

IN THE NATIONAL COMPANY LAW TRIBUNAL,
DIVISION BENCH, CHENNAI

TCP No.178/2016
(CP No. 57 of 2015)

Sections 397, 398, 111 & 111A of the Companies Act, 1956

In the matter of

Mr. O.P. Achuthankutty and another

Vs.

M/s. Aswini Hospital Limited and Ors.

Order delivered on 13th of November, 2017

CORAM :

K.ANANTHA PADMANABHA SWAMY AND CH. MOHD SHARIEF TARIQ, MEMBERS (JUDICIAL)

For the Petitioner(s) : Mr. R. Sankaranaryanan Sr. Counsel and
Mr. A.M. Sridharan and Mr. S. Vijaya Prashanth and
A.G. Sathyanarayana, Counsels

For the Respondents 2 to 11 : Ms. Sushmita Udayshankar, Hema Srinivasan
and Mohamed Javed Sherif, Counsels

For the Respondents 12 to 22 : Mr. S. P. Murali Krishnan, Counsel

ORDER

Per : CH MOHD SHARIEF TARIQ, MEMBER (J)

1. Under adjudication is the company petition No.57 of 2015 that has been filed under sections 397, 398, 111A and 111 of the Companies Act, 1956. The petition has been transferred from erstwhile CLB to this Bench and renumbered as TCP No.178 of 2016.

There are two petitioners and 22 respondents. The 1st respondent is M/s.Ashwini Hospitals Ltd that was incorporated in the name and style of Cherukulam Clinic Private Ltd on 3.3.1980 with the Registrar of Companies, Kerala, Ernakulam and subsequently was given name as Ashwini Hospitals Private Ltd on 24.08.1993. The company became public limited company on 2.1.2013 and now is a subsidiary of Punarjani Securities Ltd. The authorised capital is Rs.75 lakhs divided into 75,000 equity shares of Rs.100 and the issued, subscribed and paid up capital of the 1st Respondent company is Rs.74,90,300 divided into 74,903 equity shares of Rs.100. The main object of the company is to carry on the business of running hospitals, nursing homes, health centres, medical check-up centres, drug houses with all facilities and conveniences. An EGM was convened and held for the purpose of election of the Directors on 18.06.2015 under the supervision of an independent Chairman appointed by the then CLB, Chennai. However, subsequently, Respondents 2 to 11, at an EoGM

purportedly convened on 27.07.2015, removed Petitioner No.1 and Respondents 12 to 22 from the office of the Director and forfeited the shareholdings of the petitioners along with the shareholdings of another member/shareholder and the same is challenged in this petition.

2. There are 13 members including the holding company in the 1st Respondent company and the petitioners being two in number constitutes not less than 1/5th of the total number of members of the 1st Respondent company. Therefore they are qualified to file the petition under section 399 of the Companies Act, 1956. It is also on record that Respondents No.2, 3, 8 and Mr.A.C.Premanandan had filed C.P.No.35 of 2015 before the then CLB under Sections 397 and 398 of the Companies Act, 1956 seeking prayer that the removal of Respondent No.8 from the office of the Director on 1.4.2015 was invalid. However, it has been stated by the Petitioner that Respondent No.8 was not removed from the office of the Director but he vacated the office of the Directors by operation of law.

3. Based on the consent of the Petitioner and Respondents the then CLB vide its order dated 11.5.2015 appointed an independent Chairman to convene and hold the EoGM of the 1st Respondent company for the purpose of electing the Directors of the company. The EoGM was held on 18.06.2015 wherein the 1st petitioner was elected as a Director of the company along with Respondents 12 to 22. Thus, in total, 12 persons were elected as Directors constituting the Board of Directors of the 1st Respondent company. The Chairman submitted the report on 20.6.2015 by giving the findings that there were 99.68% of polling and a total of seven shareholders attended in person and a total of three proxies voted. In short, the shareholders of the company have almost unanimously given opinion that the 1st petitioner and Respondents No.12 to 22 would constitute the Board of Directors of the company. Based on this, the then CLB vide its order dated 7.7.2015 disposed of the petition by recognising the petitioners and Respondents No.12 to 22 as Directors of the 1st Respondent company.

Accordingly, the petitioners have filed e-form DIN12 with the Registrar of Companies, Kerala at Eranakulam.


4. It is alleged that on 29th morning of July 2015 at 8.30 a.m., Respondent Nos.2 and 3 along with Respondent Nos.4 to 11 came to Ashwini Hospital Ltd., with more than 30 goondas and asserted that they were Directors appointed in the company and forcibly taken all the statutory records of the 1st Respondent company including DIN application forms, share application forms, original certified true copies of Chairman's report, company common seal, Minutes of Board and general meetings, attendance registers, filled-up as well as blank share certificates etc., with respect to which the petitioners have lodged a complaint with the police authorities and the enquiry is in progress. It is also alleged by the petitioners that the respondents for notifying the election of Respondent Nos.2 to 11 as Directors have used digital signature of the 1st Petitioner in form DIN 12; which they must have newly obtained fraudulently from

Information Technology company. In connection with this matter, the 1st Petitioner also filed a complaint with Cyber Cell of Crime Branch under the provisions of Information Technology Act. It has further been stated that the notice for the EoGM that was purportedly held on 27.07.2015 shows that Item No.3 relates to the appointment of Respondent Nos. 2 to 11 only. But the notice attached with DIN12 shows that the same relates to the removal of the 1st petitioner and Respondents No.12 to 22 from the office of the Directors. Thus, the notice of EoGM attached with DIN12 in relation to the appointment of Respondents No.2 to 11 to the Office of the Board of Directors would reveal that the so-called meeting was nothing but a fraud committed on the shareholders of the company. In the notice of removal, the agenda in relation to the appointment of Directors is missing and in the notice in relation to the appointment of Directors, the agenda in relation to the removal of Directors and forfeiture of shares is missing. ✓

5. It is also alleged that Respondent No.8 and Mr.A.P.Premanandan have their pharmaceutical shops opposite to Ashwini Hospitals, named as Sushil Pharma owned by Mr.A.C.Premanandan and M/s. Gautham Pharma found by Respondent No.8. This confirms supplying medicines and equipment to Ashwini Hospitals Pvt Ltd without the knowledge of the Directors. While they procured the medicines and equipment well below the market rate from the dealers and suppliers, they supply the same to Ashwini Hospital on a high price and the hospital was selling medicine only at a maximum retail price. Had the hospital been procuring the medicines and equipment directly from the suppliers and dealers, the hospital would have made huge profit.

6. Another allegation is that Respondent No.8 has supplied medicines and medical equipments without the knowledge of the Board, leave alone participating in the transactions when it comes up for discussion before the Board, the Respondent No.8 deemed to have vacated the office of the Directors under the Companies


Act, 2013, which resulted in filing of the company petition No.35 of 2015 before the then CLB. Based on this, the petitioner submitted that the acts complained of clearly amount to oppression of the petitioners as shareholders as well as other shareholders by Respondent Nos. 2 to 11 as there was gross mismanagement of the affairs of the company which is against the interest of the petitioners and other shareholders, as well as public interest. Having stated these facts, the petitioner prayed for reliefs as follows :-


- a) to declare that the EoGM purportedly held on 27.7.15 as illegal, *non est*, null and void;
- b) to declare that the removal of the 1st petitioner and the respondents 12 to 22 from the office of Directors at the said EoGM purportedly held on 27.7.15 as illegal, *non est*, null and void and consequently declare that they continue to be the directors of the company;
- c) to declare that the forfeiture of 5415 equity shares of Rs.100 each fully paid up held by the 3 members/shareholders in the company as null 

and void and consequently declare that these 3 members continue to be the members of the company;

- d) to declare that the election of Respondents 2 to 11 as directors of the company in the EoGM purportedly held on 27.7.15 is illegal, *non est*, null and void;
- e) to declare that the respondents 2 to 11 are not the fit and proper persons to occupy the office of Directors in the company;
- f) to direct the respondents 2 to 11 to return all the records and papers which they have forcefully taken away from the company;

The Respondents 2 to 11 filed the counter denying all the allegations made in the petition except those that are specifically admitted. It has been asserted that the petitioners are not entitled to file the petition under sections 397, 398, 111 and 111A of the Companies Act, 1956, because the petitioners without disclosing their residential status had illegally acquired the shares of the 1st Respondent company and in the

EoGM held on 27.7.2015 the 1st petitioner and Respondents 12 to 22 were removed from the office of the Directors of the 1st Respondent company and their shares were also forfeited. The reason given for holding EoGM on 27.7.2015 is that the petitioner acquired shares by concealing the fact about their residential status, so the petitioner and other NRIs ought not to have been elected as Directors of 1st respondent company on 18.6.2015 in the EGM convened under the supervision of the independent Chairman as has been directed by the then CLB. It has been stated in the reply that Respondent Nos.2, 3 and 8 (Dr.A.C.Velayuthan, Dr.B.G.Suresha and I.N.Rajesh) approached the then CLB by filing CP No.35/2015 in which the Bench vide order dated 11.5.2015 appointed an independent Chairman for the election of Board of Directors to the 1st Respondent company and also authorised the independent Chairman to take the assistance of the Practising Company Secretary in convening and holding EoGM on 18.6.2015 and during the course of three meetings, the 2nd and 3rd 

Respondents raised the issue of residential status of the petitioners and their two daughters which in turn will affect the *locus standi* of the petitioners in the entire transaction as the 2nd and 3rd respondents came to know that the petitioners herein and their daughters have concealed the material fact about their NRI status and the Petitioner has given false affidavit to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for obtaining the DIN number, and the independent Chairman filed the minutes, without discussing fully and correctly the same and even not considered the residential status of the petitioner and allowed them to participate in the proceedings and contest the elections. Based on this reason, it has been stated that the Respondent Nos. 2 to 11 proceeded to hold EoGM on 27.7.2015 after sending notices to the shareholders and the EoGM was held at Ammu Residency at 3.00 p.m. wherein the Respondents No. 2 to 11 were elected as Directors and the petitioners along with Respondents No.12 to 22 were removed from the office of the Directors of 1st 

Respondent Company and their shares have been forfeited.

7. Another fact has been mentioned by the Respondents No.2 to 11 that the petitioner after having knowledge of the fact that the respondents came to know about their NRI status and will legally challenge the same before the proper authorities against filing of false affidavit before the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for obtaining DIN number and his shares may get cancelled. Apprehending the consequences of facing criminal complaint against his wife and daughters and cancellation of shares, the 1st petitioner approached the 2nd respondent for settling the matter and promised and assured to restore the Directors who were removed earlier, agreed to convince and apprise other Directors on the Board of the situation. The petitioner wanted back the investment made in the 1st respondent company and the holding company. Therefore, agreed to restore earlier Board of Directors post on which the petitioner called for Board meeting on 1.7.2015 at 10.30 a.m. and in the said meeting it was decided to


issue notice calling for EoGM on 27.7.2015. In the said EoGM, the Petitioner, Respondents 12 to 22 were removed from the office of the Directors and their shares were forfeited.

8. It is alleged that the petitioner filed required Forms with Registrar of Companies, Kerala, but after that the petitioner showed vacillate attitude. Similarly, the other allegations levelled against Respondents 2 to 11 have been denied and it has also been mentioned by the answering respondents that a criminal complaint has been filed on 17.7.2015 before the CJM, Trissur against the 1st petitioner, his daughters and R12 to 22 u/s 420, 468, 471, 120(B) of the IPC and sections 447, 448, 449 and 452 of the Companies Act, 1956 and the matter is under investigation.

9. It has further been alleged by the Respondents that the petitioner after declaration of the result of election on 18.06.2015 had announced and given the complete free of cost treatment to the shareholders in the hospital and had offered job to the son of one of the


shareholders to influence the shareholders for voting in his favour. It is also alleged that on 29.7.2015 without any provocation and with a planned agenda, the 1st petitioner using criminal force trespassed into the Board of Directors room with their henchmen and took away all the statutory documents kept at the registered office of the company and the police was called for help which directed the petitioner and his henchmen to leave. There is a narration of some of the other factual aspects in the reply filed by the respondents, but for the sake of brevity we do not refer to the same. Based on the above, the respondents submitted that there is no act of oppression and mismanagement in the affairs of the company and they have not acted against the interest of the petitioner, shareholders and public at large and prayed that the petition be dismissed with costs and vacate the order dated 27.8.2015 wherein the interim reliefs were granted in C.A.No.1 of 2015 in C.P. 56 of 2015 as the same is causing hardship and loss to the hospital and the 1st Respondent Company.

10. The rejoinder has been filed by the petitioner No.1 denying all the allegations levelled by the respondents 2 to 11 in their counter. He has also stated that in addition to the averments made in the petition, the assertion of the respondents 2 to 11 that the petitioner agreed to convene the meeting by sending notices to the shareholders for convening and holding the EoGM purportedly held on 27.7.2015 is blatant lie, because he left to Dubai on 23.6.2015 and returned to India only on 02.07.2015. Therefore, the petitioner was not in India on 1.7.2015 which is stated to be the date of Board of meeting. Further, he has also denied that he did agree to get the petitioner and Respondents 12 to 22 removed from the office of the Directors of the 1st respondent company and forfeiture of their shares and did not file the required documents with his signatures to the Registrar of Companies, in connection with the EoGM purportedly held on 27.7.2015 and his signature has been forged.

11. The Petitioner reiterated that the answering respondent Nos.2 and 3 did not raise any issue in 

relation to their NRI status before the independent Chairman under whose supervision the EoGM was convened and held on 18.6.2015 and the issue raised by the respondents is an after-thought. Had it been so, they would have reported the matter to the CLB on 7.7.2015 when the company petitioner No.35 of 2015 was dismissed on becoming infructuous. The answering respondents also filed sur rejoinder, denying the allegations levelled in the rejoinder of the petitioner. They laid emphasis on the fact that since the investigation is pending, so the similar issues raised in the company petition cannot be determined and they prayed to dismiss the petition *in limine* with costs.

12. From the factual details narrated above, the issues that need consideration are as follows:-

- (a) Whether the EoGM purportedly held on 27.07.2015 is in accordance with the law and legally tenable? 

(b) Whether the forfeiture of 5415 equity shares of Rs.100 each fully paid up held by the Petitioners and another shareholder in the 1st Respondent company, on 27.07.2015 is in accordance with the law and legally tenable ?

(c) Relief.

13. In relation to the issue No. (a), it is on record that an EoGM was held and conducted for the purpose of election of the Directors on 18.06.2015 under the supervision of an independent chairman appointed by the then CLB. After fulfilment of the legal requirements, the Petitioner No.1 along with the Respondent Nos. 12 to 22 were elected as Directors of the 1st Respondent Company in the said EoGM. The detailed report of the chairman was submitted to the then CLB. The CLB on 07.07.2015 disposed of the Petition No. 35/2015 by recognising the Petitioner No.1 and the Respondent Nos. 12 to 22 as Directors of the 1st Respondent Company pursuant to which the Petitioners have filed e-forms, DIN 12 with the

Registrar of Companies, Kerala, Ernakulam. If Respondent Nos. 2 to 11 had any legal objection in relation to the EoGM conducted on 18.06.2015, then, they could have approached to the then CLB to file their objections prior to the disposal of the Petition No. 35/2015. Now, the objections which the Respondent Nos. 2 to 11 have taken pertaining to the EoGM dated 18.06.2015 are afterthought. Therefore, convening, holding and conducting of the EoGM purportedly on 27.07.2015 was nothing but a total betrayal and disregard to the procedure established. Such an action *per se* has shown scant regard to the authority and the law.

14. Estoppel is rule of evidence, it is also a rule of equity intended to operate as a check on the conduct of the parties. Assuming for a moment that the Respondent Nos. 2 to 11 did mention to the independent chairman appointed by the then CLB about the non-disclosure of the residential status by the petitioner and his daughters at the time of becoming shareholders of the 1st Respondent company,

and the same was not considered by the chairmen, the respondents could have refrained from participating in the election process, and could have brought the same to the notice of CLB at the time of hearing of CP 35/2015, which was dismissed on 7.7.2015. But, the respondents did participate in the election process under the supervision of the independent chairman silently which amounts to an acquiescence. Therefore, the respondent cannot after words be heard to explain of about the election held on 18.06.2015.

15. The ground on the basis of which the EoGM purportedly held on 27.07.2015 is that, the Petitioner and the Respondent No.12 to 22 did not disclose their residential status at the time of becoming the shareholders of the 1st Respondent Company. Such a ground is not legally tenable, because it was for the competent authority to look into the DIN numbers issued to the Petitioner and Respondent Nos. 12 to 22 on the basis of providing the wrong addresses, if any. There was no authority with the Respondent Nos. 2 to 22

11 to remove the Petitioner and Respondent Nos.12 to 22 as Directors of the 1st Respondent Company who were elected in duly convened EoGM held on 18.06.2015, that too, under the supervision of the independent chairman appointed by the then CLB.

16. The Respondent Nos. 2 to 11 have put forth a defence that there has been some understanding between the Petitioner and Respondent No.2. The 1st Petitioner promised and assured to restore the Directors who were removed earlier and wanted back his investment in the 1st Respondent Company and the holding company, based on which the purported EoGM was got conducted on 27.07.2015, and the DIN 12 were filed by the Petitioner with his signature to the ROC, which the Petitioner subsequently have denied stating that his signature was forged. Thus, there are serious contradictions in the counter filed. On one hand, it is stated that due to the non-disclosure of the residential status, the shares of the Petitioners and other shareholder were forfeited on 27.07.2015. On the other hand, it has been stated that an oral

understanding between the Petitioner and R2 was reached on the basis of which the EoGM was held on 27.07.2015 and the shares of the Petitioners and another shareholder were forfeited. Now, the question arises if such understanding was between the Petitioner and R2, then, why the shares of Petitioner and another shareholder were forfeited instead of purchasing the same and giving consideration to them. However, this defence is highly improbable for the reason that no person will act against the self-interest by agreeing that he may be removed from the Directorship and his shares should be forfeited, and then the same person will sign DIN 12 and file with the ROC. This is not only improbable but contrary to the human nature. Further, the Respondent Nos. 2 to 11 stated in the counter that the Petitioner has issued notice dated 01.07.2015 to call for the Board Meeting on 27.07.2015 at 3.00 P.M. But, the Petitioner left for Dubai on 26.06.2015 and returned to India only on 02.07.2015, this fact has been proved by showing the entries of his travel in his passport during argument.

Further, none of the shareholders has received notice of EoGM purportedly held on 27.07.2015. Moreover, the Respondent failed to produce the proof of service of notice dated 01.07.2015 on the shareholders pertaining to the EoGM purportedly held on 27.07.2015. Therefore, the defence taken by the Respondent Nos. 2 to 11 is highly improbable and full of fallacy.

17. Besides the above, no material has been shown to demonstrate the fulfilment of the requirements of Section 284 (1) and (2) of the Companies Act, 1956, before removing the 1st Petitioner and the Respondent Nos.12 to 22 from the Directorship of the 1st Respondent Company by the Respondent Nos. 2 to 11. The Respondent Nos. 2 to 11 failed to produce the copy of the 'special notice' containing the agenda for removal of the 1st Petitioner and the Respondent Nos.12 to 22 as Directors of the 1st Respondent Company. The omission to serve a 'special notice' to the Directors sought to be removed constitutes denial of their

statutory right of the reply, and in the absence of the notice to the Directors, any resolution for their removal is vitiated by such gross omission, and the same is neither *bonafide* nor was in the interests of the 1st Respondent Company. Thus, the Respondent Nos. 2 to 11 seem to have made efforts to usurp the office of the Directors and to gain the control over the Board of Directors of the 1st Respondent Company. Therefore, the removal of the 1st Petitioner and R12 to R22 from the office of the Directors of the 1st Respondent Company in the EoGM purportedly held on 27.07.2015 amounts to acts of oppression by the Respondent Nos. 2 to 11. Moreover, it is on record that the appointment of Respondent Nos. 2 to 11 as Directors of 1st Respondent Company was made by a single resolution which is in violation of the provisions of Section 162 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the election dated 27.07.2015 *per se* is void *ab initio*.

18. The above view is fortified by rulings given in the following cases:-

-
- i) **S. Vardarajan Vs. Udhyem Leasings and Investment Ltd.**, (2005) 125 Com. Cases 853;

In this case, it was held that the Directors are in a fiduciary position vis-à-vis the company must exercise their powers with utmost good faith for the benefit as well as interest of the company.

- ii) **Manmohan Singh Koli Vs. Venture India Properties Private Limited**, 2005, 123 Comp. Case 198 CLB;

In this case, it was held that a meeting of the Board of Directors held without sending notice to the Director was invalid and the resolutions passed therein are also not valid.

- iii) **M. Moorthy Vs. Drivers & Conductors Bus Service (P) Ltd.**, (1991) 71 Comp. Cases 136 (Mad);

In this case, it was observed that where there has been a usurpation of the office of Director and Managing Director by a person then, the acts done by such person as director will have

no validity under the provisions of Section 290 of Companies Act 1956,


iv) **M/s. Varshaben S. Trivedi Vs. Shree Sadguru Switch Gears Private limited**, (2013) 116 CLA 153 CLB;

It has been laid down that to remove a director under Section 284 of the Act, 1956, certain essential requirements are to be followed. Non-compliance of there requirements would render the resolution passed as invalid.

In the light of the above discussion and the case law cited, the issue number (a) stands decided in favour of the Petitioners and against Respondent Nos. 2 to 11.

19. Now, we may proceed to examine the issue No. (b), which relates to the forfeiture of 5414 equity shares of Rs.100 each fully paid-up by the Petitioners and another shareholder in the EoGM purportedly held on 27.07.2015. At the outset, it may be stated that the Companies Act, 1956 does not contain any provision

for forfeiture of shares. But, the companies normally make the provisions in the Articles of Association along with the procedure for forfeiting the shares only when the shares have already been allotted and not paid-up to the full extent of the face value and premium, if any. In this case, the Respondent Nos. 2 to 11 failed to show any of the provisions of the Articles of the Association of the 1st Respondent Company which could have authorised the Directors to forfeit the shares for non-disclosure of the residential status by the members/shareholders.

20. Assuming that the Respondent Nos. 2 to 11 were Directors at the time of forfeiture of the said shares on 27.07.2015, and were authorised to cancel the shares. But legally, **the Directors of the Company cannot utilise their fiduciary powers over the shares purely for the purpose of cancellation of the shares of the minority shareholders to improve their voting power. The court cannot allow to exercise such powers which might have been delegated by the** 

company to the Board of Directors. Therefore, there was no authority with Respondent Nos. 2 to 11 to forfeit the shares of the Petitioners and another shareholder. The whole action is patently illegal, perverse and is hereby declared as null and void. This view is fortified by the ruling given in **Rashmi Seth Vs. Chemon, (I) Private Limited & Ors.**, Re. 1995, Vol (82) Comp Cas 563 CLB. Thus, in view of the legal position stated above, issue No. (b) also stands decided in favour of the Petitioners and against the Respondent Nos. 2 to 11.

c) Relief:-


21. In the light of the factual and legal position stated above, we hold that the EoGM purportedly held on 27.07.2015 was illegal, and is declared as null and void.

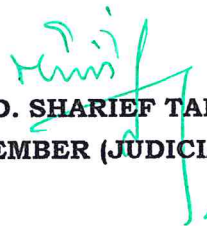
22. We also hold that the removal of the 1st Petitioner and the Respondent Nos.12 to 22 from the office of the Directors of the 1st Respondent Company in the EoGM

purportedly held on 27.07.2015, is illegal, and is declared as null and void. We further declare that the 1st Petitioner and Respondent Nos.12 to 22 continue to be the Directors of the 1st Respondent Company, and also declare that the forfeiture of 5415 shares of Rs.100 each fully paid-up held by the Petitioners and another shareholder in the EoGM purportedly held on 27.07.2015 is illegal and is declared as null and void. The Petitioners and another shareholder continue to be the members of the 1st Respondent Company. We also hold that the election of the Respondent Nos. 2 to 11 as Directors of the 1st Respondent company in EoGM purportedly held on 27.07.2015 is illegal and is declared as null and void. Although the prayer has not been made by the Petitioners for rectification of the Register of Members under the provisions of Sections 111 and 111A of the Companies Act, 1956, yet the Tribunal is all empowered to mould and add the relief in view of the facts and circumstances of the case. Therefore, the 1st Respondent Company is directed to enter the names of the Petitioner Nos. 1, 2 and another

shareholder in the Register of Members as shareholders, if their names happened to be removed/omitted from the Register of Members of the 1st Respondent Company.

23. In terms of the above order, TCP No. 178/2016 stands disposed of. We impose costs on the Respondent Nos. 2 to 11 to the tune of Rs.50,000/- which shall be paid to the Petitioners. The said Respondents shall pay the amount of costs from their own resources, within three weeks from the date the copy of this Order is received. The file shall be consigned to record after due completion.


(K. ANANTHA PADMANABHA SWAMY)
MEMBER (JUDICIAL)
PAM


(CH. MOHD. SHARIEF TARIQ)
MEMBER (JUDICIAL)