



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA

1. Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 and rules made thereunder- mandatory compliance by all Regulated Entities.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has issued a circular mandating that all its regulated entities (REs), including stock exchanges, depositories, and various intermediaries, ensure their digital platforms are accessible to persons with disabilities. This directive, which comes in response to a Supreme Court judgment, aims to uphold the rights of people with disabilities to access the securities market. The circular requires REs to comply with specific sections of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, and related rules. To ensure compliance, REs must submit a list of their digital platforms, appoint an IAAP-certified accessibility professional as an auditor within 45 days, and conduct a full accessibility audit within three months. Any identified issues must be remediated within six months. The circular also provides a framework for ongoing compliance reporting, institutionalizing a grievance redressal mechanism, and ensuring that new digital solutions and procurement processes adhere to digital accessibility standards, such as WCAG 2.1 and GIGW.

For more information, you can access the SEBI circular here:

https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/jul-2025/rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-act-2016-and-rules-made-thereunder-mandatory-compliance-by-all-regulated-entities_95745.html

2. Extension of timeline for implementation of Phase II & III of Nomination Circular dated January 10, 2025 read with Circular dated February 28, 2025.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), via Circular dated July 30, 2025, has extended the implementation timelines for Phase II and III of its Nomination Circular initially issued on January 10, 2025, and amended on February 28, 2025. Originally scheduled for June 1 and September 1, 2025 respectively, the new deadlines are August 8, 2025 for Phase II and December 15, 2025 for Phase III. These extensions were granted in response to representations from depositories (CDSL, NSDL), depository participants, and industry bodies like ANMI and CPAI, who cited operational difficulties and the need for additional time to complete necessary system and process changes. The rest of the provisions in the Nomination Circular remain unchanged. The circular has been issued under SEBI's regulatory powers to safeguard investor interests and ensure smooth transition across stakeholders in the securities market. The revised circular is available on SEBI's official website under the "Legal → Circulars" section.

For more information, you can access the SEBI circular here:

https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/jul-2025/extension-of-timeline-for-implementation-of-phase-ii-and-iii-of-nomination-circular-dated-january-10-2025-read-with-circular-dated-february-28-2025_95715.html

3. Operational Efficiency in Monitoring of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) Position Limits in Exchange Traded Derivatives Contracts - Ease of Doing Investment.

This SEBI circular, effective July 29, 2025, simplifies the monitoring of Non-Resident Indian (NRI) position limits in exchange-traded derivatives. Previously, NRIs were required to inform exchanges about their clearing members, and exchanges would assign a unique Custodial Participant (CP) Code for monitoring. This mandate has been removed to enhance operational efficiency and ease of investment for NRIs. Now,

exchanges and clearing corporations will monitor NRI position limits for those without a CP code in the same way they monitor client-level position limits, which remain consistent with SEBI's specified limits. Stock exchanges and clearing corporations must update their rules and operational procedures within 30 days and allow existing NRI clients to exit the CP code system via email request within 90 days. They also need to provide an option for NRIs who initially opt for a CP code to later exit it. This measure aims to streamline processes for NRIs participating in the derivatives market.

For more information, you can access the SEBI circular here:

https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/jul-2025/operational-efficiency-in-monitoring-of-non-resident-indians-nris-position-limits-in-exchange-traded-derivatives-contracts-ease-of-doing-investment_95679.html

4. Extension of timeline for implementation of SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD-PoD/P/CIR/2025/0000013 dated February 04, 2025.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has issued a circular extending the implementation timeline for its earlier circular on "Safer participation of retail investors in Algorithmic trading." The original circular, dated February 4, 2025, was set to take effect from August 1, 2025. However, following representations from stock brokers and other market participants, SEBI has decided to postpone the effective date to October 1, 2025. This extension aims to ensure a smooth implementation process without causing disruption to market players and investors. Stock Exchanges are directed to inform their members, disseminate the circular on their websites, establish systems for compliance, and amend relevant Bye-laws, Rules, and Regulations accordingly. This decision is made under SEBI's powers to protect investor interests, promote market development, and regulate securities markets.

For more information, you can access the SEBI circular here:

https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/jul-2025/extension-of-timeline-for-implementation-of-sebi-circular-sebi-ho-mirsd-mirsd-pod-p-cir-2025-0000013-dated-february-04-2025_95677.html

5. Monitoring of Minimum Investment Threshold under Specialized Investment Funds (SIF).

SEBI has issued a circular modifying the mechanism for monitoring the minimum investment threshold in Specialized Investment Funds (SIFs). Building on previous circulars from February and April 2025, the new directive details steps for Asset Management Companies (AMCs) to handle active breaches, defined as an investor's total investment falling below INR 10 lakh due to investor-initiated transactions. If an active breach occurs, all units of the affected investor across SIF investment strategies will be frozen for debit. A 30-calendar-day notice will be issued to the investor to rebalance their investments. Should the investor comply within this period, the units will be unfrozen. However, if the investor fails to rebalance, the frozen units will be automatically redeemed by the AMC at the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the next business day following the 30-day notice period. AMCs, Registrar and Share Transfer Agents (RTAs), and Depositories are required to implement the necessary systems, with these provisions effective from July 29, 2025.

For more information, you can access the SEBI circular here:

<https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/jul-2025/monitoring-of-minimum-investment-threshold-under-specialized-investment-funds-sif-95676.html><https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/jul-2025/monitoring-of-minimum-investment-threshold-under-specialized-investment-funds-sif-95676.html>

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

1. Auction for Sale (issue/ re-issue) of (i) "6.68% Government Security 2040" and (ii) "6.90% Government Security 2065".

The Government of India (GoI) has announced the sale (re-issue) of (i) "6.68% Government Security 2040" for a notified amount of ₹16,000 crore (nominal) through price-based auction using multiple price method and (ii) "6.90% Government Security 2065" for a notified amount of ₹16,000 crore (nominal) through price-based auction using multiple price method. GoI will have the option to retain additional subscription up to

₹2,000 crore against each security mentioned above. The auctions will be conducted by the Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai Office, Fort, Mumbai on August 01, 2025 (Friday). Up to 5% of the notified amount of the sale of the securities will be allotted to eligible individuals and institutions as per the Scheme for Non-Competitive Bidding Facility in the Auction of Government Securities. Both competitive and non-competitive bids for the auction should be submitted in electronic format on the Reserve Bank of India Core Banking Solution (E-Kuber system) on August 01, 2025. The non-competitive bids should be submitted between 10:30 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. and the competitive bids should be submitted between 10:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. The Securities will be eligible for “When Issued” trading in accordance with the guidelines on ‘When Issued transactions in Central Government Securities’ issued by the Reserve Bank of India vide circular No. RBI/2018-19/25 dated July 24, 2018 as amended from time to time.

For more information, you can access the GOI press release here:

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2149619>

2. New Digital Credit Assessment Model for MSMEs leverages real-time digital data to fast-track loan approvals for MSMEs.

The New Digital Credit Assessment Model for MSMEs was announced in the Union Budget 2024-25. The model envisioned that the Public sector banks (PSBs) will build their in-house capability to assess MSMEs for credit, instead of relying on external assessment. PSBs would develop a new credit assessment model, based on the scoring of digital footprints of MSMEs in the economy. Subsequently, Union Finance Minister had launched the New Credit Assessment Model for MSMEs on 6th March, 2025. The digital footprints used by the model may include Pan authentication using National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL), Mobile and email verification using OTP, Application Programming Interface (API) fetch of GST data through service providers, Bank Statement Analysis using account aggregator, ITR upload and verification, API enabled commercial and consumer bureau fetch and due diligence using Credit Information Companies (CICs), fraud checks, through APIs, among others. The model is live with all banks with different loan amount threshold. Under Traditional / Manual methods, banks rely on physical documents submitted by customers for manual underwriting. While under new credit assessment model, credit request and data submission as well as assessment is done entirely through digital process. The introduction of the new digital credit assessment model does not involve any fundamental changes in the basic eligibility criteria for MSME loans in terms of regulatory norms or policy guidelines of individual bank. However, it simplifies the process of sanctioning loans and offers a more user-friendly and standardized approach by relying on digitally available data.

For more information, you can access the GOI press release here:

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2149373>

3. Indian digital payment landscape witnesses over 65,000 crore digital transactions amounting to more than Rs. 12,000 lakh crores in last 6 Financial years.

The Government has been closely working with different stakeholders including the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), fintechs, banks and State Governments to increase the adoption rates of digital payments in the country including in tier-2 and tier-3 cities. RBI has setup a Payments Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF) in 2021 to encourage deployment of digital payments acceptance infrastructure in tier-3 to 6 cities, North-Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir. The RBI has developed the Digital Payments Index (RBI-DPI) to measure the extent of digitization of payments across the country. The index is published semi-annually and is based on March 2018 as the base period (Index = 100). As per the latest release, the RBI-DPI stood at 465.33 for September 2024, reflecting continued growth in digital payment adoption, infrastructure, and performance across the country. In order to support small businesses and MSMEs in adopting digital payment systems to expand their customer base and improve efficiency, various initiatives have been taken by the Government, RBI and NPCI from time to time. These, inter alia, includes incentive scheme for promotion of low value BHIM-UPI transactions for small merchants, Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) guidelines that allows for MSMEs to get their

invoices discounted on the TReDS platform at competitive rates and rationalization of Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) for Debit Card Transactions.

For more information, you can access the GOI press release here:

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2149372>

4. Several initiatives taken by the Government to fast-track exports and imports.

The Government of India has taken many steps to fast-track exports and imports under the Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) framework. This was stated by Union Minister of State for Finance Shri Pankaj Chaudhary in a written reply to a question in Rajya Sabha today. The key steps taken includes the following facilitation measures for AEO certificate holders:

- Higher level of facilitation in import and export of consignments;
- Facility of Direct Port Delivery (DPD) import containers and/or Direct Port Entry (DPE) for export containers;
- Automated Clearance and On-site examination for certain type of consignments;
- Facility of Deferred payment for Tier-III and Tier-II AEO certificate holders;
- Relaxed norms for submission of bank guarantee, wherever applicable;
- Recognition by Partner Government Agencies and other Stakeholders;
- AEO certificate holders also receive trade facilitation support from foreign customs administrations with whom India has signed Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRAs), thereby enhancing their global trade efficiency.

For more information, you can access the GOI press release here:

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2149859>

5. Key Provisions of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2025 to come into effect from 1st August 2025.

The Key Provisions of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2025 will come into effect from 1st August 2025. The Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2025 was notified on 15th April 2025 (Gazette Notification link attached below). It contains a total of 19 amendments across five legislations—the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, Banking Regulation Act, 1949, State Bank of India Act, 1955 and Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980. The notification said that the provisions of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2025 “shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint” and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of the Act. Accordingly, the Central Government appointed 1st August 2025 as the date on which the provisions of sections 3, 4, 5, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2025 (16 of 2025) shall come into force, as notified through Gazette Notification S.O. 3494(E) dated 29th July 2025.

For more information, you can access the GOI notification here:

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2150371>

6. Nationwide Financial Inclusion Saturation Campaign sees significant progress in the First Month.

The Nationwide Financial Awareness Saturation Campaign, being implemented from July 1 to September 30, 2025, has reached a significant milestone in its first month. The Department of Financial Services (DFS), Ministry of Finance, is driving this initiative with a commitment to achieve comprehensive coverage across all Gram Panchayats (GPs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), ensuring that every eligible citizen is able to avail the intended benefits of these transformative schemes. The objective is to ensure that the benefits of the

flagship schemes—Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), and Atal Pension Yojana (APY)—reach every eligible citizen across approximately 2.70 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). As the campaign progresses, continued efforts will be directed towards saturating GPs and ULBs and maximizing community engagement aligning with the broader vision of inclusive and sustainable development. Through targeted advertisements and publicity about upcoming camps, people are encouraged to visit these centres and take advantage of the schemes.

For more information, you can access the GOI notification here:

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2150999>

7. Monthly review of accounts of Government of India upto June 2025 (FY 2025-26).

The Monthly accounts of the Government of India upto the month of June, 2025 has been consolidated and reports published. The highlights are given below: -

The Government of India has received ₹9,41,395 crore (26.9% of corresponding BE 2025-26 of Total Receipts) upto June, 2025 comprising ₹5,40,316 crore Tax Revenue (Net to Centre), ₹3,73,061 crore of Non-Tax Revenue and ₹28,018 crore of Non-Debt Capital Receipts. ₹3,26,941 crore has been transferred to State Governments as Devolution of Share of Taxes by Government of India this period which is ₹47,439 crore higher than the previous year. Total Expenditure incurred by Government of India is ₹12,22,127 crore (24.1% of corresponding BE 2025-26), out of which ₹9,46,995 crore is on Revenue Account and ₹2,75,132 crore is on Capital Account. Out of the Total Revenue Expenditure, ₹3,86,037 crore is on account of Interest Payments and ₹83,554 crore is on account of Major Subsidies.

For more information, you can access the GOI notification here:

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2150924>

8. CGST & Central Excise Raigad Commissionerate arrests two persons for fraudulently availing Input Tax Credit of Rs. 9 crores through shell firms in New Panvel, Raigad, Mumbai Zone).

A team of officers of Anti-Evasion, CGST & Central Excise Raigad Commissionerate, Mumbai Zone, yesterday arrested two persons involved in generating and fraudulently passing on Input tax Credit (ITC) of more than Rs. 9 crores by creating fictitious firms and issuing invoices without actual supply of goods/service. Acting upon intelligence, the team identified the shell firms being operated by the accused to avail and pass on fake ITC. M/s. Jaisha Metals Private Limited availed ineligible credit passed on by non-existent firms registered based on forged documents. M/s. Jaisha Metals Private Limited was found non-operational at the registered principal place of business evidencing no goods received or supplied. The investigation revealed that the Directors of M/s. Jaisha Metals Private Limited, Shri Mukesh Devnarayan Tiwari, resident of New Panvel, and Shri Sandeep Nanhelal Modanwal, resident of Dombivli (W) were actively involved in the fraudulently availed ITC. Both were arrested under section 69(1) of CGST Act, 2017 for offences punishable under Section 132(1)(b)/132(1)(c) of CGST Act, 2017 and produced before the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Panvel. The court has sent both persons to judicial custody.

For more information, you can access the GOI notification here:

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2151601>

MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

1. IEPFA Launches “Saksham Niveshak” – A 100-Day Drive to Facilitate Dividend Claims and KYC Updates.

The Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPFA), under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, has launched a 100-day campaign titled “Saksham Niveshak”, running from 28th July to 6th November 2025. This national drive is aimed at empowering shareholders by creating awareness about unclaimed dividends held by companies and guiding them through the process of updating their KYC and nomination details to

reclaim their rightful dividend. The campaign encourages companies to proactively reach out to their shareholders, helping them recover unclaimed dividends and resume the regular receipt of dividends by updating essential records. Timely action by shareholders will ensure that their dividends and underlying shares are not transferred to IEPFA.

Key Objectives of the “Saksham Niveshak” Campaign include:

- Facilitate the resolution of cases related to unclaimed dividends lying with companies.
- Support KYC and nomination updates for shareholders.
- Ensure direct dividend payouts from companies to the rightful investors.

For more information, you can access the GOI press release here:

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2150373>

2. Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPFA) Set to Launch Integrated Portal to Simplify Claims and Strengthen Grievance Redressal.

The Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPFA) is in the final phase of testing its Integrated Portal, a unified digital platform designed to streamline claim processes and enhance accessibility for both investors and companies. The portal will integrate key stakeholders—including depositories and the Public Financial Management System (PFMS)—to provide a seamless and efficient experience. To ensure the accuracy of data submitted by companies and enable smooth claim processing, public notices under Rule 1(A) have been published on the official IEPFA website. These notices urge companies that have not yet uploaded their IEPF-1/7 SRNs along with the prescribed Excel template to complete the process at the earliest. Timely compliance is crucial for uninterrupted claim processing. In parallel, IEPFA is undertaking a comprehensive review of documentation requirements for low-value claims, with the aim of introducing a simplified and faster claim settlement approach. Additionally, to strengthen its grievance redressal system, IEPFA is launching an Integrated Call Center that will offer more efficient, responsive, and stakeholder-friendly communication.

For more information, you can access the GOI press release here:

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2151474>

INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY BOARD OF INDIA

1. BluSmart files for insolvency amid corporate governance crisis, debt woes.

Electric taxi operator BluSmart has begun insolvency proceedings amid rising corporate governance concerns, according to a Reuters report. The development comes after a regulatory probe that accused a co-founder of misappropriating funds intended for vehicle purchases, according to the firm overseeing the resolution process. The Ahmedabad bench of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), in its ruling, named NPV Insolvency Professionals as the interim resolution professional (IRP) and directed them to take charge of BluSmart’s operations and assets while maintaining it as "a going concern". It also ordered the company’s promoters and management to extend full cooperation during the insolvency proceedings until a resolution plan is finalised, according to a report by The Economic Times.

For more information, you can access the article here:

https://www.business-standard.com/companies/news/blusmart-insolvency-proceedings-cofounder-fund-misuse-corporate-governance-125072900893_1.html

2. Supreme Court to hear Review Petition Today in Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd. (BPSL) Insolvency.

A Supreme Court Bench comprising the Chief Justice and Justice Satish Chandra Sharma is scheduled to hear review petitions today in open court at 3:00 p.m., challenging its landmark May 2, 2025 judgment in Kalyani Transco v. Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd. and Ors., reported at (2025) ibclaw.in 173 SC. The

original judgment had quashed the JSW Steel-approved resolution plan for BPSL and directed its liquidation, citing serious procedural lapses by the Resolution Professional and Committee of Creditors (CoC), including violations of IBC timelines, eligibility norms, and improper judicial interference by NCLT/NCLAT. The review petitions—filed by Punjab National Bank, operational creditors, and erstwhile promoters—argue that liquidation would lead to significant losses for creditors and undermine the IBC’s objective of resolution. The case holds major implications for insolvency jurisprudence, especially around CoC’s commercial wisdom, compliance obligations, and the scope of judicial oversight.

For more information, you can access the article here:

<https://ibclaw.in/supreme-court-to-hear-review-petition-today-in-bhushan-power-and-steel-ltd-bpsl-insolvency/>

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

1. Reserve Bank of India (Investment in AIF) Directions, 2025.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued the Reserve Bank of India (Investment in AIF) Directions, 2025, revising its regulatory framework for investments by regulated entities (REs) such as banks, financial institutions, and NBFCs into Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs). Effective from January 1, 2026 (or earlier if adopted by an RE), these Directions introduce stricter controls: no RE can individually invest more than 10% of an AIF scheme’s corpus, while the combined investment by all REs is capped at 20%. Provisions for mandatory 100% provisioning apply if an RE invests over 5% in an AIF that downstreams into its debtor companies (excluding equity instruments), and contributions through subordinated units require a full deduction from capital funds. The new Directions also clarify key terms, outline requirements for RE investment policies, and provide specified exemptions—such as those with prior RBI approval or certain government-notified AIFs. Importantly, they repeal RBI’s previous circulars effective from the new Directions’ commencement date. However, investments made under existing commitments before that date will continue to be governed by the earlier circulars, while REs have the flexibility to choose to follow either the old or new regime for pending commitments as of the Directions’ issuance. This overhaul aims to mitigate regulatory risks and prevent indirect evergreening through AIFs, bringing greater alignment with SEBI’s recent due diligence requirements.

For more information, you can access the RBI notification here:

<https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12886&Mode=0>

2. Sectoral Deployment of Bank Credit – June 2025.

Data on sectoral deployment of bank credit for the month of June 2025 collected from 41 select scheduled commercial banks (SCBs), accounting for about 95 per cent of the total non-food credit by all SCBs, are set out in Statements I and II. On a year-on-year (y-o-y) basis, non-food bank credit grew by 10.2 per cent as on the fortnight ended June 27, 2025, compared to 13.8 per cent during the corresponding fortnight of the previous year (i.e., June 28, 2024).

Highlights of the sectoral deployment of bank credit as on the fortnight ended June 27, 2025 are given below:

- Credit to agriculture and allied activities registered a y-o-y growth of 6.8 per cent (17.4 per cent in the corresponding fortnight of the previous year).
- Credit to industry recorded a y-o-y growth of 5.5 per cent, compared with 7.7 per cent in the corresponding fortnight of last year. Credit to micro and small, and medium industries continued to grow steadily. Among major industries, outstanding credit to ‘all engineering’, ‘construction’ and ‘textiles’ recorded an accelerated y-o-y growth.
- Credit to services sector moderated to 9.6 per cent y-o-y (15.1 per cent in the corresponding fortnight of the previous year), primarily due to decelerated growth in credit to ‘non-banking financial companies’ (NBFCs). Credit growth to ‘computer software’ and ‘professional services’ segment remained robust.

- Credit to personal loans segment registered a decelerated y-o-y growth of 14.7 per cent, as compared with 16.6 per cent a year ago, largely due to moderation in growth of ‘other personal loans’, ‘vehicle loans’ and ‘credit card outstanding’.

For more information, you can access the RBI press release here:

https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=60931

3. Withdrawal of ₹2000 Denomination Banknotes – Status.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had announced the withdrawal of ₹2000 denomination banknotes from circulation vide Press Release 2023-2024/257 dated May 19, 2023. The status of withdrawal of ₹2000 banknotes is periodically published by the RBI. The last press release in this regard was published on July 01, 2025. The facility for deposit and / or exchange of the ₹2000 banknotes was available at all bank branches in the country up to October 07, 2023. The facility for exchange of the ₹2000 banknotes is available at the 19 Issue Offices of the Reserve Bank (RBI Issue Offices)1 since May 19, 2023. From October 09, 2023, RBI Issue Offices are also accepting ₹2000 banknotes from individuals / entities for deposit into their bank accounts. Further, members of the public are sending ₹2000 banknotes through India Post from any post office within the country, to any of the RBI Issue Offices for credit to their bank accounts. The total value of ₹2000 banknotes in circulation, which was ₹3.56 lakh crore at the close of business on May 19, 2023, when the withdrawal of ₹2000 banknotes was announced, has declined to ₹6,017 crore at the close of business on July 31, 2025. Thus, 98.31% of the ₹2000 banknotes in circulation as on May 19, 2023, has since been returned. The ₹2000 banknotes continue to be legal tender.

For more information, you can access the RBI press release here:

https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=60941

You may send your suggestions at niyati@asalegal.in

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