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“Don’t compare yourself with anyone in this world. If you do so, you are insulting yourself.”

— Bill Gates

Corporate laws MCQ

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*Fear will not give you anything
The desire to fight will definitely get you a step ahead*

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Types of company

1. A company shall get the status of a small company if it has
 - a) Paid up capital not exceeding 50 L and turnover as per the P/L account of the immediately preceding financial year not exceeding 2 cr
 - b) Paid up capital not exceeding 50 L or turnover as per the P/L account of the immediately preceding financial year not exceeding 2 cr
 - c) Paid up capital not exceeding 50 L
 - d) turnover as per the P/L account of the immediately preceding financial year not exceeding 2 cr

2. A private company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 may issue debentures to any number of persons and can accept deposits from the public.
 - a) Yes provided the company gets permission from SEBI and CG
 - b) Yes provided the company issues a prospectus
 - c) Yes provided the company gets the permission from the tribunal
 - d) The company can never issue debentures to the public or accept deposits from the public.

3. Only a naturally born person, who is an Indian citizen and resident in India, can form a One Person Company.
 - a) This statement is true
 - b) This statement is false

4. Angel Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd. with a paid up capital of Rs.45 Lacs and annual turnover of Rs.175 Lacs, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Almighty Infrastructure Development Ltd. a listed company. Can Angel Infrastructures be called a small company?
 - a) Yes. The paid up capital and annual turnover of Angel Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. is not exceeding the limit as specified under the definition of Small company.
 - b) No. Because Angel Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary company.
 - c) No. Because Angel Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. is not a subsidiary of a listed company.
 - d) No. Because the paid up capital is Rs. 45 lacs less than prescribed limit of Rs. 50 Lacs but its turnover is exceeding Rs.100 Lacs.

5. Seema Bulbs Ltd. is desirous of having significant influence in Shaukeen LED Bulbs and Tubes Ltd. so that the latter becomes its 'associate company'. For exercising 'significant influence' one of the options available to Seema Bulbs is to control at least 20% of total voting power of Shaukeen LED Bulbs and Tubes. What is the other option available?
 - a) To control or participate in the recruitment decisions relating to appointment of middle management personnel of Shaukeen LED Bulbs and Tubes under an agreement.
 - b) To control or participate in the dividend decisions of Shaukeen LED Bulbs and Tubes under an agreement.

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- c) To control or participate in the business decisions of Shaukeen LED Bulbs and Tubes under an agreement.
- d) To control or participate in the export decisions of Shaukeen LED Bulbs and Tubes under an agreement.

6. Rukmani, a fresh science graduate, wants to make available the farmers good quality seeds and manure. For her business she is contemplating to form a company and is weighing various options. Sometimes before, she came to know that a 'one person company' has minimum one member and one director whereas a private company has minimum two members and two directors. As regards a public company, she has vague idea that there should be minimum three directors but she does not know about the minimum members required in this case. Advise.

- a) When there is requirement of minimum three directors, the public company can be formed by minimum three persons.
- b) There should be minimum five persons for formation of a public company though requirement of minimum directors shall remain three.
- c) There should be minimum seven persons for formation of a public company though requirement of minimum directors shall remain three.
- d) There should be minimum nine persons for formation of a public company though requirement of minimum directors shall remain three.

7. Ravi is the owner of a grocery store. In March 2018, he got the idea of forming a 'One Person Company' and convinced his sister Ruchika, an Indian citizen who resides in London but visits India from time to time, to become nominee in his OPC. In the year 2017, Ruchika first came to India on 10th January and left for London on 26th February. Thereafter, she again visited India on 7th June and remained here till 10th October and boarded an evening flight for London on the same day. From then onward she did not visit India in the year 2017 but on 2nd January 2018 she came to India for a short duration and left for London on 14th February, 2018. Is it possible for Ravi to appoint Ruchika as nominee?

- a) Ruchika can be appointed as nominee by Ravi because she is a natural person, an Indian citizen and resided in India for more than 90 days during the year 2017.
- b) Ruchika can be appointed as nominee by Ravi because she is a natural person, an Indian citizen and resided in India for more than 182 days during the years 2017 and 2018 i.e. prior to March 2018 when Ravi contemplated to form his OPC.
- c) Ravi cannot appoint Ruchika as nominee in his OPC because she did not reside in India for 182 days or more during the year 2017 though she is a natural person and also an Indian citizen .
- d) Since Ravi is the sole member of his OPC who will look after all its affairs and the appointment of nominee is just a formality, a visit to India during 2017 for any number of days would make Ruchika eligible to be appointed as nominee.

8. Ruchir Marcons Ltd. which provides marketing and consultancy services is keen to have a 'significant influence' in Ruchika Marketing Ltd. so that it becomes its

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'associate company'. For having 'significant influence' Ruchir Marcons Ltd. needs to control certain percentage of total voting power of Ruchika Marketing Ltd. What is that?

- a) For creating 'significant influence' Ruchir Marcons Ltd. must control at least 5% of total voting power of Ruchika Marketing Ltd.
- b) For creating 'significant influence' Ruchir Marcons Ltd. must control at least 10% of total voting power of Ruchika Marketing Ltd.
- c) For creating 'significant influence' Ruchir Marcons Ltd. must control at least 15% of total voting power of Ruchika Marketing Ltd.
- d) For creating 'significant influence' Ruchir Marcons Ltd. must control at least 20% of total voting power of Ruchika Marketing Ltd.

9. Jatin is desirous of forming a 'One Person Company (OPC)' for which he wants to nominate his wife Jasmin who in the event of his death shall become the member of OPC. However, he is not aware of as to which document should contain the name of the nominee. Advise him in the matter.

- a) Name of the nominee should be mentioned in the Articles of Association after the names of the directors.
- b) Name of the nominee should be mentioned in the Memorandum of Association
- c) Either Articles of Association or Memorandum of Association may contain the name of the nominee.
- d) There is no need to mention the name of the nominee in either Articles of Association or Memorandum of Association; a simple consent letter obtained from the nominee and kept in the records is sufficient.

10. Mr. Pushkar wishes to start his own venture with an idea of recycling of plastic waste. He approaches you for your advice so as to decide on which type of entity he should incorporate mainly based on the aspects of taxation, capital funding and other monetary benefits to the promoters. Kindly suggest a suitable form of entity from the following –

- a) Limited Liability Partnership;
- b) Private Limited Company;
- c) Section 8 Company;
- d) Producer Company.

11. Mahesh is a creditor of an unlimited company. The company was wound-up. Mahesh, therefore, wants to sue the members of the company to recover the dues. Advise Mahesh regarding the remedy available to him.

- a) As it is an unlimited liability company Mahesh can sue the members
- b) As it is an unlimited liability company Mahesh can sue the members as well as the company
- c) Mahesh cannot sue the members or the company even though the liability is unlimited

- d) Mahesh can sue the company but not the members as the members liability is unlimited towards the company and not towards the creditors.

12. Six persons are the only members of Tab (Pvt.) Ltd. All of them went to USA on a pleasure trip by aeroplane. On the way, the plane crashed and all the six members died. Does Tab (Pvt.) Ltd. still exist ?

- a) As all the members forming the company are dead the company shall also die.
- b) As all the members of the company are dead the Tribunal shall decide as to whether the company shall continue or not
- c) As the company has a separate legal entity having an existence separate from its members the death of the members shall not affect the existence of the company.
- d) As all the members of the company are dead the ROC shall strike off the name of the company.

13. A section 8 company was incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013. After 2 years the company decided to declare dividend to its members as a token of their participation. The CG decided to revoke the license of the company. What orders can the CG pass on such revocation?

- a) The company should be converted into a private or a public company
- b) The company shall amalgamate with another section 8 company with similar objects
- c) The company shall be ordered to windup.
- d) Any of these.

14. Prabhu was desirous of starting an OPC in Delhi and wanted to know how many days he needs to be in India to form this OPC

- a) 182 days or more in the immediately preceding financial year
- b) 182 days in the year of incorporation
- c) 182 days in the immediately preceding year
- d) 182 days in the immediately 3PFY.

15. Which of the following is not a significant accounting transaction?

- a) Expenses for maintenance of office and records
- b) Allotment of securities for fulfillment of this Act
- c) Payment of fee by the company to the Registrar
- d) All of these are significant accounting transactions.

16. Rajesh has formed a 'One Person Company (OPC)' with his wife Roopali as nominee. For the last two years his wife Roopali is suffering from terminal illness and due to this hard fact he wants to change her as nominee. He has a trusted and experienced friend Ramnivas who could be made nominee or his (Rajesh) son Rakshak who is of seventeen years of age. Whom should he nominate as nominee in place of his wife?

- a) Since blood relation can only be appointed as nominee in case of OPC, Rajesh needs to appoint his son Rakshak.
- b) Rajesh can appoint his friend Ramnivas as nominee in his OPC

- c) Roopali is not agreeable to the proposal of Rajesh and hence, Rajesh cannot change her as the nominee
- d) Either Rakshak or Mr. Ramnivas can be appointed as nominee

17. Abha formed a 'One Person Company (OPC)' on 15-10-2017 with her husband Akhil as nominee and Rs. 10 lacs as Authorised and paid-up share capital. In the month of April 2018 she got in touch with a foreigner and is expecting to receive a substantial export order by May 2018 whose final delivery must be completed by December 2018. She is contemplating to convert her OPC into a private limited company before she receives the export order in May 2018.

- a) Since Abha is the sole member of OPC she is having full discretion to voluntarily convert it into a private limited company any time after 15-10-2017.
- b) Abha can voluntarily convert her OPC into a private limited company only after the expiry of first financial year by which the accounts are closed (i.e. after 31-3-2018 without any restriction.)
- c) Abha can voluntarily convert her OPC into a private limited company only after she delivers duly audited first financial statements and Annual Return to the concerned Registrar of Companies by due date and without making payment of any additional fee.
- d) Abha can voluntarily convert her OPC into a private limited company only after expiry of two years from 15-10-2017 (i.e. on 15-10-2019 or thereafter).

18. Anupam got incorporated 'One Person Company' with his sister Alpana as the nominee and about three years have passed satisfactorily. From time to time Anupam does a number of charitable works and is attached with three NGOs undertaking such assignments. In the meantime his business under his OPC has also flourished. Now he is contemplating to convert the OPC either as a Section 8 company (i.e. formation of companies with charitable objects) or as a private or public company. Select the best option for him.

- a) Since OPC belongs to Anupam, he has full discretion to convert the OPC either as a Section 8 company or as a private or public company
- b) Since OPC was formed as a private company, the only option available with Anupam is to get it converted into a private limited company. Moreover, there is specific prohibition on converting OPC into a public limited company
- c) There is specific prohibition on converting OPC into a Section 8 company; otherwise it can be converted into a private or public company without any hindrance.
- d) Since Anupam does a lot of charitable works there is no prohibition if he converts his OPC into a Section 8 company (companies formed with charitable objects).

19. Arshi, is the sole member of his OPC and he has appointed Vishal (his dear friend) as his nominee. Now, Vishal is leaving India permanently and has set up his own business in Italy. Due, to this fact, he has withdrawing his consent to continue as nominee in the said OPC.

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- a) Vishal cannot withdraw his consent to act as a nominee of the OPC
- b) Only Arshi has a right to remove Vishal as a nominee
- c) Vishal can withdraw his consent to act as a nominee of the OPC by giving proper notice
- d) Vishal cannot withdraw his consent only when he is disabled but not due to the reason that he has set up his own business.

20. Vivek is in trading business whereby he supplies handmade gloves and socks to many charitable trusts who supports the elderly people. Vivek now wants to expand his business and wants to reap the benefits of company form of organisation by opening his business as an OPC registered under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013. Advise Vivek:

- a) Vivek cannot form an OPC as he is in trading business
- b) Vivek cannot form an OPC to be registered under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013
- c) Vivek can form an OPC to be registered under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013
- d) Vivek can form an OPC as a private company and then convert it into a section 8 company

21. Roma along with her six friends has got incorporated Roma Trading Ltd. in May 2017. She kept the paid-up share capital at Rs. 30 lacs. Further, in April 2018, she noticed that in the last financial year, the turnover of the company was well below Rs. 2 crores. Advise whether the company can be treated as a 'small company'.

- a) Roma Trading Ltd. is definitely a 'small company' since its paid -up capital is much below Rs. 50 lacs and also its turnover has not exceeded the threshold limit of Rs. 2 crores.
- b) The concept of 'small company' is applicable only in case of a private limited company/OPC and therefore, despite meeting the criteria of 'small company' it being a public limited company cannot enjoy benefits of 'small company'.
- c) Unlike a private limited company/OPC which automatically becomes a 'small company' as soon as it meets the criteria of 'small company', Roma Trading Ltd. being a public limited company has to maintain the norms applicable to a 'small company' continuously for two years so that, thereafter, it is treated as a 'small company'.
- d) If all the shareholders of Roma Trading Ltd. give an undertaking to the ROC stating that they will not let the paid share capital and also turnover exceed the limits applicable to a 'small company' in the next two years, then it can be treated as a 'small company'.

22. H Ltd. is the holding company of S Pvt. Ltd. As per the last profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 2018 of S Ltd. its turnover was to the extent of Rs. 1.50 crores; and paid up share capital was Rs. 40 lacs. Since S Pvt. Ltd., as per the turnover and paid up share capital norms, qualifies for the status of a 'small company' it wants to be categorized as small company. Advise.

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- a) If H Ltd. converts itself into a private limited company, S Pvt Ltd. being its subsidiary can be categorized as a 'small company' since it meets turnover and paid up share capital norms applicable to a 'small company'.
- b) So long as S Pvt. Ltd. meets the turnover and paid up share capital norms applicable to a 'small company' (which at present is the case), it shall be categorized as a 'small company'.
- c) S Pvt. Ltd. cannot be categorized as a 'small company' because it is the subsidiary of another company.
- d) Categorisation of S Pvt. Ltd. is possible only if H Ltd., the holding company, also meets the turnover and paid up share capital norms applicable to a 'small company'.

23. Abhilasha and Amrita have incorporated a 'not for profit' private limited company which is registered under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013. One of their friends has informed them that their company can be categorized as a 'small company' because as per the last profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 2018, its turnover was less than Rs. 2.00 crores and its paid up share capital was less than Rs. fifty lacs. Advise.

- a) A section 8 company, which meets the criteria of 'turnover' and 'paid-up share capital' in the last financial year, can avail the status of 'small company' only if it acquires at least 5% stake in another 'small company' within the ensuing financial year.
- b) If the acquisition of minimum 5% stake in another small company materializes in the second financial year (*and not in the ensuing financial year*) after meeting the criteria of 'turnover' and 'paid-up share capital' then with the written permission of concerned ROC, it can acquire the status of 'small company'.
- c) The status of 'small company' cannot be bestowed upon a 'not for profit' company which is registered under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- d) A section 8 company, if incorporated as a private limited company (*and not as public limited company*) can avail the status of 'small company' with the permission of concerned ROC, after it meets the criteria of 'turnover' and 'paid-up share capital'.

24. Savita and her husband Sukesh have got incorporated Savi Trading Company Private Limited with authorised and paid up share capital of Rs. 40 lacs. As per its last profit and loss account relating to the FY 2017-18, the turnover was Rs. one crore and seventy lacs. Accordingly, their company is considered as a small company in the FY 2018-19. They think that the status of 'small company', once bestowed, will continue till next 10 financial years. Advise.

- a) Their contention that the status of 'small company', once bestowed, will continue till next 10 financial years is absolutely correct.
- b) The status of 'small company', once bestowed, can continue till next 7 financial years only.
- c) The status of 'small company' will keep on changing from time to time, for it is not permanent for any particular period.

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- d) If ROC permits, the status of 'small company' can continue maximum for three years including the year in which it is attained.

1	C	2	A	3	D	4	b
5	D	6	D	7	D	8	B
9	C	10	A	11	D	12	A
13	D	14	A	15	D	16	B
17	D	18	C	19	C	20	B
21	B	22	C	23	C	24	c

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Incorporation

1. Sapan and Sanjay made a name reservation application accompanied by requisite fee to the Registrar for forming a new private company. The Registrar accorded its approval for reservation of most preferred name Sapanjay Softwares Private Ltd. on 6th July, 2018. In how many days, necessary documents for incorporation of the company must be submitted to the Registrar so that the reserved name does not get lapsed.

- a) Within 10 days from the date of approval
- b) Within 20 days from the date of approval
- c) Within 45 days from the date of approval
- d) Within 60 days from the date of approval.

2. Ramesh and Mahesh incorporated a company RM Pvt. Ltd. application was made and the Registrar issued the certificate of incorporation on 15th Jan 2018. By when should RM Pvt. Ltd. have a registered office?

- a) 14th Feb 2018
- b) 15th Feb 2018
- c) 30th Jan 2018
- d) 31st Jan 2018

3. Every company must have a registered office and must send a verification of such office with the Registrar within

- a) Within 15 days of incorporation
- b) Within 15 days of acquiring such office
- c) Within 30 days of incorporation
- d) Within 30 days of acquiring such office

4. For application of name by RUN _____ name(s) can be given in order of preference:

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Six
- d) Three

5. The total period of resubmission under SPICe shall not exceed

- a) 15 days
- b) 30 days
- c) 12 days
- d) 60 days

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6. At the time of incorporation the company has to give a declaration that it has fulfilled the requirements of the Act relating to incorporation. Such declaration shall be filed by persons named in the articles as:

- a) Director or manager or secretary
- b) Director, manager and secretary
- c) Director or manager or secretary or promoter
- d) Director, manager, promoter and secretary

7. An application for reservation of name under RUN, once reserved shall be available for:

- a) 20 days in case of a new company and 60 in case of existing company
- b) 60 days in case of new company and 20 days in case of an old company
- c) 20 days in case of new company and 30 days in case of an old company
- d) 30 days in case of new company and 60 days in case of an old company

8. If an application is made under RUN and the name is not available the form can be resubmitted

- a) Once
- b) Twice
- c) Thrice
- d) Cannot be resubmitted.

9. If the company has a common seal the authorization shall be made by affixing the common seal. However if the company has no common seal any authorization shall be made by:

- a) Two directors
- b) Two directors or one director and the company secretary where the company has appointed one
- c) Two directors and the company secretary where the company has appointed one
- d) Two directors or one director and the company secretary whether appointed or not.

10. X ltd. holds the entire share capital of Yltd. On such holding

- a) Y ltd loses its corporate character
- b) Y ltd shall be known as X ltd.
- c) Y ltd does not lose its corporate character.
- d) X ltd and Y ltd become one single company

11. Amar made an application, his wife Abhilasha being other proposed subscriber and got reserved a name for incorporation of a private limited company but the

Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana, much before the incorporation, found that the name was applied by furnishing wrong information.

- a) The reserved name shall be cancelled by the ROC because the name was applied by furnishing wrong information and Amar who made the application shall be liable to a penalty up to Rs. one lac.
- b) The reserved name, after seeking explanation from Amar and after he pays a penalty of Rs. one lac shall be allotted by the ROC and the company shall be incorporated by this name.
- c) The reserved name shall be cancelled by the ROC but Amar shall not be liable to pay any penalty because cancellation of name in itself is a penalty.
- d) Besides cancellation of the reserved name Amar and Abhilasha shall be debarred from making an application for reservation of name for one year from the date on which cancellation letter was issued by the ROC.

12. Sukant and Sukriti, architects by profession and residents of Janakpuri, Delhi, have formed a company by the name Suk Architects and Consultants Private Limited, whose registered office is situated in a somewhat less inhibited market area of Gurugram, Haryana. They do not consider it to be a safe place. Therefore, to be on safer side they have kept all the documents and information relating to incorporation of their company (that were originally filed with Registrar for registration of Company) at Sukant's residence. Is their action justified?

- a) It is their prerogative to keep all the documents and information relating to incorporation of their company at a place which they think is quite safe – even if it is Janakpuri, Delhi.
- b) Considering registered office to be unsafe, they can keep all the documents and information relating to incorporation of their company at any place in Haryana only where Gurugram is situated but for this purpose they must seek permission of the ROC.
- c) If they do not want to seek permission of ROC, considering registered office to be unsafe, they can keep all the documents and information relating to incorporation of their company at any place which should be within three kms. of their registered office but in Gurugram only.
- d) They have to keep all the documents and information relating to incorporation of their company at the registered office, only.

1	B	2	A	3	D	4	B
5	B	6	A	7	A	8	A
9	B	10	C	11	A	12	D

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Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association

1. A company can change its name only after the approval of
 - a) Central government
 - b) Tribunal
 - c) Supreme court
 - d) Registrar

2. For change in name by the addition or deletion of the word private requires the consent of
 - a) Central government
 - b) Tribunal
 - c) Supreme court
 - d) No consent of any of these authorities is required

3. In case of change of office from one jurisdiction to another the consent of the RD must be filed with the registrar within
 - a) 15 days
 - b) 30 days
 - c) 60 days
 - d) 90 days

4. In case company has unutilized money and the company wants to alter its object the company shall give an exit option to:
 - a) All the shareholders
 - b) To the dissenting shareholders
 - c) To the agreeing shareholders
 - d) To all the shareholders, debenture holders and creditors

5. For change of registered office within the same state, the resolution must be a
 - a) Ordinary resolution
 - b) Special resolution
 - c) Consent of all the members
 - d) Consent of the shareholders and the creditors.

6. In case the memorandum or articles specify anything against the Act, the _____ shall override
 - a) Memorandum
 - b) Articles
 - c) Act
 - d) As decided by the tribunal

7. A company shall have a registered office
 - a) Within 15 days from the date of incorporation
 - b) Within 30 days from the date of incorporation
 - c) Within 15 days from the date of incorporation and every time thereafter

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- d) Within 30 days from incorporation and every time thereafter.
8. The company must give a verification of registered office to the ROC in form
- INC 32
 - INC 29
 - INC 22
 - INC 23
9. For rectification of name the application to the central government shall be made by the registered proprietor within
- 3 years of incorporation of the company
 - 1 year of incorporation of the company
 - Within 3 months from the date of incorporation of the company
 - Within 6 months from the date of incorporation of the company.
10. Any alteration to the articles must be in consistent with
- The memorandum
 - The Act
 - Both of these
 - Any alteration can be made it need not be consistent
11. Ravi and Ragini have formed a Section 8 company; date of incorporation being 18.02.2018 and they being the directors and also the shareholders. During June, 2018 it transpired that two unsuitable articles were required to be altered for smooth functioning of the company. Advise.
- Since articles regulate the internal management of the company, both Ravi and Ragini being directors and shareholders are themselves capable of altering the articles.
 - In case of Section 8 company, articles can be altered only if the company shows profits consecutively for two years.
 - In case of Section 8 company, prior approval of the Central Government is required to be obtained before its articles are altered.
 - In case of Section 8 company, at least one year must elapse from the date of its incorporation before its articles are altered but there is no need to obtain prior permission of the Central Government.
12. Which one of the following is not the content of the Memorandum of Association?
- Name clause
 - Registered office clause
 - Objects clause
 - Board of Directors clause
13. The Registrar shall register any alteration of the memorandum with respect to the objects of the company and certify the registration within a period of ____ from the date of filing of the special resolution.
- 30 days

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- b) 60 days
- c) 90 days
- d) 6 months

14. Do Good Ltd. wanted to change its name to Do Nothing Good Pvt. Ltd. and had applied to the ROC to check the availability of name. The ROC gave confirmation to this name. This name shall be available to the company for

- a) 20 days
- b) 30 days
- c) 60 days
- d) 90 days

15. High Aim Pvt. Ltd. wants to change its object clause of the Memorandum of Association of the Company. The company needs:.

- a) Shareholders approval by way of Ordinary Resolution
- b) Shareholders approval is not required for change of object clause of the company.
- c) Shareholders approval by way of Special Resolution
- d) The approval from Tribunal for changing object clause of the company.

16. Priyank and Priyanka reserved a name and thereafter a private limited company was formed using the reserved name on 1st June, 2018. Later on, a registered proprietor of a trade mark noted that the name of this private limited company was identical to the trade mark he had earlier got registered under the Trade Marks Act, 1999. Advise as to latest by which date, the proprietor of the registered trade mark can move an application to the Central Government against this anomaly.

- a) Latest by 30th November, 2018, the registered proprietor of trade mark should move an application to the Central Government for rectification of this anomaly.
- b) Latest by 30th May, 2019, the registered proprietor of trade mark should move an application to the Central Government for rectification of this anomaly.
- c) Latest by 30th May, 2020, the registered proprietor of trade mark should move an application to the Central Government for rectification of this anomaly.
- d) Latest by 30th May, 2021, the registered proprietor of trade mark should move an application to the Central Government for rectification of this anomaly.

17. The Registrar shall register any alteration of the memorandum with respect to the objects of the company and certify the registration within a period of _____ from the date of filing of the special resolution.

- a) 30 days
- b) 60 days
- c) 90 days
- d) 6 months

18. SNTD Ltd decided to shift its registered office from jurisdiction of one Registrar to the jurisdiction of another Registrar. SNTD Ltd complied with the provisions of

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Companies Act, 2013 and did all relevant filing within due period of time. Confirmation on such shifting was received by Regional Director on 26th June, 2017. By when SNDT Ltd has to file that confirmation with the Registrar?

- a) 11th July, 2017
- b) 25th July, 2017
- c) 11th August, 2017
- d) 25th August, 2017

19. Seven Hospitality Limited ("Company") was incorporated in 2013. The company runs resorts and hotels nearby Mumbai. In 2018, Central government received an application from Mr. X ("proprietor") who has registered trademark for word "Seven". In ideal situation, what will be the Central Government's stand?

- a) Central Government will ask to take permission from Registrar, as he have approved this name in first place;
- b) Central Government will ask them to mutually agree to use the word "Seven";
- c) Central Government will direct the Company to change its name;
- d) Central Government will deny his application;

20. DEF Private Limited altered its Articles of Association on its conversion into public Company. A copy of order of the competent authority approving the alteration, is required to be filed with Registrar. How many days Company have to file such order?

- a) 15 days
- b) 30 days
- c) 45 days
- d) 60 days

21. An Indian Company decided to shift its registered office within the jurisdiction of same Registrar in a Board meeting held on 25th May, 2017. Within how many days Company shall intimate such change to Registrar of Companies?

- a) Within 15days from the date of such change;
- b) Within 30days from the date of such change;
- c) Within 15days from the date of Board meeting;
- d) Within 30days from the date of Board meeting;

22. Swastik Pvt Ltd passed a special resolution to change its name to Swastik Darshan Pvt Limited on 30th May, 2017. Relevant MCA filing was done on due time and then Company got its new stationery printed on 1st, July, 2017. However, there was a delay in issue of certificate and Company received new certificate on 20th August, 2017 which was issued on 10th August, 2017. Company wants to enter into a lease agreement for new premise. When they can do such agreement in new name of the Company?

- a) 30th may, 2017
- b) 1st, July, 2017
- c) 20th August, 2017
- d) 10th August, 2017

23. Arun along with his wife Arunima is running successfully a trading business. His friend Akash has suggested him to form a 'One Person Company (OPC)' whose striking feature is 'limited liability'. Arun is all convinced to get incorporate an OPC but he is in a dilemma as to how to depict the name of such OPC in the Memorandum. Select the best option for him.

- a) Aru-&-Aru (One Person Company) Trading Private Limited
- b) One Person Company - Aru-&-Aru Trading & Co.
- c) Aru-&-Aru Trading (One Person Company)
- d) Aru-&-Aru Trading Private Limited (One Person Company)

1	A	2	D	3	C	4	b
5	b	6	C	7	B	8	C
9	A	10	C	11	C	12	d
13	A	14	C	15	C	16	D
17	A	18	D	19	D	20	A
21	b	22	D	23	D		

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Doctrine

1. A contract which is ultra vires the articles can be ratified by the company and if it ultra vires the MOA
 - a) It can be ratified by the shareholders
 - b) It can be ratified by the shareholders and the directors
 - c) It can be ratified only by the whole body of shareholders and directors
 - d) It can never be ratified.

2. The MOA and the AOA once registered with the ROC becomes a public document u/s 399 and every person dealing must have the knowledge of the articles but need not know about the memorandum.
 - a) This statement is true
 - b) This statement is false

3. The doctrine of indoor management provides that the outsider need not know about the internal management and hence can claim relief. On the grounds of this doctrine the director of the company claimed relief for a contract which did not fulfil the requirements of the articles
 - a) He can claim relief
 - b) He cannot claim relief on the grounds that he had knowledge of irregularity.

4. For contracts which are ultra vires the company who shall be laible?
 - a) The members shall be laible
 - b) The directors shall be liable
 - c) The members and the shareholders shal be liable
 - d) The third party cannot hold anyone liable

1	D	2	A	3	B	4	B
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Prospectus

1. Extra Limited is a growing Company and requires additional funds for expansion from time to time. They are following the same process for making an offer to public and then issue those shares. This is very time and energy consuming for them. Kindly advise them if there is any way out.

- a) During first offer they shall file prospectus with a validity on one year, so subsequent offer issued during the period of validity of that prospectus, no further prospectus is required;
- b) During first offer they shall file prospectus with a validity on two years, so subsequent offer issued during the period of validity of that prospectus, no further prospectus is required;
- c) During first offer they shall file shelf prospectus with a validity on one year, so subsequent offer issued during the period of validity of that prospectus, no further prospectus is required;
- d) During first offer they shall file shelf prospectus with a validity on two years, so subsequent offer issued during the period of validity of that prospectus, no further prospectus is required;

2. Morgan Limited decided to make an offer for purchase of securities. Application Forms for the purchase were issued to public. However, it was not accompanied by an abridged prospectus. For this default Company is liable for penalty. How much penalty Company has to bear?

- a) Rs. 25,000
- b) Rs. 50,000
- c) Rs. 100,000
- d) Rs. 500,000

3. A private company may issue securities by any of these ways except

- a) Public offer
- b) Rights issue
- c) Bonus issue
- d) Private placement

4. Registrar of companies shall refuse to register a prospectus:

- a) If it is not dated
- b) Contains statement of an expert who has not signed it
- c) Contains information which is six month old
- d) In all the above cases

5. A prospectus issued in the form of advertisement must state:

- a) The objects for which the company has been formed
- b) The liability of members
- c) The amount of share capital of company
- d) All of the above

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6. Shelf prospectus remains valid upto
- 6 months
 - 1 year
 - 2 years
 - 5 years
7. Where a company makes an offer of securities by a prospectus without specifying the number of securities or the price of such securities such a prospectus is
- Shelf prospectus
 - Red herring prospectus
 - Abridged prospectus
 - Deemed prospectus
8. When the company issues an abridged prospectus a copy of the prospectus can be demanded from the company
- Before the opening of the subscription list
 - After the opening of the subscription list
 - Before the closing of the subscription list
 - After the closing of the subscription list
9. The prospectus once filed with the ROC must be issued within
- 30 days
 - 60 days
 - 90 days
 - 120 days
10. A copy of the prospectus must be filed with the Registrar
- Before it is issued to the public
 - Anytime before or after the issue to the public
 - Anytime before the opening of the list
 - Anytime before the closing of the issue
11. In case of mis-statement in the prospectus the following persons shall be liable:
- is a director of the company at the time of the issue of the prospectus
 - is a promoter of the company;
 - is an expert
 - all of these
12. When the company offers the securities for sale to the public the document by which the issue is made shall be regarded as deemed prospectus if:
- the offer is made within 6 months after allotment
 - on the date of allotment the entire consideration for the shares was not paid
 - both of these
 - if the company declares that it is the prospectus of the company

13. A company wants to offer securities by issuing a single prospectus for all the subsequent issues. Any change which takes place between the first and second or subsequent issue shall be highlighted in this document which is known as

- a) shelf prospectus
- b) information memorandum
- c) red herring prospectus
- d) abridged prospectus

14. A public company may offer shares by way of

- a) public issue
- b) private placement
- c) bonus issue
- d) all of these

1	C	2	B	3	A	4	D
5	D	6	B	7	B	8	C
9	C	10	A	11	D	12	C
13	B	14	D				

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Allotment of securities & private placement

1. Offer of securities or invitation to subscribe securities under private placement shall be made to -----maximum number of person in the aggregate in a financial year.

- a) 50
- b) 100
- c) 150
- d) 200

2. Ajo Private Limited made private placement offer to identified people. It was clearly stated that such people have no right of renunciation. Company received share application money within given period of time however could not allot shares within 60 days from receipt. Now it is duty of Ajo Private Limited to repay the share application money. Company will be liable to pay interest if they fail to do so. Within how many days Company has to repay the share application money to avoid interest payment?

- a) 15 days
- b) 30 days
- c) 60 days
- d) 90 days

3. The company had issued prospectus for the offer of shares to the public. The company did not receive the minimum subscription as stated in the prospectus within the specified time. The company must refund all the money received within

- a) 15 days
- b) 30 days
- c) 60 days
- d) 90 days

4. The company had issued prospectus to offer the shares to the public but it did not receive the minimum subscription. The company fails to refund the money within the time specified. The company shall pay an interest @

- a) 12%
- b) 15%
- c) 18%
- d) 6%

5. In case of a private placement the identified person may either themselves subscribe for the shares or renounce the shares in favour of any other person. This statement is

- a) Correct
- b) Not correct

6. Any company willing to offer the shares to the public must get the shares listed at any one or more stock exchange. The company applied for listing at 3 stock

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exchanges of which two granted listing but one refused to grant listing. The company allotted the shares. Such allotment shall be

- a) Valid
- b) Void
- c) Valid if after the allotment the stock exchange grants listing
- d) The company shall have a right to decide the validity of the allotment.

7. The company shall pay commission to the underwriters if it issues shares to the public. Such commission be

- a) @5%
- b) @ specified in the articles
- c) Higher of a and b
- d) Lower of a and b

8. Underwriting commission shall be paid out of the

- a) Proceeds of the issue
- b) Profits of the company
- c) Both of these
- d) Any other sources but not these

9. A company issued its shares under private placement. However the company failed to offer the securities and has to refund all the money. What is the time for refund of such money?

- a) 10 days
- b) 12 days
- c) 15 days
- d) 30 days

10. XML Ltd. had received the subscription money for allotment of shares however it failed to allot the securities. The company further failed to refund the money to the subscribers within the specified time. The company is liable to refund the money with interest @ of:

- a) 10%
- b) 12%
- c) 15%
- d) 18%

11. A company can bring issue of shares under a placement to specified number of person. Such specified number shall not include

- a) Qualified institutional investors
- b) Employees who acquired the shares under an employee stock option scheme
- c) Both a and b

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d) Both a and b including ex-employees

1	A	2	A	3	B	4	B
5	B	6	B	7	D	8	C
9	c	10	C	11	C		

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Membership

1. If the number of members of a company is reduced below the statutory minimum and the remaining members continue the business after the specified time then every member who has knowledge of such reduction shall be personally liable:
 - a) For the acts of the company to the company
 - b) For the acts of the company to the third parties
 - c) For the acts of the company to each other
 - d) All of these

2. If the number of members is reduced below the statutory minimum the remaining members shall increase the number of members within:
 - a) One month of such reduction
 - b) Three months of such reduction
 - c) Six months of such reduction
 - d) One year of such reduction

3. X Ltd. was a company incorporated under the companies Act, 2013 with 10 members. 5 members of this company met with an accident and were dead. The remaining members continued working and contracting in the name of the company. C a creditor of the company wanted to sue the remaining members for the debts.
 - a) The members are personally liable
 - b) The members who had knowledge shall be personally liable.
 - c) The company has a separate legal entity and hence the members cannot be sued
 - d) The members can be sued only after the consent of the tribunal is taken.

4. Rahul's name was entered in the register of depository as a beneficial owner. Will Rahul have the right to vote at the meeting of the company?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No

5. H ltd was holding shares in S Ltd. S Ltd. acquired 5% shares of H ltd. on 25th jan 2017. On 5th May H ltd increased its holding in S ltd. to 55%. Can S ltd continue to hold the shares of H ltd.?
 - a) Yes S ltd. can continue to hold the shares
 - b) Yes S ltd can continue holding the shares as the shares were acquired before becoming a subsidiary
 - c) Yes S ltd. can continue to hold the shares as a trustee
 - d) No S ltd must surrender the shares of H ltd.

6. The name of X is found entered in the register of a company. But X contends that he is not a member of the company. The company maintains that X had orally agreed to

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become a member and hence his name was entered in the register and so he is a member. Is the contention of the company valid?

- a) Yes the contention is valid as a person is a member as soon as he agrees to take up the shares of the company either orally or in writing.
- b) Yes the contention of the company is valid as X had agreed to become a member and his name is entered in the register.
- c) No the contention of the company is not valid as to become a member his name should be entered in the register of members and he should have received the share certificate.
- d) No the contention of the company is not valid as an oral agreement to take the shares of the company is not valid.

7. A person ceases to be the member of the company in any of the following cases:

- a) On his shares being forfeited
- b) Redemption of preference shares held by them
- c) Death of a member
- d) Any of these cases.

8. A company must keep an index of the Register of members. However as per the rules the index is not required if:

- a) Members do not exceed 50
- b) Members do not exceed 500
- c) Members do not exceed 100
- d) Members do not exceed 200

9. A company may maintain foreign registers. The company shall intimate the Registrar of such register within

- a) 15 days
- b) 30 days
- c) 60 days
- d) 6 months

10. To maintain a foreign register the company must

- a) Be authorized by the articles
- b) Pass a SR
- c) Pass an OR
- d) Both a and b

11. The term beneficial interest u/s 90 means

- a) Holding 25% or such other % as may be prescribed in shares of the company
- b) the right to exercise, or the actual exercising of significant influence or control as defined in clause (27) of section 2.

- c) 2% or such other % as may be prescribed in shares of the company or the right to exercise, or the actual exercising of significant influence or control as defined in clause (27) of section 2.
- d) Both a and b

12. A company shall give notice to any person (whether or not a member of the company) if it has reasonable cause to believe—

- a) to be a significant beneficial owner of the company;
- b) to be having knowledge of the identity of a significant beneficial owner or another person likely to have such knowledge;
- c) to have been a significant beneficial owner of the company at any time during the three years immediately preceding the date on which the notice is issued
- d) in any of these cases.

13. If the company has given notice for declaration of beneficial interest and the person fails to declare or gives declaration which is not sufficient the company may apply to the tribunal within:

- a) 15 days from the expiry of the period specified in the notice
- b) 15 days from the date of the notice
- c) 30 days from the expiry of the period specified in the notice
- d) 30 days from the date of the notice

14. Goodbooks Ltd. had closed its register of members in the month of May for 25 days and again in the month of July for 20 days. The company wants to close the register in the month of Sept for 10 days can it do so?

- a) Yes as it is less than 30 days
- b) No as the company cannot close for more than 30 days
- c) No as the company cannot close its register for more than 45 days in a year and the register have already been closed for 45 days in the year.
- d) Both a and b

15. The company has a registered office in Hyderabad. Out of the total number of members of 650, 57 members reside in Bangalore. The company passes a SR to keep its registers in Bangalore. Can the company keep the register in Bangalore?

- a) Yes
- b) No

16. Register of members, debenture holders, other security holders or copies of return may also be kept at any other place in India in which more than _____ of the total number of members entered in the register of members reside, if approved by a special resolution passed at a general meeting of the company and the Registrar has been given a copy of the proposed special resolution in advance.

- a) one-half
- b) one-eight
- c) one-tenth
- d) one-third

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17. ABC Infrastructures Limited is a listed company quoted at National Stock Exchange. The company closed its Register of Members in June and August, 2017 for 12 and 21 days respectively. The CFO of company has informed the company secretary to consider closing of register in December for another 15 days for some strategic reasons. Referring to the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, examine the validity of above action of the company.

- Valid, as the closure of register of members by company each time is not exceeding 30 days.
- Invalid, as company cannot go for closure of Register of members more than twice in a year.
- Invalid, as the period of closing register of members exceeding 30 days in a year.
- Invalid, as the period of closing the Register of members by the company is exceeding 45 days in a year.

18. ABC & Co, a partnership firm and XYZ Pvt. Ltd. decided to incorporate a company.

- XYZ Pvt. Ltd. can be a member but ABC & Co. cannot be a member
- XYZ Pvt. Ltd. cannot be a member but ABC & Co. can be a member
- Both XYZ Pvt. Ltd. and ABC & Co. cannot be a member
- Both XYZ Pvt. Ltd. and ABC & Co. can be a member

19. A, B, C, D, E, F, G want to incorporate a public limited company. However, G wants his private limited company to be its member instead of himself. Following this proposition of G, D also wants his registered partnership firm to be its member instead of himself.

- Both G and D are required to sign the Memorandum of newly formed company in their individual capacity and not through their concerns.
- Private Limited company of G can be the subscriber to the Memorandum of newly formed company but D has to sign the Memorandum in his individual capacity.
- Both G and D have to obtain the consent of other five persons in writing before their private limited company and partnership firm subscribe to the Memorandum.
- Private Limited company of G cannot be the subscriber to the Memorandum of newly formed company but registered partnership firm of D can be the subscriber to the Memorandum.

1	B	2	C	3	B	4	A
5	B	6	D	7	D	8	A
9	B	10	A	11	D	12	D
13	A	14	C	15	B	16	C
17	D	18	A	19	B		

Share and share capital

1. A company may issue redeemable preference shares for a period not exceeding
 - a) 20 years
 - b) 30 years
 - c) 10 years
 - d) 50 years

2. ABC Ltd. wants to issue redeemable preference shares for a period of 35 years. Advise whether it can do so.
 - a) Yes, ABC Ltd. can issue redeemable preference shares
 - b) Yes, ABC Ltd. can issue redeemable preference shares but for only 30 years
 - c) Instead of issuing of shares for 35 years, ABC Ltd. should issue irredeemable preference shares.
 - d) Yes, ABC Ltd. can issue redeemable preference shares for a period not extending 20 years.

3. Supreme ltd was desirous to issue equity shares with differential rights. The company wants to know what is the total amount of shares that it can issue with differential rights?
 - a) not exceed 26% of the total post-issue paid up equity share capital including equity shares with differential rights issued.
 - b) not exceed 25% of the total post-issue paid up equity share capital including equity shares with differential rights issued
 - c) not exceed 15% of the total post-issue paid up equity share capital including equity shares with differential rights issued
 - d) not exceed 16% of the total post-issue paid up equity share capital including equity shares with differential rights issued

4. A company may redeem preference shares out of
 - a) out of the capital redemption reserve
 - b) out of the proceeds of the fresh issue made for this purpose
 - c) out of the securities premium
 - d) all of these

5. Good Luck Ltd. allotted the shares of its company. The share certificate must be issued by the company within:
 - a) within one month from allotment
 - b) within 2 months from allotment
 - c) within 3 months from allotment
 - d) within 6 months from allotment

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6. Where at the meeting a resolution is to be passed and both equity and preference have a right to vote, the voting rights shall be
- shall be in the same proportion as the paid-up capital in respect of the equity shares bears to the paid-up capital in respect of the preference shares.
 - Shall be in the ratio of 2:1
 - Shall be equal
 - The preference shareholder shall in no situation be given a right to vote
7. If the company issues a duplicate share certificate the time for such issue shall be
- 3 months in case of unlisted company and 15 days in case of unlisted company
 - 15 days in case of unlisted company and 3 months in case of unlisted company
 - Within 2 months of application
 - Within 1 month of application
8. If a company plans to make variations to the voting rights of a member and the members do not consent to such alteration they may apply to the tribunal within
- 21 days of passing of resolution
 - 15 days of passing of resolution
 - 30 days of passing of resolution
 - 60 days of passing of resolution.
9. The company wants to extinguish the liability on any of its shares in respect of the share capital not paid-up. For this the company needs the confirmation of
- Tribunal
 - Central government
 - Court
 - Regional director
10. The value of the shares of the company are 10 per share 4 paid up. The company cancelled the liability on the shares of 6 to 4 unpaid, thus decreasing the value of the shares to 8. For such reduction the company needs to pass a/an
- Board resolution
 - Ordinary resolution
 - Special resolution
 - Unanimous resolution
11. The company issued 1,00,000 shares of 10 each but it received subscription for only 96,000 shares. The company decided to cancel the issued capital as 1,00,000 and diminished the issued capital to 96,000. For this the company needs to pass a/an
- Board resolution
 - Ordinary resolution
 - Special resolution
 - Unanimous resolution
12. A notice to the registrar about every alteration shall be given within

- a) 15 days
- b) 20 days
- c) 30 days
- d) 60 days

13. In case the share capital of a company is reduced the member shall be liable to contribute

- a) The difference in the paid up and the reduced value
- b) The difference in the paid up and the original value
- c) The whole price of the shares
- d) The member shall have no liability under any situation after reduction of capital

14. Default ltd. a company limited by shares wants to reduce its share capital. The company had defaulted in the payment of debts and public deposits and interest on it. The company can reduce its share capital with the consent of the depositors. This statement is:

- a) True
- b) False

15. A Company limited by shares can issue equity shares with differential voting rights. Which of the following is not a necessary condition to be fulfilled before issue of such shares?

- a) The articles of association of the company shall authorize issue of shares with differential rights;
- b) The issue of shares shall be authorized by an ordinary resolution passed at a general meeting of the shareholders;
- c) The issue of shares shall be authorized by special resolution passed at a general meeting of the shareholders;
- d) The company shall have consistent track record of distributable profits for the last three years;

16. A Private Company can issue preference shares which are liable to be redeemed within particular period, only if articles authorizes such issue. Within how much such preference shares have to be redeemed?

- a) Within a period not exceeding 10 years;
- b) Within a period not exceeding 15 years;
- c) Within a period not exceeding 20 years;
- d) Within a period not exceeding 25 years;

1	A	2	D	3	A	4	D
5	B	6	A	7	A	8	A
9	A	10	C	11	B	12	C
13	A	14	B	15	C	16	c

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Issue of shares

1. Haters Ltd. issued shares to its creditors against the discharge of its debts in accordance with the statutory resolution plan. The value of the shares are 100 per share but the company issued these shares at 80 per share. Such issue shall

- a) Valid as per the Act
- b) Void as per the Act
- c) Valid only if ratified by the shareholders
- d) Valid if ratified by the shareholders and creditors.

2. Radhika Textiles Limited has utilized the securities premium during the financial year 2016- 17 as follows:

- i. Rs. 15 lakhs against expenses of foreign travelling of directors.
- ii. Rs. 5 lakhs for writing-off the balance of the preliminary expenses of the company.
- iii. Rs. 10 lakhs distributed as dividend for the financial year ending 31st March 2017.

Examine the validity of this utilization

- a) All are not in accordance with the Act
- b) All are in accordance with the Act
- c) A and C are in accordance with the Act
- d) B is in accordance with the Act

3. To issue sweat equity the company needs to

- a) Pass ordinary resolution
- b) Pass special resolution
- c) Pass special resolution and send an explanatory statement along with the notice
- d) Pass a board resolution

4. The company can issue bonus shares out of:

- a) Free reserves
- b) Securities premium
- c) Capital redemption reserve
- d) All of these

5. To issue bonus shares the company must pass a

- a) Board resolution
- b) Ordinary resolution
- c) Special resolution
- d) Resolution through postal ballot

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6. X holds partly paid shares of the company. The company decides to issue bonus shares. Will X get the bonus shares?

- a) Yes if the company passes a BR
- b) Yes if the company passes an OR
- c) Yes if the company passes an SR
- d) No as the shares are partly paid

7. The notice for rights issue shall be sent by:

- a) Registered post
- b) Speed post
- c) Electronic mode
- d) Any of these

8. When an unlisted public company issues shares at a premium, amount of the premium received on those shares is transferred to a "securities premium account". For which purpose amount lying in securities premium account shall be used?

- a) **In writing off preliminary expenses of the company;**
- b) In writing off pre-incorporation expenses of the company;
- c) For purchase of immovable assets;
- d) For paying managerial remuneration;

1	A	2	D	3	B	4	D
5	B	6	D	7	D	8	A

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Buy back of securities

1. The company gave a loan to all its employees to purchase partly paid up shares of the company. Can the company give such loan to its employee?
 - a) Yes the company can give loan to its employees.
 - b) Yes the company can give loan provided it is to purchase fully paid up shares.
 - c) No the company cannot give any loan directly or indirectly to its employees.
 - d) No the company can give loan only to its KMP to purchase its shares.

2. The company can buy back its shares by passing a/ an
 - a) Special resolution
 - b) Ordinary resolution
 - c) Consent of 80% of its members
 - d) Varies from situation to situation

3. The debt equity ratio after buy should not exceed:
 - a) 1:1
 - b) 2:1
 - c) 1:3
 - d) 2:3

4. The maximum time for the completion of buy back is
 - a) Within 12 months from the date of resolution
 - b) Within 7 days from the date of resolution
 - c) Within 6 months from the date of resolution
 - d) Within 30 days from the date of resolution

5. The company may buy back its shares by passing a BR if the buy back
 - a) Does not exceed 5% of its paid up capital and free reserve
 - b) Does not exceed 10% of its paid up capital and free reserves
 - c) Does not exceed 15% of its paid up capital and free reserves
 - d) Does not exceed 25% of its paid up capital and free reserves

6. Borrow Ltd a listed company wants to buy back 20% of its equity shares. The company must pass a/an
 - a) OR through postal ballot
 - b) SR through postal ballot
 - c) BR
 - d) Consent of shareholders, directors and creditors.

7. Breeze Ltd wanted to buy back its shares on 5th Sept, 2018. The company has not defaulted in the payment of dividend declared or filing its financial statements. However the company defaulted in the payment of term loan. Finally the company repaid the term loan on 23rd July 2015. Can the company buy back its shares.
 - a) The company if it defaults in repayment of term loan it can never buy back its shares

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- b) The company can buy back the shares even if it has defaulted in the repayment of term loan
- c) The company can buy back its shares if the default is remedied and 3 years have lapsed.
- d) The company can buy back its shares if the default is remedied and 5 years have lapsed.

8. ADJ Company Limited decides to buy-back its own shares. What are the sources out of which the company can buy-back its own shares?

- a) Free reserves
- b) Securities premium
- c) Proceeds of issue of shares or specified securities
- d) All of these

9. Enkebee Ltd. wants to purchase its own 1,00,000 equity shares @ 10 each out of the following :

- i. Unsecured loan 5 lakh
- ii. Balance of depreciation reserve for 3 lakh
- iii. Securities premium account 4 lakh.

Is the decision valid under the Act?

- a) Yes
- b) No

1	B	2	A	3	B	4	A
5	B	6	B	7	C	8	D
9	B						

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Transfer and transmission of securities

1. The transfer deed shall be registered with the company within
 - a) 15 days of execution
 - b) 30 days of execution
 - c) 60 days of execution
 - d) 90 days of execution

2. M a member of M pvt Ltd. made an application for transfer of shares. The company refused to register the transfer however it failed to inform M about the refusal. M wants to appeal to the tribunal. Within what time can M make such an appeal?
 - a) Within 30 days from the date of deposit of transfer deed
 - b) Within 30 days from the date of execution of the transfer deed
 - c) Within 60 days from the date of execution of the transfer deed
 - d) Within 60 days from the date the deed was delivered to the company

3. Where an appeal is filed with the tribunal against the company for refusal of transfer or transmission the tribunal shall after hearing both the parties
 - a) Dismiss the appeal
 - b) Direct that the transfer or transmission shall be registered by the company and the company shall comply with such order within a period of ten days of the receipt of the order
 - c) Direct rectification of the register and also direct the company to pay damages, if any, sustained by any party aggrieved
 - d) Any of these

4. Any person who has acquired shares in a company may nominate any person who shall in the event of his death get the shares. Such nomination shall be made within:
 - a) 15 days of acquiring such share
 - b) 30 days of acquiring such shares
 - c) 6 months of acquiring such shares
 - d) At any time

5. Mr. and Mrs. Jain are joint holders of the shares of the company. They nominated their son as nominee for their shares. Mr. Jain passed away and his son, the nominee, claimed that the shares now vest with him. Is his contention correct?
 - a) Yes, as soon as one of the joint holder is dead the shares pass on to the nominee.
 - b) No, as the nominee gets the shares only when all the joint holders are dead.

6. The company received an application for transfer of shares. On the faith of the forged transfer deed the company registered the transfer. The member wants the company to restore his name back in the register of members. What shall be the rights of the member?

- a) the true owner of shares can compel the company to restore his name to the register.
- b) he can also claim any dividend which may not have been paid to him during the intervening period
- c) to recover all the rights on the shares from the time of its issue
- d) both a and b

1	C	2	D	3	D	4	D
5	B	6	D				

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Debentures

1. A company wanted to issue secured debentures. What shall be the time for redemption of such debentures?
 - a) 10 years
 - b) 20 years
 - c) 30 years
 - d) No such restriction on time.

2. A company shall appoint a debenture trustee if:
 - a) The offer is made to 500 or more persons
 - b) If the issue is secured
 - c) If the offer is made to more than 500 persons
 - d) Both b and c

3. The company issued secured debentures and appointed a debenture trustee. The debenture trust deed shall be executed within:
 - a) 60 days after allotment
 - b) 60 days from the date of appointment
 - c) 30 days after allotment
 - d) 30 days from the date of appointment

4. Deadpool Ltd. wanted to issue secured debentures. The company had a property situated in London and it wanted to create a security for the debentures on this property. Can the company create a charge on this property situated in London?
 - a) Yes the company can create a charge on any immovable property situate wherever.
 - b) No as the company can create a charge on immovable property situated in India
 - c) No as the company can only create a charge on moveable property
 - d) Both b and c

5. X ltd is the holding of S ltd. D had taken a loan of 10,00,000 from S Ltd. X ltd. wants to appoint D as a debenture trustee. Can X Ltd. appoint D as the trustee?
 - a) Yes as d is indebted to S Ltd ad not X ltd.
 - b) No as he should not be indented to either the holding or subsidiary company

6. A person shall not be appointed a debenture trustee if:
 - a) He holds shares without beneficial interest
 - b) Receives remuneration as a debenture trustee

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- c) has any pecuniary relationship with the company amounting to 2% or more of its gross turnover or total income or fifty lakh rupees or such higher amount as may be prescribed, whichever is higher.
- d) has any pecuniary relationship with the company amounting to 2% or more of its gross turnover or total income or fifty lakh rupees or such higher amount as may be prescribed, whichever is lower

1	A	2	D	3	A	4	A
5	B	6	D				

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Deposits

1. On 30th June 2017, the liability side of Balance Sheet of X Ltd. showed balance of paid up share capital of Rs. 65 lacs, free reserve of Rs. 10 lacs, share premium account of Rs. 20 lacs, deposits of Rs. 25 lacs, repayable in the current financial year, during the month of September 2017. In July 2017, the company was in need of some short term funds to the tune of Rs. 20 lacs for a period of 6 months. The maximum amount which the company may hold as deposit together with existing deposits will be—

- a) Rs. 33.25 Lacs
- b) Rs. 11.25 lacs
- c) Rs. 95 lacs
- d) Rs. 9.5 lacs.

2. XYZ Limited, has passed a resolution in general meeting to accept deposit from its members. Terms and conditions are finalized in consultation with Reserve Bank of India. Company accepted deposits of INR 30 Lakhs in year 2016. Company wants more deposits in the next quarter. Board of Directors are aware that as per the Act, they have a Ceiling limit, beyond which they cannot accept deposits. What percentage of aggregate of paid-up share capital, free Reserves and securities premium account, they cannot cross?

- a) 15%
- b) 25%
- c) 35%
- d) 45%

3. Y Pvt. Ltd. had 3 directors. R was the wife of D the director of Y Pvt. Ltd. R gives a certain sum of money to the company. Will this be regarded as deposits for the company

- a) Yes
- b) No

4. The company shall execute a deposit trust deed :

- a) Atleast 7 days before issuing the circular
- b) Atleast 30 days before the issue of circular
- c) Within 7 days from the date of acceptance of deposits
- d) Within 30 days from the date of acceptance of deposits

5. A ltd is the associate of H ltd. A ltd. has appointed Mr. C as its CEO. H Ltd wants to appoint Mr. C as its deposit trustee. Can he be appointed?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes as he is the KMP of the associate company and hence not disqualified
- d) No as he is the KMP of the associate company and hence disqualified

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6. The register of deposits shall be preserved by the company for
- 8 years
 - 8 years from the financial year in which the latest entry was made.
 - Permanently
 - As ordered by the tribunal
7. A company with net worth of 50 cr and the turnover of 550 cr wants to accept deposits from the public. Can it do so?
- Yes as it is an eligible company
 - No as it is not an eligible company
 - Yes as it fulfils one of the conditions and hence it is an eligible company
 - No as to be an eligible company both the conditions must be fulfilled.

1	A	2	C	3	B	4	A
5	D	6	B	7	D		

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Registration of charge

1. A charge was created on assets of Pram Limited. Such charge is registered on 12th November, 2018. Any person acquiring such assets shall be deemed to have notice of the charge: (Give your answer as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013)

- a) from 12th November, 2018;
- b) from 13th November, 2018;
- c) from 12th December, 2018;
- d) from 12th January, 2019;

2. A charge was created on 3rd October, 2018. By what time should the charge be registered?

- a) 2nd Nov, 2018
- b) 1st Nov, 2018
- c) 3rd Nov. 2018
- d) 4th Nov, 2018

3. In the above case if the company fails to register the charge within the specified time the registrar may grant extension. If such extension is granted the last day by when the charge should be registered is:

- a) 29th July, 2019
- b) 30th July, 2019
- c) 31st July, 2019
- d) 1st Aug, 2019

4. If the intimation of satisfaction of charge is given to the registrar by the company, the registrar shall send a notice to the charge holder to give reason why the charge should not be registered. The reason in such a case shall be given within:

- a) Time specified in the notice not exceeding 14 days
- b) Time specified in the notice not exceeding 15 days
- c) Time specified in the notice not exceeding 30 days
- d) Time specified in the notice not exceeding 60days

1	A	2	A	3	B	4	A
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Meetings

1. Can a director who is also a member of the company vote at the meeting?
 - e) yes in the capacity of a member
 - f) yes in the capacity of a director
 - g) yes only if he holds 2% of the total voting rights
 - h) no as he is both director and shareholder
2. A notice of an adjourned meeting must be given
 - a) yes in all cases
 - b) yes if it is adjourned due to lack of quorum
 - c) yes if decided in the original meeting
 - d) it is never required to be given
3. Business transacted at the EGM is always
 - a) ordinary
 - b) special
 - c) both ordinary and special
 - d) business requiring special notice.
4. Notice of the AGM must be sent to
 - a) every member including legal heirs of a deceased member
 - b) every director
 - c) auditor
 - d) all of them
5. The notice of a meeting must be sent 21 clear days before the meeting. The word clear implies:
 - a) the day of the meeting shall be excluded
 - b) the day of posting shall be excluded
 - c) the day of posting shall be excluded
 - d) excluding the day of posting and the day of meeting
6. If the articles of the company do not specify a higher number the quorum for a private company shall be
 - a) 2
 - b) 5
 - c) 15
 - d) 30
7. If the meeting is adjourned due to lack of quorum and at the adjourned meeting also the quorum is not present
 - a) Meeting shall be adjourned again
 - b) Urgent business shall be transacted and then the meeting shall be adjourned
 - c) The meeting shall continue with the members present
 - d) The meeting shall be dissolved.
8. Special business = special resolution and ordinary business = ordinary resolution

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- a) True
 - b) False
9. The following company must provide its members a facility to vote electronically
- a) Listed company and having not less than 1000 members
 - b) Listed company and having not less than 100 members
 - c) Listed company or a company having not less than 100 members
 - d) Listed company or a company having not less than 1000 members
10. Can a company conduct postal ballot for any matter not specified by the Central Government
- a) Yes the company can company any business through postal ballot
 - b) Yes provided it is not an ordinary business
 - c) Yes provided it is not an ordinary business or any business in which the director or the auditor have to make any representation.
 - d) No, only business specified by the Central Government can be conducted through postal ballot.
11. A company can restrict a member from voting:
- a) On any grounds
 - b) On any grounds provided authorized by the articles
 - c) Only on the grounds specified u/s 106
 - d) Only on the grounds specified u/s 106 provided authorized by the articles.
12. The minute book can be kept at
- a) The registered office
 - b) Any other place decided by the Board
 - c) The registered office or any other place decided by the Board
 - d) In case of general meeting at the registered office and in case of board meeting at the registered office or any other place as decided by the Board.
13. The first AGM shall be held within
- a) 9 months from the end of the FY
 - b) 6 months of FY
 - c) The end of the year of year of incorporation
 - d) Within 18 months of incorporation
14. If it is impracticable the Tribunal may call any meeting other than an AGM
- a) On its own motion
 - b) On an application of member
 - c) On an application of director
 - d) Any of these
15. A resolution shall be a special resolution when the votes cast in favour of the resolution by members are not less than _____ the number of votes, if any, cast against the resolution.
- a) Twice
 - b) Three times

- c) One third
- d) One fourth

16. Every annual general meeting of the company must be held in each calendar year. This statement is:

- a) True
- b) False

17. The Registrar may grant an extension by _____, for holding the Annual General Meeting to any company for special reasons (except in the case of first AGM of the company).

- a) 1 Month
- b) 2 Months
- c) 3 Months
- d) 6 Months

18. Every listed company shall file with the Registrar a copy of the report on each annual general meeting within _____ of the conclusion of the annual general meeting.

- a) 7 days
- b) 30 days
- c) 3 months
- d) 90 days

19. A company had 1250 shareholders, debenture holder and other security holders. The company did not maintain its registers, records and minutes in electronic mode. The members want to file a case against the company on the grounds that the company is bound to keep the books electronically.

- a) The claim is valid
- b) The claim is not valid as the company is not bound it may maintain it electronically.

20. In Annual General Meeting, which one of the follow will be treated as special business?

- a) declaration of any dividend;
- b) fixing of the remuneration of the auditors;
- c) appointment of directors in place of those retiring;
- d) regularization of Director's Appointment;**

21. The member of the company wanted a copy of the minutes from the company. He would be given a copy within

- a) 7 days
- b) 21 clear days
- c) 30 days
- d) 60 days

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22. The Annual General meeting of Tirupati Limited was scheduled for 28th Dec, 2017. Mr. Ananat, shareholder of Tirupati Limited has desired to inspect the proxies and lodged it with the company. The notice for inspection should be given at least before the meeting:

- a) 24 hours
- b) 1 day
- c) 2 days
- d) 3 days

23. Swiss Commodities Private Limited was incorporated in 2015. Company was not running its business properly due to unexpected ups and downs. It could not hold its first annual general meeting in the year 2016. The company is planning to apply for extension of time for holding the AGM from the Registrar of Companies. On which grounds Company can get an extension?

- a) They will not get any extension.
- b) It Company proves that their financial statements are confiscated.
- c) If they prove that directors have fell below numbers.
- d) If they prove that members are not available.

24. The Board of Directors of Gama Ltd. did not call the Extra Ordinary General meeting within 21 days from the date of receipt of requisition from members, then the requisitionists may themselves call a meeting within a period of from the date of requisition.

- a) 15 days
- b) 30 days
- c) 1 month
- d) 3 months

25. Soya Limited was incorporated in 2014 and has its registered office in Noida. Company wants to call its 4th Annual General Meeting in Mumbai. Whether it is possible?

- a) It is not possible as Annual General Meeting has to be held in Noida;
- b) It is possible with consent of 50% members is received;
- c) It is possible if consent of 75% members is received;
- d) It is possible if consent of 100% members is received;

26. Mr. N is a Company Secretary of Mayo Private Limited. For calling Company's Annual General meeting, Mr. N has to issue notice of that meeting before stipulated period of time. Draft notice is ready with him. However, he is confused on agenda items for which he has to attach explanatory statement to the notice. Please help him to understand which agenda item needs explanatory Statement?

- a) Consideration of Auditors Report;
- b) Fixing remuneration of Auditor;
- c) Fixing remuneration of Manager;
- d) Declaration of any dividend;

27. Wide Infra Limited is a Company with 1350 members. Extra General Meeting of Wide Infra Limited was scheduled on 15th November, 2018 at 11 am. On the day of meeting, 3 members were present at 10.45 am. What number of members is required to fulfil quorum requirement?

- a) Additional 4 members before 11.30 am;
- b) Additional 4 members before 11.15 am;
- c) Additional 12 members before 11.30 am;
- d) Additional 12 members before 11.15 am;

28. The members of Matrix Limited requisitioned for calling Extra Ordinary General Meeting to consider some urgent matters. The same was called by the company. Meeting was scheduled on 31st August, 2018. However, required quorum was not present at the meeting. In this case, what Matrix Limited shall do?

- a) Matrix Limited shall adjourn the meeting to the same day in the next week at the same time and place;
- b) Matrix Limited shall adjourn the meeting to such other day at such other time and place;
- c) The meeting shall be cancelled;
- d) Matrix Limited shall proceed ahead with the available quorum;

29. An EGM can be held by a company only 4 times a year.

- a) This statement is correct
- b) This statement is not correct
- c) This statement is correct in case of a private company
- d) This statement is true in case of small company and OPC

30. An AGM must be held once in every year. The word year implies:

- a) Calendar year
- b) Financial year
- c) Period starting on 1st Jan and ending on 31st March of the following year
- d) Period starting on 1st Apr and ending on 31st Dec

31. Annual general meeting need to be called by giving 21 days' clear notice. However it can be called on a shorter notice if members entitled to vote in that meeting give their consent in writing or by electronic mode. In such case, how many members have to give their consents?

- a) 75% of members entitled;
- b) 90% of members entitled;
- c) 91% of members entitled;
- d) **95% of members entitled;**

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1	A	2	B	3	B	4	D
5	D	6	A	7	D	8	B
9	D	10	C	11	D	12	D
13	A	14	D	15	B	16	A
17	C	18	B	19	B	20	D
21	A	22	D	23	A	24	D
25	D	26	C	27	C	28	c
29	B	30	A	31	D		

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Dividend

1. Mr. X is a shareholder of Mark Pvt Ltd. He transferred his shares to his daughter Ms. D, in the month of February. Registration of such instrument of transfer is still pending by the Company. In this scenario, Companies Act, 2013 state certain provisions which have to be kept in mind by the Company. Which provision mentioned below in this regard is correct?

- a) Company has to transfer the dividend in relation to such shares to the Unpaid Dividend Account;
- b) Company has to transfer the dividend in relation to such shares in the name of transferee;
- c) Company has to issue fully paid-up bonus shares in the name of transformer;
- d) Company has to issue fully paid-up bonus shares in the name of transferee;

2. XP Ltd declared 12% dividend to its Equity Shareholders. However Company missed to transfer unpaid dividend to bank account even after 40 days from declaration of Dividend. In such case how much interest will be payable?

- a) 8% p.a.
- b) 16% p.a.
- c) 10% p.a.
- d) 12% p.a.

3. The company shall while calculating the profits for payment of dividend exclude the following:

- a) unrealised gains,
- b) notional gains
- c) revaluation of assets and any change in carrying amount of an asset or of a liability on measurement of the asset or the liability at fair value.
- d) All of these

4. The company must before the declaration of dividend transfer a part of its profits to the reserves. This statement is _____

- a) True
- b) False

5. The company shall before the declaration of dividend transfer a part of its profits to the reserves @ _____

- a) 5%
- b) 10%
- c) 12%
- d) Any rate if the company so desires.

6. The company may declare dividend out of its reserves. The rate of dividend in such a case shall not exceed

- a) 10%
- b) 5%

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- c) Average of the dividend declared in the past three years
- d) Average of the dividend declared in the past two years

7. The member of the company had specified the company to transfer the amount of dividend to its bank account. The company failed to transfer the amount to the bank account due to some error in the information provided by the member. The member wants to claim damages from the company for failure to give dividend. Is the company liable?

- a) Yes the company is liable
- b) No the company is not liable as failure was not due to the fault of the company
- c) Yes the company shall be liable as the company should have informed the member about the wrong information
- d) No once the company tries to transfer the money to the bank account the company's liability comes to an end.

8. The IEPF may utilized for

- a) refund of unclaimed and unpaid amounts,
- b) promotion of investors' awareness
- c) protection of the interests of investors etc.
- d) any of these purposes

9. The Board of Directors of Peculiar Ltd. proposes to recommend a final dividend of 25 each to all the equity shareholders; of the company. The company decides to declare the dividend out of capital reserves.

- a) Dividend can be declared out of capital reserves provided company set off the losses first
- b) Dividend can be declared out of capital reserves provided the rate of dividend does not exceed the average of the dividend of the last three years
- c) Dividend can only be declared out of free reserves
- d) Dividend can be declared out of capital reserves provided the balance does not fall below 15% of the total share capital of the company

1	A	2	D	3	D	4	B
5	D	6	C	7	C	8	D
9	C						

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Accounts of company

1. JX Limited, an unlisted public Company has its registered office in Mumbai. Due to a shortage of storage space, the Board of Directors of JX Limited has decided not to preserve the books of accounts and other related records of accounts. The Board has approached you, to seek an advice on this matter. Give suitable advice to the Board of JX Limited:

- a) The Company is not mandatorily required to maintain the Statutory Registers and Records at the Registered Office.
- b) The Company can make space by destroying all Statutory Registers and Records which are older than 8 years.
- c) Company can shift the Statutory Registers and Records at JX Limited's branch office situated at Pune, where more than one-tenth of the total number of members entered in the register of members reside.
- d) Company can digitize all the Statutory Registers and Records.

2. The registered office of the company is situated in Kolkata. The company wants to keep its financial statement and books and papers at Delhi. The company may do so by:

- a) Passing a BR and giving a notice of the new address to the Registrar within 7 days of the resolution.
- b) Passing an OR and giving a notice of the new address to the Registrar within 7 days of the resolution
- c) Passing a SR and giving a notice of the new address to the Registrar within 7 days of the resolution
- d) Passing a resolution and giving a notice of the new address to the Registrar within 7 days of the resolution

3. D the director of the company wanted to inspect the books of accounts of the company. For this inspection D sends his agent to inspect the books. For such inspection

- a) The director needs to get the consent of the shareholders
- b) The director needs to get the consent of the directors
- c) The director needs to get the consent of the chairman
- d) The agent of the director cannot check the books and papers.

4. XY Pvt. Ltd. decided to keep the books of accounts for a period of 5 years as being a private company it is not accountable to the public.

- a) The company can take such a decision
- b) The company may take such a decision as no accountability to public
- c) The company may do so after the consent of the tribunal

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- d) The company has to maintain the books of accounts for minimum 8 years even it has no public accountability.

5. An OPC failed to prepare a cash flow statement along with its financial statement.

The officers in charge of the books of OPC shall be liable :

- a) imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees but which may extend to five lakh rupees, or with both.
- b) imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees but which may extend to five lakh rupees, or with both.
- c) imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees but which may extend to ten lakh rupees, or with both.
- d) The officers of the OPC shall not be liable.

6. The company failed to prepare the books of accounts. The persons responsible shall be punished by:

- a) imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees but which may extend to five lakh rupees, or with both.
- b) imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees but which may extend to five lakh rupees, or with both.
- c) imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees but which may extend to ten lakh rupees, or with both.
- d) The officers shall not be liable.

7. The Registrar made an application on 31st Jan, 2019 to the tribunal for revision of the books of the company for the year 2008-2009. Can the tribunal pass an order for revision?

- a) Yes the tribunal may pass this order
- b) Yes the tribunal may pass this order after giving a notice to the concerned authorities
- c) Yes the tribunal may pass this order along with terms and conditions for revision
- d) No the tribunal cannot pass this order.

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8. The NFRA shall consist of:

- a) A chairperson, three full time members and nine part time members
- b) A chairperson, nine full time members and three part time members.
- c) A chairperson, five full time members and seven part time members.
- d) A chairperson, seven full time members and five part time members.

9. Surya Ltd. is a public company having a share capital. The company forwarded its financial statement 15 days before the meeting. This shall be valid if

- a) Agreed by majority in number entitled to vote and who represent not less than ninety-five per cent. of such part of the paid-up share capital of the company as gives a right to vote at the meeting
- b) Agreed by majority in number entitled to vote and who represent not less than ninety-five per cent. of the paid-up share capital of the company
- c) Agreed by majority of the members
- d) Agreed by members who represent not less than ninety-five per cent. of such part of the paid-up share capital of the company as gives a right to vote at the meeting

10. Waste Ltd. is a company having a turnover of 75 cr and paid up capital of 7 cr. Is the company required to file the financial statement in XBRL form?

- a) Yes
- b) No

11. The company fails to call the AGM. The company shall file the financial statements and other documents with the registrar within:

- a) 30 days from the day it finally holds the meeting
- b) 30 days from the last day the meeting should have been held
- c) 60 days from the day it finally holds the meeting
- d) 60 days from the last day the meeting should have been held

12. Chief Financial Officer is responsible to maintain books of account of the company

- a) True
- b) False

13. Consolidation of financial statements is mandatory for all companies including unlisted companies and private companies.

- a) True
- b) False

1	C	2	A	3	D	4	D
5	D	6	A	7	D	8	A
9	A	10	B	11	B	12	A
13	b						

Corporate social responsibility

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1. From the following information in respect of company ABC Ltd. Compute the amount the company is required to spend on account of Corporate Social Responsibility:

Financial Year	Net Profit(In Cr.)
2014-15	30
2015-16	22
2016-17	27

- a) 26 Crore
- b) 52 Lacs
- c) 55 Lacs
- d) 25 Lacs

2. Under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, every company is required to constitute a CSR Committee of the Board, if the company's net profits are

- a) 10 crore
- b) 5 crore
- c) 3 crore
- d) 1 crore

1	B	2	B
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