | 420.5 | 440.6 | 438.7 | 459.5 | 443.2 | 431.8 | 467.7 | 452.9 |
| Ireland | 330.7 | 335.2 | 315.7 | 316.3 | 314.2 | 318.1 | 313.6 | 316 | 309.8 | 307 | 304.9 | 322.9 |
| Luxembourg | 264.7 | 268.8 | 262.5 | 266.2 | 267.8 | 287.7 | 281.4 | 282.1 | 282.8 | 291 | 287.6 | 301.8 |
| Switzerland | 250.4 | 253.4 | 255.4 | 255.5 | 253.3 | 255.5 | 254 | 257.8 | 254.8 | 261 | 264.9 | 270.1 |
| Brazil | 265.7 | 265 | 265.1 | 262.9 | 262.2 | 258.3 | 260.4 | 259 | 255.5 | 255.3 | 251.8 | 249 |
| Cayman Islands | 222.3 | 229 | 231.6 | 221.5 | 222.9 | 222.9 | 217.6 | 216 | 215.2 | 226 | 229 | 244.8 |
| Taiwan | 209.7 | 212 | 213.5 | 218.2 | 222.3 | 235.4 | 239.6 | 234.5 | 231.5 | 234 | 236.3 | 239.4 |
| Belgium | 211.8 | 214.9 | 218.1 | 239.5 | 240.5 | 253.5 | 248.2 | 236.7 | 235.8 | 234.8 | 236.4 | 228.5 |
| **India** | **194.6** | **196.5** | **213.5** | **222.4** | **220.2** | **216.2** | **211.6** | **204.4** | **200** | **208.7** | **215.8** | **220.2** |
| Hong Kong | 262.7 | 246.7 | 241.7 | 226.6 | 223.8 | 224.1 | 223.9 | 225 | 227 | 215.9 | 224.1 | 219.2 |
| Singapore | 158.6 | 160.3 | 159 | 162 | 163.8 | 168.1 | 164.3 | 161.4 | 170.2 | 171.1 | 176.3 | 188.1 |
| Korea | 123.1 | 122.7 | 123.2 | 119.1 | 122.8 | 130.9 | 125.2 | 125.7 | 122.9 | 120.3 | 123.2 | 130.9 |
| Saudi Arabia | 124.6 | 130 | 131.2 | 134.2 | 137.6 | 136.4 | 135.1 | 132.9 | 130.8 | 130.3 | 127.3 | 127.8 |
| Canada | 133.9 | 131.1 | 128 | 131.3 | 127.4 | 119.9 | 126.7 | 112.7 | 106 | 116.1 | 121.1 | 118.5 |
| Norway | 89.9 | 90.6 | 90.5 | 82.9 | 89 | 87.5 | 91.5 | 97.6 | 94.4 | 109.3 | 113.6 | 113.7 |
| France | 130 | 133.3 | 135.1 | 136.9 | 132.4 | 111.3 | 122 | 108.7 | 114.9 | 107.8 | 109.5 | 112.9 |
| Germany | 78.2 | 78.7 | 74.7 | 74.2 | 73 | 75.4 | 74.8 | 73.5 | 77.6 | 77.8 | 77.1 | 81.6 |
| Bermuda | 71.1 | 74.2 | 76.1 | 73.9 | 74 | 72.6 | 68.2 | 67.1 | 66.3 | 67.1 | 66.3 | 68.1 |
| Netherlands | 71.2 | 68.5 | 69.2 | 69.7 | 71.7 | 69.7 | 69.8 | 66.1 | 65.8 | 65 | 63.7 | 65.4 |
| Israel | 48.4 | 47.7 | 51.5 | 53.3 | 57 | 48.7 | 53.7 | 58.2 | 61 | 61.4 | 58.3 | 62.6 |
| United Arab Emirates | 29.5 | 36.6 | 33.1 | 29.1 | 36.8 | 32.2 | 33.8 | 50.6 | 45.6 | 43.7 | 57.3 | 60.8 |
| Thailand | 87.9 | 85.7 | 83.2 | 82 | 82 | 80 | 82.2 | 80.6 | 66.9 | 59.8 | 57 | 56 |
| Poland | 42.5 | 43.8 | 44.1 | 46.1 | 47.5 | 50.5 | 53.3 | 53.2 | 52.6 | 52.5 | 54 | 54.1 |
| Philippines | 43.8 | 47.6 | 46.7 | 47.3 | 48.6 | 43.3 | 48 | 50.8 | 50.9 | 50.7 | 50.2 | 50.5 |
| Mexico | 47.6 | 49.5 | 49.2 | 48.8 | 52.7 | 49.4 | 49.8 | 49.4 | 48 | 48.4 | 49.1 | 49.4 |
| Kuwait | 47.9 | 46.4 | 46.6 | 47.1 | 46.1 | 46.6 | 45.3 | 44.8 | 45.7 | 45.8 | 45.9 | 47.2 |
| Australia | 43.8 | 42.9 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 40.6 | 39.8 | 41 | 40.5 | 41.3 | 42.9 | 45.4 | 45.2 |
| Sweden | 40 | 38.3 | 38.2 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 40.3 | 42.2 | 40.8 | 40 | 41.3 | 43 | 43.2 |
| Italy | 42.6 | 43.5 | 44 | 44.2 | 41.3 | 39.1 | 38.3 | 36.8 | 36.5 | 37.7 | 38.2 | 40 |
| Vietnam | 29.9 | 30.1 | 30.4 | 32.6 | 31.9 | 33.2 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 37.3 | 38.9 | 39.2 |
| Chile | 30.1 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.1 | 27.7 | 27.3 | 30.1 | 38.2 | 38.3 | 38 | 39.4 | 38 |
| Colombia | 29.8 | 30.6 | 29.8 | 31.9 | 30.8 | 31 | 32.4 | 30.6 | 35.2 | 35.1 | 35.8 | 35.3 |
| All Other | 548.3 | 533.3 | 533.4 | 518.5 | 507.2 | 501.8 | 493.4 | 487.9 | 483.6 | 472.7 | 481.7 | 485.7 |
| Grand Total | 7096.2 | 7082 | 7069.2 | 7070.4 | 7051.2 | 7070.8 | 7119.6 | 7098.7 | 7028.4 | 7070.3 | 7135.4 | 7202.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Of which:** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For. Official | 4191.2 | 4199.3 | 4198.9 | 4166.8 | 4176.2 | 4186.5 | 4224.6 | 4235.4 | 4202.2 | 4201.6 | 4226.1 | 4239.4 |
| Treasury Bills | 393.6 | 385 | 371.5 | 375.4 | 370.8 | 361 | 378.1 | 406.2 | 360.6 | 320.2 | 296.1 | 278.2 |
| T-Bonds & Notes | 3797.6 | 3814.3 | 3827.4 | 3791.3 | 3805.4 | 3825.6 | 3846.6 | 3829.2 | 3841.6 | 3881.4 | 3930 | 3961.2 |

Note:

1. Data available as on 16 August 2021
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: Department of the Treasury/Federal Reserve Board

**HIGHLIGHTS OF DEVELOPMENTS IN**

**INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES MARKET**

**1. IOSCO consults on ESG Ratings and Data Providers**

The IOSCO has published a Consultation Report on ESG Ratings and Data Providers aimed at assisting its members in understanding implications of these activities and in establishing frameworks to mitigate risks. Report has proposed a set of recommendations to mitigate these risks and address some of the challenges faced by users of products and services from ESG ratings and data providers, and concerned companies. Report has flagged lack of transparency about the methodologies underpinning ratings or data products and an often uneven coverage of products offered across industries. IOSCO has observed that this could lead to gaps and inconsistencies when applied to investment strategies and raise concerns around the management of potential conflicts of interest.

*Source:* [*https://www.iosco.org/news/pdf/IOSCONEWS613.pdf*](https://www.iosco.org/news/pdf/IOSCONEWS613.pdf)

**2. CPMI-IOSCO publishes report on FMIs’ business continuity planning**

Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures (CPMI) and IOSCO has published a report on financial market infrastructures (FMIs’) business continuity planning. The report finds that all the surveyed FMIs have operational reliability objectives, focussing on system availability and recovery time. FMIs reportedly review their business continuity plans at least annually and test them regularly. However, the report found that some FMIs do not fully meet expectations with respect to recovery from operational incidents, such as natural disasters or IT systems outage. In particular, the business continuity management of some, and potentially many, FMIs do not seem to aim to resume operations in a timely way, including in the event of a widescale or major disruption.

*Source: https://www.iosco.org/news/pdf/IOSCONEWS612.pdf*

**3. FCA publishes final rules to strengthen investor protections in SPACs**

FCA has published final rules and changes to its Listing Rules for certain special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs). The final rules aim to provide more flexibility to larger SPACs, provided they embed certain features that promote investor protection and smooth operation. The additional investor safeguards required from SPACs include ‘redemption’ option allowing investors to exit a SPAC prior to any acquisition being completed, ensuring money raised from public shareholders is ring-fenced , requiring shareholder approval for any proposed acquisition and a time limit on a SPAC’s operating period if no acquisition is completed. The minimum amount a SPAC would need to raise at initial listing is £100 million. The new rules and guidance come into force on 10 August 2021.

*Source:* [*https://www.fca.org.uk/news/news-stories/fca-publishes-final-rules-to-strengthen-investor-protections-in-spacs*](https://www.fca.org.uk/news/news-stories/fca-publishes-final-rules-to-strengthen-investor-protections-in-spacs)

**4. FCA launches consultation on board diversity disclosures**

The FCA is consulting on changes to its Listing Rules to require listed companies to publish annually:

•A ‘comply or explain statement’ on whether they have achieved certain proposed targets for gender and ethnic minority representation on their boards, and

• As part of the same annual disclosure obligation, data on the make-up of their board and most senior level of executive management in terms of gender and ethnicity

The Listing Rule diversity targets are not mandatory for companies to meet, so the FCA is not setting ‘quotas’, but providing a positive benchmark for issuers to report against.

*Source: https://www.fca.org.uk/news/press-releases/fca-consults-proposals-boost-disclosure-diversity-listed-company-boards-executive-committees*

**5. FSB urges action to complete transition way from LIBOR by end -2021**

The Financial Stability Board (FSB) has published a progress report to the G20 on LIBOR transition and remaining issues. With timelines for cessation of LIBOR panels now confirmed, FSB has urged market participants and authorities to cease new use of LIBOR in all currencies as soon as practicable, and no later than the end of 2021.Supervisory authorities should step up their efforts for active and adequate communication to increase awareness of the scope and urgency of relevant IBOR transitions for all clients.

*Source:* [*https://www.fsb.org/2021/07/fsb-urges-action-to-complete-the-transition-away-from-libor-by-end-2021/*](https://www.fsb.org/2021/07/fsb-urges-action-to-complete-the-transition-away-from-libor-by-end-2021/)

**6. FSB publishes interim report on lessons for financial stability from Covid experience**

FSB has published its [interim report on the lessons learnt from the Covid-19 pandemic from a financial stability perspective](https://www.fsb.org/2021/07/lessons-learnt-from-the-covid-19-pandemic-from-a-financial-stability-perspective-interim-report/). The report identifies preliminary lessons for financial stability and aspects of the functioning of the G20 financial reforms that may warrant attention at the international level. Report has underscored the need to strengthen resilience in non-bank financial intermediation, the importance of effective operational risk management arrangements, the need to enhance further crisis management preparedness, and the importance of promoting financial resilience amidst rapid technological change.

*Source: https://www.fsb.org/2021/07/fsb-identifies-preliminary-lessons-for-financial-stability-from-the-covid-19-experience/*

**POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AT SEBI**

**1. Alignment of interest of Key Employees of Asset Management Companies with the Unitholders of the Mutual Fund Schemes**

In order to improve the efficiency of the use of the margin capital by market participants, SEBI permitted cross margin benefit between commodity index futures and futures of its underlying constituents or its variants. This shall reduce the cost of trading and may lead to enhanced liquidity in both the commodity index futures and its underlying constituent futures or its variants.

Source: SEBI/HO/OIAE/IGDR/CIR/P/2021/588 dated July 05, 2021

**2. Issue of No Objection Certificate for release of 1% of Issue amount**

SEBI has reduced the time period after listing for submitting the application for the purpose of obtaining NOC, to 2 months from the existing period of 4 months. The same is subject to the condition that all issue related complaints have been resolved by the merchant banker/ issuer. In addition to the requirements laid down for processing of NOC applications as per extant policy, the merchant banker shall also submit a certificate confirming that all the SCSBs involved in ASBA process have unblocked ASBA accounts.

Source: SEBI/HO/OIAE/IGRD/CIR/P/2021/588 dated July 05, 2021

**3. Standard Operating Procedure for handling of technical glitches by Market Infrastructure Institutions (MIIs) and payment of “Financial Disincentives” thereof**

Considering the criticality of smooth functioning of systems of MIIs (as any disruption adversely impacts all classes of investors / market participants as well as the credibility of the securities market), specifying a pre-defined threshold for downtime of systems of MIIs becomes desirable. For any downtime or unavailability of services, beyond such pre-defined time, there is a need to ensure that “Financial Disincentive” is paid by the MIIs as well as Managing Director (being the executive head in-charge of all the day to day operations) and Chief Technology Officer (being the executive head in-charge of technology) of the MII. This will encourage MIIs to constantly monitor the performance and efficiency of their systems and upgrade/ enhance their systems etc., to avoid any possibility of technical glitches/disruption/disaster and restart their operations expeditiously in the event of glitch/disruption/disaster.

In this regard, SEBI, in consultation with various stakeholders, decided that, MIIs shall follow the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for handling technical glitches and comply with the “Financial Disincentive” structure, as per details provided by the SEBI.

Source: SEBI/HO/MRD1/DTCS/CIR/P/2021/590 dated July 05, 2021

**4. Standard Operating Procedure for listed subsidiary company desirous of getting delisted through a Scheme of Arrangement wherein the listed parent holding company and the listed subsidiary are in the same line of business.**

SEBI, has notified the amendments made to the SEBI (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021 wherein special provisions for a listed subsidiary company getting delisted through a scheme of arrangement have been inter-alia inserted with respect to a listed holding company and the listed subsidiary company who are in the ‘same line of business’.

SEBI had clarified that for the purposes of defining ‘same line of business’, the following criteria need to be fulfilled by the listed holding company and the listed subsidiary company-

i. The principal economic activities of both Holding company and Subsidiary Company are under the same Group (3-digit numeric code) under the National Industrial Classification (NIC) Code 2008.

ii. Not less than 50% of revenue from the operations of the listed holding and listed subsidiary company must come from the same line of business as per last audited annual financial results.

iii. Not less than 50% of the net tangible assets of the listed holding and listed subsidiary must have been invested in the same line of business as per last audited annual financial results submitted by both the companies.

iv. In case of change of name of the listed entities, within the last one year, at least fifty percent of the revenue, calculated on a restated and consolidated basis, for the preceding one full year has to be earned by it from the activity indicated by its new name.

v. The listed holding company and the listed subsidiary have to provide a self certification with respect to both the companies being in the same line of business.

Source: SEBI/HO/CFD/DIL1/CIR/P/2021/0585 dated July 06, 2021

**5. Review of Advance Intimation timelines for modifications in the contract specifications of commodity derivatives contracts**

SEBI has specified the procedure for carrying out modifications in the contract specifications of commodity derivatives contracts. Based on their materiality, the contract modifications are categorized into Category A, Category B and Category C. The permission to modify contract specifications is subject to the condition that before introduction of any modification, the stock exchanges shall inform SEBI and market participants along with reasons for the modifications.

In order to bring in uniformity while giving effect to the contract modifications so that they have the desired impact and the modified contract represents a healthy replica of the physical market, SEBI has decided, in consultation with the stock exchanges, to reduce the number of days of advance intimation for all the three categories i.e. Category A, Category B and Category C, to 10 days, from earlier timelines of 10 days for Category A and 30 days for Category B and Category C contracts.

Source: SEBI/HO/CDMRD\_DoP/P/CIR/2021/592 dated July 08, 2021

**6. Valuation of securities with multiple put options present ab-initio**

In respect of valuation of securities with multiple put options present ab-initio wherein put option is factored into valuation of the security by the valuation agency, the following is decided-

If the put option is not exercised by a mutual fund, while exercising the put option would have been in favour of the scheme;

i) A justification for not exercising the put option shall be provided by the mutual fund to the valuation agencies, Board of AMC and trustees on or before the last date of the notice period.

ii) The valuation agencies shall not take into account the remaining put options for the purpose of valuation of the security.

The put option shall be considered as ‘in favour of the scheme’ if the yield of the valuation price ignoring the put option under evaluation is more than the contractual yield/coupon rate by 30 basis points.

Source: SEBI/HO/IMD/DF4/P/CIR/2021/593 dated July 09, 2021

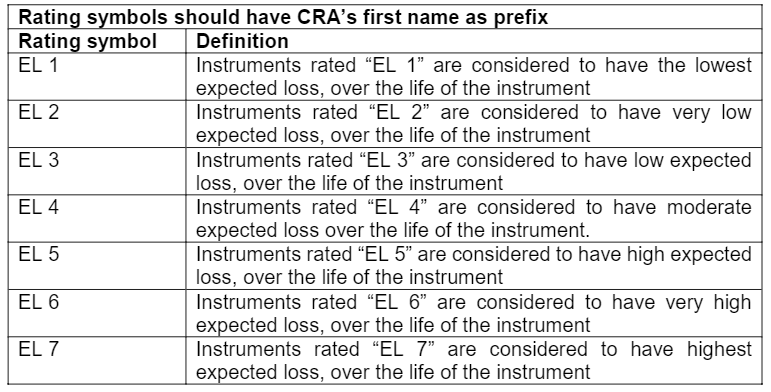
**7. Block Mechanism in demat account of clients undertaking sale transactions**

SEBI has prescribed a mechanism to do away with the movement of shares from client’s demat account for early pay-in and back to client’s demat account if trade is not executed. As per new mechanism, when the client intends to make a sale transaction, shares will be blocked in the demat account of the client in favour of Clearing Corporation. If sale transaction is not executed, shares shall continue to remain in the client’s demat account and will be unblocked at the end of the T day.

Source: SEBI/HO/MIRSD/DOP/P/CIR/2021/595 dated July 16, 2021

**8. Introduction of Expected Loss (EL) based Rating Scale and Standardization of Rating Scales Used by Credit Rating Agencies**

In addition to the standardized rating scales, SEBI prescribed following rating scale viz. Expected Loss (EL) based Rating Scale to be used by CRAs for ratings of projects/ instruments associated with infrastructure sector to begin with-



In order to standardise the usage of rating scales, CRAs have been asked to align their rating scales with the rating scales prescribed under the guidelines of respective financial sector regulator or authority in terms of CRA Regulations, or in absence of the same, follow rating scales prescribed by SEBI.

Source: SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD\_CRADT/P/CIR/2021/594 dated July 16, 2021

**9. Segregation and Monitoring of Collateral at Client Level**

In order to further strengthen the mechanism of protection of client collateral from (i) misappropriation/ misuse by TM/ CM and (ii) default of TM/CM and/or other clients, SEBI issued a consultation paper on May 10, 2021 requesting market participants to provide their comments/ views on the proposed framework for segregation and monitoring of collateral at client level.

In light of the public comments and discussions with the stakeholders, a framework for segregation and monitoring of collateral at client level was issued.

Source: SEBI/HO/MRD2\_DCAP/CIR/20210/598 dated July 20, 2021

**10. Relaxations in Timelines for Compliance with Regulatory Requirements by Debenture Trustees due to COVID-19**

In view of the prevailing situation due to COVID-19 pandemic and representations received from the debenture trustees, timelines for compliance with the certain regulatory requirements of the SEBI circular dated November 12, 2020 for the quarter/ half year/ year ending March 31, 2021 were extended.

Source: SEBI/HO/MIRSD/CRADT/CIR/2021/597 dated July 20, 2021

**11.** **Continuous Disclosures in Compliances by InvITs – Amendments**

Vide circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/127/2016 dated November 29, 2016 guidelines for Grievance Redressal Mechanism for InvITs were prescribed inter alia.

In order to further enhance investor protection and to increase transparency in grievance redressal, Para 5.3 of Annexure B of SEBI Circular No CIR/IMD/DF/127/2016 dated November 29, 2016 stands modified.

Source: SEBI/HO/DDHS/DDHS\_Div3/P/CIR/2021/600 dated July 22, 2021

**12.** **Continuous Disclosures in Compliances by REITs – Amendments**

Vide circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/146/2016 dated December 29, 2016 guidelines for Grievance Redressal Mechanism for REITs were prescribed inter alia.

In order to further enhance investor protection and to increase transparency in grievance redressal, Para 5.3 of Annexure B of SEBI Circular No CIR/IMD/DF/146/2016 dated December 29, 2016 stands modified.

Source: SEBI/HO/DDHS/DDHS\_Div3/P/CIR/2021/599 dated July 22, 2021

**13**. **Nomination for Eligible trading and Demat Accounts**

Section 73 of Companies Act, 2013 provides for nomination by a holder of securities. Investors opening new trading and or demat account(s) on or after October 01, 2021, shall have the choice of providing nomination or opting out of nomination. Formats for nomination and for opting out of nomination (declaration form) were provided. These formats would also be applicable for any subsequent change/withdrawal of nomination.

In this regard, trading members and depository participants were advised to activate new trading and demat accounts from October 01, 2021, only upon receipt of above formats.

Source: SEBI/HO/MIRSD/RTAMB/CIR/P/2021/601 dated July 23, 2021

**14.** **Extension of Time for Holding the Annual General Meeting by Top 100 Listed Entities by Market Capitalization**

Regulation 44(5) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 requires top 100 listed entities by market capitalization to hold their AGM within a period of five months from the date of closing of the financial year.

After consideration of representations received from listed entities and the ICSI, timeline for conduct of AGM by top-100 listed entities by market capitalization was extended. Accordingly, such entities shall hold their AGM within a period of six months from the date of closing of the financial year for 2020-21.

Source: SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD1/P/CIR/2021/602 dated July 23, 2021

**15.** **Timelines related to Processing of Scheme Related Applications filed by AMCs**

In order to promote ease of doing business and bring uniformity in the timelines for processing of scheme related applications filed by AMCs, it has been decided that the application filed by AMCs for change in the fundamental attributes of a scheme, merger/consolidation of schemes, rollover of close-ended schemes and conversion of close-ended schemes to open-ended schemes may be deemed to be taken on record in case no modifications are suggested or no queries are raised by SEBI within 21 working days.

In respect of applications filed by AMCs under Regulation 24 (b) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, no objection will have been deemed to be communicated in case no modifications are suggested or no queries are raised by SEBI within 21 working days.

Source: SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-II DOF3/P/CIR/2021/603 dated July 23, 2021

**16. RTA inter-operable platform for enhancing investors’ experience in Mutual Fund transactions/ service requests**

In order to make it more convenient to the existing and future investors to transact and avail services while invested in mutual fund, it has been decided that RTAs shall implement standardized practices, system interoperability amongst themselves to jointly develop a common industry wide platform that will deliver an integrated, harmonized, elevated experience to the investors across the industry. AMCs and depositories shall facilitate the RTAs for development of the proposed platform.

The aforesaid platform shall, *inter alia* in phases, enable a user-friendly interface for investors for execution of mutual fund transactions. The platform may also over time, provide services to the distributors, registered investment advisors, AMCs, stock exchange platforms and digital platforms or transacting in mutual funds to further augment ease of investing and servicing of investors through the above stake holders in consultation with SEBI.

Source: SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-II DOF3/P/CIR/2021/604 dated July 26, 2021

**17. Relaxation in timelines for compliance with regulatory requirements**

SEBI has decided to extend the timelines for compliance with regulatory requirements by the trading members / clearing members / KYC Registration Agencies for various submission/compliances from July 31, 2021 to Sept 30, 2021. For some compliance, timeline has been extended to Dec 31, 2021.

Source: SEBI/HO/MIRSD/DOP/P/CIR/2021/607 dated July 30, 2021

**18. Deployment of unclaimed redemption and dividend amounts and Instant Access Facility in Overnight Funds**

SEBI has partially modified circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/37 dated February 25, 2016, and circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2017/39 dated May 8, 2017 with respect to provisions for deployment of unclaimed redemption and dividend amounts and instant access facility in Overnight Funds, respectively.

Source: SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-II DOF3/P/CIR/2021/608 dated July 30, 2021

**19. Intra-day Net Asset Value (NAV) for transactions in units of Exchange Traded Funds directly with Asset Management Companies**

For transactions in units of Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) by Authorized Participants / large investors directly with the AMCs, SEBI has clarified that intra-day NAV, based on the executed price at which the securities representing the underlying index or underlying commodities are purchased / sold, shall be applicable.

Source: SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-I/DOF5/P/CIR/2021/0606 dated July 30, 2021

*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**

**Orders passed by Whole Time Members / Adjudication Officers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl.**  **No.** | **Date** | **Case Name** | **Action** | **Entity** | **Violation** | **PENALTY (`)** |
| 1 | 02/07/2021 | Remac Realty India Limited | 11B | Debapratim Mazumder | Section 12(1B) of the SEBI Act read with Regulation 3 of SEBI (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations, 1999 and Regulation 4(2)(t) of the PFUTP Regulations | - |
| 2 | 02/07/2021 | Alleged fraudulent transfer of Mutual Fund units from client accounts by AFPSL | 11B | Allied Financial Services Pvt Ltd (AFPSL), Awanish Kumar Mishra, Himanshu Arora, Jitendra Kumar Tiwar. | Regulations 3(a), 4(1) and 4(2)(p) of the PFUTP Regulations, Depositories Act 1996, DP Regulations 2018 and SEBI circulars dated August 22, 2011, and January 07, 2014. | 12,42,00,000 |
| 3 | 02/07/2021 | Alleged fraudulent transfer of Mutual Fund units from client accounts by AFPSL | 11B | IL&FS Securities Services Limited (ISSL) | Regulations 3(a) and 4(1) of PFUTP Regulations, Regulation 4.5.1 of the NSE Clearing Limited F & O Regulations, Rule12 of Chapter IV of NCL Rules, Bye-law 3 of the NCL F & O Bye-laws and Clauses A(2) and A(5) of the Code of Conduct specified in Schedule II read with Regulation 9(f) of the Broker Regulations | 26,00,00,000 |
| 4 | 05/07/2021 | Basan Financial Services Limited | 11B | Basan Financial Services Limited | Regulations 14(e) read with Regulation 16,Regulation 31(1) (2) and (4) and Clause 3, 21 and 29 of the Code of Conduct specified in Schedule III read withRegulation 13 of the Merchant Bankers Regulations | - |
| 5 | 06/07/2021 | Parasram Holdings Private Limited | 11B | Parasram Holdings Private Limited | Provisions of SEBI Circular No. SEBI/MRD/SE/SU/Cir-15/04 dated 19 March, 2004andclausesA(1), (2), (3) and A(5) of the Code of Conduct prescribed for the Stock Brokers under Regulation 9 of the Broker Regulations | - |
| 6 | 08/07/2021 | Biocon Ltd. | 11B | Kunal Ashok Kashyap, M/s Allegro Capital Private Limited | Regulation 4 (1) of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 and Sections 12A (d)and 12A(e) of SEBI Act, Section 15G(i) of SEBI Act. | 20,00,000 |
| 7 | 08/07/2021 | Five Core Electronics Limited | 11B | Five Core Electronics Limited and 6 others | Provisions of Regulation 3(d) of PFUTP Regulations, 2003 provisions of LODR Regulations, 2015 | - |
| 8 | 08/07/2021 | V. B. Industries Limited | 11B | V. B. Industries Limited and 8 Others. | Section 12A(a), (b) & (c), 11(i) and (ia) of SEBI Act, 1992.  Regulations 3(b), 3(c) and 3(d), 4(1), 4(2)(a), 4(2)(e), 4(2) (f) & 4(2)(r) of PFUTP Regulation, 2003.  LODR Regulations. | 67,00,000 |
| 9 | 12/07/2021 | Capacious Farming Pvt. Ltd | 11B | Capacious Farming Pvt. Ltd and 3 Others | Section 12(1B) of the SEBI Act read with Regulation 3 of the SEBI (Collective Investment Scheme)Regulations, 1999 | - |
| 10 | 14/07/2021 | Venmax Drugs & PharmaceuticalsLimited | 11B | N. V. Narender, N. Krishnaniah, A. Ramakrishnaiah, G. S. V. Divya Jyothi, A. Venkateswarlu, Venmax Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited | Section 12A(1) of SCRA, 1956 read with Section 19and Section 11(2)(j) of SEBI Act, 1992  LODR Regulations | 60,00,000 |
| 11 | 15/07/2021 | Wasankar Wealth Management Ltd. And Prashant Wasankar | 11B | Wasankar Wealth Management Ltd. And Prashant Wasankar | SEBI Act, the PFUTP Regulations 2003, the SCR Rules, the Stock Brokers Regulations. | - |
| 12 | 15/07/2021 | Global Infratech and Finance Limited | 11B | Global Infratech & Finance Ltd and 14 Others | Regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1), 4(2)(a) & 4(2)(e) of PFUTP Regulations | - |
| 13 | 19/07/2021 | Beejay Investments and Financial Consultants Private Limited | 11B | Beejay Investments and Financial Consultants Private Limited and 19 Others | Violation of directions issued vide SEBI order dated Jan 19, 2010 and Jan 25, 2010. | - |
| 14 | 22/07/2021 | Aqua LogisticsLimited | 11B | Aqua Logistics Limited and 11 Others | SEBI Act, 1992, Regulation 3(b) and 4(1) of SEBI (PFUTP) Regulations, 2003 | - |
| 15 | 27/07/2021 | Trade India Research | 11B | Trade India Research (Proprietor Neha Gupta), Anurag Rajawat, Anand Siddh, Sonam Jariya, Vaishali Raghuwanshi, Mangal Kumar Rathore | Provisions of, SEBI Act 1992, IA Regulations and PFUTP Regulations | - |
| 16 | 05/07/2021 | ICL Multitrading India Limited | Adjudication | ICL Multitrading India Ltd, R.K. Gola. | Regulations 57(1) and Clause 2(XVI) (B) (2) of Part A of Schedule VIII read with Regulation 57 (2)(a) of SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosures Requirements), Regulations, 2009. | 2,00,000 |
| 17 | 06/07/2021 | Timbor Home Ltd | Adjudication | Anant Sureshchandra Maloo and 18 Others | Section 2(i) of SCRA, 1956 read with Section 16, Section 13, Section 18 of SCRA, 1956,, read with SEBI Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/26/6667 dated October 03, 2013.  Section 11C (3) read with Section 11(2) and 11(3) of the SEBI Act, 1992 | 22,85,000 |
| 18 | 13/07/2021 | Radford Global limited | Adjudication | Nishit Agarwal Beneficiary Trust and 16 Others. | Sections 12(a), (b) and (c) of the SEBI Act, 1992 read with Regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d) and 4(1), 4(2) (a) and (e) of the PFUTP Regulations, 2003 SEBI (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices) Regulations, 2003, Regulation 29(1) read with 29(3) of SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011, Regulation 13(1) of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992 | 7,00,000 |
| 19 | 14/07/2021 | Non filing/ delayed filing of financial results | Adjudication | RMZ Infotech Private Limited | Regulations 52 (1) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 | 3,00,000 |
| 20 | 14/07/2021 | Non filing/ delayed filing of financial results | Adjudication | RMZ Ecoworld Infrastructure Private Limited | Regulation 52(1) of LODR Regulations, 2015 | 3,00,000 |
| 21 | 14/07/2021 | Dealings in Illiquid Stock Options at the BSE | Adjudication | Nakamichi Securities Private Ltd | Regulations 4 of the PFUTP Regulations, 2003 | 5,00,000 |
| 22 | 14/07/2021 | Non filing/ delayed filing of financial results | Adjudication | Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited | Regulation 52(1) of LODR Regulations, 2015 | 1,00,000 |
| 23 | 15/07/2021 | IPO of Tijaria Polypipes Limited | Adjudication | Jivraj Bachubhai Zala | Section 12A of SEBI Act, 1992 and Regulations 3(a), (b), (c) & (d), 4 (1), 4(2)(a), 4(2)(b), 4(2)(e) of SEBI PFUTP Regulations, 2003 | 10,00,000 |
| 24 | 15/07/2021 | Mysore Paper Mills Ltd | Adjudication | Raju Bhandari | Regulations 29(1) read with 29(3) of SAST Regulations 2011 | 1,00,000 |
| 25 | 15/07/2021 | Dealings in Illiquid Stock Options at the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited | Adjudication | DMS Securities Pvt. Ltd. | Regulations 3 (a), (b), (c), (d) and 4(1), 4(2) (a) of PFUTP Regulations. | 5,00,000 |
| 26 | 19/07/2021 | Geodesic Limited | Adjudication | Prashant Mulekar, Jayashree Mulekar, Paramodini Mulekar | Regulations 31(1) and 31(2) of SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulation, 2011, Regulations 13(4) and 13(4A) of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992 read with Regulation 12(2) of PIT Regulations, 2015, Regulation 29(2) of SAST Regulations, 2011 | 7,00,000 |
| 27 | 20/07/2021 | Preferential issue of shares of Dwitiya Trading Limited | Adjudication | Dwitiya Trading Limited, Gangadhar Sil, Manish Jani | Regulations 3 (a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1), 4(2)(f), (k) and (r) of SEBI (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices Relating to Securities Market) Regulations, 2003 and clause 43 of the listing agreement read with regulation 32 of the SEBI Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements, Regulations, 2015 | 40,00,000 |
| 28 | 23/07/2021 | Jaybharat Textiles and Real Estate Ltd.& KS Land Industries Ltd. | Adjudication | Saurabh Kumar Tayal and 57 Others | Regulation 3(b), (c), (d) and (f) and Regulation 4(1), (2) (d), (e) and (r) of PFUTP Regulations | 35,00,000 |
| 29 | 26/07/2021 | Ruchi Soya Industries Ltd | Adjudication | B P Equities Pvt., Ltd, Shaunak Jagdish Shah, Jamson Securities Pvt., Ltd. | Sections 12A (a), (b), (c) of SEBI Act, 1992 read with regulations 3 (a), (b), (c), (d) and 4 (1), 4 (2) (a) and (g) of SEBI (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market) Regulations, 2003  Regulation 9(f) of the SEBI (Stock Brokers)Regulations, 1992 | 40,00,000 |
| 30 | 27/07/2021 | Geodesic Limited | Adjudication | Pankaj Kumar, Prashant Mulekar, Kiran Kulkarni. | Section 12A(a),(b),(c) of the SEBI Act and Regulations 3(a),(b),(c),(d), 4(1) & 4(2)(e), (f),(k),(r) of the PFUTP Regulations,  Clause 2.1 & 7(ii) of Schedule II read with Regulation 12(2)of PIT Regulations, 1992 read with Regulation 12(2) of PIT Regulations, 2015  Clause I .2 and 4.2 of Model Code of Conduct read with Regulations 12(1) and 12(3) of PIT Regulations, 1992 read with Regulation 12(2) of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015  Clauses 36 and 49 of Listing Agreement read with section 21 of SEBI Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 | 11,00,000 |
| 31 | 27/07/2021 | Crown ToursLtd. | Adjudication | Ranjith Soman, Veena Ranjith | Regulation 29(1), 29(2)read with 29(3) of Takeover Regulations, 2011 | 2,00,000 |
| 32 | 28/07/2021 | Regaliaa Realty Ltd | Adjudication | Karvy Financial Services Ltd | Regulations 3(1) and 4 read with Regulations 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of SEBI (SAST) Regulations, 2011 | 10,00,000 |
| 33 | 28/07/2021 | Palred Technologies Limited | Adjudication | Karna Ramanjula Reddy | Regulation 3(i) and 3(ii) of PIT Regulations, 1992 and Section 12A(d) and 12A(e) of SEBI Act, 1992read with Regulation 12 of PIT Regulations, 2015 | 2,00,000 |
| 34 | 28/07/2021 | Viaan Industries Limited | Adjudication | Ripu Sudan Kundra, Shilpa Shetty Kundra, Viaan Industries Ltd. | Regulation 7 (2) (a) and (b) of PIT Regulations | 3,00,000 |
| 35 | 28/07/2021 | Dealing in Illiquid Options on the BSE | Adjudication | L M Tradecom Private Ltd. | Regulations 3(a), 4(1), 4(2)(a) of the PFUTP Regulations, 2003 | 18,00,000 |
| 36 | 29/07/2021 | Dealing in Illiquid Options on the BSE | Adjudication | J B Overseas | Regulations 3(a), 4(1), 4(2)(a) of the PFUTP Regulations, 2003 | 1,00,00,000 |
| 37 | 29/07/2021 | Inspection of Kaynet Finance Limited (KFL) -a stock Broker | Adjudication | Kaynet Finance Limited | Section 23-D of SCRA, 1956, read with clause 2 of Annexure of SEBI Circular SMD/SED/CIR/93/23321 dated November 18, 1993.  violation of Clause 12 of Annexure of SEBI Circular SEBI/MIRSD/SE/Cir-19/2009 dated December 03, 2009 and Clause 6.3 under Schedule III of code of conduct read with Regulation 16 of SEBI, Intermediaries Regulation, 2008.  Clause A(5) of Schedule II read with Regulation 9(f) of SEBI (Stock Brokers) Regulations, 1992.  Various clauses of Annexure of SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/MIRSD/ MIRSD2/CIR/P/2016/95 dated September 26, 2016  Clauses A(2) and A(5) of the code of conduct specified under Schedule II, read with Regulation 9(f) of the SEBI (Stock Brokers) Regulations, 1992  Regulation 3(2) of SEBI (Certification of associated persons in the Securities Markets) Regulations, 2007 | 50,00,000 |
| 38 | 29/07/2021 | ABT Investments (India) Private Limited | Adjudication | ABT Investments (India) Private Limited | Regulations 7(3), 6(1), 51, 52(1) and 52(4) of SEBI LODR (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.  Regulations 6(1), 58 and 62 of LODR Regulations | 2,00,000 |
| 39 | 29/07/2021 | Supreme Tex MartLimited | Adjudication | Mohsin | Section 11C(2) read with Section 11C(3) of the SEBI Act, 1992 | 3,00,000 |
| 40 | 29/07/2021 | Excel Stock Broking Private Limited | Adjudication | Excel Stock Broking Private Limited | Provisions of Point 2(a) of Chapter V of NSE bye-laws read with Clause A(2) and Clause A(5) of the Code of Conduct specified under Schedule II read with regulation 9(f) of the Broker Regulations. | 3,00,000 |
| 41 | 29/07/2021 | Excel Stock Broking Private Limited | Adjudication | Anil Kedia, Nagendra Yadav | Section 11 C(2) of the SEBI Act and Notices amended Section 15A (a) of the SEBI Act | 1,00,000 |
| 42 | 29/07/2021 | Delta Leasing & Finance Ltd | Adjudication | Aanchal Jindal, Vipin Gupta HUF, Vishakha Gupta | Under Section 23H of SC(R)A - Section 13, 16, 18 of SC(R)A read with SEBI Notification G.S.R. 219(E) dated March 2, 2000 and SEBI Notification No. LAD- NRO/GN/2013-14/26/6667 dated October 3, 2013 | 3,00,000 |
| 43 | 30/07/2021 | Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited | Adjudication | Transmission Corporation of Telangana Limited | LODR Regulations | 3,00,000 |
| 44 | 30/07/2021 | Pyramid Saimira Theatre Limited | Adjudication | R Mugunthan | Clause 13.5.1 (a) and Clause 13.5.1 (b) of DIP Guide lines read with Regulation 73(2) of SEBI ICDR Regulations, 2009.. | 1,00,000 |
| 45 | 30/07/2021 | Pyramid Saimira Theatre Limited | Adjudication | Ankit Girishkumar Vasani | Section 12Aof SEBI Act and Regulation 3(a), 3(b), 3(c), 3(d), 4(1), 4(2)(a), 4(2)(b)and 4(2)(e) of PFUTP Regulations, 2003 | 2,00,000 |
| 46 | 30/07/2021 | Pyramid Saimira Theatre Limited | Adjudication | Darshan Desai | Section 12Aof SEBI Act and Regulation 3(a), 3(b), 3(c), 3(d), 4(1), 4(2)(a), 4(2)(b)and 4(2)(e) of PFUTP Regulations, 2003 | 3,00,000 |
| 47 | 30/07/2021 | Pyramid Saimira Theatre Limited | Adjudication | Amit Navin Chandra Joshi | Section 12Aof SEBI Act and Regulation 3(a), 3(b), 3(c), 3(d), 4(1), 4(2)(a), 4(2)(b)and 4(2)(e) of PFUTP Regulations, 2003 | 2,00,000 |
| 48 | 30/07/2021 | Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited | Adjudication | Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited | LODR Regulations | 3,00,000 |
| 49 | 30/07/2021 | Ritesh International Limited | Adjudication | Rajiv Arora, Anita Arora, Ritesh Arora, Rijul Arora, Roopica Arora, Bharti Bhushan Jindal, Rajiv Arora –HUF, Sakshi Arora | Regulations 10(5) and 10(6) of SAST Regulations. | 3,00,000 |
| 50 | 30/07/2021 | Delta Leasing & Finance Ltd | Adjudication | Subodh Kumar Khandelwal | Regulation 13(4A) and 13(5)(b) of the PIT Regulations, 1992 read with regulation 12 of the PIT Regulations, 2015 | 1,00,000 |
| 51 | 30/07/2021 | Delta Leasing & Finance Ltd | Adjudication | Seema Khandelwa | Regulation 13(4A) and 13(5)(b) of the PIT Regulations, 1992 read with regulation 12 of the PIT Regulations, 2015 | 1,00,000 |
| 52 | 30/07/2021 | Delta Leasing & Finance Ltd | Adjudication | Pradeep Kumar Jindal & Sons HUF | Regulation 13(4A) and 13(5)(b) of the PIT Regulations, 1992 read with regulation 12 of the PIT Regulations, 2015 | 1,00,000 |
| 53 | 30/07/2021 | Dealing in Illiquid Stock Options on theBSE | Adjudication | Leaps & Bounds Pvt Ltd | Regulation 3 (a), 4(1)and 4(2)(a)of PFUTP Regulations | 7,00,000 |
| 54 | 30/07/2021 | Dealing in Illiquid Stock Options on the BSE | Adjudication | Jai Siyaram Commodity Private Limited | Regulation 3 (a), 4(1)and 4(2)(a)of PFUTP Regulations | 25,00,000 |
| 55 | 30/07/2021 | Tilak Finance Limited | Adjudication | Tilak Finance Ltd. (now Tilak Ventures Ltd.), and 17 others | Regulation 3 (a), (b), (c), (d) and4(1) of PFUTP Regulations | 70,00,000 |
| 56 | 30/07/2021 | Ram Minerals and Chemicals Limited | Adjudication | Dhirajbhai Baladevji Thakor, Pinesh Naresh kumar Shah, Rakesh Champakbhai Patel, Bhagavatiben Vishnubhai Patel, Vinod Solanki, Jasmin Indu Shah, Ramanlal Ravchand Shah, Babulal Hansraj Lakhani, Mahendrabhai Naranbhai Patel. | Regulation 3(a),(b),(c),(d) and4(1)and 4(2)(a)of PFUTP Regulations. | 50,00,000 |

*Disclaimer: Regulatory actions consist of orders passed by Whole Time Member/Adjudication Officer. Please refer SEBI website for exhaustive list. The summary has been prepared for the convenience of readers. In case of any ambiguity, please refer to the original order.*

1. *In case of close ended schemes, at the time of maturity, AMC repurchases it units.* [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Based on data available on World Federation of Exchanges as on 24 August 2021. BSE data from WFE has not been included as BSE is no longer providing data to WFE since June 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Brazil, Russia, India, India, China, South Africa, USA, USA, France, Germany, UK, Hong Kong, South Korea, Japan, Singapore and Taiwan [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Germany, Spain, USA, UK, Japan, India, China, Brazil and Russia. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Data available on as on 24 August 2021 on WFE as submitted by exchanges which are members of WFE, [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. USA, UK, Germany, France, Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, China, Russia, India, S. Korea and Australia. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Real, Rouble, Rupee, Renminbi, Rand, Won, Pound, Euro, Yen, Franc [↑](#footnote-ref-7)