

Mock Test Paper - Series II: August, 2025

Date of Paper: 5th August, 2025

Time of Paper: 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE: GROUP – I

PAPER – 2: CORPORATE AND OTHER LAWS

ANSWER TO PART – I CASE SCENARIO BASED MCQS

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

ANSWERS OF PART – II DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

1. (a) According to section 2(68) of the Companies Act, 2013, "Private company" means a company having a minimum paid-up share capital as may be prescribed, and which by its articles, except in case of One Person Company, limits the number of its members to two hundred.

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 -

- (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,

shall not be included in the number of members.

In the instant case, Golden Fern Industries Ltd. may be converted into a private company only if the total members of the company are limited to 200. Total Number of members

(i)	Directors and their relatives	40
(ii)	6 Couples (6x1)	6
(iii)	Others	118
	Total	164

Therefore, there is no need for reduction in the number of members since existing number of members are 164 which does not exceed maximum limit of 200.

- (b) (i) As per Section 141(3)(d)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, a person who, or his relative or partner is 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, such person cannot be appointed as auditor of the company. However, the relative of such person may hold security or interest in the company of face value not exceeding 1 lakh rupees as prescribed under Rule 10 of the Company (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

Here, in the given case, Mrs. Sanvi, wife of Mr. Arvind has invested in the equity shares of Robust Limited having face value of ₹ 1 lakh which is within the prescribed limit. Therefore Arvind Pramod & Co. can be appointed as an auditor for Robust Limited.

- (ii) As per Section 141(3)(d)(iii) of the Companies Act, 2013, a person who, or his relative or partner who has given a guarantee or provided any security in connection with the indebtedness of any third person to the company, or its subsidiary, or its holding or associate company or a subsidiary of such holding company, in excess of ₹ 1 lakh cannot be appointed as auditor of the company.

In the said case, Mrs. Lata, wife of Mr. Pramod, has given guarantee in relation to a loan taken by Prem from Robust Limited which is in excess of ₹ 1 Lakh i.e. of

an amount worth ₹ 1,50,000. Therefore, Arvind Pramod & Co. cannot be appointed as an auditor for Robust Limited.

- (c) **Remittance of Foreign Exchange:** According to section 5 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 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 Reserve Bank of India's (RBI's) prior approval for drawl of foreign exchange.

"Remittance of foreign exchange for medical treatment abroad" requires prior permission or approval of the RBI where the individual requires withdrawal of foreign exchange exceeding USD 250,000. The Schedule also prescribes that for the purpose of expenses in connection with medical treatment, the individual may avail of exchange facility for an amount in excess of the limit prescribed under the Liberalized Remittance Scheme, if so required by a medical institute offering treatment.

Therefore, Mr. Arman can draw foreign exchange up to USD 250,000 and no prior permission/ approval of RBI will be required. For amount exceeding the above limit, authorised dealers may release foreign exchange based on the estimate from the doctor in India or hospital or doctor abroad.

2. (a) Section 118 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides that every company shall prepare, sign and keep minutes of proceedings of every general meeting, including the meeting called by the requisitionists and all proceedings of meeting of any class of shareholders or creditors or Board of Directors or committee of the Board and also resolution passed by postal ballot within thirty days of the conclusion of every such meeting concerned. Minutes kept shall be evidence of the proceedings recorded in a meeting.

By virtue of Rule 25 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules 2014 read with section 118 of the Companies Act, 2013 each page of every such book shall be initialled or signed and the last page of the record of proceedings of

each meeting or each report in such books shall be dated and signed by, in the case of minutes of proceedings of a general meeting, by the Chairman of the same meeting within the aforesaid period of thirty days or in the event of the death or inability of that Chairman within that period, by a director duly authorized by the Board for the purpose.

Therefore, the minutes of the meeting referred to in the case given above can be signed in the absence of Ms. Priya Sharma, by any other director also who is authorized by the Board.

- (b) Amount lying to the credit of Securities Premium Account is required to be utilised for certain prescribed purposes.

According to section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013, where a company issues shares at a premium, whether for cash or otherwise, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the premium received on those shares shall be transferred to a "securities premium account" and the provisions of this Act relating to reduction of share capital of a company shall, except as provided in this Section, apply as if the securities premium account were the paid-up share capital of the company.

The securities premium account may be applied by the company—

- (a) towards the issue of unissued shares of the company to the members of the company as fully paid bonus shares;
- (b) in writing off the preliminary expenses of the company;
- (c) in writing off the expenses of, or the commission paid or discount allowed on, any issue of shares or debentures of the company;
- (d) in providing for the premium payable on the redemption of any redeemable preference shares or of any debentures of the company; or
- (e) for the purchase of its own shares or other securities under section 68.

The securities premium account may be applied by such class of companies, as may be prescribed and whose financial statement comply with the accounting standards prescribed for such class of companies under section 133,—

- (a) in paying up unissued equity shares of the company to be issued to members of the company as fully paid bonus shares; or
- (b) in writing off the expenses of or the commission paid or discount allowed on any issue of equity shares of the company; or
- (c) for the purchase of its own shares or other securities under section 68.

Keeping the above points in view Crystal Harvest Ltd. should proceed to utilise the amount of Securities Premium Account.

(c) According to section 3(26) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, 'Immovable Property' shall include:

- (i) Land,
- (ii) Benefits to arise out of land, and
- (iii) Things attached to the earth, or
- (iv) Permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

For example, trees are immovable property because trees are benefits arise out of the land and attached to the earth. However, timber is not immovable property as the same are not permanently attached to the earth. In the same manner, buildings are immovable property.

3. (a) (i) As per explanation to section 31, the expression "shelf prospectus" means a prospectus in respect of which the securities or class of securities included therein are issued for subscription in one or more issues over a certain period without the issue of a further prospectus.

A company is required to issue a prospectus each time it accesses the capital market. It leads to unnecessary repetition for a company which makes more than one offer of securities in a year to mobilise funds from the public. A way out is shelf prospectus which remains valid (on the shelf) a specified time period during which offers for securities may be made by a company to the public without going through the arduous exercise of issuing fresh prospectus every time.

- (ii) The expression "red herring" means a prospectus which does not include complete particulars of the quantum or price of the securities.

Developments taking place in the financial markets from time to time allow innovative methods of raising funds so as to avail the most of favourable market conditions. Timing the issue and book building of issue are facilitated by the concept of red herring prospectus whereby the price per security and number of securities are left open to be decided post closure of the issue.

- (b) (i) In terms of Rule 2 (1) (c) (iii) of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014, any amount received as a loan or facility from any banking company shall not be considered as 'deposit'.

In view of the above, the contention of Mr. Devansh that the term loan of ₹ 10, lakh availed by the company from ABC Industrial Bank shall be considered as 'deposit', is not correct.

- (ii) Rule 13 of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014, states that the amount deposited in the 'Deposit Repayment Reserve Account' shall not be used by a company for any purpose other than repayment of deposits.

Since there is a prohibition, Aarav Systems Ltd. is not permitted to utilise its 'Deposit Repayment Reserve Account' to pay off its short-term creditors.

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

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

Example: Use of the word 'may' in section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides that "a marriage may be solemnized between two Hindus....." has been construed to be mandatory in the sense that both parties to the marriage must be Hindus as defined in section 2 of the Act. It was held that a marriage between a Christian male and a Hindu female solemnized under the Hindu Marriage Act was void. This result was reached also having regard to the preamble of the Act which reads: 'An Act to amend and codify the law relating to marriage among Hindus' [Gullipoli Sowria Raj v. Bandaru Pavani, (2009) 1 SCC 714].

4. (a) According to section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 a company may, before the declaration of any dividend in any financial year, transfer such percentage of its profits for that financial year as it may consider appropriate to the reserves of the company. Such transfer is not mandatory and the percentage to be transferred to reserves is at the discretion of the company.

As per the given facts, Harmony Biotech Ltd. has earned a profit of ₹ 735 crore for the financial year 2024-2025. It has proposed a dividend @ 7.5%. However, it does not intend to transfer any amount to the reserves of the company out of the profits of current year.

As per the provisions stated above, the amount to be transferred to reserves out of profits for any financial year is at the discretion of the company acting through its Board of Directors. Therefore, at its discretion, if Harmony Biotech Ltd. decides

not to transfer any profit to reserves before the declaration of dividend at 7.5%, it is legally allowed to do so.

- (b) Section 15 of LLP Act, 2008 provides no LLP shall be registered by a name which, in the opinion of the Central Government is—
- (i) undesirable; or
 - (ii) 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 -

- (i) that of any other LLP or a company; or
- (ii) 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 Central Government 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 the name resembles with LLP, company or a registered trade mark of a proprietor.

Hence, SilverCore Alloys LLP need not change its name even it resembles with the name of partnership firm.

- (c) **Dictionary Definitions:** First we refer the Act in question to find out if any particular word or expression is defined in it. Where we find that a word is not defined in the Act itself, we may refer to dictionaries to find out the general sense in which that word is commonly understood. However, in selecting one out of the several meanings of a word, we must always take into consideration the context in which it is used in the Act. It is the fundamental rule that the meanings of words and expressions used in an Act must take their colour from the context in which they appear. Further, judicial decisions laying down the meaning of words in construing statutes *in pari materia* will have greater weight than the meaning furnished by dictionaries. However, for technical terms, reference may be made to technical dictionaries.

5. (a) (i) According to first provision to section 137(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, where the financial statements are not adopted at Annual General Meeting

(AGM) or adjourned AGM, 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 Brem Ltd. were adopted at the adjourned AGM held on 15th September, 2024 and filing of financial statements with Registrar was done on 5th October, 2024 i.e. within 30 days of the date of adjourned AGM. However, Brem Ltd. has not filed its unadopted financial statements within 30 days of the date of the Annual General Meeting held on 31st August 2024.

Hence, Brem 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.

- (b) According to section 80 of the Companies Act, 2013, where any charge on any property or assets of a company or any of its undertakings is registered under section 77 of the Companies Act, 2013, any person acquiring such property, assets, undertakings or part thereof or any share or interest therein shall be deemed to have notice of the charge from the date of such registration.

Thus, section 80 clarifies that if any person acquires a property, assets or undertaking in respect of which a charge is already registered, it would be deemed that he has complete knowledge of charge from the date of its registration. Mr. Raghav, therefore, ought to have been careful while purchasing property and should have verified beforehand that Zenith InfraTech Ltd. had already created a charge on the property.

In view of above, the contention of Zenith InfraTech Ltd. is legally valid.

- (c) As per 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 General Clauses Act, 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.

6. (a) According to section 128(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, every company is required to prepare and keep the books of accounts and other relevant books and papers and financial statement for every financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the company, including that of its branch office or offices, if any, and explain the transactions effected both at the registered office and its branches and such books shall be kept on accrual basis and according to the double entry system of accounting.

The proviso to section 128(1) further provides that all or any of the books of account aforesaid and other relevant papers may be kept at such other place in India as the Board of Directors may decide and where such a decision is taken, the company shall, within seven days thereof, file with the Registrar a notice in writing giving the full address of that other place. Further company may keep such books of account or other relevant papers in electronic mode as per the Rule 3 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

Therefore, the Board of Emerald Engineering Ltd. can keep its books of account at its corporate office in Ranchi by following the above-mentioned procedure.

- (b) 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 Trident Energy Systems Ltd. can hold shares in Solaris Electric Ltd.

- (c) (i) 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 \$ 2,00,000 is the drawal of foreign exchange, so permission of the RBI is not required. Hence, Mr. Arjun Verma can get the foreign exchange for the said purpose.
- (ii) Under the provisions of section 5 of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) 1999, certain Rules have been made for drawal of foreign exchange for current account transactions. Gift remittance is a current account transaction. Gift remittance exceeding US \$ 250,000 can be made after obtaining prior approval of the RBI. In the present case, since the amount to be gifted by an individual, Mr. Narain Sharma is USD 25,000, there is no need for any permission from the RBI.