Roll No.												

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

End - Term Examinations – December 2025

Date: 19 – 12- 2025 **Time:** 09.30am to 12.30pm

School: SOL	**Program:** BA/BBA/B. Com LLB (Hons.)	
Course Code: LAW4030	**Course Name:** Investment Law	
Semester: IX	**Max Marks**:100	**Weightage**: 50%

CO - Levels	**CO1**	**CO2**	**CO3**	**CO4**	**CO5**
Marks	**20**	**20**	**25**	**15**	**20**

Instructions:

(i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.

(ii) Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks. **10Q x 2M=20M**

1	What is meant by corporate finance?	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO1**
2	Define "prospectus" under the Companies Act, 2013.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO1**
3	What is the function of SEBI (PIT) Regulations?	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO1**
4	Define "anchor investors."	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO1**
5	What is FEMA's role in investment regulation?	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO1**
6	Distinguish between FDI and FPI.	**2 Marks**	**L2**	**CO2**
7	What is "expropriation" under international investment law?	**2 Marks**	**L2**	**CO2**
8	Define "ICSID."	**2 Marks**	**L2**	**CO2**
9	What are green bonds?	**2 Marks**	**L2**	**CO2**
10	Mention one major ISDS case involving India.	**2 Marks**	**L2**	**CO2**

Part B

Answer the Questions **Total 80 Marks**

11.	**a**	Discuss the domestic legal framework regulating investment in India, including key features of SEBI, FEMA, and the Companies Act, 2013.	**10 Marks**	**L1**	**CO1**

or

12.	**a**	Critically evaluate how competition law principles apply to digital platform markets and their impact on investor confidence.	**10 Marks**	**L1**	**CO1**

13.	**a.**	Explain the process and significance of the Red Herring Prospectus (RHP) in an IPO.	**10 Marks**	**L2**	**CO2**

or

14.	**a.**	Describe the mechanisms available for investor protection and liability for misstatement in a prospectus.	**10 Marks**	**L2**	**CO2**

15.	**a.**	Analyse the doctrine of fair and equitable treatment (FET) in Bilateral Investment Treaties and its application in international arbitration.	**10 Marks**	**L3**	**CO3**

Or

16.	**a.**	Examine the implications of insider trading and market manipulation on investor confidence and capital market integrity.	**10 Marks**	**L3**	**CO3**

17.	**a.**	Apply FEMA and SEBI principles to outline how foreign investors can acquire shares in an Indian company under the automatic route.	**15 Marks**	**L3**	**CO3**

Or

18.	**a.**	As a legal advisor, prepare a compliance checklist for an IPO-bound technology company addressing disclosure and governance requirements.	**15 Marks**	**L3**	**CO3**

19.	**a.**	A loss-making startup seeks to go public. Design a legal justification based on ICDR provisions for its eligibility and the role of QIBs in market stabilization.	**15 Marks**	**L4**	**CO4**

Or

20.	**a**	A listed company issues green bonds to raise capital for renewable-energy projects and climate-sustainability initiatives. The company's offer documents and periodic disclosures claim that the proceeds will be fully utilised for solar-energy expansion, carbon-reduction initiatives, and environmental-impact improvements. However, an institutional investor later discovers that a substantial portion of the funds has been diverted to unrelated business operations, and several environmental claims in the disclosure documents were exaggerated or fabricated. The investor alleges that the company has committed "green fraud," misleading stakeholders and violating SEBI's disclosure norms. Draft a legal opinion analyzing SEBI's powers to investigate and impose penalties.	**15 Marks**	**L4**	**CO4**

21.	**a**	An international investor holding a significant stake in two major digital-payment companies proposes a merger aimed at integrating platforms and expanding India's fintech ecosystem. The Government of India blocks the merger, citing national-security risks, data-sovereignty concerns, and potential threats to critical financial infrastructure. The investor initiates a claim under a Bilateral Investment Treaty, alleging violation of fair and equitable treatment, discrimination, and indirect expropriation. Evaluate the treaty obligations involved and assess the scope of national-security exceptions available to India**.**	**20 Marks**	**L5**	**CO5**

Or

22.	**a**	A listed company is in the process of acquiring a smaller competitor. During the negotiation stage, senior executives obtain unpublished price-sensitive information (UPSI) about the target company's financial position and use it to trade in its securities before the acquisition becomes public. This trading results in significant market gains and raises suspicion of insider dealing. SEBI begins a preliminary inquiry to determine whether the company and its insiders have violated the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations,2015. Apply the SEBI (PIT) framework to examine the penalties, enforcement mechanisms, and compliance obligations arising in this case.	**20 Marks**	**L5**	**CO5**