

**IN THE NATIONAL COMPANY LAW TRIBUNAL**

**NEW DELHI BENCH**

**Appeal No.500/252/ND/2018**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

M/S UNNATI CONSTRUCTION PRIVATE LIMITED .....Petitioner

VERSUS

THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES ...Respondent

**Order Delivered on: 07.09.2018**

**CORAM:**

**MS. INA MALHOTRA, MEMBER (JUDICIAL)**

**MS. DEEPA KRISHAN, MEMBER (TECHNICAL)**

**For Petitioners: Mr. Rajrishi Advocate.**

**For the Respondent: Mr. Deepak Anand Jr. Standing Counsel**

**for the Income Tax Dept.**

**ORDER**

**Per: DEEPA KRISHAN, MEMBER (T)**

1. The erstwhile director of M/S UNNATI CONSTRUCTION PRIVATE LIMITED bearing CIN No: U45400DL2007PTC168776 have filed the present appeal, invoking the provision of section 252 of the Companies Act, 2013 for restoration of the name of the petitioner company in the register maintained by the Registrar of Companies, NCT of Delhi and Haryana.

2. As per the averments, by M/S Unnati Construction Private Limited, it was incorporated on 27.09.2007 having its registered office at H.NO.-6, Block-Landmark near Phalwan, Dhaba, Loha Mandi, Nariana Industrial Area New Delhi- 110028, within the jurisdiction of this Tribunal. The main object of Company is "To engage in infrastructure development, Real Estate Promoters, Developers & Project Management Association including civil, mechanical, and electrical and all other type erection, commissioning projects, project trading as well as consultant for execution of projects on turnkey basis for equipment's of industrial, domestic and other purposes."

3. It is submitted by the appellant that a sweeping action was initiated by the ROC at the instance of MCA in striking of the names of several Companies who had failed to file their Statutory Returns. The appellant has last filed before the ROC its Annual Returns and balance sheet for the financial year ended on 31.03.2012, respectively, thereby giving rise to the surmise that the business of the company was not in operation. Consequently its name was struck off by the Respondent from the Register of Companies under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013, upon taking steps in accordance with law and issuing a notification in the Official Gazette. The name of the effected companies was posted on MCA's website.

4. The appellant company admits its default in carrying out the statutory compliances, but submits that the same was on account of lack of knowledge and negligence. The copies of the audited Balance Sheets for the previous

financial years have been placed on record to show that the business of the company was in operation.

6. In order to sustain the said plea, the petitioner has placed before us the following evidence:

- i. Copies of Audited Balance sheet from Financial Year 31.03.2014 to 31.03.2016.
- ii. Copies of Bank statement for the period of 2012 to 2016.
- iii. Copy of Income Tax Returns filed by the Petitioner No. 1 Company from 2013 to 2017.
- iv. Copy of Sale and Purchase invoices for the period from December 2013 to 2017 during the last years.
- v. Copy of proof of TDS payments for the year 2014-2017.
- vi. Copy of proof of Self-assessment tax payment proof for the year 2014-15 till 2017-18.

7. The provisions pertaining to restoration of the name of the company has been provided in Section 252 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the same envisages that if the Tribunal is of the opinion that the removal of the name of the company from the register of the companies is not justified in view of the absence of any of the grounds on which the order was passed by the Registrar, it may order restoration of the name of the company in the register of companies. Further, restoration may also be directed by the Tribunal if it

is just and equitable to restore the name of the company in the Register of Companies.

8. On perusal of the documents referred to in paragraph 6 above, a reasonable presumption can be inferred that the company was active at the time of being struck off from the register. The assumption of ROC that the company was not in operation was founded merely on grounds of non-filing of the Statutory Returns. The Act itself provides for redressal of these defaults. Merely to disallow restoration on grounds of its failure to file annual returns would neither be just nor equitable. As per several decisions of various Courts it should only be in exceptional circumstances that Court should refuse restoration where the company has been struck off for its failure to file annual return as that would be excessive or inappropriate penalty for that oversight.

9. Accordingly, the petition is allowed subject to payment of costs of Rs. 25,000/- to the Prime Minister Relief Fund. The restoration of the petitioner company's name in the Register will be subject to their filing all outstanding documents for the defaulting years as required by law and completion of all formalities, including payment of any late fee or other charges which are leviable by the respondent for the late filing of statutory returns. The name of the petitioner company shall then stand restored in the Register of the Registrar of Companies, as if its name of the company had not been struck off in accordance with Section 248(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 with all consequential effects and benefits.

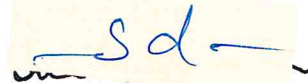
10. The direction for freezing the Bank Account(s) of the appellant company, if on this ground, shall consequently be also set aside immediately to enable the company carry out its business operation. Compliance of this order for restoration shall be made by the respondent with all its consequential effects within one week of compliance by the appellant.

11. The petition is disposed of accordingly.

12. Let the copy of the order be served to the parties.



**Deepa Krishnan**  
**Member (T)**



**Ina Malhotra**  
**Member (J)**