



भारतीय सनदी लेखाकार संस्थान

(संसदीय अधिनियम द्वारा स्थापित)

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

(Set up by an Act of Parliament)

[DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE BENCH-IV (2025-2026)]

[Constituted under Section 21B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949]

ORDER UNDER SECTION 21B(3) OF THE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ACT, 1949 READ WITH RULE 19(1) OF THE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (PROCEDURE OF INVESTIGATIONS OF PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER MISCONDUCT AND CONDUCT OF CASES) RULES, 2007.

File No.: [PR/G/147/2024-DD/165/2024-DC/1941/2024]

In the matter of:

**Sh. Sanjay Sood, ROC, Office of ROC, Karnataka,
Ministry of Corporate Affairs,
Kendriya Sadan, 2nd Floor, E Wing,
Koramangala, Bengaluru -560034**

.... Complainant

Versus

**CA. Ajay Kumar Sharma (M.No.095358)
29/26, 11th Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar,
New Delhi -110060**

.... Respondent

MEMBERS PRESENT:

- 1. CA. Prasanna Kumar D, Presiding Officer (In person)**
- 2. Ms. Dakshita Das IRAS (Retd.) Government Nominee (In person)**
- 3. Adv Vijay Jhalani, Government Nominee (In person)**
- 4. CA. Mangesh P. Kinare, Member (In person)**
- 5. CA. Satish Kumar Gupta, Member (Through VC)**

DATE OF HEARING: 28th January 2026

DATE OF ORDER: 11th February 2026

1. That vide Findings dated 21st January 2026 under Rule 18(17) of the Chartered Accountants (Procedure of Investigations of Professional and Other Misconduct and Conduct of Cases) Rules, 2007, the Disciplinary Committee was inter-alia of the opinion that **CA. Ajay Kumar Sharma (M.No.095358)** (hereinafter referred to as the **Respondent**) is **GUILTY** of Professional Misconduct falling within the meaning of Clause (7) of Part-I of Second Schedule to the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.



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2. That pursuant to the said Findings, an action under Section 21B (3) of the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Act, 2006 was contemplated against the Respondent and a communication was addressed to him thereby granting an opportunity of being heard in person/ through video conferencing and to make representation before the Committee on 28th January 2026.

3. The Committee noted that on the date of hearing on 28th January 2026, the Respondent did not appear. The Committee noted that the Respondent had verbally informed the office that he has filed the written submissions on the findings of the Committee and that may be considered by the Committee and as such, he would not be present in the meeting of the Committee on 28.01.2026. The Committee noted the written representation of the Respondent dated 23rd January 2026 on the Findings of the Committee, which, inter alia, is as under: -

- The classification of borrowings and verification of remuneration were undertaken based on documents and explanations made available at the relevant time and on bonafide professional judgment.
- Transactions were routed through regular banking channels, duly reflected in the books of accounts, and there is no finding of siphoning of funds, misappropriation, or falsification of records etc. and the fact that entries reflected in the books would not affect the figures appearing in either Profit & Loss account or the Balance Sheet.
- Misclassification did not result in any loss to shareholders, creditors, statutory authorities, or the public exchequer, nor did it confer any unlawful benefit to the client or on me as the auditor.

4. The Committee considered the reasoning as contained in Findings holding the Respondent 'Guilty' of Professional Misconduct vis-à-vis the written representation of the Respondent. The Committee noted that the issues/ submissions made by the Respondent as aforestated have been dealt with by it at the time of hearing under Rule 18.

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5. Thus, keeping in view the facts and circumstances of the case, material on record including written representation of the Respondent on the Findings, the Committee noted that with regard to the first charge, the audited financial statements for FY 2020-21 disclosed a borrowing of Rs. 2,99,90,000/- from M/s Glitter Sky Technology Private Limited as Short-Term Borrowings in the Balance Sheet and Note 3, whereas the same borrowing was disclosed as Long-Term Borrowings in Part B of Form AOC-4 filed with the Registrar of Companies. The Committee is of the view that the Respondent failed to produce or retain the loan agreement and claimed the borrowing was treated as short-term due to annual renewability and that ROC filings were the responsibility of the Company Secretary. The Committee observed non-compliance with SA-230 due to failure to preserve audit documentation, absence of documentary evidence supporting the classification, and reliance on explanations without written agreements. Incorrect classification of the borrowing was viewed as lack of due diligence and professional care.
6. Further, regarding second charge relating to the audited financial statements disclosed Director's Remuneration of Rs. 6,00,000/-, paid equally to Mr. Ravi Kumar, Mr. S.P. John, and Mr. Vijay Kumar, whereas MCA records established that none of these individuals were directors of the Company during the relevant financial year. The Committee is of the view that verification of directors' status through MCA records is a fundamental audit procedure and that sole reliance on internal records was not proper on the part of Respondent. Certification of incorrect disclosures regarding directors and remuneration was viewed as misleading. The absence of malafide intent did not absolve the Respondent from his professional responsibilities. Hence, the Professional Misconduct on the part of the Respondent is clearly established as spelt out in the Committee's Findings dated 21st January 2026 which is to be read in consonance with the instant Order being passed in the case.

Executive Officer
The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
(R.E) 108105--15271-1-2-2026
(P.U) 108105--15271-1-2-2026



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7. Accordingly, the Committee was of the view that the ends of justice would be met if punishment is given to him in commensurate with his Professional Misconduct.

8. Thus, the Committee ordered that the Respondent i.e. CA. Ajay Kumar Sharma (M.No.095358), New Delhi be REPRIMANDED and also imposed a fine of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand only) upon him which shall be paid within a period of 60 (sixty) days from the date of receipt of the order.

Sd/-

(CA. PRASANNA KUMAR D)
PRESIDING OFFICER

Sd/-

(MS DAKSHITA DAS, I.R.A.S (RETD.))
GOVERNMENT NOMINEE

Sd/-

(ADV VIJAY JHALANI)
GOVERNMENT NOMINEE

Sd/-

(CA. MANGESH P. KINARE)
MEMBER

Sd/-

(CA. SATISH KUMAR GUPTA)
MEMBER

सत्यापित होने के लिए प्रमाणित / Certified to be True Copy

Arun Kumar

अरुण कुमार / Arun Kumar

वरिष्ठ कार्यकारी अधिकारी / Sr. Executive Officer

अनुशासनात्मक निदेशालय / Disciplinary Directorate

भारतीय सनदी लेखाकार संस्थान

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

आई.सी.ए.आई. भवन, सी-1, सेक्टर-1, नोएडा-201301 (उ.प्र.)
ICAI Bhawan, C-1, Sector-1, Noida-201301 (U.P.)

CONFIDENTIAL

DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE [BENCH – IV (2025-2026)]

[Constituted under Section 21B of the Chartered Accountants Act,1949]

Findings under Rule 18(17) of the Chartered Accountants (Procedure of Investigations of Professional and Other Misconduct and Conduct of Cases) Rules, 2007

File No.:- [PR/G/147/2024-DD/165/2024-DC/1941/2024]

In the matter of:

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.... Respondent

MEMBERS PRESENT:

**CA. Prasanna Kumar D, Presiding Officer (In Person)
Adv. Vijay Jhalani, Government Nominee (In Person)
CA. Mangesh P Kinare, Member (In Person)
CA. Satish Kumar Gupta, Member (In Person)**

DATE OF FINAL HEARING: 8th November 2025

PARTY PRESENT:

Counsel for Respondent: Adv. Sarwar Raza (Through VC)

1. Background of the Case:

- 1.1 M/s Skylinks Technology Private Limited (the Company) was incorporated on 24/11/2020 reportedly by CA. Nidhi Goenka. When the Complainant Department summoned one of the former directors of the subject Company, namely Mr. Bharat Varimadugu, he in his statement on oath submitted that he was made director of the Company in the name of offering employment and CA. Nidhi Goenka has helped in

building network of Companies associated with a Company namely Higeiki Services Private Limited (alleged to be run by a Chinese nationals).

- 1.2 The Complainant department has identified these Companies as incorporated to cheat Indians by using various loan apps which were available on Google Play store and other digital platforms. Such Companies used to offer Indian citizens short term unsecured loans (at exorbitant interest of upto 36%) through various loan applications for fraudulently gaining money by charging exorbitant interest and high processing charges. Such Companies used to adopt unfair means for recovering loans by harassing customers. Such Companies used to withdraw such illegally earned money in cash presumably for transferring it to foreign nations.
- 1.3 Respondent was the Statutory Auditor of the subject Company for the financial year 2020-2021.

2. Charges in brief:

- 2.1 The Company has shown Rs. 2,99,90,000/- as Long-Term Borrowings in Part B of Form AOC-4, however, the same is shown as Short-Term Borrowings in Audited Balance sheet and Note 3 (on Short Term Borrowings) as – Business Loan – M/s Glitter Sky Technology Pvt Ltd. – 2,99,90,000.
- 2.2 In Note 13 in respect of Employee Benefit Expenses, Remuneration to Directors is shown as given to Mr. Ravi Kumar, Mr. S P. John and Mr. Vijay Kumar amounting to Rs. 2,00,000/- each. However, none of them were directors of this Company.

3. The relevant issues discussed in the Prima Facie Opinion dated 11th September 2024 formulated by the Director (Discipline) in the matter in brief, are given below:

- 3.1 With regard to the first allegation, it was noted that the Company, namely M/s Glitter Sky Technology Private Limited, from where the subject Company had received a business loan of Rs. 2,99,90,000/-, was one among 76 companies which were under scrutiny of MCA/SFIO for dubious activities and other allegations. The balance sheet size of the subject Company was Rs. 2.96 crore during the financial year 2020–21, out of which business loans from the alleged Company, namely M/s Glitter Sky,

amounted to Rs. 2.99 crore (i.e., over 100% of the balance sheet size, since the Company had a negative shareholders' fund amounting to Rs. (-) 4.89 lakhs).

- 3.2 Considering the fact that the entire Company was running on loans from Glitter Sky, the said loan was highly material. However, when the Respondent was asked to produce a copy of such loan agreement under Rule 8(5), he failed to submit the same, stating that he could not trace the said agreement in his office records, and when he approached the Company Secretary for the same, he could not obtain the said loan agreement from him either.
- 3.3 The Respondent, in his Written Statement, stated that at the time of audit, he had pursued the said loan agreement and, since the said agreement had to be renewed every year, it had been correctly classified as a short-term loan. It was quite strange that, despite the said loan amount being highly material, a copy of the said loan agreement was not kept in the working papers of the Respondent.
- 3.4 Accordingly, considering the materiality of the said loan and the non-availability of a copy of the said loan agreement with the Respondent, the benefit could not be extended to the Respondent at the prima facie stage. The Respondent, being an auditor, was required to preserve the audit documents for a minimum period of seven years from the date of the audit report in light of SA-230. The Respondent was held prima facie **Guilty** of Professional Misconduct falling within the meaning of Clause (7) of Part I of the Second Schedule to the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.
- 3.5. With regard to the second allegation, on perusal of the documents available on record and on perusal of the list of directors as downloaded from the MCA portal, it came out that the said persons were not directors of the Company. The total amount paid to them during the audit period of the Respondent came to Rs. 6,00,000/-, and the Respondent was required to verify copies of the resolution passed by the Company, minutes of the meeting, forms filed with the MCA for their appointment as directors, etc., before verifying the said amount. However, he had not placed on record even a single document which he examined to ascertain that these persons were directors of the Company and that the payments made to them were actually in the nature of remuneration to directors.

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- 3.6. The Respondent had not even applied basic due diligence and had superficially verified this payment without going into basic details, and surprisingly, the names of these persons had been shown in the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year 2020–21. The Respondent, being an auditor, could not escape from his responsibility by merely making the above averments. Thus, the Respondent had remained grossly negligent in discharging his professional duties, making him prima facie guilty of professional misconduct falling within the meaning of Clause (7) of Part I of the Second Schedule to the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.
- 3.7. Accordingly, the Director (Discipline) in his Prima Facie Opinion dated 11th September 2024 opined that the Respondent was prima facie **GUILTY** of Professional Misconduct falling within the meaning of Clause (7) of Part I of the Second Schedule to the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949. The said clauses of the Schedule to the Act, states as under:

Clause (7) of Part I of the Second Schedule:

“A chartered accountant in practice shall be deemed to be guilty of professional misconduct, if he:

x x x x x x x

(7) does not exercise due diligence or is grossly negligent in the conduct of his professional duties.”

- 3.9 The Prima Facie Opinion Formed by the Director (Discipline) was considered by the Disciplinary Committee in its meeting held on 11th December 2024. The Committee on consideration of the same, concurred with the reasons given against the charges and thus, agreed with the Prima Facie Opinion of the Director (Discipline) that the Respondent is **GUILTY** of Professional Misconduct falling within the meaning of Clause (7) of Part – I of the Second Schedule to the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and accordingly, decided to proceed further under Chapter V of the Chartered Accountants (Procedure of Investigations of Professional and Other Misconduct and Conduct of Cases) Rules, 2007.

4. **Date(s) of Written submissions/Pleadings by parties:**



The relevant details of the filing of documents in the instant case by the parties are given below:

S.No.	Particulars	Dated
1.	Date of Complaint in Form 'I' filed by the Complainant	21 st March 2024
2.	Date of Written Statement filed by the Respondent	23 rd May 2024
3.	Date of Rejoinder filed by the Complainant	Not filed
4.	Date of Prima Facie Opinion Formed by Director (discipline)	11 th September 2024
5.	Written Submissions filed by the Respondent after PFO	10 th March 2025, 31 st July 2025
6.	Written Submissions filed by the Complainant after PFO	---

5. **Written submissions filed by the Respondent: -**

5.1. The Respondent vide letter dated 10th March 2025 while relying upon his written submissions dated 23rd May 2024 submitted the following: -

- (i) That the entire world was severely impacted by Covid-19 pandemic, and most of the people were working remotely.
- (ii) Prayed for lenient view in the matter considering the circumstances of Covid-19 pandemic

5.2. The Respondent vide letter dated 31st July 2025 has, interalia, made the following submissions: -

- (i) With respect to allegation 1, he submitted that the loans in question were classified as short-term borrowings on the basis that they were governed by loan agreements which were renewed annually. Although the said agreements could not subsequently be traced, this does not alter the factual position prevailing at the time of audit.
- (ii) That the company was newly incorporated during the relevant period and that certain documents, including loan agreements, were retained by the company and later intended to be handed over to the Company Secretary. Further, due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, normal communications were disrupted, and the agreements in question could not be retrieved. The classification of the loans was

based on the Respondent's professional judgement, the documents available at the time, and the representations made by the management of the company, all of which indicated that the loans were short-term in nature.

- (iii) With respect to allegation 2, it is submitted that the amounts aggregating to Rs. 6,00,000/- paid to Mr. Ravi Kumar, Mr. S. P. Jhon, and Mr. Vijay Kumar were represented by the management as remuneration payable to directors. The Respondent was informed that the said individuals were acting as directors, and under the bona fide belief that they were de facto directors, the entries were recorded as director's remuneration.
- (iv) That the bank statements, ledgers, and accounting records clearly reflect that the amounts were transferred to the said individuals as remuneration. Further, it is evident from the records that the said persons were engaged by the company, which sufficiently addresses the core issue regarding the nature of the payments and negates any inference of improper diversion of funds.
- (v) The company being newly formed at the time of audit and the Covid 19 situation surrounding the entire event has brought certain gaps in record keeping, which shall not be constructed as a reason for holding him accountable for professional misconduct.

6. **Brief facts of the Proceedings:**

- 6.1 The details of the hearing(s)/ meeting(s) fixed and held/adjourned in said matter is given as under:

S.No.	Date of meeting(s)	Status
1.	05 th August 2025	Oath taken by Respondent and adjourned
2.	08 th November 2025	Hearing Concluded and Decision Taken

- 6.2 On the day of hearing on 5th August 2025, the Committee noted that the Complainant and the Respondent were present through VC and appeared before it. The Respondent was put on Oath. Thereafter, the Committee enquired from the Respondent as to whether he was aware of the charges against him and whether he pleads guilty. The charges as contained in prima facie opinion were also read out. On the same, the Respondent replied that he is aware of the charges and pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges levelled against him. In view of Rule 18(9) of the

Chartered Accountants (Procedure of Investigation of Professional and Other Misconduct and Conduct of Cases) Rules, 2007, the Committee adjourned the case to a future date.

- 6.3 On the day of hearing on 8th November 2025, the Committee noted that the Counsel for the Respondent was present through VC and appeared before it. The Committee noted that the first allegation pertained to the misclassification of borrowings in financial statements, where long-term borrowings were shown as short-term borrowings. The counsel for Respondent argued that this misclassification did not impact the financial statements or their results, as the liability remained on the same side of the balance sheet. He emphasized that this was a matter of prudence and not negligence.
- 6.4. The Committee noted that the second allegation involved the payment of Rs. 6 lakhs as director remuneration to three individuals who were not listed as directors in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) records. The counsel for Respondent explained that during the COVID-19 pandemic, operations were conducted remotely, and he relied on the information provided by a company secretary who had submitted the audit file. He stated that he trusted the company secretary's verification of the MCA records, which led to the oversight. He further clarified that the payments were made to the individuals' bank accounts, as evidenced by the bank statements and ledger entries.
- 6.5. The counsel for Respondent requested the Committee to consider his professional background, and the extraordinary circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic. He emphasized the absence of any malicious intent or involvement in fraudulent activities; and while admitting the mistake of Respondent, requested the Committee to take a lenient view in the matter.
- 6.6. Based on the documents/material and information available on record and the oral and written submissions made by the parties, and on consideration of the facts of the case, the Committee concluded the hearing in subject case and decided on the conduct of the Respondent.

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7. Findings of the Committee: -

- 7.1 The Committee noted that the Respondent, a Chartered Accountant in practice, acted as the Statutory Auditor of M/s Skylinks Technology Private Limited for the Financial Year 2020–21; and the details of charges are given in para 2 above.
- 7.2 With regards to **first charge**, the Committee noted that the audited financial statements of the Company for FY 2020–21 disclosed a borrowing of Rs. 2,99,90,000/- from M/s Glitter Sky Technology Private Limited, shown as Short-Term Borrowings in the Balance Sheet and Note 3. However, the same borrowing is disclosed as Long-Term Borrowings in Part B of Form AOC-4, filed with the Registrar of Companies.
- 7.3 It is noted that the said borrowing constitutes more than 100% of the balance sheet size of the Company, which had a negative shareholders' fund of Rs. (-) 4.89 lakhs. Moreover, M/s Glitter Sky Technology Private Limited is among entities under scrutiny by MCA/SFIO for serious financial irregularities. It is also noted that despite the high materiality of the loan, the Respondent failed to produce or preserve a copy of the loan agreement, stating that it could not be traced in his records nor obtained from the Company Secretary.
- 7.4 The Committee took note of the Respondent's defence wherein it is stated that the loan agreement required annual renewal and was therefore treated as a short-term borrowing. And Annual ROC filings were done by the Company Secretary, and any inconsistency in AOC-4 is not attributable to him.
- 7.5 The Committee observed that the Respondent admittedly did not retain a copy of the loan agreement, despite its high materiality, which is non-compliance of SA-230 (Audit Documentation), which mandates preservation of audit working papers for a minimum of seven years.
- 7.6 Further, the claim that the agreement was renewable annually is unsupported by any documentary evidence. It is viewed that an auditor cannot rely on oral representations or explanations of accounting staff in the absence of written agreements, particularly for transactions of this magnitude.

- 7.7 The Committee viewed that the loan being the sole source of funds for a loss-making company demanded heightened scrutiny, which the Respondent failed to exercise. While ROC filings may be prepared by a Company Secretary, the auditor is duty-bound to ensure consistency between audited financial statements and statutory filings.
- 7.8 The Counsel for Respondent admitted to treating an entry as short-term borrowings instead of long-term borrowings in the audited financial statements. While the Respondent argued that this misclassification was a matter of prudence and did not impact the overall financial results, the Committee finds that such an error reflects a lack of due diligence and professional care expected from a Chartered Accountant. The Respondent's justification that the error was due to a difference in judgment does not absolve him of the responsibility to ensure accurate classification in financial statements, which is a fundamental duty of a chartered accountant.
- 7.9 The Committee finds that the Respondent failed to obtain and retain essential audit evidence, incorrectly classified a highly material borrowing without documentary support, and did not exercise due diligence /professional skepticism expected of a statutory auditor. Accordingly, the Respondent is held **Guilty** of professional misconduct falling within the meaning of Clause (7) of Part-I of Second Schedule to the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.
- 7.10 With regard to **second charge**, the Committee noted that the charge is that audited financial statements disclosed Director's Remuneration of Rs. 6,00,000/-, paid equally to: Mr. Ravi Kumar, Mr. S.P. John, and Mr. Vijay Kumar. It is noted that the records available on the MCA portal establish that none of these individuals were directors of the Company during the relevant financial year. The Committee further noted that the Respondent failed to produce: any board resolution, Minutes of meetings, Forms filed with ROC (DIR-12), or any documentary evidence to substantiate their appointment as directors.
- 7.11 The Committee took note of the Respondent's claim that he relied on books of accounts and information provided by the accounts team. GK

7.12 The Committee in this regard noted that the verification of directors' appointment is a fundamental audit procedure, which could be verified through MCA records. However, sole reliance on accounting records, without corroboration from statutory documents was not proper on the part of the Respondent. The Committee viewed that the Respondent certified financial statements containing factually incorrect disclosures regarding directors and their remuneration, thereby misleading stakeholders and regulators.

7.13 The Committee noted that the Respondent acknowledged that Rs. 6 lakhs were paid to individuals who were recorded as directors in the audited financial statements, despite the fact that they were not listed as directors in the official records of the Registrar of Companies (ROC). The Respondent attributed this discrepancy to reliance on information provided by a Company Secretary and the challenges posed by remote working during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the Committee finds that the Respondent, as a practicing Chartered Accountant, had a professional obligation to verify the status of the individuals on the MCA website or through other reliable means which was possible in COVID 19 pandemic also. The failure to conduct such verification constitutes lack of due diligence, irrespective of the circumstances surrounding the pandemic. The Committee, noted that the Respondent's submission that there was no malafide intent, or fraudulent transaction in the matters under scrutiny and working into circumstances, lenient view be taken. However, the Committee also observed that the absence of malafide intent does not negate the fact that the Respondent failed to exercise the requisite due diligence and professional care, leading to errors in the financial statements. Accordingly, the Respondent is held **Guilty** of professional misconduct falling within the meaning of Clause (7) of Part-I of Second Schedule to the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

7.14 Overall, based on the Respondent's failure to exercise due diligence, the Committee concluded that the Respondent is **GUILTY** of Professional Misconduct **for not exercising due diligence** under Clause (7) Part-I of Second Schedule to the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

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8. Conclusion:

In view of the findings stated in above paras, vis-à-vis material on record, the Committee gives its charge wise findings as under:

Charges (as per PFO)	Findings	Decision of the Committee
Para 2.1 as above	Para 7.1 to 7.9 as above	GUILTY as per Clause (7) of Part I of Second Schedule
Para 2.2 as above	Para 7.10 to 7.14 as above	GUILTY as per Clause (7) of Part I of Second Schedule

9. In view of the above observations, considering the oral and written submissions of the parties and material on record, the Committee held the Respondent **GUILTY** of Professional Misconduct falling within the meaning of Clause (7) of Part-I of Second Schedule to the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

Sd/-
(CA. PRASANNA KUMAR D)
PRESIDING OFFICER

Sd/-
(ADV. VIJAY JHALANI)
GOVERNMENT NOMINEE

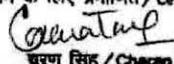
Sd/-
(CA. SATISH KUMAR GUPTA)
MEMBER

Sd/-
(CA. MANGESH P KINARE)
MEMBER

DATE: 21st January 2026

PLACE: Noida

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Charan Singh / Charan Singh
कार्यकारी अधिकारी / Executive Officer
अनुशासनालय निदेशालय / Disciplinary Directorate
भारतीय सनदी लेखाकार संस्थान
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