

BEFORE THE ADJUDICATING OFFICER
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA
[ADJUDICATION ORDER NO: Order/VV/PSS/2023-24/28483]

**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
GAURAV KUMAR CHOPRA
(PAN: ADZPC8840J)

In the matter of trading 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 led to creation of artificial volume at BSE. In view of the same, SEBI, conducted an investigation into the trading activity in Illiquid Stock Options at BSE for the period between April 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as, “**Investigation Period**”) after observing large scale reversal of trades in Stock Options segment of the BSE
2. Pursuant to a preliminary examination conducted in the Illiquid Stock Options matter, an Interim order was passed by SEBI on August 20, 2015 against 59 entities which were confirmed vide Orders dated July 30, 2016 and August 22, 2016. Meanwhile, SEBI initiated a detailed investigation relating to trading in stock options segment of BSE which was completed

in the year 2018. The investigation findings revealed that 14,720 entities were involved in executing non-genuine trades in BSE's stock options segment during the investigation period and also revealed that of all trades executed in the stock options segment of BSE during the Investigation Period, 81.38% of the trades, that is 2,91,643 trades, were trades which involved a reversal of buy and sell positions by the clients and counterparties in a contract. It was observed that, Gaurav Kumar Chopra (hereinafter referred to as "**Noticee**") was one of such various entities whose reversal trades involved squaring off transactions with significant difference in the sell value and buy value of the transactions. 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**").

3. The proceedings initiated against the first set of 59 entities, vide the aforementioned Interim Order were disposed of vide final Order dated April 05, 2018, without any further directions, observing that the Adjudicating Officer shall continue the proceedings in accordance with the SEBI Act, 1992 (hereinafter referred to as the "**SEBI Act**") and SEBI (Procedure for Holding and Imposing Penalties) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the "**Adjudication Rules**") and pass appropriate order on merits. It was also recorded therein that SEBI has decided to take appropriate action against all 14,720 entities in phases.
4. In the meantime, the Hon'ble Securities Appellate Tribunal ("**SAT**"), vide its Order dated October 14, 2019, in the case of R. S. Ispat Ltd Vs SEBI, inter alia observed that "SEBI may consider holding a Lok Adalat or adopting any other alternative dispute resolution process with regard to the Illiquid Stock Options".

5. Accordingly, a Settlement Scheme was framed under the SEBI (Settlement Proceedings) Regulations, 2018, which provided a one-time opportunity for settlement of proceedings in the Illiquid Stock Options matter. The said scheme remained open from August 01, 2020 till December 31, 2020. Finally, adjudication proceedings were initiated against those entities who did not avail the opportunity of settlement.
6. It was observed that 13,186 entities did not avail the opportunity of settlement and, therefore, Adjudication proceedings were initiated against the entities in a phased manner. In order to duly expedite the Adjudication proceedings against the entities, SEBI had appointed additional Adjudicating officers to adjudicate against the said entities. However, owing to the huge number of alleged entities, the adjudication proceedings were being conducted in a phased manner that required adequate time to complete the proceedings against all entities. The Adjudicating officers had passed Orders with respect to certain entities in a phased manner.
7. It was observed, that some of the entities against whom Orders were passed in the adjudication proceedings appealed before the SAT. During the course of the hearing in a group of appeals, SAT, vide its Order dated May 13, 2022, inter alia observed that :

“SEBI should reconsider and seriously give a thought in coming out with a fresh Scheme under Clause 26 of the Settlement Regulations, 2018. Such scheme can be a onetime scheme for this class of person. The terms of settlement should be attractive so that it could attract the noticees/entities to come forward and settle the matter which will ameliorate the harassment of penalty proceedings to the noticees and at the same time would help to clear the backlog of these pending matters before various AOs”.
8. Accordingly, SEBI introduced a Settlement Scheme i.e. SEBI Settlement Scheme, 2022 (hereinafter referred to as “**Scheme 2022**”) in terms of

Regulation 26 of the SEBI (Settlement Proceedings) Regulations, 2018 (hereinafter referred to as “**Settlement Regulations**”). The Scheme provided a onetime opportunity to the entities against whom proceedings had been initiated and/or appeals against the said proceedings are pending before any forum or authority.

9. I note that SEBI framed the Scheme in accordance with the provisions of the Settlement Regulations and issued a public notice dated August 19, 2022 about the Scheme and the modalities for availing the benefit of the Scheme. The said public notice was also made available on the website of the BSE. The Scheme was initially kept open for a period of three months commencing from August 22, 2022 to November 21, 2022 (both days inclusive). Considering the interest of a large number of entities to avail the Scheme, SEBI extended the period of the Scheme till January 21, 2023 vide public notice dated November 22, 2022. A total of 10,980 Noticees availed the benefit of the Scheme and remitted the specified settlement amount respectively. Accordingly, a settlement order was passed on March 08, 2023, settling the matter with respect to 10,980 Noticees.
10. I note that Noticee did not avail settlement under the Settlement Scheme in 2020 or 2022 and, therefore, Adjudication proceedings have been revived against the Noticee

APPOINTMENT OF ADJUDICATING OFFICER

11. SEBI initiated adjudication proceedings and appointed the undersigned as Adjudicating Officer (hereinafter referred to as “**AO**”) under section 15-I(1) of the SEBI Act read with rule 3 of the SEBI (Procedure for Holding Inquiry and Imposing Penalties) Rules, 1995 (“**Adjudication Rules**”) vide order dated August 18, 2021 to inquire into and adjudge under Section 15HA of the SEBI Act, the alleged violations of the aforesaid provisions of the

PFUTP Regulations, 2003, by Noticee. The appointment of the AO was communicated vide communique dated September 30, 2021.

SHOW CAUSE NOTICE, REPLY AND HEARING

12. Show Cause Notice dated August 4, 2022 (hereinafter be referred to as, the “**SCN**”) was issued to Noticee under Rule 4 of the Adjudication Rules read with section 15-I of the SEBI Act, to show cause as to why an inquiry should not be held and penalty be not imposed against Noticee under Section 15HA of the SEBI Act for the alleged violations of Regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1), and 4(2)(a) of the PFUTP Regulations. The said SCN was successfully served on the Noticee on August 11, 2022 via digitally signed email on the email id available in record in terms of Rule 7 of the Adjudication Rules. The said SCN was also successfully served on the Noticee via Speed Post AD (SPAD) on December 16, 2022.

13. In the aforesaid SCN, it was alleged that Noticee, by indulging in execution of aforesaid non-genuine reversal trades, had violated Regulation 3(a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1), 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations, which are reproduced as follows:

“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”

14. The aforesaid SCN served to Noticee indicated not only the nature and details of the violation alleged to have been committed by Noticee but also intimated Noticee regarding the SEBI Settlement Scheme, 2022. However, I note from records that Noticee did not avail the SEBI Settlement Scheme. Further, Noticee has failed to file reply to the SCN till the date of this order.

15. Considering the facts and circumstances of the case and in the interest of natural justice, vide hearing notice (“**HN**”) dated March 06, 2023, served on Noticee through digitally signed email, Noticee was granted an opportunity of personal hearing in the matter on March 27, 2023. Further, the hearing notice dated March 06, 2023 has also been successfully delivered to the Noticee by SPAD on March 10, 2023. I note that Noticee failed to attend the said hearing on March 27, 2023 and no reply whatsoever was received from the Noticee. Subsequently, another opportunity of hearing was provided to the Noticee on May 03, 2023 vide second hearing notice dated April 21, 2023. The said second hearing notice was also successfully served on the Noticee via digitally signed email on April 21, 2023 and SPAD on April 27, 2023. However, Noticee has failed to respond and attend the hearing as directed under the second Hearing Notice as well.

16. I am of the view that the principles of natural justice have been adhered to, as the SCN and the Hearing Notices were duly served upon the Noticee, which is on record and sufficient opportunity was granted to Noticee to reply

to the SCN and appear for the personal hearing. Considering the fact that the Noticee has neither filed any reply nor has availed the opportunity of personal hearing despite service of notices upon it, I am of the view that Noticee has nothing to submit and in terms of Rule 4(7) of the Adjudication Rules the matter is being proceeded ex-parte in its regard on the basis of material available on record. As the Noticee did not file any reply to the SCN, it can be presumed that Noticee has admitted the charges levelled against her.

17. In this regard, it is pertinent to note that the Hon'ble Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT) in the matter of Classic Credit Ltd. vs. SEBI (Appeal No. 68 of 2003 decided on December 08, 2006) has, 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"*.

18. Further, the Hon'ble SAT in the matter of **Sanjay Kumar Tayal & Others vs SEBI** (Appeal No. 68 of 2013 decided on February 11, 2014), has also, inter alia, held that:

".... 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 leveled against them in the show cause notices..."

19. Additionally, the same position reiterated by the Hon'ble Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT) in the matter of **Dave Harihar Kirtibhai vs SEBI** (Appeal No. 181 of 214 dated December 19, 2014), wherein it has been stated that:

"...further, it is being increasingly observed by the Tribunal that many persons/entities do not appear before SEBI (Respondent) to submit reply to SCN or, even worse, do not accept notices/letters of Respondent and when orders are passed ex-parte by Respondent,

appear before Tribunal in appeal and claim non-receipt of notice and do not appear and/or submit reply to SCN but claim violation of principles of natural justice due to not being provided opportunity to reply to SCN or not provided personal hearing. This leads to unnecessary and avoidable loss of time and resources on part of all concerned and should be eschewed, to say the least. Hence, this case is being decided on basis of material before this Tribunal..."

20. In view of the observations made by the Hon'ble SAT, I find no reason to take a different view and accordingly, I deem it appropriate to proceed against the Noticee ex parte, based on the material available on record as laid down by SAT in its order dated May 12, 2017 in the matter of Shri. B. Ramalinga Raju vs. SEBI (Appeal no. 286 of 2014), "even *though the Noticees remained ex-parte, I find it relevant that I should be guided by the documents available on record*". Thus, I hereby proceed with the matter, based on the material available on record in absence of response of Noticee.

CONSIDERATION OF ISSUES AND FINDINGS

21. The issues arising for consideration in the instant proceedings are: -

- I. Whether Noticee has violated the provisions of regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of the PFUTP Regulations, 2003?
- II. If yes, whether Noticee is liable for imposition of monetary penalty under Section 15HA of SEBI Act?
- III. If yes, what would be the monetary penalty that can be imposed upon Noticee taking into consideration the factors stipulated in Section 15J of the SEBI Act?

ISSUE- I: Whether Noticee has violated the provisions of regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1), 4(2)(a) of the PFUTP Regulations, 2003?

22. It has been alleged in the SCN that Noticee had executed reversal trades which involved squaring off transactions with significant difference in the sell value and buy value in the Illiquid Stock Options segment at Bombay Stock exchange. It has been alleged that the aforesaid reversal trades resulted into generation of artificial volumes in the illiquid stock options contracts traded by Noticee.
23. In this regard, I note that the allegation that Noticee carried out reversal trades is directly supported by evidence from the BSE trade log records which were provided to Noticee along with the SCN. I note from the BSE trade logs that, Noticee is seen to have indulged in 6 reversal trades in 3 unique contracts as illustrated below:

S. No.	TRADE_DATE	clnt_name	cp_name	TRADE_TIME	TRADE_RATE	TRADED_QTY	SCRIPNAME
1	10/03/2015	NISHANT AGARWAL	GAURAV KUMAR CHOPRA	10:14:53.693469	2.2	232000	SAIL15MAR90.00CEW3
2	10/03/2015	GAURAV KUMAR CHOPRA	NISHANT AGARWAL	10:20:04.395797	0.05	232000	SAIL15MAR90.00CEW3
3	10/03/2015	GAURAV KUMAR CHOPRA	GURMEET SINGH	10:37:08.233396	0.05	292000	IDBI15MAR90.00CEW2
4	10/03/2015	GURMEET SINGH	GAURAV KUMAR CHOPRA	10:27:28.739566	1.7	292000	IDBI15MAR90.00CEW2
5	13/03/2015	SURVI DEALERS PVT LTD	GAURAV KUMAR CHOPRA	14:32:40.286458	0.05	368000	LNTF15MAR120.00CEW3
6	13/03/2015	GAURAV KUMAR CHOPRA	SURVI DEALERS PVT LTD	14:15:19.228754	2.5	368000	LNTF15MAR120.00CEW3

Summary of dealings of the Noticee in the said Stock Options contract, in which it executed non-genuine trades during the investigation period, are as follows:

CONTRACT NAME	Average Buy rate	Buy Quantity	Average Sell rate	Sell Quantity	Number of non genuine trades executed by Noticee in the Contract	Total number of trades executed in the contract	Artificial volume generated by Noticee in the Contract	Total volume in the Contract	% of Non Genuine trades of Noticee in the contract to Total trades in the Contract	% of Artificial Volume generated by Noticee in the contract to Total Volume in the Contract
IDBI15MAR9 0.00CEW2	0.05	292000	1.7	292000	2	8	584000	1040000	25	56.15
LNTF15MAR 120.00CEW3	2.5	368000	0.05	368000	2	5	736000	1384000	40	53.18
SAIL15MAR9 0.00CEW3	0.05	232000	2.2	232000	2	13	464000	1480000	15.38	31.35

24. For the purpose of illustration, I note that in Stock option contract “LNTF15MAR120.00CEW3” on 13/03/2015, at 14:15:19 hrs, Noticee executed 1 buy trade for total 3,68,000 units at the rate of Rs 2.5 per unit with counterparty viz. Survi Dealers Pvt Ltd. Shortly thereafter on the same day, within a few minutes, Noticee executed 1 sell trade for a total of 3,68,000 units at 14:32:40, in the said contract with the same counterparty at price of Rs.0.05 per unit. The aforesaid reversal trades generated volume to the extent of 7,36,000 units in the said contract which was 53.18% of the total market volume in the said contract during the IP.

25. I note that buy order and sell order for 7,36,000 units (3,68,000 units each) in the “LNTF15MAR120.00CEW3” contract were placed within time gap of 18 minutes by Noticee and counterparty. Similarly, in other stock option contract I also note that there is wide variation in the sell and buy prices of the reversal trades, without there being any significant movement in the price of the underlying scrip in the cash segment.

26. Thus, I note that there was minimal trading activity in the aforesaid stock options contracts traded by Noticee. Therefore, I note from the number of trades and trading volume in the aforesaid stock option contracts that these contracts were illiquid in nature.
27. I note that the price of a particular option contract is known as the option premium. In the instant matter, there was a wide variation in the buy/sell price for without any corresponding change in the price of the scrip in the cash segment. Therefore, for a given strike price, the option premium could not have varied widely within such a short period of time in the absence of significant movement in the price of the underlying scrip. Due to the fact that there was no commercial basis as to why, within a short span of time from each other, Noticee reversed the position with its counterparties with significant price difference, in the absence of significant movement in the price of the underlying scrip, I am of the view that the transactions executed by Noticee in the aforesaid contracts were non-genuine. Since these trades were done in illiquid option contracts, there was minimal trading in the stock options contracts traded by Noticee and hence, there was no price discovery w.r.t. the said contracts in the strictest terms. I note that the impugned reversal trades, which were carried out with prior meeting of minds as inferred from the case facts, affected the price discovery and execution of trades as per market mechanism on the stock options segment of BSE. Furthermore, the exactness of the quantity that got reversed between the two parties on a single day, the proximity in the time of the reversal of trades and above all the absence of rationale to justify the variation in the sell and buy price, certainly shows that these are non-genuine trades.
28. In this context, it is relevant to quote the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of ***Rakhi Trading (SEBI Vs. Rakhi Trading-CANo.1969/2011, Order dated February 8, 2018)***

“Fairness, integrity and transparency are the hallmarks of the stock market in India.....”

“... Nobody intentionally trades for loss. An intentional trading for loss per se, is not a genuine dealing in securities. The platform of the stock exchange has been used for a nongenuine trade. Trading is always with the aim to make profits. But if one party consistently make loss and that too in pre-planned and rapid reverse trades, it is not genuine; it is an unfair trade practice....”

Their Lordships have considered similar transactions in the same segment, *“The repeated reversals and predetermined arrangement to book profits and losses respectively, made it clear that the parties were not trading in the normal sense and ordinary course. Resultantly, there has clearly been a restriction on the free and fair operation of market forces in the instant case....”*

“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.....”

“The smooth operation of the securities market and its healthy growth and development depends upon large extent on the quality and integrity of the market. Unfair trade practices affect the integrity and efficiency of the securities market and the confidence of the investors. Prevention of market abuse and preservation of market integrity are the hallmark of securities law ...”

29. Therefore, placing reliance upon the aforesaid judgement, I find that the wide variation in option premium of the said contracts in the trades executed by Noticee, without any significant movement in the price of the underlying scrip, within such a short span of time, is a clear indication that there was prior meeting of minds between the Noticee and the counterparties while executing such trades. I note that since securities were illiquid, the fact that the transactions in a particular contract were reversed within a short period of time with the same counterparties indicates a prior meeting of minds with a view to execute the reversal trades at a pre-determined price. Thus, it is observed that Noticee had indulged in reversal trades with its

counterparties in the stock options segment of BSE and the same were non-genuine trades, and being non-genuine, Noticee's trades created misleading appearance of trading by generating artificial trading volumes in respective contracts.

30. I further note that it is not mere coincidence that, Noticee could match its trades with the same counterparty with whom Noticee 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. This is the outcome of meeting of minds elsewhere and it was a deliberate attempt to deal in such a manner. I note in matters dealing with violation of PFUTP Regulations, 2003, the reason as regards execution of non-genuine trades might not be immediately forthcoming. However, the correct test instead, is one of preponderance of probabilities. Here I would like to rely on the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in *SEBI v Kishore R Ajmera* (AIR 2016 SC 1079) decided on February 23, 2016, 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..."

31. The Hon'ble Supreme Court further held 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.”

32. The observations made in the aforesaid judgments 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, I am convinced that the execution of trades by 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.

33. I further note that the impugned reversal trades, which were carried out with prior meeting of minds as inferred from the case facts, affected the price discovery and execution of trades as per market mechanism on the stock options segment of BSE. In this regard, I further note the following from the judgement of the Hon'ble SC in the matter of SEBI vs Rakhi Trading Pvt Ltd (*Supra*):

“According to SAT, only if there is market impact on account of sham transactions, could there be violation of the PFUTP Regulations. We find it extremely difficult to agree with the proposition. As already noted

above, SAT has missed the crucial factors affecting the market integrity, which may be direct or indirect. 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.”

34. Finally, to answer the question as to whether these trades fall within the ambit of Regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of the PFUTP Regulations, I would like to rely on the following extract of the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Rakhi Trading:

“39. Regulation 2(1)(c) defines fraud. Under Regulation 2(1)(c)(2) a suggestion as to a fact which is not true while he does not believe it to be true is fraud. Under Regulation 2(1)(c)(7), a deceptive behavior of one depriving another of informed consent or full participation is fraud. And under Regulation 2(1)(c)(8), a false statement without any reasonable ground for believing it to be true is also fraud. In synchronized and reverse dealing in securities, with predetermined arrangement to book loss or gain between prearranged parties, all these vices are attracted.

40. Regulation 3(a) expressly prohibits buying, selling or otherwise dealing in securities in a fraudulent manner. Under Regulation 4(2) dealing in securities shall be deemed to be fraudulent if the trader indulges in an act which creates a false or misleading appearance of trading in the securities market. It is a deeming provision. Such trading also involves an act amounting to manipulation of the price of the security in the sense that the price has been artificially and apparently prefixed. The price does not at all reflect the value of the underlying asset. It is also a transaction in securities entered into without any intention of performing it and without any intention of effecting a change of ownership of such securities, ownership being understood in the limited sense of the rights of the contract.”

35. The Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal has summarized the circumstances identified by the Apex court in **Rakhi Trading** Judgment in the case of

Global Earth Properties and Developers Pvt. Ltd. vs Securities and Exchange Board of India (Appeal No. 212 of 2020 decided on September 14, 2020). In para 14 of the said order, the Hon'ble SAT enlisted the following circumstances:

“14 d. An intentional trading for loss per se, is not a genuine dealing in securities. Trading is always with the aim to make profits. But if one party consistently makes loss and that too in preplanned and rapid reverse trades, it is not genuine and the same is an unfair trade practice. e. In synchronised and reverse trades, there is no genuine change of rights in the contract.”

36. Further in paragraph No. 20 of the said order in **Global Earth (supra)**, the Hon'ble Tribunal held as below:

“20. From the aforesaid cumulative analysis of the reversed transactions with the counter party, quantity, time and significant variation of the price clearly indicates that the trades were non-genuine and had only misleading appearance of trading in the securities market without intending to transfer the beneficial ownership. One finds it to be naïve to presume that the perception of the two counter parties to a trade changed within few seconds/minutes and positions were interchanged and the contracts were changed where one party made profit and the other party ended up making losses every time without prior meeting of mind. It is not a mere coincidence that the Appellants could match the trades with the counter party with whom he had undertaken the first leg of respective trade. In our opinion, the trades were non-genuine trades and even though direct evidence is not available in the instant case but in the peculiar facts and circumstances of the present case there is an irresistible inference that can be drawn that there was meeting of minds between the Appellants and the counter parties, and collusion with a view to trade at a predetermined price.”

37. I also find it relevant to note here that in the matter of Securities and Exchange Board of India vs Rakhi Trading Private Limited (Civil Appeal Nos. 1969, 3174-3177 and 3180 of 2011 decided on February 08, 2018), which was a similar case involving execution of reversal trades in index options, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that “... *the traders thus 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...”

38. In view of the foregoing and placing reliance upon the aforesaid judgements, I am, therefore, of the view 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, were fraudulent/ manipulative, as contemplated in the PFUTP Regulations. 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, 2003 by Noticee stands established.

Issue II: If yes, whether the failure, on the part of Noticees would attract monetary penalty under Section 15HA of the SEBI Act?

&

Issue III: If yes, what would be the monetary penalty that can be imposed upon Noticee taking into consideration the factors stipulated in Section 15J of the SEBI Act read with Rule 5(2) of the Adjudication Rules?

39. Since the violation of Regulation 3(a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations has been established against Noticee, as brought out in the foregoing paragraphs, Noticee is liable for monetary penalty under Section 15HA of SEBI Act which is reproduced as follows:

SEBI Act: 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*

40. While determining the quantum of penalty under Section 15HA of SEBI Act, the following factors stipulated in Section 15J of the SEBI Act have to be given due regard:
- 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.*
41. As established above, the trades by Noticee were non-genuine in nature and created a misleading appearance of trading. I note that the material available on record does not quantify any disproportionate gains or unfair advantage, if any, made by Noticee and the losses, if any, suffered by the investors due to such violations on part of the said Noticee and does not demonstrate any repetitive default on the part of the said Noticee. However, considering that the violation by Noticee 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.
42. Therefore, taking into account the facts and circumstances of this matter, I am of the view that a penalty of **Rs. 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakhs only)** under Section 15HA of the SEBI Act will be commensurate with the violations committed by Noticee.

ORDER

43. Having considered all the facts and circumstances of the case, the material available on record, the factors mentioned in section 15J of the SEBI Act, 1992 and in exercise of power conferred upon me under section 15-I of the SEBI Act, 1992 read with rule 5 of the Adjudication Rules, 1995, I hereby impose a penalty of **Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakhs only)** on Noticee

i.e. Gaurav Kumar Chopra under Section 15HA of the SEBI Act for violation of Regulation 3(a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations.

44. The Noticee shall remit / pay the said amount of penalty within 45 days of receipt of this order through online payment facility available on the SEBI website www.sebi.gov.in on the following path, by clicking on the payment link-

ENFORCEMENT -> Orders -> Orders of AO -> PAY NOW

45. In the event of failure to pay the said amount of penalty within 45 days of the receipt of this Order, SEBI may initiate consequential actions including but not limited to recovery proceedings under section 28A of the SEBI Act, 1992 for realization of the said amount of penalty along with interest thereon, *inter alia*, by attachment and sale of movable and immovable properties.
46. Copy of this Adjudication Order is being sent to Noticee and also to SEBI in terms of Rule 6 of the Adjudication Rules.

Date: August 2, 2023
Place: Mumbai

Vijayant Kumar Verma
Adjudicating Officer