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SME Exchanges in India: Empirical Analysis of Firm Attributes and IPO Characteristics

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Shromona Ganguly[1]

Abstract

Using the initial public offering (IPO) data of SME-dedicated exchanges, this study throws light on some of the characteristics of SME exchanges in India in terms of underpricing, aftermarket liquidity and long-run abnormal returns. It was found that firms listed in SME exchanges have higher profitability, liquidity and asset utilisation ratio as compared with other unlisted SMEs as well small firms listed in main boards. SME IPOs preceded by a boom market period are more underpriced. Further, lack of aftermarket liquidity remains a problem in SME exchanges with the turnover ratios declining significantly even within the first 60 trading days after listing.

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Introduction

Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) play a vital role in the Indian economy due to their importance in job creation, export and balanced regional development. MSMEs account for 29 per cent of the country's GDP and provide jobs to 11.13 crore people (Annual Report, Ministry of MSME, 2018-19 and 2019-20). Though the MSME sector continues to play a critical role in India's growth, these enterprises, often do not have timely and adequate access to formal finance, due to the high information asymmetry resulting from lack of hard information and higher per unit cost of monitoring (Saito & Villanueva 1981, Tendulkar & Bhavani 1997, Berger & Udell, 2006; RBI, 2019). According to a research report by the World Bank (IFC, 2018), the overall demand for both debt and equity finance by MSMEs in India is estimated to be INR 87.7 trillion (USD 1.4 trillion), which comprises 69.9 trillion debt demand and 18.4 trillion equity demand. Out of the total debt demand, only 16 per cent is met by formal sources.

Though worldwide SMEs are largely dependent on debt finance, equity financing plays an increasingly important role especially for relatively young, high-growth and technology-based SMEs (OECD, 2016). In addition to the information asymmetry, the technology-based MSMEs/startups face challenges to secure bank finance due to limited tangible assets and more intangible assets like patents, trademarks in their portfolio, coupled with uncertainty related to the financing of innovative activities (Timons & Bygrave,1986; Hall, 2002; Kerr & Nanda, 2015). Empirical research finds that equity financing is more suited as compared to bank financing for the growth of such technology intensive sectors (Rajan & Zingales, 2001).

India's effort to create an alternative exchange dedicated to SMEs dates back to 1989, when the Over the Counter (OTCEI) exchange was set up specifically for the SMEs, followed by the INDO NEXT Platform of BSE in 2005. Since these initial efforts did not achieve much success, a more comprehensive step towards the same was taken with the establishment of the BSE SME platform in March 2012 and the NSE SME platform (also known as NSE Emerge) in September 2012. Although in recent years, the two SME exchanges have seen a substantial rise in the number of initial public offering (IPOs), cross-country comparison reveals that the ratio of SME market capitalisation to main market capitalisation remains low in India (around 0.07 per cent) as compared with some other developing economies like Korea (10.96 per cent), Turkey (0.16 per cent), Egypt (0.33 per cent), South Africa (0.21 per cent) and Malaysia (0.75 per cent) (IOSCO, 2015).

Even though creating a market for risk capital remains crucial for building an entrepreneurial ecosystem, there are a few academic works on understanding the nature of such nascent markets. Though some studies and research reports highlight the challenges of creating and sustaining separate SME exchanges (OECD, 2015; WFE, 2017; 2018), most of these rely on cross-country data, which, though informative, does not provide enough avenue to look into country specific factors. In recent years, India's national policy objective of job creation and boosting productivity has given special importance to the start-up ecosystem of the country. Despite a reinvigorated focus on boosting entrepreneurial finances in the last few years, few studies so far attempted to put together SME exchange related statistics and listed SMEs' financial results to gain insights into such markets in India. The present study attempts to fill this gap in literature by analysing the market microstructure of the SME exchanges in India, mainly in terms of three crucial parameters, *viz.,* extent of underpricing, aftermarket liquidity and long run abnormal returns. The remaining part of the article is divided into four sections. Section II provides a brief description of listing criteria and distinctive regulatory features of SME exchanges in India, followed by a trend in recent performances and an analysis of salient firm characteristics listed in Indian SME exchanges. Section III delineates theoretical underpinning of market microstructure in the context of IPOs based on the literature, followed by the description of data, variables and empirical models. Section IV is dedicated for the empirical results and implications therein. Finally, section V concludes the article with a summary of major observations, policy implications and some avenues for future research.

II. Overview of SME Exchanges in India

II.1. Distinct Regulatory Features

The listing criteria in both SME exchanges in India are designed to facilitate SME fundraising process while at the same time protecting investors' interest. In order to make the process of fundraising easier and faster for the SMEs, Both the BSE SME exchange and NSE Emerge have certain relaxations in listing criteria (Table 1). To make the process of IPO faster for SMEs, the requirement of obtaining approval of the SEBI and filing a draft red herring prospectus (DRHP) have been waived. Further, relaxation is also given in terms of post-issue reporting requirements. While for firms listed in main board, submission of comprehensive quarterly financial results is mandatory, SMEs listed in SME exchanges are required to submit their abridged financial results on a half-yearly basis.

In order to ensure guaranteed subscription even if the market response is poor, both the BSE and NSE SME exchanges in India mandate 100 per cent underwriting

by the investment bank managing the IPO listing. In addition, mandatory market making by the investment banker during the initial three years has been put in place to ensure minimum liquidity in the secondary market. The allotment in the market making segment of SME IPO is discretionary. The minimum application amount and a trading lot are kept higher in the SME exchanges as compared with the main boards to ensure that only informed investors invest in these stocks due to their high risk and information asymmetry. The BSE SME Exchange uses the BSE on-line trading (BOLT) platform as its trading system, with normal trading hours between 09:00:00 and 15:30:00. The risk management system is similar to that of the main board in terms of all mark to market margin, VAR margin, extreme loss margin and special margins. The trade settlement cycle is also the same as the main board (T+2 days). However, unlike the purely order driven trading system in BSE main board, the BSE SME exchange trading can be either quote -driven or hybrid.

Table 1: Listing Requirement in BSE and NSE: Comparison between SME Platform and Main Board

Attributes	BSE SME Platform	BSE Main Board	NSE SME Platform	NSE Main Board
IPO Application Size	Not less than Rs.1 lakh	Rs.10,000-15,000 minimum	Not less than Rs.1 lakh	Rs.5000-Rs.7000
Post issue paid up capital (face value)	Not more than Rs.25 crores	Minimum Rs.10 crores	Less than Rs.25 crore	Not less than Rs.10 crore and the capitalization of the applicant's equity shall not be less than Rs.25 crores
Minimum pre-tax operating profit	No such requirement	At least Rs.15 crores for preceding three years	At least three years. The company/entity should have positive cash accruals (earnings before depreciation and tax) from operations for at least 2 financial years preceding the application	Three years track record of positive net worth
IPO grading	Not mandatory	Mandatory	Not mandatory	Mandatory
Market capitalisation/ issue size	No restriction	No restriction	No restriction	No restriction
IPO underwriting	100 per cent (at least 15 per cent of the issue size on	Mandatory (not required when 75 per cent of the	100 per cent (at least 15 per cent of the issue size on	Mandatory (not required when 75 per cent of the

	the book of the merchant banker)	issue is offered for QIBs	the book of the merchant banker)	issue is offered for QIBs
Minimum number of allotees in IPO	At least 50	At least 1000	At least 50	At least 1000
Post issue reporting requirement	Half yearly (abridged)	Quarterly (comprehensive)	Half yearly (abridged)	Quarterly (comprehensive)
Market making	Mandatory	Not mandatory	Mandatory	Not mandatory
Vetting of DRHP	By the exchange	By SEBI	By the exchange	By SEBI

Note: In addition, SMEs need to have positive net worth and net tangible assets of a minimum of Rs 1.5 crore for new listing in BSE SME exchange.
Source: BSE and NSE.

II.2. Recent Trends and Performances

Since its inception in 2012, an increasing number of SMEs got listed each year in BSE SME exchange till 2017-18. However, the trend reversed after that with the number of SME IPOs falling from 62 in 2017-18 to only 11 in 2020-21 (till January 2021). The same trend is observed in NSE emerge, where the number of IPOs registered a sharp increase from 8 in 2015-16 to 92 in 2017-18 and has fallen thereafter. These trends partly reflect the slowdown in number of IPOs in the main boards as well after 2017. The ratio of median issue size in SME board to main board also came down during past three years, reflecting muted market conditions, especially in the wake of Covid-19 pandemic (Table 2). Though the pace of recovery was also slower in this segment when compared with the rebound of the Indian equity market since March 2020 (Chart 1), a significant rebound is observed in IPO activity in both the main board as well as SME exchanges in Q4, 2020-21 (IPO trend report, Q4 2020, Ernst & Young).

Table 2: IPOs in Recent Years

Year	Exchange	Number of issues	Median issue size (Rs in lakhs)
2018-19	Main board	14	86264.705
	SME Exchanges	106	1001.82
2019-20	Main board	13	63797.23
	SME Exchanges	45	624.64
2020-21*	Main board	16	59999.99
	SME Exchanges	16	467.86

Note: *: till January 2021.
Source: Prime database.

Chart 1: Relative Performance of BSE SME IPO Index
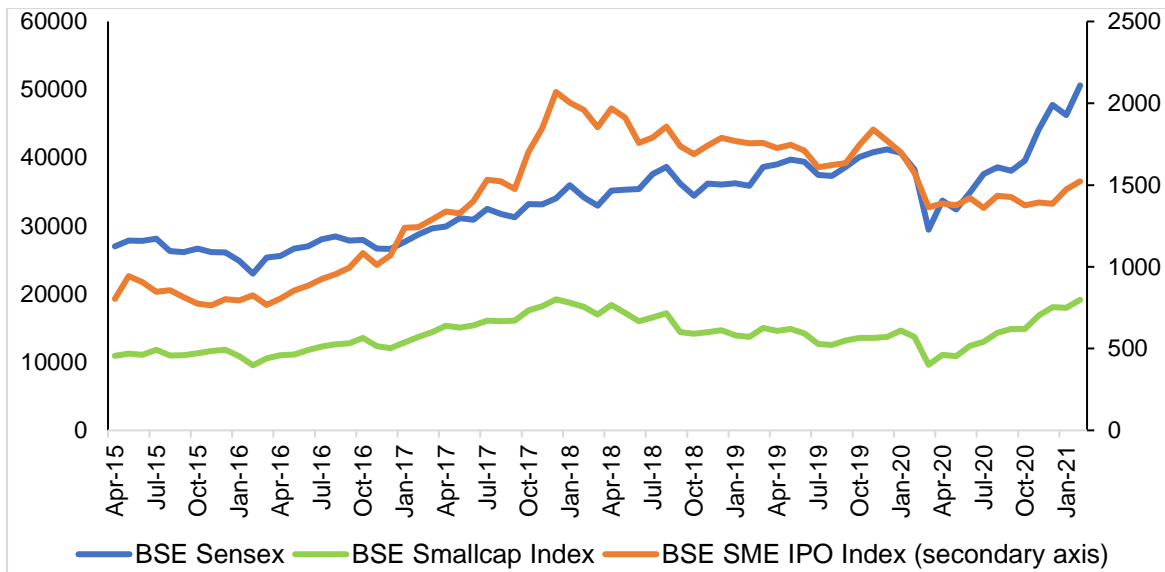
II.3. Sectoral Presence and Firm Attributes

During the last few years, a sectoral breakup of companies listed in BSE and SME stock exchanges shows a majority of the listed firms belong to manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and services (Chart 2). During the last three years, textile, trading (including exports), steel and electronics are some of the top sectors in terms of their share in total IPO issuance in SME exchanges during the last three years (Appendix Table 1).

Chart 2: Industry-wise Distribution of Firms Listed in SME Stock Exchanges: BSE&NSE*
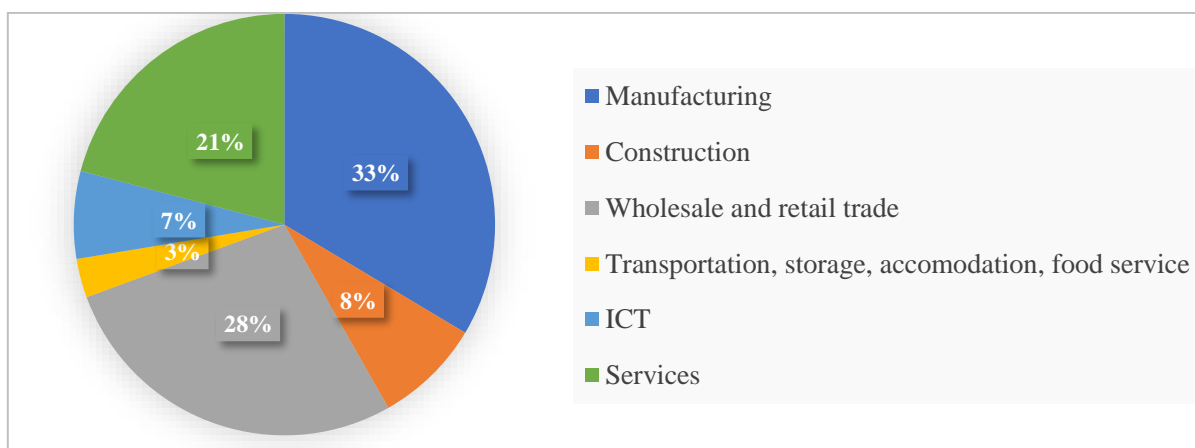
Note: *: As on end-March 2019.
Source: Prowess, CMIE.

It is found that BSE and NSE SME exchanges have a greater proportion of new firms (firms in the age group 12 and below) as compared with the main board where

firms in the age group 20 years and above constitute almost 85 per cent of all listed firms. This is in expected lines as worldwide, SME exchanges cater to young firms or gazelles *i.e.*, firms that are into product or process innovation, are in a growth stage of their life cycle and lack access to equity financing. However, in terms of asset size, SME exchanges are dominated by midsize firms (Appendix Chart A1)[2]. The SME exchanges have a dominance of growth companies which is visible in terms of higher annual average sales growth and higher price-earning ratios of these companies as compared to companies listed in the main boards (Appendix Charts A2 and A3).

In order to understand the key features of SMEs listed in SME dedicated exchanges, key financial attributes of these firms are compared with firms which are at the bottom 25 per cent in terms of asset size among all firms listed in BSE and/or NSE main board. SMEs listed in SME exchanges have better profitability ratios and higher return on assets and asset utilisation ratios as well as debt-equity ratio as compared with smallest 25 per cent of firms listed in main board. However, SMEs listed in BSE/NSE SME exchanges have lower liquidity as reflected in a lower quick ratio, current ratio and cash to current liabilities. There was no significant difference found in composition of debt between these two groups of firms, with formal borrowing (borrowing from banks and other financial institutions as well as market borrowing in the form of corporate debt, fixed deposits/debentures, *etc.*) accounting for close to 90 per cent of total borrowings in both groups (Table 3).

Table 3: Comparison of Key Financial Attributes

Balance Sheet Indicators	2019		2020	
	Smallest 25% listed firms in main boards	SMEs listed in BSE/ NSE SME exchanges	Smallest 25% listed firms in main boards	SMEs listed in BSE/ NSE SME exchanges
PAT/Total Income	0.691	2.819	0.000	2.192
Net profit margin	0.236	2.791	0.000	2.187
Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	0.024	3.290	-0.508	2.394
Return on Assets (RoA)	0.000	2.402	-0.621	1.779
Debt to Equity	0.006	0.292	0.011	0.314
Proportion of formal borrowings	89.56	87.57	91.19	87.69
Proportion of informal borrowings	0.4	0.53	-	0.67
Quick Ratio	1.220	1.031	1.172	0.962
Current Ratio	2.135	1.728	2.377	1.756
Cash to Current Liabilities	0.184	0.065	0.143	0.047
Asset Utlisation Ratio	0.537	3.451	0.474	3.020

Note: "-": nil/negligible
Source: Author's calculation based on data from Prowess, CMIE.

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[2] In this context, it is pertinent to mention here that the average firm size by market capitalisation was found to be on a higher side in Indian SME exchanges, when compared with other emerging economies (Harwood and Konidaris 2015).

Further, key financial attributes of SMEs which are not listed yet but fulfill the eligibility criteria as set out by BSE and NSE is compared with the listed SMEs for the year 2019 and 2020. Since larger and more profitable SMEs typically tap the IPO market, this comparison could suffer from sample selection bias. To mitigate the sample selection bias, propensity score matching technique, pioneered by Rosenbaum and Rubin (1983) is applied. Propensity score matching is a statistical technique by which the impact of a policy intervention can be analysed, by comparing the outcomes of the treatment and control group. While the treatment group consists of units which receive the policy intervention, the control group consists of the units which did not receive the treatment but are equally likely to receive the same. This is done by ensuring similar distribution of covariates across the treatment and control groups. Though propensity score matching has been widely used in medical sciences, later it became popular in other disciplines for analysing observational data. In this context, the present paper follows the method adopted by Aggarwal and Thomas (2014), which uses propensity score matching to identify firms for analysing the impact of listing on SMEs' performance. Based on the existing literature, the covariates chosen for matching are log (asset size) and log (PBDITA as a per cent to total income) of the firms. In the present case, treatment group consists of select firms listed in either of the two SME exchanges and control group firm consists of select firms which fulfill the listing criteria but are not listed. After matching using a Caliper of 0.2, a total of 45 matches were found between the treatment and control group firms[3]. Key financial attributes pertaining to the firms' profitability, liquidity, efficiency and access to institutional finance are compared between the two groups to understand the nature of firms listed in SME exchanges (Table 4).

Table 4: Key Financial Attributes: Listed and Non-listed SMEs

Balance Sheet Indicators	2019		2020	
	Treatment group	Control group	Treatment group	Control group
PAT/Total Income	4.376	2.915	4.546	3.653
Net profit margin	4.044	2.362	5.254	3.407
Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	4.885	2.362	7.089	3.085
Return on Assets (RoA)	3.281	1.344	5.376	2.650
Debt to Equity	0.293	0.357	0.249	0.341
Proportion of debt from formal sources	88.810	61.611	89.604	78.265
Proportion of debt from informal sources	10.376	23.408	11.837	27.014
Quick Ratio	0.817	0.938	1.009	0.839
Current Ratio	1.534	1.380	1.664	1.330
Cash to Current Liabilities	0.069	0.046	0.134	0.080
Asset Utlisation Ratio	3.301	1.502	2.835	2.720

Note: Treatment group comprises select listed SMEs and control group comprises select SMEs which are not listed but fulfills all listing criteria. Selection of firms in both groups has been done following propensity score matching, to avoid selection bias.
Source: Author's calculation based on data from Prowess, CMIE.

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[3] Detailed results of propensity score matching is provided in Annex 1.

Table 4 shows treatment group firms have better profitability as compared to the control group firms as indicated by higher profit after tax as a percentage of their total income, net profit margin, return on capital employed (ROCE) and return on assets (RoA). These firms also have better liquidity as captured in their higher quick ratio (except in 2019) and current ratios and higher cash to current liabilities as compared to the control group firms. A higher asset utilisation ratio for the treatment group also indicates higher efficiency. Further, it is also found that treatment group firms, on average, have lower leverage compared with control group firms which are reflected in their lower debt-equity ratio. However, the nature of debt varies between these two groups. The proportion of formal sources such as banks and other financial institutions as well as other market-based sources (mainly in the form of fixed deposits, debentures, commercial papers and corporate debt) was found to be higher in the case of treated (listed) SMEs whereas the proportion of informal sources such as loans from promoters and inter-corporate loans was higher in case of control group firms. This essentially indicates that listed SMEs have better profitability and liquidity, lower leverage and perhaps better access to formal/institutional sources of funding as compared with a set of SMEs which are not listed in any of the exchanges, but possess somewhat similar characteristics, as these firms fulfill eligibility criteria for listing in exchanges.

III. Underpricing, Liquidity and Returns in Indian SME IPO Market

III.1. Theoretical Underpinning from Literature

The empirical literature in finance identifies underpricing (whereby the IPO issuing company prices its share at a lower level as compared with the market value), aftermarket liquidity (measured in terms of turnover ratios after listing) and long run abnormal returns (measured in terms of buy and hold abnormal return or cumulative abnormal return) as three major elements of IPO market structure. There is a growing body of literature examining the IPO market in India mainly due to its importance in emerging as well as global IPO markets (Chakrabarti 2018, Hawaldar *et al.*, 2018, Clarke *et al.*, 2016, Ghosh 2005, Loughran *et al.*, 1995). Most of these studies, particularly focus on IPO underpricing, a phenomenon observed frequently in global IPO markets. There are alternative theories, which explains the presence of underpricing in IPO markets. Rock (1986) proposed a winners' curse hypothesis according to which issuers deliberately underprice their IPOs to woo uninformed investors. An alternative explanation proposed by Allen and Faulhaber (1989) and Grinblatt and Hwang (1989) suggested that underpricing is used as a signalling method by high quality firms. By offering a discount on its investments and growth, the

firm creates a positive impression on investors' mind and increases the chances of success of subsequent follow-on public offerings (FPOs).

The existing IPO literature in the context of the Indian equity market finds significant evidence of underpricing among firms listed in BSE/NSE main boards, though there are only a few studies which examine the SME IPO market in India. A summarised review of the empirical literature of IPOs underpricing and long run performance in the Indian equity market is provided in Table 5, which mainly deals with extent, determinants of underpricing, and policy suggestions emanating from the empirical analysis for improving information asymmetry in the IPO market. In addition to broad-based empirical studies mentioned in Table 5, in recent years, a number of studies have also focused on the impact of more specific issues, such as corporate governance practices (Anand & Singh 2019; Singh *et al.*, 2019), IPO grading (Deb & Marisetty, 2010; Dhamija & Arora, 2017; Tripathi & Pandey, 2018), role of underwriters/ investment bankers managing the IPOs and specific regulatory changes therein (Sahoo & Rajib, 2009; Clarke *et al.*, 2016) and market timing (Ghosh 2004; Wadhwa & Syamala, 2018).

Table 5: Empirical Evidences of Underpricing and Long-Run Performance in Indian IPO Market: Review of Literature

Author/s	Period of study	Sample of IPOs	Main conclusion
Madhusoodan and Thiripalraju (1997)	1992-1995	Sample of 1922 companies which came out with IPO in BSE during 1992-95.	The return from Indian IPOs during 1-3 years after listing is significantly better than other countries. Par issues had given higher returns than the premium issues. IPOs managed by top 12 merchant bankers did not show any significant difference in return when compared to a broader set of IPOs. Reduction in listing delay did not improve the return significantly. Issues with some amount of firm allotment to mutual funds and NRIs performed worse as compared with IPOs without firm allotment.
Krishnamurti and Kumar (2002)	1992-1994	386 IPOs	Par-value issues and issues with lower offer value are more underpriced. Lack of a formal mechanism for gauging the extent of demand from potential investors, the regulatory restrictions on pricing of new firms without a track record, and the large delay between the approval date and the actual opening date of the public issue are some of the factors which explains underpricing of IPOs in Indian equity market.
Ghosh (2005)	1993-2001	1842 IPOs in BSE	IPOs with a large issue size and those that went for seasoned offerings had less underpricing. Contrary to the international evidence, underpricing was less during the high volume (hot) period, with significant differences observed between group companies and standalone companies. Larger firms underprice more during hot market timing and come back with FPOs in subsequent

			years while small, standalone firms underprice less and rarely come with FPO.
Marisetty and Subrahmanyam (2010)	1990-2004	2713 IPOs in BSE/NSE main board during the period 1990-2004	Group affiliated companies experience more underpricing. Companies controlled by the government are the least underpriced. The long-run stock market performance, in general, is negative for all IPO. Results support the tunneling hypothesis rather than the certification hypothesis, whereby group firms exhibit more information asymmetry due to more family control.
Sahoo and Rajib (2010)	2002-2006	129 IPOs	underperformance is most pronounced during the initial year of trading, *i.e.,* up to 12 months from the listing date followed by over–performance. Initial day return, offer size, leverage at IPO date, ex-ante uncertainty, and timing of issue are statistically significant in influencing underperformance. No significant influence of age of the IPO firm, rate of subscription, promoter group's retention, and price-to-book value was found on the long-run underperformance.
Jain and Padmavathi (2012)	2004-2009	227 book-built IPOs	Underpricing is the result of investors' high willingness to pay (high return on opening), high demand of the issue (high subscription), high firm value (low pre-IPO leverage), and high fluctuations in the market returns (high index volatility). The IPOs of high value firms (with lower Pre-IPO leverage) are more underpriced in India. At the time of high-index volatility, underpricing is high; therefore, during low index volatility, IPOs should be encouraged to reduce underpricing.
Bora *et al.* (2012)	2001-2011	303 IPOs listed in BSE	The Book-Building mechanism is preferred to Fixed Price method for efficient pricing. However, Fixed Price method is relatively more promising in long term as compared to the issues made through Book-Building process. The study also concludes that most of the smaller issue sizes companies opted for fixed price mechanism and companies with bigger issue sizes had opted for book building mechanism and that Book Building has encountered less under-pricing when compared with Fixed Price offer.
Mayur and Mittal (2014)	2000-2010	306 IPOs	Overall performance of firms deteriorates significantly in post IPO period, even after adjusting for industry effect. These results hold true for sub-samples with low as well as high underpricing, thus lending support to the view that there is no significant association between the level of underpricing and post-issue performance.
Hawaldar *et al.* (2018)	2001-2011	464 (365 book-built IPOs and 99 fixed-price IPOs) Indian IPOs that went public between 2001 and 2011.	Fixed-price IPOs are more underpriced as compared to book-built IPOs, as book building leads to better price discovery. Moreover, book-built IPOs are associated with negative cumulative average abnormal returns (CAARs) up to five years and beyond, the negative CAARs associated with fixed-price IPOs turn positive after one and one-half years and continue to be positive thereafter.

Among the few available studies which exclusively focus on SME IPO markets in India, Bhattacharya (2017) examined the underpricing and liquidity of SME IPOs in BSE for the period 2012-15 and found evidence of timed-to-market IPOs[4] being more underpriced as compared to other IPOs because of initial price run-ups, while there was a significant drop in liquidity in most of the SME IPOs in BSE in the longer time horizon. Further, the study found that SME IPO market in BSE in most cases generated negative buy and hold return to investors, indicating a significant presence of adverse selection risk to the retail investors. The problem of illiquidity in SME stocks is also highlighted by Jain *et al.* (2013). Ghalke *et al.* (2018) found that on average IPO-bound firms in Indian SME exchanges resorted to a higher degree of earnings management as compared to main board IPO firms, which reduced investor protection and was thus detrimental to the sustainable development of SME exchanges in India. Dhamija and Arora (2017) found that IPO grading in the Indian SME market reduced the information asymmetry in general and the instances of underpricing were more severe in lower graded IPOs. Bhattacharya (2017) and Arora and Singh (2019) found empirical evidence of the strong impact of underwriter reputation in mitigating the information asymmetry in SME IPO market in India. Using the data of 403 SME IPOs listed between 2012-2018 in India, Arora and Singh (2020) found that while issue price, pricing mechanism, listing delay negatively influenced oversubscription; firm size, underwriter reputation, hot market and underpricing positively influenced oversubscription in Indian SME IPO market.

The present paper extends the above strand of empirical literature to IPOs listed in SME exchanges in India during the last three years, *i.e.,* 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. Based on the above literature, the following sections examine the trend, interrelationships and determinants of underpricing, liquidity and the buy and hold abnormal return (BHAR) / cumulative abnormal return (CAR) in Indian SME IPO market in a multivariate regression framework, controlling for various firm characteristics and market return variables. IPOs covered in the present study pertain to both the SME exchanges, as compared with only IPOs in BSE SME exchange in Bhattacharya (2017).

III.2. Data, Variables and Empirical Model

For analysis in this section, data were collected from two sources: all IPO related statistics such as listing day prices, IPO demand statistics and daily volume traded were obtained from the Prime database, while firms' balance sheet information were obtained from Prowess database, CMIE. Daily Sensex returns were calculated based on historical values of the indices as available in BSE/NSE websites. Table 6 provides

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[4] Managers tend to issue IPO during the boom market period to exploit higher valuation (Baker& Wurgler, 2002; Pastor & Veronesi, 2003; Huang, 2014).

a detailed description of all variables used in analysis in subsequent sections of this paper.

Table 6: Variable Definitions

Indicator	Unit	Description
		IPO Characteristics
iu_raw	%	(First day closing price-offer price)/offer price
iu_adj	%	Raw initial underpricing adjusted for market return during IPO listing day
Premium (Prm)	Rs	Issue price-Face value
rii_allot	%	Percentage of shares in IPO allotted to retail investor category
ipo_proceed	Rs	Issue price*number of shares in IPO
Premium	Rs	Difference between offer price and face value
		Market Variables
Sensex_rtn_lag	%	BSE/NSE return during 60 days preceding the IPO
VIX_lag	%	Average India VIX during 60 days preceding the IPO
		IPO Liquidity Measures
tor_avg	%	Average daily turnover ratio, given by volume of share traded/number of share outstanding
tor_avg_20	%	tor over 20 trading days after IPO
tor_avg_60	%	tor over 60 trading days after IPO
		IPO Long Run Performance Measures
bhar_260	%	Buy and hold abnormal return during the first 260 days of IPO listing
car_260	%	Cumulative abnormal return during first 260 days of IPO listing
		Firm Characteristics
Total Assets (TA)	Rs million	Total asset of the firm on March 31st of the previous year of IPO listing
Age	No of years	Age of the firm at the time of IPO, given by year of incorporation-IPO listing year
Current ratio (C-R)	Times	Current assets/current liabilities in the year preceding IPO
Debt to equity ratio (DER)	Times	Total debt/shareholders' equity in the year preceding IPO
Return on assets (RoA)	%	PAT/average total assets in the year preceding IPO

Empirical studies find that IPO underpricing mainly depends on three sets of variables: the IPO specific variables such as IPO size and premium, market variables such as lagged market return and volatility and finally various firm attributes such as age, size, industry, liquidity and profitability indicators (Ritter, 1984; 1991; Loughran & Ritter, 1995; Ghosh, 2005; Butler *et al.*, 2014; Bhattacharya, 2017). Following the literature, the regression model below is estimated for analysing the determinants of IPO underpricing in SME segment.

$$iu\_adj_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Ln\_Asset_{it} + \beta_2 Ln\_Age_{it} + \beta_3 CR_{it} + \beta_5 DER_{it} + \beta_6 RoA_{it} + \beta_7 rii\_subs_{it} + \beta_8 Sensex\_rtn\_lag_{it} + \beta_9 VIX_{it} + Prm_{it} + IPOProceed_{it} + INDUSTRY_i + YEAR_t \tag{1}$$

In regression model 1, the dependent variable is adjusted underpricing of ith SME IPO at time t, defined as raw initial underpricing adjusted for market return on IPO listing day (Lin & Hsu, 2008). The market return is taken as BSE Smallcap Index return on IPO listing day for SME IPOs listed in BSE and Nifty Smallcap 50 for IPOs listed in NSE Emerge[5]. Following the method in Butler *et al.* (2014) and Bhattacharya (2017), the market return of BSE Sensex/Nifty 50 during 60 days prior to the IPO listing date is taken as a measure of lagged market return and the average VIX[6] for the same window is taken as a measure of market volatility. While there is some evidence, which suggests higher underpricing occurs in IPOs which are issued at a hot time, *i.e.,* market boom, some studies also find that timed-to-market IPOs have lesser underpricing if issued by larger firms, as cheaper equity is used as a measure to signal firm value to investors (Welch, 1996; Allen & Faulhaber, 1989). Further, Ghosh (2005) found that hot issues belonging to small firms which did not come back subsequently to raise funds, are less underpriced as compared to larger firms which came back with FPO. To examine the role of signalling, a dummy variable premium is included to identify the extent of premium in IPOs.

The above regression controls for several firm characteristics such as age, firm size measured by log (total assets), liquidity measured by the current ratio, profitability measured by the return on assets and leverage measured by the debt to equity ratio. Since small and younger firms are generally considered to be riskier by the investors, the extent of underpricing is expected to be more for these firms. The profitability, leverage and liquidity indicators are used by the investors as available information to gauge the financial health of the firm prior to investing. The regression model also controls for industry and year by incorporating dummies.

The following model (2) is estimated for understanding what determines the aftermarket liquidity in SME exchanges in India. The dependent variable is liquidity measured by average turnover ratio over 7, 20 and 60 trading days immediately after the IPO[7]. While the model controls for the same firm characteristics, industry and year

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[5] Since historical value of Nifty smallcap 50 was not available since December 6, 2019, for IPOs listed after this date, Nifty Smallcap 100 index is used as market return. The correlation between daily return of these two indices was as high as 0.98 during remaining period of 2019.

[6] India VIX is a volatility index based on the NIFTY Index Option prices. From the best bid-ask prices of NIFTY Options contracts, a volatility figure (%) is calculated which indicates the expected market volatility over the next 30 calendar days.

[7] An alternative measure of liquidity is proposed by Amihud (2002) illiquidity ratio which reflects the sensitivity of average absolute daily price to $1 trading volume for a stock, it is also referred to as the return to volume ratio. Though this ratio is widely used in finance literature, an important limitation of the same is that it does not reflect the trading frequency impact of stocks on liquidity (Florackis *et al.*, 2011). Since trading frequency in the SME

effects, it also includes IPO size measured by total IPO proceeds, retail investors' share and underpricing on the right-hand side. The impact of underpricing on liquidity is established in the literature through three links, *i.e.,* (1) a positive relation between underpricing and oversubscription for the new issues; (2) a positive relation between oversubscription and ownership dispersion; and (3) a positive relation between ownership dispersion and market liquidity (Koh & Walter, 1989; Booth & Chua 1996; Brennan & Franks, 1997).

$$TOR_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Log(IPO\_proceed)_{it} + \beta_2 iu\_adj_{it} + \beta_3 rii\_subs_{it} + \beta_4 Ln\_Age_{it} + \beta_5 LnAsset_{it} + \beta_6 RoA_{it} + \beta_7 DER + INDUSTRY_i + YEAR_t \qquad (2)$$

Finally, model (3) is estimated to understand the determinants of long-run abnormal returns[8] in SME IPO market. BHAR as well as the CAR of the stock for over a duration of T days is calculated as follows, following Ritter (1991).

$$BHAR_{iT} = \prod_{t=1}^{T}(1 + R_{it}) - \sum_{t=1}^{T}(1 + R_{mt})$$

$$CAR_{iT} = \prod_{t=1}^{T}(R_{it} - R_{mt})$$

Model (3) explains both BHAR and CAR of SME IPO for the 260 days' time horizon immediately after the IPO in terms of firm information which are publicly available to the investors such as age, industry, size, profitability and liquidity. In a market where investors are informed, the long run performance of the stocks should be positively related to the firm fundamentals. In contrast, if investors are mostly moved by the market sentiment, then it is expected that IPOs issued at a hot time should underperform more in the long run as compared to other IPOs.

$$BHAR_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Ln\_Asset_{it} + \beta_2 Ln\_Age_{it} + \beta_3 CR_{it} + \beta_5 DER_{it} + \beta_6 RoA_{it} + \beta_8 Sensex\_rtn\_lag_{it} + \beta_9 VIX_{it} + iu\_adj_{it} + INDUSTRY_i + YEAR_t \qquad (3)$$

All the above three equations are estimated on a total 37 IPOs listed in NSE Emerge and 33 in BSE SME exchange during last three years, *i.e.,* 2019-20, 2018-19 and 2017-18, which features in the top 25 SME IPOs in terms of IPO amount issued

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stocks vary significantly, the present paper deploys turnover based measures of liquidity, which captures impact of trading frequency better than other transaction cost based or price impact-based measures of liquidity. However, both turnover ratios as well as Amihud illiquidity ratio indicates dwindling liquidity of SME IPOs during the first 60 trading days after IPO.

[8] Long run abnormal returns are measures used to investigate impact of an event on long run performance of stock price. In literature, long run abnormal returns are used to gauge impact of corporate events such as IPO, dividend declaration, acquisition, *etc.* (Barber and Lyon 1997).

during the year[9]. In the sample, the average age of the firm at the time of listing is 13 years with average debt to equity ratio of 1.37 (Appendix Table 2). Further, to compare the individual investor experience, average BHAR/CAR is calculated for various portfolios according to their time-to-market and participation of retail investors (Table 12).

IV. Empirical Results

During 2012-2020, median underpricing in the two SME exchanges were lower than the median underpricing observed in IPOs in the BSE/SME main boards for most of the period except 2017 and 2018 (Chart 3). Notably, very few of the SMEs came back later to raise funds through follow-on public offers (FPOs) [10]; thus lending support to the hypothesis that firms, which do not come up with FPOs have lesser voluntary underpricing (Ghosh, 2005).

Chart 3: Underpricing of IPOs
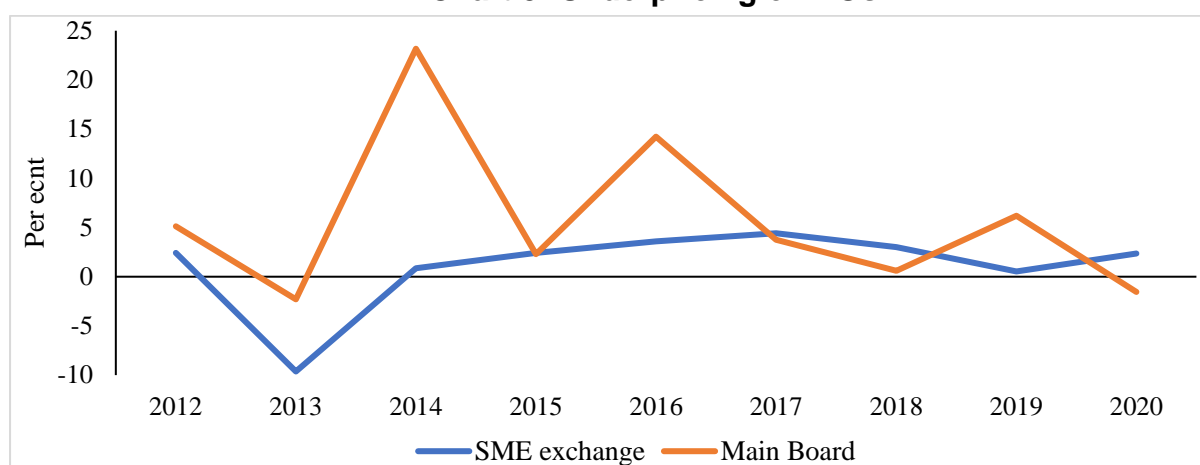
Source: Author's calculation based on data from Prime database.

A more detailed exchange-wise analysis of underpricing reveals some interesting facts. The number of IPOs in BSE SME exchange witnessed a significant increase and surpassed the total number of IPOs in BSE main board during the same period. The average underpricing in BSE SME exchange is found to be much lower than that in BSE main board during the period 2012-2020 (Appendix Table 3). NSE Emerge experienced a surge in the number of IPOs since 2017. A similar trend is observed in the case of NSE Emerge with mean adjusted underpricing found to be lower as compared to the NSE main board for all the years except 2020 (Appendix

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[9] IPOs for which data were not available or which are too new for analysis (launched in 2019-20 for which sufficient aftermarket daily trading data were not available till now for calculating TOR 60 and hence CAR/BHAR 260) are excluded.

[10] So far, only three firms listed in BSE SME segment (Meera Industries Limited, Ambition MICA Ltd, Majestic Research Services and Solutions Ltd) issued FPOs while only one firm listed in NSE Emerge (Madhav Copper Ltd) issued FPO, in the years 2016, 2017, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

Table 4). In addition, there is a steady decline in average underpricing in both the SME exchanges over the years, while the main boards do not exhibit a similar trend. Little correlation is found between the trend in mean adjusted underpricing in the main board and the SME exchanges, suggesting the underlying reasons for underpricing could be substantially different in the SME segments as compared to their respective main boards.

The activity group wise statistics in Table 7 provides some useful information about the significant variation in IPO characteristics within industries and justify the inclusion of industry dummies in the regression. Though no significant difference is seen in IPO issue size across industries, it is found that activity group 'electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply commands a high premium in its IPOs, followed by financial and insurance services. Further, retail participation is found to be much higher in this industry along with financial and insurance services. Adjusted underpricing is highest in the information and communication technology sector followed by administration and support services and construction; IPOs from all these industries exhibit highest turnover ratios, supporting the finding of some studies that underpricing of IPOs facilitate aftermarket liquidity. Finally, the long term returns of most of the industries are found negative, except for financial and insurance services. This indicates the high risk associated with investing in SME exchange markets for retail investors. It is also found that aftermarket liquidity keeps on declining for all the industries since the launch of IPO till the next 60 day period, indicating paltry trading in the SME exchanges in India (Table 7).

Table 7: Summary Statistics in Sample by Industry: IPO Characteristics

Industry	Logissue	Premium	RI_allot	iu_adj	BHAR	CAR	TOR7	TOR20	TOR60
Admin & support	3.455393	63	50	7.861417	-25.10526	-15.79352	15.66498	9.509039	4.189502
Construction	3.483498	51	42.695	6.316173	-28.75208	-33.00447	7.556698	3.293431	1.695032
Electricity, gas, steam & air condition supply	3.484664	151	82.03	-1.271524	-53.06624	-96.2318	5.497288	5.511881	2.247226
Financial & insurance services	3.398683	31	50.39	2.234212	95.46632	74.73257	8.118159	3.702794	1.65266
Information & communication	3.562204	63.5	42.525	17.7332	-5.394667	1.346547	6.48142	3.518037	1.640806
Manufacturing	3.439396	55	35	1.36482	-4.951144	1.589722	3.724519	2.285396	1.359033
Professional, scientific & technical activities	3.124376	35	29.82	-.6578463	-11.31366	.9649308	3.72053	2.259573	1.266509
Transportation & storage	3.497021	74	35	2.709414	-1.71897	4.334709	0	2.689437	1.096081
Wholesale & retail trade	3.231087	47	33.91	-.4326568	-29.64075	-21.59376	1.826484	1.583691	1.144737
Total	3.437325	55.5	35.045	2.295787	-14.63034	-4.16656	3.732324	2.781939	1.445691

Note: Table 7 reports median values for each industry. Industry classification is as per activity groups defined in National Industrial Classification (2008).
Source: Author's calculation based on data from Prime database.

The estimation results of model 1 are provided in Table 8. It is found that lagged market return is positively related to underpricing suggesting that IPOs issued in relatively boom period witness more underpricing as compared to other IPOs and supports the finding of previous studies (Bhattacharya, 2017). The above relation is statistically significant. Though the coefficient of VIX_lag is positive as expected, it is not statistically significant. The coefficient of Premium is negative and significant, implying IPOs issued with a premium is less underpriced as it is perceived as less risky by the investors. This result too is broadly in line with the results obtained in past studies. Further, the exchange dummy is positive and significant which suggests underpricing is more prevalent in NSE Emerge as compared with BSE SME exchange. The coefficient of RII_allot is negative and significant, implying more retail participation in the SME IPO results in lower underpricing. This could be intuitively explained by the initial price run-ups resulting from higher retail participation.

Table 8: Estimation of Model 1: IPO Underpricing

iu_adj	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval]	Sig
Sensex_rtn	0.901	0.342	2.63	0.011	0.212	1.590	**
VIX	1.162	0.760	1.53	0.133	-0.368	2.692	
Log_asset	2.161	4.458	0.48	0.630	-6.811	11.134	
Current_ratio	-1.693	1.613	-1.05	0.300	-4.940	1.555	
Log_age	-1.912	3.956	-0.48	0.631	-9.875	6.052	
ROCE	0.002	0.034	0.06	0.953	-0.066	0.070	
Debt_equity	-2.197	0.696	-3.16	0.003	-3.598	-0.796	***
RI_alloted	-0.174	0.080	-2.19	0.034	-0.335	-0.014	**
exchange	7.053	2.377	2.97	0.005	2.267	11.838	***
Premium	-0.060	0.021	-2.83	0.007	-0.103	-0.017	***
Logissue	0.344	6.736	0.05	0.960	-13.215	13.902	
NIC2	7.726	4.780	1.62	0.113	-1.896	17.348	
NIC3	5.293	5.072	1.04	0.302	-4.915	15.502	
NIC4	7.825	4.554	1.72	0.093	-1.343	16.992	*
NIC5	6.857	8.768	0.78	0.438	-10.793	24.506	
NIC6	11.522	6.032	1.91	0.062	-0.619	23.663	*
NIC7	9.950	5.275	1.89	0.066	-0.668	20.568	*
NIC8	27.130	14.832	1.83	0.074	-2.726	56.985	*
2018.IPO_year	-3.592	4.775	-0.75	0.456	-13.203	6.020	
2019.IPO_year	-12.321	6.170	-2.00	0.052	-24.741	0.099	*
2020.IPO_year	3.571	7.936	0.45	0.655	-12.403	19.545	
Constant	-10.499	17.779	-0.59	0.558	-46.286	25.288	

Mean dependent var		3.677	SD dependent var		11.173
R-squared		0.547	Number of obs		68.000
F-test		4.957	Prob > F		0.000
Akaike crit. (AIC)		510.306	Bayesian crit. (BIC)		559.136

Note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
Source: Author's estimates.

Among the firm control variables, only debt to equity ratio is found to be negative and significant. Though one strand of literature on firms' leverage suggests that debt is a signal of distress and hence results in more underpricing (Su, 2004), another strand of literature suggests that higher pre-leverage IPO is a positive signal of firms' quality as financial institutions would have screened those firms for their quality. The present result rather supports the finding of Jain and Padmavathi (2012), which studies the impact of pre-IPO leverage on underpricing of IPOs in 227 IPOs in India between 2004-09 and finds a negative relationship between these two. This could be explained by the fact that in the sample, firms with higher debt to equity ratio are also more matured firms and also have a higher return on capital employed and higher pre-IPO liquidity. Also, it is found that institutional investors' participation and debt equity ratio have a positive association (Appendix Table 6). Thus, a possible explanation could be that for well-informed institutional investors, pre-IPO debt acts as some kind of positive signal in the SME IPO market in India.

To examine whether the liquidity of SME stocks has some common pattern over time, the Jonckheere-Terpstra (J-T) test, as well as the test developed by Cuzick (1985), has been applied[11]. The results indicate that while there is a clear declining trend observed in various aftermarket liquidity indicators (TOR7, TOR20 and TOR60) in SME IPOs listed in BSE, the same cannot be inferred for SME IPOs in NSE Emerge, suggested by an insignificant test statistic found in both the methods (Table 9).

Table 9: Cuzick (1985) and Jonckheere-Terpstra (J-T) Trend Analysis of Liquidity

Turnover ratios	Sum of ranks	
	BSE	NSE
TOR 7	2258.00	1702.50
TOR 20	1681.50	2415.50
TOR 60	1010.50	2098.00
Cuzick Z stat	-5.20	0.77
P value	0.00	0.44
Jonckheere-Terpstra (JT) Z stat	-5.58	1.21
P value	0.00	0.88

Source: Author's estimates.

Moving to the next model, *i.e.,* model 2, it is found that the exchange dummy is significant and negative consistently in the three regression estimations with TOR7, TOR 20 and TOR 60 as the dependent variables, indicating that the aftermarket

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[11] The Jonckheere-Terpstra test is based on Jonckheere (1954) and Terpstra (1952). The Jonckheere Terpstra test is recommended for comparing statistical significance of differences between more than two population medians when they arranged in order. Cuzick test, commonly known as the CU test, is an extension of the Wilcoxon rank-sum test to k-sample ordered problem.

liquidity of SME IPOs is less in NSE Emerge as compared with the BSE SME exchange, though the magnitude of the coefficients suggest that such difference is most significant during the first week after the IPO and gradually reduces thereafter. Retail investors' participation is found to be positively influencing the liquidity during the 20 and 60 day horizon after launch of the IPO. This result is along expected lines since more retail investors' participation facilitates more trading in the stocks. Among various firm specific variables, debt equity ratio is found to be positively related with aftermarket liquidity and this is statistically significant. This result could implicitly again support the signalling hypothesis of pre-IPO debt.

Though the coefficient of iu_adj is positive in all three regressions, supporting the liquidity hypothesis mentioned earlier, it is not statistically significant. The results in table 10 do not provide enough evidence of issue size, market timing of IPOs and other firm characteristics impacting aftermarket liquidity.

Table 10: Estimation of Model 2: IPO aftermarket Liquidity

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	TOR7	TOR20	TOR60
iu_adj	0.060	0.031	0.019
	(0.122)	(0.056)	(0.025)
Logissue	7.271	2.525	0.694
	(4.630)	(2.340)	(1.028)
RI_alloted	0.055	0.054**	0.021**
	(0.050)	(0.021)	(0.010)
Log_age	0.946	0.938	0.172
	(2.242)	(1.280)	(0.595)
Log_asset	-1.941	-1.136	-0.764
	(2.492)	(1.246)	(0.577)
Debt_equity	1.014**	0.529*	0.294*
	(0.483)	(0.275)	(0.156)
Sensex_rtn	-0.112	-0.137	-0.048
	(0.260)	(0.122)	(0.054)
VIX	0.407	-0.072	-0.106
	(0.514)	(0.263)	(0.130)
exchange	-3.817***	-1.877***	-1.029***
	(1.320)	(0.692)	(0.334)
_cons	-18.314	-3.814	1.856
	(13.091)	(6.529)	(3.118)
Obs.	68	68	67
R-squared	0.387	0.389	0.398
Industry Dummy	Yes	Yes	Yes
IPOyear Dummy	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: Standard errors are in parenthesis, *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Source: Author's estimates.

Finally, estimation results of model 3 are provided in Table 11. As can be seen from the results, apart from retail investors' allocation proportion and adjusted underpricing, no other variable turned out to be significant in the regression. A negative coefficient of RI_alloted indicates SME IPOs with more participation from the retail investors have on an average lower long run abnormal returns. Similarly, the results suggest that SME IPOs with higher initial underpricing have lower long run returns to the investors. None of the coefficients related to firm attributes are significant.

Table 11: Estimation Results of Model 3: Long Run Abnormal Returns

	(1)	(2)
	BHAR	CAR
iu_adj	-1.108*	-1.210**
	(0.649)	(0.452)
Sensex_rtn	4.488	3.721
	(3.842)	(3.623)
VIX	-5.211	2.769
	(4.767)	(11.097)
Debt_equity	-9.121	-11.388
	(10.470)	(10.288)
Current_ratio	-27.841	-17.679
	(22.152)	(15.235)
Log_asset	-63.024	-38.655*
	(57.293)	(21.239)
Log_age	38.833	38.245
	(46.594)	(40.707)
RI_alloted	-1.883*	-1.991**
	(1.040)	(0.748)
_cons	327.967	140.262
	(252.224)	(151.133)
Obs.	53	53
R-squared	0.280	0.224

Note: BHAR/CAR in the regression excludes raw initial underpricing.
Standard errors are in parenthesis, *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$
Source: Author's estimates.

The empirical results find that timed-to-market IPOs in SME exchange market tend to be more underpriced and generate lower long run returns. Further, such timed-to-market IPOs also have higher retail investor participation (Table 12). In sum, it appears that retail investors are more prone to investing in SME IPOs which are issued during the market boom, but eventually generate a lower return in the longer run. The above results indicate the presence of significant information asymmetry in the SME IPO market in India.

**Table 12: Market Timing, Retail Investor Participation,
and Long run Abnormal Returns**

Dummy_mkt=0	median	sd	max	min
BHAR	-9.163	34.547	95.466	-56.839
CAR	-1.007	41.02	74.733	-84.38
RI_allot	35	15.545	75.81	9.64
Dummy_mkt=1	median	sd	max	min
BHAR	-19.484	111.509	540.932	-62.951
CAR	-10.294	115.538	490.163	-146.035
RI_allot	50	21.215	89.44	11.59

Note: Dummy_mkt takes value 1 for IPOs with above median value of Sensex_rtn_lag.
Source: Author's estimates.

V. Conclusion

Generally, it is perceived that information asymmetry could be higher in the SME exchanges as compared to the main boards as SMEs often lack a systematic track record and their businesses are more localised. In this context, the present article sheds light on some important characteristics of SME exchanges in India. Contrary to the general perception, it was found that the extent of underpricing in both the SME exchanges is lower when compared to the respective main boards and over time the extent of underpricing has reduced in SME exchanges. In addition, the empirical analysis finds that SME IPOs issued during hot market timing are more underpriced. Retail investors invest more in time-to-market SME IPOs which generate a lower return in the longer run. Though retail investors' participation facilitates aftermarket liquidity of SME IPOs, from a policy perspective, there is a need of broadening the investor base to suit the risk-return combination offered by these alternate investment markets. At the same time, protecting retail investors' interest remains important given that many of the SME IPOs have generated negative BHAR/CAR. In this context, SME IPOs' response data summary also shows that the role of mutual funds, banks and other financial institutions as investors in such markets are still limited. SEBI has already taken steps to enhance the role of anchor investors in SME IPOs by relaxing the minimum size criteria (SEBI, 2018). However, a lot more needs to be done in this direction, especially given that so far, a handful of SME IPOs have anchor investors' participation.

Empirical analysis of the study also throws some interesting questions which, even though could not be addressed in the present paper, opens some new areas of research. *Prima facie*, the finding that average underpricing is lower in SME exchanges as compared to the main boards could be a result of tepid market response to SME IPOs in India rather than an indication of lesser information asymmetry, though a more detailed investigation into the same is required for better understanding. While

results in the paper indicate that pre-IPO debt has a negative association with underpricing, more research is needed to understand the role of debt in the IPO market in India. In addition, there are mixed evidences on the efficacy of IPO grading in the Indian market (Deb & Marisetty, 2010; Baluja, 2013) and further research is needed to understand the role of IPO grading in SME IPO market. Lastly, though traditional measures of underpricing help us to understand the relative position of SME exchange *vis-à-vis* main boards, a more detailed analysis of the IPO response data and decomposition of underpricing into its two main components, *i.e.,* pre-IPO voluntary underpricing and post-IPO market driven initial return as well as scenario analysis to understand the impact of listing on firms' performance would throw further insights into the topic and remain as a future research agenda.

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Appendix Table 1: SME IPOs in India during Last 3 Years*: Top 20 Sectors

Industry	No. of issues	Issue amount (Rs. lacs)	Proportion of total
Textiles	14	18,087	8.4
Trading (including exports)	17	16,969	7.88
Steel Tubes/Pipes/Wires/Products	6	15,629	7.26
Electric/ Electronics Equipment	9	15,596	7.25
Travel/Transportation/Courier (Passenger/Cargo)	4	11,828	5.5
Information Technology-Software	13	11,296	5.25
Pharmaceuticals & Drugs	6	10,694	4.97
Diamond Cutting & Jewellery	11	10,622	4.93
Engineering	7	9,504	4.42
Paints/Varnishes	1	7,401	3.44
Power Generation & Supply	3	7,030	3.27
Solvent Extraction/Vanaspati/Edible Oils	1	6,079	2.82
Electronics-General	1	4,430	2.06
Paper & Board	4	4,352	2.02
Electric Lamps & Accessories	1	3,986	1.85
Housing/Civil Construction/Real Estate	4	3,873	1.8
Plastics	5	3,755	1.74
Wood & Wood Products	3	3,698	1.72
Castings/ Forgings	3	3,413	1.59
Packaging-Plastic	1	3,374	1.57

Note: *Period: 01/04/2018 to 31/01/2021.
Source: Prime Database.

Appendix Table 2: Summary Statistics of Firm Attributes in Sample

Variable	Mean	Std.Dev.	Min	Max
Age	13.44	8.09	0.00	44.00
RoA	5.34	19.66	-139.87	34.53
Current_ratio	1.39	0.71	0.38	5.57
Log_asset	2.74	0.45	0.89	3.25
Debt_equity	1.37	1.16	0.00	7.61
CFO_ops	23.51	60.60	-70.90	223.60

Source: Author's calculation based on data from Prowess, CMIE.

Appendix Table 3: Adjusted Underpricing (iu_adj) in BSE

Year	BSE Main board				BSE SME exchange			
	N	mean	median	sd	N	mean	median	sd
2012	11	3.806	-.375	12.506	12	15.488	3.32	41.258
2013	3	2.106	-2.298	11.59	33	15.433	6.394	43.448
2014	5	25.633	23.17	33.352	38	8.832	3.687	18.138
2015	20	8.925	2.304	18.538	37	6.525	5.986	12.738
2016	27	14.012	14.238	19.507	43	3.503	1.38	9.885
2017	34	22.044	3.765	40.518	55	4.706	1.766	10.189
2018	24	7.447	.603	23.021	63	4.152	2.23	11.855
2019	16	19.22	6.204	35.095	36	2.09	.956	5.456
2020	1	-1.554	-1.554	.	9	4.29	1.715	6.361

Source: Author's calculation based on data from Prime database, BSE and NSE.

Appendix Table 4: Adjusted Underpricing (iu_adj) in NSE

Year	NSE Main board				NSE Emerge			
	N	mean	median	sd	N	mean	median	sd
2012	9	3.941	1.91	12.811	2	1.352	1.352	3.593
2013	3	4.319	-1.86	12.151	2	-9.631	-9.631	11.639
2014	5	23.659	16.31	32.797	2	.863	.863	6.786
2015	20	8.452	2.929	21.287	5	3.357	2.408	3.258
2016	27	13.081	11.452	22.6	22	7.599	3.577	11.3
2017	36	22.768	7.038	40.438	78	8.054	4.417	10.549
2018	24	7.51	.34	21.94	81	6.061	3.017	11.264
2019	16	20.01	6.321	35.545	14	2.186	.541	5.822
2020	1	-24.128	-24.128	.	3	.925	2.362	3.264

Source: Author's calculation based on data from Prime database, BSE and NSE.

Appendix Charts

## A1: Age and Size Distribution of Listed Firms*

a: Age Distribution — Main Board, SME (Per cent to total)
- Below 12 years: 6.32, 26.40
- Between 13 to 20 years: 8.64, 4.57
- Above 20 years: 84.94, 69.04

b: Size Distribution of Listed Firms — Main Board, SME (Per cent to toal)
- Decile 2-4: 46.53, 10.45
- Decile 5-7: 28.96, 70.15
- Declie 8-10: 24.07, 19.40
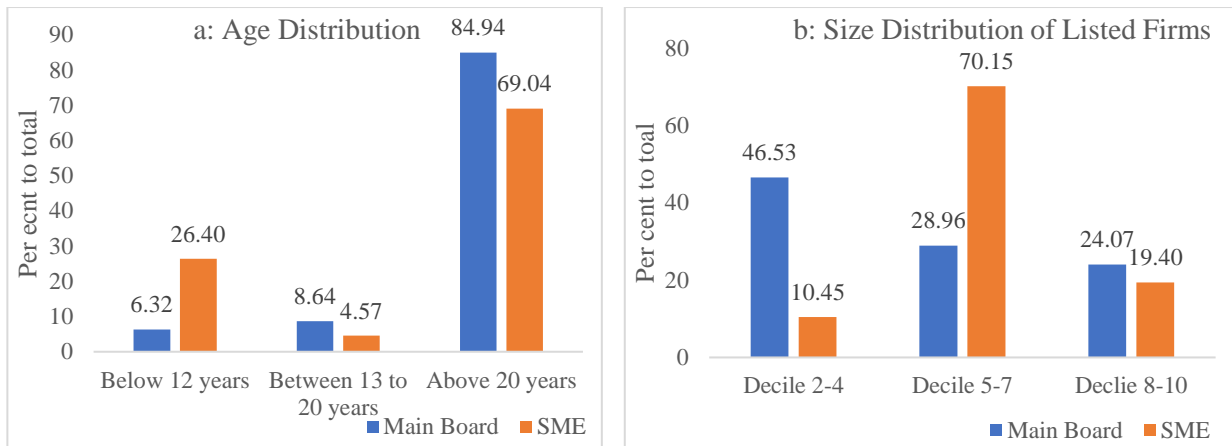
*: Size distribution is as defined in the Prowess database. In Prowess, companies are classified in 10 bins according to their size, calculated as the three-year average of the total income and total assets of a company. This classification is based on their relative position in the overall distribution of companies by size. While decile 1 represents the largest companies in the database, decile 10 represents the smallest.
Source: Prowess, CMIE.

A2: Average Annual Sales Growth

NSE — NSE main board companies, NSE Emerge companies (Per cent)

BSE — BSE Sensex, BSE SME (Per cent)
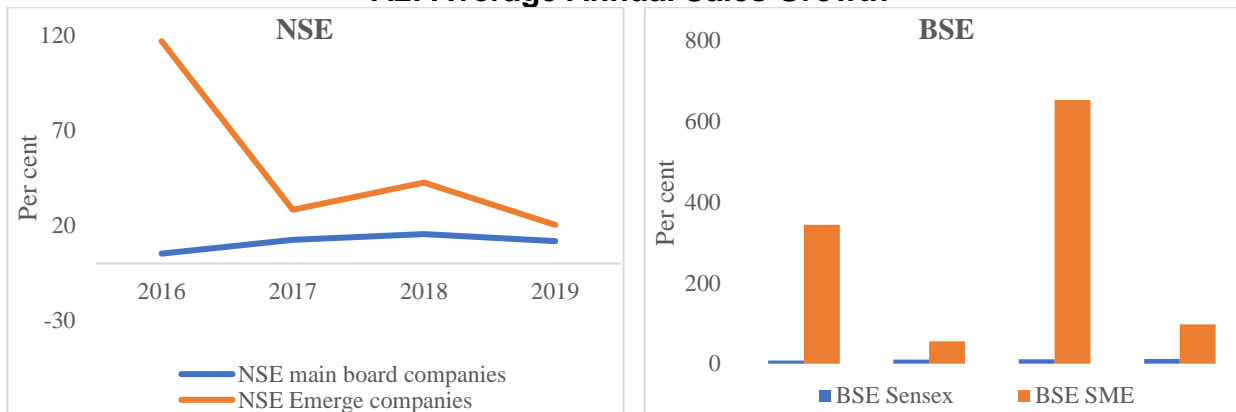
Source: BSE, NSE and Prowess, CMIE.

A3: Average Daily PE Ratios

NSE — NSE main board, Emerge

BSE — BSE Main board, BSE SME
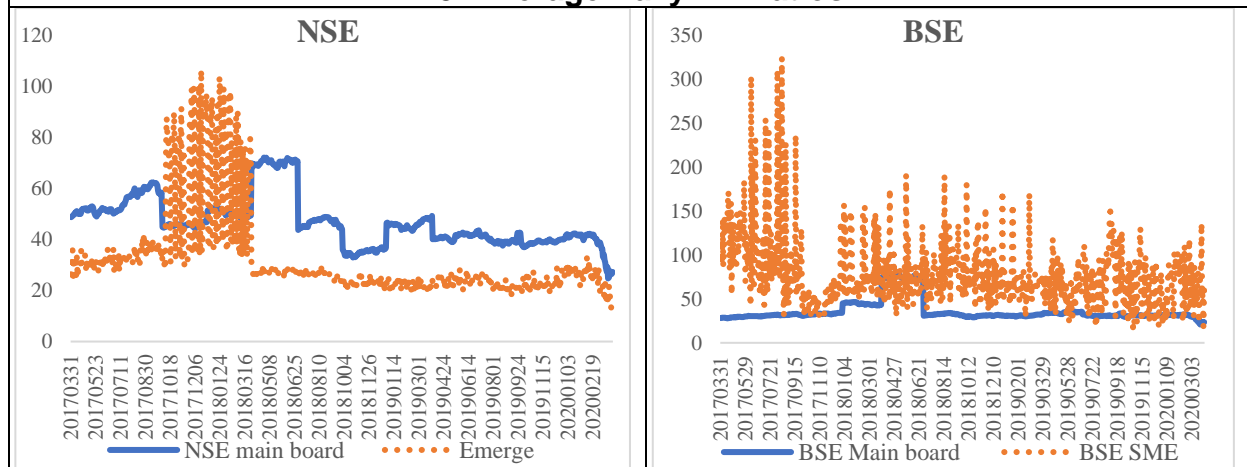
Note: Chart 5(a) and 5(b) depicts the daily averages of PE ratios of index constituents for BSE and NSE and not the index PE ratios.
Source: BSE & NSE.

Annex 1: Propensity Score Matching between Treatment and Control Groups of Firms

Propensity score matching (PSM) was first proposed by Rosenbaum and Rubin (1983) as a statistical method widely applied on observational data to find out the impact of a policy or treatment, after accounting for covariates that could potentially influence the probability of receiving the treatment and hence could lead to the outcome. In other words, propensity score matching mimics the randomisation on observational data by creating two groups of observations comparable on the covariates, *i.e.,* the treatment and the control group.

In the present study, the treatment group is chosen from the set consisting of firms, which are listed in SME exchanges and the control group is selected from the set of firms which were eligible to list in SME exchanges as per the norms specified but did not list themselves in any of the SME exchanges. For the PSM in the paper, log (asset size) (x1) and log (PBDITA as a percentage of total income) (x2) are taken as covariates, since both these could significantly influence firms' probability of getting listed in exchanges.

As Table A1 shows, a significant imbalance exists of cofounders between treated and untreated groups.

Table A1: Balance of Cofounders before Matching

	Mean in treated	Mean in Untreated	Standardised diff.
x1	2.71	3.65	-1.925
x2	1.08	1.18	-0.233

Source: Author's estimates.

The logistic regression result for calculating the propensity score and the goodness of fit of the regression is provided in Table A2 and A3. The insignificant Hosmer-Lemeshow chi-square statistic indicates the model is a good fit.

Table A2: Logistic Regression to Calculate Propensity Score
Logistic Regression

t	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval]	Sig
x1	0.038	0.017	-7.44	0.000	0.016	0.090	***
x2	0.505	0.209	-1.65	0.098	0.225	1.136	*
Constant	6577.373	9184.778	6.30	0.000	426.008	102000.000	***
Mean dependent var		0.101	SD dependent var			0.301	
Pseudo r-squared		0.343	Number of obs			487.000	
Chi-square		109.062	Prob > chi2			0.000	
Akaike crit. (AIC)		214.885	Bayesian crit. (BIC)			227.450	

Note: *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$
Source: Author's estimates.

Table A3: Logistic Model for t, Goodness-of-Fit Test

Group	Prob	Obs_1	Exp_1	Obs_0	Exp_0	Total
1	0.002	0	0	49	49.000	49
2	0.004	0	.1	49	48.900	49
3	0.007	0	.3	49	48.700	49
4	0.012	0	.4	48	47.600	48
5	0.023	0	.8	49	48.200	49
6	0.053	2	1.8	47	47.200	49
7	0.088	3	3.3	45	44.700	48
8	0.168	6	6.1	43	42.900	49
9	0.310	15	11.7	34	37.300	49
10	0.928	23	24.5	25	23.500	48

Note: number of observations = 487
number of groups =10
Hosmer-Lemeshow chi2(8) =3.16
Prob > chi2 =0.9237
Source: Author's estimates.

After matching with a caliper of 0.1, 45 matches were found. The balance of cofounders after the matching is given below (Table A4). As can be seen, there is a significant improvement in the balance of cofounders.

Table A4: Balance of Cofounders after Matching

	Mean in treated	Mean in Untreated	Standardised diff.
x1	2.75	2.74	0.017
x2	1.14	1.16	-0.042

Source: Author's estimates.