

Mock Test Paper - Series I: March, 2024

Date of Paper: 7 March, 2024

Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE: GROUP – I
PAPER – 2: CORPORATE AND OTHER LAWS

Time Allowed – 3 Hours

Maximum Marks – 100

1. The question paper comprises two parts, Part I and Part II.
2. Part I comprises Case Scenario based Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
3. Part II comprises questions which require descriptive type answers.

PART I – Case Scenario based MCQs (30 Marks)

Part I is compulsory.

Case Scenario 1

Silver Private Limited was incorporated in 2016 having its registered office at Gurugram, Haryana. It is registered with an authorised share capital of ₹ 10 crore divided into 1 crore equity shares of ₹ 10/- each. The paid-up share capital of the company is ₹ 50 lakh divided into 5 lakh equity shares of ₹ 10/- each. The company is in manufacturing of rubber parts to be used in manufacturing of parts of passenger vehicles.

Mr. Raj and Mr. Pawan are directors of the company. Mr. Siddharth (son of Mr. Raj) on January 8, 2022 had advanced a loan of ₹ 50 lakh at an interest rate of 8% p.a. and the loan is expected to be repaid after a period of thirty six months.

Silver Private Limited intends to accept deposits of ₹ 60 lakh from its members for the purpose of expansion of its business. The financial particulars of the company are as below mentioned: -

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (₹)
1	Paid-up share capital	50 lakh
2	Free Reserves	20 lakh
3	Security premium	10 lakh
4	Borrowings from banks	65 lakh
5	Turnover	200 lakh

As on the date of acceptance of deposits, the company has not defaulted in repayment of borrowings along with interest thereon.

The Company Secretary of the company informed Board of Directors of the company that they need to appoint an internal auditor for audit of the company. The Board stated that statutory auditor is already performing audit function and there is no need to appoint internal auditor as it causes additional burden on the company.

The company require funds for the purpose of meeting working capital requirements. The company has approached the bank for meeting working capital requirements and has availed a loan of ₹ 65 lakh from bank. The loan is secured by the personal guarantee of the directors of the company.

On the basis of above facts and by applying applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the applicable Rules therein, choose the correct answer (one out of four) of the following Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs 1-5) given herein under: -

1. With respect to loan advances by Mr. Siddharth to Silver Private Limited, whether the same can be classified as deposit or not?
 - (a) It will be treated as deposit as the loan is advanced by Mr. Siddharth who is neither director nor shareholder of the company.
 - (b) It will be treated as deposit as the loan is given by relative of the director.
 - (c) It will not be treated as deposit as Mr. Siddharth has given loan to the company at an interest rate of 8% p.a.
 - (d) It will not be treated as deposit if Mr. Siddharth gives a written declaration to the effect that loan is advanced by him from his own source of funds, not from borrowings or accepting loans or deposits from others and the company shall disclose the details of money so accepted in the Board's Report.

2. With respect to acceptance of deposits from members, which of the below mentioned statement is correct:
 - (a) Silver Private Limited cannot accept deposits of more than paid-up share capital which is ₹ 50 lakh.
 - (b) Silver Private Limited can accept deposits of ₹ 60 lakh from members, as it is less than twice of its paid up share capital or ₹ 50 crore, whichever is less.
 - (c) Silver Private Limited cannot accept deposits of more than higher of aggregate of paid-up share capital and free reserves which is ₹ 70 lakh and borrowings which is ₹ 65 lakh.
 - (d) Silver Private Limited cannot accept deposits of more than aggregate of paid-up share capital and free reserves, which is ₹ 70 lakh.

3. Is Silver Private Limited required to appoint internal auditor in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013?
 - (a) Silver Private Limited is not required to appoint internal auditor as private companies are not required to appoint internal auditor.
 - (b) Silver Private Limited is required to appoint internal auditor as borrowings is below prescribed limited.
 - (c) Silver Private Limited is required to appoint internal auditor as aggregate of paid-up share, free reserves and security premium is more than prescribed limited.
 - (d) Silver Private Limited is not required to appoint internal auditor as turnover is less than prescribed limited.

4. Which of the following statement is correct in respect of loan of ₹ 65 lakh availed by the company?
- Silver Private Limited needs to create and register charge within 30 days from the date of sanction of loan.
 - Silver Private Limited is not required to create and register charge as the loan is against the personal guarantee of directors.
 - Silver Private Limited needs to create and register charge within 15 days from the date of sanction of loan.
 - Silver Private Limited needs to create and register charge within 60 days from the date of sanction of loan.
5. The management of Silver Private Limited for ease of doing business and reduce compliance burden, proposed, it to be registered as a small company. Within the provided information and the legal requirements under the Companies Act, 2013, recommend on the validity of the said proposal:
- Proposal is valid, as any private limited company can apply for the status of small company.
 - Proposal is invalid, as the Silver Private Limited is not fulfilling the requirement of turnover of ₹ 400 crore.
 - Proposal is valid, as the Silver Private Limited is fulfilling the requirement of paid up share capital and turnover which is within the prescribed limits.
 - Proposal is invalid, as Silver Private Limited is fulfilling the requirement of paid up share capital.
6. The financial particulars of ABC Limited in respect of immediately preceding financial year are as under:

S. No.	Particulars	Amount in ₹ crore
1	Net worth	280
2	Turnover	550
3	Net Profit	5.50
4	Borrowings	60

Choose the correct option in terms that whether the provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility are applicable to ABC Limited.

- No, as ABC Limited is having net worth of more than ₹ 250 crore in the immediately preceding financial year.
- Yes, as ABC Limited is having turnover of more than ₹ 500 crore but less than ₹ 800 crore in the immediately preceding financial year.
- Yes, as ABC Limited is having net profit of more than ₹ 5 crore in the immediately preceding financial year.
- Yes, as ABC Limited is having loans and borrowings of more than ₹ 50 crore in the immediately preceding financial year.

7. Under what circumstances is the requirement for constituting a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee waived, and who is responsible for discharging the functions of the CSR Committee in such cases?
- (a) When the amount to be spent by a company does not exceed fifty lakh rupees; the Board of Directors assumes the responsibility of the CSR Committee's functions.
 - (b) When the amount to be spent by a company exceeds fifty lakh rupees; the Board of Directors assumes the responsibility of the CSR Committee's functions.
 - (c) When the amount to be spent by a company does not exceed fifty lakh rupees; the shareholders assume the responsibility of the CSR Committee's functions.
 - (d) When the amount to be spent by a company exceeds fifty lakh rupees; the shareholders assume the responsibility of the CSR Committee's functions.

Case Scenario 2

Vidhya Masterminds LLP was incorporated on 15th April, 2023. Sagar, Manthan, Vishnu and Vasuki were partners in the firm. Sagar and Manthan were also the designated partners in this firm. The firm was incorporated with the object of manufacturing and trading of cycles. The business was going too smoothly.

But on 30th April, 2023, some Mr. Vidhyaram Tolaramani filed an application to registrar that he has a registered trademark in the name of "Vidhya Masters" which he has got registered before 15.04.2023. Therefore, the LLP "Vidhya Masterminds LLP" should change its name. On the basis of basic investigation, registrar found that Mr. Vidhyaram Tolaramani was correct in contention. The registrar sent a direction to Vidhya Masterminds LLP to change its name as it too nearly resembles with the trademark of Mr. Vidhyaram Tolaramani i.e. "Vidhya Masters". The notice was issued by the registrar on 5th May, 2023 by post but due to some internal problem of postal department, notice reached the LLP on 10th May, 2023. Vidhya Masterminds LLP ignored the notice and continued working under the same name. On 15th August, 2023 the registrar *suo-moto* allotted the LLP a new name "Sahitya Masterminds LLP" and entered this new name in the register of LLP and also issued a fresh certificate of incorporation to Vidhya Masterminds LLP with new name. Vidhya Masterminds LLP, now "Sahitya Masterminds LLP" was not comfortable with new name. It started the process to change the name allotted by the registrar.

Meanwhile, Vishnu was appointed as designated partner in Vidhya Masterminds LLP on 25th July, 2023 but this information was not sent to the registrar. On 20th June, 2023, Mr. Vasuki had given a written notice to the LLP that he could not continue as a partner in LLP with effect from 22nd July, 2023. This cessation from the LLP was also not informed by either LLP or Mr. Vasuki, to the Registrar.

On the basis of above facts and by applying applicable provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 and the applicable Rules therein, choose the correct answer (one out of four) of the following MCQs (8- 10) given herein under: -

8. When the registrar directed Vidhya Masterminds LLP to change its name, by which date the LLP should have changed the name of LLP?
 - (a) By 5th August, 2023 i.e. within a period of 3 months from the date of issue of such direction by registrar.
 - (b) By 10th August, 2023 i.e. within a period of 3 months from the date of receiving of such direction by the firm.
 - (c) By any time according to the convenience of Vidhya Masterminds LLP.
 - (d) Vidhya Masterminds LLP is not liable to change its name.
9. Vishnu was appointed as designated partner in the Vidhya Masterminds LLP on 25th July, 2023. By what time limit the LLP should have informed the registrar?
 - (a) 9th August, 2023 i.e. within 15 days of appointment
 - (b) 24th August, 2023 i.e. within 30 days of appointment
 - (c) 25th August, 2023 i.e. within 1 month of appointment
 - (d) 25th October i.e. within 3 month of appointment.
10. Whether Mr. Vasuki will be liable for penalty for not intimating the registrar about the appointment of Mr. Vishnu as designated partner?
 - (a) No, as he was not partner in LLP on the date of appointment of designated partner.
 - (b) Yes, as former partner is to be regarded still being a partner of the LLP unless a notice has been delivered to the Registrar by former partner or LLP.
 - (c) Yes, even if a notice has been delivered to the Registrar by LLP about his retirement.
 - (d) No, in any case Mr. Vasuki will not be liable.

Case Scenario 3

Tech Inspiration Private Limited was incorporated on 30.06.2018. The main object of the company was to provide guidance classes for engineering aspirants. For this purpose, they opened a coaching center at Freedom Plaza, Near Bhagwan Talkies, Bye Pass Road, Agra. The premise was owned by the company. The company also made a "Employee Appointment Committee" for the systematic selection and appointment of employees including faculties for teaching. In the first slab, committee appointed nine teachers, 3 clerical staff and one peon. For the purpose of expansion of business, company decided to open a branch of the company at nearby city of Agra. After the due research, the company decided to open its branch at city "Bharatpur" which was just 50 kilometers far from Agra. The company approached Mr. Raghuram Meena owner of land at Bharatpur suitable for company. Mr. Raghuram Meena leased his land for ten years to Tech Inspiration Private Limited. The land had a small temple of lord Ganpati at its centre. The company constructed the classrooms on the land and many students joined the coaching classes. Besides it, the temple generated some income in the form of

“Chadhava” (donation). Mr. Raghuram Meena claimed the income of temple with the contention that he had leased only the land and not the temple.

Further one more problem arose in the company. “Employee Appointment Committee” found that one of the faculties, Mr. Nitesh Gupta was not performing well. He was not justifying his duties. Therefore, “Employee Appointment Committee” decided to terminate him with effect from 31.01.2024 and send him notice of termination by properly addressing and by registered post to Mr. Nitesh Gupta. Mr. Nitesh Gupta refused to accept the notice and returned back it to the postman. After two months, on 01.04.2024, Mr. Nitesh Gupta filed a suit against the company for claiming the salary for the period from 01.01.2024 to 31.03.2024 with the view that his appointment cannot be terminated because of two reasons:

- (i) “Employee Appointment Committee” was established just to appoint the employees. They are not authorised for their termination.
- (ii) Mr. Nitesh Gupta’s refused to accept the notice of termination with the contention that it was not properly served to him.

On the basis of above facts and by applying applicable provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 and the applicable Rules therein, choose the correct answer (one out of four) of the following MCQs (11-13) given herein under: -

11. Whether Mr. Raghuram Meena is correct in his claim? Whether he may claim the income of temple:
 - (a) Yes, Mr. Raghuram Meena was correct in his views as he leased only land not the temple, situated on such land.
 - (b) Yes, as temple is a constructed building, not land.
 - (c) No. ‘Immovable Property’ in terms of the General Clauses Act, 1897 includes land, benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth. So, benefits attached to land and income from temple will be of Tech Inspiration Private Limited.
 - (d) No. It is the right of Tech Inspiration Private Limited to decide that who will claim the income of temple.
12. Whether “Employee Appointment Committee” may terminate Mr. Nitesh Gupta even the authority letter given to “Employee Appointment Committee” has no specific clause authorizing it for termination of employees?
 - (a) No, as “Employee Appointment Committee” was authorised only for appointment and not for termination of employees.
 - (b) Yes, because section 16 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, provides that unless a different intention appears, power to appoint to include power to suspend or dismiss.
 - (c) No, because section 16 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, provides that power to appoint does not include power to suspend or dismiss.
 - (d) No, It’s only board of directors of Tech Inspiration Private Limited who has the right to terminate its employees in board meeting.

13. Whether the refusal to accept the notice sent by post, by Mr. Nitesh Gupta would be termed as not serving of notice of termination?
- (a) Yes, as Mr. Nitesh Gupta had not accepted the notice.
 - (b) Yes, refusal to accept the post will always be considered as not served.
 - (c) No, because as per section 27 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 the service by post shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, pre-paying, and posting by registered post.
 - (d) No, Mr. Nitesh Gupta had the information of sending of notice.
14. Mr. Amar (a resident individual) want to remit US\$ 60,000 to his son in the USA after winning a big lottery. Considering the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, choose the correct action which Mr. Amar would take to remit the said amount to his son in the USA.
- (a) Visit a local bank and request a direct transfer to his son's US bank account.
 - (b) Cannot remit the said amount as remittance out of lottery winnings is prohibited.
 - (c) Travel to the USA personally with the cash winnings, to give it to his son.
 - (d) Convert the US Dollar winnings into a different currency before sending it to his son.
15. Mr. Prakhar, an Indian Resident individual, wishes to obtain Foreign Exchange for a gift remittance totaling US\$ 50,000. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the regulatory requirement under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA)?
- (a) Mr. Prakhar can freely remit US\$ 50,000 for the gift as it is a current account transaction and the amount of gift remittance is less than US\$ 2,50,000.
 - (b) Mr. Prakhar must seek prior approval from the RBI for the remittance exceeding US\$ 50,000.
 - (c) Mr. Prakhar must seek prior approval from the RBI for any gift remittance, regardless of the amount.
 - (d) Mr. Prakhar does not need to comply with any FEMA requirements as gift remittance does not fall under the purview of the FEMA 1999.

PART – II DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

Question No.1 is compulsory. Candidates are required to answer any four questions from the remaining five questions.

Wherever necessary, suitable assumptions may be made and disclosed by way of a note.

Working notes should form part of the answers.

Maximum Marks – 70 Marks

PART II- Descriptive Questions (70 Marks)

Question No.1 is compulsory.

*Attempt any **Four** questions out of the remaining **Five** questions.*

1. (a) The information extracted from the audited Financial Statement of Resolution Private Limited as on 31st March, 2023 is as below:

- (1) Paid-up equity share capital ₹ 50,00,000 divided into 5,00,000 equity shares (carrying voting rights) of ₹ 10 each. There is no change in the paid-up share capital thereafter.
- (2) The turnover is ₹ 2,00,00,000.

It is further understood that Yellow Limited, which is a public limited company is holding 2,00,000 equity shares, fully paid-up, of Resolution Private Limited. Resolution Private Limited has filed its Financial Statement for the said year with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) excluding the Cash Flow Statement within the prescribed time line during the financial year 2023-24. The ROC has issued a notice to Resolution Private Limited as it has failed to file the cash flow statement along with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account. You are to advise on the following points explaining the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013:

- (i) Whether Resolution Private Limited shall be deemed to be a small company whose significant equity shares are held by a public company?
- (ii) Whether Resolution Private Limited has defaulted in filing its financial statement? **(5 Marks)**

- (b) The balances extracted from the financial statement of Pacific Limited are as below:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Balances as on 31-03-2023 as per Audited Financial Statement (₹ in crore)	Balances as on 30-09-2023 (Provisional ₹ in crore)
1.	Net Worth	100.00	100.00
2.	Turnover	500.00	1000.00
3.	Net Profit	1.00	5.00

Explaining the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, you are requested to examine whether Pacific Limited is required to constitute 'Corporate Social Responsibility Committee' (CSR Committee) during the second half of the financial year 2023-24. **(3 Marks)**

(c) Smart Limited declared dividend at its Annual General Meeting held on 31-07-2023. The dividend warrant to Mr. A, a shareholder was posted on 22nd August, 2023. Due to postal delay Mr. A received the warrant on 5th September, 2023 and encashed it subsequently. Can Mr. A initiate action against the company for failure to distribute the dividend within 30 days of declaration under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013? **(2 Marks)**

(d) Mr. Pravesh, an Indian National desires to obtain Foreign Exchange for the following purposes:

(i) US\$ 140,000 for studies abroad on the basis of estimates given by the foreign university.

(ii) U.S. \$ 10,000 for remittance towards hiring charges of transponders.

Advise him whether he can get Foreign Exchange, as per the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. **(4 Marks)**

2. (a) Samayak Limited is a company engaged in the business of manufacturing papers. Kindly explain the provisions related to quorum in meeting as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(5 Marks)

(b) "The offer of buy-back of its own shares by a company shall not be made within a period of six months from the date of the closure of the preceding offer of buy-back, if any and cooling period to make further issue of same kind of shares including allotment of further shares shall be a period of one year from the completion of buy back subject to certain exceptions." Examine the validity of this statement by explaining the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 in this regard. **(5 Marks)**

(c) Mr. Rachit purchased a new house and after some time he shifted to his new house. He was regularly filing his Income Tax Return but he did not update his address with the Income Tax Department. The Income Tax Department sent a show cause notice to Mr. Rachit whereby the time limit for reply was 15 days from service of notice. The notice was properly sent by registered post to his address which was in the records of the Income Tax Department. The notice reached at old house and present owner of that house refused to accept that notice. After a certain period, the Income Tax Department took a penal action against Mr. Rachit. He requested the department, that he should not be charged as he did not receive the said notice. Advise in terms of the provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897, whether sending of the show cause notice by the Income Tax Department would be considered proper service of notice?

Give your answer with reference to the provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897. **(4 Marks)**

3. (a) Explain the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to the 'Service of Documents' on a company and the members of the company? **(5 Marks)**
- (b) The Promoters of J Limited contributed in the shape of unsecured loan to the company in fulfilment of the margin money requirements stipulated by State Industries Development Corporation Ltd. (SIDCL) for granting loan. In the light of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder whether the unsecured loan will be regarded as Deposit or not. What will be your answer in case the entire loan obtained from SIDCL is repaid? **(5 Marks)**
- (c) Explain the impact of the two words "means" and "includes" in a definition, while interpreting such definition. **(4 Marks)**
4. (a) The Companies Act, 2013 has prescribed an additional duty on the Board of directors to include in the Board's Report a 'Directors' Responsibility Statement'. Briefly mention any four matters to be furnished in the said statement. **(5 Marks)**
- (b) Mohan and Rakul are college friends and intend to do trading in musical instruments. They have met Mr. John and Ms. Kate who are non-resident Indian and they all have decided to form a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) under the name and style of Mohan John LLP with an initial capital contribution of ₹ 1,00,000 each. The LLP was incorporated on October 15, 2020. The LLP intends to appoint Mr. John and Ms. Kate as designated partners and consults same with its Company Secretary. You as the Company Secretary advise the LLP on the appointment of Mr. John and Ms. Kate as the only designated partners of the LLP. **(5 Marks)**
- (c) In what way are the following terms considered as external aid in the interpretation of statutes:
- (i) Historical Setting
- (ii) Use of Foreign Decisions **(4 Marks)**
5. (a) "LLP is an alternative corporate business form that gives the benefits of limited liability of a company and the flexibility of a partnership". Explain. **(5 Marks)**
- (b) ABC & Associates, a firm of Chartered Accountants was re-appointed as auditors at the Annual General Meeting of X Ltd. held on 30-09-2022. However, the Board of Directors recommended to remove them before expiry of their term by passing a resolution in the Board Meeting held on 31-03-2023. Subsequently, having given consideration to the Board recommendation, ABC & Associates were removed at the general meeting held on 25-05-2023 by passing a special resolution but without obtaining approval of the Central Government. Examine the validity of

removal of ABC & Associates by X Ltd. under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. **(5 Marks)**

- (c) A confusion regarding the meaning of 'financial year' arose among the financial executive and accountant of a company. Both were having different arguments regarding the meaning of financial year & calendar year. What is the correct meaning of the financial year under the provision of the General Clauses Act, 1897? How it is different from calendar year? **(4 Marks)**

6. (a) What is 'Floating Charge'? When does it get crystallised? **(5 Marks)**

OR

- (a) Discuss the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding the time limit for holding the first annual general meeting of a company. Also, state the power of the Registrar to grant extension of time for the First Annual General Meeting. Explain with the help of an example. **(5 Marks)**

- (b) Gato Limited dealing in coloured contact lenses, is a company incorporated in Singapore. The said company is operating in India through its branch office in Kolkata. The company has approached its legal department to state the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder relating to preparation and filing of financial statements in case of such a company. **(5 Marks)**

- (c) Ms. Prabha, a classical dancer of Bharatnatyam, wants to go to the USA for a performance. In this connection she requires foreign exchange drawal of US\$ 50,000. Explain Ms. Prabha, the provision of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, in respect of permission required for such drawal of foreign exchange. **(4 Marks)**

Leader in CA/CMA/ACCA

Mock Test Paper - Series I: March, 2024

Date of Paper: 7 March, 2024

Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE: GROUP – I

PAPER – 2: CORPORATE AND OTHER LAWS

ANSWER TO PART – I CASE SCENARIO BASED MCQS

1. (d)
2. (b)
3. (d)
4. (b)
5. (c)
6. (c)
7. (a)
8. (a)
9. (b)
10. (b)
11. (c)
12. (b)
13. (c)
14. (b)
15. (a)



ANSWERS OF PART – II DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

Answer 1

- (a) (i) According to section 2(85) of the Companies Act, 2013, small company means a company, other than a public company, having-
- (A) paid-up share capital not exceeding four crore rupees; and

(B) turnover as per profit and loss account for the immediately preceding financial year not exceeding forty crore rupees:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to a holding company or a subsidiary company.

Also, according to section 2(87), subsidiary company, in relation to any other company (that is to say the holding company), means a company in which the holding company exercises or controls more than one-half of the total voting power either at its own or together with one or more of its subsidiary companies.

In the given question, Yellow Limited (a public company) holds 2,00,000 equity shares of Resolutions Private Limited (having paid up share capital of 5,00,000 equity shares @ ` 10 each totaling ` 50 lakh). Hence, Resolutions Private Limited is not a subsidiary of Yellow Limited and hence it is a private company and not a deemed public company.

Further, the paid up share capital (` 50 lakh) and turnover (` 2 crore) is within the limit as prescribed under section 2(85), hence, Resolution Private Limited can be categorised as a small company.

(ii) According to section 2 (40), Financial statement in relation to a company, includes—

- (a) a balance sheet as at the end of the financial year;
- (b) a profit and loss account, or in the case of a company carrying on any activity not for profit, an income and expenditure account for the financial year;
- (c) cash flow statement for the financial year;
- (d) a statement of changes in equity, if applicable; and
- (e) any explanatory note annexed to, or forming part of, any document referred to in points (a) to (d):

Provided that the financial statement, with respect to One Person Company, small company and dormant company, may not include the cash flow statement.

Resolution Private Limited being a small company is exempted from filing a cash flow statement as a part of its financial statements. Thus, Resolution Private Limited has not defaulted in filing its financial statements with ROC.

(b) According to section 135(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, every company having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year shall

constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board consisting of three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be an independent director.

In the given question, the company does not fulfil any of the given criteria (net worth/ turnover/ net profit) for the immediately preceding financial year (i.e., 1.4.2022 to 31.3.2023). Hence, Pacific Limited is not required to constitute Corporate Social Responsibility Committee for the financial year 2023-24.

- (c) Section 127 of the Companies Act, 2013, requires that the declared dividend must be paid to the entitled shareholders within the prescribed time limit of 30 days from the date of declaration of dividend. In case dividend is paid by issuing dividend warrants, such warrants must be posted at the registered addresses within the prescribed time. Once posted, it is immaterial whether the same are received within 30 days by the shareholders or not.

In the given question, the dividend was declared on 31.07.2023 and the dividend warrant was posted within 30 days from date of declaration of dividend (posted on 22nd August, 2023). It is immaterial if Mr. A has received it on 5th September 2023 (i.e., after 30 days from 31.07.2023). Hence, Mr. A cannot initiate action against the company for failure to distribute the dividend within 30 days of declaration.

- (d) (i) **Remittance of Foreign Exchange for studies abroad:** According to the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, foreign exchange may be released for studies abroad up to a limit of US \$ 250,000 for the studies abroad without any permission from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Above this limit, RBI's prior approval is required. Further, proviso to Para I of Schedule III states that individual may be allowed remittances exceeding USD 250,000 based on the estimate received from the institution abroad. In this case since US \$ 140,000 is the drawal of foreign exchange, so permission of the RBI is not required by Mr. Pravesh.
- (ii) Under section 5 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, and Rules relating thereto, some current account transactions require prior approval of the Central Government, some others require the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India, some are freely permitted transactions and some others are prohibited transactions.

This is a current account transaction, where Pravesh is required to take approval of the Central Government for drawal of foreign exchange for remittance of hire charges of transponders.

In all the cases, where remittance of Foreign Exchange is allowed, either by general or specific permission, the remitter has to obtain the Foreign Exchange from an Authorised Person as defined in Section 2(c).

Answer 2

(a) According to section 103(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, unless the articles of the company provide for a larger number, in case of a public company:

- (1) five members personally present if the number of members as on the date of meeting is not more than one thousand,
- (2) fifteen members personally present if the number of members as on the date of meeting is more than one thousand but up to five thousand,
- (3) thirty members personally present if the number of members as on the date of the meeting exceeds five thousand,

shall be the quorum for a meeting of the company.

The term 'members personally present' as mentioned above refers to the members entitled to vote in respect of the items of business on the agenda of the meeting.

(b) According to proviso to section 68(2) of the Companies Act, 2013, no offer of buy-back, shall be made within a period of one year from the date of the closure of the preceding offer of buy-back, if any.

Section 68 (8) casts an obligation that where a company completes a buy-back of its shares or other specified securities under this section, it shall not make further issue of same kind of shares including allotment of further shares under section 62 (1) (a) or other specified securities within a period of six months except by way of bonus issue or in the discharge of subsisting obligations such as conversion of warrants, stock option schemes, sweat equity or conversion of preference shares or debentures into equity shares.

Keeping in view of the above provisions, the statement "the offer of buy-back of its own shares by a company shall not be made within a period of six months from the date of the closure of the preceding offer of buy back, if any and cooling period to make further issue of same kind of shares including allotment of further shares shall be a period of one year from the completion of buy back subject to certain exceptions" is not valid.

(c) According to section 27 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, where any legislation or regulation

requires any document to be served by post, then unless a different intention appears, the service shall be deemed to be effected by:

- (i) properly addressing
- (ii) pre-paying, and
- (iii) posting by registered post.

Further, on the basis of decision taken by the apex court in case of Jagdish Singh vs Natthu Singh, where a notice is sent to the landlord by registered post and the same is returned by the tenant with an endorsement of refusal, it will be presumed that the notice has been served.

In the given case, the Income Tax Department sent the show cause notice properly by a registered post at the address which was in the records of the department. Hence, it was a proper service of notice. Further, refusal by current owner of house to accept the notice, will not amount to- that the notice was not properly served by the Income Tax Department. It was the duty of Mr. Rachit to update his address. Therefore, Income Tax Department is correct in its decision.

Answer 3

- (a) Under section 20 of the Companies Act, 2013 a document may be served on a company or an officer thereof by sending it to the company or the officer at the registered office of the company by registered post or by speed post or by courier service or by leaving it at its registered office or by means of such electronic or other mode as may be prescribed. However, in case where securities are held with a depository, the records of the beneficial ownership may be served by such depository on the company by means of electronic or other mode.

Under section 20 (2), save as provided in the Act or the rule thereunder for filing of documents with the registrar in electronic mode, a document may be served on Registrar or any member by sending it to him by post or by registered post or by speed post or by courier or by delivering at his office or address, or by such electronic or other mode as may be prescribed. However, a member may request for delivery of any document through a particular mode, for which he shall pay such fees as may be determined by the company in its annual general meeting.

- (b) According to Rule 2(1)(c) of the *Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014*, the following amount is not considered as deposit:

Any amount brought in by the promoters of the company by way of unsecured loan in pursuance of the stipulation of any lending financial institution or a bank subject to the fulfillment of following conditions:

- (a) the loan is brought because of the stipulation imposed by the lending institutions on the promoters to contribute such finance;
- (b) the loan is provided by the promoters themselves or by their relatives or by both; and
- (c) such exemption shall be available only till the loans of financial institution or bank are repaid and not thereafter.

Hence, in the instant case, the unsecured loan contributed by promoters of J Limited will not be regarded as deposit as the unsecured loan is brought because of the stipulation imposed by the SIDCL and the loan is provided by the promoters themselves.

In case the entire loan obtained from SIDCL is repaid, then the unsecured loan provided by promoters of J Limited will be regarded as deposit.

- (c) Impact of the words “Means” and “Includes” in the 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.

Example:

Definition of Director [section 2(34) of the Companies Act, 2013]: Director means a director appointed to the board of a company. The word “means” suggests exhaustive definition.

Definition of Whole time director [Section 2(94) of the Companies Act, 2013]: Whole time director includes a director in the whole time employment of the company. The word “includes” suggests extensive definition. Other directors may be included in the category of the whole time director.

Answer 4

- (a) Directors’ Responsibility Statement:** According to section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Directors’ Responsibility Statement referred to in 134(3)(c) shall state that—
- (1) in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

- (2) the directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the company for that period;
- (3) the directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- (4) the directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and
- (5) the directors, in the case of a listed company, had laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively.

Here, the term “internal financial controls” means the policies and procedures adopted by the company for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information;

- (6) the directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.
- (b) According to section 7 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, every Limited Liability Partnership shall have at least two designated partners who are individuals and at least one of them shall be a resident in India.

In the given case, Mohan John LLP intends to appoint Mr. John and Ms. Kate (both are non-resident Indians) as the only designated partners. This is not in consonance with provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, as at least one of the designated partners should be a resident in India.

- (c) (i) **Historical Setting:** The history of the external circumstances which led to the enactment in question is of much significance in construing any enactment. We have, for this purpose, to take help from all those external or historical facts which are necessary in the understanding and comprehension of the subject matter and the scope and object of the enactment. History in general and Parliamentary History in particular, ancient statutes, contemporary or other authentic works and writings all are relevant in interpreting and

construing an Act.

- (ii) **Use of Foreign Decisions:** Foreign decisions of countries following the same system of jurisprudence as ours and given on laws similar to ours can be legitimately used for construing our own Acts. However, prime importance is always to be given to the language of the Indian statute. Further, where guidance can be obtained from Indian decisions, reference to foreign decisions may become unnecessary.

Answer 5

- (a) Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) is an alternative corporate business form that gives the benefits of limited liability of a company and the flexibility of a partnership

Limited Liability: Every partner of a LLP is, for the purpose of the business of LLP, the agent of the LLP, but not of other partners (Section 26 of the LLP Act, 2008). The liability of the partners will be limited to their agreed contribution in the LLP, while the LLP itself will be liable for the full extent of its assets.

Flexibility of a partnership: The LLP allows its members the flexibility of organizing their internal structure as a partnership based on a mutually arrived agreement. The LLP form enables entrepreneurs, professionals and enterprises providing services of any kind or engaged in scientific and technical disciplines, to form commercially efficient vehicles suited to their requirements. Owing to flexibility in its structure and operation, the LLP is a suitable vehicle for small enterprises and for investment by venture capital.

- (b) Section 140 of the Companies Act, 2013 prescribes procedure for removal of auditors. Under section 140 (1) the auditor appointed under section 139 may be removed from his office before the expiry of his term only by a special resolution of the company, after obtaining the previous approval of the Central Government in that behalf in the prescribed manner.

From this sub section it is clear that the approval of the Central Government shall be taken first and thereafter the special resolution of the company should be passed.

Provided that before taking any action under this sub-section, the auditor concerned shall be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Hence, in the instant case, the decision of X Ltd. to remove ABC & Associates, auditors of the company at the general meeting held on 25-5-2023, is not valid. The approval of the Central Government shall be taken before passing the special resolution in the general meeting.

- (c) **Financial Year:** According to Section 3(21) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, financial year shall mean the year commencing on the first day of April.

The term Year has been defined under section 3(66) as a year reckoned according to the British calendar. Thus, as per the General Clauses Act, 1897, year means calendar year which starts from January to December.

Difference between Financial Year and Calendar Year: Financial year starts from first day of April, but Calendar Year starts from first day of January.

Answer 6

- (a) A 'Floating Charge' is a type of charge that is created on assets or a class of assets which are of fluctuating or changing in nature. The assets which are under floating charge may include raw material, stock-in-trade, debtors, etc.

It is a charge created upon a class of assets both present and future.

The assets under floating charge keep on changing because the borrowing company is permitted to use them in the ordinary course of business.

The buyers of the assets covered under floating charge will get them free of charge.

Crystallization of a Floating Charge

In the following events, a floating charge will get crystallised or fixed:

- (i) When the creditor enforces the security due to the breach of terms and conditions of floating charge like there is non-payment of interest or default in repayment of instalments as per the terms of agreement.
- (ii) When the company ceases to continue its business.
- (iii) When the borrowing company goes into liquidation.

A floating charge remains dormant until it becomes fixed or crystallised. On crystallisation of charge, the security (*i.e.* raw material, stock-in-trade, etc.) becomes fixed and is available for realization so that borrowed money is repaid.

OR

- (a) According to section 96 of the Companies Act, 2013, every company shall be required to hold its first Annual General Meeting within a period of 9 months from the date of closing of its first financial year.

No extension of time can be granted by the Registrar for the holding of the first annual general meeting.

Example: ABC Limited was incorporated on 1.4.2021. No General Meeting of the company was held till 30.4.2023. The first financial year of ABC Ltd is for the period 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022, the first Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the company should be held on or before 31st December, 2022.

Further, in case of first AGM, the Registrar of Companies does not have the power to grant extension of any time limit.

(b) Preparation and filing of financial statements by a foreign company

According to section 381 of the Companies Act, 2013:

- (i) Every foreign company shall, in every calendar year,—
 - (a) make out a balance sheet and profit and loss account in such form, containing such particulars and including or having attached or annexed thereto such documents as may be prescribed, and
 - (b) deliver a copy of those documents to the Registrar.

According to the Companies (Registration of Foreign Companies) Rules, 2014, every foreign company shall prepare financial statement of its Indian business operations in accordance with Schedule III or as near thereto as possible for each financial year including:

- (1) documents that are required to be annexed should be in accordance with Chapter IX i.e. Accounts of Companies.
 - (2) The documents relating to copies of latest consolidated financial statements of the parent foreign company, as submitted by it to the prescribed authority in the country of its incorporation under the applicable laws there.
- (ii) The Central Government is empowered to direct that, in the case of any foreign company or class of foreign companies, the requirements of clause (a) of section 381(1) shall not apply, or shall apply subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in notification in that behalf.
 - (iii) If any of the specified documents are not in the English language, a certified translation thereof in the English language shall be annexed. [Section 381 (2)]

(iv) Every foreign company shall send to the Registrar along with the documents required to be delivered to him, a copy of a list in the prescribed form, of all places of business established by the company in India as at the date with reference to which the balance sheet referred to in section 381(1) is made.

According to the Companies (Registration of Foreign Companies) Rules, 2014, every foreign company shall file with the Registrar, along with the financial statement, in Form FC-3 with such fee as provided under Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Rules, 2014 a list of all the places of business established by the foreign company in India as on the date of balance sheet.

(c) According to the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 read with respective Rules and Schedule, foreign exchange drawals for cultural tours require prior permission/approval of the Ministry of Human Resources Development (Department of Education and Culture) irrespective of the amount of foreign exchange required. Therefore, in the given case, Ms. Prabha is required to seek permission of the said Ministry of the Government of India.

Mock Test Paper - Series II: April, 2024

Date of Paper: 4 April, 2024

Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE: GROUP – I
PAPER – 2: CORPORATE AND OTHER LAWS

Time Allowed – 3 Hours

Maximum Marks – 100

1. The question paper comprises two parts, Part I and Part II.
2. Part I comprises Case Scenario based Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
3. Part II comprises questions which require descriptive type answers.

PART I – Case Scenario based MCQs (30 Marks)

Part I is compulsory

Case Scenario 1

ACC Private Limited was incorporated in July 2001. Its shares are listed on BSE and NSE. It is registered with an authorised share capital of ₹ 20 crore divided into 2 crore equity shares of ₹ 10/- each. The paid-up share capital of the company is ₹ 10 crore divided into 1 crore equity shares of ₹ 10/- each.

The Board of Directors of the company in their meeting held on 11th August, 2023 declared interim dividend. The Annual General Meeting of the company was held on 1st September, 2023. The company had incurred losses in the previous financial year as well as in the current financial year upto the period ended June 30, 2023. In the previous five financial years, the company had declared the dividend as under:

Financial Year Ended	Dividend declared per share (₹)	Dividend declared rate (%)
March 31, 2023	Nil	Nil
March 31, 2022	1.00	10%
March 31, 2021	1.10	11%
March 31, 2020	1.30	13%
March 31, 2019	1.20	12%

The company has deposited the amount of dividend declared in a separate account with ABC Bank on August 14, 2023. Out of the total dividend declared, ₹ 60,000 payable to few equity shareholders remains unclaimed even after the expiry of statutory period within which dividend was required to be paid and had been transferred to a separate bank account Unpaid Dividend Account on 20th September 2023. The company prepares a statement containing the names of shareholders, their last known address and the unpaid dividend amount to such each shareholder and place on its website.

Meanwhile, the company obtained a term loan of ₹ 15 crore from Laxmi Bank Limited on August 20, 2023, securing it with a charge on the company's assets, including its own buildings (in India and Germany) and intangible assets (trademark right over the company's logo). According to the Companies Act, 2013, the company was required to register this charge with the Registrar within a specified timeframe. However, the company failed to complete the registration process within the prescribed timeline.

The Board of Directors has requested their Company Secretary to confirm them whether they are required to incur expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility during the financial year 2023-2024 and is required to constitute CSR committee.

The financial particulars in respect of immediately preceding financial year are as under:

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (₹ in crore)
1	Net worth	100
2	Turnover	1010
3	Net Profit	4.9
4	Borrowings	60

On the basis of above facts and by applying applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the applicable Rules therein, choose the correct answer (one out of four) of the following Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs 1-5) given herein under: -

1. The company can create charge in favour of the lender on the assets which are:
 - (a) Tangible Assets and situated in India only
 - (b) Intangible Assets and situated in India only
 - (c) Assets that are tangible or otherwise and situated in India or Germany
 - (d) Assets that are tangible or otherwise and situated in India only
2. The maximum rate at which interim dividend can be declared by the Board during the current financial year is as under: -
 - (a) The board cannot declare the interim dividend at a rate higher than the average dividend declared by the company immediately during preceding two financial years, i.e. 5%.
 - (b) The board cannot declare the interim dividend at a rate higher than the average dividend declared by the company immediately during preceding three financial years, i.e. 7%.
 - (c) The board cannot declare the interim dividend at a rate higher than the average dividend declared by the company immediately during preceding four financial years, i.e. 8.5%.
 - (d) The board cannot declare the interim dividend at a rate higher than the average dividend declared by the company immediately during preceding five financial years, i.e. 9.2%.

3. In respect of dividend declared which of the Statement is not correct?
- (a) The company has transferred the dividend amount to separate bank account within 5 days from the date of declaration of dividend.
 - (b) The company is required to pay dividend within 30 days from the date of declaration of dividend.
 - (c) The company is required to transfer the Unpaid dividend to a separate bank account within 10 days from the date of expiry of statutory period from the date of declaration of dividend.
 - (d) The company is required to prepare a statement containing the names of shareholders, their last known address and the unpaid dividend amount to such each shareholder and place on its website within 90 days from the date of transferring the amount to Unpaid Dividend Account.
4. Choose the correct option in terms that whether the provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility are applicable to ACC Private Limited.
- (a) The provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to ACC Private Limited as it is a private limited company.
 - (b) Yes, as ACC Private Limited is having turnover of more than ₹ 1000 crore.
 - (c) Yes, as ACC Private Limited is having net profit of more than ₹ 2.5 crore in the immediately preceding financial year.
 - (d) Yes, as ACC Private Limited is having net worth of more than ₹ 50 crore in the immediately preceding financial year.
5. The notice for the Annual General Meeting should be served by:
- (a) 6th August 2023
 - (b) 7th August 2023
 - (c) 8th August 2023
 - (d) 10th August 2023

Case Scenario 2

Sudeep and Ankit are very fast friend since long. They decided to run a service unit which will provide “Financial and Investment Consultancy Services”. For this purpose they formed a limited liability partnership under the name M/s Etharkkum Advisors LLP on 17th April 2020. For this purpose, they prepared a Limited Liability Partnership Deed of which one of the clauses provides that a new partner may be admitted in the LLP with capital contribution which may be in kind or cash. Further new partner is also required to deposit the agreed amount of capital contribution within six months from the date of his admission.

After some time, office of the firm was destroyed due to an earthquake and the LLP was in urgent need of an office premises and some funds for some renovation work.

It is also informed that M/s Etharkkum Advisors LLP approached Manoj on 1st January 2023 to join the firm as third partner. Manoj was out of India for the period from 1st September 2021 to 23rd December 2022. He agreed to join the LLP

and also agreed to contribute his office premises at Sanjay Place, Palwal and funds of ₹ 5,00,000 as Capital Contribution in the firm. Manoj joined the firm on 25th January 2023 as limited liability partner. The above said office premises was purchased by Manoj five years ago for ₹ 25,00,000 but the fair market value of this office on 25th January 2023 was ₹ 32,25,000 and on 1st January 2023 was ₹ 30,00,000. Manoj has provided his office to the firm with effect from his admission and promised to deposit the agreed amount of ₹ 5,00,000 within six months as provided in the partnership deed. Before Manoj could deposit the amount with the firm, it was dissolved. Manoj denied to deposit the amount of ₹ 5,00,000 with the contention that he is liable only upto the amount contributed in the firm on the date of dissolution. A creditor of the firm sued Manoj to deposit the said amount so that the firm may pay off his liability.

On the basis of above facts and by applying applicable provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 and the applicable Rules therein, choose the correct answer (one out of four) of the following Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs 6-9) given herein under: -

6. Whether Manoj could be considered as resident or not as per the Limited Liability Act, 2008?
 - (a) Manoj could not be considered resident in India as he was not in India for 182 days in preceding one year
 - (b) Manoj could not be considered resident in India as he was not in India for 120 days in preceding one year i.e. only for 33 days from 24th December 2022 to 25th January 2023
 - (c) Manoj could not be considered as he was not in India for 182 days during the financial year
 - (d) Manoj will be considered as resident in India as he was in India for 120 days during the financial year (2021- 2022)
7. What would be the worth of Capital Contribution by Manoj?
 - (a) ₹ 25,00,000
 - (b) ₹ 32,25,000
 - (c) ₹ 37,25,000
 - (d) ₹ 35,00,000
8. Whether Manoj will be liable to contribute ₹ 5,00,000 after dissolution of the firm?
 - (a) Yes, because a partner is personally liable for the deficiency arising at the time of dissolution of LLP.
 - (b) No, because a partner is never personally liable for the deficiency arose at the time of dissolution of LLP.
 - (c) Yes, the partner is under obligation to contribute money also to LLP as per the agreement.
 - (d) No, because a partner is personally liable only upto the amount contributed to the LLP on the date of dissolution of LLP.

9. Finload Limited wants to raise funds for its upcoming project. Accordingly, it has issued private placement offer letters for issuing equity shares to 57 persons, of which six are qualified institutional buyers and remaining are individuals.

Choose the correct statement as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013:

- (a) Finload Limited company is a public limited company hence it can not issue shares through private placement.
 - (b) Since, Finload Limited has made an offer or invitation to more than the prescribed number of persons, it shall be deemed to be an offer to the public and accordingly, it shall be governed by the provisions relating to prospectus.
 - (c) Finload Limited has made an offer or invitation to less than the prescribed number of persons as qualified institutional buyers are not counted to calculate the prescribed limit.
 - (d) Finload Limited cannot issue shares to qualified institutional buyers, as under private placement shares cannot be issued to qualified institutional buyers.
10. Company X, a leading automobile manufacturer, has invested in Company Y, a start-up specializing in electric vehicle technology. Company X holds a 25% stake in Company Y and actively participates in its strategic decisions. Based on the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 regarding associate companies, which of the following statements is correct?
- (a) Company X's investment in Company Y does not qualify as an associate company because Company X does not have control of at least 50% of the total voting power.
 - (b) Company Y qualifies as an associate company of Company X since Company X holds a 25% stake in Company Y and actively participates in its strategic decisions.
 - (c) Company Y cannot be considered an associate company of Company X because it is a start-up and does not meet the minimum criteria for significant influence.
 - (d) Company X's investment in Company Y falls under the category of joint venture and does not qualify as an associate company according to the Companies Act 2013.

Case Scenario 3

M/s Aryan & Aryan LLP was registered on 2nd July 2019. Sudeep and Ankit were partners in the firm. Both Sudeep and Ankit were also the designated partners in this firm. The LLP deals in manufacturing and trading of electric ceiling fans. One day Sudeep met with Mr. Kishore, a director of Krtiken Electronics Private Limited. After discussion, Mr. Kishore showed interest that Krtiken Electronics Private Limited may work with M/s Aryan & Aryan LLP as partner.

Krtiken Electronics Private Limited was incorporated on 1st June 2017 with the object to deal in electronics. The memorandum and articles of association of Krtiken Electronics Private Limited also authorised it to work as partner in a LLP.

The partners of M/s Aryan & Aryan LLP and directors of Krtiken Electronics Private Limited approached a professional consultant Mrs. Archika Jain for providing the procedure for adding Krtiken Electronics Private Limited as a partner in M/s Aryan & Aryan LLP. She advised that Krtiken Electronics Private Limited could not be the partner in M/s Aryan & Aryan LLP because as per Limited Liability Partnership Act 2008, an individual or a body corporate can be a partner in LLP. She informed that the term 'body corporate' was defined in the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 as a company which is defined in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956. As Krtiken Electronics Private Limited is registered under Companies Act 2013, it cannot be termed as body corporate. On the advice of Mrs. Archika Jain, M/s Aryan & Aryan LLP dropped the idea to add Krtiken Electronics Private Limited.

It is further informed that Ms. Shanaya was admitted as a new partner in the firm on 17th January 2024. The firm intimated the registrar about her admission on 31st January 2024. On 3rd February 2024, while going to office Ms. Shanaya met with an accident and lost her memory. The doctor declared her of unsound mind to work as partner in M/s Aryan & Aryan LLP. It was also confirmed by a competent court.

On the basis of above facts and by applying applicable provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897 therein, choose the correct answer (one out of four) of the following MCQs (11-13) given herein under:-

11. Whether Krtiken Electronics Private Limited could be partner in M/s Aryan & Aryan LLP?
- (a) No, as Krtiken Electronics Private Limited is not a body corporate as per the definition of "Body Corporate" given in Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008.
 - (b) Yes, because section 8 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 provides where any Act or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, repeals and re-enacts, with or without modification, any provision of a former enactment, then references in any other enactment or in any instrument to the provision so repealed shall, unless a different intention appears, be construed as references to the provision so re-enacted. Therefore, after the enactment of Companies Act, 2013, the definition of "Body Corporate" should be construed as a company which is defined in section 2(20) of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - (c) No, as provisions of section 8 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 will not be applicable because the Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Act, 2021, which amended the definition of "Body Corporate" considering the company registered under Companies Act, 2013, come to effect from 01.04.2022.
 - (d) Yes, as the provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897 are not applicable while interpreting the provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008.

12. Following the provisions of Limited Liability Act, 2008 read with the General Clauses Act, 1897, what should be the last date to inform the registrar about the admission of Ms. Shanaya.
- (a) 15th February 2024
 - (b) 16th February 2024
 - (c) 17th February 2024
 - (d) 18th February 2024
13. What would be the status of Ms. Shanaya in the firm, M/s Aryan & Aryan LLP after the accident?
- (a) She would continue as a partner in M/s Aryan & Aryan LLP even after being declared as of unsound mind.
 - (b) Section 24(2) of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 provides that a person shall cease to be a partner of a LLP if he is declared to be of unsound mind by a competent court. As this sub – section provides only for male person (“he”), she would continue as a partner in M/s Aryan & Aryan LLP.
 - (c) Following the provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897 which provides that in all legislations and regulations, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context words importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include females. Hence, Ms. Shanaya will cease to be a partner M/s Aryan & Aryan LLP.
 - (d) She can continue as partner if all other partners agree for that.
14. HBL Private Limited is a project engineering, procurement and construction company. The company has bagged a contract from the Government of State of Tamil Nadu for construction of Water Dam. The company has involved a project consultancy firm situated in Netherlands for preparing techno-economic feasibility report to enable it to start construction work of dam. The company had paid USD 7,000,000 to vendor of Netherlands.
- The company also availed the services of Software Company situated in UK for the migration of its accounting software from SAP to Oracle for which the Company had paid USD 2,000,000 to the software company.
- Considering the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, which of the below mentioned statement is correct:
- (a) The company can make payment of USD 7,000,000 and USD 2,000,000 without any approval.
 - (b) The company can make payment of USD 7,000,000 without any approval and USD 2,000,000 after obtaining prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
 - (c) The company can make payment of USD 7,000,000 and USD 2,000,000 after obtaining prior approval of RBI.
 - (d) The company can make payment of USD 7,000,000 after obtaining prior approval of RBI and USD 2,000,000 without any approval.

15. Ms. Shalini Gupta had enrolled her for management course of three years with IIM, Ahmedabad. Out of three years, two years of educational course would be provided at the campus of IIM, Ahmedabad and one year of educational course would be provided at University of Auckland under student exchange program. Ms. Shalini Gupta is required to pay tuition fee of ₹10 lakh directly to IIM, Ahmedabad for two years course and USD 200,000 to University of Auckland.

Ms. Shalini had left India on 20th August 2022 to complete her degree from University of Auckland. In the last month of final year of the course, she got an offer from one of the reputed company situated in Auckland and had accepted the offer and she decided to work there. On 1st September 2023, Ms. Shalini had visited India for 30 days to meet her family and on 1st October 2023 had left India to carry on her employment.

Considering the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, which of the below mentioned options correctly determined the residential status of Ms. Shalini Gupta:

- (a) Ms. Shalini Gupta to be treated as resident in India for Financial Year (FY) 2023-2024 and FY 2024-2025.
- (b) Ms. Shalini Gupta to be treated as resident in India for FY 2022-2023 and FY 2023-2024.
- (c) Ms. Shalini Gupta to be treated as non-resident for FY 2023-2024 and FY 2024-2025 as she left India for higher studies.
- (d) Ms. Shalini Gupta to be treated as resident in India for FY 2023-2024 since she stays in India for more than 182 days and non-resident for FY 2024-2025.

PART – II Descriptive Questions (70 Marks)

Question No. 1 is compulsory.

*Attempt any **Four** questions out of the remaining **Five** questions.*

1. (a) Cross Limited is a company incorporated under the erstwhile the Companies Act, 1956 while XYZ Private Limited is a company registered under the Companies Act, 2013. XYZ Private Limited has issued ₹ 1,00,000 convertible preference shares (carrying right to vote) of ₹ 100 each and 10,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid. Cross Limited is holding all the preference share and 1,00,000 equity shares of XYZ Private Limited. Examine whether:
- (i) The provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable on Cross Limited?
 - (ii) XYZ Private Limited is a public company as per the Companies Act, 2013? **(5 Marks)**
- (b) HelpIndia Limited was incorporated on 1st April 2022. The balances extracted from its audited financial statement are as given below:

Financial Year (FY)	Net Profit before tax	Net Profit after tax (Ignore Income Tax computation)
2022-23	₹ 11.00 crore	₹ 4 crore
2023-24	₹ 10.00 crore	₹ 5 crore

HelpIndia Limited is considering allocating the minimum required amount for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities to be undertaken during the financial year 2024-25, provided it is mandatory to do so. They seek advice on this matter.

Furthermore, HelpIndia Limited requests assistance in calculating the minimum amount to be allocated, if necessary, considering the relevant provisions outlined in the Companies Act, 2013. **(5 Marks)**

- (c) Mr. Rohan Sharma, an international cricket player has started its cricket academy, namely, Rohan Sharma Cricket Academy, a private coaching club, which provides coaching for cricket. The Academy has a cricket team which participates in cricket matches all over India as well as outside India.

Rohan Sharma Cricket Academy in a collaboration with Melbourne Cricket Academy is organizing a cricket event in Melbourne, Australia in the month of May 2024 and June 2024. Rohan Sharma Academy is required to remit USD 200,000 to Melbourne Cricket academy as a part of its share for organizing the cricket event in Melbourne. Advise whether it can get Foreign Exchange and if so, under what conditions?

(4 Marks)

2. (a) Explain the following as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013:

(i) Abridged Form of Annual Return

(ii) Signing of Annual Return

(5 Marks)

- (b) APR Limited, a company renowned for manufacturing various types of mats, has established a strong brand presence and garnered a commendable reputation over the years. As of March 31, 2023, its Balance Sheet reflects the following financial position:

1. Authorized Share Capital (25,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each) ₹ 2,50,00,000
2. Issued, subscribed and paid-up Share Capital (10,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each, fully paid-up) ₹ 1,00,00,000
3. Free Reserves ₹ 3,00,00,000

The Board of Directors intends to propose a bonus issue wherein existing shareholders would receive 1 additional share for every 2 shares held. The Board wants to know the conditions and the manner of issuing bonus shares under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(5 Marks)

- (c) Explain the following with reference to the provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897:
- (i) Movable Property
 - (ii) Oath **(4 Marks)**
3. (a) Explain the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013- who can get a licence to operate as a section 8 company (non profit organization)? **(5 Marks)**
- (b) Wood Limited has received ₹ 4,00,000 as a non-interest bearing security deposit under a contract of employment, from its employee Mr. Cotton. Mr. Cotton draws an annual salary of ₹ 3,85,000.
- Analyse under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, whether the said amount received by Wood Limited will be considered as deposits or not. **(5 Marks)**
- (c) Explain interpretation of statute aid- 'Read the Statute as a Whole'. **(4 Marks)**
4. (a) Crystal Limited recently received a communication from the Central Government requesting the preparation of periodical financial results along with the completion of either a full audit or a limited review of these financial results. The Board of Directors, however, has raised an objection, arguing that Crystal Limited, being an unlisted company, are not obligated to prepare periodical financial results.
- Analyze the situation, citing relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, with respect to the company's obligation regarding the preparation of periodical financial results. **(5 Marks)**
- (b) Mr. Prateek (an individual) has started a Limited Liability Partnership firm along with Brown Limited and Picture Limited. As per the provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, advise Limited Liability Partnership firm, about who can be the designated partners of the firm. **(5 Marks)**
- (c) In what way is 'Heading and Title of a Chapter' considered as internal aid in the interpretation of statutes. **(4 Marks)**
5. (a) Enumerate the circumstances in which a Limited Liability Partnership may be wound up by the Tribunal. Give your answer in respect of the provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008. **(5 Marks)**
- (b) Kesar Limited, an unlisted company furnishes the following data:
- (a) Paid-up share capital as on 31st March 2024 ₹ 49 Crore.
 - (b) Turnover for the year ended 31st March 2024 ₹ 100 Crore
 - (c) Outstanding loan from bank as on 3rd March 2024 is ₹ 102 crore (₹ 105 Crore loan obtained from bank) and the outstanding balance as on 31st March 2024 ₹ 95 crore after repayment.

Considering the above scenario and in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Companies Act, 2013, determine whether Kesar Limited is required to appoint an Internal Auditor during the financial year 2024-2025. **(5 Marks)**

- (c) Sheesham Limited is a company engaged in the business of manufacturing premium quality furniture in the state of Tamil Nadu. In light of the provisions outlined in the General Clauses Act, 1897, and the Companies Act, 2013, please advise on the specific timelines regarding the payment of dividends subsequent to its declaration at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on 8th August 2023. **(4 Marks)**
6. (a) Explain the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of 'Inspection of Register of Charges and Instrument of Charges'. **(5 Marks)**

OR

- (a) Enumerate the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect to the following:
- (i) Matters not to be included in the minute, as per the opinion of the Chairman.
 - (ii) Maximum time allowed for entering minutes of proceedings. **(5 Marks)**
- (b) What are the documents that must be annexed to a prospectus offering for subscription in securities of a company incorporated or to be incorporated outside India, as per the Companies (Registration of Foreign Companies) Rules, 2014? **(5 Marks)**
- (c) University of Oxford is one of the leading institutes of UK. In the month of May 2024, they are planning a cultural event in UK. The University has invited Ms. Kanika Tripathi and her group, an Indian artist to perform in the event.

Ms. Kanika Tripathi needs to withdrawal foreign exchange of USD 75,000 for the purpose of visit to UK for performing at cultural event of University of Oxford in UK. Advise whether she can withdraw Foreign Exchange and if so, under what conditions? **(4 Marks)**

Mock Test Paper - Series I: April, 2024

Date of Paper: 4 April, 2024

Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE: GROUP – I
PAPER – 2: CORPORATE AND OTHER LAWS
ANSWER TO PART – I CASE SCENARIO BASED MCQS

1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (c)
4. (b)
5. (a)
6. (d)
7. (c)
8. (c)
9. (b)
10. (b)
11. (b)
12. (b)
13. (c)
14. (b)
15. (c)

ANSWERS OF PART – II DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

1. (a) (i) Section 1 of the Companies Act, 2013, provides that the provisions of this Act shall apply to companies incorporated under this Act or under any previous company law. Hence, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 are also applicable on Cross Limited.
(ii) According to section 2(71) of the Companies Act, 2013, public company means a company which is not a private company.
Provided that a company which is a subsidiary of a company, not being a private company, shall be deemed to be public company for the purposes of this Act even where such subsidiary company continues to be a private company in its articles.
According to section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013, "subsidiary company" or "subsidiary", in relation to any other company (that is to say the holding company), means a company in which the holding company:
(1) controls the composition of the Board of Directors; or

- (2) exercises or controls more than one-half of the total voting power either at its own or together with one or more of its subsidiary companies.

In the given question, total voting power in XYZ Private Limited is:

Particulars	Amount in ₹
Convertible Preference Shares (carrying voting rights)	1,00,00,000
Equity Shares	1,00,00,000
Total Voting Power	2,00,00,000

Cross Limited holds more than one-half of the total voting power [(₹ 10,00,000 equity shares+ ₹ 1,00,00,000 preference shares)/ ₹ 2,00,00,000]. Therefore, XYZ Private Limited is a subsidiary of Cross Limited.

Further, in terms of the provisions of section 2(71), XYZ Private Limited being subsidiary of Cross Limited (a public company), shall also be deemed to be a public company.

- (b) According to section 135(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, every company net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year shall constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board.

Further, according to section 135(5), the Board of every company referred to in sub-section (1), shall ensure that the company spends, in every financial year, at least two per cent. of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years or where the company has not completed the period of three financial years since its incorporation, during such immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy.

Also, according to sub-section 9, where the amount to be spent by a company under sub-section 5 does not exceed fifty lakh rupees, the requirement for constitution of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee shall not be applicable and the functions of such Committee provided under this section shall, in such cases, be discharged by the Board of Directors of such company.

Here, the "Net Profit" shall not include such sums as may be prescribed, and shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 198.

In the instant case,

1. Net Profit before tax of HelpIndia Limited for the FY 2023- 24 is ₹ 10 crore, hence, HelpIndia Limited is required to constitute a CSR committee during FY 2024- 25 as the Net profit before tax for the FY exceeds ₹ 5 crore.

2. Minimum contribution towards CSR will be: 2% of average net profits since incorporation (HelpIndia Limited was incorporated on 1st April 2022.)

Average Net Profit since incorporation: (₹ 11 crore + ₹ 10 crore)/ 2 = ₹ 10.5 crore

Minimum contribution towards CSR will be: 2% of ₹ 10.5 crore = ₹ 0.21 crore or ₹ 21 lakh.

In the given question, since the amount to be spent by HelpIndia Limited is not exceeding ₹ 50 lakh, the requirement for constitution of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee shall not be applicable and the functions of such Committee provided under this section shall, in such cases, be discharged by the Board of Directors of such company.

- (c) Section 5 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 provides that any person may sell or draw foreign exchange to or from an authorized person if such sale or drawal is a current account transaction. The Central Government in consultation can, in public interest and in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, impose reasonable restrictions for such transactions.

Schedule II of the Foreign Exchange Management (Current Account Transactions) Rules, 2000 provides that no person shall draw foreign exchange for a transaction without approval of the Central Government. One of the transaction included in Schedule II is remittance of prize money/ sponsorship of sports activity abroad by a person other than International/ National/ State level sports bodies, if the amount involved exceeds USD 100,000.

Accordingly, Rohan Sharma Cricket Academy can withdraw foreign exchange of USD 100,000 as participation fee after obtaining permission from Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Youth Affairs and Sports) as prescribed in Schedule II of Foreign Exchange Management (Current Account Transactions) Rules, 2000.

2. (a) (i) Abridged Form of Annual Return

In terms of Second Proviso to Section 91(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Central Government may prescribe abridged form of annual return for One Person Company, small company and such other class or classes of companies as may be prescribed.

As per Rule 11 (1) One Person Company and small company shall file the annual return in Form No. MGT-7A.

- (ii) **Signing of Annual Return**

The annual return shall be signed by a director of the company and the company secretary; and in case, there is no company secretary, by a company secretary in practice.

In relation to One Person Company, small company and private company (if such private company is a start-up), the annual return

shall be signed by the company secretary, or where there is no company secretary, by the director of the company.

(b) According to section 63 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company may issue fully paid-up bonus shares to its members, in any manner whatsoever, out of:

- (i) its free reserves;
- (ii) the securities premium account; or
- (iii) the capital redemption reserve account.

Provided that no issue of bonus shares shall be made by capitalising reserves created by the revaluation of assets.

Conditions for issue of Bonus Shares: No company shall capitalise its profits or reserves for the purpose of issuing fully paid-up bonus shares, unless—

- (i) it is authorised by its Articles;
- (ii) it has, on the recommendation of the Board, been authorised in the general meeting of the company;
- (iii) it has not defaulted in payment of interest or principal in respect of fixed deposits or debt securities issued by it;
- (iv) it has not defaulted in respect of payment of statutory dues of the employees, such as, contribution to provident fund, gratuity and bonus;
- (v) the partly paid-up shares, if any, outstanding on the date of allotment, are made fully paid-up;
- (vi) it complies with conditions as are prescribed by Rule 14 of the Companies (Share Capital and debentures) Rules, 2014 which states that the company which has once announced the decision of its Board recommending a bonus issue, shall not subsequently withdraw the same.

Further, the company has to ensure that the bonus shares shall not be issued in lieu of dividend.

For the issue of bonus shares APR Limited will require reserves of ₹ 50,00,000 (i.e. half of ₹ 1,00,00,000 being the paid-up share capital), which is readily available with the company. Hence, after following the above conditions relating to the issue of bonus shares, the company may proceed for a bonus issue of 1 share for every 2 shares held by the existing shareholders.

(c) (i) Movable Property

According to section 3(36) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, 'Movable Property' shall mean property of every description, except immovable property.

Thus, any property which is not immovable property is movable property. Debts, share, electricity are moveable property.

(ii) Oath

According to section 3(37) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, 'Oath' shall include affirmation and declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing.

3. **(a)** As per section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Central Government (ROC in its behalf) may grant a licence (to operate as a non profit organisation) if it is proved to the satisfaction that a person or an association of persons proposed to be registered under the Companies Act, 2013, as a limited company:

- 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;
- intends to apply its profits (if any) or other income in promoting its objects; and
- intends to prohibit payment of any dividend to its members.

- (b)** According to Rule 2(1)(c)(x) of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014, any amount received from an employee of the company not exceeding his annual salary under a contract of employment with the company in the nature of non-interest bearing security deposit, is not considered as deposit.

In the above case, the amount of ₹ 4,00,000 received by Wood Limited from Mr. Cotton under the contract of employment with the company being non-interest bearing security deposit, will be considered as deposit in terms of sub-clause (x), since the amount is more than his annual salary of ₹ 3,85,000.

- (c)** Read the Statute as a Whole:

It is the elementary principle that construction of a statute is to be made of all its parts taken together and not of one part only. The deed must be read as a whole in order to ascertain the true meaning of its several clauses, and the words of each clause should be so interpreted as to bring them into harmony with other provisions— if that interpretation does no violence to the meaning of which they are naturally susceptible. And the same approach would apply with equal force with regard to Acts and Rules passed by the legislature.

One of the safest guides to the construction of sweeping general words is to examine other words of like import in the same enactment or instrument to see what limitations must be imposed on them. If we find that a number of such expressions have to be subjected to limitations and qualifications and that such limitations and qualifications are of the same nature, that circumstance forms a strong argument for subjecting the expression in dispute to a similar limitation and qualification.

4. (a) Periodical Financial Results [Section 129A of the Companies Act, 2013]

The Central Government may, require such class or classes of unlisted companies, as may be prescribed:

- (a) to prepare the financial results of the company on periodical basis and in prescribed form
- (b) to obtain approval of the Board of Directors and complete audit or limited review of such periodical financial results in the prescribed manner; and
- (c) file a copy with the Registrar within a period of thirty days of completion of the relevant period with such fees as may be prescribed.

Therefore, the objection of the Board of Directors on the ground that as Crystal Limited is an unlisted company, periodical financial results need not be prepared, is not correct. Section 129A clearly specifies that even unlisted company has to prepare Periodical Financial Results.

- (b)** According to section 7 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, every Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) shall have at least two designated partners who are individuals and at least one of them shall be a resident in India.

Provided, if in LLP, all the partners are bodies corporate or in which one or more partners are individuals and bodies corporate, at least two individuals who are partners of such LLP or nominees of such bodies corporate shall act as designated partners.

In the given question, at least Mr. Prateek and one nominee of any bodies corporate shall be designated partners.

(c) Heading and Title of a Chapter

If we glance through any Act, we would generally find that a number of its sections referring to a particular subject are grouped together, sometimes in the form of chapters, prefixed by headings and/or Titles. These Heading and Titles prefixed to sections or groups of sections can legitimately be referred to for the purpose of construing the enactment or its parts.

The headings of different portions of a Statute can be referred to determine the sense of any doubtful expression in a section ranged under any particular heading.

They cannot control the plain meaning of the words of the enactment though, they may, in some cases be looked at in the light of preamble if there is any ambiguity in the meaning of the sections on which they can throw light.

It may be noted that headings may sometimes be referred to know the scope of a section in the same way as the preamble. But a heading cannot control or override a section.

5. (a) Circumstances in which LLP may be wound up by Tribunal [Section 64 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008]

A LLP may be wound up by the Tribunal:

- (1) if the LLP decides that LLP be wound up by the Tribunal;
- (2) if, for a period of more than six months, the number of partners of the LLP is reduced below two;
- (3) if the LLP has acted against the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State or public order;
- (4) if the LLP has made a default in filing with the Registrar the Statement of Account and Solvency or annual return for any five consecutive financial years; or
- (5) if the Tribunal is of the opinion that it is just and equitable that the LLP be wound up.

(b) According to the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, every unlisted public company having:

- (A) paid up share capital of ₹ 50 crore rupees or more during the preceding financial year; or
- (B) turnover of ₹ 200 crore rupees or more during the preceding financial year; or
- (C) outstanding loans or borrowings from banks or public financial institutions exceeding ₹ 100 crore rupees or more at any point of time during the preceding financial year; or
- (D) outstanding deposits of 25 crore rupees or more at any point of time during the preceding financial year;

shall be required to appoint an internal auditor which may be either an individual or a partnership firm or a body corporate.

In the given question, Kesar Limited has outstanding loan from bank exceeding 100 crore rupees i.e., ₹ 102 crore on 3rd March 2024 (i.e. during the preceding financial year 2023-24). Hence, it is required to appoint Internal Auditor during the year 2024-25.

(c) As per section 9 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, for computation of time, the section states that 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".

In the given instance, Sheesham Limited declared dividend for its shareholder in its Annual General Meeting held on 8th August 2023. Under the provisions of section 127 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company is required to pay declared dividend within 30 days from the date of declaration, i.e. from 9th August 2023 to 7th September 2023. In this series of 30 days, 8th August 2023 will be excluded and last 30th day, i.e. 7th September 2023 will be included. Accordingly, Sheesham Limited

will be required to pay dividend within the time frame of 9th August 2023 and 7th September 2023 (both days inclusive).

6. (a) Inspection of Register of Charges and Instrument of Charges

As regards inspection, section 85 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013, states that the register of charges and the instrument of charges shall be open for inspection during business hours:

- (1) by any member or creditor without any payment of fees; or
- (2) by any other person on payment of prescribed fees. subject to such reasonable restrictions as the company may, by its articles, impose.

OR

(a) (i) There shall not be included in the minutes, any matter which, in the opinion of the Chairman of the meeting–

- ◆ is or could reasonably be regarded as defamatory of any person; or
- ◆ is irrelevant or immaterial to the proceedings; or
- ◆ is detrimental to the interests of the company.

(ii) Maximum time allowed for entering minutes of proceedings: The minutes of proceedings of each meeting shall be entered in the books maintained for that purpose along with the date of such entry within 30 days of the conclusion of the meeting.

(b) According to section 389 of the Companies Act, 2013:

No person shall issue, circulate or distribute in India any prospectus offering for subscription in securities of a company incorporated or to be incorporated outside India, whether the company has or has not established, or when formed will or will not establish, a place of business in India, unless before the issue, circulation or distribution of the prospectus in India;

- ✓ a copy thereof certified by the chairperson of the company and two other directors of the company as having been approved by resolution of the managing body has been delivered for registration to the Registrar; and
- ✓ the prospectus states on the face of it that a copy has been so delivered, and
- ✓ there is endorsed on or attached to the copy, any consent to the issue of the prospectus required by section 388 and such documents as may be prescribed.

According to the Companies (Registration of Foreign Companies) Rules, 2014, the following documents shall be annexed to the prospectus, namely:

- (1) any consent to the issue of the prospectus required from any person as an expert;
 - (2) a copy of contracts for appointment of managing director or manager and in case of a contract not reduced into writing, a memorandum giving full particulars thereof;
 - (3) a copy of any other material contracts, not entered in the ordinary course of business, but entered within preceding 2 years;
 - (4) a copy of underwriting agreement; and
 - (5) a copy of power of attorney, if prospectus is signed through duly authorized agent of directors.
- (c)** Section 5 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 provides that any person may sell or draw foreign exchange to or from an authorized person if such sale or drawal is a current account transaction. The Central Government in consultation can, in public interest and in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, impose reasonable restrictions for such transactions.

Schedule II of the Foreign Exchange Management (Current Account Transactions) Rules, 2000 provides that no person shall draw foreign exchange for a transaction without approval of the Central Government. One of the transaction included in Schedule II is 'cultural tours'.

Accordingly, Ms. Kanika Tripathi can withdraw foreign exchange of USD 75,000 for meeting expenses of cultural tour after obtaining permission from Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education and Culture) as prescribed in Schedule II of Foreign Exchange Management (Current Account Transactions) Rules, 2000.

Mock Test Paper - Series I: July, 2024

Date of Paper: 30th July, 2024

Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE: GROUP – I

PAPER – 2: CORPORATE AND OTHER LAWS

Time Allowed – 3 Hours

Maximum Marks – 100

1. *The question paper comprises two parts, Part I and Part II.*
2. *Part I comprises Case Scenario based Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)*
3. *Part II comprises questions which require descriptive type answers.*

PART I – Case Scenario based MCQs (30 Marks)

Part I is compulsory

Case Scenario 1

GlobalTech Pvt. Ltd., a technology giant with operations in software development, hardware manufacturing, and IT consulting, has recorded significant financial growth over the past few years. For the financial year 2023-2024, the company reported the following financial metrics:

- Net worth: ₹ 520 crore
- Turnover: ₹ 1,050 crore
- Net profit: ₹ 4.5 crore

In the financial year 2022-2023, GlobalTech Pvt. Ltd. had a net worth of ₹ 480 crore, a turnover of ₹ 1,020 crore, and a net profit of ₹ 4 crore. The company has a subsidiary, TechSubs Ltd., and a foreign subsidiary, GlobalTech International, which has a branch office in India.

GlobalTech Pvt. Ltd. spent ₹ 1.2 crore on various CSR activities during the financial year 2023-2024. However, ₹ 30 lakh remained unspent and was transferred to the Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility Account as per section 135(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The company's board comprises members from different parts of the country and they ensure that the administrative overheads do not exceed the prescribed limit of total CSR expenditure.

The company held its annual general meeting on 20th August, 2024 and filed the annual return in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

On the basis of above facts and by applying applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the applicable Rules therein, choose the correct answer (one out of four) of the following Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs 1-6) given herein under: -

1. Based on the financial metrics of GlobalTech Pvt. Ltd., is the company required to constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee for the for the financial year 2023-2024?

- (a) Yes, because its net worth exceeds ₹ 500 crore.
 - (b) No, because it has not met the required net profit criteria.
 - (c) Yes, because its turnover exceeds ₹ 1,000 crore.
 - (d) No, because its net profit is less than ₹ 5 crore.
2. Given that GlobalTech Pvt. Ltd. has ₹ 30 lakh in its Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility Account, which of the following statements is true?
- (a) The company is not required to constitute a CSR Committee if it has unspent CSR funds.
 - (b) The company must constitute a CSR Committee in Financial year 2024-2025, as it has balance in Unspent CSR account.
 - (c) The company can use the unspent funds for any other business activity.
 - (d) The company must transfer the unspent amount to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.
3. If GlobalTech Pvt. Ltd. had an average net profit of ₹ 5 crore over the past three immediately preceding financial years, what is the minimum amount it must spend on CSR activities in the financial year 2024-2025?
- (a) ₹ 5 lakh
 - (b) ₹ 10 lakh
 - (c) ₹ 20 lakh
 - (d) ₹ 30 lakh
4. GlobalTech Pvt. Ltd. must ensure that the administrative overheads do not exceed a certain percentage of the total CSR expenditure. What is this percentage?
- (a) 2%
 - (b) 5%
 - (c) 10%
 - (d) 15%
5. What is the latest date by which GlobalTech Pvt. Ltd. must it file its annual return with the Registrar of Companies (RoC)?
- (a) 10th September 2024
 - (b) 15th September 2024
 - (c) 10th October 2024
 - (d) 19th October 2024

Case Scenario 2

GreenLeaf LLP is a limited liability partnership engaged in the business of eco-friendly product manufacturing. The LLP was initially established with three partners: Priya, Sameer, and EcoCorp Ltd., a corporate entity. Priya and Sameer

are the designated partners, with Priya being a resident in India. EcoCorp Ltd. has appointed Anil, an individual, as its nominee to act on its behalf.

After a few years, Sameer decides to retire, leaving Priya and EcoCorp Ltd. as the remaining partners. Due to some administrative oversight, GreenLeaf LLP continues its operations without appointing a new partner. This situation persists for seven months, with Priya being aware of the reduced number of partners. During this period, GreenLeaf LLP enters into several contracts and incurs significant financial obligations.

On the basis of above facts and by applying applicable provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, and the applicable Rules therein, choose the correct answer (one out of four) of the following Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs 6-8) given herein under:

6. Given that Sameer retired and GreenLeaf LLP continued with only Priya and EcoCorp Ltd., what should GreenLeaf LLP have done within six months to comply with the LLP Act?
 - (a) Dissolved the LLP
 - (b) Continue operating with one designated partner
 - (c) Appoint at least one body corporate which should be a foreign company
 - (d) Appointed at least one more partner who should also be a designated partner, as every LLP should have at least two designated partners
7. According to the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, choose the correct statement in relation to who must be a resident in India among the designated partners?
 - (a) At least one individual designated partner shall be resident in India
 - (b) All designated partners shall only be resident in India
 - (c) It is mandatory for only corporate partners to be resident in India
 - (d) At least four designated partners shall be resident in India
8. In the given case scenario suppose EcoCorp Ltd. also leaves the LLP and the LLP continues business for more than six months with only one partner, who is personally liable for the obligations incurred during that period?
 - (a) Priya
 - (b) Both Priya and EcoCorp Ltd.
 - (c) EcoCorp Ltd.
 - (d) Priya, Sameer and EcoCorp Ltd.
9. Lavender International Entertainment Inc., headquartered and registered in New York City and a prominent name in lifestyle audio innovations, professional audio and lighting solutions, and digital transformation, is present in more than seventy countries including India. Due to certain mis-happenings, the company was unable to file its financial statements along with necessary documents for the year 2023 with the Registrar of Companies (in India) within the stipulated time as permitted by the Companies Act, 2013. It

is observed that the ROC may, for any special reason and on an application made in writing by Lavender International Entertainment, extend the 'filing time' maximum up to a certain period. From the following options, choose the correct one in this respect:

- (a) 'Filing time' in respect of filing of financial statements along with necessary documents by Lavender International Entertainment Inc. can be extended by ROC maximum by one month beyond the stipulated time period.
 - (b) 'Filing time' in respect of filing of financial statements along with necessary documents by Lavender International Entertainment Inc. can be extended by ROC maximum by two months beyond the stipulated time period.
 - (c) 'Filing time' in respect of filing of financial statements along with necessary documents by Lavender International Entertainment Inc. can be extended by ROC maximum by three months beyond the stipulated time period.
 - (d) 'Filing time' in respect of filing of financial statements along with necessary documents by Lavender International Entertainment Inc. can be extended by ROC maximum by six months beyond the stipulated time period.
10. The Board of Directors Vishvas Ltd. decide to pay 5% of the issue price of shares as underwriting commission to the underwriters. However, the Articles of Association of the company permit only 3% commission. What is the maximum amount of underwriting commission that can be paid to the underwriters.
- (a) 2%
 - (b) 3%
 - (c) 5%
 - (d) No limit has prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 in case underwriting commission is to be paid in case of issue of shares.

Case Scenario 3

Amit, an Indian resident during the Financial Year (FY) 2021-2022, decided to pursue higher studies in Biotechnology in Switzerland. On 15th July 2022, he left India to begin his two-year academic program. The determination of Amit's residential status under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999, for the Financial Years 2022-2023 and 2023-2024, is crucial to understand his obligations and entitlements concerning foreign exchange transactions.

In terms of financial requirements, Amit needs USD 25,000 annually to cover his tuition fees. Additionally, he requires USD 30,000 annually for incidental expenses and living costs while studying abroad. Thus, his total annual requirement amounts to USD 55,000, making it imperative to assess the provisions under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, that govern the remittance of foreign.

On the basis of above facts and by applying applicable provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, therein, choose the correct answer (one out of four) of the following MCQs (11-13) given herein under:

11. What would be Amit's residential status for FY 2022-2023 under FEMA, 1999?
 - (a) Resident in India
 - (b) Non-Resident Indian (NRI)
 - (c) Person of Indian Origin (PIO)
 - (d) Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)
12. What would be Amit's residential status for FY 2023-2024 under FEMA, 1999?
 - (a) Resident in India
 - (b) Non-Resident Indian (NRI)
 - (c) Person of Indian Origin (PIO)
 - (d) Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)
13. Suppose now Amit wants more money for his living cost abroad. What is the maximum amount that can still be remitted abroad per financial year under the Liberalized Remittance Scheme (LRS)?
 - (a) USD 100,000
 - (b) USD 195,000
 - (c) USD 200,000
 - (d) USD 500,000
14. ABC Real Estate Ltd., a prominent real estate company, has recently acquired a piece of land in a suburban area. The land has a small lake that is expected to generate significant tourism revenue in the future. Additionally, the land has several old structures that are permanently fastened to the earth, such as a stone pavilion and a historical monument. ABC Real Estate Ltd. plans to develop the area by refurbishing the existing structures and enhancing the natural surroundings to attract tourists.

Considering the above scenario, identify which of the following components are classified as "Immovable Property" under the General Clauses Act, 1897:

 - (a) Only the land and the stone pavilion.
 - (b) Only the land and the benefits arising from the lake.
 - (c) The land, benefits arising from the lake, and the stone pavilion.
 - (d) The land, the benefits arising from the lake, the stone pavilion, and the historical monument.
15. The Ministry of Transport is planning to construct a new highway that will connect City A and City B. According to the initial plan, the highway is expected to cover a distance of 150 kilometers. During the survey, the engineers measure the distance between the two cities as the crow flies, without considering the natural terrain and existing road curves. This method

is in line with the provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897 regarding the measurement of distance for the purposes of any Central Act or Regulation.

Considering the above scenario, which statement is correct about the measurement of distance as per the General Clauses Act, 1897?

- (a) The distance should be measured along the existing roadways and curves.
- (b) The distance should be measured considering the natural terrain and obstacles.
- (c) The distance should be measured in a straight line on a horizontal plane unless otherwise specified.
- (d) The distance should be measured as a combination of straight lines and natural curves.

PART – II Descriptive Questions (70 Marks)

Question No. 1 is compulsory.

*Attempt any **Four** questions out of the remaining **Five** questions.*

1. (a) ABC Limited is a registered public company having the following:

i	Directors and their Relatives	20
ii	Employees	15
iii	Ex-Employees (Shares were allotted during employment)	20
iv	Members holding shares jointly (10 shares x 2 joint-holders each)	20
v	Other Members	150

The Board of Directors of ABC Limited proposes to convert the company into a private limited company. Referring the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, advise:

- i. Whether the company can be converted into a private company?
 - ii. Whether existing number of members need to be reduced for the proposed conversion into a private company? **(5 Marks)**
- (b) Sunday Ltd. is a listed entity engaged in the business of providing engineering solutions to clients across the country. The company followed consistent growth over the years. Rate of Declaration of dividend in immediately preceding three financial years were 15%, 20%, and 25%.

Unfortunately, due to obsolescence of a special part of machinery, company incurred losses in current financial year.

Even though, during the financial year 2023-24, the company declared interim dividend of 10% on the equity shares.

The Board of Directors of the company approved the financial result for the financial year 2023-24 in its meeting held on 5th August, 2024, and recommended a final dividend of @15% in this board meeting.

The general meeting of the shareholders was convened on 31st August, 2024. The shareholders of the company demanded that since interim dividend @10% was declared by the company, so the final dividend should not be less than 20%. It was also submitted that rate of declaration of dividend in immediately preceding three years were 15%, 20% and 25%, but the Company Secretary emphasised that final dividend cannot be increased.

Advise whether the decision of Company Secretary is correct? What should be correct rate of final dividend?

Justify your answer with reference to provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. **(5 Marks)**

- (c) Analyse the below mentioned situation in the light of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.
- (i) Mr. Vinod has won a big lottery and wants to remit US Dollar 20,000 out of his winnings to his son who is in Singapore.
- (ii) Mr. Shyam requires US Dollar 5,000 for remittance towards hiring charges of transponders. **(4 Marks)**
2. (a) Explain the meaning of Crystallization of a Floating Charge. **(5 Marks)**
- (b) Define the term 'Book of account' as per the Companies Act, 2013. **(5 Marks)**
- (c) Define the following with reference to the provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897:
- (i) Measurement of Distances
- (ii) Duty to be taken pro rata in enactments **(4 Marks)**
3. (a) Explain the exceptions to the Doctrine of Indoor Management. **(5 Marks)**
- (b) Prateek Limited, an unlisted company, registered in the State of Arunachal Pradesh with 42 shareholders, wants to organize the Annual General Meeting of the company on 13th August 2024 which happens to be Raksha Bandhan, a day declared as a holiday by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh.
- Advise the company on the feasibility of the above with reference to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. **(5 Marks)**
- (c) Explain the Doctrine of *Contemporanea Expositio*. **(4 Marks)**
4. (a) Assess the eligibility of the following individuals for appointment as Auditors in accordance with the regulations outlined in the Companies Act, 2013:

- (i) Chintamani is a practicing Chartered Accountant, and his spouse, Chitrlekha, holds securities of Nagmani Ltd. valued at a face value amount of ₹ 80,000 (with a market value of ₹ 50,000). The directors of Nagmani Ltd. are considering the appointment of Chintamani as an auditor for the company.
- (ii) Mani, the real sister of Mr. Priyanshu, a Chartered Accountant, holds the position of CFO at Parivar Ltd. The directors of Parivar Ltd. are considering the appointment of Mr. Priyanshu as an auditor for the company. **(5 Marks)**
- (b) Define the term 'Small limited liability partnership' as per the provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008. **(5 Marks)**
- (c) When can the Preamble be used as an aid to interpretation of a statute? **(4 Marks)**
5. (a) Priya, Smita, Shilpa, and Shefali were partners in Sharma & Associates LLP. Shilpa resigned from the firm effective 7th May 2024. However, neither Sharma & Associates LLP nor Shilpa informed the Registrar of Companies about her resignation. Is Shilpa still liable for any losses incurred by the firm from transactions entered into after 7th May 2024? Analyze this situation with reference to the provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008. **(5 Marks)**
- (b) Vishal Ltd., an unlisted company, has been directed by the Central Government to prepare periodical financial results and undergo a limited review of these results. The Board of Directors is objecting, arguing that, as an unlisted entity, they are not required to prepare periodical financial results. Analyze this situation with reference to the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. **(5 Marks)**
- (c) In 2022, the Central Government enacted the "Digital Communications Act" to regulate and manage digital communications across the country. The Act provides specific duties and responsibilities for the Director of Digital Communications, including the oversight of digital infrastructure, enforcement of regulations, and ensuring compliance with data protection standards.
- In 2023, the Director of Digital Communications, Mr. Arjun Patel, was appointed to lead the implementation of this Act. However, in January 2024, Mr. Patel took a medical leave of absence for six months. During his absence, Ms. Priya Sharma, the Deputy Director of Digital Communications, was lawfully assigned to perform the duties of the Director.
- While Mr. Patel was on leave, a major data breach incident occurred involving a significant violation of the Digital Communications Act. Ms. Sharma took immediate action to investigate the breach, enforce penalties, and implement new compliance measures to prevent future incidents.

The actions taken by Ms. Sharma, while performing the duties of the Director, led to a legal challenge. The opposing party argued that only the Director, as specified in the Act, had the authority to enforce such penalties and measures, and that Ms. Sharma's actions were not valid.

Analyze the validity of Ms. Priya Sharma's actions in the context of the General Clauses Act, 1897, considering the provisions related to 'Official chiefs and subordinates'. **(4 Marks)**

6. (a) Enumerate the persons who are entitled to receive the Notice of the General Meeting, as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. **(5 Marks)**

OR

- (a) Enumerate the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect to the following:
- (i) Time limit for filing of annual return when Annual General Meeting is held.
 - (ii) Time limit for filing of annual return when Annual General Meeting is not held. **(5 Marks)**
- (b) Explain the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 [read along with the Companies (Registration of Foreign Companies) Rules, 2014] in respect of 'Audit of accounts of foreign company'. **(5 Marks)**
- (c) Explain the meaning of term 'currency' as per the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. **(2 Marks)**
- (d) Define the term 'Official Gazette' as per the provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897. **(2 Marks)**

Mock Test Paper - Series I: July, 2024

Date of Paper: 30th July, 2024

Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE: GROUP – I

PAPER – 2: CORPORATE AND OTHER LAWS

ANSWER TO PART – I CASE SCENARIO BASED MCQS

1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (b)
4. (b)
5. (d)
6. (d)
7. (a)
8. (a)
9. (c)
10. (b)
11. (b)
12. (b)
13. (b)
14. (d)
15. (c)

ANSWERS OF PART – II DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

1. (a) According to section 2(68) of the Companies Act, 2013, "Private company" means a company having prescribed minimum paid-up share capital, and which by its articles, limits the number of its members to 200.
However, where two or more persons hold one or more shares in a company jointly, they shall, for the purposes of this clause, be treated as a single member.
It is further provided that following shall not be included in the number of members -
(A) persons who are in the employment of the company; and
(B) persons who, having been formerly in the employment of the company, were members of the company while in that employment and have continued to be members after the employment ceased.

Accordingly, total Number of members in ABC Limited are:

(i)	Directors and their relatives	20
(ii)	Joint shareholders (10x2)	10
(iii)	Other Members	150
	Total	180

- (i) ABC Limited may be converted into a private company only if the total members of the company are limited to 200. In the instant case, since existing number of members are 180 which is within the prescribed maximum limit of 200, so ABC Limited can be converted into a private company.
- (ii) There is no need for reduction in the number of members for the proposed private company as existing number of members are 180 which does not exceed maximum limit of 200.
- (b) Interim dividend:** 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 or at any time during the period from closure of financial year till holding of the annual general meeting out of the surplus in the profit and loss account or 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.

Final dividend: The company in general meeting may declare dividends, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the Board. [Clause 80 of Table F in Schedule I]

According to the given facts, Sunday Ltd. incurred losses in current financial year 2023-24. It is also provided that, in the immediately preceding three financial years, the company declared dividend at the rate of 15%, 20% and 25% respectively. Accordingly, the rate of dividend declared shall not exceed 20%, the average of the rates $(15+20+25=60/3)$ at which dividend was declared by it during the immediately preceding three financial years.

Board of Directors of Sunday Ltd. recommended a final dividend @15% for financial year 2023-24 in the meeting held on 5th August 2024. It was approved in the general meeting. However, shareholders demanded that since Interim dividend was at the rate of 10%, so final dividend should not be less than 20%. The general meeting cannot declare the dividend at a rate higher than the rate of dividend recommended by the Board.

Yes, the decision of Company Secretary that final dividend cannot be increased beyond the rate of 15% as recommended in the Board Meeting, is correct.

- (c) According to section 5 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, any person may sell or draw foreign exchange to or from an authorized person if such a sale or drawal is a current account transaction. Provided that Central Government may, in public interest and in consultation with the reserve bank, impose such reasonable restrictions for current account transactions as may be prescribed.

As per the rules, drawal of foreign exchange for current account transactions are categorized under three headings-

1. Transactions for which drawal of foreign exchange is prohibited,
2. Transactions which need prior approval of appropriate government of India for drawal of foreign exchange, and
3. Transactions which require RBI's prior approval for drawal of foreign exchange.

- (i) Mr. Vinod wanted to remit US Dollar 20,000 out of his lottery winnings to his son residing in Singapore. Such remittance is prohibited and the same is included in the Foreign Exchange Management (Current Account Transactions) Rules, 2000.

Hence Mr. Vinod cannot withdraw foreign exchange for this purpose.

- (ii) In the given situation, it is a current account transaction, where Mr. Shyam is required to take approval of the Central Government for drawal of foreign exchange for remittance of hire charges of transponders.

2. (a) Crystallization of a Floating Charge

When the creditor enforces the security due to the breach of terms and conditions of floating charge or the company goes into liquidation, the floating charge will become a fixed charge on all the assets available on that date. This is called crystallization of a floating charge.

A floating charge remains dormant until it becomes fixed or crystallizes. On crystallization of charge, the security (*i.e.* raw material, stock-in-trade, etc.) becomes fixed and is available for realization by the lender so that borrowed money is repaid. Crystallization of floating charge may occur when the terms and conditions of floating charge are violated or the company ceases to continue its business or the company goes into liquidation or the creditors enforce the security covered by the floating charge.

- (b) According to section 2(13) of the Companies Act, 2013, 'Books of account' includes records maintained in respect of:

- (i) all sums of money received and expended by a company and matters in relation to which the receipts and expenditure take place;
- (ii) all sales and purchases of goods and services by the company;
- (iii) the assets and liabilities of the company; and

- (iv) the items of cost as may be prescribed under section 148 in the case of a company which belongs to any class of companies specified under that section.

(c) (i) Measurement of Distances

According to section 11 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, in the measurement of any distance, for the purposes of any Central Act or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, that distance shall, unless a different intention appears, be measured in a straight line on a horizontal plane.

(ii) Duty to be taken pro rata in enactments

According to section 12 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, where, by any enactment now in force or hereafter to be in force, any duty of customs or excise or in the nature thereof, is leviable on any given quantity, by weight, measure or value of any goods or merchandise, then a like duty is leviable according to the same rate on any greater or less quantity.

Pro rata is a Latin term used to describe a proportionate allocation.

3. (a) Exceptions to Doctrine of Indoor Management

Relief on the ground of 'indoor management' cannot be claimed by an outsider dealing with the company in the following circumstances:

1. **Knowledge of irregularity** - In case this 'outsider' has actual knowledge of irregularity within the company, the benefit under the rule of indoor management would no longer be available. In fact, he/she may well be considered part of the irregularity.
2. **Negligence:** If with a minimum of effort, the irregularities within a company could be discovered, the benefit of the rule of indoor management would not apply. The protection of the rule is also not available where the circumstances surrounding the contract are so suspicious as to invite inquiry, and the outsider dealing with the company does not make proper inquiry.
3. **Forgery:** The rule does not apply where a person relies upon a document that turns out to be forged since nothing can validate forgery. A company can never be held bound for forgeries committed by its officers.
4. Where the **question** is in regard to the very **existence of an agency**.
5. Where a **pre-condition** is required to be fulfilled before company itself can exercise a particular power. In other words, the act done is not merely ultra vires the directors/officers but ultra vires the company itself.

- (b)** Section 96(2) of the Companies Act, 2013, states that every Annual General Meeting (AGM) shall be called during business hours, that is, between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. on any day that is not a National Holiday and shall be held either at the registered office of the company or at some

other place within the city, town or village in which the registered office of the company is situated.

However, AGM of an unlisted company may be held at any place in India if consent is given in writing or by electronic mode by all the members in advance.

Explanation—For the purposes of this sub-section, ‘National Holiday’ means and includes a day declared as National Holiday by the Central Government.

In the instant case, Prateek Limited, an unlisted company, can hold its AGM on 13th August 2024 which happens to be a holiday declared by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh and so, this is not a national holiday.

(c) Doctrine of *Contemporanea Expositio*

This doctrine is based on the concept that a statute or a document is to be interpreted by referring to the exposition it has received from contemporary authority. The maxim “*Contemporanea Expositio est optima et fortissima in lege*” means “contemporaneous exposition is the best and strongest in the law.” This means a law should be understood in the sense in which it was understood at the time when it was passed.

This maxim is to be applied for construing ancient statutes, but not to Acts that are comparatively modern.

4. (a) (i) As per section 141(3)(d)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, an auditor is disqualified to be appointed as an auditor if he, or his relative or partner holding any security of or interest in the company or its subsidiary, or of its holding or associate company or a subsidiary of such holding company. Further the proviso provides that, the relative of the auditor may hold the securities or interest in the company of face value not exceeding of ₹ 1,00,000.

In the present case, Chitralkha (spouse of Chintamani, the auditor), is having securities of Nagmani Limited having face value of ₹ 80,000, which is within the prescribed limits under the proviso to section 141(3)(d)(i). Therefore, Chintamani will be eligible to be appointed as an auditor of Nagmani Limited.

- (ii) As per section 141(3)(f), an auditor is disqualified to be appointed as an auditor if a person whose relative is a director or is in the employment of the company as a director or a Key Managerial Personnel. In the instant case, since Mani, real sister of Mr. Priyanshu (Chartered Accountant) is the CFO (a KMP) of Parivar Ltd., hence, Mr. Priyanshu will be disqualified to be appointed as an auditor in the said company.

(b) Small limited liability partnership

According to section 2(1)(ta) of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, small limited liability partnership means a limited liability partnership:

- (i) the contribution of which, does not exceed twenty-five lakh rupees or such higher amount, not exceeding five crore rupees, as may be prescribed; and
 - (ii) the turnover of which, as per the Statement of Accounts and Solvency for the immediately preceding financial year, does not exceed forty lakh rupees or such higher amount, not exceeding fifty crore rupees, as may be prescribed; or
 - (iii) which meets such other requirements as may be prescribed, and fulfils such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.
- (c) Preamble merely affords help in the matter of construction, if there is an ambiguity in the law.

Courts refer to the preamble as an aid to construction in the following situations:

Situation 1: Where there is any ambiguity in the words of an enactment the assistance of the preamble may be taken to resolve the conflict.

Situation 2: Where the words of an enactment appear to be too general in scope or application then courts may resort to the preamble to determine the scope or limited application for which the words are meant.

5. (a) According to section 24(3) of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, where a person has ceased to be a partner of a LLP (hereinafter referred to as 'former partner'), the former partner is to be regarded (in relation to any person dealing with the LLP) as still being a partner of the LLP unless:
- (a) the person has notice that the former partner has ceased to be a partner of the LLP; or
 - (b) notice that the former partner has ceased to be a partner of the LLP has been delivered to the Registrar.

Hence, by virtue of the above provisions, as no notice of resignation was given to Registrar of Companies, Shilpa will still be liable for the loss of firm of the transactions entered after 7th May 2024.

(b) Periodical Financial Results [Section 129A of the Companies Act, 2013]

The Central Government may, require such class or classes of unlisted companies, as may be prescribed,:

- (a) to prepare the financial results of the company on periodical basis and in prescribed form
- (b) to obtain approval of the Board of Directors and complete audit or limited review of such periodical financial results in the prescribed manner; and
- (c) file a copy with the Registrar within a period of thirty days of completion of the relevant period with such fees as may be prescribed.

Therefore, the objection of the Board of Directors on the ground that as Vishal Ltd. is an unlisted company, periodical financial results need not be prepared, is not correct. Section 129A clearly specifies that the prescribed class(es) of unlisted companies has to prepare Periodical Financial Results.

(c) Official Chiefs and subordinates

According to section 19 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, a law relative to the chief or superior of an office shall apply to the deputies or subordinates lawfully performing the duties of that office in the place of their superior, to prescribe the duty of the superior.

In the instant case, Ms. Priya, the Deputy Director of Digital Communications, was lawfully assigned to perform the duties of the Director. Hence, the actions taken by Ms. Priya Sharma were valid.

6. (a) Persons entitled to receive the Notice of the General Meeting

According to section 101(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, the notice of every meeting of the company shall be given to:

- (1) every member of the company, legal representative of any deceased member or the assignee of insolvent member;
- (2) the auditor or auditors of the company;
- (3) every director of the company.

OR

(a) Time limit for Filing of Annual Return

- (i) A copy of annual return shall be filed with the Registrar of Companies (RoC) within 60 days from the date on which the Annual General Meeting ('AGM') is held.
- (ii) Where no annual general meeting is held in any year, it shall be filed with the Registrar of Companies (RoC) within 60 days from the date on which the annual general meeting should have been held, along with the reasons for not holding the AGM.

(b) Audit of accounts of foreign company

According to the Companies (Registration of Foreign Companies) Rules, 2014,

- (i) Every foreign company shall get its accounts, pertaining to the Indian business operations prepared in accordance with section 381(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules thereunder, shall be audited by a practicing Chartered Accountant in India or a firm or limited liability partnership of practicing chartered accountants.
- (ii) The provisions of Chapter X i.e. Audit and Auditors and rules made there under, as far as applicable, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the foreign company.

(c) Currency

According to section 2(h) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, 'Currency' includes all currency notes, postal notes, postal orders, money orders, cheques, drafts, travelers' cheques, letters of credit, bills of exchange and promissory notes, credit cards or such other similar instruments, as may be notified by the Reserve Bank.

(d) Official Gazette

According to section 3(39) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, 'Official Gazette' or 'Gazette' shall mean:

- (i) The Gazette of India, or
- (ii) The Official Gazette of a state.

The Gazette of India is a public journal and an authorised legal document of the Government of India, published weekly by the Department of Publication, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. As a public journal, the Gazette prints official notices from the government. It is authentic in content, accurate and strictly in accordance with the Government policies and decisions. The gazette is printed by the Government of India Press.

Mock Test Paper - Series I: August, 2024

Date of Paper: 17th August, 2024

Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE: GROUP – I

PAPER – 2: CORPORATE AND OTHER LAWS

Time Allowed – 3 Hours

Maximum Marks – 100

1. *The question paper comprises two parts, Part I and Part II.*
2. *Part I comprises Case Scenario based Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)*
3. *Part II comprises questions which require descriptive type answers.*

PART I – Case Scenario based MCQs (30 Marks)

Part I is compulsory

Case Scenario 1

XYZ Ltd. was incorporated on April 1, 2023. The Board of Directors, within the required timeframe, appointed Mr. A as the first auditor of the company on April 20, 2023. Mr. A was tasked with auditing the company's financial statements for the financial year 2022-23, and he held office until the conclusion of the first Annual General Meeting (AGM), which was held on September 30, 2023.

During the AGM, the shareholders decided to appoint Mr. B, a partner in the audit firm MNO LLP, as the new auditor. MNO LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated under the LLP Act, 2008. Mr. B and his firm were appointed to hold office from the conclusion of the 1st AGM until the conclusion of the 6th AGM in 2028.

Five years later, in 2028, the company is considering whether to reappoint Mr. B and MNO LLP for another term. The shareholders are discussing the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the implications of reappointing the same auditor or audit firm for multiple terms.

On the basis of above facts and by applying applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the applicable Rules therein, choose the correct answer (one out of four) of the following Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs 1-5, of **2 marks each**) given herein under: -

1. Who was responsible for appointing the first auditor of XYZ Ltd., and within what timeframe should the appointment have been made?
 - (a) Shareholders, within 60 days of registration of company
 - (b) Board of Directors, within 30 days of registration of company
 - (c) Board of Directors, within 60 days of registration of company
 - (d) Shareholders, within 30 days of registration of company
2. How long can MNO LLP, as an audit firm, hold office as the auditor of XYZ Ltd. according to the Companies Act, 2013?
 - (a) One term of five consecutive years

- (b) Two terms of five consecutive years
 - (c) One term of six consecutive years
 - (d) Three terms of five consecutive years
3. If XYZ Ltd. wants to reappoint MNO LLP for another term after 2028, what does the Companies Act, 2013, mandate?
- (a) MNO LLP can be reappointed for another term of five years.
 - (b) MNO LLP cannot be reappointed, as they have already served one term.
 - (c) MNO LLP cannot be reappointed, as they have already served two terms.
 - (d) MNO LLP can be reappointed, but the tenure must be reduced to three years.
4. What is the maximum tenure for which Mr. A as the first auditor of XYZ Pvt. Ltd., can hold office?
- (a) From the date of appointment until the conclusion of the first AGM i.e. 30th September 2023
 - (b) From the date of appointment until the conclusion of the second AGM (in 2024)
 - (c) From the date of appointment until the conclusion of the third AGM (in 2025)
 - (d) From the date of registration of company until the conclusion of the first AGM i.e. 30th September 2023
5. By what date the copy of the annual return is to be filed with the Registrar of companies in case of first AGM of XYZ Ltd.?
- (a) 29th November 2023
 - (b) 30th December 2023
 - (c) 31st January 2024
 - (d) 29th February 2024

Case Scenario 2

In 2023, Tech Innovations LLP was established as a Limited Liability Partnership under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008. The LLP was formed with two partners: Alex and Jordan, who contributed equally to the capital. Alex contributed 5,00,000, while Jordan also contributed 5,00,000. The firm was registered with the Registrar of Companies on April 1, 2023.

Tech Innovations LLP's operations focused on software development and technology consulting. As per the LLP agreement, both partners shared profits and losses equally. The LLP agreement also stipulated that any changes in the partnership, such as the addition of a new partner or transfer of interest, required the consent of both existing partners.

In June 2024, Tech Innovations LLP decided to admit a new partner, Priya, who brought in ` 2,00,000 as her capital contribution. This change was duly recorded and filed with the Registrar of Companies. Furthermore, the LLP decided to hold an annual general meeting within six months from the end of the financial year to approve financial statements and discuss business matters.

On the basis of above facts and by applying applicable provisions of the Limited liability Partnership Act, 2008 and the applicable Rules therein, choose the correct answer (one out of four) of the following Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs 6-7 of **2 marks each**) given herein under:

6. As per the LLP Act, 2008, what is required for admitting a new partner into the LLP?
 - (a) The consent of one existing partner- Only Alex
 - (b) A majority vote of existing partners- Either Alex or Jordan
 - (c) The consent of all existing partners- Both Alex and Jordan
 - (d) Approval from the Registrar of Companies
7. When is Tech Innovations LLP required to hold its annual general meeting?
 - (a) By 30th April, 2024
 - (b) By 30th June, 2024
 - (c) By 31st July, 2024
 - (d) By 30th September, 2024

Case Scenario 3

In 2024, Global Enterprises Ltd., a company specializing in international trade, needed to send an important notice to one of its clients, Mr. Rajiv Patel, regarding a contractual amendment. According to the company's internal regulations and the contract terms, the notice had to be served by post.

On April 15, 2024, the company's legal department prepared the notice and addressed it to Mr. Patel at his registered address. The notice was properly addressed, prepaid, and sent via registered post with acknowledgment due to ensure the highest level of confirmation for delivery.

A few days later, on April 20, 2024, the notice was returned with a stamp indicating that it was "not claimed" by Mr. Patel. The legal department recorded the return of the notice and noted the endorsement.

The company's legal advisor referred to past case laws for similar scenarios to ensure that the notice was considered legally served under Section 27 of the General Clauses Act, 1897. They reviewed the following precedents:

United Commercial Bank v. Bhim Sain Makhija: It was noted that merely sending a notice by registered post without the acknowledgment due did not provide sufficient legal protection for proving service.

Jagdish Singh v. Natthu Singh: This case demonstrated that if a notice sent by registered post was returned with a refusal endorsement, it was considered served.

Smt. Vandana Gulati v. Gurmeet Singh alias Mangal Singh: It was established that if a notice sent by registered post to a proper address was returned with an endorsement like "not claimed", it was deemed served unless proven otherwise.

On the basis of above facts and by applying applicable provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897 and the applicable Rules therein, choose the correct answer (one out of four) of the following Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs 8-10 of **2 marks each**) given herein under:

8. According to Section 27 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, what three conditions must be fulfilled for a service by post to be deemed effective?
 - (a) Properly addressed, Pre-paid, and Posting by ordinary post
 - (b) Properly addressed, Pre-paid, and Posting by registered post
 - (c) Properly addressed, Pre-paid, and Sending by courier
 - (d) Properly addressed, Pre-paid, and Hand delivery
9. In the case of United Commercial Bank v. Bhim Sain Makhija, why was the presumption of service under registered post found to be insufficient?
 - (a) Because the notice was sent by ordinary post
 - (b) Because the notice was sent by registered post but not with acknowledgment due
 - (c) Because the address was incorrect
 - (d) Because the recipient did not respond
10. What does the case of Jagdish Singh v. Natthu Singh demonstrate about the service of notice?
 - (a) Notice sent by registered post without return endorsement is invalid
 - (b) Notice sent by registered post and returned with refusal endorsement is deemed served
 - (c) Notice sent by ordinary post is deemed served if not returned
 - (d) Notice served by hand delivery is always valid

Independent case scenarios

11. XYZ Ltd., a manufacturing company, had taken a loan from ABC Bank and registered a charge on its assets on January 1, 2022. On April 1, 2024, XYZ Ltd. paid off the entire loan to ABC Bank. According to Section 82 of the Companies Act, 2013, XYZ Ltd. was required to file an intimation with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) regarding the satisfaction of the charge within 30 days from the date of the payment.

However, due to an oversight, the company did not submit the intimation until July 15, 2024. To rectify this, the company decided to take advantage of the extended period for intimation provided under the proviso to Section 82 (1),

which allows for an extension up to 300 days with the payment of additional fees.

The additional fee for late intimation was `5,000, and the company's compliance officer needed to calculate the total fee to be paid for the delayed filing.

As per the given facts, examine by how many days XYZ Ltd. was late in submitting the intimation of satisfaction of charge? What additional fee should the company pay for this delay?

- (a) 90 days , Fee = 1,000
- (b) 76 days , Fee = 5,000
- (c) 90 days , Fee = 5,000
- (d) 300 days , Fee = 10,000

(2 Marks)

12. Athlete Rajiv Sharma, a professional tennis player from India, achieved remarkable success by winning a prestigious international tennis tournament held in Paris, France. As a result of his victory, he received a prize money of \$150,000 from the event organizers. Rajiv was excited about his winnings and planned to use a portion of the prize money to fund his training and future tournaments abroad.

Rajiv decided to remit \$150,000 to his personal account in France to manage his finances and cover his training expenses. However, before proceeding, he needed to ensure that the remittance complied with the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999, specifically concerning the remittance of prize money or sponsorship of sports activities abroad.

Under FEMA regulations, individuals other than international, national, or state-level sports bodies are subject to specific guidelines when remitting amounts exceeding \$100,000. Rajiv was aware that the amount involved in his case exceeded this threshold and sought advice on the necessary steps and compliance.

Enumerate in the given instance, according to FEMA regulations, what must Rajiv Sharma do if he wishes to remit prize money exceeding US \$100,000 abroad?

- (a) Remit the amount directly without any additional requirements.
- (b) Obtain approval from Paris Government before remitting the amount
- (c) Only provide proof of winning the prize
- (d) Require prior approval of Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Youth Affairs and Sports)

(2 Marks)

13. Kite Sports Academy, a private coaching club, provides coaching for cricket, football and other similar sports. It coaches sports aspirants pan India. It also conducts various sports events and campaigns, across the country. In 2022, to mark the 25th year of its operation, a cricket tournament (akin to the format of T-20) is being organized by Kite Sports Academy in Lancashire, England, in the first half of April. The prize money for the 'winning team' is fixed at USD

40,000 whereas in case of 'runner-up', it is pegged at USD 11,000. You are required to choose the correct option from the four given below which signifies the steps to be taken by Kite Sports Academy for remittance of the prize money of USD 51,000 (i.e. USD 40,000+USD 11,000) to England keeping in view the relevant provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:

- (a) For remittance of the prize money of USD 51,000, Kite Sports Academy is required to obtain prior permission from the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Youth Affairs and Sports).
- (b) For remittance of the prize money of USD 51,000, Kite Sports Academy is required to obtain prior permission from the Reserve Bank of India.
- (c) For remittance of the prize money of USD 51,000, Kite Sports Academy is not required to obtain any prior permission from any authority, whatsoever, and it can proceed to make the remittance.
- (d) For remittance of the prize money of USD 51,000, Kite Sports Academy is required to obtain prior permission from the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs). **(2 Marks)**

14. A Ltd. is incorporated on 3rd January, 2023. As per the Companies Act, 2013, what will be the financial year for the company:

- (a) 31st March, 2023
- (b) 31st December, 2023
- (c) 31st March, 2024
- (d) 30th September, 2024 **(2 Marks)**

15. A charge was created by Cyprus Limited on its office premises to secure a term loan of ` 1 crore availed from ABM Bank Limited through an instrument of charge executed by both the parties on 16th February, 2023. Inadvertently, the company could not get the charge registered with the concerned Registrar of Companies (ROC) within the first statutory period permitted by law and the default was made known to it by the lending banker with a stern warning to take immediate steps for rectification. The latest date within which the company must register the charge with the ROC so as to avoid paying ad valorem fees for registration of the charge is:

- (a) 27th April, 2023
- (b) 17th April, 2023
- (c) 2nd May, 2023
- (d) 16th June 2023 **(2 Marks)**

PART – II Descriptive Questions (70 Marks)*Question No.1 is compulsory.**Attempt any **Four** questions out of the remaining **Five** questions.*

1. (a) New Ltd. is a company in which Old Ltd. is holding 65% of its paid up share capital. One of the shareholder of Old Ltd. made a charitable trust and donated his 10% shares in Old Ltd. and `50 crore to the trust. He appoints New Ltd. as the trustee. All the assets of the trust are held in the name of New Ltd. Can a subsidiary hold shares in its holding company in this way? **(5 Marks)**
- (b) The Government of India is holding 51% of the paid-up equity share capital of Surya Ltd. The Audited financial statements of Surya Ltd. for the financial year 2023-24 were placed at its annual general meeting held on 1st August, 2024. 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 29th September, 2024 whereat the accounts were adopted. Thereafter, Surya Ltd. filed its financial statements relevant to the financial year 2023-24 with the Registrar of Companies on 20th October, 2024. Examine, with reference to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, whether Surya Ltd. has complied with the statutory requirement regarding filing of accounts (unadopted and adopted) with the Registrar? **(5 Marks)**
- (c) Mr. A, an Indian National desires to obtain Foreign Exchange for the following purposes:
 - (i) Remittance of US Dollar 50,000 out of winnings on a lottery ticket.
 - (ii) US Dollar 100,000 for sending a cultural troupe on a tour of U.S.A.
 Advise him whether he can get Foreign Exchange and if so, under what conditions? **(4 Marks)**
2. (a) What are the powers of Registrar to make entries of satisfaction and release of charges in the absence of any intimation from the company. Discuss this matter in the light of provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. **(5 Marks)**
- (b) What is the mode of service of documents to Registrar or members, as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. **(5 Marks)**
- (c) Explain various provisions applicable to rules or bye-laws being made after previous publications as enumerated in Section-23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897. **(4 Marks)**
3. (a) Navni Ltd. has accumulated a significant amount in its securities premium account. The company is considering different ways to utilize these funds. Advise the directors of the company on the application of the securities premium account as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. **(5 Marks)**

- (b) KMN Ltd. scheduled its annual general meeting to be held on 11th March, 2024 at 11:00 A.M. The company has 900 members. On 11th March, 2024 following persons were present by 11:30 A.M.
- (1) P1, P2 & P3 shareholders
 - (2) P4 representing ABC Ltd.
 - (3) P5 representing DEF Ltd.
 - (4) P6 & P7 as proxies of the shareholders
- (i) Examine with reference to relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, whether quorum was present in the meeting.
 - (ii) What will be your answer if P4 representing ABC Ltd., reached in the meeting after 11:30 A.M.?
 - (iii) In case lack of Quorum, discuss the provisions as applicable for an adjourned meeting in terms of date, time & place.
 - (iv) What happens if there is no Quorum in the Adjourned meeting?
- (5 Marks)**
- (c) Write short note on:
- (i) Provisio
 - (ii) Explanation,
- with reference to interpretation of Statutes, Deeds and Documents.
- (4 Marks)**
4. (a) The Board of Directors of Avni 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 a Statutory Auditor of Avni Ltd., taking into account the consequences, if any, of accepting this proposal? **(5 Marks)**
- (b) Define the term 'Body Corporate' as per the provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008. **(5 Marks)**
- (c) Differentiate Mandatory Provision from a Directory Provision. What factors decide whether a provision is directory or mandatory? **(4 Marks)**
5. (a) M/s Sulbha LLP was incorporated on 01.09.2022. On 01.01.2023, one partner of a partnership firm named M/s Sulbha which is registered with Indian Partnership Act, 1932 since 01.01.2000 requested ROC that as the name of LLP nearly resembles with the name of already registered partnership firm, the name of LLP should be changed. Explain whether M/s Sulbha LLP is liable to change its name under the provisions of Limited Liability Act, 2008? **(5 Marks)**
- (b) CA. Mudit is a partner in SM & Company (Chartered Accountants) and ML & Company (Chartered Accountants). SM & Company are statutory

auditors of Liberal Ltd. (a listed company) for past ten years as on 31st March, 2027. Advice under relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, whether ML & Company be appointed as statutory auditor of Liberal Ltd. during cooling off period (after 31st March, 2027) for SM & Company? **(5 Marks)**

- (c) A Ltd. declares a dividend for its shareholders in its AGM held on 27th September, 2024. Referring to provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897 and Companies Act, 2013, advice, the dates during which A Ltd. is required to pay the dividend? **(4 Marks)**
6. (a) The Board of Directors of ABC Ltd. called an extra-ordinary general meeting upon the requisition of members. However, the meeting was adjourned on the ground that the quorum was not present at the meeting. In the light of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of directors on the decision to adjournment of the meeting. **(5 Marks)**

OR

- (a) Zorab Garments Limited served a notice of General Meeting upon its members. The notice stated that a resolution to increase the share capital of the company would be considered at such meeting. Roshni, a shareholder of the company complained that the amount of the proposed increase was not specified in the notice. Is the notice valid? **(5 Marks)**
- (b) Shaltom Ltd., an international corporation headquartered outside Japan, is interested in expanding its investor base and thus is planning to issue a prospectus for the subscription of its securities to potential investors in India. However, the company has not yet established a physical place of business within India.
- As a consultant for Shaltom Ltd., you have been asked to provide guidance on the legal procedures and compliance requirements that the company must follow to issue this prospectus in India. **(5 Marks)**
- (c) Explain the meaning of term 'Foreign Exchange' as per the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. **(4 Marks)**

Mock Test Paper - Series I: August, 2024

Date of Paper: 17th August, 2024

Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE: GROUP – I
PAPER – 2: CORPORATE AND OTHER LAWS
ANSWER TO PART – I CASE SCENARIO BASED MCQS

1. (b)
2. (b)
3. (a)
4. (a)
5. (a)
6. (c)
7. (d)
8. (b)
9. (b)
10. (b)
11. (b)
12. (d)
13. (c)
14. (c)
15. (b)

ANSWERS OF PART – II DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

1. (a) According to section 19 of the Companies Act, 2013 a company shall not hold any shares in its holding company either by itself or through its nominees. Also, holding company shall not 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.

Following are the exceptions to the above rule:

- (a) where the subsidiary company holds such shares as the legal representative of a deceased member of the holding company; or
- (b) where the subsidiary company holds such shares as a trustee; or
- (c) where the subsidiary company is a shareholder even before it became a subsidiary company of the holding company but in this case it will not have a right to vote in the meeting of holding company.

In the given case one of the shareholders of holding company has transferred his shares in the holding company to a trust where the shares will be held by subsidiary company. It means now subsidiary will hold shares in the holding company. But it will hold shares in the capacity of a trustee. Therefore, we can conclude that in the given situation New Ltd. can hold shares in Old Ltd.

- (b)** 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 Surya Ltd. were adopted at the adjourned AGM held on 29th September, 2024 and filing of financial statements with Registrar was done on 20th October, 2024 i.e. within 30 days of the date of adjourned AGM.

Hence, Surya 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.

- (c)** Under provisions of section 5 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 certain Rules have been made for drawal of Foreign Exchange for Current Account transactions. As per these Rules, Foreign Exchange for some of the Current Account transactions is prohibited. As regards some other Current Account transactions, Foreign Exchange can be drawn with prior permission of the Central Government while in case of some Current Account transactions, prior permission of Reserve Bank of India is required.
- (i) In respect of item No.(i), i.e., remittance out of lottery winnings, such remittance is prohibited and the same is included in First Schedule to the Foreign Exchange Management (Current Account Transactions) Rules, 2000. Hence, Mr. A cannot withdraw Foreign Exchange for this purpose.
- (ii) Foreign Exchange for meeting expenses of cultural tour can be withdrawn by any person after obtaining permission from Government of India, Ministry of Human Resources Development, (Department of Education and Culture) as prescribed in Second Schedule to the Foreign Exchange Management (Current Account Transactions) Rules, 2000. Hence, in respect of item (ii), Mr. A can withdraw the Foreign Exchange after obtaining such permission.

In all the cases, where remittance of Foreign Exchange is allowed, either by general or specific permission, the remitter has to obtain the Foreign Exchange from an Authorised Person.

2. (a) Section 83 of the Companies Act, 2013 empowers the Registrar to make entries with respect to the satisfaction and release of charges even if no intimation has been received by him from the company.

This situation would arise where the property subject to a charge is sold to a third-party and neither the company nor the charge-holder has intimated the Registrar regarding satisfaction of the earlier charge.

Accordingly, with respect to any registered charge if evidence is shown to the satisfaction of Registrar that the debt secured by charge has been paid or satisfied wholly or in part or that the part of the property or undertaking charged has been released from the charge or has ceased to form part of the company's property or undertaking, then he may enter in the register of charges a memorandum of satisfaction that:

- ◆ the debt has been satisfied in whole or in part; or
- ◆ part of the property or undertaking has been released from the charge or has ceased to form part of the company's property or undertaking.

This power can be exercised by the Registrar despite the fact that no intimation has been received by him from the company.

According to section 82 (4), section 82 shall not be deemed to affect the powers of the Registrar to make an entry in the register of charges under section 83 or otherwise than on receipt of an intimation from the company *i.e.* even if no intimation is received by him from the company.

Information to affected parties: According to section 83 (2), the Registrar shall inform the affected parties within 30 days of making the entry in the register of charges.

Issue of Certificate: As per Rule 8 (2) of the Companies (Registration of Charges) Rules, 2014, in case the Registrar enters a memorandum of satisfaction of charge in full, he shall issue a certificate of registration of satisfaction of charge.

- (b) Save as provided in the Companies Act, 2013 or the rules made thereunder for filing of documents with the Registrar in electronic mode, a document may be served on Registrar or any member by sending it to him by:
1. Post, or
 2. registered post, or
 3. speed post, or
 4. courier, or
 5. by delivering at his office or address, or

6. by such electronic or other mode as may be prescribed.

However, a member may request for delivery of any document through a particular mode, for which he shall pay such fees as may be determined by the company in its annual general meeting.

(c) Provisions applicable to making of rules or bye-laws after previous publications [Section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897]:

Where, by any Central Act or Regulation, a power to make rules or bye-laws is expressed to be given subject to the condition of the rules or bye-laws being made after previous publication, then the following provisions shall apply, namely:-

- (1) **Publish of proposed draft rules/ bye- laws:** The authority having power to make the rules or bye-laws shall, before making them, publish a draft of the proposed rules or bye-laws for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby;
- (2) **To publish in the prescribed manner:** The publication shall be made in such manner as that authority deems to be sufficient, or, if the condition with respect to previous publication so requires, in such manner as the Government concerned prescribes;
- (3) **Notice annexed with the published draft:** There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date on or after which the draft will be taken into consideration;
- (4) **Consideration on suggestions/objections received from other authorities:** The authority having power to make the rules or bye-laws, and, where the rules or bye-laws are to be made with the sanction, approval or concurrence of another authority, that authority also shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be received by the authority having power to make the rules or bye-laws from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified;
- (5) **Notified in the official gazette:** The publication in the Official Gazette of a rule or bye-law purporting to have been made in exercise of a power to make rules or bye-laws after previous publication shall be conclusive proof that the rule or bye-laws have been duly made.

3. (a) Application of Premium received on Issue of Shares

The provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, allow the companies to apply securities premium account for:

- 1) Issue of fully paid bonus shares;
- 2) Writing off the preliminary expenses;
- 3) Writing off the issue expenses (expenses including commission paid or discount allowed on any issue of shares or debentures);
- 4) Premium payable on the redemption (of any preference shares or of any debentures); or

- 5) Buy-back (purchase of its own shares or other securities under section 68).
- (b)** According to section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013, unless the articles of the company provide for a larger number, the quorum for the meeting of a Public Limited Company shall be 5 members personally present, if number of members is not more than 1000.
- (i) (1) P1, P2 and P3 will be counted as three members.
- (2) 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. Hence, P4 and P5 representing ABC Ltd. and DEF Ltd. respectively will be counted as two members.
- (3) 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. Thus, P6 and P7 shall not be counted in quorum.

In the light of the provision of the Act and the facts of the question, it can be concluded that the quorum for Annual General Meeting of KMN Ltd. is 5 members personally present. Total 5 members (P1, P2, P3, P4 and P5) were present. Hence, the requirement of quorum is fulfilled.

- (ii) The section further states that, if the required quorum is not present within half an hour, the meeting shall stand adjourned for the next week at the same time and place or such other time and place as decided by the Board of Directors.

Since, P4 is an essential part for meeting the quorum requirement, and he reaches after 11:30 AM (i.e. half an hour after the starting of the meeting), the meeting will be adjourned as provided above.

- (iii) In case of lack of quorum, the meeting will be adjourned as provided in section 103.

In case of the adjourned meeting or change of day, time or place of meeting, the company shall give not less than 3 days' notice to the members either individually or by publishing an advertisement in the newspaper.

- (iv) Where quorum is not present in the adjourned meeting also within half an hour, then the members present shall form the quorum.

- (c) (i)** Proviso: The normal function of a proviso is to except something out of the enactment or to qualify something stated in the enactment which would be within its purview if the proviso were not there. The effect of the proviso is to qualify the preceding enactment which is expressed in terms which are too general. As a general rule, a proviso is added to an enactment to qualify or create an exception to what is in the enactment. Ordinarily a proviso is not

interpreted as stating a general rule.

It is a cardinal rule of interpretation that a proviso to a particular provision of a statute only embraces the field which is covered by the main provision.

- (ii) Explanation: An Explanation is at times appended to a section to explain the meaning of the text of the section. An Explanation may be added to include something within the section or to exclude something from it. An Explanation should normally be so read as to harmonise with and clear up any ambiguity in the main section. It should not be so construed as to widen the ambit of the section.

The meaning to be given to an explanation will really depend upon its terms and not on any theory of its purpose.

4. (a) 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 Avni 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.

- (b) **Body Corporate:** According to section 2(1)(d) of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, body corporate means a company as defined in section 2(20) of the Companies Act, 2013 and includes:

- (i) a LLP registered under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008;
- (ii) a LLP incorporated outside India; and
- (iii) a company incorporated outside India,

but does not include—

- (i) a corporation sole;
- (ii) a co-operative society registered under any law for the time being in force; and
- (iii) any other body corporate (not being a company as defined in section 2(20) of the Companies Act, 2013 or a limited liability partnership as defined in the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008), which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

(c) 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 to 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:

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

5. (a) Section 15 of Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 provides no LLP shall be registered by a name which, in the opinion of the Central Government is—

- (a) undesirable; or
- (b) identical or too nearly resembles to that of any other 'LLP or a company or a registered trade mark of any other person under the Trade Marks Act, 1999'.

Further, section 17 provides, if the name of LLP is identical with or too nearly resembles to-

- (a) that of any other LLP or a company; or
- (b) a registered trade mark of a proprietor under the Trade Marks Act, 1999

then on an application of such LLP or proprietor referred to in clauses (a) and (b) respectively or a company, the CG may direct that such LLP to change its name within a period of 3 months from the date of issue of such direction.

Following the above provisions, LLP need not change its name if its name resembles with the name of a partnership firm. These provisions are applicable only in case where name is resembles with LLP, company or a registered trade mark of a proprietor.

Hence, M/s Sulbha LLP need not change its name even it resembles with the name of partnership firm.

(b) Section 139(2) of the Companies Act, 2013, provides that no listed company or a company belonging to prescribed classes of companies, shall appoint or re-appoint an audit firm as auditor for more than two terms of five consecutive years.

The proviso to section 139(2) provides that an audit firm which has completed its terms, shall not be eligible for re-appointment as auditor in the same company for five years from the completion of such term.

Further, it provides that as on the date of appointment no audit firm having a common partner or partners of the other audit firm, whose tenure has expired in a company immediately preceding the financial year, shall be appointed as auditor of the same company for a period of five years.

In the given question, SM & Company has also completed its two terms of 5 years (i.e. 10 years in total). Thus, ML & Co. cannot be appointed as statutory auditor of Liberal Ltd. during cooling period because CA. Mudit was the common partner in both the Audit firms. This prohibition is only for 5 years i.e. upto year 2032. After 5 years, Liberal Ltd. is free to appoint ML & Co. as its statutory auditors.

- (c) As per section 9 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, for computation of time, the section states that 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".

In the given instance, A Ltd. declares dividend for its shareholder in its Annual General Meeting held on 27th September 2024. Under the provisions of section 127 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company is required to pay declared dividend within 30 days from the date of declaration, i.e. from 28th September 2024 to 27th October 2024. In this series of 30 days, 27th September 2024 will be excluded and last 30th day, i.e. 27th October 2024 will be included. Accordingly, A Ltd. will be required to pay dividend within 28th September 2024 and 27th October 2024 (both days inclusive).

6. (a) According to section 100 (2) of the Companies Act 2013, the Board of directors must convene a general meeting upon requisition made by the stipulated minimum number of members.

As per section 103(2)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013, if the quorum is not present within half an hour from the appointed time for holding a meeting of the company, the meeting, if called on the requisition of members, shall stand cancelled. Therefore, the meeting stands cancelled and the stand taken by the Board of Directors to adjourn it, is not proper and valid.

OR

- (a) Under section 102(2)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013, in the case of any general meeting other than an Annual General Meeting, all business transacted thereat shall be deemed to be special business.

Further under section 102(1), a statement setting out the following material facts concerning each item of special business to be transacted at a general meeting, shall be annexed to the notice calling such meeting, namely:

- (a) the nature of concern or interest, financial or otherwise, if any, in respect of each items, of:

- (i) every director and the manager, if any;
 - (ii) every other key managerial personnel; and
 - (iii) relatives of the persons mentioned in sub-clauses (i) and (ii);
- (b) any other information and facts that may enable members to understand the meaning, scope and implications of the items of business and to take decision thereon.

Thus, the objection of the shareholder is valid since the details of the item to be considered at the general meeting are not fully disclosed. The information about the amount is a material fact with reference to the proposed increase of share capital. The notice is, therefore, not a valid notice considering the provisions of section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013.

- (b) As per section 389 of the Companies Act, 2013, no person shall issue, circulate or distribute in India any prospectus offering for subscription in securities of a company incorporated or to be incorporated outside India, whether the company has or has not established, or when formed will or will not establish, a place of business in India, unless before the issue, circulation or distribution of the prospectus in India, a copy thereof certified by the chairperson of the company and two other directors of the company as having been approved by resolution of the managing body has been delivered for registration to the Registrar and the prospectus states on the face of it that a copy has been so delivered, and there is endorsed on or attached to the copy, any consent to the issue of the prospectus required by section 388 and such documents as may be prescribed under Rule 11 of the Companies (Incorporated outside India) Rules, 2014.

Accordingly, the Shaltom Ltd. a foreign company shall proceed with the issue of prospectus in compliance with the above stated provisions of section 379 of the Act.

- (c) According to section 2(n) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, 'foreign exchange' means foreign currency and includes:
- (i) deposits, credits and balances payable in any foreign currency,
 - (ii) drafts, travelers' cheques, letters of credit or bills of exchange, expressed or drawn in Indian currency but payable in any foreign currency,
 - (iii) drafts, travelers' cheques, letters of credit or bills of exchange drawn by banks, institutions or persons outside India, but payable in Indian currency.

Mock Test Paper - Series I: November, 2024

Date of Paper: 19th November, 2024

Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

**INTERMEDIATE COURSE: GROUP – I
PAPER – 2: CORPORATE AND OTHER LAWS**

Time Allowed – 3 Hours

Maximum Marks – 100

1. *The question paper comprises two parts, Part I and Part II.*
2. *Part I comprises Case Scenario based Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)*
3. *Part II comprises questions which require descriptive type answers.*

PART I – Case Scenario based MCQs (30 Marks)

Part I is compulsory

Case Scenario 1

Prakash Limited and Vasudha Private Limited (VPL) were incorporated in January 1999 by Mr. Vicky Tripathi and his family members. Both the companies are engaged in the business of manufacturing machineries used in agricultural sector. Mr. Vicky Tripathi and his younger brother Vinay Tripathi actively participate in the daily operations of both the companies. Vasudha Private Limited is wholly owned by Tripathi family, while Tripathi family has a majority stake of 51% in Prakash Limited.

Due to the poor economic conditions in the agriculture sector and shifting of the farmers' focus to more advanced farming techniques, the sales of Prakash Limited is dipping and its bottom line has been in the red for the last couple of years. The unabsorbed loss of Prakash Limited for the current financial year is ₹ 9.8 crore. Prakash Limited didn't pay any dividends during the last four years. Prakash Limited has accumulated profit in the form of free reserves of ₹ 180 crore whereas paid-up share capital is 918 crore as per its latest audited financial statement and loss of ₹ 9.8 crore has not been deducted from such amount of free reserves. Since pressure from shareholders of the free float is mounting, management at Prakash Limited decided to pay dividend this year out of accumulated profit. Finally, the dividend was declared on 31st August 2024. Some of the dividend remained unpaid as on 30th September 2024, on account of operation of law; this was transferred to unpaid Dividend Account and a statement containing only the names of such beneficiaries was hosted on the website of the company on 9th November 2024.

Vasudha Private Limited is a mid-sized unlisted entity, with few branches abroad and is not required to appoint an independent director under section 149(4). During the immediately preceding F.Y., its net worth was ₹ 280 crore, turnover was ₹ 590

crore and net profit was ₹ 45.8 crore. The profits and other information for the immediately preceding three years are given below:

Particulars	Year ended 31.3.2024 (₹ in crore)	Year ended 31.3.2023 (₹ in crore)	Year ended 31.3.2022 (₹ in crore)
Net Profit for the year as per section 198 (in accordance with applicable provisions)	41.6	42.9	28

The Board of Directors of Vasudha Private Limited is not clear whether they have to compulsorily form a CSR committee. In order to avoid adverse legal consequences, Vasudha Private Limited constituted a CSR committee comprising of two (2) non-executive directors and one (1) executive director who was appointed as chairperson of the committee.

On the basis of above facts and by applying applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the applicable Rules therein, choose the correct answer (one out of four) of the following Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs 1-5, of **2 marks each**) given herein under:

1. In case of Prakash Limited, regarding the unpaid dividend, which of the following statements is correct?
 - (a) Prakash Limited is guilty, of non-payment of dividend, because some of the dividends remain unpaid even after 30 days of declaration.
 - (b) Prakash Limited is guilty, because the list of beneficiaries of unpaid dividend is hosted on the website after 30 days from the date it falls in the category of unpaid dividend.
 - (c) Prakash Limited is guilty, because the list of beneficiaries does not contain the latest known address of beneficiaries and the amount unpaid.
 - (d) Prakash Limited is not guilty, because it has full-filled all the provisions of law pertaining to unpaid dividend.

2. During the current year, is Vasudha Private Limited required to constitute CSR committee under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013?
 - (a) No, because it is a private company
 - (b) No, because it is an unlisted company and it has net-worth less than ₹ 500 crore
 - (c) Yes, because despite being unlisted company its turnover is above ₹ 500 crore
 - (d) Yes, because the company meets the threshold criteria having net profits exceeding ₹5 crore in the immediately preceding financial year

3. What is the implication of the fact that Prakash Limited has not paid dividends for the last four years while having free reserves?
 - (a) The company is in violation of the Companies Act, 2013, for not declaring dividends.
 - (b) The shareholders can legally challenge the management for not utilizing free reserves for dividends.
 - (c) There is no legal obligation to declare dividends even if the company has free reserves.
 - (d) The company must now use all of its free reserves to pay dividends to satisfy shareholder demands.
4. Considering the legal provisions regarding the constitution of CSR committee and the one constituted by Vasudha Private Limited, state which of following the statements hold truth?
 - (a) Constitution of the committee is invalid because it doesn't consist of an independent director.
 - (b) Constitution of the committee is invalid because its chairperson is an executive director.
 - (c) Constitution of the committee is valid because it depends purely upon the discretion of management.
 - (d) Constitution of the committee is valid because company is not required to appoint an independent director.
5. What is the minimum amount to be spent by Vasudha Private Limited on CSR activities for F.Y. 2024-25?
 - (a) ₹ 89.06 Lakh
 - (b) ₹ 78.20 Lakh
 - (c) ₹ 75.00 Lakh
 - (d) ₹ 73.80 Lakh

Case Scenario 2

Rahul and Meenakshi, two young entrepreneurs, founded "Educom Innovators LLP" under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, with a focus on providing digital education solutions. Rahul brought technical expertise, while Meenakshi managed the business operations. According to the LLP Agreement, both contributed equally and shared profits equally. After two years of growth, they decided to admit Anshul, an industry expert, as a partner to expand their reach. Anshul agreed to contribute additional capital and bring industry contacts. However, shortly after joining, Anshul discovered that certain key compliance filings, including Form 11 (Annual Return) and Form 8 (Statement of Accounts and Solvency), were pending. Concerned, Anshul wanted to understand his liability and insisted that the LLP immediately address the compliance issues. Meanwhile, Rahul proposed to amend the LLP Agreement to reflect Anshul's new profit-sharing ratio and allocate specific decision-making powers to him. As they worked through these matters, they consulted a legal advisor to

understand how the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, impacted their responsibilities, liabilities, and compliance obligations.

On the basis of above facts and by applying applicable provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 and the applicable Rules therein, choose the correct answer (one out of four) of the following Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs 6-8, of **2 marks each**) given herein under:

6. When Anshul joined Educom Innovators LLP, he discovered that key compliance filings, including the Annual Return and Statement of Accounts and Solvency, were pending. What is Anshul's liability as a newly admitted partner concerning these past compliance lapses?
 - (a) Anshul has no liability for past compliance lapses since he was not a partner when they occurred.
 - (b) Anshul shares equal liability for past compliance lapses because he is now a partner in the LLP.
 - (c) Anshul is only liable if the LLP Agreement specifically assigns responsibility to him for compliance.
 - (d) Anshul's liability for past compliance is limited to his capital contribution in the LLP.

7. In light of Anshul's concern about the pending compliance filings, which of the following best describes the responsibilities of the partners in Educom Innovators LLP regarding compliance with the LLP Act, 2008?
 - (a) Only the designated partners are responsible for ensuring compliance with filing obligations under the LLP Act.
 - (b) All partners, including new partners like Anshul, are equally responsible for compliance, regardless of the LLP Agreement.
 - (c) Compliance responsibilities can only be assigned to one partner, who will bear full accountability.
 - (d) The legal advisor is responsible for handling compliance, and the partners have no liability once they hire legal counsel.

8. Suppose in the given scenario, Educom Innovators LLP fails to file the Statement of Account and Solvency or Annual Return for any five consecutive financial years, which of the following could occur?
 - (a) Educom Innovators LLP may be wound up the Tribunal
 - (b) Takeover of Educom Innovators LLP by the persons appointed by the Registrar of Companies
 - (c) Revocation of all partner rights until filings are complete
 - (d) The losses for these 5 consecutive years shall be shared equally by all the partners irrespective of the profit sharing ratio as decided in the LLP agreement.

Case Scenario 3

In 2024, New Limited, a company specializing in international trade, needed to send an important notice to one of its clients, Mr. A, regarding a contractual amendment. According to the company's internal regulations and the contract terms, the notice had to be served by post.

On April 15, 2024, the company's legal department prepared the notice and addressed it to Mr. A at his registered address. The notice was properly addressed, prepaid, and sent via registered post with acknowledgment due to ensure the highest level of confirmation for delivery.

A few days later, on April 20, 2024, the notice was returned with a stamp indicating that it was "not claimed" by Mr. A. The legal department recorded the return of the notice and noted the endorsement.

The company's legal advisor referred to past case laws for similar scenarios to ensure that the notice was considered legally served under section 27 of the General Clauses Act, 1897. They reviewed the following precedents:

United Commercial Bank v. Bhim Sain Makhija: It was noted that merely sending a notice by registered post without the acknowledgment due did not provide sufficient legal protection for proving service.

Jagdish Singh v. Natthu Singh: This case demonstrated that if a notice sent by registered post was returned with a refusal endorsement, it was considered served.

Smt. Vandana Gulati v. Gurmeet Singh alias Mangal Singh: It was established that if a notice sent by registered post to a proper address was returned with an endorsement like "not claimed", it was deemed served unless proven otherwise.

On the basis of above facts and by applying applicable provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897 and the applicable Rules therein, choose the correct answer (one out of four) of the following Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs 9-11 of **2 marks each**) given herein under:

9. According to section 27 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, what three conditions must be fulfilled for a service by post to be deemed effective?
 - (a) Properly addressed, Pre-paid, and Posting by ordinary post
 - (b) Properly addressed, Pre-paid, and Posting by registered post
 - (c) Properly addressed, Pre-paid, and Sending by courier
 - (d) Properly addressed, Pre-paid, and Hand delivery
10. In the case of *United Commercial Bank v. Bhim Sain Makhija*, why was the presumption of service under registered post found to be insufficient?
 - (a) Because the notice was sent by ordinary post
 - (b) Because the notice was sent by registered post but not with acknowledgment due
 - (c) Because the address was incorrect
 - (d) Because the recipient did not respond

11. What does the case of *Jagdish Singh v. Natthu Singh* demonstrate about the service of notice?
- (a) Notice sent by registered post without return endorsement is invalid
 - (b) Notice sent by registered post and returned with refusal endorsement is deemed served
 - (c) Notice sent by ordinary post is deemed served if not returned
 - (d) Notice served by hand delivery is always valid

Independent case scenarios

12. ABC Private Limited is a project engineering, procurement and construction company. The company has bagged a contract from the Government of State of Kerala for construction of Water Dam. The company has involved a project consultancy firm situated in Australia for preparing techno-economic feasibility report to enable it to start construction work of dam. The company had paid USD 7,000,000 to vendor of Australia.

The company also availed the services of Software Company situated in Denmark for the migration of its accounting software from SAP to Oracle for which the company had paid USD 2,000,000 to the software company.

Considering the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, which of the below mentioned statement is correct:

- (a) The company can make payment of USD 7,000,000 and USD 2,000,000 without any approval.
 - (b) The company can make payment of USD 7,000,000 without any approval and USD 2,000,000 after obtaining prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
 - (c) The company can make payment of USD 7,000,000 and USD 2,000,000 after obtaining prior approval of RBI.
 - (d) The company can make payment of USD 7,000,000 after obtaining prior approval of RBI and USD 2,000,000 without any approval. **(2 Marks)**
13. Mr. Narain Srinivas had enrolled himself for management course of three years with IOL, Mumbai. Out of three years, two years of educational course would be provided at the campus of IOL, Mumbai and one year of educational course would be provided at University of Auckland under student exchange program. Mr. Narain Srinivas is required to pay tuition fee of ₹10 lakh directly to IOL, Mumbai for two years course and USD 200,000 to University of Auckland.

Mr. Narain had left India on 20th August 2022 to complete his degree from University of Auckland. In the last month of final year of the course, he got an offer from one of the reputed company situated in Auckland and had accepted the offer and he decided to work there. On 1st September 2023, Mr. Narain had visited India for 30 days to meet his family and on 1st October 2023 had left India to carry on his employment.

Considering the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, which of the below mentioned options correctly determined the residential status of Mr. Narain Srinivas:

- (a) Mr. Narain Srinivas to be treated as resident in India for Financial Year (FY) 2023-2024 and FY 2024-2025.
- (b) Mr. Narain Srinivas to be treated as resident in India for FY 2022-2023 and FY 2023-2024.
- (c) Mr. Narain Srinivas to be treated as non-resident for FY 2023-2024 and FY 2024-2025 as he left India for higher studies.
- (d) Mr. Narain Srinivas to be treated as resident in India for FY 2023-2024 since he stays in India for more than 182 days and non-resident for FY 2024-2025. **(2 Marks)**

14. Green Tree Limited is planning to issue debentures to the public and, as per the legal requirements, must appoint a debenture trustee before making an offer. The company is considering several individuals for this role:

- 1. Mr. Sharma, who owns a small number of shares in Green Tree Limited as an investor.
- 2. Ms. Kapoor, who previously lent ₹ 5,000 to Green Tree Limited and is currently a lender.
- 3. Mr. Verma, who has provided a personal guarantee to ensure the repayment of the debentures issued by Green Tree Limited.

Based on the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and relevant rules, who among the following is eligible to be appointed as a Debenture Trustee for Green Tree Limited?

- (a) Only Mr. Sharma.
- (b) Only Ms. Kapoor
- (c) Only Mr. Verma
- (d) None of Mr. Sharma, Ms. Kapoor or Mr. Verma are eligible to be appointed as Debenture trustee of Green Tree Limited. **(2 Marks)**

15. Best Limited initially created a charge in favor of LKJ Bank for a financial facility. This charge was duly registered. A few months later, LKJ Bank enhanced the credit facility by an additional ₹ 40 crore. However, due to an oversight, Best Limited failed to register the modification to the original charge with the Registrar of Companies. The company has now realized this error and is concerned about the potential impact on its records and compliance.

As per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, what steps should Best Limited take to correct the situation regarding the unregistered modification of the charge?

- (a) Ignore the oversight since the original charge was registered.
- (b) Re-register only the original charge with the updated facility amount.

- (c) File an application with the Central Government for rectification of the Register of Charges.
- (d) Contact LKJ Bank to withdraw the enhanced facility until the registration is completed. **(2 Marks)**

PART – II Descriptive Questions (70 Marks)

Question No.1 is compulsory.

*Attempt any **Four** questions out of the remaining **Five** questions.*

1. (a) Alpha Limited (listed on Stock Exchange) was incorporated on 1st October, 2019 with a paid-up share capital of ₹ 200 crore. Within this small time of 4 months, it has earned huge profits and has topped the charts for its high employee friendly environment. The company wants to issue sweat equity to its employees. A friend of the CEO of the company has told him that they cannot issue sweat equity shares as 5 years have not elapsed since the time company has commenced its business. The CEO of the company has approached you to advise them about the essential conditions to be fulfilled before the issue of sweat equity shares especially since their company is just a few months old? **(5 Marks)**
- (b) Examine the following situations in the light of the Companies Act, 2013:
 - (i) Mr. Prem, a Chartered Accountant, has been appointed as an auditor of A Limited in the Annual General Meeting of the company held in September 2023, in which he accepted the assignment. Subsequently, in January 2024 he joined as a partner in the consultancy firm where Mr. Ajay is also a partner. Mr. Ajay is also working as a Finance Executive of A Limited.
 - (ii) Mr. Tom, a practicing Chartered Accountant, holds securities in B Limited with a face value of ₹ 1,00,000. Considering this, can Mr. Tom be appointed as the auditor of B Limited, or does his holding disqualify him from the role? **(5 Marks)**
- (c) Referring to the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, state the kind of approval required for the following transactions:
 - (i) A requires U.S. \$ 5,000 for remittance towards hiring charges of transponders.
 - (ii) B requires U.S. \$ 2,000 for payment related to call back services of telephones. **(4 Marks)**
2. (a) Mr. Romit is an employee of PQR Trading Private Limited. As per his contract of employment, his annual salary is ₹ 5,00,000. Mr. Romit paid to the company ₹ 5,30,000 in the nature of non-interest bearing security deposit. Referring to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, decide whether this amount received from Mr. Romit will be considered as deposit as per rule 2(1)(c)? **(5 Marks)**

- (b) MNO Limited are finalising its financial statements and found that the value of one of its properties has increased. The company came across certain other transactions also and got confused as to what should be included as 'free reserves'.
- The company has approached you to define to them the meaning of the term "free reserves" for dividend distribution as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. **(5 Marks)**
- (c) Explain the following with reference to the provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897:
- (i) Movable Property
- (ii) Oath **(4 Marks)**
3. (a) Explain the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013- who can get a licence to operate as a section 8 company (non profit organization)? **(5 Marks)**
- (b) Verma Limited has Equity Share Capital of 20,000 shares @ ₹10 each. The Company has received a requisition from Mr. Jai and Mr. Narayan each holding 3,000 equity shares to call an Extraordinary General Meeting to remove Managing Director of the company who has been found to be involved in some malpractices. The company failed to call the said meeting. The requisitionists desires to call the meeting by themselves to pass the resolution to remove the Managing Director. Explain the validity of such resolution passed in the said meeting referring the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. **(5 Marks)**
- (c) Does an explanation added to a section widen the ambit of a section? **(4 Marks)**
4. (a) Anoj Limited declared a final dividend to its shareholders at the Annual General Meeting on 1st August, 2024. As per the decision, the dividend payment was to be made within the stipulated 30-day period. However, due to internal financial constraints, the company failed to pay the declared dividend and did not dispatch the dividend warrants to the shareholders within the required timeframe. The default continued until 15th October, 2024, leading to shareholder complaints.
- In light of this scenario, what specific punishments and liabilities could the company and the directors face due to this failure to pay the declared dividend within the 30-day period? Give your answer as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. **(5 Marks)**
- (b) Define the term 'Financial Year' as per the provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008. **(5 Marks)**
- (c) What is the effect of proviso? Does it qualify the main provisions of the enactment? Explain it with reference to Interpretation of Statutes. **(4 Marks)**

5. (a) Kishore, Kanshik, Yuvan and Bhora were partners in ABC & Associates LLP. Yuvan resigned from the firm effective from 11th November, 2024 but this was not informed to the Registrar of Companies by the Limited Liability Partnership or Yuvan. Whether Yuvan will still be liable for the loss of firm of the transactions entered after 11th November, 2024? Give your answer as per the provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008. **(5 Marks)**
- (b) The auditor of ABC Limited (not a government company) has resigned on 31st December, 2023, while the Financial year of the company ends on 31st March, 2024. Explain how such an auditor shall be appointed, as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. **(5 Marks)**
- (c) What do you understand by the term 'Good Faith'. Explain as per the provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897. **(4 Marks)**
6. (a) Examine the validity of the following decision of the Board of Directors with reference to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013:
- In an Annual General Meeting of a company having share capital, 80 members present in person or by proxy holding more than 1/10th of the total voting power, demanded for poll. The chairman of the meeting rejected the request on the ground that only the members present in person can demand for poll. **(5 Marks)**

OR

- (a) ABC Limited served a notice of General Meeting upon its members. The notice stated that a resolution to increase the share capital of the company would be considered at such meeting. Raj, a shareholder of the company complained that the amount of the proposed increase was not specified in the notice. Is the notice valid? **(5 Marks)**
- (b) Explain the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 [read along with the Companies (Registration of Foreign Companies) Rules, 2014] in respect of 'Audit of accounts of foreign company'. **(5 Marks)**
- (c) Explain the meaning of term 'Current Account transactions' as defined under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. **(4 Marks)**

Mock Test Paper - Series I: November, 2024

Date of Paper: 19th November, 2024

Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

**INTERMEDIATE COURSE: GROUP – I
PAPER – 2: CORPORATE AND OTHER LAWS
ANSWER TO PART – I CASE SCENARIO BASED MCQS**

1. (c)
2. (d)
3. (c)
4. (d)
5. (c)
6. (a)
7. (a)
8. (a)
9. (b)
10. (b)
11. (b)
12. (b)
13. (c)
14. (d)
15. (c)

ANSWERS OF PART – II DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

1. (a) **Sweat equity shares of a class of shares already issued.**

According to section 54 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company may issue sweat equity shares of a class of shares already issued, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely—

- (i) the issue is authorised by a special resolution passed by the company;
- (ii) the resolution specifies the number of shares, the current market price, consideration, if any, and the class or classes of directors or employees to whom such equity shares are to be issued;
- (iii) where the equity shares of the company are listed on a recognised stock exchange, the sweat equity shares are issued in accordance

with the regulations made by the Securities and Exchange Board in this behalf and if they are not so listed, the sweat equity shares are issued in accordance with such rules as prescribed under Rule 8 of the *Companies (Share and Debentures) Rules, 2014*,

The rights, limitations, restrictions and provisions as are for the time being applicable to equity shares shall be applicable to the sweat equity shares issued under this section and the holders of such shares shall rank *paripassu* with other equity shareholders.

Alpha Limited can issue sweat equity shares by following the conditions as mentioned above. It does not make a difference that the company is just a few months old.

- (b) (i)** Section 141(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013 prescribes that any person who is a partner or in employment of an officer or employee of the company will be disqualified to act as an auditor of a company. Section 141(4) provides where a person appointed as an auditor of a company incurs any of the disqualifications mentioned in section 141(3) after his appointment, he shall vacate his office as such auditor and such vacation shall be deemed to be a casual vacancy in the office of the auditor.

In the present case, Mr. Prem, an auditor of A Limited, joined as partner with consultancy firm where Mr. Ajay has become a partner and Mr. Ajay is also the Finance executive of A Limited. Hence, Mr. Prem has attracted clause (3)(c) of section 141 and, therefore, he shall be deemed to have vacated office of the auditor of A Limited.

- (ii)** As per section 141(3)(d)(i), an auditor is disqualified to be appointed as an auditor if he, or his relative or partner holds any security of or interest in the company or its subsidiary, or of its holding or associate company or a subsidiary of such holding company.

In the present case, Mr. Tom is holding security of ₹ 1,00,000 in the B Limited, therefore, he is not eligible for appointment as an auditor of B Limited.

- (c)** Under provisions of section 5 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 certain Rules have been made for drawal of Foreign Exchange for Current Account transactions. As per these Rules, Foreign Exchange for some of the Current Account transactions is prohibited. As regards some other Current Account transactions, Foreign Exchange can be drawn with prior permission of the Central Government while in case of some Current Account transactions, prior permission of Reserve Bank of India is required.

Accordingly,

- (i)** It is a current account transaction, where A is required to take approval of the Central Government for drawal of foreign exchange for remittance of hire charges of transponders.

- (ii) Withdrawal of foreign exchange for payment related to call back services of telephone is a prohibited transaction. Hence, Mr. B cannot obtain US \$ 2,000 for the said purpose.

In all the cases, where remittance of Foreign Exchange is allowed, either by general or specific permission, the remitter has to obtain the Foreign Exchange from an Authorised Person.

- 2. (a) Rule 2(1)(c) of *the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2014*, states various amounts received by a company which will not be considered as deposits. As per rule 2(1)(c)(x) any amount received from an employee of the company not exceeding his annual salary under a contract of employment with the company in the nature of non-interest-bearing security deposit is not considered as deposit.

In the instant case, ₹ 5,30,000 was received by PQR Trading Private Limited as a non-interest-bearing security deposit, from its employee, Mr. Romit, who draws an annual salary of ₹ 5,00,000 under a contract of employment.

Accordingly, amount of ₹ 5,30,000 received from Mr. Romit, will be considered as deposit in terms of sub-clause (x) of Rule 2(1)(c) of the Act, as the amount received from Mr. Romit is more than his annual salary of ₹ 5,00,000.

- (b) As per section 2(43) of the Companies Act, 2013, free reserves means such reserves which, as per the latest audited balance sheet of a company, are available for distribution as dividend:

Provided that—

- (i) any amount representing unrealised gains, notional gains or revaluation of assets, whether shown as a reserve or otherwise, or
- (ii) any change in carrying amount of an asset or of a liability recognized in equity, including surplus in profit and loss account on measurement of the asset or the liability at fair value,

shall not be treated as free reserves.

- (c) (i) **Movable Property**

According to section 3(36) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, 'Movable Property' shall mean property of every description, except immovable property.

Thus, any property which is not immovable property is movable property. Debts, share, electricity are moveable property.

- (ii) **Oath**

According to section 3(37) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, 'Oath' shall include affirmation and declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing.

- 3. (a) As per section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Central Government (ROC in its behalf) may grant a licence (to operate as a non profit organisation) if it is proved to the satisfaction that a person or an

association of persons proposed to be registered under the Companies Act, 2013, as a limited company:

- 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;
- intends to apply its profits (if any) or other income in promoting its objects; and
- intends to prohibit payment of any dividend to its members.

(b) Validity of Resolution passed in the EGM called by the Requisitionists

As per section 100(2) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 17 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, the Board shall on the requisition of, in the case of company having a share capital, such number of members who hold, on the date of receipt of requisition, at least 1/10th of such paid-up capital of the company as on that date carries the right of voting, shall call for the meeting.

The requisition made under sub-section (2) shall set out the matters for the consideration of which the meeting is to be called and shall be signed by the requisitionists and sent to the registered office of the company.

The Board must, within 21 days from the date of receipt of a valid requisition, proceed to call a meeting on a day not later than 45 days from the date of receipt of such requisition.

If the Board does not, within 21 days from the date of receipt of a valid requisition in regard to any matter, proceed to call a meeting for the consideration of that matter on a day not later than 45 days from the date of receipt of such requisition, the meeting may be called and held by the requisitionists themselves within a period of three months from the date of the requisition. [Sub-Section 4].

Sub-section (5) of Section 100 provides that the requisitionists shall call and hold the meeting in the same manner in which the meeting is called and held by the Board.

Sub-section (6) of Section 100 any reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitionists in calling a meeting under sub-section (4) shall be reimbursed to the requisitionists by the company and the sums so paid shall be deducted from any fee or other remuneration under section 197 payable to such of the directors who were in default in calling the meeting.

In the given case, meeting called by requisitionists to pass the resolution to remove the Managing Director in the said meeting can be said to be valid as the requisition moved from Mr. Jai and Mr. Narayan holding ₹ 60,000 (each holding ₹ 30,000) equity share capital (1/10th of 1,00,000) is in compliance with the legal requirement and will be binding on the company, its officers and members provided if all the conditions for a valid meeting are satisfied.

- (c) Sometimes an explanation is added to a section of an Act for the purpose of explaining the main provisions contained in that section. If there is some ambiguity in the provisions of the main section, the explanation is inserted to harmonise and clear up the ambiguity in the main section. Something may be added to or something may be excluded from the main provision by insertion of an explanation. But the explanation should not be construed to widen the ambit of the section.
4. (a) According to section 127 of the Companies Act, 2013, in case a company fails to pay declared dividends or fails to post dividend warrants within 30 days of declaration, following punishments are applicable:
- (i) Every director of the company shall be punishable with imprisonment of up to two years, if he is knowingly a party to the default. And, he shall also be liable to pay minimum fine of ₹ 1,000 for every day during which such default continues.
 - (ii) The company shall be liable to pay simple interest at the rate of 18% p.a. during the period for which such default continues.
- (b) **Financial Year:** According to section 2(1)(l) of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, “Financial year”, in relation to a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP), means the period from the 1st day of April of a year to the 31st day of March of the following year.
- However, in the case of a LLP incorporated after the 30th day of September of a year, the financial year may end on the 31st day of March of the year next following that year.
- (c) Normally a Proviso is added to a section of an Act to except something or qualify something stated in that particular section to which it is added. A proviso should not be, ordinarily, interpreted as a general rule. Usually, a proviso is embedded in the main body of the section and becomes an integral part of it.
- The effect of the proviso is to qualify the preceding enactment which is expressed in terms which are too general.
- It is a cardinal rule of interpretation that a proviso or exception to a particular provision of a statute only embraces the field which is covered by the main provision. It carves out an exception to the main provision to which it has been enacted as a proviso and to no other. (*Ram Narain Sons Ltd. vs. Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax, AIR 1955 SC 765*).
5. (a) According to section 24(3), where a person has ceased to be a partner of a LLP (hereinafter referred to as “former partner”), the former partner is to be regarded (in relation to any person dealing with the LLP) as still being a partner of the LLP unless:
- (a) the person has notice that the former partner has ceased to be a partner of the LLP; or

- (b) notice that the former partner has ceased to be a partner of the LLP has been delivered to the Registrar.

Hence, by virtue of the above provisions, as no notice of resignation was given to ROC, Yuvan will still be liable for the loss of firm of the transactions entered after 11th November, 2024.

- (b) The situation as stated in the question relates to the creation of a casual vacancy in the office of an auditor due to resignation of the auditor before the Annual General Meeting (AGM), in case of a company other government company. Under section 139 (8)(i) any casual vacancy in the office of an auditor arising as a result of his resignation, such vacancy can be filled by the Board of Directors within 30 days thereof and in addition the appointment of the new auditor shall also be approved by the company at a general meeting convened within three months of the recommendation of the Board and he shall hold the office till the conclusion of the next annual general meeting.
- (c) **Good Faith:** According section 3(22) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, a thing shall be deemed to be done in “good faith” where it is in fact done honestly, whether it is done negligently or not.

The question of good faith under the General Clauses Act is one of fact. It is to determine with reference to the circumstances of each case. The term “Good faith” has been defined differently in different enactments. This definition of the good faith does not apply to that enactment which contains a special definition of the term “good faith” and there the definition given in that particular enactment has to be followed. This definition may be applied only if there is nothing repugnant in subject or context, and if that is so, the definition is not applicable.

- 6. (a) Section 109 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for the demand of poll before or on the declaration of the result of the voting on any resolution on show of hands. Accordingly, law says that:-

Before or on the declaration of the result of the voting on any resolution on show of hands, a poll may be ordered to be taken by the Chairman of the meeting on his own motion, and shall be ordered to be taken by him on a demand made in that behalf:-

- (i) In the case a company having a share capital, by the members present in person or by proxy, where allowed, and having not less than one-tenth of the total voting power or holding shares on which an aggregate sum of not less than five lakh rupees or such higher amount as may be prescribed has been paid-up; and
- (ii) in the case of any other company, by any member or members present in person or by proxy, where allowed, and having not less than one tenth of the total voting power.

In the given question, 80 members present in person or by proxy holding more than 1/10th of the total voting power, demanded for poll. Hence, the contention of the Chairman is not valid.

OR

- (a)** Under section 102(2)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013, in the case of any general meeting other than an Annual General Meeting, all business transacted thereat shall be deemed to be special business.

Further under section 102(1), a statement setting out the following material facts concerning each item of special business to be transacted at a general meeting, shall be annexed to the notice calling such meeting, namely:

- (1) the nature of concern or interest, financial or otherwise, if any, in respect of each items, of:
 - (i) every director and the manager, if any;
 - (ii) every other key managerial personnel; and
 - (iii) relatives of the persons mentioned in sub-clauses (i) and (ii);
- (2) any other information and facts that may enable members to understand the meaning, scope and implications of the items of business and to take decision thereon.

Thus, the objection of the shareholder is valid since the details of the item to be considered at the general meeting are not fully disclosed. The information about the amount is a material fact with reference to the proposed increase of share capital. The notice is, therefore, not a valid notice considering the provisions of section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Audit of accounts of foreign company

According to the Companies (Registration of Foreign Companies) Rules, 2014,

- (i) Every foreign company shall get its accounts, pertaining to the Indian business operations prepared in accordance with section 381(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules thereunder, shall be audited by a practicing Chartered Accountant in India or a firm or limited liability partnership of practicing chartered accountants.
- (ii) The provisions of Chapter X i.e. Audit and Auditors and rules made there under, as far as applicable, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the foreign company.

- (c) According to section 2(j) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, 'Current Account transaction' means a transaction other than a capital account transaction and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing such transaction includes,
- (i) payments due in connection with foreign trade, other current business, services, and short-term banking and credit facilities in the ordinary course of business.
 - (ii) payments due as interest on loans and as net income from investments.
 - (iii) remittances for living expenses of parents, spouse and children residing abroad, and
 - (iv) expenses in connection with foreign travel, education and medical care of parents, spouse and children.