

S.No.101

**IN THE NATIONAL COMPANY LAW TRIBUNAL
HYDERABAD BENCH – 1**

ATTENDANCE CUM ORDER SHEET OF THE HEARING HELD ON
30-12-2021 AT 10:30 A.M. THROUGH VIDEO CONFERENCE.

CP(IB) No.155/9/HDB/2020

U/s 9 of IBC, 2016

IN THE MATTER OF:

Megha Granules Pvt Ltd

...Operational Creditor

Vs

Fertis India Pvt Ltd

...Corporate Debtor

CORAM:-

**DR. VENKATA RAMAKRISHNA BADARINATH NANDULA, HON'BLE MEMBER (JUDICIAL)
SH. VEERA BRAHMA RAO AREKAPUDI, HON'BLE MEMBER (TECHNICAL)**

ORDER

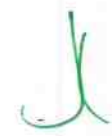
Learned Counsel Mr. Srikanth Hariharan for Operational Creditor appeared via video conference.

Orders pronounced in CP (IB) No.155/9/HDB/2020 vide separate sheets.

In the result, this CP(IB) No.155/9/HDB/2020 is allowed and Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process(CIRP) is ordered against the Corporate Debtor.


MEMBER (T)

Srinivas


MEMBER (J)

**IN THE NATIONAL COMPANY LAW TRIBUNAL
HYDERABAD BENCH, HYDERABAD**

**CP(IB) No. 155/9/HDB/2020
U/s. 9 of Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code, 2016
R/w Rule 6 of I & B (AAA) Rules, 2016**

In the matter of:

M/s. Megha Granules Pvt. Ltd.
CE 61, Salt Lake
KOLKATA – 700 064
(033) 40001281

Also at:

Industrial Growth Centre (AIIDC)
VIII Chatabari, ChaygaonKamrup
Kamrup AS 781123 IN, Assam

.... Operational Creditor

Vs.

M/s. Fertis India Private Limited
6-3-668/10/56, Plot No.56, 1st Floor
Durga Nagar Colony
Punjagutta
Hyderabad – 500 082

... Corporate Debtor

Date of Order: 30.12.2021

Coram:

Hon'ble Dr. N.V. Rama Krishna Badrinath, Member (Judicial)
Hon'ble Shri Veera Brahma Rao Arekapudi, Member (Technical)

Parties / Counsels present:

For the Petitioner : Mr. Srikanth Hariharan, Mr. Abhishek Dash
Advocates

For the Respondent : Mr. Nitish Bandary, Advocate



Date of Order: 30.12.2021

[Per: Bench]

ORDER

- I. This petition is filed by the Operational Creditor under Section 9 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, r/w Rule 6 of Insolvency & Bankruptcy (Application to the Adjudicating Authority) Rules, 2016, seeking admission of the Petition, initiation of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process, granting moratorium and appointment of Interim Resolution Professional as prescribed under the Code and Rules thereon against the Corporate Debtor, alleging that the Corporate Debtor had defaulted an amount of Rs.37,21,628/- (Rupees Thirty Seven Lakhs Twenty One Thousand Six Hundred Twenty Eight only) which includes Principal amount of Rs.17,59,116/- and interest of Rs.19,62,512/- for the period from 31.03.2015 to 31.10.2019.

- II. The gist of averments of the Application are as below:
 - i. M/s. Megha Granules Pvt. Ltd., hereinafter referred to as 'Operational Creditor', is engaged in the business of manufacturing woven sacks etc. M/s. Fertis India Private Limited, hereinafter referred to as 'Corporate Debtor' issued various Purchase Orders for supply of Cylinders for making Block Bottom Bag with Zetol design bags, PP/HDPE Woven Sacks Ad Star Bags with Liner etc. As per the Purchase Orders raised by the Corporate Debtor, the Operational Creditor supplied the material and raised various invoices for a total



Date of Order: 30.12.2021

amount of Rs.38,34,954/- for the period from 31.01.2015 to 30.06.2015, which are filed as Annexure-D at page nos. 15 to 25 of the petition. Out of the total invoices amount of Rs.38,34,954/-, the Corporate Debtor made payment of Rs.22,99,064/- and refused to pay the balance amount against the following invoices:

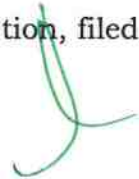
Sl.No.	Invoice No.	Date	Amount
1.	00538	31.01.2015	16,86,723
2.	00064	20.05.2015	72,393.00

- ii. It is averred that the Operational Creditor approached the Corporate Debtor to settle the issue. At the meeting held on 10.12.2018, the Corporate Debtor agreed to release the payments within 6 to 9 months.
- iii. It is averred that as per the request of the Corporate Debtor, the Operational Creditor agreed to take back some of the stock supplied and the Corporate Debtor in turn promised to pay the amount. Accordingly, on 22.03.2019, as per the Agreement, the Operational Creditor lifted its stock from the place of the Corporate Debtor. The Corporate Debtor has refused to make the payments. It is also averred that there is no dispute that has been raised by the Corporate Debtor in respect of the quality or the quantity of the material supplied by the Operational Creditor.



Date of Order: 30.12.2021

- iv. When the balance amount alongwith interest was not paid, the Operational Creditor got issued a Demand Notice addressing to M/s.Avanthi Marketing & Supply Chain Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Fertis India Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. Nagarjuna Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd. by demanding to pay the total debt amount of Rs.37,21,628/- which includes principal amount of Rs.17,59,116/- plus interest of Rs.19,62,512/- for the period from 31.03.2015 to 31.10.2019. A copy of the Demand Notice is filed as Annexure-F at page nos. 75 to 77 of the application.
- v. It is stated that in response to the notice issued by the Operational Creditor, the Corporate Debtor sent a letter dated 20.12.2019 stating that it is not liable to pay amounts, there is no operational debt due and payable from the company much less Rs.37,21,628/-, the alleged claim for debt amount is barred by limitation and that the Operational Creditor not adhered to the Scheduled Payment timeline as per delivery date of terms and conditions of Purchase Orders and the material supplied were sub-standard in nature and did not meet the requirement standards and informed the same vide e-mail dated 14.03.2016. A copy of the reply dated 20.12.2019 is filed as Annexure-H at page nos.82 to 86 of the application.
- vi. E-mail Correspondence between parties are filed as Annexure-E (Colly.) at page nos. 26 to 74 of Petition.
- vii. It is averred that the Petitioner left with no further option, filed the instant petition.



Date of Order: 30.12.2021

III. The gist of the Counter is as below:

- a. It is averred that the Company Petition is devoid of merits and not liable to pay any amounts to Petitioner much less an amount of Rs.37,21,628/-.
- b. It is averred that the application is not maintainable on the following grounds:
 - i. There are pre-existing disputes with respect to supply and quality of material to Respondent before the issuance of demand notice;
 - ii. That the Petitioner did not file affidavit under Section 9(3)(b) of the IBC, 2016;
 - iii. That the Petitioner did not file record of default from Information Utility.
- c. It is averred that the total amounts were paid in relation to all the invoices raised by the Petitioner except invoice No.538, dated 31.01.2015 for Rs.16,86,723/- and Invoice No.64 dated 20.05.2015 for Rs.72,393/-, totalling to an amount of Rs.17,59,116/-.
- d. It is averred that the Respondent is a Company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 inter alia engaged in development and commercialisation of novel crop nutrients, microbes and protectants. It is averred that the Petitioner was in requirement of Block Bottom Bags and other relevant



Date of Order: 30.12.2021

materials. In furtherance of the requirement, the Respondent has issued three Purchase Orders to Petitioner. Based on the Purchase Orders, the Petitioner has supplied defective bags vide two invoices, Invoice no.538 and Invoice No.64 and claiming the disputed debt amount. The detailed list of Purchase Orders and Invoices are shown at page no.3 of the counter.

- e. It is also averred that the Petitioner has requested vide email dated 02.04.2018 to pay the freight from Respondent's godown to Guwahati to lift the rejected bags which was not considered by the Respondent. A copy of the email dated 02.04.2015 is shown as Annexure-I of the counter.
- f. It is averred that the Petitioner has not delivered the bags in accordance with the Respondent requirement. Therefore, the Respondent has incurred huge losses on account of delay in receiving material and defective material.
- g. It is averred that the Operational Creditor not adhered to the Scheduled Payment timeline as per delivery date of terms and conditions of Purchase Orders and the material supplied were sub-standard in nature and did not meet the requirement standards and informed the same vide e-mail dated 14.03.2016. It is also averred that even after several communications, the Petitioner has not collected the bags for three years and later has issued a letter dated 22.03.2019 confirming the collection of stock from the godown vide email



Date of Order: 30.12.2021

dated 22.03.2019, a copy of which is shown as Annexure-II of the counter.

- h. It is averred that the Petitioner did not rectify the defects nor compensated the loss caused to Respondent. It is also averred that the Respondent reserves its right to take appropriate steps for recovery of losses caused by Petitioner. It is also averred that the date-wise Events are detailed below:

Date	Description of Events
04.03.2016	Email addressed by Respondent to Petitioner regarding delay in supply and bad quality of material supplied.
02.04.2018	Email request by Petitioner to pay freight to take back the rejected bags.
09.12.2019	Demand Notice sent by Petitioner to notice under IBC, 2016
20.12.2019	Reply notice sent by Respondent to Petitioner regarding pre-existing disputes
Feb, 2020	The Petitioner filed present Company Petition based on amount of Rs.37,21,628/-

- i. The rejected bags were deteriorated during long storage owing to properties of the Raw Material. Approximately, 44,550 bags were scrapped as per Standard Operating Procedure whose value is approximately Rs.14,88,683/- and the petitioner has collected left over bags of 8092 bags, whose value of Rs.2,70,402/-.



Date of Order: 30.12.2021

- j. It is averred that the quality of goods was not as per the requirement, the Respondent did not make the payments and the same was also brought to the notice of the Petitioner on several occasions before the demand notice was issued. The Petitioner ignored the defects and issued demand notice based on disputed debt and the same is impermissible under Law. As there are pre-existing disputes even before demand notice, the present Company Petition is not maintainable and liable to be dismissed.
- IV. The matter was 'Reserved for Orders' on 20.10.2021. Later, the Corporate Debtor filed two IAs, viz. IA 607/2021, dated 19.10.2021, which was received by the Registry on 20.10.2021 for seeking permission to file Additional Counter and IA 609/2021, dated 23.10.2021, which was received by the Registry on 25.10.2021 for seeking to reopen the Company Petition and for making oral submissions. IA 609/2021 was allowed and reopened the main petition on 27.10.2021. IA 607/2021 was allowed on 28.10.2021 and Additional Counter was taken on record.
- V. The averments of the Additional Counter filed by the Corporate Debtor in brief are -
- i. It is averred that the claims of the petitioner are barred by limitation as they are of the year 2015 and the respondent did not make payment of these claims as they are not payable and disputed. The bags supplied by the petitioner were rejected in 2015 itself and the same was also accepted by the Petitioner.



Date of Order: 30.12.2021

Later, Petitioner as per subsequent purchase order manufactured proper bags and raised invoices for an amount of Rs.20,75,838/- which were paid in full by Corporate Debtor. The detailed statement is shown at page nos. 10 to 11 of the Additional Counter. After bags were rejected in 2015 in relation to invoices of 2015, the Operational Creditor issued demand notice on 21.11.2019 and Company Petition has filed in 2020. As such, all claims are ex-facie barred by limitation and both demand notice and company petition are not maintainable and liable to be dismissed on this ground alone.

- ii. It is averred that there is a pre-existing dispute between the parties. The Petitioner has not delivered the bags in accordance with the terms and conditions agreed between the parties. Therefore, the invoice No.538, dated 31.01.2015, for Rs.16,86,723/- and Invoice No.0064, dated 20.05.2015 for Rs.72,393/- were not paid as the bags were defective and rejected and the Petitioner was well informed regarding the rejected bags by Respondent vide their email dated 14.03.2016 and Petitioner also duly acknowledged the same vide email dated 02.04.2018 and the Petitioner has collected 8092 left over bags worth value of Rs.2,70,402/- The receipt of the same was acknowledged by the Petitioner vide their letter and e-mail dated 22.03.2019. As regards to the rejected bags, most of those bags were deteriorated due to long storage owing to properties of the raw-material. Approximately 44,550 bags were scrapped as per Standard Operating Procedure whose value is approximately Rs.14,88,682/- and



Date of Order: 30.12.2021

petitioner collected bags. The communication between the parties is collectively shown as Annexure-2 at page nos. 39 to 42 of the Additional Counter.

- iii. It is averred that the Petitioner received the amounts and did not take any steps from the year 2015 to 2019 in relation to old purchase orders as they know that those were in relation to bags which were rejected. It issued an email on 02.04.2018 wherein Petitioner has asked the Respondent to pay atleast freight charges to pick up the rejected bags.

VI. In the light of the aforesaid contest, the points that emerges for consideration by this Adjudicating Authority are –

1. Whether claim of the Operational Creditor is barred by limitation?
2. Whether the Operational Creditor had established existence of Operational Debt and Default in repayment of the same by the Corporate Debtor herein?

We have heard the Learned Counsels for both parties and perused the documents and Case Laws.

Point 1: The Learned Counsel for Operational Creditor submitted that pursuant to the demand for payment of the outstanding dues made vide letter dated 01.04.2019, the Corporate Debtor had replied vide email on 04.04.2019 stating that “*I am waiting for our internal approval. Please bear with us*” and the same constitutes a clear



Date of Order: 30.12.2021

admission of debt and since the present application is filed well within 3 years from the date of the said admission of liability. The claim therefore is well within the period of limitation.

The Learned Counsel for Operational Creditor has also brought to our attention to Article 58 and 113 of the Limitation Act, 1963 whereas Article 58, the period be counted right to sue first accrues and Article 113 of the Limitation Act would be counted from the date of right to sue accrues as decided in the Judgement of Supreme Court in Shakti Bhog Food Industries vs. The Central Bank of India AIR2020SC2721 wherein it was held that –

“Whereas, Article 113 being a residuary Clause and which has been invoked by all the three Courts in this case, does not specify happening of particular event as such, but merely refers to the accrual of cause of action on the basis of which the right to sue would accrue”.

“.....The distinction between Article 58 and Article 113 is, thus, apparent in as much as the right to sue may accrue to a suitor in a given case at different points of time and, thus, whereas in terms of Article 58 the period of limitation would be reckoned from the date on which the cause of action arose first, in the latter the period of limitation would be differently computed depending upon the last day when the cause of action therefor arose.” (para 11)

We have carefully examined the said plea of the Learned Counsel for the Corporate Debtor, a perusal of the e-mail correspondence dated 02.04.2019 categorically shows that payment for the supplies made



Date of Order: 30.12.2021

has once again been demanded by the Operational Creditor. Preceding the said letter a notice dated 01.04.2019 also has been sent. The Respondent has not denied the e-mail correspondence as well as the letter dated 01.04.2019. Therefore, when the reply dated 04.04.2019 on behalf of the Corporate Debtor is read in the back drop of the above two letters, the only irresistible conclusion that one can reach is that the respondent only sought time for internal approval for payment thereby acknowledged the outstanding liability. Therefore, we opine that the claim is well within the period of limitation.

This point is answered accordingly.

Point 2: The Learned Counsel for Operational Creditor submitted that the Operational Creditor supplied the material as per the specifications through 10 invoices totalling to a value of Rs. 38,34,954/-. However, Corporate Debtor paid a sum of Rs.20,75,838/- to the Operational Creditor and claimed that the Corporate Debtor failed to honour the invoice nos.538, dated 31.01.2015 for a value of Rs.16,86,723/-, for a quantity of 50,542 bags and Invoice No.00064, dated 20.05.2015, for a value of Rs.72,393/- for a quantity of 2100 bags, totalling to an amount of Rs.17,59,116/-. The relevant invoices are placed at page 16 and 17 of Volume-I of the application filed by the Operational Creditor.

Learned Counsel for Operational Creditor further submitted that the Corporate Debtor consumed the bags supplied by them and the Operational Creditor has been pursuing for payment with the Corporate Debtor. However, as no payment is forthcoming, the



Date of Order: 30.12.2021

Chairman of the Operational Creditor Company visited the office of the Corporate Debtor in Hyderabad on 10.12.2018, where it was discussed that the Corporate Debtor would pay for the bags consumed and the Operational Creditor would lift the bags, if any, left out with the Corporate Debtor. Accordingly, on 22.03.2019, the Operational Creditor lifted the remaining 8092 bags from the 50,542 bags supplied and it was also agreed by the Corporate Debtor that they will make payment for the remaining 40,450 bags, which was consumed by it. The relevant e-mail correspondence is shown at page 26 to 33-A of Volume I of the petition. The admission that the Corporate Debtor has consumed the goods is also evident at page 30, 33 of the material papers, which are email dated 28.01.2019 and 22.03.2019. However, as the payment for 40,450 bags was not received by the Operational Creditor, the Operational Creditor issued a demand notice, which was received by the Corporate Debtor on 28.11.2019 and replied by the Corporate Debtor on 20.12.2019 raising false and frivolous ground indicating that there was a pre-existing dispute in the matter.

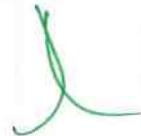
Thus, contending the Operational Creditor has filed the present application under Section 9 of Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code, 2016 claiming an amount of Rs.37,21,628/- including Principal amount of Rs.17,59,116/- and interest of Rs.19,62,512/- for the period from 31.03.2015 to 31.10.2019.

This point is answered accordingly.



Date of Order: 30.12.2021

- VII. Per contra, the Learned Counsel for Corporate Debtor has submitted that the present application is devoid of merits as the Operational Creditor has failed to make out a case for initiation of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) and Corporate Debtor is not liable to pay any amounts to the Operational Creditor much less an amount of Rs.37,21,628/-.
- VIII. The Corporate Debtor has claimed that the application is based on incorrect and distorted allegations and averment, surmises, conjectures and presumptions only. Learned Counsel for Corporate Debtor submitted that the submissions made by the Operational Creditor is not borne out from the record that he denied the averments. The Corporate Debtor has claimed that the application is not maintainable as there was a pre-existing dispute with respect to supply and quality of the material supplied by the Operational Creditor before the issuance of the Demand Notice itself. The Corporate Debtor further mentioned that it has cleared all the invoices towards the supply of material by the Operational Creditor except invoice nos.64 and 538 since a quality issue and a dispute was raised in respect of the same invoices. According to the Learned Counsel, the same was indicated in writing by the Corporate Debtor to the Operational Creditor and also communicated over phone many times and pursuant thereto the Operational Creditor vide e-mail dated 02.04.2018 agreed to take back the returned goods. However, the request for payment of the freight from Corporate Debtor's godown was not considered by the Corporate Debtor.



Date of Order: 30.12.2021

- IX. Learned Counsel for Corporate Debtor further submitted that the Operational Creditor is aware of the fact that there are defective bags supplied and caused there is a pre-existing dispute in the matter. He further claimed that the Corporate Debtor has vide its reply dated 20.12.2020 to the demand notice of the Operational Creditor brought the pre-existing dispute to its notice. Corporate Debtor also claimed that because of this poor quality material supplied by the Operational Creditor, the Corporate Debtor has suffered huge losses. The Corporate Debtor further claimed that most of the rejected bags were deteriorated during long storage owing to properties of the raw- material. Hence, approximately, 44550 bags were scrapped as per the Standard Operating Procedure and the Operational Creditor has collected the leftover 8092 bags worth of Rs.2,70,402/-. This fact was evident from the communication issued to the Corporate Debtor by the Operational Creditor, vide 22.03.2019. The Operational Creditor ignored the defects of the goods supplied, which is a disputed debt, as such, this application is not permissible under IBC and also not maintainable and hence liable to be dismissed.
- X. Having heard the Learned Counsels for both sides and on careful perusal of the records submitted before us, we are of the firm view that the Corporate Debtor has not raised any dispute in writing with the Operational Creditor prior to the demand notice, regarding the so called 'defects' in the bags supplied even though there was an exchange of correspondence between the ultimate user and the Corporate Debtor. The Corporate Debtor merely pointed as the same bags are defective and the Operational Creditor agreed to take



Date of Order: 30.12.2021

back those defective bags. Thus, there is no proof of the Corporate Debtor raising a dispute with the Operational Creditor prior to the receipt of demand notice. On the other hand, the subsequent communications and meetings between the parties amply proves that the Corporate Debtor has agreed to make the payment, more so, vide their email dated 04.04.2019 while agreeing to pay the amount, Corporate Debtor only wanted more time for processing the payment. We therefore opine that there is no pre-existing dispute as the goods supplied, raised by the Corporate Debtor.

- XI. Thus, the fundamental requirements for admitting the application under Section 9 of Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code, 2016 viz. existence of legally enforceable debt and default in payment of the said debt have been duly established by the Operational Creditor in this case. That apart, it has also been established that there is no pre-existing dispute as to the material supplied by the Operational Creditor to the Corporate Debtor. Therefore, under the circumstances, this Adjudicating Authority opines that it is a fit case to allow the Application and Order Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) against the Corporate Debtor.
- XII. Hence, the Adjudicating Authority admits this Petition under Section 9 of IBC, 2016, declaring moratorium for the purposes referred to in Section 14 of the Code, with the following directions: -
- i. The Bench hereby prohibits the institution of suits or continuation of pending suits or proceedings against the Corporate Debtor including execution of any judgment, decree



Date of Order: 30.12.2021

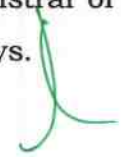
or order in any court of law, Tribunal, arbitration panel or other authority; transferring, encumbering, alienating or disposing of by the Corporate Debtor any of its assets or any legal right or beneficial interest therein; any action to foreclose, recover or enforce any security interest created by the Corporate Debtor in respect of its property including any action under Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (54 of 2002); the recovery of any property by an owner or lessor where such property is occupied by or in possession of the Corporate Debtor;

- ii. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, a license, permit, registration, quota, concession, clearances or a similar grant or right given by the Central Government, State Government, local authority, sectoral regulator or any other authority constituted under any other law for the time being in force, shall not be suspended or terminated on the grounds of insolvency, subject to the condition that there is no default in payment of current dues arising for the use or continuation of the license, permit, registration, quota, concessions, clearances or a similar grant or right during the moratorium period.
- iii. That the supply of essential goods or services to the Corporate Debtor, if continuing, shall not be terminated or suspended or interrupted during moratorium period.



Date of Order: 30.12.2021

- iv. That the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 14 shall not apply to such transactions as may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with any financial sector regulator.
- v. That the order of moratorium shall have effect from the date of this Order till the completion of the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process or until this Bench approves the Resolution Plan under Sub-Section (1) of Section 31 or passes an order for liquidation of Corporate Debtor under Section 33, whichever is earlier.
- vi. The Operational Creditor proposed the name of Mr. Asim Kumar Bose as Interim Resolution Professional and he has given his consent in Form-2. But as per the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) website, Mr. Asim Kumar Bose Authorisation for Assignment is valid upto 12.06.2021. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) has recommended a panel of Insolvency Professionals for appointment as Insolvency Resolution Professional for the period from 1st July, 2021 to 31st December, 2021 in compliance with Section 16(3)(a) of the Code in order to avoid delay. Accordingly, this Tribunal appoints Mr. Sivaji Meruga, having Registration No. IBBI/IPA-001/IP-P02181/2020-2021/13403, e-mail: merugashivaji@gmail.com as Interim Resolution Professional. As per the IBBI website, his AFA is valid upto 25.05.2022. The aforesaid IRP has no disciplinary proceedings pending against him. He shall file his written communication and all relevant papers immediately before the Registrar of this Adjudicating Authority but not later than three days.



Date of Order: 30.12.2021

- vii. The Petitioner is directed to deposit a sum of Rs.2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs Only) with the Interim Resolution Professional within three days from the date of this Order to meet out the expenses and his fee to perform the functions assigned to him in accordance with regulation 6 of IBBI (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Person) Regulations, 2016. The initial expenditure incurred by IRP shall, however, be subject to the approval by the Committee of Creditors, in its first meeting.
- viii. That the Public announcement of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process shall be made immediately as specified under section 13 of the code.
- ix. That the Public announcement of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process shall be made immediately as specified under section 13 of the code.
- x. Registry to send a copy of this order to the Registrar of Companies, Hyderabad for appropriately changing the status of Corporate Debtor herein on the MCA-21 site of Ministry of Corporate Affairs.


VEERA BRAHMA RAO AREKAPUDI
MEMBER (TECHNICAL)


DR.N.V.RAMA KRISHNA BADARINATH
MEMBER (JUDICIAL)

Syamala