

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL COMPANY LAW TRIBUNAL  
MUMBAI BENCH, MUMBAI**

**C.P. NO. 75/14(1)/NCLT/MB/MAH/2017**

CORAM:

**SHRI M.K. SHRAWAT**  
MEMBER (JUDICIAL)

In the matter of Section 14 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for conversion of Public Company into Private Company.

In the matter of **M/s. PersonalFN Insurance Services India Ltd.**, having its Registered Office at 103, regent Chambers, Nariman Point Mumbai – 400021, Maharashtra, India.

**PRESENT FOR PETITIONER:**

Ms. Jinal Mankame, Compliance Officer of Quantum Information Services Pvt. Ltd. (holding Company) – Authorised Representative for Petitioner.

**Date of Hearing:** 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017.

**ORDER**

**Reserved on: 31.03.2017**

**Pronounced on: 04.04.2017**

1. Petition under consideration was filed on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2017 under the provisions of Sec. 14 (1) (b) of Companies Act, 2013 (herein below referred as "the Act"). At the outset, it is worth to reproduce the relevant portion of the Section as under:-

**"Alteration of Articles.**

14. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the conditions contained in its memorandum, if any, a company may, by a special resolution, alter its articles including alterations having the effect of conversion of –

(a) a private company into a public company; or

(b) a public company into a private company:

**Provided** that .....

**Provided further** that any alteration having the effect of conversion of a public company into a private company shall not take effect except with the approval of the Tribunal which shall make such order as it may deem fit.

(2) Every alteration of the articles registered under sub-section (2) shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be valid as if it were originally in the articles"

2. It is important to clarify that the transition period of Companies Act, 1956 into Companies Act, 2013 was fairly large; hence, in the interregnum, certain arrangements were made by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, and one of such arrangements was in respect of the provisions of Section 14 of Companies Act, 2013. In this regard, during the hearing of this C.P., a notification dated 11.06.2014 is placed on record; relevant portion extracted below:-

"Ministry of Corporate Affairs

'A' Wing, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Shastri Bhawan  
Dr. Rajendr Prasad, New Delhi-110001

Dated: 11 June, 2014

To  
All Regional Directors  
All Registrars of Companies  
All Stakeholders

Subject:- Clarification for filing of form No. INC-27 for conversion of company from public to private under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 – reg.

Sir,

Attention of the Ministry has been drawn to difficulties being faced by stakeholders while filing form INC-27 for conversion of a public company into a private company. The relevant provisions of Companies Act, 2013 (second proviso to sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) of section 14) have not been notified. In view of this, the corresponding provisions of Companies Act, 1956 (Proviso to sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 31) shall remain in force till corresponding provisions of Company's Act, 2013 are notified. The Central Government has delegated such powers under the Companies Act, 1956 to the Registrar of companies

(ROCs) vide item No. (c) of the notification number S.O. 1538(E) dated the 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2012 and this delegated power remains in force. Applications for such conversions, therefore, have to be filed and disposed as per the earlier provisions.

2. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

Sd/-  
(Sanjay Kumar Gupta)  
Deputy Director  
Ph: 23384657"

3. By issuance of the Notification it was made clear that the corresponding provisions of Companies Act, 1956 shall remain in force till corresponding provisions of Companies Act, 2013 are notified. As a result, the impact of this Notification was that after the MCA Notification dated 01.06.2016 (to be discussed herein below), the applicability of the old provisions along with the attached rules got suspended. To proceed with the matter, it is requisite to hold that Rule 33 of the Companies (Incorporation) Rule, 2014, which had prescribed that for effecting the conversion of a Private Company into a Public Company was to be approved by the competent authority i.e. Central Government; had become redundant.

4. My reason to hold Rule 33 as redundant is twofold:

- a) First is that Section 14(2) of the Act 2013 vide an official Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II dated 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2016 [S01934(E)] in exercise of the powers conferred the Central Government has appointed/declared the date 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2016, as the date on which certain provisions of the Act came into force, and among the long list of several sections, the Second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 14 and sub-section (2) of section 14 were included. As a result, the powers conferred vide section 14 (2) of the Act to the Tribunal (NCLT) to pass an appropriate order in connection of proposed conversion had superseded the

old provisions. Therefore, the operation of Rule 33 of the Companies (Incorporation) Rule 2014 shall be limited to give effect of the order of NCLT by the Registrar within fifteen days on receipt.

- b) Second reason to proceed with the matter is that once the provision of Section 14(2) (now stood notified supra) has enshrined power to NCLT; hence, the Statute prevails over the Rules. There are no two opinions in respect of this accepted position of interpretation of statute.

5. The outcome of the above discussion is that the issue of conversion of Private company into Public Company and vice-versa is to be dealt with by NCLT (henceforth referred as "Tribunal") within the ambit of Section 14 of the Act. This Section prescribes that a company, either a Public Company or a Private Company, can alter its Article if such condition is contained in its Memorandum, but by a special resolution. Such alteration, for the purpose of this section, has the effect of conversion of a Public Company into a Private Company. The issue in hand is dealt with by second proviso to Section 14 (c) which says that any alteration having the effect of conversion of a Public Company into a Private Company shall not come into operation except with the approval of the Tribunal. The Tribunal shall make such order as it may deem fit. Further, a procedure is also laid down to give effect of the order of the Tribunal in sub-section (2) of Section 14 of the Act. This sub-section has prescribed that a copy of such alteration of the Articles along with a copy of the order of the Tribunal, approving the alteration, is required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies, within fifteen days. The Registrar thereupon shall register the change. The Companies Act, 2013 has further made it clear to remove any ambiguity by legislating such Section 3 of Section 14 that any such

alteration of the Articles registered shall be valid as if it were originally in the Articles, meaning thereby, the change so incorporated of "Conversion" shall be in supersession of the old such clauses of an Article.

6. In addition to the introduction of Section 14 in Companies Act, 2013, the MCA vide a Notification dated 21<sup>st</sup> July, 2016 (published in Gazette of India on 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 2016 GSR 716 (E)) also framed National Company Law Tribunal Rules, 2016. The Rule connected to conversion of Public Company to Private Company is Rule 68 which has laid down the guidelines for the implementation of such conversion. A Petition for conversion of Public Company to Private Company is required to accomplish the conditions laid down under Rule 68 of NCLT Rules 2016. For the purpose of disposal of this Company Petition the conditions accomplished by this Petitioner as prescribed in the Rule are examined as under:-

- a) The Board of Directors of PersonalFN Insurance Services India Limited (Petitioner) have decided in their meeting held on 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2016 to convert the Petitioner Company "M/s. PersonalFN Insurance Services India Limited" to Private Limited Company by the name and style of "M/s. PersonalFN Insurance Services India Private Limited". Thereafter, at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2016 at the Petitioner Company's registered office at 103, Regent Chambers, Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400021, a resolution has been passed for conversion of the Petitioner Company from Public Limited Company to Private Limited Company. The Members have voted in favour of the resolution.

- b) The reason for conversion into a Private Company [Rule 68 (2) (e)] as set out in the Petition is specified as under:-

"IV. FACTS OF THE CASE ARE GIVEN BELOW

- a) The Company was originally incorporated as Unlisted Public Company. Since there is no involvement of public in the shareholding or management of the Company and to obtain privileges which are available to private limited companies under the Companies Act, 2013, it was thought appropriate to convert the Company into Private Limited Company. This would help the management to carry out its affairs efficiently and economically. The conversion will not have any adverse effect on any of the shareholder, creditor or any other related party.
  - b) On 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2016 the Board approved the conversion of the Company into Private Company and for alteration of Articles of the Company.
  - c) The members approved the proposed alteration in the Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2016.
  - d) As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2016 the Company does not have any creditors and debenture holders as certified by the Directors. And same has been enclosed as Annexure 9 dated 25<sup>th</sup> Jan 2017.
  - e) To give effect of the proposed conversion, Memorandum of Association (MOA) and Articles of Association (AOA) of the Company shall undergo a change. The copy of altered Memorandum of Association (MOA) and Articles of Association (AOA) is also enclosed as Annexure 8.
- c) As shown in their Company Petition the capital structure of Petitioner Company is as under:-

"I. PARTICULARS OF COMPANY:

.....

- 1.3 The Authorized Share Capital of the Company is ₹ 5,00,000/- (₹ Five Lacs only) divided into 50,000 (Fifty Thousand) equity shares of ₹ 10/- (₹ Ten only) each.
- 1.4 The Paid up Capital of the Company is ₹ 5,00,000/- (₹ Five Lacs Only) divided into 50,000/- (Fifty Thousand) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- (₹ Ten Only) each.

- d) The compilation consists Publication of Notification depicting intention of conversion in compliance of Rule 68 (5) of NCLT Rules, 2016.

7. In the light of the foregoing legal position, it is hereby summarised that the Petitioner has complied with provisions of Section 14 to be read with Rule 68 of NCLT Rules, 2016. Therefore, having regard to all the circumstances, the conversion from public to private is in the interest of the Company which is being made with a view to comply efficiently with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 causing no prejudice either to the members or to the creditors of the Petitioner. Therefore, the conversion is hereby allowed. The Petitioner is hereby directed to give effect of the conversion by requisite alteration in its Articles which is hereby addressed and communicate the altered Articles within a period of 15 days to the Registrar. C.P. No.75/14(1)/NCLT/ MB/MAH/2017 is, therefore, allowed. No order as to cost.

Dated: 04<sup>th</sup> April, 2017

Sd/-

**M.K. SHRAWAT**  
**MEMBER (JUDICIAL)**