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How to prepare CS Professional Extended Company Law and Practice. In a previous post we gave CS Professional Extended Company law and practice of previous exam question documents. Today we provide tips on how to prepare CS Professional Advanced Company Law and Practice. ICSI has given subject wise specific recommendations to CS Professional students who are going to write the CS Professional Exam. Read below!! This document provides for expert knowledge of company legislation by developing an understanding of company regulation and providing students with knowledge of the various provisions of company law. Students are encouraged to be careful with the legal as well as procedural aspect of the law, which requires a detailed understanding of the provisions and its application in practical situations. This document requires a deep understanding of the various provisions of the Companies Act. For updation, students are advised to refer the MCA website, the Companies Act and the rules made in this, the Student Company Secretary-Electronic Bulletin, the Chartered Secretary, recommended books and other publications on these issues. How to pass the CS Professional Exam Here we provide a subject wise guide for CS Professional students. See below how to prepare CS Professional Module - 1, Module - 2, Module - 3 and Election Documents. Click below links - Module I Advanced Company Law and Practice of Secretarial Audit, Compliance Management and Due diligence of corporate restructuring, evaluation and insolvency Module II Information Technology and Systemic Audit of The Financial Treasury and Forex Management Ethics, Management and Sustainability Module III Advanced Tax Law and Practice Design, Appearance and Pleas Selective 1 of below 5 Subjects : Capital, Raw and Money Market Insurance Rights and Practices who are going to write the CS Professional exam soon. Few important links for CS students you can watch a few SuperProfs demos for CS and see if you want to consider subscribing to our series of videos for the best shot at cleaning up the CS exam. Click here to get free Demo Also Read: How to Prepare CS Professional International Business - Laws and Practices How to Prepare CS Professional Information Technology and System Audit Also Read: Download Notes INTRODUCTION Word Company comes from the Latin word (Com - with or together; panics and bread) and it originally refers to the association of individuals who took their meals together. The main characteristics of the company are a corporate personality, limited perpetual continuity, separate property, transfer of shares, opportunity to sue The Company, although a legal entity, is not a citizen under the Citizenship Act 1955 or the Constitution of India. Although court decisions have established that the company may not be a citizen, it has nationality, residence and place of residence. In India, after independence, the Companies Act of 1956 was enacted to consolidate and amend previous laws relating to companies and some other associations. The Companies Act 2013 replaced the Companies Act of 1956. In addition, the law has been amended four times. In cases where a legal entity is used in fraud and dishonest conduct, interested parties are not allowed to hide behind a corporate identity. The court can break through the corporate shell and apply a principle so known as the abolition or piercing of the corporate veil. The company's share capital can be classified as: nominal, authorized or registered capital; Issued and signed capital; called and unissued capital; A share is defined as a share in a company's equity, including shares, except when a difference is made between shares and shares or is implied. The Companies Act of 2013 allows companies with limited shares to issue two classes of shares, namely equity and equity preferences. A preferential share or preferred shareholding is a portion of the share capital that has a preferential right to both dividends and capital. Preferred shares may be of various types, namely participating and non-participating, cumulative and non-cumulative shares, repurchased and irreparable preferred shares. Equity means all equity, which is not a preference for equity. Sweat shares mean shares issued by the company to its employees or directors at a discount or for consideration, other than cash to provide know-how or to grant rights in the nature of intellectual property rights or value-added, by whatever name. In general language, transfer takes place when ownership of property is transferred from one person to another, while transfer means the devaluation of the title as a result of the functioning of the law. Transmission can occur either through continuity or by testamentary transmission. Under section 44 of the Companies Act 2013, shares, debts or other interest of the company are sub-property disguised as stipulated by the company's association. Currently, the stamp duty used in the transfer of shares is 25 pais for each Rs or part of their share price. Article 56 of the Companies Act requires that when a form of transfer of shares is delivered to a company, must be properly stamped. Private company shares do not securities due to the restriction of the right to transfer. Such shares may not, by their very nature, be freely transferred on the market To a public company securities are freely transferred under the provisions that any contract or agreement between two or more persons regarding the transfer of securities shall be enforced under the contract. The members and shareholders of the Company are made up of members, although it has its own identity different from the members. Each shareholder is a member and each member is a shareholder, however, there may be exceptions to this statement. Section 2 (55) of the Companies Act 2013 provides for ways in which a person can acquire a membership in the Company. by signing under the Memorandum, agreeing to become a member in writing, by entering the Company's share capital as beneficial owner in the depository's reports. A non-profit company licensed under section 8 of the Companies Act can become a member of any other company. Foreigners, trade unions can hold shares of the company, and therefore become its members. A person ceases to be a member when his name is removed from the company's membership registry. Under Article 88, each Company must register its members. This registry is kept in the Company's registered office in accordance with section 94 of the Companies Act 2013. Each member of a public company limited to shares holding shares must have a vote in proportion to his share in the company's paid share capital. On the other hand, preferences are usually voted on only by shareholders on matters directly related to the rights related to the preferences of the share capital and on any decision to wind down the company or to repay or reduce the equity or preferred capital. Debt capital All companies have the right to take loans under their articles, which fix the maximum limit of borrowing. The power to borrow money and issue debt (whether in India or abroad) can only be exercised by directors at a properly convened meeting. In cases where a company borrows without the authority granted to it by articles or for the amount set in the articles, it is ultra vires borrowing and therefore invalid. Ultra vires loans cannot even be ratified by a resolution adopted by the company at the general meeting. In the case of ultra-vires borrowing the lender has the following remedies: (a) injunction and recovery, (b) Subrogation, (c) Lawsuit against directors. Debt is a document submitted by a company under its seal as proof of debt to the holder, usually arising from a loan and most often secured by a loan. Debt can be of all sorts, viz. repaid debts, registered and present debts, secured and unsecured or bare debt obligations, convertible debt obligations. Debt shares are borrowed capital consolidated in mass for convenience. The loan creates the right of the creditor to demand repayment, and the essence of the debt is the debtor's obligation to repay the money. Debt trust debt is one of several instruments that need to be met to ensure debt repayments and interest payments on time. Article 71 (4) of the Act requires that each company create a reserve debt repayment account, to which sufficient amount of its profits, available for dividend payments before the repayment of such debts, is to be paid, and must use the same exclusively to pay off a certain set or series of debt obligations. A deposit certificate is a document on ownership of a time deposit. Commercial paper refers to unsecured promissory notes issued by credit-worthy companies to borrow on a short-term basis. Convertible debt is governed by the SEBI Regulations (ICDR), 2009. Non-competitive debt obligations are regulated by Sebi (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Rules, 2008. Article 73 prohibits companies from inviting, accepting or renewing deposits from the public. However, this prohibition does not apply to a banking company or a non-bank finance company or such a company, as the Central Government may indicate. The company may invite deposits from its members, subject to the adoption of the resolution at the general meeting under certain conditions. The company, inviting deposits, issues a circular to its members in the form of DPT-1 Company, inviting deposits, concludes a contract to provide deposit insurance at least 30 days before the release of the circular or announcement or before the renewal date. (Released by March 31, 2017) When appointing trustees on deposits, the company carries out a deposit trust in the form of DPT-2. The company, taking deposits, must maintain in its registered office one or more registers for deposits accepted or renewed. Deposit returns are filed in the form of DPT-3 with registration fees Fee is a right created by any person, including a company named by the borrower for their assets and property, present and future, in favor of a financial institution or bank called the lender, which has agreed to extend financial assistance. The strength of the company to borrow includes the power to give security as well. A mortgage is created by the act of the parties, while the fee can be created either on the basis of the act of the parties or in accordance with the law. The company is required to file an electronic form OF CHG-1 or CHG-2 through the MCA portal, giving full details along with the tool to create the charge within 30 days of the establishment of the charge under section 77 of the Companies Act, 2013. For an intimate charge change, the electronic form of CHG-1 or CHG-2 must be filed within 30 days of the change. Change in the loan interest rate a borrowing company to a credit institution or bank would represent a change of charge if the terms of the change were not covered in the original fee. The registration of the charge is a notice for those who acquire a future stake in the charged assets. In the era of electronic management, there is a mechanism for verifying the charge by electronic means using the Internet. The certificate issued by the Registrar of Registration of the indictment or registration of the change is a strong indication that the requirements of Chapter VI of the Act (Registration of Fees) and the rules in accordance with them regarding the registration of the creation or change of fee, in this case, have been complied with. Each company is required to keep a register of all fees in its registered office, as well as a copy of each tool that creates a fee. The company may apply to the Central Government to extend the period of filing particulars with the ROC to create, modify or satisfy the fee in the form of CHG-8 or any person interested in the collection can apply to the Central Government to correct the register of fees in the form of CHG-8. In order to obtain a memorandum of satisfaction from the ROC, the CHG-5 electronic form must be filed within 30 days of the date of the meeting. Distribution of profits under section 2 (35) of the Companies Act, 2013, the dividend includes any interim dividend. A dividend is a share of a company's profits distributed among members. The Board of Directors may declare interim dividends during any fiscal year out of a surplus on the account of profits and losses at any time between the two AGM companies. The final dividend means a dividend, which is announced at the company's annual general meeting. In the event of non-cash income, the company may declare dividends in accordance with Rule 3 of the Company's Regulations (Declaration and Dividend Payment) of 2014. The amount of dividends must be deposited in a schedule bank in a separate account within 5 days of the date of the declaration. Dividends may be paid by a check or order or in any electronic mode to shareholders eligible for dividend payments. In cases where dividends are not paid or not and are claimed within 30 days, the company within 7 days will transfer the amount to the outstanding dividend account, which should be opened in the planned bank. In the event of a default in the transfer of the amount, the company is obliged to pay interest on the amount that has not been transferred. The amount that remains unpaid along with the interest accrued over 7 years is transferred to the Fund for Education and Investor Protection. In the case of non-payment of dividends declared by the company, each of the parties, non-payers, is punished with imprisonment for up to two years and a fine. Corporate Social Responsibility Under Section 135 of the The provision will apply to companies that meet any of the following criteria in the immediate preceding fiscal year: - Companies with a net value of Rs five hundred crore or more, or Companies having a turnover of Rs 1,000 rupees or more or companies with a net profit of Rs five rupees or more, the Board of Directors of each company must make sure that the company spends, in each financial year, at least two percent of the company's average net profit, made in the three immediate preceding financial years, in accordance with its corporate social responsibility policy. This amount will be csr costs. A company's CSR committee may decide to conduct its CSR activities approved by the Board through a company established under section 8 of the Act or by a registered trust or registered company established by a company, separately or jointly with any other company, or a company established under section 8 of the Act or a registered trust or registered company, established by the central government or state government or any body established under the State Parliament or Legislature Act. It is mandatory for companies to disclose in the Board of Directors' report, the annual report on CSR. Accounts, audits and auditors under the Act, accounting and other books and documents must be available for inspection by any director on working hours during working hours. The expression of annual accounts covers both the balance sheet and the profit and loss report. The term Balance sheet refers to an extract from the group's books showing debit and credit balances after trading and profit and loss accounts have been prepared - a statement prepared at the end of each trading or financial period that outlines the group's various assets and liabilities on a specific date. A profit and loss account is a statement in which directors disclose to the company's shareholders the result of the company's actual work. It serves to give shareholders an idea of the possibility of earning a company in relation to its capital, and allows them to judge the management and management of the company's affairs. The law stipulates that each account of profits and losses and the company's balance sheet must meet accounting standards. The balance and account of profits and losses must be approved by the Board of Directors and signed by the directors before they are submitted to the auditors for their report. The Act also contains other provisions relating to the authentication of annual accounts. The law also requires a company to file such annual reports with the Company Registrar. The main purpose of the audit is to ensure that the statement on the accounts of the relevant fiscal year truly and fairly reflects company affairs. The audit also provides a moral audit of the audit tasked with doing business and conducting and keeping the company's accounting. Account audits are conducted with twofold purpose: (i) detection and prevention of errors; Detection and prevention of fraud. The law provides that the auditor of a government company is appointed or re-appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India within the specified limits. The law stipulates that the auditor's report must be signed only by the person appointed by the company's auditor. The central Government has notified a number of specific industries of accounting rules so that the reports currently under way highlight the area of inefficiency or high costs. Transparency and Disclosure Annual Report is a comprehensive report submitted by most public companies to disclose their corporate activities over the past year. Under Regulation 34 of SEBI (LODR) Regulation, 2015 listed entity must submit an annual report to the stock exchange within twenty-one working days since it is approved and accepted by the AGM. The listed entity must submit an annual report to securities holders at least twenty-one days before the annual general meeting. Disclosure in the Council's report comes from a variety of locations, with the exception of disclosure, as specified in section 134 of the Act. Section 134 of the Act holds the Board responsible for presenting its report to shareholders and attaching the report to the financial statements set out by shareholders at the annual general meeting. Under section 92 of the Companies Act 2013, each company is required to produce an annual declaration in the form of No. MGT-7, containing data as they stood at the end of the fiscal year. The annual yield must be submitted to the Registrar within 60 days of the date of the actual annual general meeting (AGM) or from the last day on which the AGM was to take place. The investment, guarantees and security-related side of the Investment Transaction has been used in a limited sense in the lesson of investing money in stocks, stocks, debt or other securities. The authority to invest the company's funds is the prerogative of the Board of Directors. However, the Council should not abuse its powers. The Companies Act of 2013 contains provisions on restrictions on investments that a company can make and loans that it can provide. Restrictions are also imposed on the guarantees that a company can provide or provide the security it can provide for a loan. Restrictions on investments and company loans will also apply to companies under section 8 and guarantee companies that do not have equity. Investment permits loans must be accepted in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act. General approval it will not be enough for that purpose. The Companies Act stipulates that specific data must be presented in the registry of loans issued, guarantees provided, securities and investments provided, and ways to heat them. There were also provisions for the verification of such a registry, and penalties were imposed if the required registers were not met. No member of the company shall vote on such a resolution, approve any contract or agreement that can be concluded by the company, if such a member is a related party. This does not apply to a company with ninety percent, or more members, in number, are relatives of promoters or related parties. The audit committee may issue omnibus permission for transactions of related parties, which are proposed to be entered into the company under conditions that may be prescribed. Under the Act, all investments made or made by the company in any property, protection or other assets must be made and made by it on its own behalf. This requirement is limited only to those investments made on his behalf and not on behalf of anyone else. However, under certain circumstances, the Act exempts companies from complying with the above provisions. Where any shares or securities in which the company has been engaged are not held on its behalf as beneficial owner, where such investments are made on behalf of the depository in accordance with the acceptable terms specified in the Act, the company immediately enters into the registry it supported for this purpose, in particular, as stated in the Act. In the event of default, the company is punished with a fine, and every employee of the company, who is in default, is punished with imprisonment or a fine or both. The Companies Registers and Records Act 2013 stipulates that every company included under this law must keep and store certain books, registers and copies of certain declarations, documents, etc., and provide certain notices, submit certain declarations, forms, reports, documents, etc. with the Company Registrar at certain time and with set filing fees. These books are known as Charter Books. Each company registered under this law is required to keep in its registered office, in particular, the following statutory books and registries - Registry of securities bought back. Rules Section 68 and Rule 17 (12) Companies (equity and debt obligations), 2014 Deposit Registry. (Section 73 and Rule 14 Of The Company (Deposit Acceptance) Rules,2014) Registration fees. (Section 81 and Rule 7 of the Company Registration Rules under the Rules Registration of participants (section 88 (1) and Rule 3 (1) Company Rules (Management and Administration), 2014) Register of Debt Holders (Section 88 (1) Foreign Registry containing names and surnames members, debt holders, other security holders or beneficial owners living outside India. Section88 (4) Register of updated and duplicate certificates of shares. Rule 6 Of company Rules (Equity and Debt), 2014) Sweat Equity Register. Section 54 and Rule 8 (14) Companies (Equity and Debt) Rules,2014 Register of Significant Beneficiary Owners of the Postal Bulletin Register. (Section 110 and Rule 22 of company rules (management and management), 2014) Books containing the minutes of the general meeting and the Board of Directors and committees of directors. (Section 118) Books of Accounts. (Section 128) Register of Directors/Key Management Personnel. (Section 170(1)) Registry of investments in securities not held in the company's name. (Section 187 and Rule 14 of the Company Rules (meetings and board powers), 2014) Registry of loans, guarantees and collateral or the acquisition of securities (section 186 (9) and (Rule 12 of the Board of Directors and Authority) Rules2014 Register of Contracts with Companies/Firms in which directors are interested. (Section 189 (5) and Rule 16 of the Company Rules (Board meetings and their powers), 2014) The review of section 230 (1) Corporate Reorganization states that under the proposed compromise or agreement between the company and its creditors or any of their class; or between the company and its members or any class of them, the Tribunal may, on the application (i) of the company, or (ii) any creditor or (iii) member of the company, or (iv) in the case of a company that is currently liquidated, the liquidator, order a meeting of creditors or class of creditors, or members or class members, depending on what the case may be called and conducted in a manner like the Tribunal. , voting in person or by proxy or by mail vote, agree to any compromise or arrangement, and if such a compromise or agreement is authorized by the Tribunal by order, the same is binding on the company, all creditors, or class of creditors or members or class members as it may be, or, in the event that the company has been liquidated in section 230 (8) states that the Tribunal's order is filed by the Secretary of the Company within thirty days of receipt of the order. Section 232 (1) states that when, under article 230, an application is made to the Tribunal to authorize a compromise or agreement proposed between the company and any such persons referred to in this section, and the Tribunal is shown that compromise or compromise proposed for purposes or in connection with a scheme to revamp a company or company that includes a merger or merger of any two or more companies; and that under this scheme, all or any part of the enterprise, property or liabilities of any company (hereinafter is called a re-producer company) must be transferred to another company (hereinafter is called a transfer company), or is proposed to be divided between two or more companies, the Tribunal may, on such an application, order a meeting of creditors or a class of creditors or members or class members as it may be to be called, held and held in a way that the Tribunal can direct and the provisions of the sub-sal (3) to (6) section 230 applied by mutatis mutandis. Section 233 provides for a simplified process of merging or merging two or larger companies, or between a holding company and its subsidiary or such other classes or classes of companies that may be prescribed by section 234 (2), in accordance with the provisions of any other law at the moment, a foreign company, with prior approval from the Reserve Bank of India, may merge into a company registered under this Act or vice versa, and the terms of the merger scheme may provide, among other things, to pay for the consideration of shareholders' mergers in cash, or in depositary receipts, or in partial cash and partly in depositary receipts, as may be, under the scheme to be drawn up for this purpose. Section 237 (1) states that when the central Government is satisfied that it is in the public interest to merge two or more companies, the central Government may, by its order, notified in the Official Gazette, to ensure that these companies are merged into a single company with such a constitution, with such property, powers, rights, interests, powers and privileges, and with such obligations, responsibilities and responsibilities as specified in the order. Introduction to MCA 21 and filing in XBRL Filing and filing forms is an important part of the company secretary's secretarial function. Usually, when a company appoints a company secretary, it is appointed as the official responsible for compliance under the Companies Act and other related legislation. Thus, for any omission in compliance with the various provisions of the Companies Act or such other laws for which the company secretary was held accountable, he becomes responsible as a default officer Professionals are responsible for submitting/certifying documents (to be signed digitally by them) and the system will accept most of these documents online without the approval of the Company Registrar or other officials If a specialist gives a false certificate or knowingly omits any material information, he shall be punished under section 447 and 448 of the Companies Act 2013, in addition to the Institute's disciplinary measures by issuing a certificate of practice. The existing company, registered under article 8, seeks to transform itself into a company of any other kind, which must apply to the regional director to convert its status. As soon as permission is granted by the Regional Director, the company ceases to enjoy all

the privileges/concessions it has received because it is a section 8 company. Whenever a company makes any allocation of shares or securities, it is required to file a return of the allocation electronically to the registrar within thirty days of such an allocation, including a complete list of allottees to which the securities were issued. In the case of the appointment of key management personnel to the specified parameters (in accordance with schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013), the refund must be submitted in an electronic MR-1 form to the ROC within 60 days of the date of such appointment. Any partnering firm, limited partnership, cooperative company, company or any other legal entity formed under any other law at the moment in force of seven or more members may at any time register under the Companies Act 2013 as Part I. A foreign company file a particular core business location in Eform FC-1 within 30 days of setting up a business place in India along with the necessary documents in RoC, Delhi. The secretary of the relevant state should have access to these documents filed in the Republic of Kazakhstan, Delhi. It is increasingly recognized that the framework for regulating legal entities should promote the activities of companies in a national and global context, promote good corporate governance and protect the interests of investors, employees, creditors, and stimulate the economy as a whole. In a competitive and technological business environment, while corporations require greater work autonomy and opportunities for self-regulation with optimal compliance costs, transparency is also needed through greater disclosure and greater responsibility on the part of corporations and management to improve compliance. In recognition of the fact that the main purpose of any law is to promote the public and, given the current international style of legal development, the ideal law for the corporate sector should be clear, concise and understandable. It is desirable that the law be a basic law on companies i.e. the regulation of legal (regardless of its corporate structure and size), rather than its activities and management of all aspects of legal entities within a single, comprehensive framework. It is in this context that countries around the world modernize and harmonise their company legislation with the Constitution of the Council on Global Standards and its powers Every registered company and such another company, as may be required, form an Audit Committee consisting of at least 3 directors with a majority of independent directors, and the majority of the members of the committee must be the person capable of reading and understanding the financial report. A vigilante mechanism that must be established in the established order of each listed company or such class or class of companies as it may be prescribed. Each specified company and the prescribed class or class of companies must constitute a Nominations and Remuneration Committee consisting of three or more non-executive directors, of which at least half must be independent directors of the Applicable Corporate Social Responsibility Net Worth of the Inr or Turnover of the Inr or Turnover of 1000 Crore INR or Net Profit of the Inr. Directors To achieve the goals set in the Company Association Memorandum, the company depends on the board of directors. The directors of the company are her eyes, ears, brain, hands and other necessary limbs. Each public company must have at least 3 directors, and each private company must have at least two directors, and each company, according to section 149, has a director atleast 1. Directors are the trustees of the company, i.e. the directors are those selected to manage the company's affairs in the interests of shareholders. Section 164 provides for the disqualification of directors. Also individually only can be a director under section 152 of the Act. The maximum number of directors is 15, which can be increased by a special order. Some prescribed classes or classes of companies must have at least one female director. This is a mandatory provision. Each company, including one company, must have at least a director who stays in India for at least 180 days in the previous calendar year. The maximum limit on the total number of directors is set at 20 companies, including sublim 10 for public companies. Members of the company can, by a special decree, specify any smaller number of companies in which the director of the company can act as a director. The director may be removed from office by giving special notice. The Director may leave his post in accordance with the articles. Any official or employee of the company is punished with a fine on the complaint of the company or any creditor or depositor, if he improperly receives, possesses or withholds any Company. Under Article 2 (51), key management personnel are defined as the CEO or managing director or manager or manager or or Secretary or all-time DIRECTOR and Chief Financial Officer in relation to the company each listed company having paid equity '10 crore or more is required to have key management personnel. All this time, key management personnel are appointed by the Board of Directors and must not hold positions in more than one company, but are allowed to hold such another position with the permission of the Company's Board of Directors. Every director or key management staff who is in default is punishable by a fine that can be extended to 50,000 rupees and a further fine, which can be extended to 1,000 rupees for each day during which the default continues. The key management staff of the Company Secretary was covered in the same section of the KMP i.e. Section 203 Each secretary of the company is expected to adhere not only to the letter of the law, but also to ensure compliance with the spirit of the law. The company's secretary performs a supervisory and verification role to prevent any possibility of negligence in enforcing the various laws applicable to a particular company. The Companies Act, through its various sections, to which the company secretary finds various responsibilities and obligations, called statutory duties and statutory obligations. The role of the company secretary three times, namely, as an official position, as coordinator, and as an administrative officer. Meetings of the Board and its committees Director may participate in the Board meeting via video conferencing or other audio visual mode, as may be prescribed Notice of at least seven days in writing required to convene a board meeting and a meeting notice for all directors to be provided, whether in India or outside India by delivery or by mail or electronic means. The Director's participation in the Board meeting through video conferencing or other electronic means is taken into account for the purposes of the quorum Section 173 provides for the participation of directors in the meeting can be either in person or through video conferencing or other audiovisual means that are capable of recording and recognizing the participation of directors and recording and storing the proceedings of such meetings together with the date and time. The President may adjourn the meeting with the consent of the Members and postpone the meeting if it is accepted by the members. However, the meeting may be adjourned at any time. It may be postponed after some business transactions have been sold and the remaining items can be resolved at a postponed meeting. General meetings The annual general meeting must be held each year by each company, whether public or private, limited by shares or guarantees, with or without equity or unlimited company. In case of non-performance the Tribunal may be able to hold the company's annual general meeting under Article 96 general meeting. For the General Assembly to be valid, it must be properly convened, properly established and business properly established by the council. In the case of a public company, the quorum depends on the number of members on the date of the meeting If members no more than 1000 quorum must be 5 if members over 1000, but less than 5,000 quorum must be 15 if members over 5,000 quorum must be 30 In the case of a private company 2 members personally must attend the quorum of the meeting. The central Government has the power to appoint a class or class of companies whose members are not allowed to appoint another person as a trustee. The President plays a very important role in the meeting, as he is responsible for the success of the meeting The Proposal becomes a resolution only after the necessary majority of the members have adopted it. The different methods that can be taken to take votes on a proposal duly placed before a meeting are to show hands, by voting, by mailing and electronic voting. Under Act a) Ordinary Resolution (S. 114). (b) The Special Resolution (S. 114) (c) (c) requires special notification (S. 115) under section 117 of the Act, some resolutions must be submitted to the Registrar for registration within 30 days of its adoption at the meeting. Each company is required to keep the minutes of general meetings and meetings of the Board of Directors and committees. Virtual Encounters Virtual Encounters, when people around the world, regardless of their location, use video, audio and text to link the web. A virtual meeting is a room created online through a website that allows people from anywhere in the world to meet each other to share information and network in real time. Directors should not participate electronically in discussing certain limited items. (Rule 4) The Director may also be left out of the electronic mode at the beginning of the calendar year, which must be valid during such a calendar year. Directors participating electronically are counted for quorum, as long as it is not prohibited by law. The President ensures that the necessary quorum is present throughout the meeting. The institute's legal framework directors are divided into two classes, assigned as partners and fellows respectively. A member of the Institute is subject to the Disciplinary Mechanism provided for by Chapter V of the Company Secretaries Act 1980 (Law). Professional misconduct against members of the Institute is generally structured in accordance with Schedule I and Schedule II of the Act. When you receive any information or complaint along with the set fee, the Director (Discipline) comes to prima facie about the incident alleged misconduct. Where the Director (Discipline) considers that a member is guilty of any professional or other misconduct mentioned in the First Schedule, the matter should be brought before the Disciplinary Board. Where the Director (Discipline) considers that a member is guilty of any professional or other misconduct mentioned in the second schedule or in both Schedules, the matter is referred to by the Disciplinary Committee. The SSB's SSB Standards Board of Standards is to identify and develop the areas in which secretarial standards should be issued by the ICSI Board. SSB formulates secretarial standards based on applicable laws, business environment, practical applicability and best practices of secretarial practice. Secretarial standards are developed in a transparent manner after extensive discussion, analysis, research and after consideration of the views of corporations, regulators and the public at large. The draft exposure is distributed to all members of the Council, the Regional Council/Heads, professional bodies (ICAI/CoAI), trade and industrial associations, MCA/SEBI/RBI and such other bodies/organizations that can be identified by the SSB, all members of the Institute by mass e-mail/link to the website, etc. The Secretary's Standard on the relevant issue will then be issued under the direction of the Council. MEGA FIRMS PCS is its own master, it creates jobs, has flexibility of working hours, has reasonable guarantees of sustainable earnings in the long run, without fear of losing his job in old age. The process of forming the MDF should be the result of a conscious and sincere decision, and it is essential that like-minded professionals discuss and make this decision. Partners must conclude a partnership agreement that determines, among other things, the decision-making process, the distribution of responsibilities, responsibilities, the delegation of power, the distribution of income and the exit. The mega firm requires effective management skills including skills to handle finance, dealing with human resources and day-to-day office management. MDF Partners can adopt a simple revenue-sharing model to share profits and losses equally. Follow us on social media: media: Internet and media: company law notes pdf icsi

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