

**BEFORE THE ADJUDICATING OFFICER
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA
[ADJUDICATION ORDER NO. Order/AK/JS/2021-22/29017/1]**

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

In respect of

Arnav Gupta

(PAN: AXIPG8534C)

In the matter of Dealings in Illiquid Stock Options at BSE

BACKGROUND OF THE CASE

1. Securities and Exchange Board of India (hereinafter referred to as “**SEBI**”) observed large scale reversal of trades in stock options segment of Bombay Stock Exchange (hereinafter referred to as “**BSE**”). SEBI observed that such large scale reversal of trades in stock options lead to creation of artificial volume at BSE. In view 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 the investigation, it was observed that total 2,91,643 trades comprising 81.38% of all trades executed in stock options segment of BSE during the Investigation Period were non-genuine trades. These non-genuine trades resulted in creation of artificial volume to the tune of 826.21 crore units or 54.68% of the total market volume in stock options segment of BSE during the Investigation Period. Such trades were observed to be non-genuine in nature and created false or misleading appearance of trading in terms of artificial volumes in stock options and therefore alleged to be manipulative and deceptive in nature. It was observed that Shri Arnav Gupta (hereinafter referred to as the “Noticee”) was one of the various entities which indulged in execution of reversal trades in stock options segment of BSE during the Investigation Period. In view of the same, SEBI initiated adjudication proceedings against the Noticee for 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 relating to Securities Market) Regulations, 2003 (hereinafter referred to as “**PFUTP Regulations**”).

APPOINTMENT OF ADJUDICATING OFFICER

3. The undersigned has been appointed as the Adjudicating Officer under section 15I read with 15HA of the SEBI Act, 1992 (hereinafter referred to as “**SEBI Act**”) and Rule 3 of SEBI (Procedure for Holding Inquiry and Imposing Penalties by Adjudicating Officer) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as “**Adjudication Rules**”), vide order dated April 30, 2021, to conduct adjudication proceedings in the manner specified under Rule 4 of Adjudication Rules read with section 15I of SEBI Act, and if satisfied that penalty is liable, impose such penalty as deemed fit in terms of Rule 5 of Adjudication Rules and Section 15HA of SEBI Act.

SHOW CAUSE NOTICE, REPLY AND HEARING

4. Show Cause Notice bearing reference no. SEBI/HO/MRD1_DSAP/P/OW/2021/13611/1 dated June 28, 2021 (hereinafter referred to as ‘**SCN**’) was issued to the Noticee under Rule 4(1) of the Adjudication Rules to show-cause as to why an inquiry should not be initiated against the Noticee and why penalty should not be imposed upon the Noticee as per Section 15HA of the SEBI Act for the violations alleged to have been committed by the Noticee.
5. It was, inter alia, alleged in the SCN that the Noticee, through his trades, had indulged in creation of artificial volume of 2,40,000 units through 2 non-genuine trades in one stock option contract during IP.
6. The SCN dated June 28, 2021 issued to the Noticee was sent via Speed Post Acknowledgement Due (‘SPAD’) and via email dated June 28, 2021 at kml_gupta@yahoo.com - the email provided by the noticee in his KYC application. However, the said SCN sent through SPAD returned undelivered. Thereafter, an attempt was made to serve the SCN by pasting it at the premises of the noticee. I note that the SCN was pasted at the Noticee’s address i.e. C-67, Krishna Nagar, Delhi – 110 051 on July 22, 2021. However, no reply has been submitted by the Noticee.

7. In respect of the present proceedings, I note that opportunities were granted to the Noticee to submit his reply to the SCN and to appear for personal hearing if he so desired. However, despite service of the SCN, the noticee failed to even respond to the charges, let alone seek personal hearing. In this circumstance, I rely upon the decision of Hon'ble SAT in the matter of Sanjay Kumar Tayal & Ors. vs. SEBI (in appeal No. 68/2013) decided on February 11, 2014 viz. “.....*appellants have neither filed reply to show cause notices issued to them nor availed opportunity of personal hearing offered to them in the adjudication proceedings and, therefore, appellants are presumed to have admitted charges levelled against them in the show cause notices*”. The Hon'ble SAT also made such proposition in the matter of Classic Credit Ltd. vs. SEBI [2007] 76 SCL 51 (SAT - MUM), wherein it was, inter alia, held that – “*the appellants did not file any reply to the second show-cause notice. This being so, it has to be presumed that the charges alleged against them in the show-cause notice were admitted by them*”.
8. In view of the above, I am compelled to proceed in the matter against the Noticee ex-parte. No reply has been received from the Noticee till the time of this order. I am of the view that principles of natural justice have been complied with in the present matter since opportunities have been provided to the Noticee to submit reply and to appear for hearing, which the Noticee has failed to avail of. Therefore, the present proceedings against the Noticee are undertaken ex-parte on the basis of available documents and information.

CONSIDERATION OF ISSUES AND FINDINGS

9. I have carefully perused the charges levelled against the Noticee and the documents / material available on record. The issues that arise for consideration in the present case are:
- (a) Whether the Noticee has violated regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations?
 - (b) Does the violation, if any, attract monetary penalty under Section 15HA of the SEBI Act?
 - (c) 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?

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

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 recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized stock exchange in contravention of the provisions of the Act or the rules and the regulations made there under.*

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.*

11. I note that the allegation against the Noticee is that, while dealing in the stock option contracts at BSE during the Investigation period, the Noticee had executed reversal trades which were allegedly non-genuine trades and the same have resulted in the 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 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 & manipulative.

12. I note from the trade log that the Noticee had executed 2 non-genuine trades in one contract. I further note that the above-mentioned trades of the Noticee had resulted in the creation of artificial volume of a total of 240,000 units in the said one contract. Summary of non-genuine trades of Noticee is as follows:

Stock Option Contract	Buy Quantity	Sell Quantity	No. of non-genuine trades executed by Entity in the Contract	Total no. of trades executed by entity in the contract	Total no. of trades executed by entity in the contract	Artificial volume generated by entity in the Contract	Total volume generated by entity in the contract	Total Volume in the contract	% of non-genuine trades of the contract to entity's total trades in the Contract = (D/E)	% of Genuine trades of Entity in the contract to the total trades in the Contract = (D/F)	% of Non-artificial Volume generated by Entity in the contract to the total Volume in the Contract = (G/H)	% of Artificial Volume generated by Entity in the contract to the total Volume in the Contract = (G/I)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
WIPR15AP R580.00PE	120,000	120,000	2	2	8	240,000	240,000	880000	100%	25%	100%	27.27%

13. It is noted that the Noticee had executed non-genuine trades in one contract, wherein percentage of non-genuine trades of the Noticee in stock options contracts to total trades in the said contracts is 25%. Further, percentage of artificial volume generated by the Noticee in the contract to the total volume in the contracts is 27.27 %. Non-genuine trades executed by the Noticee in the above contract had significant differential in buy rates and sell rates considering that the trades were reversed on same day.
14. I note from the trade log that the trades executed by the Noticee in a contract were squared up within a short span of time with his counterparty. It is noted that while dealing in the said contract during the IP, the Noticee executed two reversal trades

(1 buy trade + 1 sell trade) with same counterparty viz. Merfin Consultants Pvt. Ltd. on the same day and with significant price differential in buy and sell rate. The Noticee on March 30, 2015 at 10:38:45:940102 hrs entered into 1 buy trade with counter party viz. Merfin Consultants Pvt Ltd for 120,000 units at rate of Re.0.50 per unit in the contract "WIPR15APR580.00PE". Thereafter, on the same day, Noticee, at 10:38:49:203218 hrs entered into one sell trade with same counterparty for 120,000 units at the rate of Rs.5.50 per unit in the same contract. Thus, the Noticee, through his dealing in the contract viz. "WIPR15APR580.00PE" during the I.P., executed two non-genuine trades which is 25% of the total trades in the market in the said contract during the IP, and thereby, Noticee generated artificial volume of 240,000 units which is 27.27% of the volume traded in the said contract from the market during the IP.

15. 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 (less than four seconds), the Noticee reversed the position with his counterparty with significant price difference. I note from the trade log of the Noticee that the time taken by the Noticee for reversing his non-genuine trades is around 4 seconds. Such a short span of time taken for reversing the trades in an illiquid stock option contract suggests the non-genuineness of these trades executed by the Noticee. The fact that the transactions in a particular contract were reversed with the same counterparty indicates a prior meeting of mind with a view to execute the reversal trades at a pre-determined price. Since these trades were done in illiquid option contracts, there was no trading in the said contract and hence, there was no price discovery in the strictest terms. The wide variation in prices of the said contracts, 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 his counterparty in the stock options segment of BSE and the same were non-genuine trades.

16. I note that it is not mere coincidence that Noticee could match his trades with the same counterparty with whom it had undertaken first leg of the respective trades. This is the outcome of meeting of minds elsewhere and it was a deliberate attempt to deal in such a fashion. Here I would like to rely on the judgment of Hon'ble

Supreme Court in SEBI v Kishore R Ajmera (AIR 2016 SC 1079), wherein it was held that - *"...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..."*

17. The Hon'ble Supreme Court further observed in the same matter that – *"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."*

18. I note that direct evidence is not forthcoming in the present matter as regards to meeting of minds or collusion of the Noticee with his counterparty. However, I note that the trading behaviour of the Noticee makes it clear that aforesaid non-genuine trades could not have been possible without meeting of minds at some level. It is noted that in the screen based trading, the manipulative or fraudulent intent can be inferred from various factors such as conduct of the party, pattern of transactions, etc. Further, in the absence of direct proof of meeting of minds, the conclusion can be derived from various circumstances like volume of trade, period of persistence of trading, particulars of buy and sell orders, proximity of time and such other relevant factors. In this context, I deem it appropriate to refer to the Hon'ble SAT order dated July 14, 2006, in the case of Ketan Parekh vs. SEBI (Appeal no.

2/2004), wherein the Hon'ble SAT has observed that - *"The nature of transactions executed, the frequency with which such transactions are undertaken, the value of the transactions, the conditions then prevailing in the market are some of the factors which go to show the intention of the parties. This list of factors, in the very nature of things, cannot be exhaustive. Any one factor may or may not be decisive and it is from the cumulative effect of these that an inference will have to be drawn."*

19. Further, I place my reliance on the 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), in which the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that - *"the price discovery system itself was affected by synchronization and rapid reverse trade, which also had the impact of excluding other investors from participating in the market. The Supreme Court, therefore found that the traders having engaged in a fraudulent and unfair trade practice while dealing in securities, are hence liable to be proceeded against for violation of Regulations 3(a), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations". The Apex Court also observed 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....."*

20. Reliance is also placed upon the observations of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of SEBI vs. Rakhi Trading Private Ltd. (supra) where the Hon'ble Apex Court stated at Para 35 and Para 41 of that said Order that - *"The platform of the stock exchange has been used for a non-genuine trade. Trading is always with the aim to make profits. But if one party consistently makes loss and that too in pre-planned and rapid reverse trades, it is not genuine; it is an unfair trade practice"... "The stock market is not a platform for any fraudulent or unfair trade practice. The field is open to all the investors. By synchronization and rapid reverse trade, as has been carried out by the traders in the instant case, the price discovery system itself is affected.*

Except the parties who have pre-fixed the price nobody is in the position to participate in the trade. It also has an adverse impact on the fairness, integrity and transparency of the stock market.”

21. The trading behaviour of the Noticee confirms that such trades were not normal and the wide variation in prices of the trades in the same contract in almost no time without any basis for such wide variation, all indicate that the trades executed by the Noticee were not genuine and being non-genuine, created an appearance of artificial trading volumes in the said contract. In view of the above, I find that the allegation of violation of regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations by the Noticee stands established. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of SEBI Vs. Shri Ram Mutual Fund [2006] 68 SCL 216(SC) 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...”*.

22. In view of the same, I am convinced that it is a fit case for imposition of monetary penalty on the Noticee under the provisions of Section 15HA of the 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.

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

Factors to be taken into account by the adjudicating officer.

15J. While adjudging quantum of penalty under section 15-I, 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 of an adjudicating officer 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.

24. Generally, there is nil or negligible participation of the public in the trading in illiquid stock option contracts. 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 loss caused to investors as a result of the said trades. Though the records available before me does not mention about amount of gain/loss of the entities involved in the said non-genuine trades, including the Noticee, however, it is worth considering that entities involved in these non-genuine trades have either booked gains or loss. The noticee entered into buy transaction for 120,000 units @Re 0.50 per unit i.e. for Rs. 60,000/ and sold the entire lot in the next few seconds @Rs. 5.50 per unit i.e. for Rs. 6,60,000, thereby making a gain of Rs. 6,00,000/-.

ORDER

25. Having considered all the facts and circumstances of the case, including the time elapsed since the gain has been made by noticee, the material available on record, the factors mentioned in Section 15J of the SEBI Act and in exercise of the powers conferred upon me under Section 15-I of the SEBI Act read with Rule 5 of the Adjudication Rules, I hereby impose a penalty of Rs. 10,00,000 (Rupees Ten Lakhs only) on the Noticee viz. Arnav Gupta under the provisions of Section 15HA of the SEBI Act. I am of the view that the said penalty is commensurate with the commission/omission on the part of the Noticee.

26. The Noticee shall remit / pay the said amount of penalty within 45 days of receipt of this order either by way of demand draft in favour of "SEBI - Penalties Remittable to Government of India", payable at Mumbai, or online payment facility available on the website of SEBI, i.e., www.sebi.gov.in on the following path, by clicking on the payment link: ENFORCEMENT -> Orders -> Orders of AO -> PAY NOW. In case of

any difficulties in payment of penalties, the Noticee may contact the support at portalhelp@sebi.gov.in.

27. In case the payment is made by Demand Draft, the Noticee shall forward said Demand Draft or the details / confirmation of penalty so paid to the "The Division Chief, EFD-1, DRA-I, SEBI, SEBI Bhavan 2, Plot No. C –7, "G" Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai –400 051". The Noticee shall provide the following details while forwarding DD/ payment information:

- a) Name and PAN of the entity
- b) Name of the case / matter
- c) Purpose of Payment – Payment of penalty under AO proceedings
- d) Bank Name and Account Number
- e) Transaction Number

28. 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.

29. 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 the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

Date: October 20, 2021
Place: Mumbai

AMIT KAPOOR
ADJUDICATING OFFICER