

**BEFORE THE ADJUDICATING OFFICER
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA
[ADJUDICATION ORDER NO. Order/AS/DP/2024-25/31322]**

UNDER SECTION 15-I OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA ACT, 1992 READ WITH RULE 5 OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (PROCEDURE FOR HOLDING INQUIRY AND IMPOSING PENALTIES) RULES, 1995.

**In respect of:
Gopalkrishna Ratanchand Shah HUF
(PAN: AACHG2727C)**

In the matter of dealing in Illiquid Stocks Options at BSE

FACTS OF THE CASE IN BRIEF

1. Securities and Exchange Board of India (hereinafter referred to as “**SEBI**”), observed large scale reversal of trades in the Illiquid Stock Options (hereinafter referred to as “**ISO**”) segment of Bombay Stock Exchange (hereinafter referred to as “**BSE**”) leading to creation of artificial volume. Reversal trades are the trades in which an entity reverses its buy or sell positions in a contract with subsequent sell or buy position with the same counter party. The said reversal trades are alleged to be non-genuine trades as they lack basic trading rationale and allegedly lead to false or misleading appearance of trading leading to generation of artificial volume. In view of the same, such reversal trades are alleged to be deceptive and manipulative in nature. On account of the same, SEBI conducted an investigation into the trading activities of certain entities in Illiquid Stock Options at BSE for the period April 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as “**Investigation Period/IP**”).

2. Pursuant to investigation by SEBI, it was observed that during IP, a total of 2,91,744 trades comprising substantial 81.41% of all the trades executed in Stock Options of BSE were trades which involved reversal of buy and sell positions by the clients and counterparties in a contract. The investigation revealed that 14,720 entities were involved in executing non-genuine trades in BSE's Stock Options segment during the investigation period. It was observed that GOPALKRISHNA RATANCHAND SHAH HUF (PAN – AACHG2727C) (hereinafter referred to as the **"Noticee"**) was one of the various entities who indulged in execution of reversal trades in stock options segment of BSE during the IP. Such trades were alleged to be non-genuine in nature and created false or misleading appearance of trading in terms of artificial volumes in stock options and therefore were alleged to be manipulative and deceptive in nature. In view of the same, SEBI initiated adjudication proceedings against the Noticee for alleged violation of the provisions of Regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of SEBI (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices) Regulations, 2003 (hereinafter referred to as **"PFUTP Regulations"**).

APPOINTMENT OF ADJUDICATING OFFICER

3. SEBI appointed Ms. Preeti Maheshwari as Adjudicating Officer (AO) in the matter vide communique dated July 06, 2021, under Section 19 read with Section 15-I of SEBI Act read with Rule 3 of SEBI (Procedure for Holding Inquiry and Imposing Penalties) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as **"Adjudication Rules"**) to inquire and adjudge under section 15HA of SEBI Act. Pursuant to transfer of cases, the undersigned was appointed as Adjudicating Officer in the matter vide communique dated September 06, 2024.

SHOW CAUSE NOTICE, REPLY AND HEARING

4. Based on the findings by SEBI, Show Cause Notice dated January 05, 2022 (hereinafter referred to as **"SCN"**) was issued to the Noticee under Rule 4(1) of

Adjudication Rules to show cause as to why an inquiry should not be held and penalty should not be imposed on it for the alleged violations of the provisions of Regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of the PFUTP Regulations for indulging in reversal trades. .

5. It was alleged in the SCN that the Noticee had executed reversal trades in 1 Stock Options Contracts. Summary of dealings of the Noticee in the said Options contracts, in which the Noticee allegedly executed non-genuine trades during the I.P, is as follows:

Contract name	Avg. buy rate (₹)	Total buy volume (no. of units)	Avg. sell rate (₹)	Total sell volume (no. of units)	% of Artificial volume generated by the Noticee in the contract to Noticee's Total volume in the contract	% of Artificial volume generated by the Noticee in the contract to Total volume in the contract
ACCL15APR1620.00 PEW3	24	25000	48	25000	100	50

6. The abovementioned reversal trades and volumes through the dealings of the Noticee in one contract viz, " ACCL15APR1620.00PEW3" during the investigation period, are illustrated as follows:

- (a) During the investigation period, 2 trades for 50000 units were executed by the Noticee in the said contract on 25/03/2015.
- (b) While dealing in the said contract on 25/03/2015, at 10:42:02 hrs the Noticee entered into a buy trade with counterparty ROYAL FINCOMM PRIVATE LIMITED for 25000 units at Rs 24 per unit. On the same day, at 10:42:07 hrs the Noticee entered into a sell trade with the same counterparty for the same quantity i.e. 25000 units at Rs 48 per unit.

(c) The Noticee's two trades, while dealing in the above said contract during the investigation period, allegedly generated artificial volume of 50,000 units, which made up 50% of total market volume in the said contract, on the aforesaid date.

7. The said SCN was served on the Noticee.
8. Vide Post SCN Intimation (PSI), dated August 11, 2022, Noticee was informed SEBI introduced a Settlement Scheme i.e. SEBI Settlement Scheme, 2022 (hereinafter referred to as "**Settlement Scheme 2022**") in terms of Regulation 26 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Settlement Proceedings) Regulations, 2018 (hereinafter referred to as "**Settlement Regulations**"). It was further informed that the Settlement Scheme, 2022 provided a one time opportunity to the entities against whom proceedings had been initiated and appeals against the said proceedings are pending before any forum or authority. The scheme commenced from August 22, 2022 and closed on November 21, 2022.
9. Pursuant to that, vide public notice dated November 21, 2022, it was advertised/informed that *"Considering the interest of entities in availing the Scheme, the competent authority has extended the period of the Scheme till January 21, 2023"*.
10. It was observed that Noticee did not avail the Settlement Scheme 2022, in view of which, the adjudication proceeding against the Noticee was resumed.
11. Vide Notices of hearing dated August 04, 2023 and September 01, 2023, Noticee was granted opportunity of hearing on August 25, 2023 and September 08, 2023, respectively.
12. Vide email dated September 11, 2023, Noticee submitted the following:
 - a. *We were having some website error, so we couldn't make the payment of application fees. We informed the same to your office via email and also made*

follow up and after confirmation from your office we made payment of Application fees on 25-Jan-2023 of Rs. 17700/-. However, after making the payment of application fees, system was not allowing to make payment of settlement amount as it was asking for application fees once again.

- b. Thereafter, we got a call from your office, SEBI Officer told us to make the payment via NEFT to ICICI Bank virtual account. We got the details of virtual account via email 21-2023. According to the instructions of officer and details of email we made payment of Rs. 100000 as settlement amount on 27-2-2023 via NEFT. Also the same was intimated to SEBI with the UTR details.*
- c. As we have paid the settlement amount, we were under the impression that the case was closed.*

13. Subsequently, a second PSI dated March 06, 2024, was issued to the Noticee wherein it was informed to the Noticee that SEBI introduced another Settlement Scheme i.e. SEBI Settlement Scheme, 2024 (hereinafter referred to as **“Settlement Scheme 2024”**) in terms of Regulation 26 of Settlement Regulations. It was informed that the Settlement Scheme, 2024 provided opportunity to the entities against whom proceedings had been initiated and appeals against the said proceedings are pending before any forum or authority. The scheme commenced from March 11, 2024 to May 10, 2024.

14. Further, vide Public Notice dated May 08, 2024, the Settlement Scheme 2024 was extended till June 10, 2024 by SEBI. The said PSI returned undelivered with the remark “unclaimed”.

15. Since, Noticee did not avail the settlement scheme and therefore, the adjudication proceedings against the Noticee were resumed.

16. Vide hearing notice dated January 01, 2025, Noticee was granted opportunity of hearing on January 08, 2025. Vide email dated January 13, 2025, the Authorised Representative (AR) of the Noticee informed that they received the hearing notice

on January 10, 2025, therefore, requested another date of hearing. The AR of the Noticee further submitted that they have already payment under SEBI settlement scheme 2022. Vide email dated January 14, 2025, Noticee was advised to appear for the hearing on January 23, 2025.

17. The AR of the Noticee appeared for the hearing on January 23, 2025 and submitted the following:

- a. the Karta of the HUF has passed away;*
- b. Noticee had made the payment of settlement amount with a slight delay.*
- c. AR also undertook to submit the reply to the SCN in 2 weeks by February 06, 2025.*

18. During the hearing, the AR was informed that the status of the payment of settlement is being verified with the concerned department and the same shall be intimated to the AR, accordingly.

19. The status of the payment of the settlement amount was verified with the SEBI concerned department and, accordingly, vide email dated February 11, 2023, Noticee was informed the following:

- a. While reconciling the records of the SEBI Settlement Scheme – 2022 which was operational from August 22, 2022 to January 21, 2023, it was observed that the entity had made payment of only the registration fees and had not paid the settlement amount for availing the benefit of the Scheme.*
- b. However, considering that the entity had paid the registration fees for availing the benefit of the Scheme, the entity was vide email dated February 21, 2023 provided with another opportunity to make the payment of the settlement amount by February 23, 2023.*
- c. Thereafter, the entity vide email dated March 08, 2023 informed that it had made the payment of the settlement amount on February 27, 2023. Please note that the settlement order in the matter of the Scheme was passed on March 08, 2023.*

- d. *Despite providing the entity with a second opportunity to make the payment of the settlement amount, the entity did not make the payment within time and inform Settlement Division.*
- e. *In view of the above, the settlement application filed by the entity for availing the benefit of the Scheme was not considered*
- f. *Noticee was also advised to file reply to the SCN on or before February 14, 2025.*

20. *Vide email dated February 14, 2025, Noticee submitted the following:*

- a. *Gopalkrishna Ratanchand Shah is deceased and even HUF is no Longer Exist. Transaction in Show Case notice is not known to us as it was related to Gopalkrishna Shah HUF.*
- b. *While making application for settlement scheme 2022, we encountered an error i.e. after payment of Fees, we were not able to make payment online because of system error. This was informed to SEBI officials. Vide email dated 21-Feb-23, SEBI advised the Noticee to make payment of the settlement amount by 23-Feb-23.*
- c. *We have actually read the mail after 23rd Feb-23 (as we are not checking the mail on daily basis, or couldn't come across the mail as may be due to not being available at office). We submitted the NEFT application to bank on 24th Feb-23 for NEFT. NEFT was processed by the bank on 27th Feb-23.*
- d. *As you can see from above we had no intention to delay the payment of settlement amount. But because of system error we couldn't pay online and once we receive the mail with NEFT we immediately acted on it. Only because of delay in receipt of e-mail, payment got delayed by 2 working days. We sincerely request to consider all the facts and condone the delay of 2 days and consider the settlement amount which is already deposited in Feb-2023.*

CONSIDERATION OF ISSUES AND EVIDENCE

21. I have carefully perused the charges levelled against the Noticee in the SCN, its reply and the material / documents available on record. In the instant matter, the following issues arise for consideration and determination:-

- I. **Whether the Noticee has violated Regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d) and 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations?**
- II. **Do the violations, if any, on the part of the Noticee attract monetary penalty under section 15HA of SEBI Act?**
- III. **If so, what would be the quantum of monetary penalty that can be imposed on the Noticee after taking into consideration the factors mentioned in section 15J of the SEBI Act?**

22. Before proceeding further, I would like to refer to the relevant provisions of the PFUTP Regulations:

Relevant provisions of PFUTP Regulations

3. Prohibition of certain dealings in securities

No person shall directly or indirectly –

- (a) buy, sell or otherwise deal in securities in a fraudulent manner;*
- (b) use or employ, in connection with issue, purchase or sale of any security listed or proposed to be listed in a recognised stock exchange, any manipulative or deceptive device or contrivance in contravention of the provisions of the Act or the rules or the regulations made there under;*
- (c) employ any device, scheme or artifice to defraud in connection with dealing in or issue of securities which are listed or proposed to be listed on a recognised stock exchange;*
- (d) engage in any act, practice, course of business which operates or would operate as fraud or deceit upon any person in connection with any dealing in or issue of securities*

which are listed or proposed to be listed on a recognised stock exchange in contravention of the provisions of the Act or the rules and the regulations made thereunder.

4. Prohibition of manipulative, fraudulent and unfair trade practices

- (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of regulation 3, no person shall indulge in a fraudulent or an unfair trade practice in securities.*
- (2) Dealing in securities shall be deemed to be a fraudulent or an unfair trade practice if it involves fraud and may include all or any of the following, namely;-*
 - (a) indulging in an act which creates false or misleading appearance of trading in the securities market;*

Issue No. 1: Whether the Noticee has violated provisions of Regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d) and Regulation 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations?

23. Since, the Noticee did not file reply on the merits of the case, therefore, the matter is proceeded with the material available on record.

24. Noticee has contended that they have already deposited the settlement amount. Therefore, the same may be considered. In this regard, I note that despite closing of settlement scheme 2022 on January 21, 2023, considering it as an exceptional case, Noticee was granted time till February 23, 2023 to make the payment of settlement amount. Noticee made the said payment on February 27, 2023, however Noticee confirmed the payment only on March 08, 2023. It is observed that the settlement order with respect to entities who availed Settlement Scheme 2022 was passed on March 08, 2023. Thus, I note that Noticee was given enough time make the payment. Noticee cannot take plea that they were not checking emails regularly and hence could not make the payment on time. The payment window of settlement scheme for 14000 entities cannot remain open endlessly. Therefore, I am of the opinion that the Noticee could not avail the settlement on time and hence, the adjudication proceedings are continued with.

25. Noticee has further contended that the karta of the Noticee is deceased and HUF is dissolved. However, Noticee has not produced any partition deed amongst the coparceners of the HUF and has not produced any evidence that the PAN of the Noticee is closed. Therefore, the contention of the Noticee cannot be accepted.

26. Now I proceed with merits of the matter. I note that it is alleged that the Noticee, while dealing in the stock option contracts at BSE during the IP, had executed reversal trades which were allegedly non-genuine trades and the same had resulted in generation of artificial volume in stock option contracts at BSE. Reversal trades are considered to be those trades in which an entity reverses its buy or sell positions in a contract with subsequent sell or buy positions with the same counterparty during the same day. The said reversal trades are alleged to be non-genuine trades as they are not executed in the normal course of trading, lack basic trading rationale, lead to false or misleading appearance of trading in terms of generation of artificial volumes and hence, are deceptive and manipulative.

27. From the documents on record, I note that the Noticee was one of the entities who had indulged in creating artificial volume of 50000 units through 2 non genuine reversal trades in 1 Stock Options Contracts during IP. The summary of trades is given below:

Contract name	Avg. buy rate (₹)	Total buy volume (no. of units)	Avg. sell rate (₹)	Total sell volume (no. of units)	% of Artificial volume generated by the Noticee in the contract to Noticee's Total volume in the contract	% of Artificial volume generated by the Noticee in the contract to Total volume in the contract
ACCL15APR1620.00PEW3	24	25000	48	25000	100	50

28. On March 25, 2015, the Noticee entered into 1 buy trade for 25,000 units at the rate of Rs. 24/- per unit at 10:42:02 hours with the counterparty ROYAL FINCOMM PRIVATE LIMITED. On the same day, Noticee, within few seconds at 10:42:07 hours entered into 1 sell trade with same counterparty for 25, 000 units at Rs. 48/- per unit. Thus, Noticee, through its dealing in the contract viz, ACCL15APR1620.00PEW3 during the IP, executed 2 non-genuine trades and thereby, the Noticee generated artificial volume of 50,000 units which made up 50% of total market volume in the said contract, on the aforesaid date.

29. The non-genuineness of these transactions executed by the Noticee is evident from the fact that there was no commercial basis as to why, within a short span of time, the Noticee reversed the position with the same counterparty with significant price difference on the same day. The fact that the transactions in a particular contract were reversed with the same counterparties indicates a prior meeting of minds with a view to execute the reversal trades at a pre-determined price. Since these trades were done in illiquid option contract, there was negligible trading in the said contract and hence, there was no price discovery in the strictest terms. The wide variation in prices of the said contract, within a short span of time, is a clear indication that there was pre-determination in the prices by the counterparties while executing the trades. Thus, it is observed that Noticee had indulged in reversal trades with its counterparty in the stock options segment of BSE and the same were non-genuine trades.

30. In this regard, it is noted that it is not mere coincidence that the Noticee could match her trades with the same counterparty with whom she had undertaken first leg of the respective trades. The fact that the transactions in a particular contract were reversed with the same counterparty for the same quantity of units, indicates a prior meeting of minds with a view to execute the reversal trades at a pre-determined price. It is further noted that direct evidence is not forthcoming in the present matter as regards to meeting of minds or collusion with other entities inter-

alia the counterparties or agents/fronts. However, trading behaviour as noted above make it clear that aforesaid non-genuine trades could not have been possible without meeting of minds at some level.

31. Here I would like to rely on the following judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court in SEBI v Kishore R Ajmera (AIR 2016 SC 1079), wherein it was held that:

“...According to us, knowledge of who the 2nd party / client or the broker is, is not relevant at all. While the screen based trading system keeps the identity of the parties anonymous it will be too naïve to rest the final conclusions on the said basis which overlooks a meeting of minds elsewhere. Direct proof of such meeting of minds elsewhere would rarely be forthcoming...in the absence of direct proof of meeting of minds elsewhere in synchronized transactions, the test should be one of preponderance of probabilities as far as adjudication of civil liability arising out of the violation of the Act or provision of the Regulations is concerned. The conclusion has to be gathered from various circumstances like that volume of the trade effected; the period of persistence in trading in the particular scrip; the particulars of the buy and sell orders, namely, the volume thereof; the proximity of time between the two and such other relevant factors. The illustrations are not exhaustive.

It is a fundamental principle of law that proof of an allegation levelled against a person may be in the form of direct substantive evidence or, as in many cases, such proof may have to be inferred by a logical process of reasoning from the totality of the attending facts and circumstances surrounding the allegations/charges made and levelled. While direct evidence is a more certain basis to come to a conclusion, yet, in the absence thereof the Courts cannot be helpless. It is the judicial duty to take note of the immediate and proximate facts and circumstances surrounding the events on which the charges/allegations are founded and to reach what would appear to the Court to be a reasonable

conclusion therefrom. The test would always be that what inferential process that a reasonable/prudent man would adopt to arrive at a conclusion.”

32. The observations made in the aforesaid judgment of Hon’ble Supreme Court apply with full force to the facts and circumstances of the present case. Therefore, applying the ratio of the above judgments, it is observed that the execution of trades by the Noticee in the illiquid options segment with such precision in terms of order placement, time, price, quantity etc. and also the fact that the transactions were reversed with the same counterparty clearly indicates a prior meeting of minds with a view to execute the reversal trades at a pre-determined price. The only reason for the wide variation in prices of the same contract, within short span of time was a clear indication that there was pre-determination in the prices by both the counterparty when executing the trades. Thus, the nature of trading, as brought out above, clearly indicates an element of prior meeting of minds and therefore, a collusion of the Noticee with its counterparty to carry out the trades at pre - determined prices.

33. It is also relevant to refer to judgement of the Hon’ble Securities Appellate Tribunal in the matter of Ketan Parekh vs SEBI (in Appeal No. 2 of 2004; date of decision July 14, 2006):

“In other words, if the factum of manipulation is established it will necessarily follow that the investors in the market had been induced to buy or sell and that no further proof in this regard is required. The market, as already observed, is so wide spread that it may not be humanly possible for the Board to track the persons who were actually induced to buy or sell securities as a result of manipulation and law can never impose on the Board a burden which is impossible to be discharged. This, in our view, clearly flows from the plain language of Regulation 4 (a) of the Regulations.”

34. In this regard, reliance is placed on judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter in respect of SEBI v Rakhi Trading Private Limited, Civil Appeal Nos. 1969, 3174-3177 and 3180 of 2011, decided on February 8, 2018 on similar factual situations, which *interalia* states that:

“Considering the reversal transactions, quantity, price and time and sale, parties being persistent in number of such trade transactions with huge price variations, it will be too naive to hold that the transactions are through screen-based trading and hence anonymous. Such conclusion would be over-looking the prior meeting of minds involving synchronization of buy and sell order and not negotiated deals as per the board's circular. The impugned transactions are manipulative/deceptive device to create a desired loss and/or profit. Such synchronized trading is violative of transparent norms of trading in securities.....”

35. Therefore, the trading behaviour of the Noticee confirms that such trades were not normal, indicating that the trades executed by the Noticee were not genuine trades and being non-genuine, created an appearance of artificial trading volumes in respective contracts. In view of the above, I find that the allegation of violation of regulations 3(a), (b), (c) and (d), 4(1), 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations by the Noticee stands established.

Issue No. 2: Do the violations, if any, on the part of the Noticee attract monetary penalty under section 15HA of SEBI Act?

36. Considering the findings that the Noticee as mentioned above has executed non-genuine trades resulting in the creation of artificial volume, thereby violating the provisions of Regulation 3(a), (b), (c) & (d) & Regulation 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of the PFUTP Regulations and in terms of the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of **SEBI Vs. Shriram Mutual Fund** [2006] 68 SCL 216 (SC) decided on May 23, 2006, wherein it was held that *“In our considered opinion,*

penalty is attracted as soon as the contravention of the statutory obligation as contemplated by the Act and the Regulations is established and hence the intention of the parties committing such violation becomes wholly irrelevant. A breach of civil obligation which attracts penalty in the nature of fine under the provisions of the Act and the Regulations would immediately attract the levy of penalty irrespective of the fact whether contravention must be made by the defaulter with guilty intention or not.”, I am convinced that it is a fit case for imposition of monetary penalty under the provisions of Section 15 HA of SEBI Act which reads as under:

Penalty for Fraudulent and Unfair trade practices.

15HA. If any person indulges in fraudulent and unfair trade practices relating to securities, he shall be liable to a penalty which shall not be less than five lakh rupees but which may extend to twenty-five crore rupees or three times the amount of profits made out of such practices, whichever is higher.

Issue No. 3: If so, what would be the quantum of monetary penalty that can be imposed on the Noticee after taking into consideration the factors mentioned in section 15J of the SEBI Act?

37. While determining the quantum of penalty under Section 15HA of the SEBI Act, it is important to consider the factors as stipulated in Section 15J of the SEBI Act which read as under: -

Factors to be taken into account while adjudging quantum of penalty.

15J. While adjudging quantum of penalty under 15-I or section 11 or section 11B, the Board or the adjudicating officer shall have due regard to the following factors, namely: —

(a) the amount of disproportionate gain or unfair advantage, wherever quantifiable, made as a result of the default;

(b) the amount of loss caused to an investor or group of investors as a result of the default;

(c) the repetitive nature of the default.

[Explanation. —For the removal of doubts, it is clarified that the power to adjudge the quantum of penalty under sections 15A to 15E, clauses (b) and (c) of section 15F, 15G, 15H and 15HA shall be and shall always be deemed to have been exercised under the provisions of this section.]

38. As established above, the trades by the Noticee were non-genuine in nature and created a misleading appearance of trading in the aforesaid contract. I note that when the impact of artificial volume created by the two counterparties is seen as a whole, it is not possible, from the material on record, to quantify the amount of disproportionate gain or unfair advantage resulting from the artificial trades between the counter parties or the consequent loss caused to investors as a result of the default. Further, the material available on record does not demonstrate any repetitive default on the part of the Noticee. However, considering that the 2 non-genuine trades entered by the Noticee in 1 contract led to creation of artificial trading volumes which had the effect of distorting the market mechanism in the Illiquid Stock Options segment of BSE, I find that the aforesaid violations were detrimental to the integrity of securities market and therefore, the quantum of penalty must be commensurate with the serious nature of the aforesaid violations.

ORDER

39. In view of the above, after considering all the facts and circumstances of the case and the factors mentioned in the provisions of Section 15J of the SEBI Act, I, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me under Section 15-I of the SEBI Act read with Rule 5 of the Adjudication Rules, conclude that the proceedings against the

Noticee stands established in terms of the provisions of the SEBI Act. Hence, in view of the charges established under the provisions of the SEBI Act, I, hereby impose monetary penalty of **₹5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakh only)** on the Noticee (Gopalkrishna Ratanchand Shah HUF) under section 15HA of SEBI Act for the violation of Regulations 3(a), (b), (c) and (d), 4(1), 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations. I am of the view that the said penalty is commensurate with the violations committed by Noticee.

40. The Noticee shall remit/pay the said amount of penalty within 45 days of receipt of this order in either of the way, such as by following the path at SEBI website www.sebi.gov.in:

ENFORCEMENT >Orders >Orders of AO> PAYNOW;

41. In the event of failure to pay the said amount of penalty within 45 days of the receipt of this Order, recovery proceedings may be initiated under Section 28A of the SEBI Act for realization of the said amount of penalty along with interest thereon, *inter alia*, by attachment and sale of movable and immovable properties of Noticee.
42. In terms of the provisions of Rule 6 of the Adjudication Rules, a copy of this order is being sent to the Noticee and also to SEBI.

Place: Mumbai

Date: March 26, 2025

ASHA SHETTY

ADJUDICATING OFFICER