WTM/GM/IVD/ID9/13720/2021-22

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA

ORDER

UNDER REGULATION 27(5) OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (INTERMEDIARIES) REGULATIONS, 2008.

IN RESPECT OF –

NOTICEE	**M/s. SHRIKANT G. MANTRI** **MEMBER, BSE** **[SEBI REGN NO. INB010028216]**

In the matter of BPL Limited, Videocon International Limited and Sterlite Industries Limited

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BACKGROUND –

1. M/s. Shrikant G. Mantri ("**Noticee / Shrikant Mantri / SGM**") is a SEBI registered stock broker, having membership of the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE).

2. Pursuant to investigation in the scrips of BPL Limited (BPL), Videocon International Limited (Videocon) and Sterlite Industries Limited (Sterlite), SEBI initiated enquiry proceedings against the Noticee by appointing an Enquiry Officer under the provisions of Section 4(3) of the SEBI Act, 1992 (SEBI Act) read with Regulation 28(1) of the SEBI (Stock Brokers and Sub-Brokers) Regulations, 1992 (the Brokers Regulations') and Regulation 13 of the SEBI (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to securities market) Regulations, 1995 ('PFUTP Regulations, 1995') to enquire into the alleged violations of the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, Regulations and Bye-laws of the BSE and provisions of the SEBI Act, Brokers Regulations and PFUTP Regulations, 1995 by the Noticee.

3. The Enquiry Officer issued a show cause notice dated November 12, 1998 (SCN) to the Noticee. A summary of the facts of the case pertaining to the alleged violations, as mentioned in the SCN, are as under:

(a) Shrikant Mantri, M/s. First Custodian Fund (India) Limited (First Custodian / FCFL) and Harvest Deal Securities Limited (Harvest Deal / HSL) are associate concerns and operate from the same office. Rajendra Banthia, an elected director of BSE, is a director of Harvest Deal and Shrikant G. Mantri is the proprietor of SGM. Their close relatives are directors of the First Custodian. During investigation, it was stated by some of the clients of these brokers that Rajendra Banthia mainly looks after the affairs of these broking concerns. There were several instances of transfer of large amounts between these concerns. Each of these concerns also operates as a client of the remaining concerns.

(b) The cumulative trading position of Harvest Deal and Shrikant Mantri in the scrips of BPL, Videocon & Sterlite was very large and was amongst the top 15 trading positions at the BSE during the period under review. Investigation brought out that abovementioned three brokers had linkages with the Damayanti Group. It was gathered during the investigation that Rajendra Banthia and Shrikant G. Mantri had linkages with Harshad Mehta since the days of the securities scam. An amount of Rs.11.50 crores belonging to Harshad Mehta was lying with R. R. Mohta, BSE broker and it was transferred to Shrikant G. Mantri on the directions of Harshad Mehta. The Special Court levied an interest of approximately Rs. 1.50 crores on this amount, which was paid by R. R. Mohta after receiving the same from Shrikant G. Mantri.

(c) M/s. Archana Investments (Archana), a proprietary concern of Ram Ballabh Boob, aged 70 years, is a registered sub- broker of the Noticee. It has been gathered that Ram Ballabh Boob is partially blind and incapable of attending to business affairs. Due to his medical problems, he did not even respond to the summons issued to him. Ram Ballabh Boob was an Accountant in a business concern of Shri Rajendra Banthia and dealt in textiles for about 20 years. A perusal of the Distribution Schedule of Nedungadi Bank Ltd. revealed that Ram Ballabh Boob had even given his address as C/o. M/s. Shrikant G. Mantri. His son, Ram Kishore Boob was also a former employee of Rajendra Banthia, broker-BSE, and was made a director of Harvest Deal on its corporatisation. The stated office of Archana Investments is only a residence and local enquiries revealed that no business activities are being conducted from there. Archana Investments, therefore, appears to be a front entity of Harvest Deal. It seems that the trading by Rajendra Banthia is shown as trading for Archana Investments.

(d) Archana Investments dealt in the Scrips of BPL and Videocon on behalf of a Damayanti Group entity, namely CDP Fincap and Leasing Pvt Ltd (CDP), through Harvest Deal and the First Custodian. Shri Anil Doshi of CDP was known to Vasant Soni, a representative of Archana Investments but Client Registration Form was not obtained from CDP. The banking transactions of Archana Investments were examined for the six-month period January 1998 to June 1998 and it emerged that the only transactions exceeding Rs. 5 lacs during this period were those relating to transactions for CDP. Archana Investments had never transacted in such heavy volumes and big amounts in the past.

(e) Archana Investments purchased 10,000 shares of BPL in Settlement no. 20/98 and 31,900 shares of Videocon in Settlement No. 21/98 through the First Custodian on behalf of CDP. At the end of Settlement No. 12/98 of BSE, Archana Investments had an outstanding purchase position of 3,000 shares, of BPL through Harvest Deal on behalf of CDP. This position was carried over to settlement no. 13/98, and then it was squared up.

(f) An amount of Rs.50 lacs was credited by Archana Investments to the account of CDP on 4.6.98. The funds were not received by Archana Investments directly but by Shrikant Mantri from JHP Securities, broker-BSE, by way of a kapli (a standard form used by a broker to inform the stock exchange of his transactions for the purpose of matching a settlement). JHP Securities stated that the payment had been made by them to Shrikant Mantri on account of and on the instructions of their client CDP and also provided a copy of an acknowledgment received from Shrikant Mantri in this respect. Shrikant Mantri did not credit this amount to the account of CDP but to the account of Archana Investments. Archana Investments in turn credited this amount to the account of CDP. By such a juxtaposition of accounting entries, Shrikant Mantri camouflaged the receipt of this amount, from CDP in its books of accounts.

(g) During investigation, it emerged that R. R. Mohta, BSE-broker had given a kapli of Rs. 40 lacs to Shrikant Mantri on 25.5.98 on the instructions and on the account of CDP. They also produced a copy of the instructions received by them from CDP. However, Shrikant Mantri, when confronted with this document and the statement of R. R. Mohta, stated that this amount of Rs.40

lacs was received by it as a loan from R. R. Mohta and not on the account of CDP. Shrikant Mantri denied having any dealings with CDP.

(h) Archana Investments credited Rs.81 lac to the account of CDP on 26.5.98. This amount was actually received by it from Sovereign Securities, broker-BSE on account of CDP. This amount was used to make a payment of Rs.80 lacs to the First Custodian.

(i) As can be seen from above, Harvest Deal, First Custodian and Shrikant Mantri built up a large purchase position in the scrips of BPL, Videocon & Sterlite. It was evident from the above that Archana Investments was being used as a front for routing the transactions of Damayanti Group and to camouflage these transactions, the deals were shown in the name of Archana Investments. Investigation revealed that the ostensible Directors of Damayanti Group entities were not financially sound and had no past experience of dealing in securities market. Anil D. Doshi and Dinesh D. Doshi who were the common Directors of Damayanti Group entities are the co-brothers of Harshad Mehta. Certain other close relatives and known associates of Harshad Mehta were also looking after the affairs of Damayanti Group. All the concerns of Damayanti Group had given their addresses for correspondence as 1208, Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Mumbai 21 and it was being used as an office by Damayanti Group. It was also being used by Harshad Mehta, along with his other offices at 1205-1207, Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Mumbai.

(j) As can be seen from the above, the three brokers received several amounts from various other brokers of the BSE on behalf of Damayanti Group though

credit was being shown to Archana Investments. Despite documentary evidence and affirmed statements of some brokers to the contrary, the transfers of funds were denied by Shrikant Mantri. These transfers were out of profits on trading, sale proceeds, etc. which Damayanti Group entities had in their account with the brokers. These amounts were transferred to other brokers also dealing for Damayanti Group for building up further positions in these scrips, payment of margins, Pay-in liabilities, etc. Harvest Deal, First Custodian and Shrikant Mantri and all other brokers dealing for Damayanti Group while acting in concert facilitated the routing of funds in this manner. This also shows that Harvest Deal, First Custodian and Shrikant Mantri were aware that these entities were also dealing in a concerted manner with several other brokers of BSE and NSE. These entities were acting as front for Harshad Mehta and it appears that Harvest Deal, First Custodian and Shrikant Mantri were also aware of this.

(k) Shrikant Mantri did a share badla of 30,000 shares of BPL, 10,000 shares of Videocon and 5,000 shares of Sterlite, which it ostensibly received from their client, M/s. Mangalam Credit Capital Services (Mangalam). Shri Suresh Chandak, proprietor of Mangalam, when asked could not furnish name of the clients from whom he had received shares. Later, he stated that he had received these shares from CDP and which he gave to Shrikant Mantri as margin money prior to commencement of business with Shrikant Mantri. No business was however done by Mangalam with Shrikant Mantri till the date of inquiries. Shrikant Mantri however sold these shares and appropriated the gain or loss arising therefrom.

(l) Harvest Deal, First Custodian and the Noticee built up large positions in the scrips of BPL, Videocon and Sterlite in their vyapar account that contributed in cornering of these shares. They increased their trading exposure substantially in BPL, Videocon and Sterlite at a time when these scrips were nearing their highest levels. Even the Pay-in liabilities towards these trades were met largely by raising loans from third parties.

(m) As discussed above, Harvest Deal, First Custodian and Shrikant Mantri were acting in concert with other brokers of BSE and NSE who were dealing on behalf of Damayanti Group in the scrips of BPL, Videocon & Sterlite. Even though these brokers had shown the trading in these scrips in their vyapar accounts and on behalf of a sham sub-broker, there is evidence that these trades were actually executed on behalf of Damayanti Group. This is further substantiated by the fact that the outstanding positions by Shrikant Mantri of 2,29,000 shares of BPL at the end of Settlement No. 12 was sold to SSKI as a "negotiated" deal. Another 1,00,000 shares of Videocon were sold to Springfield Securities Pvt. Ltd. for Rs. 111.60 lacs at 111.60 each on 12.6.98 and 53,500 shares of Sterlite to Eldorado Guarantee Ltd. at Rs.195/- aggregating to Rs. 104.32 lacs as an "all or none" deal. Evidence during the investigation has shown that SSKI, Springfield Securities Pvt. Ltd. and Eldorado Guarantee Ltd. had similarly squared off the outstanding purchase positions of only those brokers of BSE who were dealing on behalf of Damayanti Group and had problems in discharging their obligations to the exchange. During investigation, SSKI also stated that their negotiated deal with Shrikant Mantri was a part of this process. Shrikant Mantri could not satisfactorily explain from where he received the shares delivered to SSKI. The perusal of distinctive numbers of the shares given by SSKI showed that only 49,100 shares out of the

shares received by Shrikant Mantri from the Exchange were given to SSKI, and the source of the remaining shares which were given has not been explained satisfactorily.

(n) Harvest Deal, First Custodian and Shrikant Mantri did not intentionally provide correct information about their trading in these scrips even though they were dealing for Damayanti Group which are front entities of Harshad Mehta and were a part of the manipulation process for creating an artificial market.

(o) As discussed above, Damayanti Group entities were front entities of Harshad Mehta. Even though Harvest Deal, First Custodian and Shrikant Mantri were actually dealing with Damayanti Group, these trades were executed in the garb of vyapar account transactions and also routed through a sham sub broker. The trading and carry forward position of Harvest Deal and First Custodian in the scrips of BPL, Videocon & Sterlite was on account of their front entity Archana Investments which was dealing on behalf of Damayanti Group. Harvest Deal, First Custodian and Shrikant Mantri also traded in these scrips on their own account for which they did not have the financial capacity to discharge their commitments to the Exchange out of their own resources. Some of the Pay-in commitments were met by securities received from Damayanti Group in an indirect manner. Shrikant Mantri had appropriated the gains or losses arising out of securities kept with it by its client towards margin money. The cumulative trading positions of Harvest Deal, First Custodian and Shrikant Mantri on their own account and on behalf of Archana Investments together with the positions built by a set of brokers were

abnormal and responsible for creation of an artificial market and price manipulation in these scrips.

(p) Thus, Harvest Deal, First Custodian and Shrikant Mantri acting in concert with a set of brokers of BSE and NSE cornered a substantial portion of the traded stock in these scrips and were thus instrumental in creating an artificial market and manipulation of the prices of these scrips as described above. That the prices of these scrips were manipulated is also evident from the fact that the prices suddenly started crashing from the 1st week of June 1998 onwards, consequent upon the withdrawal of artificial support. While large positions built up by a set of brokers acting for Harshad Mehta resulted in manipulation of prices of these scrips, many others who were not a part of the group got induced to trade in these scrips, especially when there was a surge in the prices without realizing that an artificial market had been created. After the fall in the prices of these scrips, these investors suffered losses and erosion of their investments.

(q) In view of the above observations and findings, it was alleged that Noticee, along with First Custodian and Harvest Deal, has violated the provisions of SEBI Act, the Regulations framed thereunder and the Rules, Regulations and Bye-laws of Stock Exchanges. By building up large positions in the abovementioned scrips with a manipulative intent to artificially raise the prices of the said scrips with a view to induce the purchase and sale of securities by others and manipulating the price of these scrips, the Noticee has violated Regulation 4(a) &(d) of the PFUTP Regulations, 1995 read with Section 11(1) and 11(2)(b) & (e) of the SEBI Act, 1992. The Noticee has also allegedly failed to comply with Rules, Regulations and Bye-laws of the

Exchange (Bye-law 355 read with Bye-laws 357 and 358 of the Bye-laws of BSE, as they existed then) read with Section A of the Code of Conduct as specified in Schedule II of the SEBI (Stock Brokers & Sub-brokers) Regulations, 1992.

4. The Enquiry Officer, now renamed as Designated Authority (**DA**) under the provisions of SEBI (Intermediaries) Regulations, 2008 (Intermediaries Regulations), upon consideration of the facts before him and after granting an opportunity of hearing, found the Noticee to be in violation of the abovementioned provisions of law. Accordingly, the DA, vide his report dated March 28, 2011 submitted under Regulation 13(1) of the SEBI (Procedure for Holding Enquiry by Enquiry Officer and Imposing Penalties) Regulations, 2002 (Enquiry Regulations) read with Regulation 27 & 38(2) of the Intermediaries Regulations of the Intermediaries Regulations, as these provisions existed then, recommended that the certificate of registration of the Noticee be suspended for a period of two weeks.

SHOW CAUSE NOTICE, REPLY AND PERSONAL HEARING –

5. A Show Cause Notice dated October 14, 2011 (**post–enquiry SCN**) under Regulation 13(1) of the Enquiry Regulations read with Regulation 28(1) & 38(2) of the Intermediaries Regulations was issued by SEBI enclosing therewith a copy of the report of the DA and calling upon the Noticee to show cause as to why action as recommended by the DA or any higher penalty, as deemed fit by the Competent Authority, should not be imposed on it.

6. After consideration of the facts of the case and the reply of the Noticee to the post–enquiry SCN, the Competent Authority vide his order dated May 15, 2014 held the Noticee responsible for the abovementioned alleged violations and suspended the

Noticee's certificate of registration for a period of two weeks, which was to take effect on expiry of 21 days from the date of the said order.

7. Subsequently, the Noticee preferred an appeal (No. 140 of 2014) against the said order before the Hon'ble Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT). The Hon'ble SAT vide its order dated 07.03.2016 observed that the Noticee in its Appeal Memo had specifically stated that the data considered for issuing SCN were inaccurate and misleading. The Hon'ble SAT further observed that though the Noticee in its reply had given facts and figures to demonstrate that the very basis for initiating proceedings against it was unjustified, neither the investigating authority nor the WTM had considered the said statements made by the Noticee. In these circumstances and also for the reason that the impugned order was passed ex-parte, the Hon'ble SAT vide the said order dated 07.03.2016 quashed and set aside the abovementioned SEBI order and remanded the matter to SEBI for passing fresh order on merits and in accordance with law.

8. Subsequently, the Noticee was granted an opportunity to inspect the relevant documents on July 22, 2021. Copies of the documents inspected by the Noticee were also provided to the Noticee. Thereafter, the Noticee submitted letters dated July 26, 2021 and July 30, 2021. Subsequently, I granted a fresh opportunity of personal hearing to the Noticee on August 03, 2021 which was attended by the Noticee's authorized representatives, Shri Sunil Gangan, Advocate, and others, who made oral submissions. Thereafter, the Noticee submitted further written submissions dated August 18, 2021. The Noticee has submitted that his previous replies dated December 28, 1998 and February 08, 2012 may also be considered by SEBI.

9. A summary of submissions made by the Noticee vide its letters dated December 28, 1998; February 08, 2012; July 26, 2021; July 30, 2021 and August 18, 2021 and during the personal hearing on August 03, 2021 is as follows:

(a) There are no facts / material to support the allegations made in the SCN. The allegations are based on inferences and imagination.

(b) The data provided by SEBI in the SCN is not only inaccurate but also misleading. The movement in price in the scrip of Sterlite was mostly in line with Sensex, as opposed to what is stated in the SCN. As such, the movement in Sensex / Nifty cannot be used to compare the movement in the scrips of BPL, Videocon and Sterlite, since the market capitalization of these scrips was minuscule. The price movement of scrips is seldom in the same range as Sensex / Nifty movements. There was no abnormal movement in the scrips of Videocon, Sterlite and BPL as the price rise was due to various factors present then which justified such price rise. The comparison of the price movement in the said 3 scrips with that of peer group companies like Philips India and MICR Electronics is erroneous for various reasons.

(c) The data furnished in the SCN is not accurate and in fact misleading. In respect of BPL, it was claimed that on 1st April, 1998, the price was Rs.180, when in fact it was Rs.188. With respect to Videocon, it was claimed that on 1st April, the price was Rs.47 when in fact it was Rs.51. In respect of Sterlite, it was claimed that on 1st April 1998, the price was Rs.227 when in fact it was Rs.299. Further, the price of Sterlite on June 04, 1998 was Rs.303 and not what is stated in the SCN. Thus, with respect to Sterlite, the actual difference in price in percentage terms was only 1% and not 71% as falsely claimed in the SCN.

(d) The Noticee denies that Harvest Deal, First Custodian and itself are "associate concerns". Though the Noticee shares some office facilities with Harvest Deal and First Custodian, he does not share the same office space.

(e) Though Noticee's brother, Sushil Mantri, is one of the directors of First Custodian and Noticee is a shareholder in FCFL, this does not make the Noticee's firm an associate of First Custodian.

(f) The Noticee denies that Rajendra Kumar Banthia looked after the affairs of Noticee.

(g) It is normal practice among brokers to have loan arrangements. The Noticee may have taken or advanced loans from /to Harvest Deal and First Custodian on pure commercial basis. They have undertaken business with each other as clients largely in the nature of arbitrage deals. They share a broker-client relationship.

(h) The Noticee's trading position in the scrips of BPL, Videocon and Sterlite was negligible and it is erroneous to rate it among the top 15 trading positions at the BSE, as alleged in the SCN.

(i) At the time of placing orders, the Noticee was not aware of the fact that there were large carry forward positions on the BSE and that the same were increasing over settlements. SEBI has not provided the Noticee with trade and order log even after request.

(j) The Noticee never had any linkage with the so called Damayanti Group or Harshad Mehta.

(k) The Noticee had received a loan amount of Rs.9.5 Crores and not Rs.11.5 Crores, as alleged, from R.R. Mohta. R.R. Mohta deployed funds with / through the Noticee at the negotiated rate of interest. R.R. Mohta never disclosed to the Noticee that he had received large amounts from Harshad Mehta or that the loan given to the Noticee was on behalf of Harshad Mehta. Noticee was not required to enquire about the source of funds provided to him by Mohta. The Noticee paid an interest of Rs.1.21 Crores to RR Mohta as per agreed terms and

conditions, and not Rs.1.5 Crores, as alleged. RR Mohta has given false statement to SEBI.

(l) The Noticee had no dealings with CDP group. Archana Investments was one of Noticee's clients and the Noticee had no knowledge about the businesses carried out by it on behalf of its clients. The Noticee had received a cheque of Rs.50 Lacs from his client, Archana Investments and as per Archana's instruction, this amount was credited to the account of Archana on receipt of funds. At that time, there was no bar on stock brokers accepting cheques drawn by third parties. The Noticee had received the said payment from JHP Securities on behalf of Archana and not CDP, as alleged. As regards the Kapli of Rs.40 Lakh taken from R.R. Mohta, the same was a loan and there was no dealing with the CDP Group. Shri Mohta has fabricated the story about purported instructions received by him from CDP and it is not correct to say that Noticee had received the Kapli on behalf of CDP. Out of this Rs.40 Lakh, Rs. 35 Lakh have already been paid back by Noticee to Shri Mohta.

(m) M/s Archana Investments was one of Noticee's clients. Whether it conducts business on his own or someone's behalf cannot be and was not in the knowledge of the Noticee. Acchana Investments was not Noticee's front and the Noticee cannot comment on the nature of business relations between Archana and the Damayanti Group. The Noticee is not aware of and is not concerned with the relationship between Archana Investments and Harvest Deal or First Custodian.

(n) The Noticee denies that it ever received the alleged 'several amounts" from other brokers on behalf of the Damayanti Group.

(o) The exchange of Kaplis by brokers had been prohibited by BSE vide its notice dated 9th September, 1998 which came into effect on September 17, 1998. Before the said date, the Kaplis were exchanged with the consent of BSE.

(p) As regards Mangalam Credit Capital Services, its proprietor Suresh Chandak has been known to the Noticee for several years. On April 01, 1998, he approached the Noticee to undertake transactions on his behalf, particularly under carry forward system. The Noticee agreed to undertake transactions on behalf of Mangalam provided he agreed to pay the margins. Mangalam agreed to furnish certain shares to raise liquid resources which could be used as margin. It was common in market to deploy funds and shares under Badla Mechanism. Accordingly, Mangalam forwarded 30000 shares of BPL, 10000 shares of Videocon and 5000 shares of Sterlite with express written authority to deal with these shares under Badla mechanism. These shares were tendered by the Noticee in the market under Badla mechanism. Later, at the request of Mangalam, the Noticee returned 30000 shares of BPL and the rest were kept towards debit balance. Mangalam was a genuine client of the Noticee.

(q) The Noticee's trading position in the period under investigation i.e. from January 1998 to June 1998 in the scrip of BPL, Videocon and Sterlite was negligible as compared to the BSE turnover, the same being 1.8526%, 0.8939% and 0.6049% respectively. Thus, it is clear that the Noticee did not corner the shares or intended to do so at any time. It is true that the pay-in liabilities towards some trades were met by raising loans from third parties. However, the same was a normal practice in the broking community.

(r) The Noticee denies that it acted in concert with any broker of BSE or NSE.

(s) As regards the transactions in the shares of BPL, the Noticee states that it had sold a total of 241000 shares of BPL on his and client account and not 229000 shares as mentioned in the SCN. The said trades were executed on 19.06.1998 during the market hours in the category "All or none transactions".

(t) As regards the transaction of 100000 shares of Videocon, these shares were sold to Springfield Securities Pvt. Ltd., a NSE broker @Rs.111.60 per share on a spot delivery basis on 12.06.1998.

(u) As regards the transaction of 53500 shares of Sterlite, the Noticee sold the same to Eldorado Guarantee Ltd., a BSE broker, on 15.06.1998 under the negotiated bulk deal but not under "all or none" deal as stated in the SCN.

(v) All the above transactions were undertaken in the ordinary course of business and within the framework laid down by BSE and SEBI. These transactions were undertaken partly on vyapar a/c and partly on behalf of clients.

(w) SEBI has failed to substantiate its allegations in the SCN pertaining to its contention that SSKI, Springfield Securities Pvt. Ltd. and Eldorado Guarantee Ltd. had squared off the outstanding position only of those brokers who were allegedly dealing on behalf of Damayanti Group.

(x) The Noticee clarifies in respect of the delivery of BPL shares including the trades of 241000 shares that it had delivery obligation of 268400 shares in Settlement No. 13. Out of the same, 146200 shares were physically delivered to clearing house and 101900 shares were transferred from BOI Depository account with the clearing house. The balance quantity of 20300 shares were delivered from the vyaj badla account. Thus, a total of 268400 shares were delivered in settlement no. 13. Thus, the Enquiry Officer's finding that only 49,100 shares out of the shares allegedly received by the Noticee were given to SSKI and that no satisfactory explanation has been provided as to the source of remaining shares is incorrect.

(y) The Noticee denies that it had intentionally or unintentionally provided incorrect information to SEBI at any time in respect of its trades in BPL, Videocon and Sterlite.

(z) The Noticee denies any dealings with the Damayanti Group. The Noticee denies being involved in creation of artificial market and price manipulation as alleged in the SCN.

(aa) Despite several requests for documents and records, SEBI has failed to provide the same to the Noticee. Further, SEBI has also denied to the Noticee the cross examination of all persons whose statements have been relied upon by SEBI.

(bb) The present proceedings are in respect of trades that have taken place in April-May 1998 i.e. over 22 years ago. There is gross delay and laches in the proceedings which have resulted in grave prejudice and injustice to the Noticee. Considering the same, the proceedings against the Noticee be dropped. In this regard, the Noticee relies upon various judgments including the order of the Hon'ble SAT in *Khandwala Securities Ltd. Vs. SEBI*.

CONSIDERATION AND FINDINGS –

10. I have examined the facts of the case and the charges against the Noticee, as mentioned in the SCN, the DA's report, and the submissions made by the Noticee in its defense. Before proceeding any further, a summary of the case in a nutshell is as follows.

11. Large trade volumes coupled with fluctuation in prices were noticed at the exchanges in the scrip of BPL, Videocon and Sterlite, especially during April and May 1998. Meanwhile, the stock indices started declining from the middle of May, 1998. Despite the falling trend in stock indices, the scrips of BPL, Videocon and Sterlite continued to rise. However, these scrips could not sustain their rise and fell sharply after 04.06.1998 and declined to new lows in the month of June 1998. The fall in these scrip prices, coupled with the fall in the stock indices, apparently led to payment problems

of certain brokers, both at BSE and NSE, resulting in their inability to meet their liabilities towards pay-in. In view of the same, SEBI initiated a comprehensive investigation in the matter, which revealed that a set of clients, consisting of Damayanti Finvest Pvt. Ltd., CDP Fincap and Leasing Pvt. Ltd., KRN Finvest and Leasing Pvt. Ltd., Rijuta Finvest Pvt. Ltd., Ikshu Finvest Pvt. Ltd. and Burlington Finance Pvt. Ltd. (collectively referred to as Damayanti Group), which was acting as a front for Harshad Mehta, was involved in the volume and price manipulation in the abovementioned scrips of BPL, Videocon and Sterlite. It was found that Shri Anil D Doshi and Shri Dinesh D Doshi, who were common directors of most of the Damayanti Group entities, were close relatives of Harshad Mehta. Further, the office at 1208, Makers Chambers V, Nariman Point, Mumbai -21 being used as office by Damayanti Group was also being used by Harshad Mehta along with his office at 1205-1207, Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Mumbai -21. There were further evidences which clearly showed that the Damayanti Group entities were acting on behalf of Harshad Mehta, a notified person under the Special Courts Act, 1992 who was subject to several restrictions in the matter of dealing in securities. The investigation by SEBI revealed that the abovementioned Damayanti Group entities had traded through and were aided and abetted by a set of brokers. These brokers were acting in concert with other brokers of BSE and NSE who were dealing on behalf of Damayanti Group entities in the scrip of BPL, Videocon and Sterlite. It is alleged that Shrikant Mantri, First Custodian and Harvest Deal were part of the abovementioned set of brokers and that even though these brokers were actually dealing with Damayanti Group, these trades were executed in the garb of vyapar account transactions and also routed through a sham sub-broker, Archana Investments. These brokers' trading in their own accounts were done without having the financial capacity to discharge their commitments to the exchange out of their own resources. These brokers received large sums of money from various other

brokers of the BSE on behalf of Damayanti Group under a camouflage for building further positions in the said scrips, payment of margins, pay-in liabilities etc. Further, some of the pay-in commitments by these brokers were met by securities received from Damayanti Group in an indirect manner. It is in the background of these findings of investigation that the allegations against the Noticee have to be looked into.

12. I note that the Noticee, as part of his submissions in various replies, has asked for various documentary proofs which support the findings of the investigation. He has also asked for cross examination of various persons whose statements have been referred to by the investigation. However, in matters like these, a direct evidence to conclusively establish an allegation may not be available and the cases have to be decided based on preponderance of probability, by considering all the circumstances together. Similarly, I did not find the cross examination of various persons whose statements have been referred to by the investigation as necessary in this matter as such statements have been referred to in the SCN for corroborative purposes only and not for placing entire reliance on those statements. In these circumstances, I deem it appropriate to rely on the facts and circumstances as are appearing on record holistically and be guided by the test of preponderance of probability. Furthermore, I find from records that the Noticee has been provided with the following documents during inspection on July 22, 2021:

(a) Annexure to relevant part of Investigation Report - Trading position of the Noticee, First Custodian and Harvest Deal at exchange

(b) Bank statements of accounts held by First Custodian with Bank of India, Canara Bank and Nedungadi Bank

(c) Trade Details:

- Scrip wise sauda summary of First Custodian

- Scrip wise outward register of the Noticee for BPL, Videocon, Sterlite of brokers and clients
- Ledger account and scrip wise outward register of Noticee for brokers and clients
- Bill report of clients, Nedungudi Bank Ledger & ledger account of clients of the Noticee
- Bill Report, covering letters to SEBI & Settlement wise scrip report of BPL, Videocon and Sterlite of the Noticee

13. I note that at the outset, the Noticee has challenged the very basis of SEBI's investigation in the matter by contending that there was no artificial or abnormal price rise in the scrip of BPL, Videocon and Sterlite. In this regard, I note that as per the findings of investigation, the price movements in the scrips of BPL, Videocon and Sterlite were not in conformity with the Sensex movements. The investigation found that during the period from April 01, 1998 to June 04, 1998, while the Sensex showed a decline of 11%, i.e. from 3969 points to 3546 points and Nifty showed a decline of 5% from 1081 points to 1027 points, the price of BPL rose by 148% (from 180/- to Rs.446), Videocon rose by 255% (from Rs.47 to 167) and Sterlite rose by 71% (from Rs.227 to Rs.388). The Noticee has disputed these figures. As per the submissions of the Noticee, the actual price rise in the above scrips, as against what has been stated by SEBI in the SCN, was as follows:

Period	**Closing**	**Sensex**	**BPL**	**Videocon**	**Sterlite**
01.04.1998	As per SEBI	3969	180	47	227
01.04.1998	Actual on BSE	3969	188	51	299
04.06.1998	As per SEBI	3546	446	167	388
04.06.1998	Actual on BSE	3546	446	166	303

Difference	As per SEBI	-11%	+148%	+255%	+71%
Difference	Actual on BSE	-11%	+137%	+225%	+1%

14. As per the Noticee, the figures in the above table clearly show that the data mentioned in the SCN regarding price rise in the scrip of BPL, Videocon and Sterlite during the relevant period is not correct. I have considered the submissions of the Noticee. I note that barring the case of Sterlite where the difference between figures quoted by SEBI and those by the Noticee is substantial, the differences in figures of price rise quoted by SEBI and the Noticee in cases of BPL and Videocon are not significant, as there was price rise of 137% and 225% respectively as per Noticee's own admission. I note that even by taking the figures provided by the Noticee as the correct ones, the price rise of 137% and 225% in the scrips of BPL and Videocon respectively within a short time of two months cannot be said to be normal, when the trend in Sensex was exactly opposite. As regards Sterlite, I note from records that the scrip had closed at Rs.299.1 on April 01, 1998 and had reached a closing high of Rs.373.25 on May 26, 1998 on the BSE, signifying a rise of around 25% within less than 2 months. Thus, there was substantial price rise even in the scrip of Sterlite which was against the trend shown by Sensex or Nifty during the said time.

15. The Noticee has contended that the price of BPL, Videocon and Sterlite was normal since a lot of factors were responsible for the same. For example, in case of BPL, the Noticee has contended that expectation of a bonus issue and buyback in April 1998 were the main reasons for the price rise. Similarly, in case of Videocon, a public offer for shares under the Takeover Regulations was responsible for the price rise. Similarly, the Noticee has contended that in case of Sterlite, news reports in April 1998 regarding an offer by Sterlite to purchase a large stake in Indal Limited and regarding DoT's decision to make a payment of Rs.100 Crores to Sterlite were

responsible for the price rise. However, I note that the findings of the investigation that the said price increases were a result of concerted efforts by certain brokers of BSE and NSE who dealt on behalf of the Damayanti Group to create an artificial market and manipulate the prices of these scrips has conclusively been established and confirmed by subsequent enforcement actions taken by SEBI against various brokers during the period from July 1999 to February 2002, which include issuance of warning, suspension of certificate of registration for 1 year to 3 years as well as cancellation of certificate of registration of those brokers. Thus, reopening and deciding afresh the question of whether there was artificial price rise and volume creation in the scrip of BPL, Videocon and Sterlite at this stage is neither appropriate nor feasible. As such, the current proceedings are an off-shoot of a comprehensive investigation conducted to look into the manipulation of price and volume in the three scrips of BPL, Videocon and Sterlite during the relevant period which was caused by a concerted action of a set of brokers who acted on behalf of Damayanti Group. The matter before me has arisen in the context of the Noticee, along with Harvest Deal and First Custodian, obtaining a remand of the direction of suspension of their certificate of registration for two weeks, as directed in the SEBI order dated May 15, 2014. At this point of time, in the context of the remand, the issue for consideration is whether the suspension of certificate of registration for two weeks, as directed in the previous SEBI Order, is justified in the facts and circumstances of the case.

16. To begin with, it is important to decide whether the Noticee, Harvest Deal and First Custodian were associate concerns and were acting in close collaboration with each other, as alleged in the SCN, since the Noticee has challenged such allegation. In this regard, I note the following from the available records:

(a) Noticee has admitted that it shared some office facilities such as Fax, EPBX, Conference Room, Pantry, Reception etc. with Harvest Deal and First Custodian.

(b) Shri Rajendra Banthia is a director of Harvest Deal. As per the findings of investigation, close relatives of Shri Rajendra Banthia and the Noticee are directors of First Custodian. The Noticee has admitted that his brother Sushil Mantri is one of the directors of First Custodian. The Noticee has also admitted that he is a shareholder in First Custodian. Thus, there is a clear linkage between the Noticee, Harvest Deal and First Custodian.

(c) The Noticee, Harvest Deal and First Custodian were acting as clients of each other.

(d) All three, the Noticee, Harvest Deal and First Custodian had traded on behalf of Archana Investments, which had links with the Damayanti Group.

(e) There were several instances of transfer of large amounts between the Noticee, Harvest Deal and First Custodian, which have not been satisfactorily explained.

17. I note that the Noticee has contended that the above linkages are not sufficient to conclude that the abovementioned three broking firms were associate concerns and were acting in concert. However, in my opinion, the fact that Noticee and other two concerns were sharing office infrastructures and the directors of First Custodian were the relatives of Shri Rajendra Banthia (director of the Noticee) and Shrikant Mantri is a strong indicator of their close connection and association. Further, I note that there were regular transfers of funds between the Noticee and other two brokers, as admitted by them. Though the Noticee has claimed these as having been done in normal course of business, no convincing proof to support the basis of such transactions has been produced. I further note that though the three entities are themselves registered as stock brokers and were capable of executing proprietary trades through their own terminals, they have nevertheless acted as clients of each

other. The same does not appear to be normal unless the concerned brokers were collaborating with each other.

18. Apart from the above facts showing close connection between Noticee, Harvest Deal and First Custodian, I note that there are other evidences which point towards the three entities acting in close concert. In this regard, I note that the "Report of Joint Committee on Stock Market Scam and Matters related thereto (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) (Volume I – Report), presented to Lok Sabha on 19 December, 2002, laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 19 December, 2002, which *inter alia* looked into the roles of various banks in the stock market scam of 2001, has observed that in the case of Nendugadi Bank Limited, the three brokers, viz. Harvest Deal, Shrikant Mantri and First Custodian, were acting as a single group being controlled by RK Banthia. The said report on page 96-97 has observed:

"5.181 The inspection also revealed that Shri R.K. Banthia had substantial shareholding in the bank either directly or through his family members or associated firms/companies. Shri Banthia was also closely connected with the three broking firms involved in these transactions. He is the Managing Director of the Harvest Deal Securities Ltd. in which Smt. Saroj Banthia (wife) and Shri Manish Banthia (son) are also Directors. Further, in the First Custodian Fund (India) Ltd. Shri Surender Kumar Banthia (brother) is the Chairman and his son is the Director. Shri Srikant G. Mantri, a broker on the BSE, held 10.51% of the Bank's paid up capital and also enjoyed an overdraft limit of Rs 5 crore and a bank guarantee limit of Rs. 6 crore from the Bank. Shri Sushil Mantri, Executive Director of the First Custodian Fund (India) Ltd. is a close relative of Srikant G Mantri, who is a close associate of Shri R.K. Banthia. The Company enjoyed overdraft and bank guarantee limits of Rs. 5 crore each from the bank. Moreover, all the three broking firms functioned from the same premises and had common phone and fax connections. These are clear indications that all these three firms were closely connected and directly/indirectly controlled by Shri R.K. Banthia."

19. The Report of JPC is a public document under Section 74(1)(iii) of the Evidence Act, 1872 and is admissible as evidence, as held by the Hon'ble Bombay High Court in the matter of *Standard Chartered Bank vs A.B.F.S.L. And Ors. [(2001) 4 BOMLR 520*. The connection between the said three brokers brought out above by the JPC Report cannot be ignored.

20. Considering the above facts and observations in totality, I am of the opinion that there are strong circumstantial as well as direct evidences of the Noticee, Harvest Deal and First Custodian, having acted in collaboration with each other in this matter. In such circumstances, the transactions and conduct of all the three brokers have to be seen in totality and their cumulative effect as a group has to be looked into to ascertain whether these three brokers had aided and abetted the creation of artificial volumes and price rise in the scrips of BPL, Videocon and Sterlite, in connivance with Damayanti Group entities, as alleged in the SCN. In this regard, I note the following from the available records:

(a) The cumulative trading position of Harvest Deal and the Noticee in the scrips of BPL, Videocon and Sterlite was very large and was amongst the top 15 trading positions at the BSE during the investigation period.
(b) In the past, the Noticee had received Rs.11.50 Crores from R. R. Mohta, who had longstanding relationship with Harshad Mehta.
(c) Archana Investments, a proprietary concern of Ram Ballabh Boob, was a registered sub-broker of Harvest Deal. Shri Boob's son, Ram Kishore Boob was a former employee of Rajendra Banthia (Director of Harvest Deal) and was made a director of Harvest Deal on its incorporation. Archana Investments had dealt in the scrip of BPL and Videocon on behalf of Damayanti Group i.e. CDP, through Harvest Deal and First Custodian. It was found that the Noticee had received an

amount of Rs.50 Lakh from JHP Securities on behalf of Archana Investments. It was found that the said amount had been transferred by JHP Securities on the instruction of its client, CDP, which was a Damayanti Group entity. It was noted that though Archana Investments had credited this amount to the account of CDP, the Noticee had camouflaged this receipt by crediting the same to the account of Archana Investments rather than the account of CDP. Archana Investments was being used as a front for routing the transactions of Damayanti Group. The deals of Damayanti Group were being shown in the name of Archana Investments.

(d) M/s. R.R. Mohta, a BSE broker, had given a Kapli of Rs.40 Lakh to the Noticee on 25.05.1998 on the instructions and on account of CDP, a Damayanti Group entity.

(e) The Noticee had done a share badla of 30,000 shares of BPL, 10,000 shares of Videocon and 5,000 shares of Sterlite, which it had received from its client, M/s. Mangalam Credit Capital Services. Investigation had revealed that Mangalam had received these shares from CDP, a Damayanti Group entity. Though the Noticee had claimed to have received these shares from Mangalam as margin money, the Noticee was found to have sold these shares and appropriated the gain or loss arising therefrom.

(f) Harvest Deal, Shrikant Mantri and First Custodian had built up large position in the scrip of BPL, Videocon and Sterlite in their vyapar account that contributed in cornering of these shares. They had increased their trading exposure substantially in these shares at a time when these scrips were nearing their highest levels. Even the pay-in liabilities towards these trades were met largely by raising loans from third parties. Thus, it was found that Harvest Deal, First Custodian and Shrikant Mantri were taking large exposures in the abovementioned scrips even when they did not have adequate financial resources. Subsequently, it was found that after the prices started crashing in the abovementioned scrips in the 1st week of June

1998, Shrikant Mantri had sold the outstanding position of 2,29,000 shares of BPL at the end of Settlement no. 12 to SSKI as a "negotiated deal". Another 1,00,000 shares of Videocon were sold to Springfield Securities Pvt. Ltd. for Rs.111.60 Lakh @ Rs.111.60 each on 12.06.1998 and 53,500 shares of Sterlite were sold to Eldorado Guarantee Ltd. @ Rs.195 for Rs.104.32 Lakhs as an "all or none" deal. Investigation had revealed that SSKI, Springfield Securities Pvt. Ltd. and Eldorado Guarantee Ltd. had similarly squared off the outstanding purchase positions of only those brokers who were dealing on behalf of the Damayanti Group and had problems in discharging their obligations to the exchange. It was further found that Shrikant Mantri could not explain the source of shares given to SSKI, except for 49,100 shares.

(g) Archana Investments credited Rs.81 Lakh to the account of CDP on 26.05.1998. This amount was actually received by Archana from Sovereign Securities, a BSE broker, on account of CDP. This amount was used to make a payment of Rs.80 Lakh to First Custodian.

21. The Noticee has offered various explanations in respect of the abovementioned transactions. For instance, in respect of receipt of Rs.11.5 Crores from R R Mohta, as alleged in the SCN, the Noticee has submitted that he had received a loan amount of Rs.9.5 Crores and not Rs.11.5 Crores, as alleged, from R.R. Mohta. As per the Noticee, R.R. Mohta deployed funds with / through the Noticee at the negotiated rate of interest. R.R. Mohta never disclosed to the Noticee that he had received large amounts from Harshad Mehta or that the loan given to the Noticee was on behalf of Harshad Mehta. The Noticee was not required to enquire about the source of funds provided to him by RR Mohta. The Noticee paid an interest of Rs.1.21 Crores to RR Mohta as per agreed terms and conditions, and not Rs.1.5 Crores, as alleged.

I note that the Noticee in his reply dated December 28, 1998 has provided copy of ledger purportedly showing receipt of Rs.9.5 Crores during 01.06.1992 to 04.06.1992 and total interest payments of Rs.1.21 Crores on 31.03.1993 and 31.03.1994 in the account of RR Mohta. I note that even though the Noticee has claimed to have taken the said amount as loan at a negotiated rate of interest, in this regard the Noticee has neither produced any copy of the loan agreement nor explained the circumstances under which he got the funds from RR Mohta. Since the source of the funds in this case was Harshad Mehta, the same shows that RR Mohta had only acted as a conduit entity between Harshad Mehta and the Noticee in the past. Further, I note from records that the Noticee has also received a Kapli of Rs.40 Lakh from RR Mohta, which was allegedly on behalf of CDP, a Damayanti Group Entity. I note that the Noticee has denied having accepted the same on behalf of CDP and has stated that the said amount was a loan from RR Mohta. However, I note from records that RR Mohta is himself a part of the set of brokers who had aided and abetted the Damayanti Group clients in manipulation in the scrip. I note from records that RR Mohta had dealt on behalf of certain Damayanti Group entities and had received and given Kaplis / cheques from and to other brokers of BSE and NSE on behalf of Damayanti Group entity, CDP. The abovementioned payment of Kapli of Rs.40 Lakh to the Noticee is just one of such payments / receipts. Considering these factors, I am led to conclude that the abovementioned receipt of Rs.40- Lakh by the Noticee was part of the payments made on behalf of the Damayanti Group entities. The Noticee has claimed to have returned Rs.35 Lakh to RR Mohta out of the said amount of Rs.40 Lakh. However, the same is immaterial as long as it is clear that the initial amount was itself received on behalf of Damayanti Group.

22. As regards the receipt of a Kapli of Rs.50 Lakh from JHP Securities allegedly on behalf of CDP, which the Noticee had credited to the account of Archana Investments, I note

that the Noticee has denied receiving the said amount on behalf of CDP, as alleged in the SCN. According to the Noticee, the said payment was received from JHP Securities on behalf of Archana Investments. In this regard, as regards Archana Investments, I note from records that it had dealt in the scrip of BPL and Videocon on behalf of CDP, a Damayanti Group entity, through Harvest Deal and First Custodian, which are the associate concerns of the Noticee. Further, Archana Investments had also traded through the Noticee itself. Thus, it is noted that Archana Investments was a common client of the Noticee, Harvest Deal and First Custodian. Further, as per the findings of investigation, Shri Anil Doshi of CDP was known to Shri Vasant Soni, a representative of Archana Investments. Further, the banking transactions of Archana Investments for Jan-June 1998 showed that the only transactions exceeding Rs.5 Lakh during that period were those relating to transactions of CDP. It was further noted that Archana Investments had received a sum of Rs.81 Lakh from Sovereign Securities on account of CDP which was used by Archana to make a payment of Rs.80 Lakh to First Custodian. Thus, there was an indirect connection between Shrikant Mantri (Noticee), Harvest Deal, First Custodian, Archana Investments and CDP (Damayanti Group entity). Even further, I note from records that JHP is also part of the set of brokers who had assisted the Damayanti Group in manipulations and SEBI had taken enforcement action against it by way of issuing a warning. Thus, the said Kapli from JHP to the Noticee becomes suspect in the first place and considering the facts of the matter in totality where individual brokers were assisting the Damayanti Group in various ways including indirect fund transfers, circumstantial evidences clearly indicate that the Noticee had received the above payment on behalf of CDP and not Archana Investments. The fact that the Noticee had indirectly dealt on behalf of the Damayanti Group entities is evidenced by the fact that it had received 30,000 shares of BPL, 10000 shares of Videocon and 5000 shares of Sterlite from Mangalam Credit Capital Services, which

Mangalam had originally received from CDP. The Noticee was found to have sold these shares and misappropriated the proceeds. I note that though the Noticee has claimed that Mangalam was a genuine client who had given those shares as margin money for starting trading, given the fact that the Noticee had dealt with other entities having links with Damayanti Group, the circumstantial evidence in this case also leads to conclusion that the Noticee had indirectly dealt on behalf of CDP, a Damayanti group entity.

23. I note that as per SCN, outstanding position of the Noticee of 2,29,000 shares of BPL at the end of Settlement no. 12 was sold to SSKI as a "negotiated deal". The SCN has alleged that the Noticee could not satisfactorily explain from where he received the shares delivered to SSKI, as the distinctive numbers of shares given by SSKI showed that only 49100 shares out of the shares received by the Noticee from the Exchange were given by SSKI. The Noticee could not explain from where he had received the remaining shares. In this regard, the Noticee has contended that it had sold a total of 241000 shares of BPL and not 229000 shares as mentioned in the SCN. The same was sold on the BSE on June 19, 1998 on "all or none" basis and not as a negotiated deal, as alleged. The Noticee has further submitted that the total delivery obligation in respect of the shares of BPL during the relevant settlement was 2,68,400 shares which included the said 2,41,000 shares. The delivery obligation was met be 1,46,200 shares by physical delivery, 101,900 shares from the Beneficiary Account of the Noticee with BoI shareholding and 20,300 shares from the Vjay Badla Account. The Noticee has contended that the Enquiry Officer has erroneously concluded that only 49100 shares out of the shares allegedly received by the Noticee were given to SSKI and that no satisfactory explanation has been given as to the source of remaining shares. In this regard, I note that though the Noticee has claimed have delivered the shares as per the above details, it has still not clarified from where he got the said shares in the first

place for making such deliveries. For instance, he has submitted that 1,46,200 shares were delivered by physical delivery. However, the source of the said shares which were physically delivered has not been provided. Thus, the explanation provided by the Noticee as regards the source of the said shares cannot be said to be satisfactory.

24. From the findings of investigation, I note that Harvest Deal had traded for Damayanti Group entity (CDP) through Archana Investments. Archana Investments was a sub-broker of Harvest Deal and Archana Investments' proprietor's son, Ram Kishor Boob (a former employee of RK Banthia) was a director of Harvest Deal. Considering the same, I note that there is a very close and strong connection between Harvest Deal and Archana Investments, apart from mere broker-sub-broker relationship. Further, the investigation has also recorded a finding that the office of Archana Investments was only a residence and local enquiries had revealed that no business activities were being carried out from there. Thus, there is a strong circumstantial evidence that Archana Investments was a front entity of Harvest Deal. I further note that Archana Investments had also traded through First Custodian (Noticee) on behalf of CDP (Damayanti Group entity) and had also paid an amount of Rs.80 Lakh to First Custodian which it had received from Sovereign Securities on account of CDP. Further, there were dealings between Shrikant Mantri and entities connected to Damayanti Group, which have already been cited above. Further, the exchange of funds between Shrikant Mantri, Harvest Deal and First Custodian, which has been admitted by them and which have not been explained satisfactorily by them, clearly indicates the collusion between them.

25. I note that Regulation 4(a) and (d) of the PFUTP Regulations, 1995, as they existed then, provided the following:

"4. No person shall –

(a) effect, take part in, or enter into, either directly or indirectly, transactions in securities, with the intention of artificially raising or depressing the prices of securities and thereby inducing the sale or purchase of securities by any person;

(b) … … …

(c) … … …

(d) enter into a purchase or sale of any securities, not intended to effect transfer of beneficial ownership but intended to operate only as a device to inflate, depress, or cause fluctuations in the market price of securities;"

26. I note as per Clauses contained in Section A of the Code of Conduct for stock Brokers specified in Schedule II of the Brokers Regulations, a stock broker has to *inter alia* abide by the rules and regulations issued by the stock exchange from time to time as may be applicable to him. I further note that Bye-law nos. 357 and 358 of the Bye-laws BSE, as they existed at the relevant time, deals with unbusinesslike conduct and unprofessional conduct by a broker and Bye-law 355 provided for penalty for such acts.

27. I note that all the above mentioned transactions and dealings of Noticee, Harvest Deal and First Custodian, coupled with the connection among them, as observed above, when seen in totality in the context of the larger picture of fraud exposed by the investigation, clearly indicate that the Noticee, Harvest Deal and First Custodian had acted in collusion with each other in aiding and abetting the Damayanti Group entities and had contributed to building large positions in the abovementioned scrips with a manipulative intent to artificially raise the prices of the scrips to induce the purchase and sale of securities of others, thereby violating the provisions of Regulation 4(a) and (d) of the SEBI PFUTP Regulations, 1995. Further, I find that the Noticee has indulged in unprofessional and unbusinesslike conduct, thereby violating Section A of the Code of Conduct for stock Brokers specified in Schedule II

of the Brokers Regulations read with Bye-laws 355, 357 and 358 of the Bye-laws of the BSE.

28. I note that though the Noticee's dealings in the scrip of BPL, Videocon and Sterlite were done to assist the Damayanti Group in creation of volume and price rise with fraudulent intentions, a considerable time of 23 years has elapsed since the commission of said violations. Moreover, I also find that in the previous SEBI Order in this matter, which was set aside by the Hon'ble SAT, the action taken against the Noticee for the violations was suspension of his certificate of registration for two weeks. The Noticee has prayed for dropping the instant proceedings against it also on the ground of delay in conclusion of the proceedings. In this regard, the Noticee in its submissions has cited a number of judgments including Khandwala Securities Ltd. Vs. SEBI (*Appeal No. 19 of 2012, Decided on 07.09.2012*) decided by the Hon'ble SAT. I note that in the said order of Khandwala Securities Ltd. Vs. SEBI, the Hon'ble SAT, while upholding the violations found by SEBI, had held that suspension of certificate of registration after a period of 12 years from the commission of violation cannot be regarded as reasonable or justified. Considering the delay in the said matter as one of the mitigating factors, the Hon'ble SAT had held that a warning to the appellant to be careful in future would be reasonable and would meet the ends of justice. Considering the same, I am of the view that it would not be appropriate to accept the recommendation of the DA to suspend the certificate of registration of the Noticee for two weeks, at this point of time. In my view, relying on the abovementioned order of the Hon'ble SAT in Khandwala Securities Ltd. Vs. SEBI, issuance of appropriate warning to the Noticee to be careful in future would suffice as appropriate directions in this matter.

ORDER –

29. I, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me under Section 19 of the SEBI Act, 1992 read with Regulation 27(5) of the Intermediaries Regulations, hereby warn the Noticee to act carefully and in compliance with the applicable laws, henceforth.

30. A copy of this Order shall be served on the concerned Stock Exchanges and depositories for their information.

Place: Mumbai **G. MAHALINGAM**

Date: October 13, 2021 **WHOLE TIME MEMBER**

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA