

Insights Unwrapped

Regulatory Discipline: The Key to India's Market Stability

Tight Regulations in India Since September 2024

Why Are Regulators Acting as Party Poopers?

A SEBI study revealed that F&O traders lost INR 1.8 lakh crore over the past three fiscal years, with over 93% of retail traders incurring losses. This led to stricter norms, including:-

- Increase in Contract Value: Minimum lot size of derivative contracts to Rs 20 lakh-Rs 30 lakh from the current Rs 5 lakh (which was last set in 2015)
- Restricting weekly options to one expiry per stock exchange per week
- Increased Capital Requirements- Higher margins
- Increased Margin Requirements- Brokers will likely require higher margin deposits from traders to cover the increased risk associated with larger contract sizes. This could further limit the ability of some traders to participate

These measures have drawn comparisons to South Korea (2010-11) and China (2015), where similar regulatory tightening led to a sharp decline in market volumes for several years. Market participants fear that India's derivatives market could face a similar slowdown.

South Korea's Volumes Declined After Tight Regulations



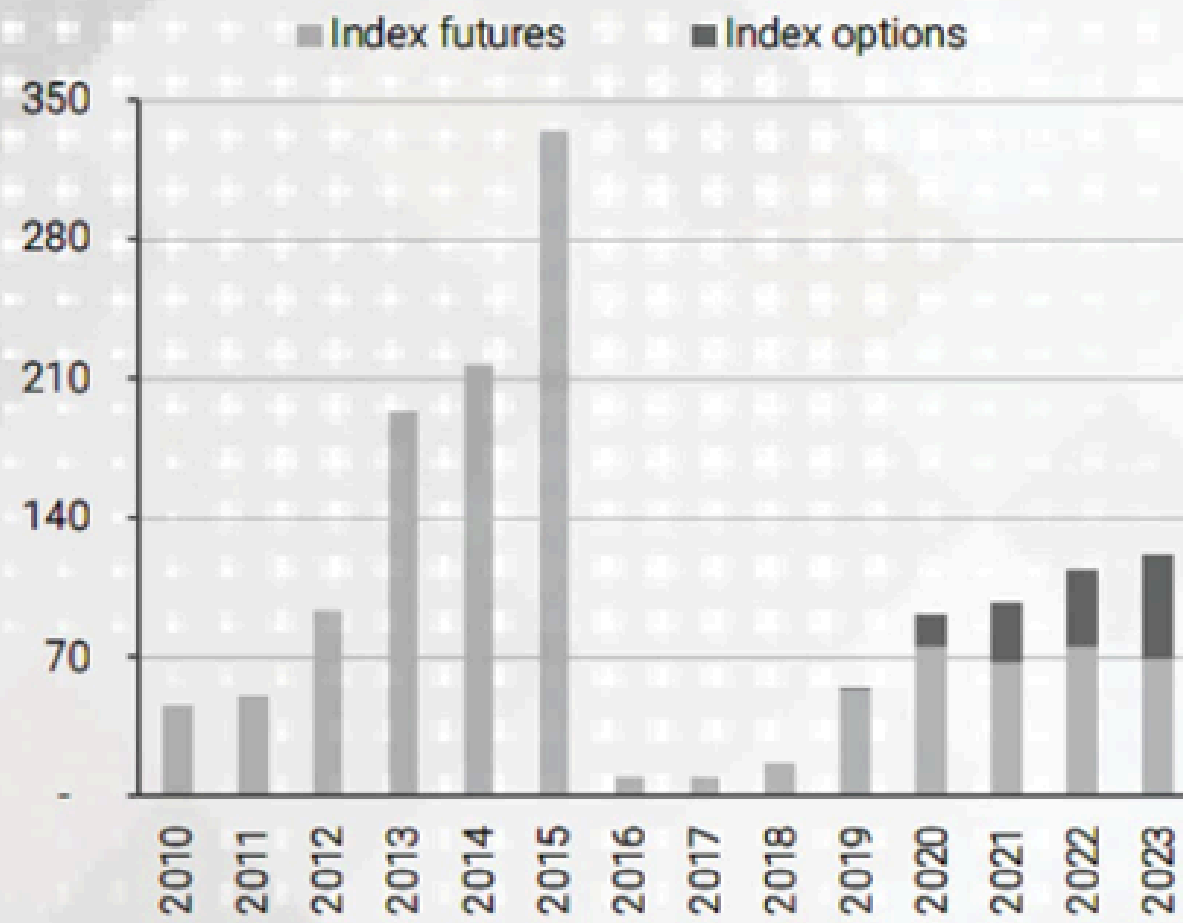
- Once the world's top derivatives trader (until 2011), South Korea dropped out of the top 10 due to stricter regulations. Retail investor participation dropped due to stricter regulations
- Trading volume fell nearly 70%
- Regulations include:
 - Higher collateral requirements for margin trading
 - Increased minimum trading units for index-linked options. (Source: FT)

Source : Kotak Institutional Securities

China's Market Collapsed After Tight Regulations

CHINA'S FUTURES TRADING FRENZY IN 2015

China trading volumes collapsed after regulatory interventions in 2015



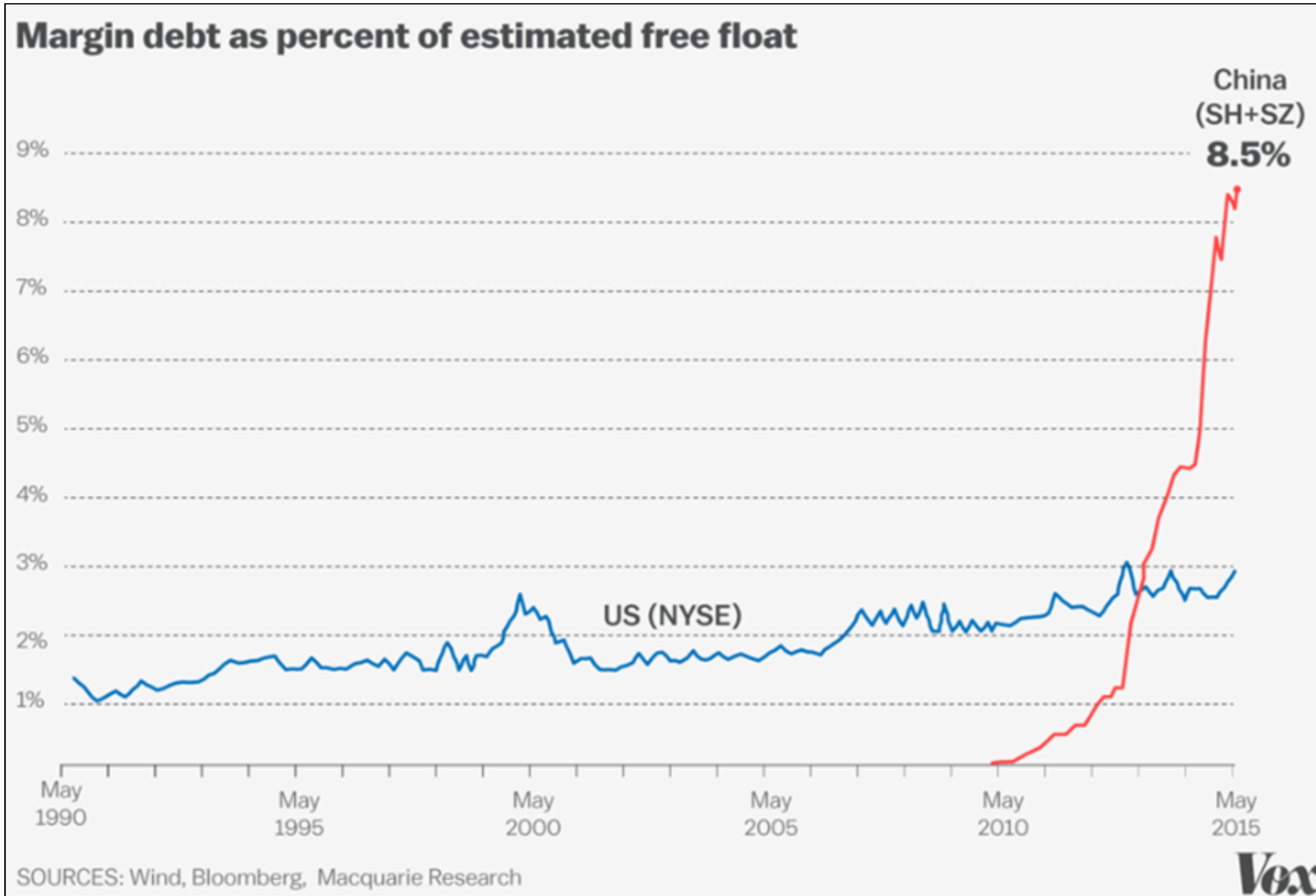
China cash trading volumes declined after 2016, to recover only by 2021



- From 2014 to 2015, China's government encouraged citizens to invest in the stock market in order to strengthen the economy, which effectively doubled the capitalization of the Shanghai Stock Exchange
- Over **38 million new accounts** were opened in just 2 months before the crash
- In 2015, regulators raised **margin requirements from 10% to 40%**, triggering a market collapse that erased \$5 trillion in wealth within three months, with trading volumes plummeting

Source : Kotak Institutional Securities

Thankfully, Our Conservative Regulators Prevented a China-Like Crisis in India



Margin Finance in China and the 2010-15 Bull Market

- Margin trading, introduced in 2010, played a key role in China's market reforms
- During the 2014-15 bull run, the Shanghai Composite Index surged 150%, fueled by 2.2 trillion yuan (\$350 billion) in margin-financed stock purchases
- However, in 2015, China imposed strict restrictions:
 - Margin requirements increased from 10% to 40%
 - Position limits were tightened, leading to a stock market crash

Margin Trading Funding (MTF) in India – Not a Concern!

Borrowed Bets

Margin Funding Net Outstanding

As on MTF Book (₹ crore)

Jun'22	23,176
Dec'22	28,900
Jun'23	29,860
Dec'23	51,020
Jun'24	73,577
Oct'24	84,784



SOURCE: BSE & NSE

- India's MTF book peaked at INR 85,000 crore in September 2024 but declined 20% to ₹67,700 crore by February 2025
- Unlike China's 2015 margin debt surge from nearly 0% to 8% of free float, India's current ratio remains a modest 1.8%
(Free float: ~\$2,196B; MTF incl. F&O: ~\$40B)

Source: ET

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