

**BEFORE THE ADJUDICATING OFFICER
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA
[ADJUDICATION ORDER NO. Order/AS/YK/2024-25/31304]**

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

**In respect of:
Daxeshkumar Natvarlal Patel
(PAN: ABHPP5786C)**

In the matter of dealing in Illiquid Stocks Options at BSE

FACTS OF THE CASE IN BRIEF

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

2. Pursuant to investigation by SEBI, it was observed that during IP, a total of 2,91,643 trades comprising substantial 81.38% of all the trades executed in Stock Options of BSE were trades which involved reversal of buy and sell positions by the clients and counterparties in a contract. The investigation revealed that 14,720 entities were involved in executing non-genuine trades in BSE's Stock Options segment during the investigation period. It was observed that Daxeshkumar Natvarlal Patel (PAN – ABHPP5786C) (hereinafter referred to as the “**Noticee**”) was one of the various entities who indulged in execution of reversal trades in stock options segment of BSE during the IP. Such trades were alleged to be non-genuine in nature and created false or misleading appearance of trading in terms of artificial volumes in stock options and therefore were alleged to be manipulative and deceptive in nature. In view of the same, SEBI initiated adjudication proceedings against the Noticee for alleged violation of the provisions of Regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of SEBI (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices) Regulations, 2003 (hereinafter referred to as “**PFUTP Regulations**”).

APPOINTMENT OF ADJUDICATING OFFICER

3. SEBI appointed Shri G Ramar as Adjudicating Officer in the matter vide communique dated September 30, 2021, under Section 19 read with Section 15-I of SEBI Act read with Rule 3 of SEBI (Procedure for Holding Inquiry and Imposing Penalties) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as “**Adjudication Rules**”) to inquire and adjudge under section 15HA of SEBI Act. Pursuant to transfer of cases, the undersigned was appointed as Adjudicating Officer in the matter vide communique dated September 06, 2024.

SHOW CAUSE NOTICE, REPLY AND HEARING

4. Based on the findings by SEBI, Show Cause Notice dated December 21, 2021 (hereinafter referred to as “**SCN**”) was served upon the Noticee under Rule 4(1) of Adjudication Rules to show cause as to why an inquiry should not be held and

penalty should not be imposed on him for the alleged violations of the provisions of Regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of the PFUTP Regulations.

5. It was alleged in the SCN that the Noticee had executed 18 non genuine trades in 5 Stock Options Contracts creating artificial volume of 13,32,000 units. Details of the trades including the trade dates, name of the counterparties, time, price and volume etc. were provided to the Noticee as Annexure to the SCN.
6. Non genuine trades and artificial volume were illustrated through the dealings of Noticee in the contract viz. "DABU15AUG290.00CEW3" during the IP, mentioned as follows:

Table No. 1

Trade Date	Client Name	CP Client Name	Trade Time	Trade Rate	Traded Qty
19/08/2015	Antimony Tradelink Private Limited	Daxeshkumar Natvarlal Patel	14:29:56	18.4	80,000
19/08/2015	Daxeshkumar Natvarlal Patel	Antimony Tradelink Private Limited	14:30:05	16	1,000
19/08/2015	Daxeshkumar Natvarlal Patel	Antimony Tradelink Private Limited	14:30:09	12	1,000
19/08/2015	Daxeshkumar Natvarlal Patel	Antimony Tradelink Private Limited	14:30:30	9	78,000
20/08/2015	Artview Vanijya Pvt Ltd	Daxeshkumar Natvarlal Patel	15:12:00	10.7	1,50,000
20/08/2015	Daxeshkumar Natvarlal Patel	Artview Vanijya Pvt Ltd	15:12:39	6.1	1,50,000

7. The aforesaid reversal trade is illustrated through the dealings of the Noticee in one contract viz. "DABU15AUG290.00CEW3" during the investigation period as follows:
 - a. From the above said contract, total 6 trades for 2,30,000 units were executed wherein Noticee was party to all the said trades.
 - b. While dealing in the said contract on 19/08/2015, Noticee entered into 1 sell trade with Antimony Tradelink Private Limited for 80,000 units at the rate of ₹18.4 per unit. Thereafter, on the same day, Noticee entered into 3 buy trades

with Antimony Tradelink Private Limited for 80,000 units at the average rate of 9.1 per unit. Further, on 20/08/2015, Noticee entered into 1 sell trade with Artview Vaniiva Pvt Ltd for 1,50,000 units at the rate of 10.7 per unit. Thereafter, on the same day, Noticee entered into 1 buy trade with Artview Vanijya Pvt Ltd for 1,50,000 units at the rate of ₹6.1 per unit.

- c. From the above, it is noted that while dealing in the said contract during the Investigation Period, Noticee executed total 6 reversal trades (1 sell trade + 3 buy trades with one counter party and 1 sell trade + 1 buy trade with another counter party), with the same counterparties viz, Antimony Tradelink Private Limited and Artview Vanijya Pvt Ltd respectively on the same day.
 - d. Thus, Noticee, through dealing in the contract viz, "DABU15AUG290.00CEW3" during the Investigation Period, executed 6 non genuine trades which is 50% of the total trades from the market in the said contract and thereby, Noticee generated artificial volume of 4,60,00 units which is 73% of the volume traded in the said contract from the mark-during the Investigation Period.
8. In the interest of natural justice, vide e-mail dated January 28, 2022, Noticee was granted an opportunity of being heard on February 07, 2022. The Noticee was also advised to submit his reply, if any, by February 04, 2022. Thereafter, Noticee vide e-mail dated February 02, 2022, submitted his response to the SCN which, *inter alia*, states as under:
- “
- The main contentions made in the aforesaid reply are summarized below:*
- * The Noticee executed trades which were purely not speculative trades that carried out by his broker.*
 - * Noticee contended that it is purely coincidental that the counterparty was the same for both legs and emphasized that he has no dealings with the counterparty in this regard. He also submitted that he has no clue of the counterparty in the trade.*

** Noticee contended that if any such contract were illiquid and were not supposed to be traded then the onus was on the BSE exchange and the broker to restrict the clients through adequate surveillance measures in their system.*

**He has also filed Income tax return for all the transactions carried out in the said Financial year.”*

9. It is noted that the hearing scheduled on February 07, 2022 was rescheduled to February 11, 2022. The Authorized Representative (AR) of the Noticee appeared for the hearing on February 11, 2022 and reiterated the submissions made vide e-mail dated February 02, 2022.
10. Vide Post SCN Intimation (PSI) dated August 05, 2022, Noticee was informed that SEBI introduced a Settlement Scheme i.e. SEBI Settlement Scheme, 2022 (hereinafter referred to as "Settlement Scheme 2022") in terms of Regulation 26 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Settlement Proceedings) Regulations, 2018 (hereinafter referred to as "Settlement Regulations"). It was further informed that the Settlement Scheme, 2022 provided a one time opportunity to the entities against whom proceedings had been initiated and appeals against the said proceedings are pending before any forum or authority. The scheme commenced from August 22, 2022 and closed on November 21, 2022. The PSI was issued through email.
11. Pursuant to that, vide public notice dated November 21, 2022, it was advertised/informed that *“Considering the interest of entities in availing the Scheme, the competent authority has extended the period of the Scheme till January 21, 2023”*.
12. It was observed that Noticee did not avail the Settlement Scheme 2022, in view of which, the adjudication proceeding against the Noticee was resumed.

13. In the interest of natural justice, vide hearing notice dated May 09, 2023, Noticee was granted one more opportunity of being heard on June 01, 2023. The Noticee appeared for the hearing on June 01, 2023 and submitted that he is willing to opt for the settlement scheme in the matter, if SEBI comes out with one.

14. Subsequently, a second PSI dated March 05, 2024, was issued to the Noticee wherein it was informed to the Noticee that SEBI introduced another Settlement Scheme i.e. SEBI Settlement Scheme, 2024 (hereinafter referred to as “**Settlement Scheme 2024**”) in terms of Regulation 26 of Settlement Regulations. It was informed that the Settlement Scheme, 2024 provided opportunity to the entities against whom proceedings had been initiated and appeals against the said proceedings are pending before any forum or authority. The scheme commenced from March 11, 2024 to May 10, 2024.

15. Further, vide Public Notice dated May 08, 2024, the Settlement Scheme 2024 was extended till June 10, 2024 by SEBI.

16. Noticee vide email dated May 28, 2024, inter alia, states as under:

“

We have given detailed explanations with clear clarifications in written as well as by webinar faced to you two times. We never believe to go against any law of any authorized board of the Indian Government.

We have given explanations that we have not tried to create any violation with the exchanges by doing any trade or contracts. As you are connected with the exchanges and broking pattern, you are aware of the retail client broking culture. When we have the fund in our trading account, the broker or the sub-broker always calls the retail client and advises us to buy or sell a particular stock. In those days, with me this happened and I concerned with my sub-broker to do the trades. Actually, like any other retail investor, I also give my consent to my sub-broker and we had no idea about the stock of the company and other related things. If the exchanges did not give us the stocks while trading, then

we were quite comfortable. But you are well aware that in those days (Before 2028) there was not such facility like we have today.

We also appreciate your efforts by making a settlement scheme regarding this Notice but frankly speaking we had not created any violence by making trades in exchanges.

In short, we had not any intent to go against any established rule by SEBI and truly wrote that we had not created any violence in exchanges by doing the trades.

We humbly request you to consider my honest clarifications stated earlier in our detailed draft submitted to you and here stated above and dissolve the notice against us.”

17. It is observed that Noticee did not avail the Settlement Scheme 2024 and accordingly, the adjudication proceeding against the Noticee was resumed. Vide hearing notice dated December 30, 2024, another opportunity of hearing in the matter was provided to the Noticee on January 13, 2025. The AR of the Noticee appeared for the hearing on January 13, 2025 and reiterated the submissions made earlier in the present proceedings.

CONSIDERATION OF ISSUES AND EVIDENCE

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

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

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

Relevant provisions of PFUTP Regulations

3. Prohibition of certain dealings in securities

No person shall directly or indirectly –

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

4. Prohibition of manipulative, fraudulent and unfair trade practices

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

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

20. I note that it is alleged that the Noticee, while dealing in the stock option contract at BSE during the IP, had executed reversal trades which were allegedly non-genuine trades and the same had resulted in generation of artificial volume in stock option contract 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.

21. From the documents on record, I note that the Noticee was one of the entities who had indulged in creating artificial volume of 13,32,000 units through 18 non genuine reversal trades in 5 stock options contract during IP. The summary of trades is given below:

Table No. 2

Contract name	Avg. buy rate (₹)	Total buy volume (no. of units)	Avg. sell rate (₹)	Total sell volume (no. of units)	% of Artificial volume generated by the Noticee in the contract to Noticee's Total volume in the contract	% of Artificial volume generated by the Noticee in the contract to Total volume in the contract
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
DABU15AUG290.00CEW3	7.15	2,30,000	13.38	2,30,000	100	73.25
ANBK15AUG70.00CEW3	4.35	1,20,000	9.4	1,20,000	100	54.55
EXID15AUG155.00CEW3	5.86	1,18,000	11.52	1,18,000	100	50.43
INCM15AUG90.00PEW3	4	1,08,000	8.6	1,08,000	100	32.93

Contract name	Avg. buy rate (₹)	Total buy volume (no. of units)	Avg. sell rate (₹)	Total sell volume (no. of units)	% of Artificial volume generated by the Noticee in the contract to Noticee's Total volume in the contract	% of Artificial volume generated by the Noticee in the contract to Total volume in the contract
ALBK15AUG85.00CEW3	3.25	90,000	11.9	90,000	100	30

22. To illustrate, on August 19, 2015, the Noticee, at 14:29:56 hours, entered into a sell trade in a contract named viz, " DABU15AUG290.00CEW3" with counterparty Antimony Tradelink Private Limited for 80,000 units at Rs. 18.4 per unit. On same day, within few minutes, Noticee, entered into buy trades with the same counterparty, for 80,000 units in the following manner:

Table No. 3

Trade Time	Buy Volume (No. of units)	Buy Rate (₹)
14:30:05 hours	1,000	16
14:30:09 hours	1,000	12
14:30:30 hours	78,000	9

It is noted that while dealing in the said contract during the IP, the Noticee executed a total of 4 trades (3 buy trade and 1 sell trade) with same counterparty viz, Antimony Tradelink Private Limited on the same day and with significant price difference in buy and sell rates.

On August 20, 2015, the Noticee, at 15:12:00 hours, again entered into a sell trade in a contract named viz, " DABU15AUG290.00CEW3" with counterparty Artview Vanijya Private Limited for 1,50,000 units at Rs. 10.7 per unit. On same day, within few seconds, the Noticee, at 15:12:39 entered into buy trades with the same

counterparty, for 1,50,000 units at Rs. 6.1 per unit. It is noted that while dealing in the said contract during the IP, the Noticee executed a total of 2 trades (1 buy trade and 1 sell trade) with same counterparty viz, Artview Vanijya Private Limited on the same day and with significant price difference in buy and sell rates.

It is observed that the Noticee's six trades while dealing in the aforesaid contract during the investigation period generated artificial volume of 4,60,000 units, which made up 73.25% of total market volume in the said contract during this period.

23. The Noticee adopted similar modus operandi in other four contracts aforementioned in Table No. 2.

24. In response, the Noticee submitted that if the trades were illiquid and not supposed to be traded, the onus was on BSE and his broker to restrict them through adequate surveillance measures. The Noticee further submitted that the trades were executed on the advice of his broker. In this regard, it is pertinent to note that since the Noticee has traded in the securities as defined under Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, he is obligated to comply with the securities law. The responsibility of ensuring the genuineness of trades rests with the Noticee. The Noticee is expected to act with due diligence and cannot shift responsibility for his own trading decisions onto the exchange and the broker. Hence, the contention of the Noticee in this regard is not tenable.

25. The Noticee in his response further submitted that he has filed income tax return for all the transactions carried out in the said financial year. In this regard, it is noted that in the present proceedings, genuineness of the trades executed by the Noticee is in question and not whether the trades were reported for tax purposes. Hence, this submission of the Noticee does not merit any further consideration.

26. The Noticee in his response further contended that the trades executed by him were genuine and it is mere coincidence that the counterparty for both legs was

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

27. It is also 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. It is further noted that direct evidence is not forthcoming in the present matter as regards to meeting of minds or collusion with other entities inter-alia the counterparties or agents/fronts. However, trading behaviour as noted above make it clear that aforesaid non-genuine trades could not have been possible without meeting of minds at some level.

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

“...According to us, knowledge of who the 2nd party / client or the broker is, is not relevant at all. While the screen based trading system keeps the identity of the

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

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

29. The observations made in the aforesaid judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court apply with full force to the facts and circumstances of the present case. Therefore, applying the ratio of the above judgments, it is observed that the execution of trades by the Noticee in the illiquid options segment with such precision in terms of order placement, time, price, quantity etc. and also the fact that the transactions were reversed with the same counterparty clearly indicates a prior meeting of

minds with a view to execute the reversal trades at a pre-determined price. The only reason for the wide variation in prices of the same contract, within short span of time was a clear indication that there was pre-determination in the prices by both the counterparty when executing the trades. Thus, the nature of trading, as brought out above, clearly indicates an element of prior meeting of minds and therefore, a collusion of the Noticee with its counterparty to carry out the trades at pre-determined prices.

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

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

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

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

device to create a desired loss and/or profit. Such synchronized trading is violative of transparent norms of trading in securities.....”

32. 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 contract. In view of the above, I find that the allegation of violation of regulations 3(a), (b), (c) and (d), 4(1), 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations by the Noticee stands established.

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

33. Considering the findings that the Noticee as mentioned above has executed non-genuine trades resulting in the creation of artificial volume, thereby violating the provisions of Regulation 3(a), (b), (c) & (d) & Regulation 4(1) and 4(2)(a) of the PFUTP Regulations and in terms of the judgement of Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of **SEBI Vs. Shriram Mutual Fund** [2006] 68 SCL 216 (SC) decided on May 23, 2006, wherein it was held that *“In our considered opinion, penalty is attracted as soon as the contravention of the statutory obligation as contemplated by the Act and the Regulations is established and hence the intention of the parties committing such violation becomes wholly irrelevant. A breach of civil obligation which attracts penalty in the nature of fine under the provisions of the Act and the Regulations would immediately attract the levy of penalty irrespective of the fact whether contravention must made by the defaulter with guilty intention or not.”*, I am convinced that it is a fit case for imposition of monetary penalty under the provisions of Section 15 HA of SEBI Act which reads as under:

Penalty for Fraudulent and Unfair trade practices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) the repetitive nature of the default.

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

35. As established above, the trades by the Noticee were non-genuine in nature and created a misleading appearance of trading in the aforesaid contract. I note that when the impact of artificial volume created by the two counterparties is seen as a

whole, it is not possible, from the material on record, to quantify the amount of disproportionate gain or unfair advantage resulting from the artificial trades between the counter parties or the consequent loss caused to investors as a result of the default. Further, the material available on record does not demonstrate any repetitive default on the part of the Noticee. However, considering that the 18 non-genuine trades entered by the Noticee in 5 contracts led to creation of artificial trading volumes which had the effect of distorting the market mechanism in the Illiquid Stock Options segment of BSE, I find that the aforesaid violations were detrimental to the integrity of securities market and therefore, the quantum of penalty must be commensurate with the serious nature of the aforesaid violations.

ORDER

36. In view of the above, after considering all the facts and circumstances of the case and the factors mentioned in the provisions of Section 15J of the SEBI Act, I, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me under Section 15-I of the SEBI Act read with Rule 5 of the Adjudication Rules, conclude that the proceedings against the Noticee stands established in terms of the provisions of the SEBI Act. Hence, in view of the charges established under the provisions of the SEBI Act, I, hereby impose monetary penalty of **₹ 5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakh only)** on the Noticee (Daxeshkumar Natvarlal Patel) under section 15HA of SEBI Act for the violation of Regulations 3(a), (b), (c) and (d), 4(1), 4(2)(a) of PFUTP Regulations. I am of the view that the said penalty is commensurate with the violations committed by Noticee.

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

ENFORCEMENT >Orders >Orders of AO> PAYNOW;

38. 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.

39. In terms of the provisions of Rule 6 of the Adjudication Rules, a copy of this order is being sent to the Noticee and also to SEBI.

Place: Mumbai

Date: March 24, 2025

ASHA SHETTY

ADJUDICATING OFFICER