

**PAPER – 2 : CORPORATE & OTHER LAW**

Question No. 1 is compulsory.

Attempt any **three** questions from the remaining **four** questions.

**Question 1**

- (a) As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018, the paid up share capital of S Ltd. is ₹ 1,00,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. Of this, H Ltd. is holding 6,00,000 equity shares and 4,00,000 equity shares are held by others. Simultaneously, S Ltd. is holding 5% equity shares of H Ltd. out of which 1% shares are held as a legal representative of a deceased member of H Ltd. On the basis of the given information, examine and answer the following queries with reference to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 :
- (i) Can S Ltd. make further investment in equity shares of H Ltd. during 2018-19?
  - (ii) Can S Ltd. exercise voting rights at Annual general meeting of H Ltd.?
  - (iii) Can H Ltd. allot or transfer some of its shares to S Ltd.? **(4 Marks)**
- (b) (i) Modern Jewellery Ltd. decides to pay 5% of the issue price gap of shares as underwriting commission to the underwriters, but the Articles of the company authorize only 4% underwriting commission on shares. Examine the validity of the above decision under the provision of the Companies Act, 2013. **(2 Marks)**
- (ii) PQ Ltd. declared and paid 10% dividend to all its shareholders except Mr. Kumar, holding 500 equity shares, who instructed the company to deposit the dividend amount directly in his bank account. The company accordingly remitted the dividend, but the bank returned the payment on the ground that the account number as given by Mr. Kumar doesn't tally with the records of the bank. The company, however, did not inform Mr. Kumar about this discrepancy. Comment on this issue with reference to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding failure to distribute dividend. **(2 Marks)**
- (c) The Government of India is holding 51% of the paid-up equity share capital of Sun Ltd. The Audited financial statements of Sun Ltd. for the financial year 2017-18 were placed at its annual general meeting held on 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2018. However, pending the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) on the said accounts the meeting was adjourned without adoption of the accounts. On receipt of CAG comments on the accounts, the adjourned annual general meeting was held on 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2018 whereat the accounts were adopted. Thereafter, Sun Ltd. filed its financial statements relevant to the financial year 2017-18 with the Registrar of Companies on 12<sup>th</sup> November, 2018. Examine, with reference to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, whether Sun Ltd. has complied with the statutory requirement regarding filing of accounts with the Registrar? **(4 Marks)**

- (d) *Manoj guarantees for Ranjan, a retail textile merchant, for an amount of ₹ 1,00,000, for which Sharma, the supplier may from time to time supply goods on credit basis to Ranjan during the next 3 months.*

*After 1 month, Manoj revokes the guarantee, when Sharma had supplied goods on credit for ₹ 40,000. Referring to the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, decide whether Manoj is discharged from all the liabilities to Sharma for any subsequent credit supply. What would be your answer in case Ranjan makes default in paying back Sharma for the goods already supplied on credit i.e. ₹ 40,000 ?* **(4 Marks)**

- (e) *Ram purchases some goods on credit from Singh, payable within 3 months. After 2 months, Ram makes out a blank cheque in favour of Singh, signs and delivers it to Singh with a request to fill up the amount due, as Ram does not know the exact amount payable by him.*

*Singh fills up fraudulently the amount larger than the amount payable by Ram and endorses the cheque to Chandra in full payment of Singh's own due. Ram's cheque is dishonoured. Referring to the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, discuss the rights of Singh and Chandra.* **(3 Marks)**

#### Answer

- (a) The paid up share capital of S Ltd. is ₹ 1,00,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. Of this, H Ltd. is holding 6,00,000 equity shares.

Hence, H Ltd. is the holding company of S Ltd. and S Ltd. is the subsidiary company of H Ltd. by virtue of section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013.

In the instant case,

- (i) As per the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Companies Act, 2013, no company shall, either by itself or through its nominees, hold any shares in its holding company. Therefore, S Ltd. cannot make further investment in equity shares of H Ltd. during 2018-19.
- (ii) As per second proviso to Section 19, a subsidiary company shall have a right to vote at a meeting of the holding company only in respect of the shares held by it as a legal representative or as a trustee. Therefore, S Ltd. can exercise voting rights at the Annual General Meeting of H Ltd. only in respect of 1% shares held as a legal representative of a deceased member of H Ltd.
- (iii) Section 19 also provides that no holding company shall allot or transfer its shares to any of its subsidiary companies and any such allotment or transfer of shares of a company to its subsidiary company shall be void. Therefore, H Ltd. cannot allot or transfer some of its shares to S Ltd.
- (b) (i) Section 40(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 provides that a company may pay commission to any person in connection with the subscription to its securities subject to such conditions as may be prescribed. Rule 13 of the *Companies*

*(Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014* provides the conditions. As per Rule 13(c) of the *Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014*, the rate of commission paid or agreed to be paid shall not exceed, in case of shares, five per cent of the price at which the shares are issued or a rate authorised by the articles, whichever is less.

In the instant case, Modern Jewellery Ltd. decides to pay 5% of the issue price gap of shares as underwriting commission to the underwriters, but the Articles of the company authorize only 4% underwriting commission on shares.

Hence, the company can only pay a maximum of 4% underwriting commission on shares.

- (ii) Section 127 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for punishment for failure to distribute dividend on time. One of such situations is where a shareholder has given directions to the company regarding the payment of the dividend and those directions cannot be complied with and the same has not been communicated to the shareholder.

In the instant case, PQ Ltd. has failed to communicate to the shareholder Mr. Kumar about non-compliance of his direction regarding payment of dividend. Hence, the penal provisions under section 127 will be attracted.

- (c) According to first proviso to section 137(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, where the financial statements are not adopted at annual general meeting or adjourned annual general meeting, such unadopted financial statements along with the required documents shall be filed with the Registrar within thirty days of the date of annual general meeting and the Registrar shall take them in his records as provisional till the financial statements are filed with him after their adoption in the adjourned annual general meeting for that purpose.

According to second proviso to section 137(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, financial statements adopted in the adjourned AGM shall be filed with the Registrar within thirty days of the date of such adjourned AGM with such fees or such additional fees as may be prescribed.

In the instant case, the accounts of Sun Ltd. were adopted at the adjourned AGM held on 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2018 and filing of financial statements with Registrar was done on 12<sup>th</sup> November, 2018 i.e. within 30 days of the date of adjourned AGM.

Hence, Sun Ltd. has not complied with the statutory requirement regarding filing of unadopted accounts with the Registrar, but has certainly complied with the provisions by filing of adopted accounts within the due date with the Registrar.

- (d) **Discharge of Surety by Revocation:** As per section 130 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 a specific guarantee cannot be revoked by the surety if the liability has already accrued. A continuing guarantee may, at any time, be revoked by the surety, as to future

transactions, by notice to the creditor, but the surety remains liable for transactions already entered into.

As per the above provisions, liability of Manoj is discharged with relation to all subsequent credit supplies made by Sharma after revocation of guarantee, because it is a case of continuing guarantee.

However, liability of Manoj for previous transactions (before revocation) i.e. for ₹ 40,000 remains. He is liable for payment of ₹ 40,000 to Sharma because the transaction was already entered into before revocation of guarantee.

- (e) According to section 44 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, when the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque consisted of money, and was originally absent in part or has subsequently failed in part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him is proportionally reduced.

Explanation—The drawer of a bill of exchange stands in immediate relation with the acceptor. The maker of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque stands in immediate relation with the payee, and the indorser with his indorsee. Other signers may by agreement stand in immediate relation with a holder.

In the given question, Singh is a party in immediate relation with the drawer (Ram) of the cheque and so he is entitled to recover only the exact amount due from Ram and not the amount entered in the cheque. However, the right of Chandra, who is a holder for value, is not adversely affected and he can claim the full amount of the cheque from Singh.

## Question 2

- (a) State, with reasons, whether the following statements are True or False?
- (i) ABC Private Limited may accept the deposits from its members to the extent of ₹ 50.00 Lakh, if the aggregate of its paid-up capital; free reserves and security premium account is ₹ 50.00 Lakh. **(1 Mark)**
  - (ii) A Government Company, which is eligible to accept deposits under Section 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 cannot accept deposits from public exceeding 25% of the aggregate of its paid- up capital, free reserves and security premium account. **(1 Mark)**
  - (iii) The Registrar of Companies is not bound to issue notice to the holder of charge, if the company gives intimation of satisfaction of charge in the specified form and signed by the holder of charge. **(1 Mark)**
  - (iv) The Registrar of Companies may allow the company or holder of charge to file intimation within a period of 300 days of the satisfaction of charge on payment of fee and additional fees as may be prescribed. **(1 Mark)**

- (b) (i) *The Income Tax Authorities in the current financial year 2019-20 observed, during the assessment proceedings, a need to re-open the accounts of Chetan Ltd. for the financial year 2008-09 and, therefore, filed an application before the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) to issue the order to Chetan Ltd. for re-opening of its accounts and recasting the financial statements for the financial year 2008-09. Examine the validity of the application filed by the Income Tax Authorities to NCLT.*  
**(3 Marks)**
- (ii) *The Board of Directors of A Ltd. requested its Statutory Auditor to accept the assignment of designing and implementation of suitable financial information system to strengthen the internal control mechanism of the Company. How will you approach to this proposal, as an Statutory Auditor of A Ltd., taking into account the consequences, if any, of accepting this proposal?*  
**(3 Marks)**
- (c) *Aarathi is the wife of Naresh. She purchased some sarees on credit from M/s Rainbow Silks, Jaipur.*  
*M/s Rainbow Silks, Jaipur demanded the amount from Naresh. Naresh refused. M/s Rainbow Silks, Jaipur filed a suit against Naresh for the said amount. Decide in the light of provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, whether M/s Rainbow Silks, Jaipur would succeed?*  
**(4 Marks)**
- (d) *Explain the concept of 'Noting', 'Protest' and 'Protest for better security' as per the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.*  
**(3 Marks)**

**Answer**

- (a) (i) As per the provisions of Section 73(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the *Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014*, as amended by the *Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Amendment Rules, 2016*, a company shall accept any deposit from its members, together with the amount of other deposits outstanding as on the date of acceptance of such deposits not exceeding thirty five per cent of the aggregate of the Paid-up share capital, free Reserves and securities premium account of the company. Provided that a private company may accept from its members monies not exceeding one hundred per cent of aggregate of the paid up share capital, free reserves and securities premium account and such company shall file the details of monies so accepted to the Registrar in such manner as may be specified.
- Therefore, the given statement of eligibility of ABC Private Ltd. to accept deposits from its members to the extent of ₹ 50.00 lakh is True.
- (ii) A Government company is not eligible to accept or renew deposits under section 76, if the amount of such deposits together with the amount of other deposits outstanding as on the date of acceptance or renewal exceeds thirty five per cent of the aggregate of its Paid-up share capital, free Reserves and securities premium account of the company.

Therefore, the given statement prescribing the limit of 25% to accept deposits is False.

- (iii) According to the proviso to section 82(2) of the Companies Act, 2013, no notice shall be required to be sent, in case the intimation to the Registrar in this regard is in the specified form and signed by the holder of charge.

Hence, the given statement is True.

- (iv) As per section 77 of the Companies Act, 2013, it shall be duty of the company creating a charge within or outside India, on its property or assets or any of its undertakings, whether tangible or otherwise and situated in or outside India, to register the particulars of the charge signed by the company and the charge holder together with the instruments, if any, creating such charge in such form, on payment of such fees and in such manner as may be prescribed, with the registrar within 30 days of creation. The Registrar may, on an application by the company, allow such registration to be made within a period of three hundred days of such creation on payment of such additional fees as may be prescribed.

Hence, the given statement is True.

- (b) (i) As per section 130 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company shall not re-open its books of account and not recast its financial statements, unless an application in this regard is made by the Central Government, the Income-tax authorities, the Securities and Exchange Board, any other statutory body or authority or any person concerned and an order is made by a court of competent jurisdiction or the Tribunal to the effect that—

- (i) the relevant earlier accounts were prepared in a fraudulent manner; or  
(ii) the affairs of the company were mismanaged during the relevant period, casting a doubt on the reliability of financial statements:

However, no order shall be made in respect of re-opening of books of account relating to a period earlier than eight financial years immediately preceding the current financial year.

In the given instance, an application was filed for re-opening and re-casting of the financial statements of Chetan Ltd. for the financial year 2008-2009.

Though application filed by the Income Tax Authorities to NCLT is valid, its recommendation for reopening and recasting of financial statements for the period earlier than eight financial years immediately preceding the current financial year i.e. 2019-2020, is invalid.

- (ii) According to section 144 of the Companies Act, 2013, an auditor appointed under this Act shall provide to the company only such other services as are approved by the Board of Directors or the audit committee, as the case may be. But such services shall not include designing and implementation of any financial information system.

In the said instance, the Board of directors of A Ltd. requested its Statutory Auditor to accept the assignment of designing and implementation of suitable financial information system to strengthen the internal control mechanism of the company. As per the above provision said service is strictly prohibited.

In case the Statutory Auditor accepts the assignment, he will attract the penal provisions as specified in Section 147 of the Companies Act, 2013.

In the light of the above provisions, we shall advise the Statutory Auditor not to take up the above stated assignment.

- (c) The situation asked in the question is based on the provisions related with the modes of creation of agency relationship under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Agency may be created by a legal presumption; in a case of cohabitation by a married woman (i.e. wife is considered as an implied agent of her husband). If wife lives with her husband, there is a legal presumption that a wife has authority to pledge her husband's credit for necessaries. But the legal presumption can be rebutted in the following cases:

- (i) Where the goods purchased on credit are not necessaries.
- (ii) Where the wife is given sufficient money for purchasing necessaries.
- (iii) Where the wife is forbidden from purchasing anything on credit or contracting debts.
- (iv) Where the trader has been expressly warned not to give credit to his wife.

If the wife lives apart for no fault on her part, wife has authority to pledge her husband's credit for necessaries. This legal presumption can be rebutted only in cases (iii) and (iv) above.

Applying the above conditions in the given case M/s Rainbow Silks will succeed. It can recover the said amount from Naresh if sarees purchased by Aarthi are necessaries for her.

- (d) **Noting:** When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may cause such dishonour to be noted by a notary public upon the instrument, or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each.

Such note must be made within a reasonable time after dishonour, and must specify the date of dishonor, the reason if any assigned for such dishonor, or if the instrument has not been expressly dishonoured, the reason why the holder treats it as dishonoured and the notary's charges.

**Protest:** When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause such dishonour to be noted and certified by a notary public. Such certificate is called a protest.

**Protest for better security:** When the acceptor of a bill of exchange has become insolvent, or his credit has been publicly impeached, before the maturity of the bill, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause a notary public to demand better security of

the acceptor, and on its being refused, may with a reasonable time, cause such facts to be noted and certified as aforesaid. Such certificate is called a protest for better security.

### Question 3

- (a) Which fund may be utilized by a public limited company for purchasing (buy back) its own shares? Also explain the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding the circumstances in which a company is prohibited to buy back its own shares. **(5 Marks)**
- (b) (i) Alex limited is facing loss in business during the financial year 2018-2019. In the immediate preceding three financial years, the company had declared dividend at the rate of 7%, 11% and 12% respectively. The Board of Directors has decided to declare 12% interim dividend for the current financial year atleast to be in par with the immediate preceding year. Is the act of the Board of Directors valid ? **(3 Marks)**
- (ii) The Directors of East West Limited proposed dividend at 15% on equity shares for the financial year 2017-2018. The same was approved in the Annual general body meeting held on 24<sup>th</sup> October 2018. The Directors declared the approved dividends. Mr. Binoy was the holder of 2000 equity of shares on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018, but he transferred the shares to Mr. Mohan, whose name has been registered on 18<sup>th</sup> June, 2018. Who will be entitled to the above dividend ? **(2 Marks)**
- (c) (i) 'M' draws bill on 'N'. 'N' accepts the bill without any consideration. The bill is transferred to 'O' without consideration. 'O' transferred it to 'P' for ₹ 10,000. On dishonor of the bill, 'P' sued 'O' for recovery of the value of ₹ 10,000. Examine whether 'O' has any right to action against M and N? **(2 Marks)**
- (ii) A Bill of Exchange was made without mentioning any time for payment. The holder added the words "on demand" on the face of the instrument. Does this amount to any material alteration? Explain. **(2 Marks)**
- (d) 'Preamble does not over-ride the plain provision of the Act.' Comment. Also give suitable example. **(3 Marks)**

### Answer

- (a) **Funds utilized for purchase of its own securities:** Section 68 of the Companies Act, 2013 states that a company may purchase its own securities out of:
- (i) its free reserves; or
  - (ii) the securities premium account; or
  - (iii) the proceeds of the issue of any shares or other specified securities.

However, buy-back of any kind of shares or other specified securities cannot be made out of the proceeds of an earlier issue of the same kind of shares or same kind of other specified securities.



**Prohibition for buy-back in certain circumstances [Section 70]**

- (1) The provision says that no company shall directly or indirectly purchase its own shares or other specified securities-
- (a) through any subsidiary company including its own subsidiary companies; or
  - (b) through any investment company or group of investment companies; or
  - (c) if a default is made by the company in repayment of deposits or interest payment thereon, redemption of debentures or preference shares or payment of dividend to any shareholder or repayment of any term loan or interest payable thereon, to any financial institutions or banking company;

But where the default is remedied and a period of three years has lapsed after such default ceased to subsist, then such buy-back is not prohibited.

- (2) No company shall directly or indirectly purchase its own shares or other specified securities in case such company has not complied with provisions of Sections 92 (Annual Report), 123 (Declaration of dividend), 127 (Punishment for failure to distribute dividends), and section 129 (Financial Statements).
- (b) (i) As per Section 123(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors of a company may declare interim dividend during any financial year out of the surplus in the profit and loss account and out of profits of the financial year in which such interim dividend is sought to be declared:

Provided that in case the company has incurred loss during the current financial year up to the end of the quarter immediately preceding the date of declaration of interim dividend, such interim dividend shall not be declared at a rate higher than the average dividends declared by the company during the immediately preceding three financial years.

According to the given facts, Alex Ltd. is facing loss in business during the financial year 2018-2019. In the immediate preceding three financial years, the company declared dividend at the rate of 7%, 11% and 12% respectively. Accordingly, the rate of dividend declared shall not exceed 10%, the average of the rates  $(7+11+12=30/3)$  at which dividend was declared by it during the immediately preceding three financial years.

Therefore the act of the Board of Directors as to declaration of interim dividend at the rate of 12% during the F.Y 2018-2019 is not valid.

- (ii) **Payment of dividend:** According to section 123(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, dividend shall be payable only to the registered shareholder of the share or to his order or to his banker. As said in the question, East West Limited proposed dividend for Financial Year 2017- 2018. Mr. Binoy was the holder of 2000 equity shares on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018. He transferred the shares to Mr. Mohan, whose name was registered on 18<sup>th</sup> June 2018 in the register of members.

Since, Mr. Mohan became the registered shareholder before the declaration of dividend in the Annual General Meeting of the company held on 24<sup>th</sup> October, 2018 he will be entitled to the dividend.

(c) (i) **Negotiable instrument made, etc. without consideration:** A negotiable instrument—

- made, drawn, accepted, endorsed, or transferred without consideration, or
- for a consideration which fails,

creates no obligation of payment between the parties to the transaction.

But if any such party has transferred the instrument with or without endorsement to a holder for a consideration, such holder, and every subsequent holder deriving title from him, may recover the amount due on such instrument from the transferor for consideration or any prior party thereto.

In the light of the above provisions, in the given instance the bill was drawn, accepted and transferred without consideration by 'M' to 'N', and from 'N' to 'O' respectively. Therefore, no obligation of payment is created between the parties. So 'O' has no right to action against 'M' and 'N'.

(ii) **Payment of instrument on which alteration is not apparent:** A bill of exchange was made without mentioning any time for payment. The holder added the words "on demand" on the face of the instrument. As per the provision of Section 89 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 this is not a material alteration since a bill of exchange where no date of payment is specified will be treated as payable on demand. Therefore, adding the words "on demand" does not alter the business effect of the instrument.

Therefore, this cannot be said to have caused material alteration to the instrument.

(d) **Preamble:** The Preamble expresses the scope, object and purpose of the Act more comprehensively. The Preamble of a Statute is a part of the enactment and can legitimately be used as an internal aid for construing it. However, the Preamble does not over-ride the plain provision of the Act. But if the wording of the statute gives rise to doubts as to its proper construction, **for example**, where the words or phrase has more than one meaning and a doubt arises as to which of the two meanings is intended in the Act, the Preamble can and ought to be referred to in order to arrive at the proper construction.

In short, the Preamble to an Act discloses the primary intention of the legislature but can only be brought in as an aid to construction if the language of the statute is not clear. However, it cannot override the provisions of the enactment.

**Example:** Use of the word 'may' in section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides that "a marriage may be solemnized between two Hindus....." has been construed to be mandatory in the sense that both parties to the marriage must be Hindus as defined in section 2 of the Act. It was held that a marriage between a Christian male and a Hindu female solemnized

under the Hindu Marriage Act was void. This result was reached also having regard to the preamble of the Act which reads: 'An Act to amend and codify the law relating to marriage among Hindus' [*Gullipoli Sowria Raj V. Bandaru Pavani, (2009) 1 SCC 714*].

#### Question 4

- (a) Explain various instances which make the allotment of securities as irregular allotment under the Companies Act, 2013. **(4 Marks)**
- (b) Madurai Ltd. issued a notice for holding of its Annual general meeting on 7<sup>th</sup> November 2018. The notice was posted to the members on 16<sup>th</sup> October 2018. Some members of the company allege that the company had not complied with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 with regard to the period of notice and as such the meeting was valid. Referring to the provisions of the Act, decide:
- (i) Whether the meeting has been validly called?
- (ii) If there is a shortfall, state and explain by how many days does the notice fall short of the statutory requirement?
- (iii) Can the delay in giving notice be condoned? **(6 Marks)**
- (c) (i) The Companies Act, 2013 provides that the amount of dividend remained unpaid/unclaimed on expiry of 30 days from the date of declaration of dividend shall be transferred to unpaid dividend account within 7 days from the date of expiry of such period of 30 days. If the expiry date of such 30 days is 30.10.2018, decide the last date on or before which the unpaid/unclaimed dividend amount shall be required to be transferred to a separate bank account in the light of the relevant provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897? **(2 Marks)**
- (ii) Referring to the provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897, find out the day/ date on which the following Act/Regulation comes into force. Give reasons also,
- (1) An Act of Parliament which has not specifically mentioned a particular date.
- (2) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2015 was issued by SEBI vide Notification dated 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2015 with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2016. **(2 Marks)**
- (d) How will you understand whether a provision in a statute is 'mandatory' or 'directory'? **(3 Marks)**

#### Answer

- (a) **Irregular allotment:** The Companies Act, 2013 does not specifically provide for the term "Irregular Allotment" of securities. Hence, we have to examine the requirements of a proper issue of securities and consider the consequences of non- fulfillment of those requirements.

In broad terms an allotment of shares is deemed to be irregular when it has been made by a company in violation of Sections 23, 26, 39 or 40. Irregular allotment therefore arises in the following instances:

1. Where a company does not issue a prospectus in a public issue as required by section 23; or
2. Where the prospectus issued by the company does not include any of the matters required to be included therein under section 26 (1), or the information given is misleading, faulty and incorrect; or
3. Where the prospectus has not been filed with the Registrar for registration under section 26 (4); or
4. The minimum subscription as specified in the prospectus has not been received in terms of section 39; or
5. The minimum amount receivable on application is less than 5% of the nominal value of the securities offered or lower than the amount prescribed by SEBI in this behalf; or
6. In case of a public issue, approval for listing has not been obtained from one or more of the recognized stock exchanges under section 40 of the Companies Act, 2013.

- (b) According to section 101(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, a general meeting of a company may be called by giving not less than clear twenty-one days' notice either in writing or through electronic mode in such manner as may be prescribed.

Also, it is to be noted that 21 clear days mean that the date on which notice is served and the date of meeting are excluded for sending the notice.

Further, Rule 35(6) of the Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014, provides that in case of delivery by post, such service shall be deemed to have been effected - in the case of a notice of a meeting, at the expiration of forty eight hours after the letter containing the same is posted.

Hence, in the given question:

- (i) A 21 days' clear notice must be given. In the given question, only 19 clear days' notice is served (after excluding 48 hours from the time of its posting and the day of sending and date of meeting). Therefore, the meeting was not validly called.
  - (ii) As explained in (i) above, notice falls short by 2 days.
  - (iii) The Companies Act, 2013 does not provide anything specific regarding the condonation of delay in giving of notice. Hence, the delay in giving the notice calling the meeting cannot be condoned.
- (c) (i) Section 9 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 provides that, for computation of time, in any legislation or regulation, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of excluding the first in a series of days or any other period of time to use the word "from" and for the

purpose of including the last in a series of days or any other period of time, to use the word "to".

As per the facts of the question the company shall transfer the unpaid/unclaimed dividend to unpaid dividend account within the period of 7 days. 30<sup>th</sup> October 2018 will be excluded and 6<sup>th</sup> November 2018 shall be included, i.e. 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2018 to 6<sup>th</sup> November, 2018 (both days inclusive).

(ii) (1) According to section 5 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, where any Central Act has not specifically mentioned a particular date to come into force, it shall be implemented on the day on which it receives the assent of the President in case of an Act of Parliament.

(2) If any specific date of enforcement is prescribed in the Official Gazette, the Act shall come into enforcement from such date.

Thus, in the given question, the SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2015 shall come into enforcement on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2016 rather than the date of its notification in the gazette.

(d) Practically speaking, the distinction between a provision which is 'mandatory' and one which is 'directory' is that when it is mandatory, it must be strictly observed; when it is 'directory' it would be sufficient that it is substantially complied with. However, we have to look into the substance and not merely the form; an enactment in mandatory form might substantially be directory and, conversely, a statute in directory form may in substance be mandatory. Hence, it is the substance that counts and must take precedence over mere form. If a provision gives a power coupled with a duty, it is mandatory; whether it is or is not so would depend on such consideration as:

- (i) the nature of the thing empowered to be done,
- (ii) the object for which it is done, and
- (iii) the person for whose benefit the power is to be exercised.

#### Question 5

(a) *A group of individuals intend to form a club namely 'Budding Pilots Flying Club' as limited liability company to impart class room teaching and aircraft flight training to trainee pilots. It was decided to form a limited liability company for charitable purpose under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 for a period of ten years and thereafter the club will be dissolved and the surplus of assets over the liabilities, if any, will be distributed amongst the members as a usual procedure allowed under the Companies Act.*

*Examine the feasibility of the proposal and advise the promoters considering the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.* **(5 Marks)**

OR

Give the points of distinction between ordinary resolution and special resolution. **(5 Marks)**

- (b) (i) Explain the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to quorum for general meeting of a public company having total 30 members, of which, two members are bodies corporate and one member is the President of India.

Whether the representatives appointed by body corporate and President of India to participate in the general meeting shall be counted for quorum and can such representatives cast vote at that general meeting? **(3 Marks)**

- (ii) If a member of a listed company who has casted his vote through electronic voting can attend general meeting of the company and change his vote subsequently and can he appoint a proxy? **(2 Marks)**

- (c) (i) "An agent is neither personally liable nor can he personally enforce the contract on behalf of the principal." Comment.

- (ii) What is the liability of a bailee making unauthorized use of goods bailed? **(4 Marks)**

- (d) If it is defined as:

- (i) "Company means a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 or under any previous company Law".

- (ii) "Person" includes, \_\_\_\_\_ under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

How would you interpret/construct the nature and scope of the above definitions?

**(3 Marks)**

### Answer

- (a) According to section 8(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Central Government that a person or an association of persons proposed to be registered under this Act as a limited company—

- (a) has in its objects the promotion of commerce, art, science, sports, education, research, social welfare, religion, charity, protection of environment or any such other object;

- (b) intends to apply its profits, if any, or other income in promoting its objects; and

- (c) intends to prohibit the payment of any dividend to its members;

the Central Government may, by issue of licence, allow that person or association of persons to be registered as a limited liability company.

In the instant case, the decision of the group of individuals to form a limited liability company for charitable purpose under section 8 for a period of ten years and thereafter to dissolve the club and to distribute the surplus of assets over the liabilities, if any, amongst the members will not hold good, since there is a restriction as pointed out in

point (b) above regarding application of its profits or other income only in promoting its objects. Further, there is restriction in the application of the surplus assets of such a company in the event of winding up or dissolution of the company as provided in sub-section (9) of Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the proposal is not feasible.

OR

### **Difference between ordinary resolution and Special resolution**

#### **Ordinary Resolution—**

Section 114(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 states that a resolution shall be ordinary resolution, if the notice required under this Act has been duly given and it is required to be passed by the votes cast, whether on a show of hands, or electronically or on a poll, as the case may be, in favour of the resolution, including the casting vote of the Chairman, if any, of the Chairman, by members, who, being entitled so to do, vote in person, or where proxies are allowed, by proxy or by postal ballot, exceed the votes, if any cast against the resolution by members, so entitled and voting.

Simply put, the votes cast in the favour of the resolution, by any mode of voting should exceed the votes cast against it.

#### **Special Resolution—**

As per Section 114(2) of the Act, a resolution shall be a special resolution, when—

- (a) The intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution has been duly specified in the notice calling the general meeting or other intimation given to the members of the resolution;
  - (b) The notice required under this Act has been duly given; and
  - (c) The votes cast in favour of the resolution, whether on a show of hands, or electronically or on a poll, as the case may be, in favour of the resolution, including the casting vote of the Chairman, if any, of the Chairman, by members, who, being entitled so to do, vote in person, or where proxies are allowed, by proxy or by postal ballot, are required to be not less than 3 times the number of the votes, if any, cast against the resolution by members so entitled and voting.
- (b) (i) According to section 103(1)(a)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, unless the articles of the company provide for a larger number, in case of public company, if the number of members as on the date of meeting is not more than one thousand, five members personally present shall be the quorum for a meeting of the company. In the instant case, the quorum for the public company will be 5 members personally present.

In the said company, two members are bodies corporate and one member is the President of India.

Only members present in person and not by proxy are to be counted. Hence, proxies whether they are members or not will have to be excluded for the purposes of quorum.

As per section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013, if a company is a member of another company, it may authorize a person by resolution to act as its representative at a meeting of the latter company, then such a person shall be deemed to be a member present in person and counted for the purpose of quorum and shall be entitled to vote.

As per section 112 of the Companies Act, 2013, the President of India, if he is a member of a company, may appoint such a person as he thinks fit, to act as his representative at any meeting of the company. A person so appointed shall be deemed to be a member of such a company and thus considered as member personally present and shall be entitled to vote.

- (ii) According to Rule – 20(4)(iii)(C) of the *Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014*, the notice of the meeting shall clearly state that the members who have cast their vote by remote e-voting prior to the meeting may also attend the meeting but shall not be entitled to cast their vote again.

In the instant case, a member of a listed company who has casted his vote through electronic voting can attend general meeting of the company but cannot change his vote subsequently and is not permitted to appoint a proxy.

- (c) (i) According to section 230 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, in the absence of any contract to that effect, an agent cannot personally enforce contracts entered into by him on behalf of his principal, nor is he personally bound by them. Thus, an agent cannot personally enforce, nor be bound by, contracts on behalf of principal.

**Presumption of contract to the contrary:** But, such a contract shall be presumed to exist in the following cases:

- (1) Where the contract is made by an agent for the sale or purchase of goods for a merchant resident abroad/foreign principal;
- (2) Where the agent does not disclose the name of his principal or undisclosed principal; and
- (3) Where the principal, though disclosed, cannot be sued.

- (ii) **Liability of bailee making unauthorised use of goods bailed:** According to section 154 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, if the bailee makes any use of the goods bailed, which is not according to the conditions of the bailment, he is liable to make compensation to the bailor for any damage arising to the goods from or during such use of them.



- (d) **Restrictive and extensive definitions:** The definition of a word or expression in the definition section may either be restricting of its ordinary meaning or may be extensive of the same.

When a word is defined to '**mean**' such and such, the definition is 'prima facie' restrictive and exhaustive, we must restrict the meaning of the word to that given in the definition section.

But where the word is defined to '**include**' such and such, the definition is 'prima facie' extensive: here the word defined is not restricted to the meaning assigned to it but has extensive meaning which also includes the meaning assigned to it in the definition section.

Thus,

- (i) The definition is restrictive and exhaustive to the effect that only an entity incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 or under any previous Companies Act, shall deemed to be company.
- (ii) The definition is inclusive in nature, thereby the meaning assigned to the respective word (here 'person') is extensive. It has a wider scope to include other terms into the ambit of the definition having regard to the object of the definition.