

BEFORE THE ADJUDICATING OFFICER
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA
[ADJUDICATION ORDER NO. Order/BM/DS/2024-25/30938]

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
Calvin Financial Consultants Private Limited
(PAN: AAEECC6573F)

In the matter of Trading in Illiquid Stock Options on 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 “**IP**”).
2. Pursuant to investigation, it was observed that total of 2,91,744 trades comprising 81.40% of all the trades executed in stock options segment of BSE during the IP were allegedly non genuine trades. The aforesaid alleged non-genuine trades resulted into creation of artificial volume in stock options segment of BSE during the IP. It was observed that Calvin Financial Consultants Private Limited (PAN –

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AAECC6573F) (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, 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, 2003”).

APPOINTMENT OF ADJUDICATING OFFICER

3. Mr Jitendra Kumar was appointed as Adjudicating Officer in the matter, conveyed vide order dated September 20, 2021, under section 19 read with Section 15-I(1) of the SEBI Act, 1992 (hereinafter referred to as “**SEBI Act, 1992**”) and Rule 3 of SEBI (Procedure for Holding Inquiry and Imposing Penalties) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as “**Adjudication Rules**”) to conduct adjudication proceedings in the manner specified under Rule 4 of Adjudication Rules read with Section 15-I(1) and (2) of SEBI Act, 1992, and if satisfied that penalty is liable, impose such penalty deemed fit in terms of Rule 5 of Adjudication Rules and Section 15HA of SEBI Act, 1992. Subsequently, the undersigned was appointed as the Adjudicating Officer in the matter vide Order dated January 19, 2024.

SHOW CAUSE NOTICE, REPLY AND HEARING

4. A Show Cause Notice dated December 23, 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 it and why penalty should not be imposed under section 15HA of the SEBI Act, 1992 for the violations alleged to have been committed by the Noticee.

5. It was *inter alia* alleged in the SCN that the Noticee had executed 2 non-genuine trades in 1 Stock Options contract which resulted in artificial volume of total 57500 units. 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:

S. No.	Contract Name	Avg. Buy Rate (Rs)	Total Buy Volume (No. of units)	Avg. Sell Rate (Rs)	Total Sell Volume (No. of units)	% of Non Genuine trades of Noticee in the contract to Noticee's Total trades 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 Noticee's Total Volume in the Contract	% of Artificial Volume generated by Noticee in the contract to Total Volume in the Contract
1	MARU15APR 3600.00PEW	93	28750	53	28750	100	50	100	41.37

6. From the above table, following was noted as regard to dealings of the Noticee:
- The Noticee had executed alleged non genuine trades in 1 contract, wherein all the trades of Noticee in the said contract were allegedly non-genuine trades.
 - No. of alleged non-genuine trades of the Noticee had significantly contributed to total no. of trades from the market in the above contract, as 50% of the trades that happened in the said contract were due to non-genuine trades executed by the Noticee.
 - 100% of volume generated by Noticee in the above contract was alleged to be artificial volume, and further, the percentage of alleged artificial volume

generated by the Noticee in the above contract to the total volume from the market in said contract was 41.37%. Therefore, the Noticee allegedly generated artificial volume in the above contract.

7. The SCN with reference no. SEBI/IVD/ID11/OW/JK/SS/P/2021/38723/1 was served on the Noticee via Speed Post Acknowledgement Due (SPAD) dated December 23, 2021. However, no reply was received from the Noticee. Thereafter, Post Show Cause Intimation (PSI) dated August 05, 2022 was sent to the Noticee to intimate it regarding the SEBI Settlement Scheme, 2022. However, the Noticee did not avail the SEBI Settlement Scheme, 2022 and also did not submit its response to the SCN. Subsequently, Post Show Cause Intimation Notice (PSI) dated March 07, 2024 was issued to the Noticee through SPAD and digitally signed email dated March 07, 2024, which was duly delivered, to intimate to the Noticee regarding the SEBI Settlement Scheme, 2024. The intimation regarding settlement scheme given to the Noticee is as follows:

- 7.1. Pursuant to the Order dated May 13, 2022 passed by the Hon'ble Securities Appellate Tribunal, SEBI had framed the SEBI Settlement Scheme, 2022 which was open from August 22, 2022 to January 21, 2023. Pursuant to the closure of the SEBI Settlement Scheme, 2022, adjudication proceedings continued against the remaining entities. During the adjudication proceedings, significant number of the remaining entities, at the time of personal hearing, expressed their interest in availing of settlement. Accordingly, SEBI has decided to introduce another Settlement Scheme ("ISO Settlement Scheme, 2024") in terms of Section 15JB of the SEBI Act, 1992 read with Regulation 26 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Settlement Proceedings) Regulations, 2018 in the matter of Illiquid Stock Options. The said scheme proposes payment of Settlement Amount as per the details given below:

S No	Number of Contracts*	Settlement Amount (Rs.)
1	1-5	1,20,000/-

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2	6-50	2,40,000/-
3	51 and above	6,00,000/- base amount + 12,000 per contract

* You may refer to the relevant Annexure/table of the SCN which contains a summary of the contracts you entered to determine the applicable slab for settlement.

- 7.2. The period of the ISO Settlement Scheme, 2024 will commence on March 11, 2024 and will close on May 10, 2024, so as to provide an opportunity for settlement to the entities who have executed reversal trades in the stock options segment of BSE during the period April 01, 2014 to September 30, 2015, against whom enforcement proceedings have been initiated and are pending. In case you wish to avail the benefit of the said Scheme, you may access the details of the said Scheme, which would be available on the website of SEBI i.e. www.sebi.gov.in, during the said period.
- 7.3. Necessary application for settlement may be filed within the validity period of the scheme and payment of the settlement amount shall be made online. Additionally, for any clarification in regard to settlement scheme, you may refer to the FAQs at SEBI website or send email to isoscheme2024@sebi.gov.in.
- 7.4. In case you do not wish to avail of the facility under the ISO Settlement Scheme, 2024, the adjudication proceedings initiated vide SCN shall stand automatically revived and the proceedings shall continue, from the stage at which the said proceedings were kept pending. In such case, you are advised to file your reply within 14 days of receipt of this Intimation, if not filed earlier.
- 7.5. Pursuant to that, vide public notice dated May 08, 2024, 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 June 10, 2024.”

8. However, it was observed that Noticee did not avail the SEBI Settlement Scheme. In view of the same, the adjudication proceedings against the Noticee was resumed.
9. In the interest of natural justice, the Noticee was provided another opportunity of hearing vide hearing notice dated October 01, 2024 via SPAD and digitally signed email, which was duly delivered to the Noticee. The Noticee was advised to appear before the undersigned on October 17, 2024. However, the Noticee did not appear for the scheduled hearing.
10. Thus, the principles of natural justice have been adhered to, as the SCN and the Hearing Notice were duly served upon the Noticee, which is on record and sufficient opportunity was granted to it 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 him. Thus, he has nothing to submit in terms of Rule 4(7) of the Adjudication Rules and 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 and also refused to accept the hearing notice, it can be presumed that it has admitted the charges levelled against him.
11. In this regard, it is pertinent to note that the Hon'ble SAT in the matter of Classic Credit Ltd. vs. SEBI (Appeal No. 68 of 2003 decided on December 08, 2006) has, inter alia, observed 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"*.

12. 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, observed 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..."*
13. Additionally, the same position has been reiterated by the Hon'ble SAT in the matter of Dave Harihar Kirtibhai vs SEBI (Appeal No. 181 of 214 dated December 19, 2014), wherein the Hon'ble SAT observed as under: *"...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..."*
14. In view of the observations made by the Hon'ble SAT, there is no reason to take a different view and accordingly, it is deemed appropriate to proceed against the Noticee ex-parte, based on the material available on record.

CONSIDERATION OF ISSUES AND FINDINGS

15. Upon the perusal of 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 provisions of Regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations, 2003?
- (b) Does the violation, if any, attract monetary penalty under section 15HA of the SEBI Act, 1992?
- (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, 1992?

16. Before proceeding further, it is relevant to refer to the provisions of the PFUTP Regulations, 2003 as below:

PFUTP Regulations, 2003

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;

Issue No 1 : Whether the Noticee has violated provisions of Regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d) and Regulation 4(1) & 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations, 2003?

17. Before proceeding to the merits of the case, it is noted that pursuant to a preliminary examination conducted in the Illiquid Stock Options matter, Interim order was passed by SEBI on August 20, 2015 which was confirmed vide Orders dated July 30, 2016 and August 22, 2016. Meanwhile, SEBI initiated a detailed investigation relating to stock options segment of BSE which was completed in the year 2018. The investigation revealed that 14,720 entities were involved in executing non-genuine trades in BSE's stock option segment during the investigation period. The proceedings initiated vide the aforementioned Interim Order were disposed of vide Final Order dated April 05, 2018 also considering that appropriate action was initiated against the said 14, 720 entities in a phased manner.

During the course of hearing in the case of *R. S. Ispat Ltd Vs SEBI*, the Hon'ble Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT), vide its Order dated October 14, 2019, *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”.

A Settlement Scheme was framed under the SEBI (Settlement Proceedings) Regulations, 2018, which provided one-time opportunity for settlement of

proceedings in the Illiquid Stock Options matter. The said scheme was kept open from August 01, 2020 till December 31, 2020. Adjudication proceedings were initiated against those entities who had not availed of the opportunity of settlement.

Further, another settlement scheme was introduced pursuant to the order of Hon'ble SAT dated May 12, 2022. Finally, third settlement scheme was introduced from March 11, 2024. The details of SEBI settlement scheme, 2024 is given at paragraph 7 above.

18. It is further noted that there are no timelines prescribed in the SEBI Act, 1992 for the purpose of identifying trades as non-genuine. In this regard, it is pertinent to note that, in the matter of **SEBI Vs Bhavesh Pabari** (2019) SCC Online SC 294, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has, inter alia, held that:

“There are judgments which hold that when the period of limitation is not prescribed, such power must be exercised within a reasonable time. What would be reasonable time, would depend upon the facts and circumstances of the case, nature of the default/statute, prejudice caused, whether the third-party rights had been created etc.”

19. As can be seen from the narration of facts in the foregoing paragraphs, pursuant to appointment of AO on September 20, 2021, SCN dated December 23, 2021 and PSI dated August 05, 2022 was issued to the Noticee. As the Noticee did not avail the settlement scheme, the Noticee was informed regarding the third settlement scheme, 2024 vide PSI dated March 07, 2024. As the Noticee had not availed the third settlement scheme, it was provided an opportunity of personal hearing on October 17, 2024 vide notice dated October 01, 2024.

20. The transactions executed by the Noticee in the alleged non-genuine trades are dealt below.

21. It is noted that allegation against the Noticee is that, while dealing in the stock option contracts at BSE during the IP, it had executed reversal trades which were allegedly non-genuine 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.

22. It is noted from the trade log of the Noticee that it had traded in 1 contracts in the stock options segment of BSE during the IP. It is observed that the Noticee had allegedly executed 2 non-genuine trades in 1 contract. It is further noted that the above mentioned trades of the Noticee had resulted in the creation of artificial volume of 57500 units in the said contracts. Summary of non-genuine trades of the Noticee is as follows:

S. N o.	Contract Name	Avg. Buy Rate (Rs)	Total Buy Volume (No. of units)	Avg. Sell Rate (Rs)	Total Sell Volume (No. of units)	% of Non Genuine trades of Noticee in the contract to Noticee's Total trades 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 Noticee's Total Volume in the Contract	% of Artificial Volume generated by Noticee in the contract to Total Volume in the Contract
1	MARU15APR3600.00PEW3	93	28750	53	28750	100	50	100	41.37

23. It is noted that the Noticee had allegedly executed non-genuine trades in said contracts, wherein the percentage of alleged non-genuine trades of the Noticee in stock options contract to total trades in the contract was 50% in the aforesaid contract. Further, alleged artificial volume generated by Noticee in the contract amounted to 100% of total volume generated by it in the contract. It is also noted that alleged artificial volume generated by the Noticee contributed 41.37% of the total volume from the market in the said contract.

24. The details of squaring up done by the Noticee in the contract 'MARU15APR3600.00PEW3' are as given below :

Trade Date	Client Name	CP Client Name	Trade Time	Trade Rate (Rs.)	Traded Quantity	Buy/Sell by the Noticee
30/03/2015	CALVIN FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED	MAA VAISHNO FUELS PVT LTD	12:01:17	93	28750	Buy

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Trade Date	Client Name	CP Client Name	Trade Time	Trade Rate (Rs.)	Traded Quantity	Buy/Sell by the Noticee
30/03/2015	MAA VAISHNO FUELS PVT LTD	CALVIN FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED	12:01:22	53	28750	Sell

i. As can be seen from the table above, the trades executed by the Noticee in the contract were squared up within few seconds, with the same counterparty. Noticee on March 30, 2015 at 12:01:17 hrs (Order time of the Noticee and the counterparty being same as trade time) entered into 1 buy trade with counterparty viz. MAA VAISHNO FUELS PVT LTD for 28750 units at the average rate of ₹93 per unit in the contract 'MARU15APR3600.00PEW3'. Thereafter, on the same day, Noticee entered into 1 sell trade at 12:01:22 hrs (Order time of the Noticee and the counterparty being same as trade time), for 28750 units at the average rate of ₹53 per unit.

ii. These trades were entered into with the same counterparty in the same contract. It is noted that while dealing in the said contract during the IP, the Noticee executed reversal trades with same counterparty viz. MAA VAISHNO FUELS PVT LTD on the same day, with significant price difference. Thus, the Noticee, through its dealing in the contract viz. 'MARU15APR3600.00PEW3' during the I.P., executed non genuine trades which was 50% of the total trades from the market in the said contract during the I.P., and thereby, Noticee generated artificial volume of 57500 units which was 41.37% of the volume traded in the said contract from the market during the I.P.

25. 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 its counterparties 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.

26. It is noted that it is not mere coincidence that the Noticee could match its trades with the same counterparty with whom it 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. It is noted 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, reliance may be made 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...”

27. 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.”*

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, 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

28. It is relevant to refer to the judgement of the Hon'ble SAT in the matter of Ketan Parekh vs SEBI (supra):

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.

29. The judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of SEBI v Rakhi Trading Private Limited (Civil Appeal Nos. 1969, 3174-3177 and 3180 of 2011 decided on February 8, 2018) is also being relied upon, in which the Hon'ble SC held 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.....”

30. Further, the Hon'ble SAT in its judgement dated September 14, 2020 in the matter of Global Earth Properties and Developers Pvt Ltd relied upon the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement in the matter of SEBI v Rakhi Trading Private Limited (Civil Appeal Nos. 1969, 3174-3177 and 3180 of 2011 decided on February 8, 2018), and held that, *“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.”*

31. 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, it is observed that the allegation of violation of regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations, 2003 by the Noticee stands established.

Issue No 2: Does the violation, if any, attract monetary penalty under Section 15HA of the SEBI Act, 1992?

32. 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, 2003 and in terms of the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme

Court of India in the matter of SEBI Vs. Shri RAM Mutual Fund[2006] 68 SCL 216(sc) decided on May 23, 2006 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...*” 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 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, 1992?

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

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.]

It is observed that the material available on record does not quantify any disproportionate gains or unfair advantage, if any, made by the Noticee and the losses, if any, suffered by the investors due to such violations on part of the said Noticee. However, the Noticee has entered into 2 non-genuine trades which demonstrates the violation of PFUTP Regulations, 2003.

ORDER

34. Having considered all the facts and circumstances of the case, the material available on record, the submissions made by the Noticee and also the factors mentioned in Section 15J of the SEBI Act, 1992, and also taking into account judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SEBI vs. Bhavesh Pabari (2019) 5 SCC 90, in exercise of power conferred under Section 15-I of the SEBI Act, 1992 read with Rule 5 of the SEBI Adjudication Rules, 1995, following penalty under section 15HA of the SEBI Act, 1992 is hereby imposed upon the Noticee:

Name of the Noticee	Violation provisions	Penalty
Calvin Financial Consultants Private Limited PAN:AAECC6573F	Regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations, 2003	₹ 5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakhs only)

The said penalty is commensurate with the lapse/omission on the part of the Noticee.

35. The Noticee shall remit / pay the said amount of penalty within 45 days of receipt of this order either 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
36. 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.
37. In terms of the provisions of rule 6 of the Adjudication Rules, a copy of this order is being sent to the Noticee viz. Calvin Financial Consultants Private Limited and also to the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

DATE: OCTOBER 30, 2024

PLACE: MUMBAI

**BARNALI MUKHERJEE
ADJUDICATING OFFICER**