

BEFORE THE ADJUDICATING OFFICER
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA
[ADJUDICATION ORDER NO. Order/SM/DD/2021-22/14128]

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

Mr. G.Manigandan
PAN: AFGPM4627Q

In the matter of Titan Company Limited

FACTS OF THE CASE IN BRIEF:

1. Securities and Exchange Board of India (hereinafter referred to as '**SEBI**') received a letter from Titan Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as '**Company/Titan/TCL**') wherein the Company intimated SEBI about contravention of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as '**PIT Regulations**') and Company's Code of Conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading by some of its designated persons/employees.
2. Thereafter, SEBI conducted an investigation in the scrip of Titan and observed several non-compliances of PIT Regulations during the period April 01, 2018 to March 31, 2019 (hereinafter referred to as '**Investigation Period/IP**') by employees and designated persons of TCL including Mr. G.Manigandan (hereinafter referred to as '**Noticee/ by Name**'). Therefore, SEBI initiated adjudication proceedings against Noticee under the provisions of Section 15A(b) of Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (hereinafter referred to as

‘SEBI Act’) for alleged violation of Regulation 7(2)(a) of PIT Regulations by Noticee.

APPOINTMENT OF ADJUDICATING OFFICER

3. Vide order dated March 02, 2021, SEBI appointed the undersigned as Adjudicating Officer under Section 15I of the SEBI Act read with Section 19 of the SEBI Act and Rule 3 of the SEBI (Procedure for Holding Inquiry and Imposing Penalties) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as ‘**Adjudication Rules**’) to inquire into and adjudge under the provisions of Section 15A(b) of SEBI Act, the aforesaid alleged violation by Noticee.

SHOW CAUSE NOTICE, REPLY AND PERSONAL HEARING

4. A show-cause notice dated July 06, 2021 (hereinafter referred to as ‘**SCN**’) was issued to Noticee under Rule 4 of the Adjudication Rules to show-cause as to why an inquiry should not be initiated against Noticee and penalty, if any, not be imposed upon him under the provisions of Section 15A(b) of SEBI Act for the violation alleged to have been committed by him.
5. The allegations against Noticee in the SCN are as under:

- a) *“During the course of investigation, it was observed that the Noticee has traded in the shares of the Titan during the Investigation Period. Details of his trading are as under:*

Table – 1

Calendar Quarter	Traded value at NSE Cash segment (Rs.)	Traded value at NSE Derivatives segment (Rs.)	Traded value at BSE cash segment (Rs.)	Total traded value (BSE +NSE) (Rs.)
April- June 2018	0	40,73,963	0	40,73,963

- b) *It is observed from the table above that on the one (1) Calendar Quarter ending on June 30, 2018, total traded value of the securities traded by the Noticee, in the scrip of Titan, was Rs. 40.73 Lakh. In terms of the Regulation 7(2)(a) of PIT Regulations, the Noticee, being an employee/ Designated Person of the*

Company, had to file the disclosures to the company within two trading days of such transactions, if the value of the securities traded, whether in one transaction or a series of transactions over any calendar quarter, aggregates to a traded value in excess of ten lakh rupees or such other value as may be specified. It is alleged that the Noticee was required to make disclosure in terms of Regulation 7(2)(a) of PIT Regulations on two (2) occasions. In this regard, TCL vide email dated October 28, 2020, has confirmed that it had not received any disclosures from the Noticee.

c) In view of the above observations, it is alleged that Noticee has violated Regulation 7(2)(a) of PIT Regulations, on two (2) occasions by not making disclosures as required in terms of aforesaid Regulations.”

6. The SCN was sent to Noticee through Speed Post Acknowledgement due (herein after referred to as ‘SPAD’) on July 06, 2021 and digitally signed email dated July 08, 2021. The SCN was duly served on Noticee through digitally signed email and he was given fifteen (15) days’ time to make his submissions in respect of the allegations made in the SCN. Thereafter, in the interest of natural justice, vide hearing notice dated August 31, 2021, served on Noticee through digitally signed email dated September 01, 2021, Noticee was granted an opportunity of personal hearing before the undersigned on September 14, 2021. However, Noticee failed to avail of the opportunity of personal hearing.
7. Thereafter, in the interest of natural justice, vide hearing notice dated September 17, 2021, served on Noticee through digitally signed email dated September 20, 2021, Noticee was granted another opportunity of personal hearing before the undersigned on October 04, 2021. However, Noticee failed to avail of this opportunity of personal hearing also.
8. In the light of above observations, I note that sufficient opportunities have been granted to Noticee to submit his reply to the SCN and to appear for personal hearing. However, despite service of the SCN and hearing notices, no opportunities of representation were availed of by Noticee.

9. In view of the above, I am compelled to proceed ex parte in the matter against Noticee. I am of the view that principles of natural justice have been complied with since sufficient opportunities have been provided to Noticee to submit his reply and to appear for personal hearing. I, therefore, am of the view that Noticee has nothing to submit and in terms of rule 4(7) of the Adjudication Rules, the matter can be proceeded ex-parte on the basis of material available on record. Therefore, the present proceedings against Noticee is undertaken ex-parte on the basis of available documents and information.

CONSIDERATION OF ISSUES, EVIDENCE AND FINDINGS

10. I have carefully perused the charges levelled against Noticee and other documents/ evidence available on record. The issues that arise for consideration in the present case are:

- 1) Whether Noticee has violated Regulation 7(2)(a) of PIT Regulations?
- 2) Does the violation, if any, attract monetary penalty under Section 15A (b) of SEBI Act?
- 3) If the answer to issue no. 2 is in affirmative, then what should be the quantum of monetary penalty?

11. Before moving forward, it is pertinent to refer to the relevant provision of the PIT Regulations which was in force at the time of impugned transactions, which are reproduced as under:

Relevant provisions of PIT Regulations:

Disclosures by certain persons.

7(2) continual disclosure.

(a). Every promoter, employee and director of every company shall disclose to the company the number of such securities acquired or disposed of within two trading days of such transaction if the value of the securities traded, whether in one transaction or a series of transactions over any calendar quarter, aggregates to a traded value in excess of ten lakh rupees or such other value as may be specified;

Issue No.1. Whether Noticee has violated Regulation 7(2)(a) of PIT Regulations?

12. I note from the available records that Noticee was one of the employees of the Company. While in employment of Titan, Noticee had transacted in securities of Titan in the calendar quarter ending on June 30, 2018 as per details given below:-

Table – 2

Calendar Quarter	Traded value at NSE Cash segment (Rs.)	Traded value at NSE Derivatives segment (Rs.)	Traded value at BSE cash segment (Rs.)	Total traded value (BSE +NSE) (Rs.)
April- June 2018	0	40,73,963	0	40,73,963

13. On perusal of the trading details of Noticee, I note that on May 09, 2018, total value traded by Noticee in the scrip of Titan was Rs.16,65,300/- which was in excess of rupees ten lakhs. Thereafter, the total value traded in the scrip of Titan by Noticee, on a cumulative basis which exceeded rupees ten lakhs, was Rs. 16,02,713/- on May 11, 2018.

14. Therefore, I find that on two occasion in calendar quarter ending on June 30, 2018, Noticee had traded in the scrip of Titan with total value of transactions in excess of rupees Ten Lakhs.

15. In terms of Regulation 7(2)(a) of PIT Regulations, Noticee, being an employee of the company, was required to make disclosures to Titan for each of the aforesaid transactions within two (2) working days. However, there is no evidence available on record to show that Noticee had made any disclosures in terms of aforesaid regulation for the above two transactions.
16. In terms of requirement of aforesaid provision of PIT Regulations, requisite disclosures are to be made based on every event of either acquisition or disposal of securities in excess of the limits specified therein in terms of number/value/percentage. In the instant matter, in terms of Regulation 7(2)(a) of PIT Regulations, disclosure requirements were triggered on account of Noticee's transactions exceeding ten lakh rupees traded value.
17. As noted in the preceding paragraphs of this Order, Noticee did not file any reply to the SCN nor did he avail of any opportunities of representation granted to him during this adjudication proceeding. In this regard, I place reliance on the Order of Hon'ble Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT), in the case of Sanjay Kumar Tayal & Ors. v. SEBI (in appeal No. 68/2013) decided on February 11, 2014, wherein Hon'ble SAT 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 levelled against them in the show cause notices"*.
18. In the facts and circumstances of this case, I find that absence of any reply or representation by Noticee would, therefore, tantamount to Noticee's admission of charges levelled against him in the SCN.
19. From the above findings, it is established that Noticee, pursuant to his transactions in shares of Titan, in excess of rupees ten lakhs, failed to make the requisite disclosures under Regulation 7(2)(a) of PIT Regulations. Therefore allegation stands established that Noticee violated Regulation 7(2)(a) of PIT Regulations.

Issue No. 2- Does the violation attract monetary penalty under Section 15A (b) of SEBI Act?

20. In this regard, I place reliance on the order of the Hon'ble SAT in the matter of Virendrakumar Jayantilal Patel vs. SEBI (Appeal No. 299 of 2014 order dated October 14, 2014), wherein Hon'ble SAT held that *"..... obligation to make disclosures within the stipulated time is a mandatory obligation and penalty is imposed for not complying with the mandatory obligation."*
21. I note that the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of SEBI v/s 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....."*
22. Therefore, for the above violations, as brought out in the foregoing paragraphs, I find that Noticee would be liable for monetary penalty under Section 15A(b) of the SEBI Act. The text of Section 15A(b) of the SEBI Act is reproduced below:

SEBI Act

Penalty for failure to furnish information, return, etc.

15A. *If any person, who is required under this Act or any rules or regulations made there under,—*

(b) to file any return or furnish any information, books or other documents within the time specified therefore in the regulations, fails to file return or furnish the same within the time specified therefore in the regulations, he shall be liable to a penalty which shall not be less than one lakh rupees but which may extend to one lakh rupees for each day during which such failure continues subject to a maximum of one crore rupees;

Issue No.3:- What should be the quantum of monetary penalty?

23. While determining the quantum of penalty under Section 15A(b) of the SEBI Act, it is important to consider the factors as stipulated in Section 15J of the SEBI Act, which reads as under:-

SEBI Act

Factors to be taken into account by the adjudicating officer.

Section 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. In view of the charges established, the facts and circumstances of the case, the quantum of penalty would depend on the factors referred in Section 15-J of the SEBI Act, stated as above. In the instant case, it is not possible from the material on record to quantify the amount of disproportionate gain or unfair advantage resulting from the default of Noticee in making disclosures or the consequent loss caused to investors as a result of the default.

25. However, with respect to the disclosure violations by Noticee, I note that the purpose of these disclosures is to bring about transparency in the transactions of Directors/ Promoters/Acquirers/ employees and assist the Regulator to

effectively monitor the transactions in the market. Hon'ble SAT in the case of **M/s. Coimbatore Flavors & Fragrances Ltd. & Ors vs SEBI (Appeal No. 209 of 2014 order dated August 11, 2014)**, has held that *"Undoubtedly, the purpose of these disclosures is to bring about more transparency in the affairs of the companies. True and timely disclosures by a company or its promoters are very essential from two angles. Firstly; investors can take a more informed decision to invest or not to invest in a particular scrip secondly; the Regulator can properly monitor the transactions in the capital market to effectively regulate the same."* Hon'ble SAT, in the aforesaid order, has articulated the importance of true and timely disclosures. Further, I find that Noticee has violated the provisions of Regulation 7(2)(a) on two (2) occasions.

ORDER

26. Having considered all the facts and circumstances of the case, the material available on record, the submissions made by Noticee and also the factors mentioned in Section 15J of the SEBI Act, as enumerated above, 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, hereby impose a penalty of Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh only) on Noticee i.e. Mr. G.Manigandan, under the provisions of Section 15A(b) of SEBI Act. I am of the view that the said penalty is commensurate with the lapse/omission on the part of Noticee.

27. Noticee shall remit / pay the said amount of penalty within 45 days of receipt of this order through 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, Noticee may contact the support at portalhelp@sebi.gov.in.

28. The said confirmation of e-payment made in the format as given in table below should be sent to "The Division Chief, EFD – DRA - I, Securities and Exchange

Board of India, SEBI Bhavan, Plot no. C- 7, "G" Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400 051" and also to e-mail id:- tad@sebi.gov.in

1. Case Name:	
2. Name of payee:	
3. Date of payment:	
4. Amount paid:	
5. Transaction no.:	
6. Bank details in which payment is made:	
7. Payment is made for: (like penalties/ disgorgement/ recovery/ settlement amount and legal charges along with order details)	

29. 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.

30. In terms of the provisions of Rule 6 of the Adjudication Rules, a copy of this order is being sent to Noticee viz. Mr. G. Manigandan and also to SEBI.

Place: Mumbai

Date: November 08, 2021

SOMA MAJUMDER

ADJUDICATING OFFICER