

NATIONAL COMPANY LAW TRIBUNAL
NEW DELHI BENCH
NEW DELHI

C. P. NO.
CA. NO. 16/291/2015

PRESENT: SMT. INA MALHOTRA
Hon'ble Member (J)

**ATTENDANCE-CUM-ORDER SHEET OF THE HEARING OF NEW DELHI BENCH OF
THE NATIONAL COMPANY LAW TRIBUNAL ON 27.04.2017**

NAME OF THE COMPANY : Sh. Manpreet Singh Chadha

SECTION OF THE COMPANIES ACT: 441

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>	<u>REPRESENTATION</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>
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Present: None.

ORDER

Though listing of this application was prayed for today by the petitioner, none is present on their behalf. Report has been received from the office of the RoC.

2. The petitioner Mr. Manpreet Singh Chadha, having DIN 00032201 was a Director in more than 20 Companies. This was in gross violation of Section 165 of the Companies Act 2013 which limits any individual being a Director in more than 20 companies. Pursuant to a Show Cause Notice issued by the office of the RoC, the applicant took steps to resign from the directorship of the companies so as to adhere to the provisions of Section 165. As per the said provision, every director was required to resign from companies in excess of twenty by 31st March 2015. The period of default is therefore stated to be from 01.04.2015 to 05.10.2015 i.e for 187 days.

Contd/-.....



3. With a view not to face a criminal prosecution and its penal consequences, the applicant who admits this default on account of inadvertence has filed the present petition under section 441 of the Act.

4. The offence is punishable u/s 165(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 which provides for an imposition of a fine of not be less than Rs.5,000/- but which may extend to Rs.25,000/- for every day after the first during which the contravention continues. Accordingly the office of the RoC has recommended the imposition of a fine of **Rs.46,75,000/-**(Max.) and **Rs.9,35,000/-**(Min.) on the petitioner.

5. The calculation recommended by the RoC is by way of imposition of penalty on prosecution holding the defaulter guilty. Under such circumstances, the sentencing provided under the act cannot be below the minimum. However, the principle of imposing minimum fine on compounding matters is not mandatory, as compounding of an offence can be accepted by a Court even by admonishing the defaulter or issuing a warning. The petitioner submits that the said omission was inadvertent on account of restructuring of the group of Companies and not on account of any malafide intentions. Though ignorance of law is no excuse, one cannot shy away from the fact that the technicalities of law are complicated and adherence to several statutory provisions very complex. The said restriction of a limit to being a Director of Companies to twenty has been incorporated in the new Act. It would be prudent to accept that no one would deliberately violate this provision so as to attract such a draconian fine, which in the present circumstances may extend upto Rs. Forty six lakhs seventy five thousand.


6. Since the applicant has prayed for compounding, the fees imposed for the inadvertent default should be of a just and equitable parameter.

7. Under the circumstances, notwithstanding what would be the minimum quantum of fine imposed by the prosecuting court at the time of sentencing, I deem it just, fit and proper to direct compounding of the default on payment of a fee of Rs.5,00,000/- for perpetuation of the offence for about 187 days.

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Name of the Applicant	Penalty
Mr. Manpreet Singh Chadha	Rs.5,00,000/-

8. Fine imposed on the applicant shall be paid out of his personal account.
9. Subject to the remittance of the aforesaid fine within two weeks, the offence shall stand compounded. Copy of the order be sent to the office of the RoC. Compliance Report be placed on record.
10. Petition stands disposed off in terms of the above and consigned to Record Room.


(Ina Malhotra)
Member Judicial

(Anjali Rautela)