

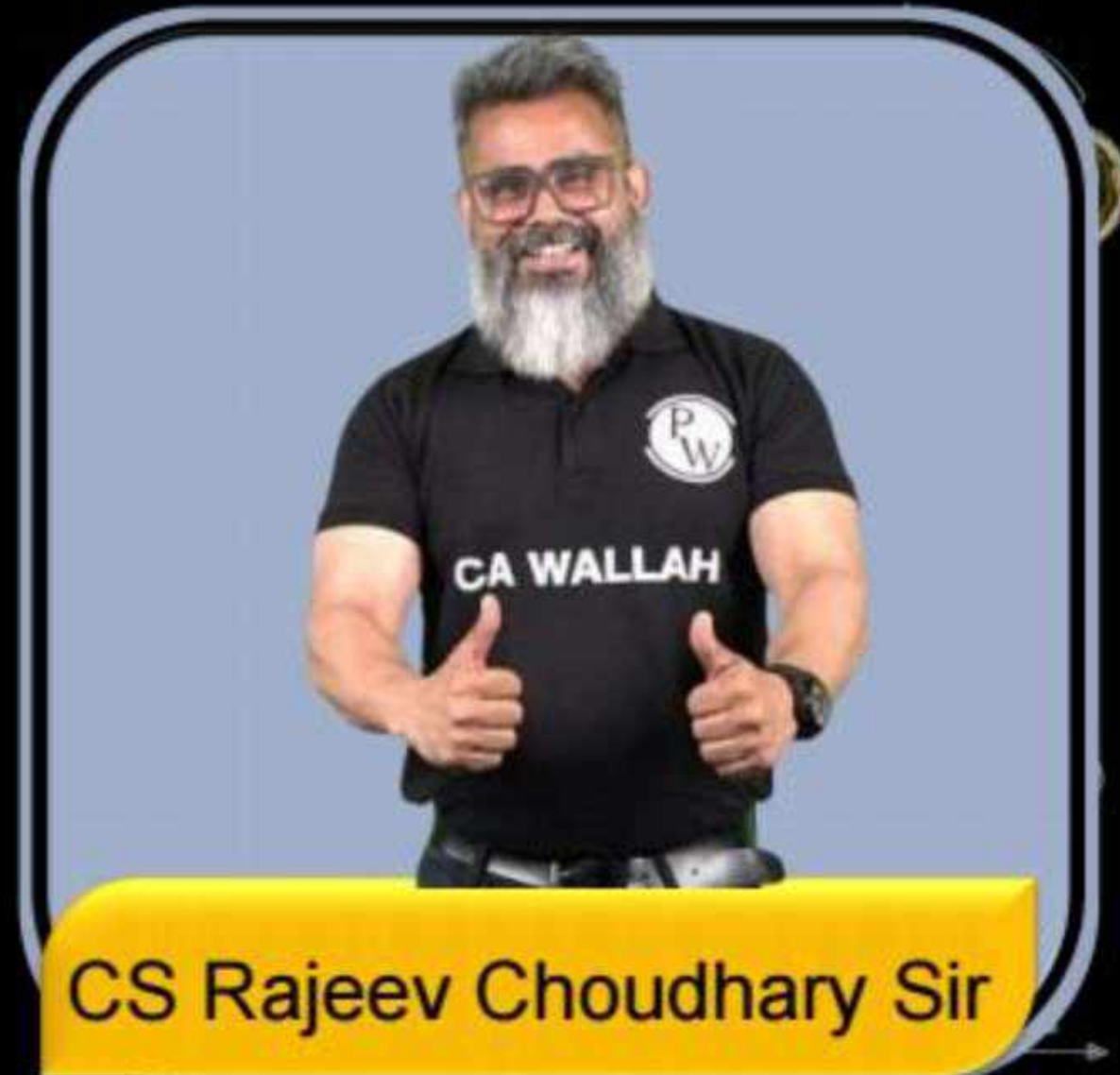


CHANAKYA



FOR **CA** FOUNDATION

**The Companies
Act, 2013**





TOPICS TO BE COVERED

01

Company form of Business Organisation and its features

02

Corporate veil theory

03

Classes of companies under the Companies Act

04

Registration of companies

05

Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association



Topic : Chapter Overview

Company (Incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013)

Features

Separate Legal entity, Perpetual Succession, Limited Liability, Artificial Judicial Person

Corporate Veil theory

Company is different from its members

Veil can be lifted to disregard separate legal entity

Incorporation of company

Register Company with ROC

Get certificate of incorporation

For easy filing follow SPICe

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Topic : Chapter Overview

Company (Incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013)

Share Capital

1. Nominal,
2. Issued,
3. Subscribed
4. Called up
5. Paid up capital

Shares

Equity shares and Preference share

With Uniform Rights

With differential voting rights

MOA

Defines object and scope of work of company

Company can not go beyond the scope defined.

MOA

Defines rules, regulations or bye-laws of Company

Company has power to alter it AoA through Special Resolution



FINANCE



Topic : Introduction



The Companies Act, 2013 was enacted to consolidate and amend the law relating to the companies. The Companies Act, 2013 was preceded by the Companies Act, 1956.

The Companies Act, 2013 contains

- ✓ 470 sections and
- ✓ 7 schedules.
- ✓ The entire Act has been divided into 29 chapters.

1-470



FINANCE



The companies Act 2013

29
chapters

470
sections

7
schedules



Topic : Introduction



Applicability of the Companies Act, 2013:

The provisions of the Act shall apply to

2013

~~2013~~
2013

- ◆ Companies incorporated under this Act or under any previous company law.
- ◆ Insurance companies (except where the provisions of the said Act are inconsistent with the provisions of the Insurance Act, 1938 or the IRDA Act, 1999)
- ◆ Banking companies (except where the provisions of the said Act are inconsistent with the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949)
- ◆ Companies engaged in the generation or supply of electricity (except where the provisions of the above Act are inconsistent with the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003)



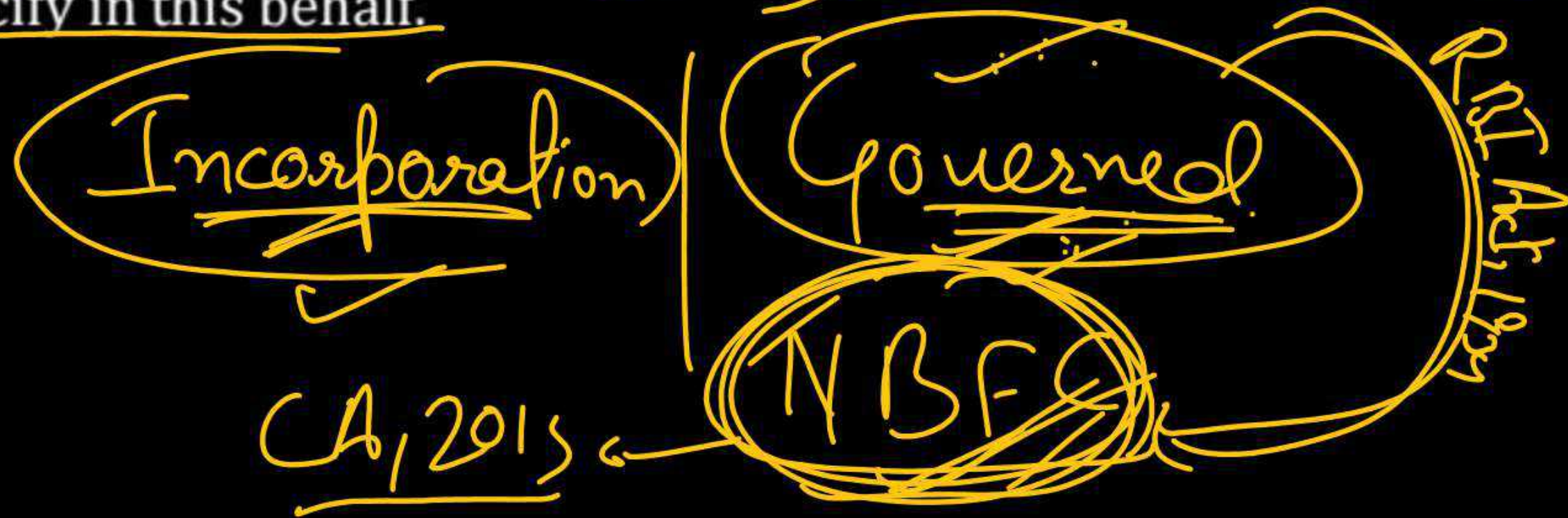
FINANCE



Topic : Introduction

- ◆ Any other company governed by any special Act for the time being in force.
- ◆ Such body corporate which are incorporated by any Act for time being in force, and as the Central Government may by notification specify in this behalf.

sec. 2(11)



SHORT TITLE, EXTENT & COMMENCEMENT

Short Title

Act may be *called the Companies Act, 2013*

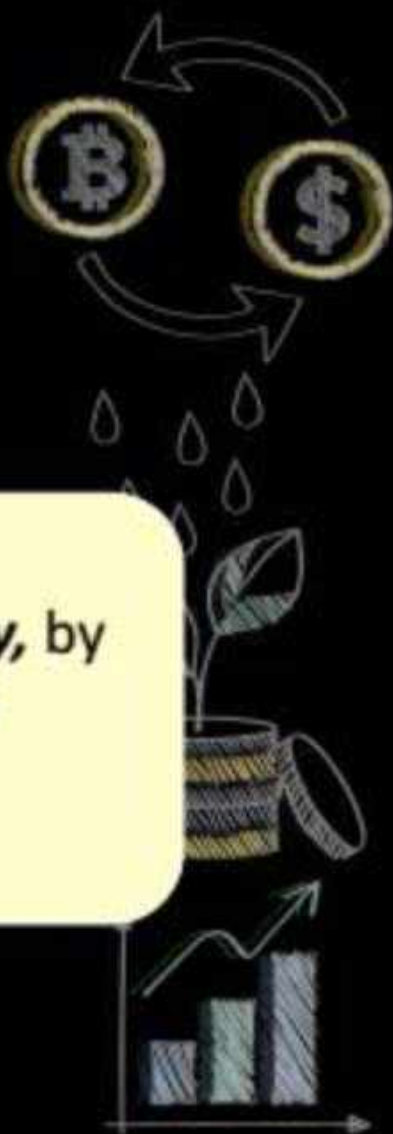
This section shall *come into force at once*

Extent

It extends to the *whole of India*

Commencement

The remaining provisions shall come into force on such date as the CG may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act



APPLICATION OF THE CA, 2013



companies incorporated under this Act or under any previous company law

Such other companies / Body Corporate as specified below:

Insurance Companies

except provisions inconsistent with the provisions of the Insurance Act, 1938 or the IRDA Act, 1999

Banking Companies

except provisions inconsistent with the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949

Electricity Companies

except provisions inconsistent with the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003

any other company governed by any special Act for the time being in force, except provisions inconsistent with the provisions of such special Act

Such body corporate, incorporated by any Act for the time being in force, as the CG may, by notification, specify in this behalf, subject to such E/M/A as may be specified in the notification



Topic : Company : Meaning and ITS Features

Section 2(20) of the Companies Act, 2013 defines the term 'company'.

"Company means a company incorporated under this Act or under any previous company law".

Incorporated Co. Company together to generate Money
[Association of persons]



Company - meaning



The word 'company' generally means coming together to generate penny i.e. money

It originally referred to an association of persons who took their meals together

Company is a joint stock enterprise in which the capital is contributed by several people.

Thus, a company denotes an association of likeminded persons formed for the purpose of carrying on some business or undertaking.

It is called a body corporate because the persons composing it are made into one body by incorporating it according to the law and clothing it with legal personality.



AS PER SECTION 2(20)

A company means 'a company'

registered

under the Companies Act, 2013 or under the previous company law



Topic : Company : Meaning and ITS Features

Features of a Company

Characteristics / features of company

- SEPARATE LEGAL ENTITY
- LIMITED LIABILITY
- PERPETUAL SUCCESSION
- SEPARATE PROPERTY
- TRANSFERABILITY OF SHARES
- COMMON SEAL
- CAPACITY TO SUE AND BE SUED

Soil

207

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Topic : Company : Meaning and ITS Features



I. Separate Legal Entity:

- ✓ When a company is registered, it is clothed with a legal personality.
- ✓ It comes to have almost the same rights and powers as a human being.
- ✓ Its existence is distinct and separate from that of its members.
- ✓ A company can own property, have bank account, raise loans, incur liabilities and enter into contracts.



FINANCE

Topic : Company : Meaning and ITS Features



A member does not even have an insurable interest in the property of the company. The leading case on this point is of Macaura Vs. Northern Assurance Co. Limited (1925):

Fact of the case

Macaura (M) was the holder of nearly all (except one) shares of a timber company. He was also a major creditor of the company.

M insured the company's timber in his own name. The timber was lost in a fire. M claimed insurance compensation.

Held, the insurance company was not liable to him as no shareholder has any right to any item of property owned by the company, for he has no legal or equitable interest in them. Hence in this case, since the timber was insured in the company's name, M could not claim the compensation from insurance company.

M

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Topic : Company : Meaning and ITS Features

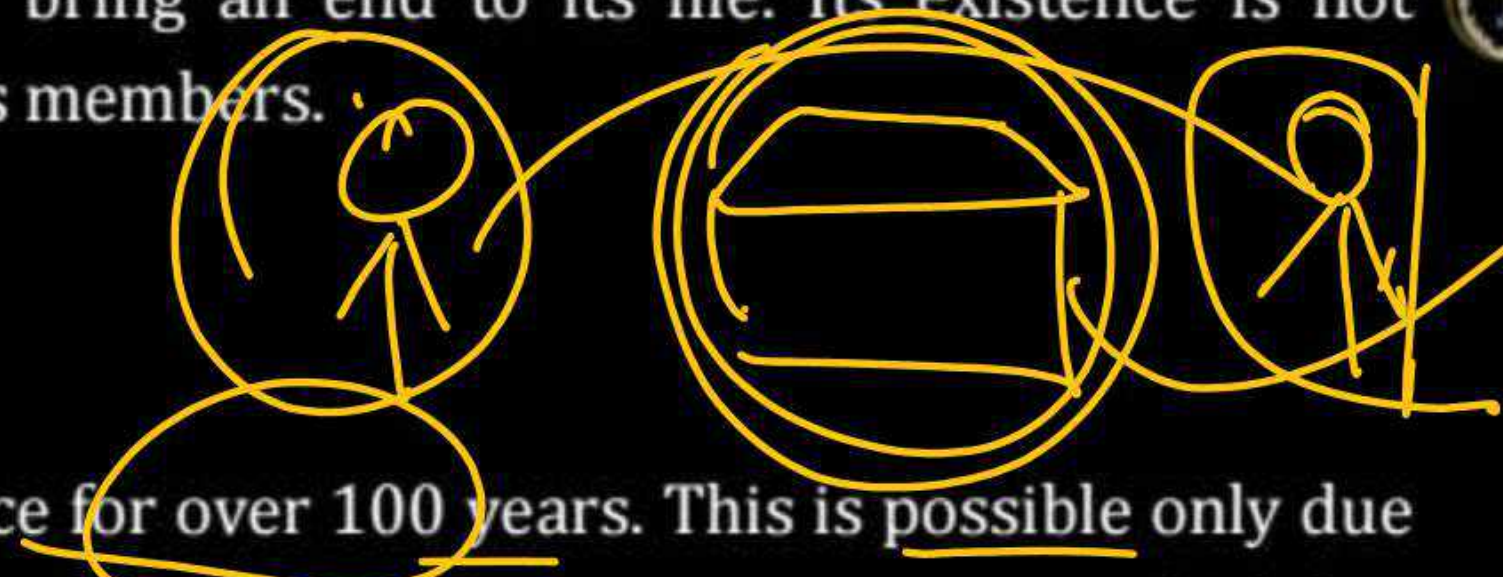
II. Perpetual Succession:



Members may die or change, but the company goes on till it is wound up on the grounds specified by the Act. The shares of the company may change hands infinitely but that does not affect the existence of the company. Since a company is an artificial person created by law, law alone can bring an end to its life. Its existence is not affected by the death or insolvency of its members.

Example 1:

Many companies in India are in existence for over 100 years. This is possible only due to the fact that the company has perpetual existence. There was a company which has 7 members and all of them died in an aircraft. Despite this the company still exists unlike partnership form of business.



Topic : Company : Meaning and ITS Features

III. Limited Liability:

Classification / Types

The liability of a member depends upon the kind of company of which he is a member. We know that company is a separate legal entity which is distinct from its members.

- Limited Unlimited MOA
- (i) Thus, in the case of a limited liability company, the debts of the company in totality do not become the debts of the shareholders. The liability of the members of the company is limited to the extent of the nominal value of shares held by them. In no case can the shareholders be asked to pay anything more than the unpaid value of their shares.
 - (ii) In the case of a company limited by guarantee, the members are liable only to the extent of the amount guaranteed by them and that too only when the company goes into liquidation.
 - (iii) However, if it is an unlimited company, the liability of its members is unlimited as well.

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Topic : Company : Meaning and ITS Features



IV. Artificial Legal Person.

- ❑ A company is an artificial person as it is created by a process other than natural birth. It is legal or judicial as it is created by law. It is a person since it is clothed with all the rights of an individual.
- ❑ As the company is an artificial person, it can act only through some human agency, viz., directors. The directors cannot control affairs of the company and act as its agency, but they are not the "agents" of the members of the company. The directors can either on their own or through the common seal (of the company) can authenticate its formal acts.
- ❑ Thus, a company is called an artificial legal person.



Topic : Company : Meaning and ITS Features



V. Common Seal:

A company being an artificial person is not bestowed with a body of a natural being. Therefore, it works through the agency of human beings. Common seal is the official signature of a company, which is affixed by the officers and employees of the company on its every document. The common seal is a seal used by a corporation as the symbol of its incorporation.

The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015 has made the common seal optional by omitting the words "and a common seal" from Section 9 so as to provide an alternative mode of authorization for companies who opt not to have a common seal.

In case a company does not have a common seal, the authorization shall be made by two directors or by a director and the Company Secretary, wherever the company has appointed a Company Secretary.



Topic : Corporate Veil Theory



V.V. Arto

(i) Corporate Veil: Corporate Veil refers to a legal concept whereby the company is identified separately from the members of the company. The term Corporate Veil refers to the concept that members of a company are shielded from liability connected to the company's actions. If the company incurs any debts or contravenes any laws, the corporate veil concept implies that members should not be liable for those errors. In other words, they enjoy corporate insulation.

Thus, the shareholders are protected from the acts of the company. The Salomon Vs. Salomon and Co Ltd. laid down the foundation of the concept of corporate veil or independent corporate personality.



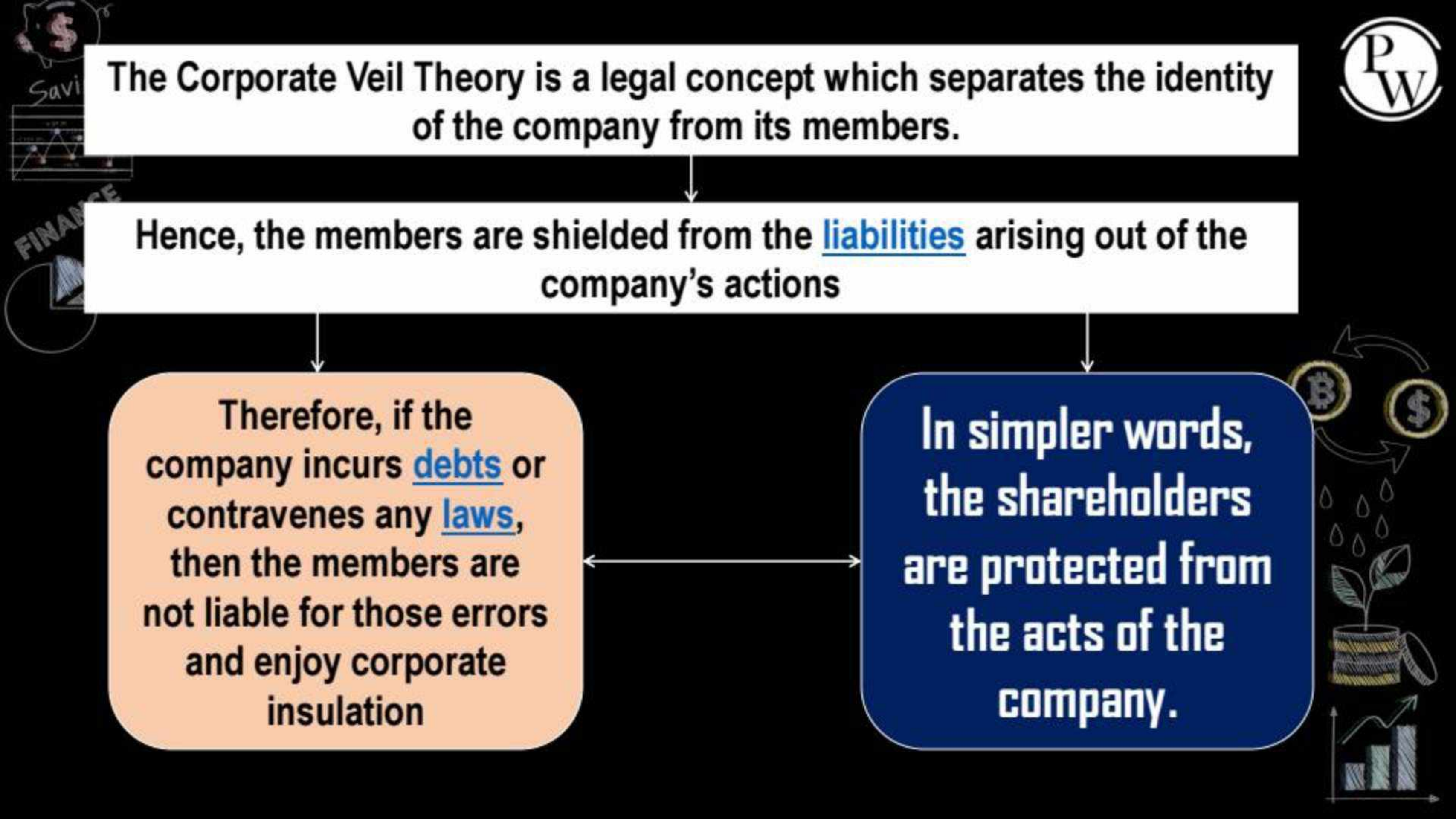


The Corporate Veil Theory is a legal concept which separates the identity of the company from its members.

Hence, the members are shielded from the liabilities arising out of the company's actions

Therefore, if the company incurs debts or contravenes any laws, then the members are not liable for those errors and enjoy corporate insulation

In simpler words, the shareholders are protected from the acts of the company.



Topic : Corporate Veil Theory



In **Salomon vs. Salomon & Co. Ltd.** the House of Lords laid down that a company is a person distinct and separate from its members. In this case one Salomon incorporated a company named "Salomon & Co. Ltd.", with seven subscribers consisting of himself, his wife, four sons and one daughter. This company took over the personal business assets of Salomon for £ 38,782 and in turn, Salomon took 20,000 shares of £1 each, debentures worth £10,000 of the company with charge on the company's assets and the balance in cash. His wife, daughter and four sons took up one £1 share each. Subsequently, the company went into liquidation due to general trade depression. The unsecured creditors to the tune of £7,000 contended that Salomon could not be treated as a secured creditor of the company, in respect of the debentures held by him, as he was the managing director of one-man company, which was not different from Salomon and the cloak of the company was a mere sham and fraud. **It was held by Lord Mac Naughten:**

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Topic : Corporate Veil Theory



"The Company is at law a different person altogether from the subscribers to the memorandum, and though it may be that after incorporation the business is precisely the same as it was before and the same persons are managers, and the same hands receive the profits, the company is not in law the agent of the subscribers or trustees for them. Nor are the subscribers, as members, liable, in any shape or form, except to the extent and in the manner provided by the Act"

Thus, this case clearly established that company has its own existence and as a result, a shareholder cannot be held liable for the acts of the company even though he holds virtually the entire share capital. The whole law of corporation is in fact based on this theory of separate corporate entity.



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Topic : Corporate Veil Theory



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Topic : Corporate Veil Theory

Corporate Veil will be lifted

Trading with enemy

Where corporate entity is used to evade or circumvent tax

Where companies form other companies as their subsidiaries to act as their agent

To avoid a legal obligation

Where the device of incorporation is adopted for some illegal or improper purpose



Topic : Corporate Veil Theory



(ii) Lifting of Corporate Veil: The following are the cases where company law disregards the principle of corporate personality or the principle that the company is a legal entity distinct and separate from its shareholders or members:

ICA, 1872

- (1) **To determine the character of the company i.e. to find out whether co-enemy or friend:** In the law relating to trading with the enemy where the test of control is adopted. The leading case in this point is **Daimler Co. Ltd. vs. Continental Tyre & Rubber Co.**, if the public interest is not likely to be in jeopardy, the Court may not be willing to crack the corporate shell. But it may rend the veil for ascertaining whether a company is an enemy company. It is true that, unlike a natural person, a company does not have mind or conscience; therefore, it cannot be a friend or foe.



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Topic : Corporate Veil Theory



It may, however, be characterised as an enemy company, if its affairs are under the control of people of an enemy country. For this purpose, the Court may examine the character of the persons who are really at the helm of affairs of the company.

(2) **To protect revenue/tax:** In certain matters concerning the law of taxes, duties and stamps particularly where question of the controlling interest is in issue. [**S. Berendsen Ltd. vs. Commissioner of Inland Revenue**]

(i) Where corporate entity is used to evade or circumvent tax, the Court can disregard the corporate entity [**Juggilal vs. Commissioner of Income Tax AIR (SC)**].



Topic : Corporate Veil Theory



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(ii) In [Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit], it was held that the company was not a genuine company at all but merely the assessee himself disguised under the legal entity of a limited company. The assessee earned huge income by way of dividends and interest. So, he opened some companies and purchased their shares in exchange of his income by way of dividend and interest. This income was transferred back to assessee by way of loan. The Court decided that the private companies were a sham and the corporate veil was lifted to decide the real owner of the income.

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Topic : Corporate Veil Theory



- (3) **To avoid a legal obligation:** Where it was found that the sole purpose for the formation of the company was to use it as a device to reduce the amount to be paid by way of bonus to workmen, the Supreme Court upheld the piercing of the veil to look at the real transaction (**The Workmen Employed in Associated Rubber Industries Limited, Bhavnagar vs. The Associated Rubber Industries Ltd., Bhavnagar and another**).



Topic : Corporate Veil Theory



Workmen of Associated Rubber Industry Ltd., v. Associated Rubber Industry Ltd.: The facts of the case are that "A Limited" purchased shares of "B Limited" by investing a sum of ₹ 4,50,000. The dividend in respect of these shares was shown in the profit and loss account of the company, year after year. It was taken into account for the purpose of calculating the bonus payable to workmen of the company. Sometime in 1968, the company transferred the shares of B Limited, to C Limited a subsidiary, wholly owned by it. Thus, the dividend income did not find place in the Profit & Loss Account of A Ltd., with the result that the surplus available for the purpose for payment of bonus to the workmen got reduced.

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Topic : Corporate Veil Theory



Here a company created a subsidiary and transferred to it, its investment holdings in a bid to reduce its liability to pay bonus to its workers. Thus, the Supreme Court brushed aside the separate existence of the subsidiary company. The new company so formed had no assets of its own except those transferred to it by the principal company, with no business or income of its own except receiving dividends from shares transferred to it by the principal company and serving no purpose except to reduce the gross profit of the principal company so as to reduce the amount paid as bonus to workmen.



Topic : Corporate Veil Theory



- (4) **Formation of subsidiaries to act as agents.** A company may sometimes be regarded as an agent or trustee of its members, or of another company, and may therefore be deemed to have lost its individuality in favour of its principal. Here the principal will be held liable for the acts of that company.

In the case of **Merchandise Transport Limited vs. British Transport Commission (1982)**, a transport company wanted to obtain licences for its vehicles but could not do so if applied in its own name. It, therefore, formed a subsidiary company, and the application for licence was made in the name of the subsidiary. The vehicles were to be transferred to the subsidiary company. Held, the parent and the subsidiary were one commercial unit and the application for licences was rejected.

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Topic : Corporate Veil Theory

- (5) **Company formed for fraud/improper conduct or to defeat law:** Where the device of incorporation is adopted for some illegal or improper purpose, e.g., to defeat or circumvent law, to defraud creditors or to avoid legal obligations. [\[Gilford Motor Co. vs. Horne\]](#)



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



Companies may be classified into various classes on the following basis:

1. On the basis of liability:

(a) Company limited by shares: Section 2(22) of the Companies Act, 2013, defines that when the liability of the members of a company is limited by its memorandum of association to the amount (if any) unpaid on the shares held by them, it is known as a company limited by shares.

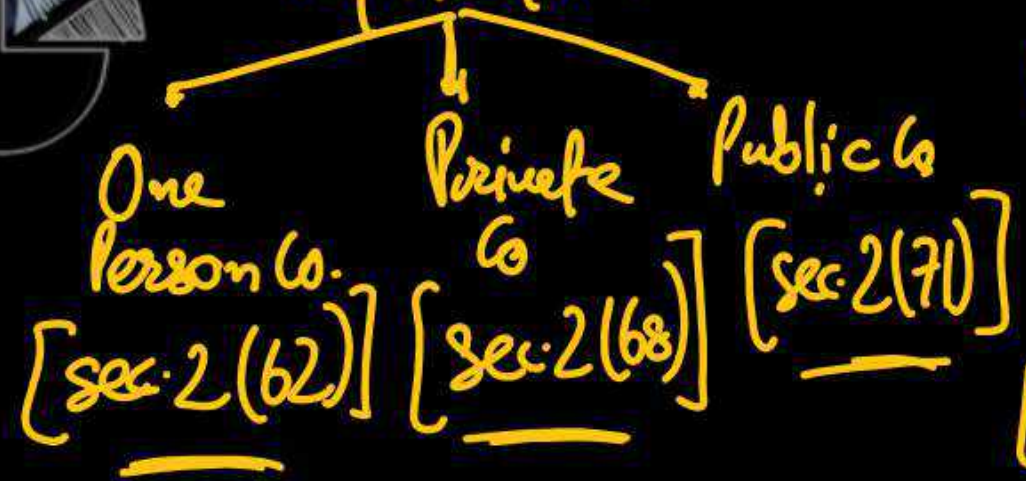
It thus implies that for meeting the debts of the company, the shareholder may be called upon to contribute only to the extent of the amount, which remains unpaid on his shareholdings. His separate property cannot be encompassed to meet the company's debt.



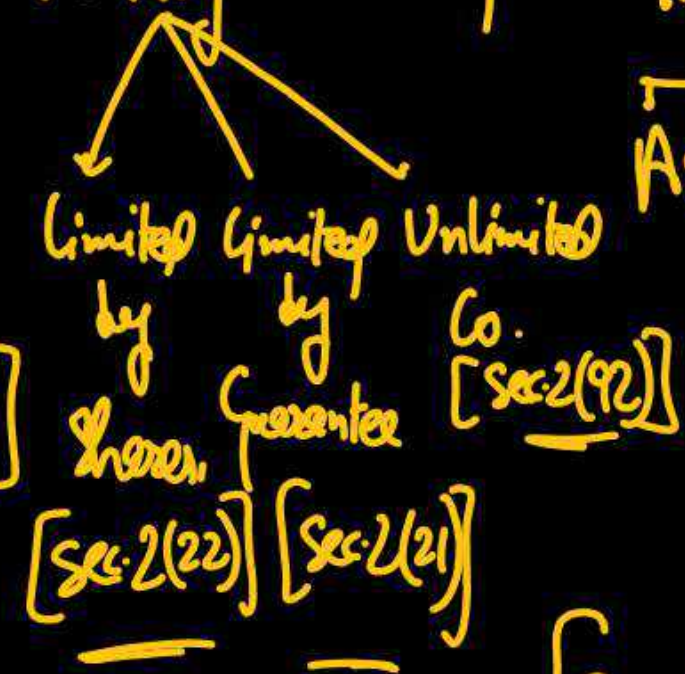


Classification of Company

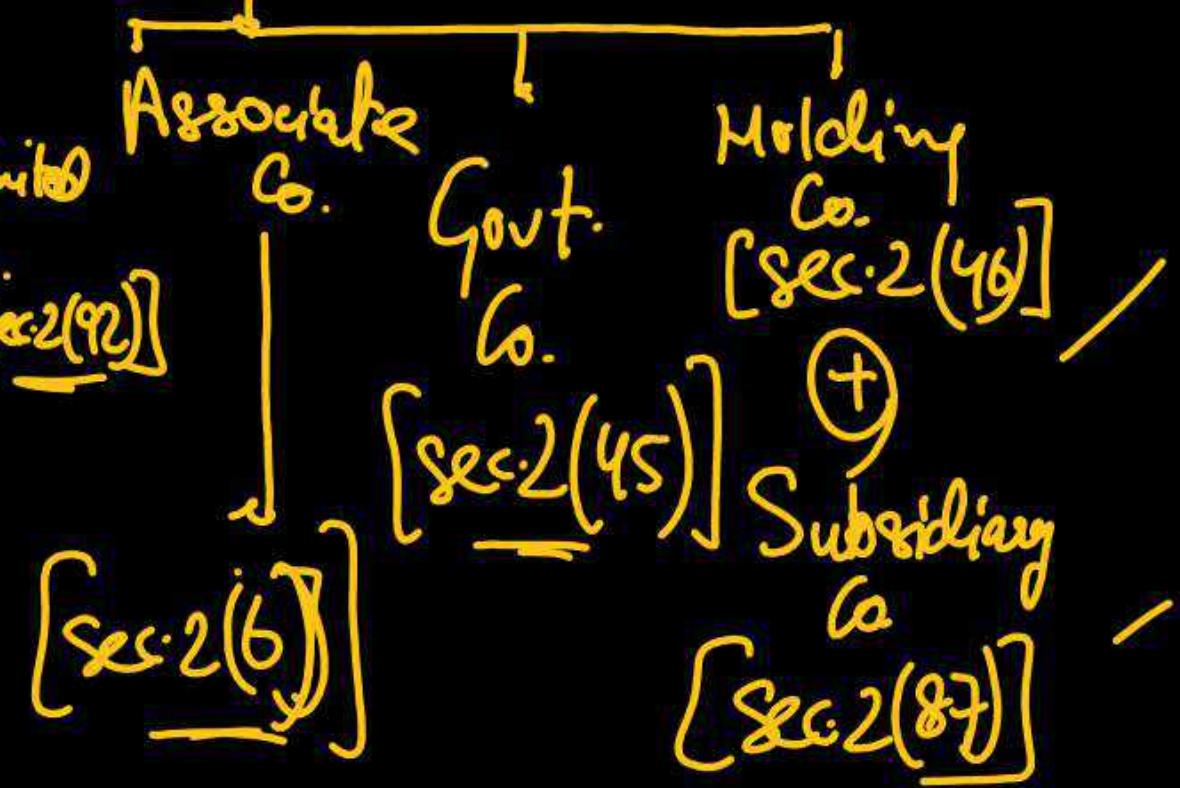
On the basis of Membership or Registration



On the basis of Liability



On the basis of Control



Savings



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Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



It may be worthwhile to know that though a shareholder is a co-owner of the company, he is not a co-owner of the company's assets. The ownership of the assets remains with the company, because of its nature as a legal person. The extent of the rights and duties of a shareholder as co-owner is measured by his shareholdings.



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



(b) Company limited by guarantee: Section 2(21) of the Companies Act, 2013 defines it as the company having the liability of its members limited by the memorandum to such amount as the members may respectively undertake by the memorandum to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up.

Thus, the liability of the member of a guarantee company is limited upto a stipulated sum mentioned in the memorandum. Members cannot be called upon to contribute beyond that stipulated sum.





Company: On the basis of liab

Co limited by Shares [Sec. 2(22)]

Co. limited by Guarantees [Sec. 2(21)]

Unlimited Co. [Sec. 2(92)]



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



The **common features** between a 'guarantee company' and 'the company having share capital' are legal personality and limited liability. In the latter case, the member's liability is limited by the amount remaining unpaid on the share, which each member holds. Both of them have to state in their memorandum that the members' liability is limited.



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



However, the point of **distinction** between these two types of companies is that in the **former** case the members may be called upon to discharge their liability only after commencement of the winding up and only subject to certain conditions; but in the latter case, they may be called upon to do so at any time, either during the company's life-time or during its winding up.

It is clear from the definition of the guarantee company that it does not raise its initial working funds from its members. Therefore, such a company may be useful only where no working funds are needed or where these funds can be held from other sources like endowment, fees, charges, donations, etc.



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



In Narendra Kumar Agarwal vs. Saroj Maloo,

The Supreme Court has laid down that the right of a guarantee company to refuse to accept the transfer by a member of his interest in the company is on a different footing than that of a company limited by shares. The membership of a guarantee company may carry privileges much different from those of ordinary shareholders.

FINANCE



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



Unlimited Co
or Soles
2999

(c) **Unlimited company:** Section 2(92) of the Companies Act, 2013 defines unlimited company as a company not having any limit on the liability of its members. In such a company, the liability of a member ceases when he ceases to be a member. The liability of each member extends to the whole amount of the company's debts and liabilities but he will be entitled to claim contribution from other members. In case the company has share capital, the Articles of Association must state the amount of share capital and the amount of each share. So long as the company is a going concern the liability on the shares is the only liability which can be enforced by the company. The creditors can institute proceedings for winding up of the company for their claims. The official liquidator may call the members for their contribution towards the liabilities and debts of the company, which can be unlimited.

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Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



Unlimited Co.

No limit on the liability of members

The liability ceases on when he ceases to be member

Liability is not unlimited till the time company is not wound up

Liability of each member extends to amount of Company's debt and liabilities.

Member can be called to contribute only in the event of winding up of Company

However, he can claim contribution from other members.



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



2. On the basis of members:

(a) **One person company:** The Companies Act, 2013 introduced a new class of companies which can be incorporated by a single person.

Section 2(62) of the Companies Act, 2013 defines one person company (OPC) as a company which has only one person as a member.

One person company has been introduced to encourage entrepreneurship and corporatization of business. OPC differs from sole proprietary concern in an aspect that OPC is a separate legal entity with a limited liability of the member whereas in the case of sole proprietary, the liability of owner is not restricted and it extends to the owner's entire assets constituting of official and personal.



FINANCE



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



The procedural requirements of an OPC are simplified through exemptions provided under the Act in comparison to the other forms of companies.

According to section 3(1)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013, OPC is a private limited company with the minimum paid up share capital as may be prescribed and having one member.

Nomination clause

OPC (One Person Company) - significant points

- Only one person as member.
- Minimum paid up capital - no limit prescribed.
- The memorandum of OPC shall indicate the name of the other person, who shall, in the event of the subscriber's death or his incapacity to contract, become the member of the company.

2x



FINANCE

Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



- The other person whose name is given in the memorandum shall give his prior written consent in prescribed form and the same shall be filed with Registrar of companies at the time of incorporation of the company along with its e-memorandum and e-articles.
- Such other person may be given the right to withdraw his consent.
- The member of OPC may at any time change the name of such other person by giving notice to the company and the company shall intimate the same to the Registrar.
- Any such change in the name of the person shall not be deemed to be an alteration of the memorandum.

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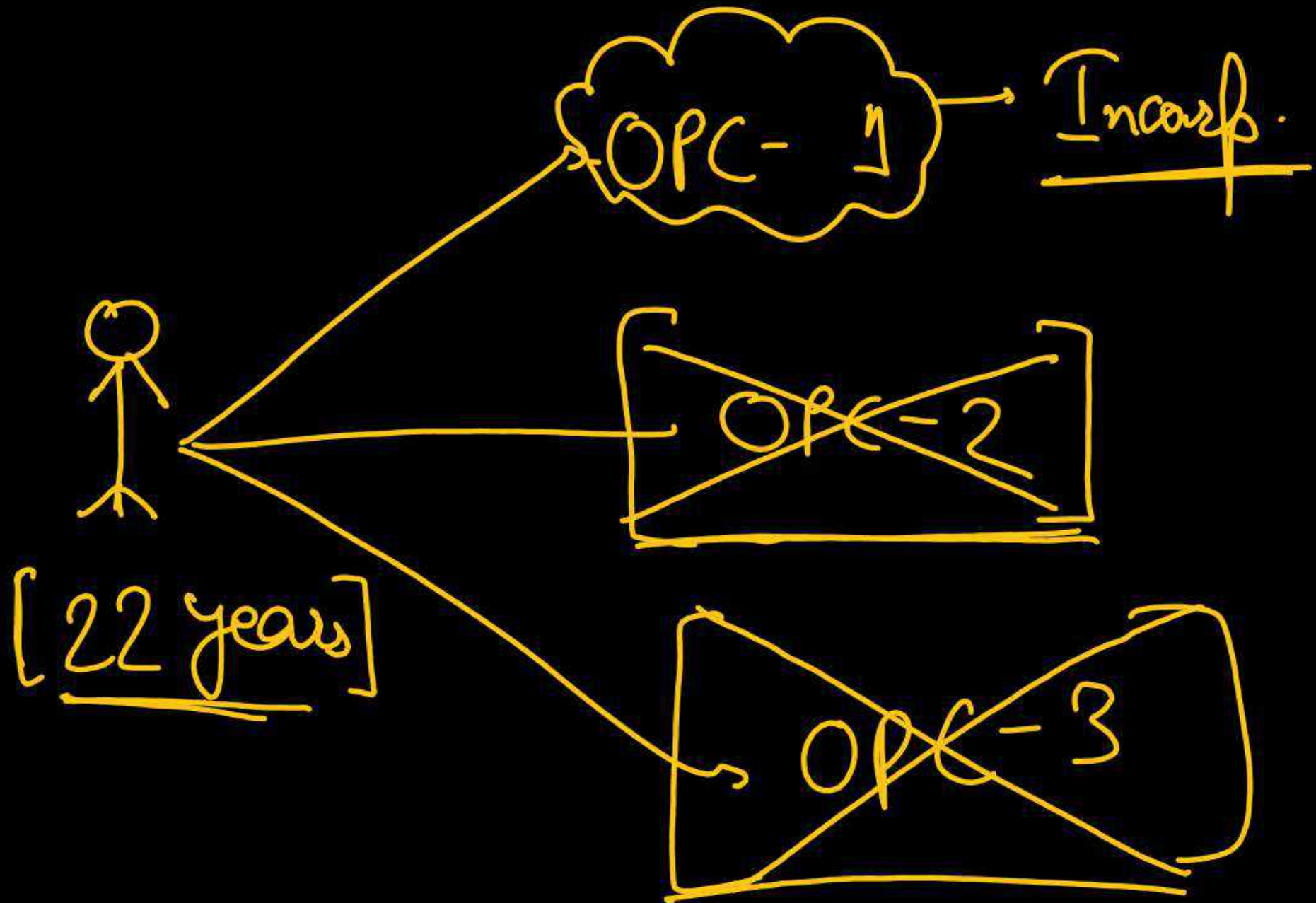


Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



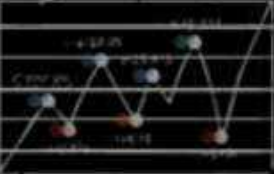
- Only a natural person who is an Indian citizen whether resident in India or otherwise and has stayed in India for a period of not less than 120 days during the immediately preceding financial year
 - shall be eligible to incorporate a OPC;
 - shall be a nominee for the sole member of a OPC.
- No person shall be eligible to incorporate more than one OPC or become nominee in more than one such company.
- No ~~minor~~ shall become member or nominee of the OPC or can hold share with beneficial interest.



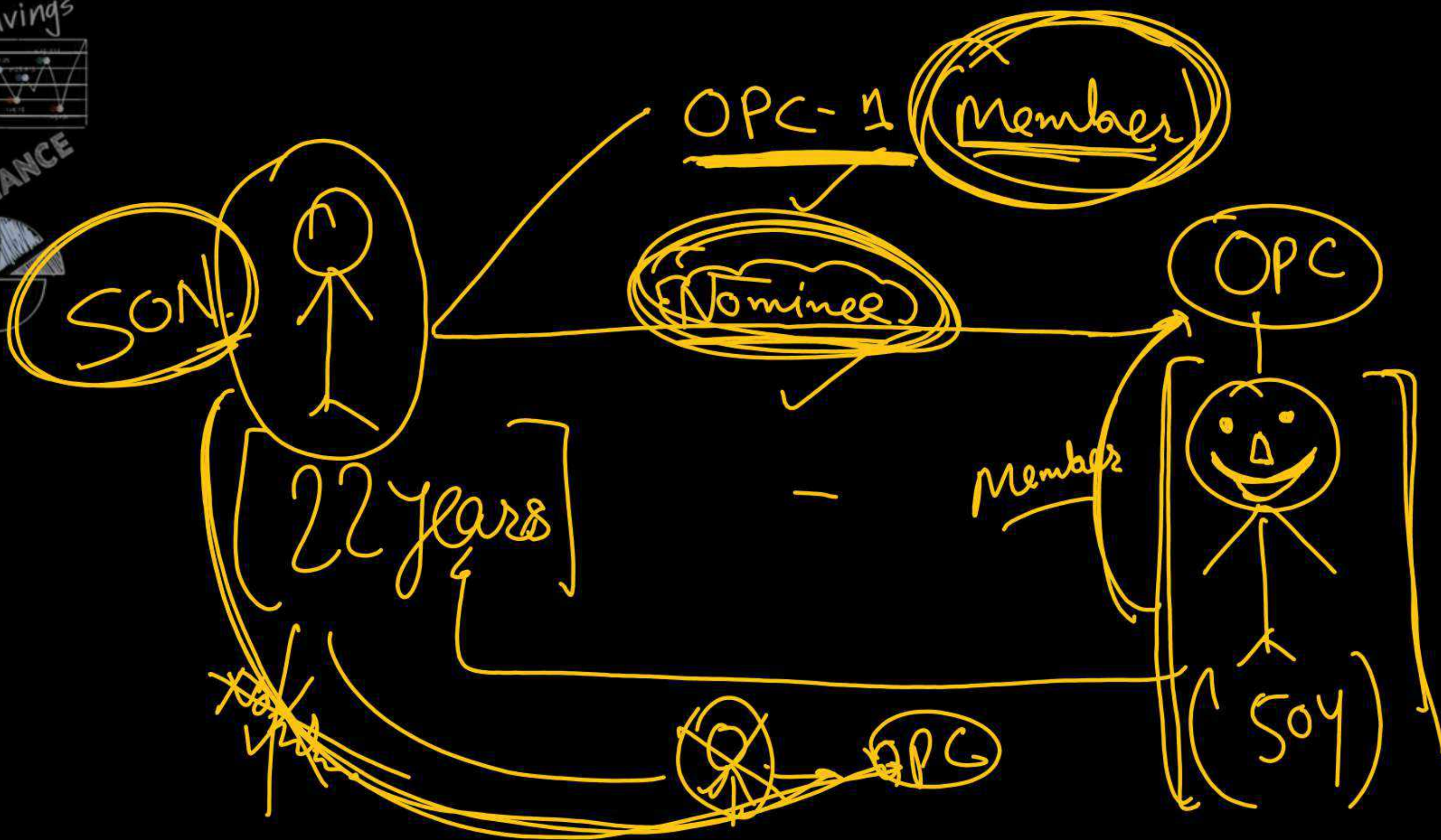




Savings

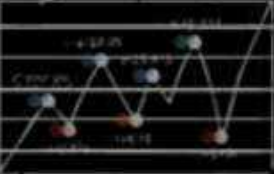


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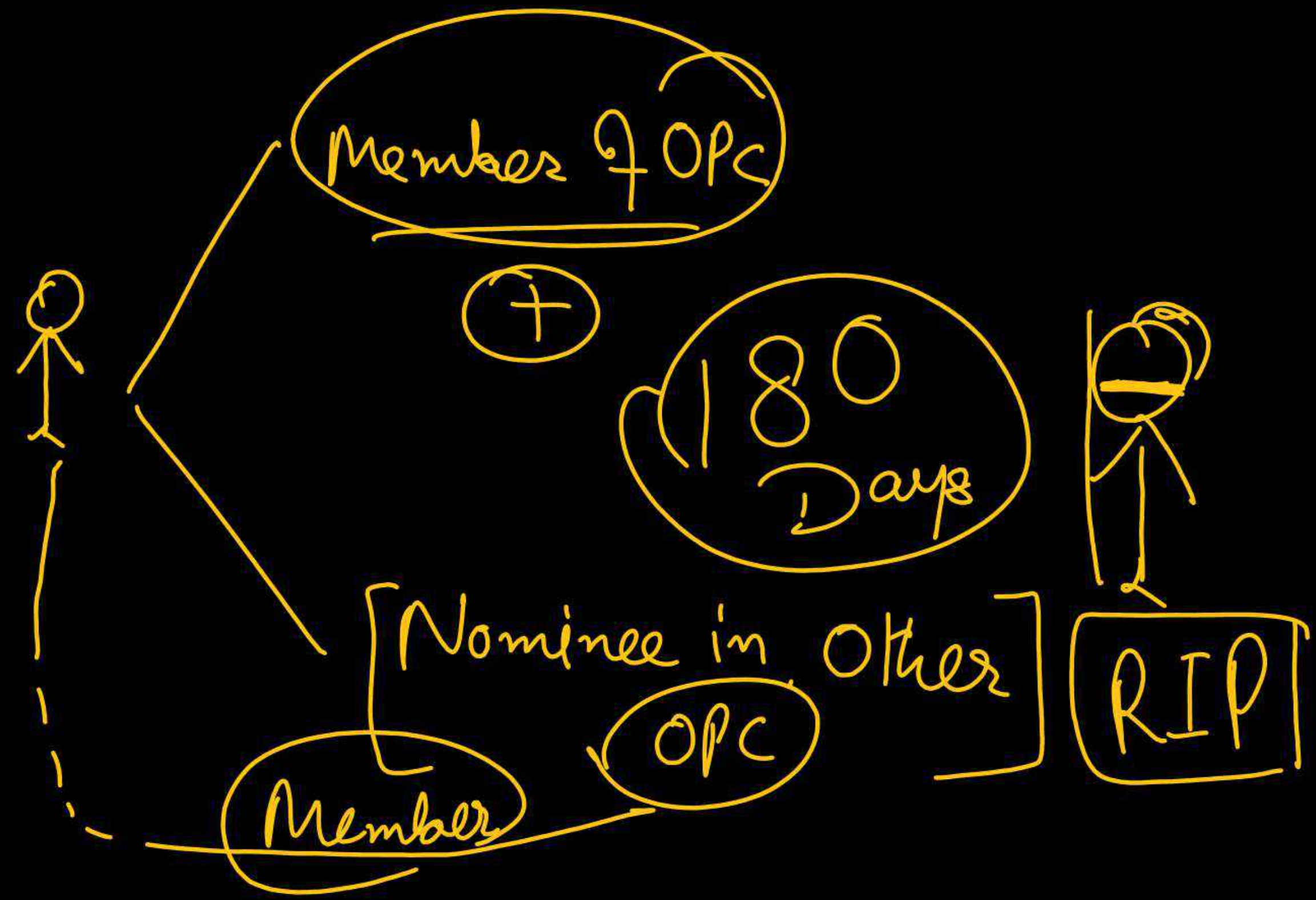


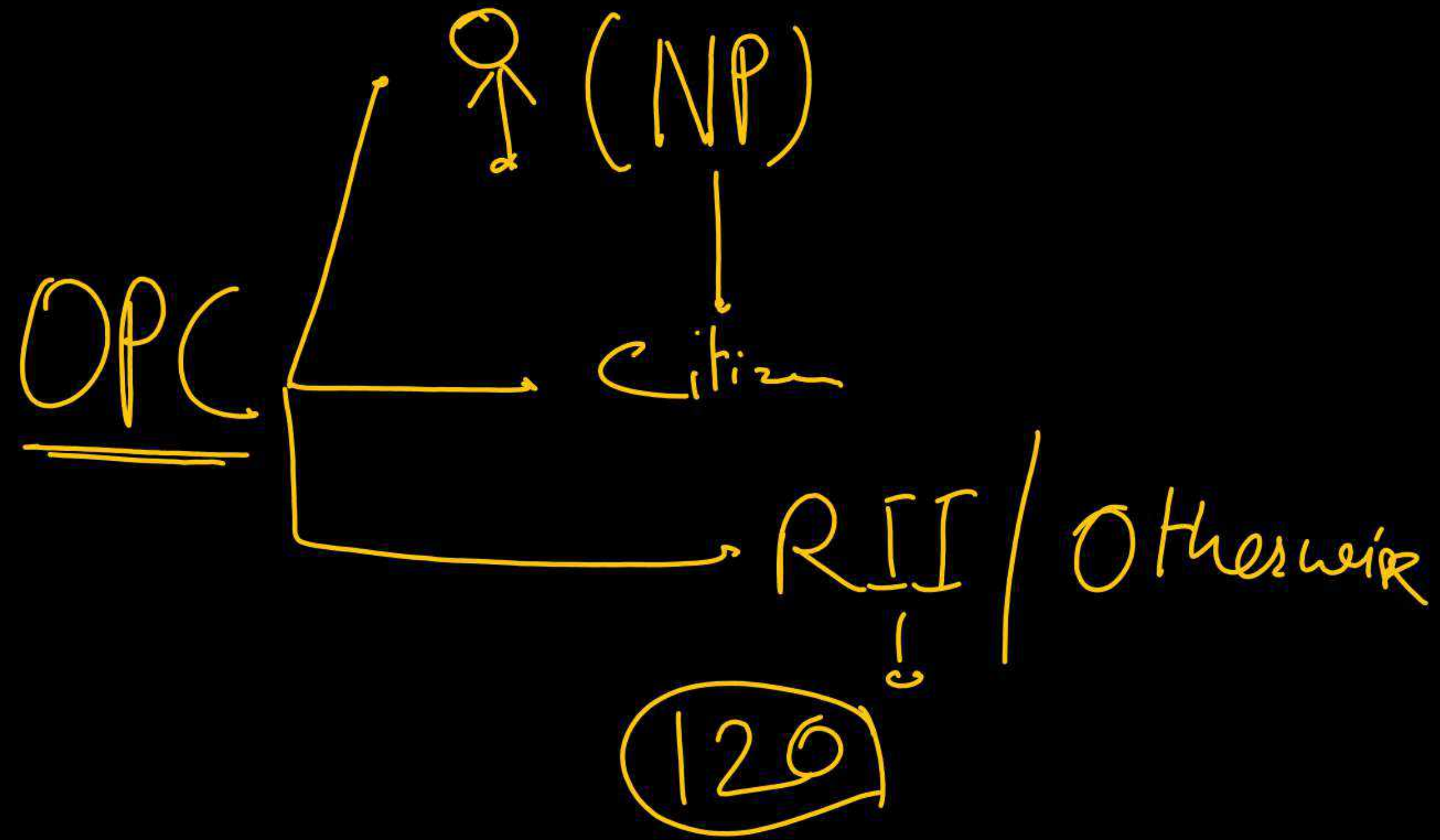


Savings



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Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



- o/c
Such Company cannot be incorporated or converted into a company under section 8 of the Act. Though it may be converted to private or public companies in certain cases.
- Such Company cannot carry out Non-Banking Financial Investment activities including investment in securities of any body corporate.

[Prohibition]

~~NBO~~

+ NBF & I Activities





Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT

Here the member can be the sole member and director.



One member Company

Private Company in nature

Encourage entrepreneurship and corporatization of business

Procedural requirements are simplified through exemptions

Separate Legal Entity

Limited liability



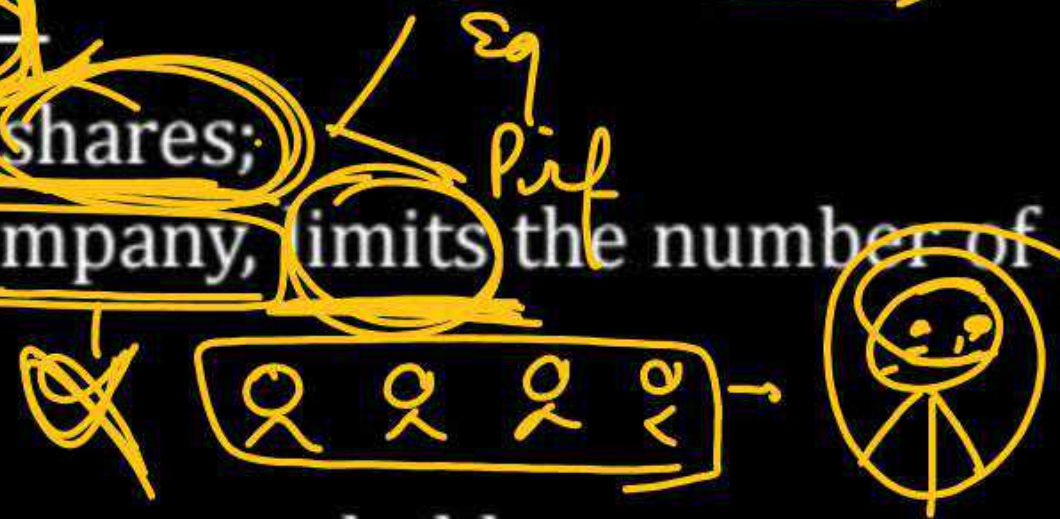


Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT

(b) Private Company [Section 2(68)]: "Private company" means a company having a minimum paid-up share capital as may be prescribed, and which by its articles, —

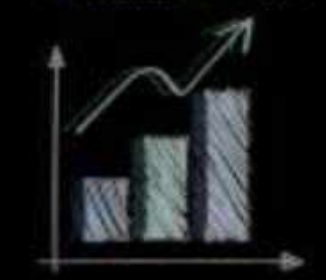
- (i) restricts the right to transfer its shares;
- (ii) except in case of One Person Company, limits the number of its members to two hundred:

Sec. 2(20)



Provided that where two or more persons hold one or more shares in a company jointly they shall, for the purposes of this clause, be treated as a single member:

FINANCE



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



Provided further that—

- (A) persons who are in the employment of the company; and
- (B) persons who, having been formerly in the employment of the company, were members of the company while in that employment and have continued to be members after the employment ceased,

shall not be included in the number of members; and

- (iii) prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe for any securities of the company;

Prospectus.

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Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



Private company - significant points

- No minimum paid-up capital requirement.
- Minimum number of members - 2 (except if private company is an OPC, where it will be 1).
- Maximum number of members - 200, excluding present employee-cum-members and erstwhile employee-cum-members.
- Right to transfer shares restricted.
- Prohibition on invitation to subscribe to securities of the company.
- Small company is a private company.
- OPC can be formed only as a private company.



FINANCE

Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



Small Company: Small company given under the Section 2(85) of the Companies Act, 2013 which means a company, other than a public company—

- (i) **paid-up share capital** of which does not exceed four crore rupees or such higher amount as may be prescribed which shall not be more than ten crore rupees; and
- (ii) **turnover** of which as per profit and loss account for the immediately preceding financial year does not exceed forty crore rupees or such higher amount as may be prescribed which shall not be more than one hundred crore rupees:

Exceptions: This clause shall not apply to:

- (A) a holding company or a subsidiary company;
- (B) a company registered under section 8; or
- (C) a company or body corporate governed by any special Act.

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Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT

- (c) **Public company [Section 2(71)]**: "Public company" means a company which—
 - (i) is not a private company; and
 - (ii) has a minimum paid up share capital, as may be prescribed:

Rules

A(P) Ltd

X Ltd

Provided that a company which is a subsidiary of a company, not being a private company, shall be deemed to be public company for the purposes of this Act even where such subsidiary company continues to be a private company in its articles;

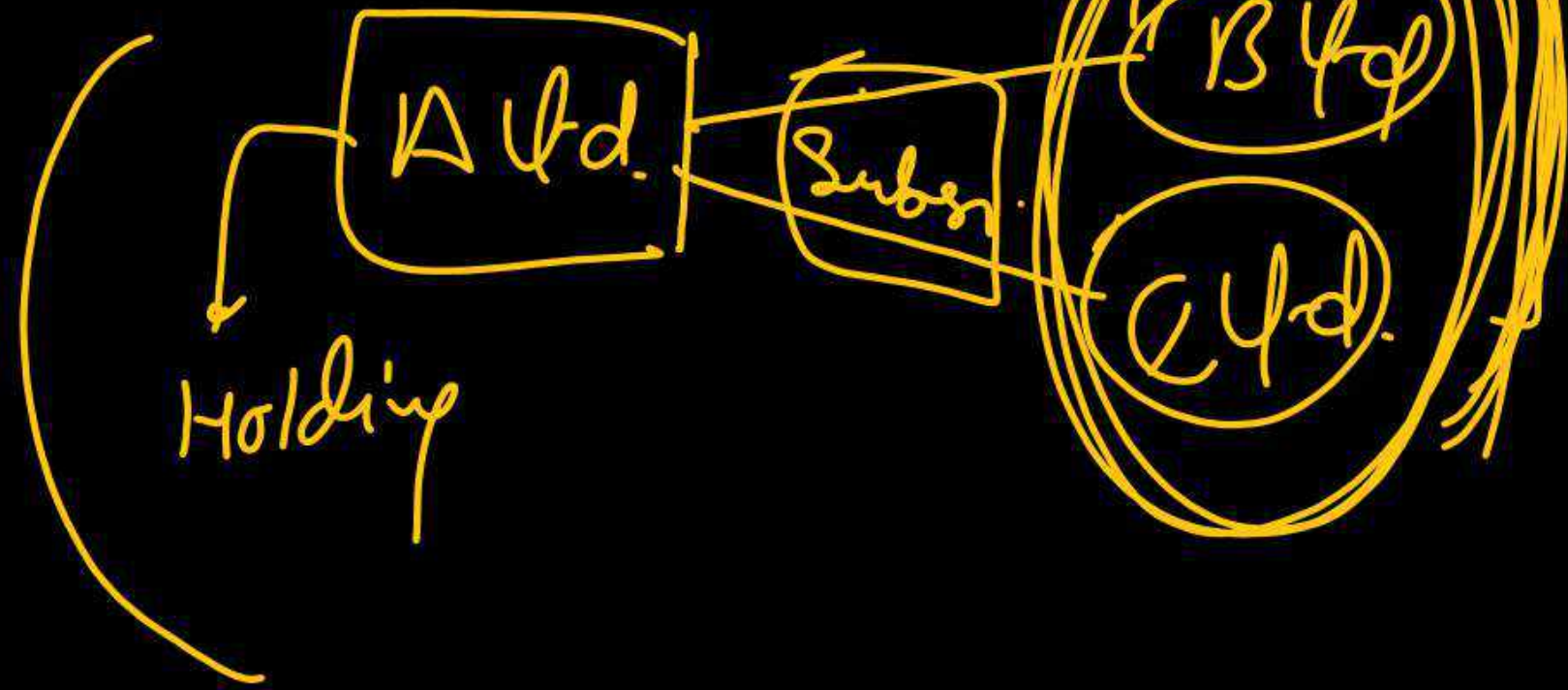


Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT

3. On the basis of control:

(a) **Holding and subsidiary companies:** 'Holding and subsidiary' companies are relative terms.

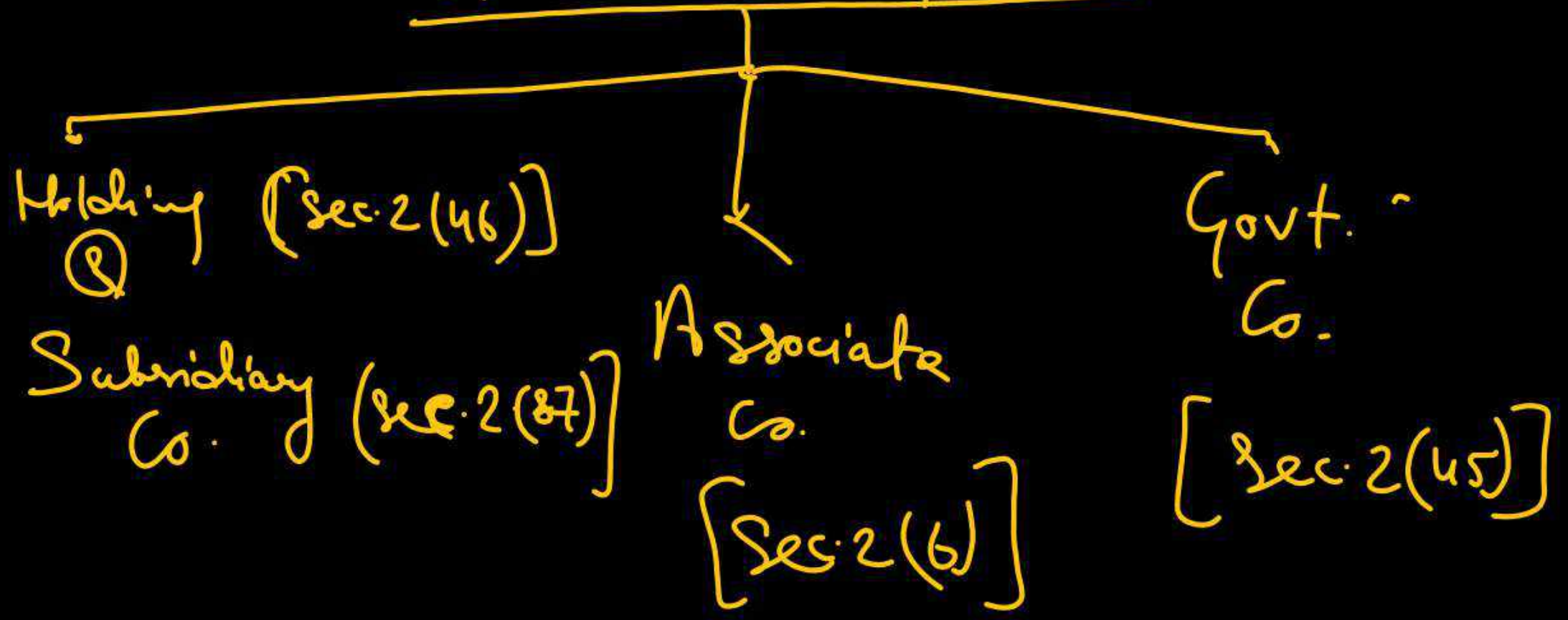
A company is a holding company in relation to one or more other companies, means a company of which such companies are subsidiary companies. [Section 2(46)]



FINANCE



Co.: On the basis of Control



“subsidiary company” or “subsidiary [SECTION 2(87)]



“subsidiary company” or “subsidiary”, in relation to any other company (that is to say the holding company), means a company in which the holding company—

(i) controls the composition of the Board of Directors; or

(ii) exercises or controls more than one-half of the [total voting power] either at its own or together with one or more of its subsidiary companies:

Provided that such class or classes of holding companies as may be prescribed shall not have layers of subsidiaries beyond such numbers as may be prescribed.

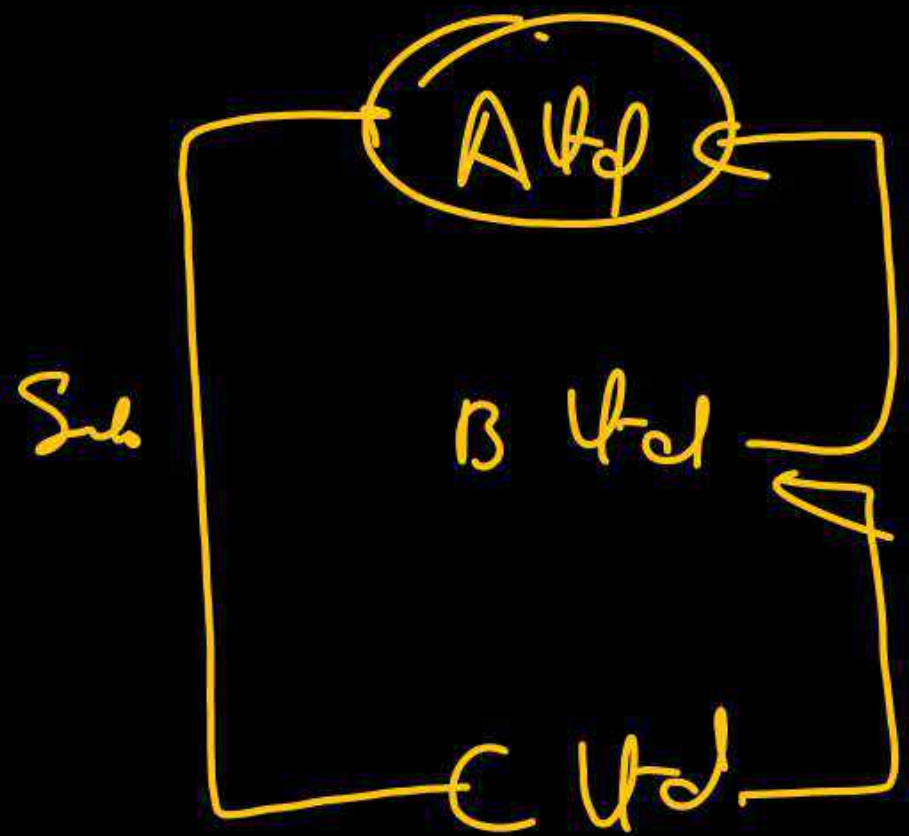




Savings



FINANCE



Subs: I

Subs II

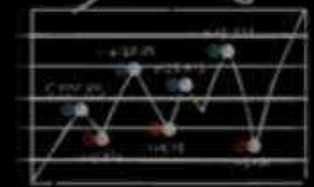
~~Subs~~

III





Savings



FINANCE



55%

A Ltd

32%

B Ltd
Subsidiary Co. of A Ltd

20% + 32%

20%

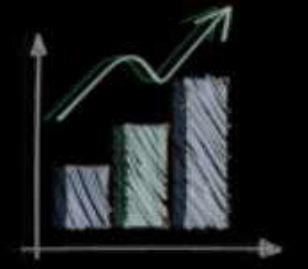
52%

C Ltd

Subsidiary of A Ltd

C Ltd

Associate Co



Holdings:
A Ltd = 20% + 32%

20%

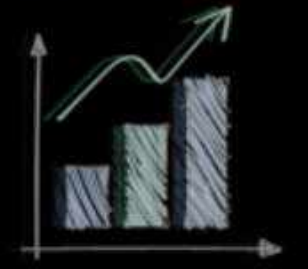
52%

C Ltd

Subsidiary of A Ltd

C Ltd

Associate Co



Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause,—

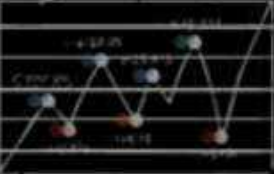
- a) a company shall be deemed to be a subsidiary company of the holding company even if the control referred to in sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) is of another subsidiary company of the holding company;
- b) the composition of a company's Board of Directors shall be deemed to be controlled by another company if that other company by exercise of some power exercisable by it at its discretion can appoint or remove all or a majority of the Directors;
- c) the expression "company" includes any body corporate;
- d) "layer" in relation to a holding company means its subsidiary or subsidiaries;



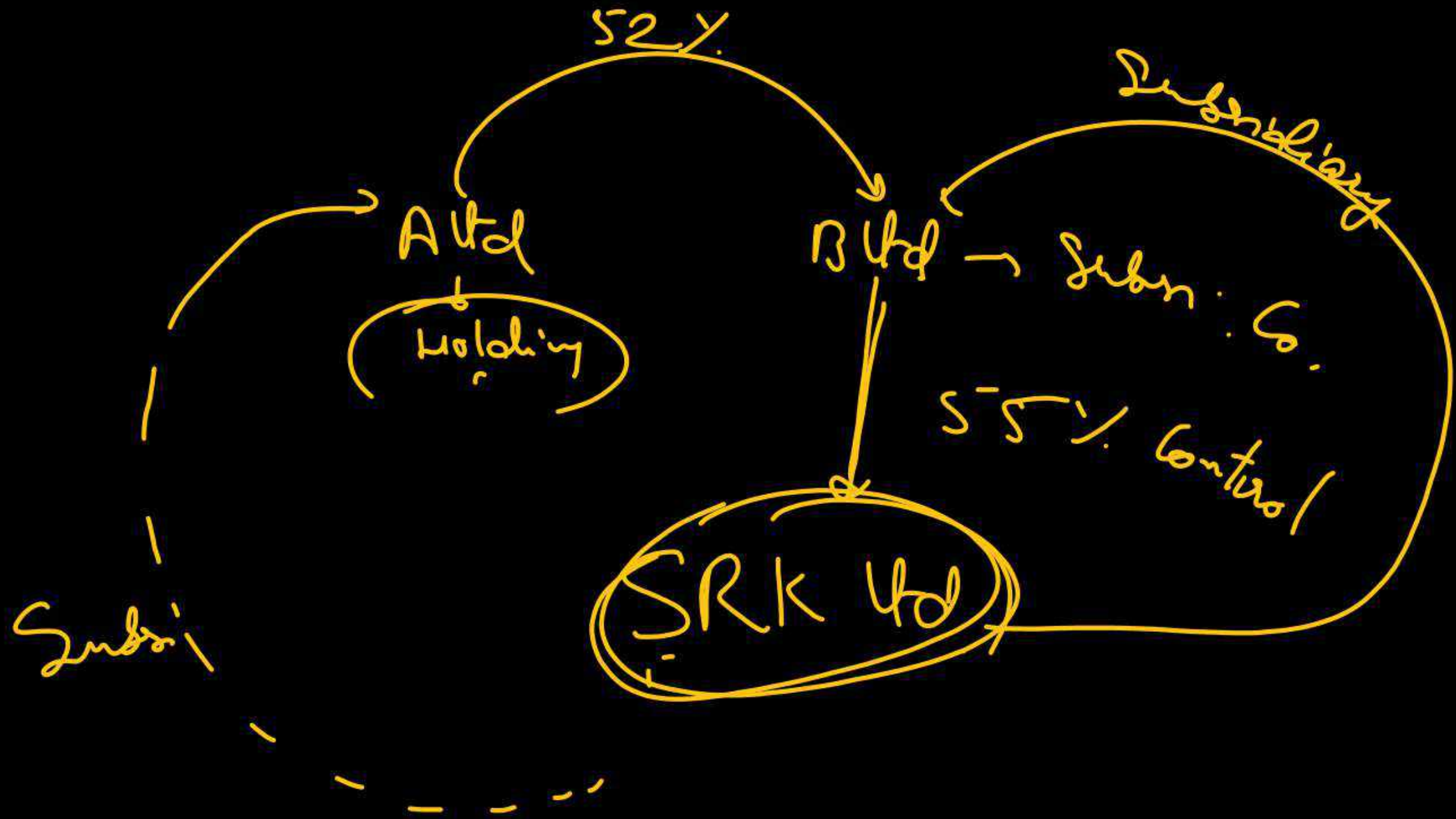
Sec. 2(11)



Savings



FINANCE

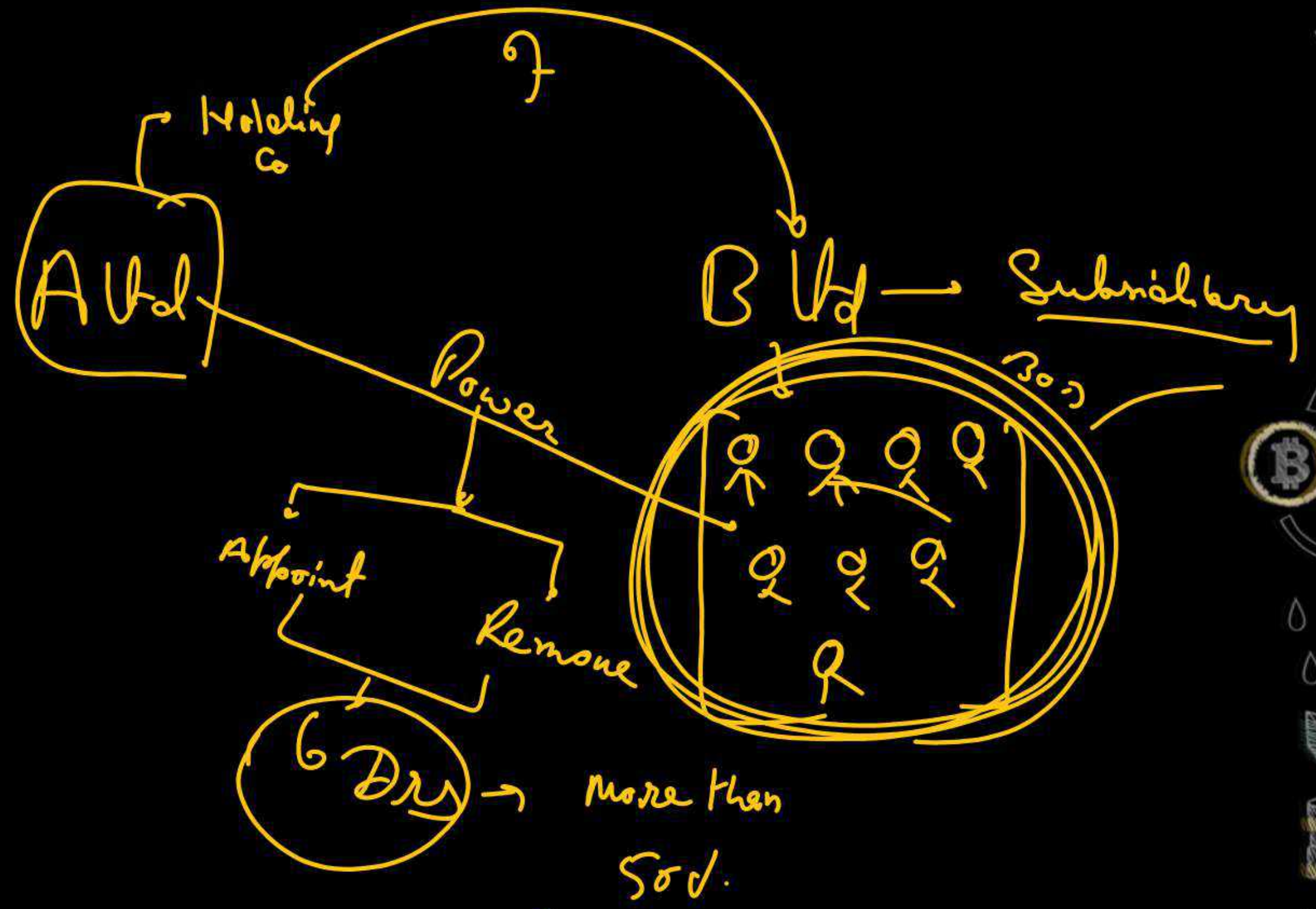




Savings



FINANCE



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



Example 2: A will be subsidiary of B, if B controls the composition of the Board of Directors of A, i.e., if B can, without the consent or approval of any other person, appoint or remove a majority of directors of A.

Example 3: A will be subsidiary of B, if B holds more than 50% of the share capital of A.

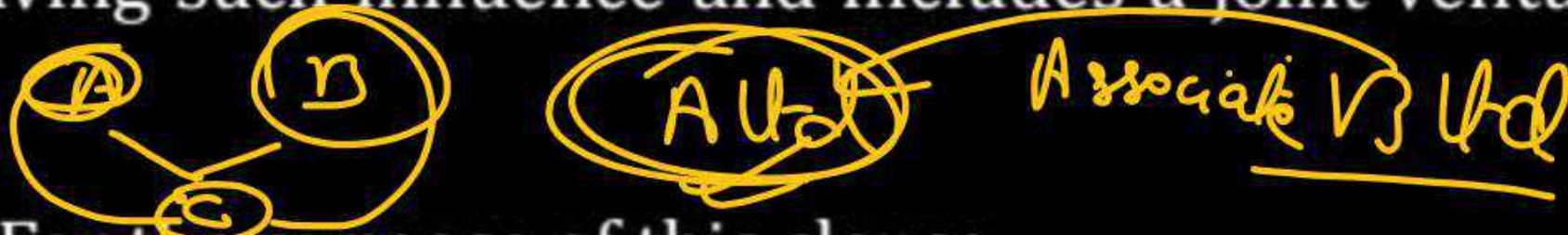
Example 4: B is a subsidiary of A and C is a subsidiary of B. In such a case, C will be the subsidiary of A. In the like manner, if D is a subsidiary of C, D will be subsidiary of B as well as of A and so on.

FINANCE



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT

(b) Associate company [Section 2(6)]: In relation to another company, means a company in which that other company has a significant influence, but which is not a subsidiary company of the company having such influence and includes a joint venture company.



Explanation. — For the purpose of this clause —

- (a) the expression "significant influence" means control of at least twenty per cent of total voting power, or control of or participation in business decisions under an agreement;
- (b) the expression "joint venture" means a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

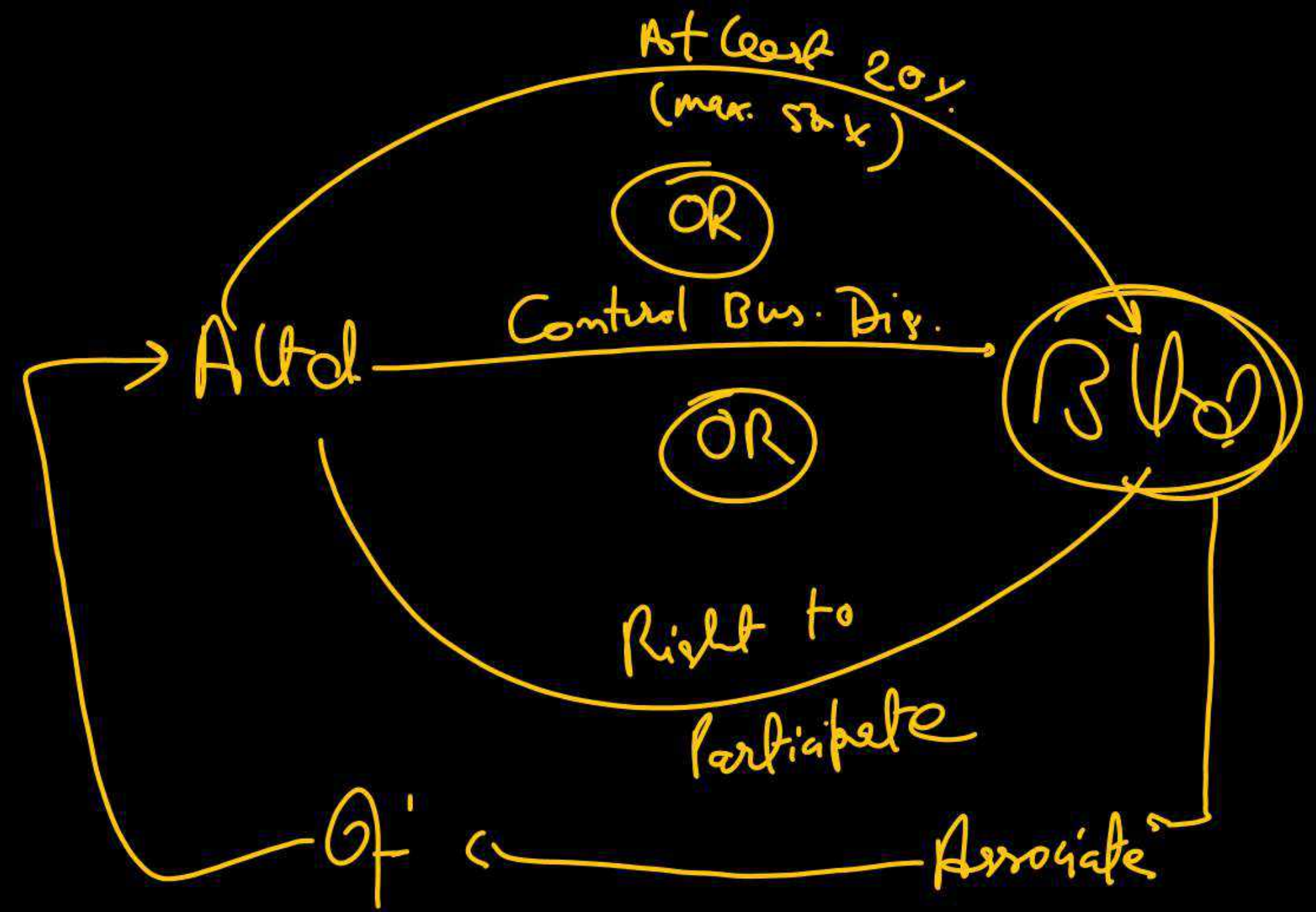




Savings



FINANCE



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



4. On the basis of access to capital:

(a) Listed company: As per the definition given in the section 2(52) of the Companies Act, 2013, it is a company which has any of its securities listed on any recognised stock exchange.

Provided that such class of companies, which have listed or intend to list such class of securities, as may be prescribed in consultation with the Securities and Exchange Board, shall not be considered as listed companies.

Whereas the word securities as per the section 2(81) of the Companies Act, 2013 has been assigned the same meaning as defined in clause (h) of section 2 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.

Inter

FINANCE



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



Example 5: Scan Steel Rods Limited is a Public Limited Company whose shares are listed in the Stock Exchange, Kolkata. Hence Scan Steel Rods Limited is a Listed Company. The reason for calling it "Listed" is because the company and the Stock Exchange have signed a Listing Agreement for trading of shares in the capital market.

(b) Unlisted company means company other than listed company.



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT

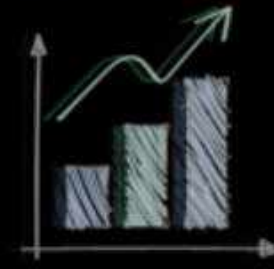
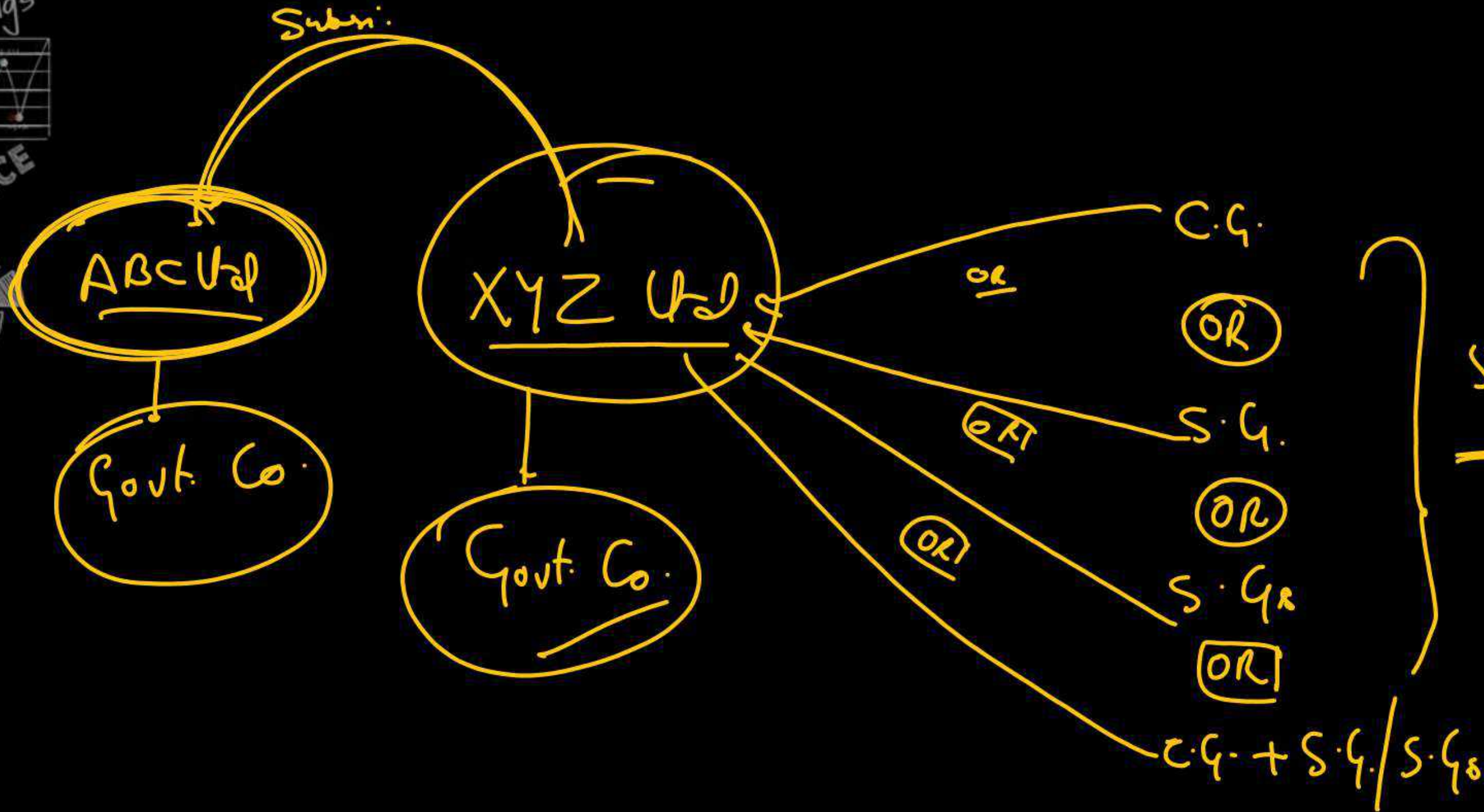


5. Other companies:

- (a) Government company [Section 2(45)]:** Government Company means any company in which not less than 51% of the paid-up share capital is held by-
- (i) the Central Government, or
 - (ii) by any State Government or Governments, or
 - (iii) partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments, and the section includes a company which is a subsidiary company of such a Government company.

Explanation: For the purposes of this clause, the "paid up share capital" shall be construed as "total voting power", where shares with differential voting rights have been issued





Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



Government Company

At least 51% the paid up share capital held by

The Central Government, or

Any State Govt./s, or

Partly by CG and partly by one or more state Govt.

FINANCE



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



- (b) Foreign Company [Section 2(42)]:** It means any company or body corporate incorporated outside India which—
- (i) has a place of business in India whether by itself or through an agent, physically or through electronic mode; and
 - (ii) conducts any business activity in India in any other manner.

FINANCE



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



(c) **Formation of companies with charitable objects etc. (Section 8 company):** Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 deals with the formation of companies which are formed to

Conditions

1. promote the charitable objects of commerce, art, science, sports, education, research, social welfare, religion, charity, protection of environment etc.
2. Such company intends to apply its profit in promoting its objects and
3. prohibiting the payment of any dividend to its members.

Examples of section 8 companies are FICCI ASSOCHAM, National Sports Club of India, CII etc.



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



Power of Central government to issue the license

- (i) Section 8 allows the Central Government to register such person or association of persons as a company with limited liability without the addition of words 'Limited' or 'Private limited' to its name, by issuing licence on such conditions as it deems fit.
- (ii) The registrar shall on application register such person or association of persons as a company under this section.
- (iii) On registration the company shall enjoy same privileges and obligations as of a limited company.



FINANCE





Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT

Revocation of licence:

The Central Government may by order revoke the licence of the company where the company contravenes any of the requirements or the conditions of this sections subject to which a licence is issued or where the affairs of the company are conducted fraudulently, or violative of the objects of the company or prejudicial to public interest, and on revocation the Registrar shall put 'Limited' or 'Private Limited' against the company's name in the register. But before such revocation, the Central Government must give it a written notice of its intention to revoke the licence and opportunity to be heard in the matter.

Cancel

O B H

FINANCE



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



Order of the Central Government: Where a licence is revoked then the Central Government may, in the public interest order that the company registered under this section should be amalgamated with another company registered under this section having similar objects, to form a single company with such constitution, properties, powers, rights, interest, authorities and privileges and with such liabilities, duties and obligations as may be specified in the order, or the company be wound up.



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



Penalty/punishment in contravention: If a company makes any default in complying with any of the requirements laid down in this section, the company shall, without prejudice to any other action under the provisions of this section, be punishable with fine which shall not be less than ten lakh rupees but which may extend to one crore rupees and the directors and every officer of the company who is in default shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than twenty-five thousand rupees but which may extend to twenty five lakh rupees.

Provided that when it is proved that the affairs of the company were conducted fraudulently every officer in default shall be liable for action under section 447.

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FINANCE



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



Formation

- To promote Charitable objects

Application of profits

- To promote its object
- Without the addition of words "Ltd or "Pvt Ltd."

How status is granted

- The CG can grant such status
- However, CG has delegated the power to grant licence to ROC

Revocation of licence

- CG may revoke licence
- If condition of section 8 are contravened, or
- Affairs of the company are conducted fraudulently, or prejudicial to public interest.

Effect of revocation of licence

- Co has to use words "Ltd." or "Pvt Ltd."

FINANCE



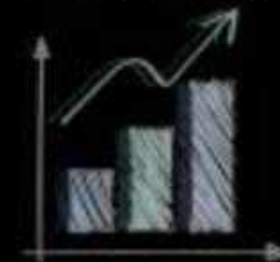
Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



(d) Dormant company (Section 455): Where a company is formed and registered under this Act for a future project or to hold an asset or intellectual property and has no significant accounting transaction, such a company or an inactive company may make an application to the Registrar in such manner as may be prescribed for obtaining the status of a dormant company.

"Inactive company" means a company which has not been carrying on any business or operation, or has not made any significant accounting transaction during the last two financial years, or has not filed financial statements and annual returns during the last two financial years.

FINANCE



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



“Significant accounting transaction” means any transaction other than—

- (i) payment of fees by a company to the Registrar;
- (ii) payments made by it to fulfil the requirements of this Act or any other law;
- (iii) allotment of shares to fulfil the requirements of this Act; and
- (iv) payments for maintenance of its office and records.

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FINANCE



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



(e) Meaning of Nidhi Companies [Section 406(1) of the Companies Act, 2013]: In this section, “Nidhi” or “Mutual Benefit Society” means a company which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be a Nidhi or Mutual Benefit Society, as the case may be. Nidhi Companies are created mainly for cultivating the habit of thrift and savings amongst its members.

Rule



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



(f) Public Financial Institutions (PFI): By virtue of Section 2(72) of the Companies Act, 2013, the following institutions are to be regarded as public financial institutions:

- (i) the Life Insurance Corporation of India, established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956; ✓ PFI
- (ii) the Infrastructure Development Finance Company Limited, PFI
- (iii) specified company referred to in the Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 2002;
- (iv) institutions notified by the Central Government under section 4A(2) of the Companies Act, 1956 so repealed under section 465 of this Act;
- (v) such other institution as may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India:



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



Conditions for an institution to be notified as PFI: No institution shall be so notified unless—

- (A) it has been established or constituted by or under any Central or State Act other than this Act or the previous Companies Law; or
- (B) not less than ^{51%} fifty-one per cent of the paid-up share capital is held or controlled by the Central Government or by any State Government or Governments or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments.



Topic : CLASSES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE ACT



Conditions for an institution to be notified as PFI

Established or constituted by or under any Central or State Act

At least 51% of the paid-up share capital is held/controlled by the CG or by any State Govt./s or partly by the CG and partly by one or more State Govts.

FINANCE



Topic : Mode of Registration/Incorporation of Company



PROMOTERS: The Companies Act, 2013 defines the term "Promoter" under section 2(69) which means a person-

- (a) who has been named as such in a prospectus or is identified by the company in the annual return referred to in section 92; or
- (b) who has control over the affairs of the company, directly or indirectly whether as a shareholder, director or otherwise; or
- (c) in accordance with whose advice, directions, or instructions the Board of Directors of the company is accustomed to act.

It should, however, be noted that persons acting only in a professional capacity e.g., the solicitor, banker, accountant etc. are not regarded as promoters.



FINANCE

Topic : Mode of Registration/Incorporation of Company



FORMATION OF COMPANY. Section 3 of the Companies Act, 2013 deals with the basic requirement with respect to the constitution of the company.

Public Co.	• 7 or more persons
Private Co.	• 2 or more persons
One Person Co.	• One person

INCORPORATION OF COMPANY : Section 7 of the Companies act, 2013 provides for the procedure to be followed for incorporation of a company.



FINANCE

Topic : Mode of Registration/Incorporation of Company



(1) Filing of the documents and information with the registrar: For the registration of the company following documents and information are required to be filed with the registrar within whose jurisdiction the registered office of the company is proposed to be situated-

1. the memorandum and articles of the company duly signed by all the subscribers to the memorandum.
2. a declaration by person who is engaged in the formation of the company (an advocate, a chartered accountant, cost accountant or company secretary in practice), and by a person named in the articles (director, manager or secretary of the company), that all the requirements of this Act and the rules made thereunder in respect of registration and matters precedent or incidental thereto have been complied with.

MOA + AOA



Topic : Mode of Registration/Incorporation of Company



3. a declaration from each of the subscribers to the memorandum and from persons named as the first directors, if any, in the articles stating that-

- ◆ he is not convicted of any offence in connection with the promotion, formation or management of any company, or
- ◆ he has not been found guilty of any fraud or misfeasance or of any breach of duty to any company under this Act or any previous company law during the last five years,
- ◆ and that all the documents filed with the Registrar for registration of the company contain information that is correct and complete and true to the best of his knowledge and belief;

FINANCE



Topic : Mode of Registration/Incorporation of Company



- the address for correspondence till its registered office is established;
- the particulars (names, including surnames or family names, residential address, nationality) of every subscriber to the memorandum along with proof of identity, and in the case of a subscriber being a body corporate, such particulars as may be prescribed;
- the particulars (names, including surnames or family names, the Director Identification Number, residential address, nationality) of the persons mentioned in the articles as the subscribers to the Memorandum and such other particulars including proof of identity as may be prescribed; and



Topic : Mode of Registration/Incorporation of Company



- the particulars of the interests of the persons mentioned in the articles as the first directors of the company in other firms or bodies corporate along with their consent to act as directors of the company in such form and manner as may be prescribed. Particulars provided in this provision shall be of the individual subscriber and not of the professional engaged in the incorporation of the company [The Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014].

(2) Issue of certificate of incorporation on registration: The Registrar on the basis of documents and information filed, shall register all the documents and information in the register and issue a certificate of incorporation in the prescribed form to the effect that the proposed company is incorporated under this Act.



Topic : Mode of Registration/Incorporation of Company



- (3) Allotment of Corporate Identity Number (CIN):** On and from the date mentioned in the certificate of incorporation, the Registrar shall allot to the company a corporate identity number, which shall be a distinct identity for the company and which shall also be included in the certificate.
- (4) Maintenance of copies of all documents and information:** The company shall maintain and preserve at its registered office copies of all documents and information as originally filed, till its dissolution under this Act.
- (5) Furnishing of false or incorrect information or suppression of material fact at the time of incorporation (i.e. at the time of Incorporation):** If any person furnishes any false or incorrect particulars of any information or suppresses any material information, of which he is aware in any of the documents filed with the Registrar in relation to the registration of a company, he shall be liable for action for fraud under section 447.

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Topic : Mode of Registration/Incorporation of Company

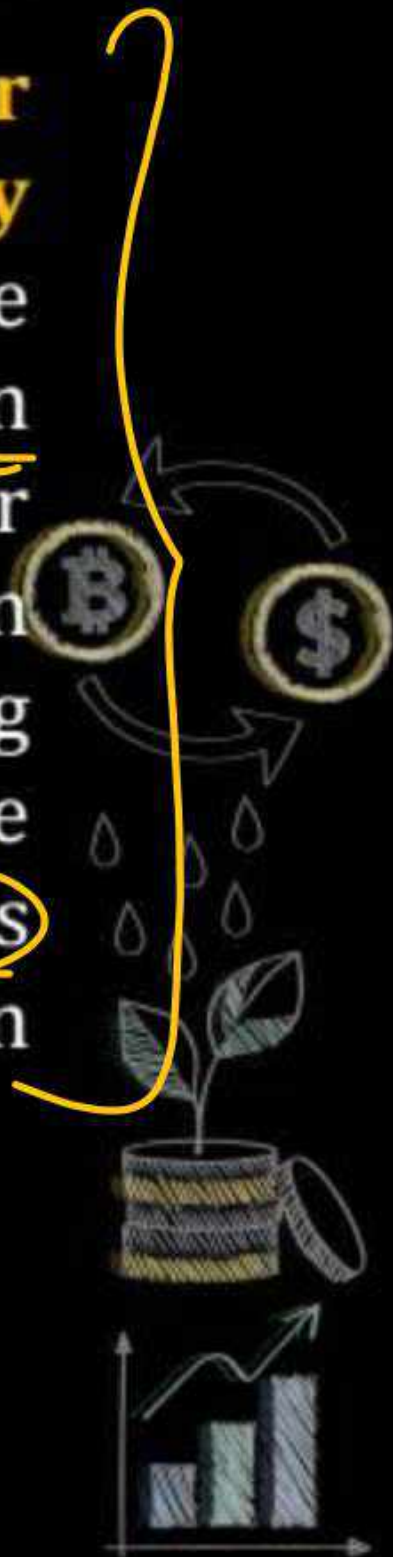


(6) Company already incorporated by furnishing any false or incorrect information or representation or by suppressing any material fact (i.e. post Incorporation): Where, at any time after the incorporation of a company, it is proved that the company has been got incorporated by furnishing any false or incorrect information or representation or by suppressing any material fact or information in any of the documents or declaration filed or made for incorporating such company, or by any fraudulent action, the promoters, the persons named as the first directors of the company and the persons making declaration under this section shall each be liable for action for fraud under section 447.

99/98



FINANCE



Topic : Mode of Registration/Incorporation of Company



(7) Order of the Tribunal: Where a company has been got incorporated by furnishing false or incorrect information or representation or by suppressing any material fact or information in any of the documents or declaration filed or made for incorporating such company or by any fraudulent action, the Tribunal may, on an application made to it, on being satisfied that the situation so warrants,-

- (a) pass such orders, as it may think fit, for regulation of the management of the company including changes, if any, in its memorandum and articles, in public interest or in the interest of the company and its members and creditors; or
- (b) direct that liability of the members shall be unlimited; or
- (c) direct removal of the name of the company from the register of companies; or
- (d) pass an order for the winding up of the company; or
- (e) pass such other orders as it may deem fit:



FINANCE



Topic : Mode of Registration/Incorporation of Company



Provided that before making any order,-

- the company shall be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter; and
- the Tribunal shall take into consideration the transactions entered into by the company, including the obligations, if any, contracted or payment of any liability.

Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company Electronically (SPICE)

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has taken various initiatives for ease of business. In a step towards easy setting up of business, MCA has simplified the process of filing of forms for incorporation of a company through Simplified Proforma for incorporating company electronically.



Topic : Mode of Registration/Incorporation of Company



EFFECT OF REGISTRATION: Section 9 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for the effect of registration of a company.

According to Section 9, from the date of incorporation (mentioned in the certificate of incorporation), the subscribers to the memorandum and all other persons, who may from time to time become members of the company, shall be a body corporate by the name contained in the memorandum. Such a registered company shall be capable of exercising all the functions of an incorporated company under this Act and having perpetual succession with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable, tangible and intangible, to contract and to sue and be sued, by the said name.

FINANCE

Sec. 3
Sec. 7



Topic : Mode of Registration/Incorporation of Company



From the date of incorporation mentioned in the certificate, the company becomes a legal person separate from the incorporators; and there comes into existence a binding contract between the company and its members as evidenced by the Memorandum and Articles of Association [**Hari Nagar Sugar Mills Ltd. vs. S.S. Jhunjunwala**]. It has perpetual existence until it is dissolved by liquidation or struck out of the register. A shareholder who buys shares, does not buy any interest in the property of the company but in certain cases a writ petition will be maintainable by a company or its shareholders.

2292 Body Corp.

Special Right

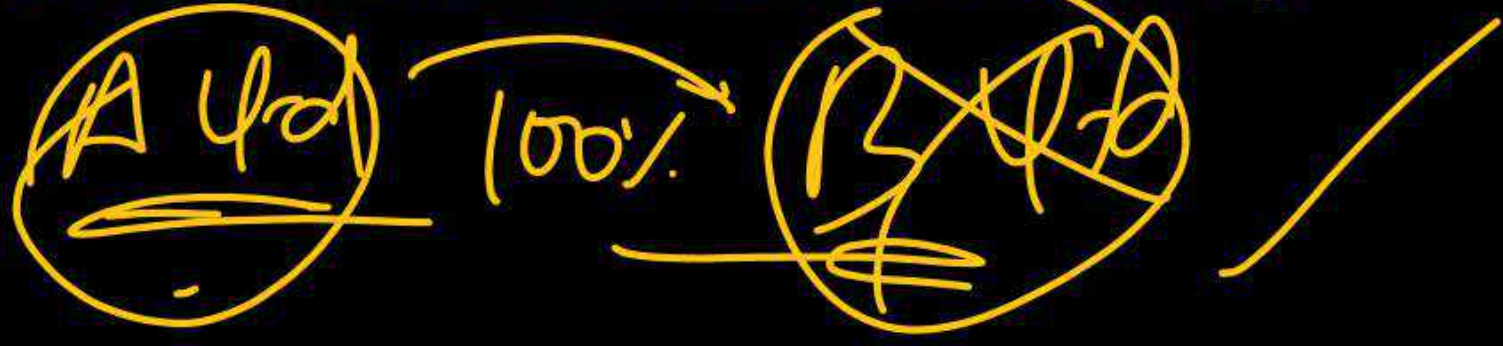
A legal personality emerges from the moment of registration of a company and from that moment the persons subscribing to the Memorandum of Association and other persons joining as members are regarded as a body corporate or a corporation in aggregate and the legal person begins to function as an entity.



Topic : Mode of Registration/Incorporation of Company

A company on registration acquires a separate existence and the law recognises it as a legal person separate and distinct from its members [State Trading Corporation of India vs. Commercial Tax Officer].

It may be noted that under the provisions of the Act, a company may purchase shares of another company and thus become a controlling company. However, merely because a company purchases all shares of another company it will not serve as a means of putting an end to the corporate character of another company and each company is a separate juristic entity [Spencer & Co. Ltd. Madras vs. CWT Madras].



FINANCE



Topic : Mode of Registration/Incorporation of Company

As has been stated above, the law recognizes such a company as a juristic person separate and distinct from its members. The mere fact that the entire share capital has been contributed by the Central Government and all its shares are held by the President of India and other officers of the Central Government does not make any difference in the position of registered company and it does not make a company an agent either of the President or the Central Government [Heavy Electrical Union vs. State of Bihar].



EFFECT OF MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES:

As per Section 10 of the Companies Act, 2013, where the memorandum and articles when registered, shall bind the company and the members thereof to the same extent as if they respectively had been signed by the company and by each member, and an agreement to observe all the provisions of the memorandum and of the articles.

All monies payable by any member to the company under the memorandum or articles shall be a debt due from him to the company.



FINANCE



Topic : Classification of Capital



The term Capital has a variety of meanings. It means one thing to economists; another to accountants and still another to businessmen and lawyers. In relation to a company limited by shares, the word capital means share-capital, i.e., the capital or figure in terms of so many rupees divided into shares of fixed amount. In other words, the contributions of persons to the common stock of the company form the capital of the company. The proportion of the capital to which each member is entitled, is his share. A share is not a sum of money; it is rather an interest measured by a sum of money and made up of various rights contained in the contract.

In the domain of Company Law, the term 'capital' is used in the following senses:



Topic : Classification of Capital



- (a) Nominal or authorised or registered capital:** This form of capital has been defined in section 2(8) of the Companies Act, 2013. "Authorised capital" or "Nominal capital" means such capital as is authorised by the memorandum of a company to be the maximum amount of share capital of the company. Thus, it is the sum stated in the memorandum as the capital of the company with which it is to be registered being the maximum amount which it is authorised to raise by issuing shares, and upon which it pays the stamp duty. It is usually fixed at the amount, which, it is estimated, the company will need, including the working capital and reserve capital, if any.



Topic : Classification of Capital



(b) Issued capital: Section 2(50) of the Companies Act, 2013 defines "issued capital" which means such capital as the company issues from time to time for subscription. It is that part of authorised capital which is offered by the company for subscription and includes the shares allotted for consideration other than cash.

Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, makes it obligatory for a company to disclose its issued capital in the balance sheet.

(c) Subscribed capital: Section 2(86) of the Companies Act, 2013 defines "subscribed capital" as such part of the capital which is for the time being subscribed by the members of a company.



Topic : Classification of Capital



It is the nominal amount of shares taken up by the public. Where any notice, advertisement or other official communication or any business letter, bill head or letter paper of a company states the authorised capital, the subscribed and paid-up capital must also be stated in equally conspicuous characters. A default in this regard will make the company and every officer who is in default liable to pay penalty extending ₹10,000 and ₹5,000 respectively. [Section 60].

(d) Called-up capital: Section 2(15) of the Companies Act, 2013 defines "called-up capital" as such part of the capital, which has been called for payment. It is the total amount called up on the shares issued.

(e) Paid-up capital is the total amount paid or credited as paid up on shares issued. It is equal to called up capital less calls in arrears.



Topic: Shares

(I) Nature of shares: Section 2(84) of the Companies Act, 2013 defines the term 'share' which means a share in the share capital of a company and includes stock. A share thus represents such proportion of the interest of the shareholders as the amount paid up thereon bears to the total capital payable to the company. It is a measure of the interest in the company's assets to which a person holding a share is entitled.

Share is an interest in the company: Farwell Justice, in *Borland Trustees vs. Steel Bors. & Co. Ltd.* observed that "a share is not a sum of money but is an interest measured by a sum of money and made up of various rights contained in the contract, including the right to a sum of money of a more or less amount".

Farwell



Topic : Shares

FINANCE

Share Capital

Equity Share Capital

Preference Share Capital

With uniform voting rights

With differential voting rights

DVR

1 sh. = 1v
1 sh = 5v
10 sh = 1v.



Topic : Shares



(i) Equity share capital -

- (1) with voting rights; or
- (2) with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise in accordance with prescribed rules;

10 sh = 1V

Example 6: It is to be noted that, Tata Motors in 2008 introduced equity shares with differential voting rights called 'A' equity shares in its rights issue. In the issue, every 10 'A' equity shares carried only one voting right but would get 5 percentage points more dividend than that declared on each of the ordinary shares. Since 'A' equity share did not carry the similar voting rights, it was being traded at discount to other common shares having full voting. Other companies which have issued equity shares with differential voting rights (popularly called DVRs) are Future Retail, Jain Irrigation among others.



Topic : Shares

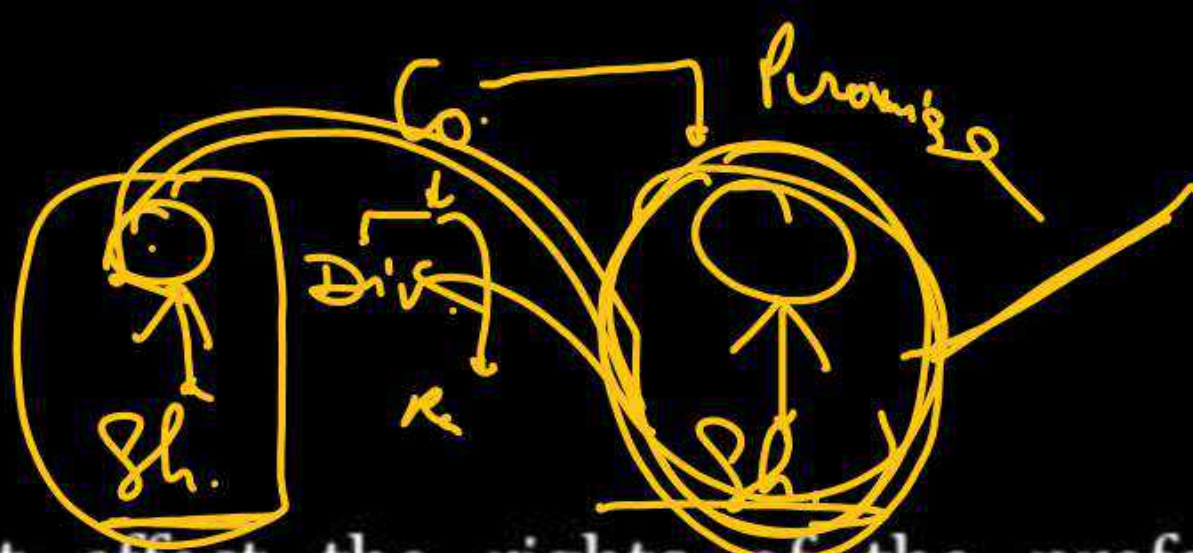


(ii) Preference share capital:

However, this Act shall not affect the rights of the preference shareholders who are entitled to participate in the proceeds of winding up before the commencement of this Act.

According to explanation to section 43:

1. "Equity share capital", with reference to any company limited by shares, means all share capital which is not preference share capital;
2. "Preference share capital", with reference to any company limited by shares, means that part of the issued share capital of the company which carries or would carry a preferential right with respect to-



FINANCE

Topic : Shares



- (a) **payment of dividend**, either as a fixed amount or an amount calculated at a fixed rate, which may either be free of or subject to income-tax; and
- (b) **repayment**, in the case of a winding up or repayment of capital, of the amount of the share capital paid-up or deemed to have been paid-up, whether or not, there is a preferential right to the payment of any fixed premium or premium on any fixed scale, specified in the memorandum or articles of the company;

Exception: In case of private company - Section 43 shall not apply where memorandum or articles of association of the private company so provides.



Topic : Memorandum of Association

MOA

The Memorandum of Association of company is in fact its charter; it defines its constitution and the scope of the powers of the company with which it has been established under the Act. It is the very foundation on which the whole edifice of the company is built.

Object of registering a memorandum of association:

- It contains the object for which the company is formed and therefore identifies the possible scope of its operations beyond which its actions cannot go.
- It enables shareholders, creditors and all those who deal with company to know what its powers are and what activities it can engage in. A memorandum is a public document under Section 399 of the Companies Act, 2013. Consequently, every person entering into a contract with the company is presumed to have the knowledge of the conditions contained therein.



FINANCE

Topic : Memorandum of Association



The shareholders must know the purposes for which his money can be used by the company and what risks he is taking in making the investment. A company cannot depart from the provisions contained in the memorandum however imperative may be the necessity for the departure. It cannot enter into a contract or engage in any trade or business, which is beyond the power conferred on it by the memorandum. If it does so, it would be ultra vires the company and void.

As per Section 4, Memorandum of a company shall be drawn up in such form as is given in Tables A, B, C, D and E in Schedule I of the Companies Act, 2013.

Table A is a form for memorandum of association of a company limited by shares.



Topic : Memorandum of Association



Table B is a form for memorandum of association of a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital.

Table C is a form for memorandum of association of a company limited by guarantee and having a share capital.

Table D is a form for memorandum of association of an unlimited company.

Table E is a form for memorandum of association of an unlimited company and having share capital.

The memorandum and articles of a company must be as closed to model forms, as possible, depending upon the circumstances.

FINANCE



Topic : Memorandum of Association



Content of the memorandum: The memorandum of a company shall state-

(a) the name of the company (**Name Clause**) with the last word "Limited" in the case of a public limited company, or the last words "Private Limited" in the case of a private limited company. This clause is not applicable on the companies formed under section 8 of the Act.

The name including phrase 'Electoral Trust' may be allowed for Registration of companies to be formed under section 8 of the Act, in accordance with the Electoral Trusts Scheme, 2013 notified by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT). For the Companies under section 8 of the Act, the name shall include the words foundation, Forum, Association, Federation, Chambers, Confederation, council, Electoral trust and the like etc. [The Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014].



Topic : Memorandum of Association



As per MCA notification dated 5th June, 2015, a Government company's name must end with the word "Limited". In the case of One Person Company, the words "One Person Company", should be included below its name.

- (b) the State in which the registered office of the company **(Registered Office clause)** is to be situated;
- (c) the objects for which the company is proposed to be incorporated and any matter considered necessary in furtherance thereof **(Object clause)**;

If any company has changed its activities which are not reflected in its name, it shall change its name in line with its activities within a period of six months from the change of activities after complying with all the provisions as applicable to change of name.

FINANCE



Topic : Memorandum of Association



(d) the liability of members of the company (**Liability clause**), whether limited or unlimited, and also state,-

- **in the case of a company limited by shares**, that the liability of its members is limited to the amount unpaid, if any, on the shares held by them; and
- **in the case of a company limited by guarantee**, the amount up to which each member undertakes to contribute-
 - ◆ to the **assets of the company in the event of its being wound-up** while he is a member or within one year after he ceases to be a member for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company or of such debts and liabilities as may have been contracted before he ceases to be a member, as the case may be; and
 - ◆ to the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up and for adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves;



Topic : Memorandum of Association



(e) the amount of authorized capital (**Capital Clause**) divided into share of fixed amounts and the number of shares with the subscribers to the memorandum have agreed to take, indicated opposite their names, which shall not be less than one share. A company not having share capital need not have this clause.

(f) the detail of the subscribers to be formed into a company. The Memorandum shall conclude with the **association clause**. Every subscriber to the Memorandum shall take at least one share, and shall write against his name, the number of shares taken by him.

In the case of OPC, the name of the person who, in the event of death of the subscriber, shall become the member of the company.

The memorandum must be printed, divided into paragraphs, numbered consecutively, and signed by at least seven persons (two in the case of a private company and one in the case of

Nominations clause



FINANCE

Topic : Memorandum of Association



One Person Company) in the presence of at least one witness, who will attest the signatures. The particulars about the signatories to the memorandum as well as the witness, as to their address, description, occupation etc., must also be entered.

It is to be noted that a company being a legal person can through its agent, subscribe to the memorandum. However, a minor cannot be a signatory to the memorandum as he is not competent to contract. The guardian of a minor, who subscribes to the memorandum on his behalf, will be deemed to have subscribed in his personal capacity.

The above clauses of the Memorandum are called compulsory clauses, or "Conditions". In addition to these a memorandum may contain other provisions, for example rights attached to various classes of shares.





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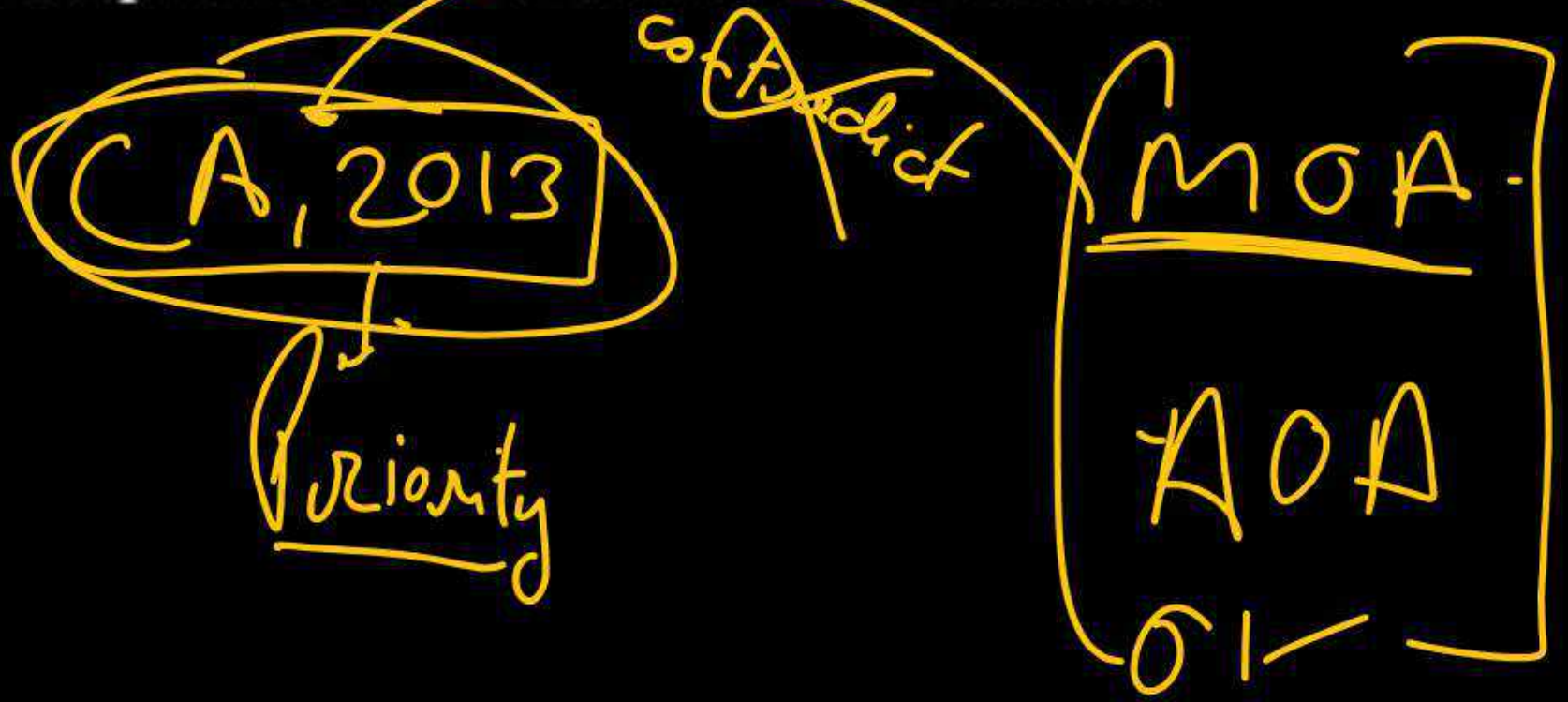
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Topic : Memorandum of Association

The Memorandum of Association of a company cannot contain anything contrary to the provisions of the Companies Act. If it does, the same shall be devoid of any legal effect. Similarly, all other documents of the company must comply with the provisions of the Memorandum.



Topic : Doctrine of Ultra Vires



VVV. Ref
Doctrine of ultra vires: The meaning of the term ultra vires is simply "beyond (their) powers". The legal phrase "ultra vires" is applicable only to acts done in excess of the legal powers of the doers. This presupposes that the powers in their nature are limited.

It is a fundamental rule of Company Law that the objects of a company as stated in its memorandum can be departed from only to the extent permitted by the Act, thus far and no further. In consequence, any act done or a contract made by the company which travels beyond the powers not only of the directors but also of the company is wholly void and inoperative in law and is therefore not binding on the company. On this account, a company can be restrained from employing its fund for purposes other than those sanctioned by the memorandum. Likewise, it can be restrained from carrying on a trade different from the one it is authorised to carry on.

FINANCE



Topic : Doctrine of Ultra Vires

The impact of the doctrine of ultra vires is that a company can neither be sued on an ultra vires transaction, nor can it sue on it. Since the memorandum is a "public document", it is open to public inspection.

Therefore, when one deals with a company one is deemed to know about the powers of the company.

☑ Neither Co. / nor third party
Can sue.

If in spite of this you enter into a transaction which is ultra vires the company, you cannot enforce it against the company.

☑ Tran. Void

☑ SHs — 100% → ~~Reddy~~



FINANCE

Topic : Doctrine of Ultra Vires



AOR Mpl:

An act which is ultra vires the company being void, cannot be ratified by the shareholders of the company.

Sometimes, act which is ultra vires can be regularised by ratifying it subsequently. For instance, if the act is ultra vires the power of the directors, the shareholders can ratify it; if it is ultra vires the articles of the company, the company can alter the articles; if the act is within the power of the company but is done irregularly, shareholder can validate it.

The leading case through which this doctrine was enunciated is that of Ashbury Railway Carriage and Iron Company Limited v. Riche-(1875).

The facts of the case are:



Topic : Doctrine of Ultra Vires



The main objects of a company were:

- (a) To make, sell or lend on hire, railway carriages and wagons;
- (b) To carry on the business of mechanical engineers and general contractors.
- (c) To purchase, lease, sell and work mines.
- (d) To purchase and sell as merchants or agents, coal, timber, metals etc.

The directors of the company entered into a contract with Riche, for financing the construction of a railway line in Belgium, and the company further ratified this act of the directors by passing a special resolution. The company however, repudiated the contract as being ultravires. And Riche brought an action for damages for breach of contract. His contention was that the contract was well within the meaning of the word general contractors and hence within its powers. Moreover, it had been ratified by a majority of shareholders.



Topic : Doctrine of Ultra Vires



However, it was held by the Court that the contract was null and void. It said that the terms general contractors was associated with mechanical engineers, i.e. it had to be read in connection with the company's main business. If, the term general contractor's was not so interpreted, it would authorize the making of contracts of any kind and every description, for example, marine and fire insurance.

An ultra vires contract can never be made binding on the company. It cannot become "Intravires" by reasons of estoppel, acquiescence, lapse of time, delay or ratification.

FINANCE



Topic : Articles of Association



The articles of association of a company are its rules and regulations, which are framed to manage its internal affairs. Just as the memorandum contains the fundamental conditions upon which the company is allowed to be incorporated, so also the articles are the internal regulations of the company (Guinness vs. Land Corporation of Ireland).



Topic : Articles of Association



The articles of association are in fact the bye-laws of the company according to which director and other officers are required to perform their functions as regards the management of the company, its accounts and audit. It is important therefore that the auditor should study them and, while doing so he should note the provisions therein in respect of relevant matters.

Section 5 of the Companies Act, 2013 seeks to provide the contents and model of articles of association. The section lays the following law-

19/11/23

(1) Contains regulations: The articles of a company shall contain the regulations for management of the company.



Topic : Articles of Association



- (2) Inclusion of matters:** The articles shall also contain such matters, as are prescribed under the rules. However, a company may also include such additional matters in its articles as may be considered necessary for its management.
- (3) Contain provisions for entrenchment:** The articles may contain provisions for entrenchment (to protect something) to the effect that specified provisions of the articles may be altered only if conditions or procedures as that are more restrictive than those applicable in the case of a special resolution, are met or complied with.
- (4) Manner of inclusion of the entrenchment provision:** The provisions for entrenchment shall only be made either on formation of a company, or by an amendment in the articles agreed to by all the members of the company in the case of a private company and by a special resolution in the case of a public company.

FINANCE



Topic : Articles of Association



- (5) Notice to the registrar of the entrenchment provision:** Where the articles contain provisions for entrenchment, whether made on formation or by amendment, the company shall give notice to the Registrar of such provisions in such form and manner as may be prescribed.
- (6) Forms of articles:** The articles of a company shall be in respective forms specified in Tables, F, G, H, I and J in Schedule I as may be applicable to such company.
- (7) Model articles:** A company may adopt all or any of the regulations contained in the model articles applicable to such company.

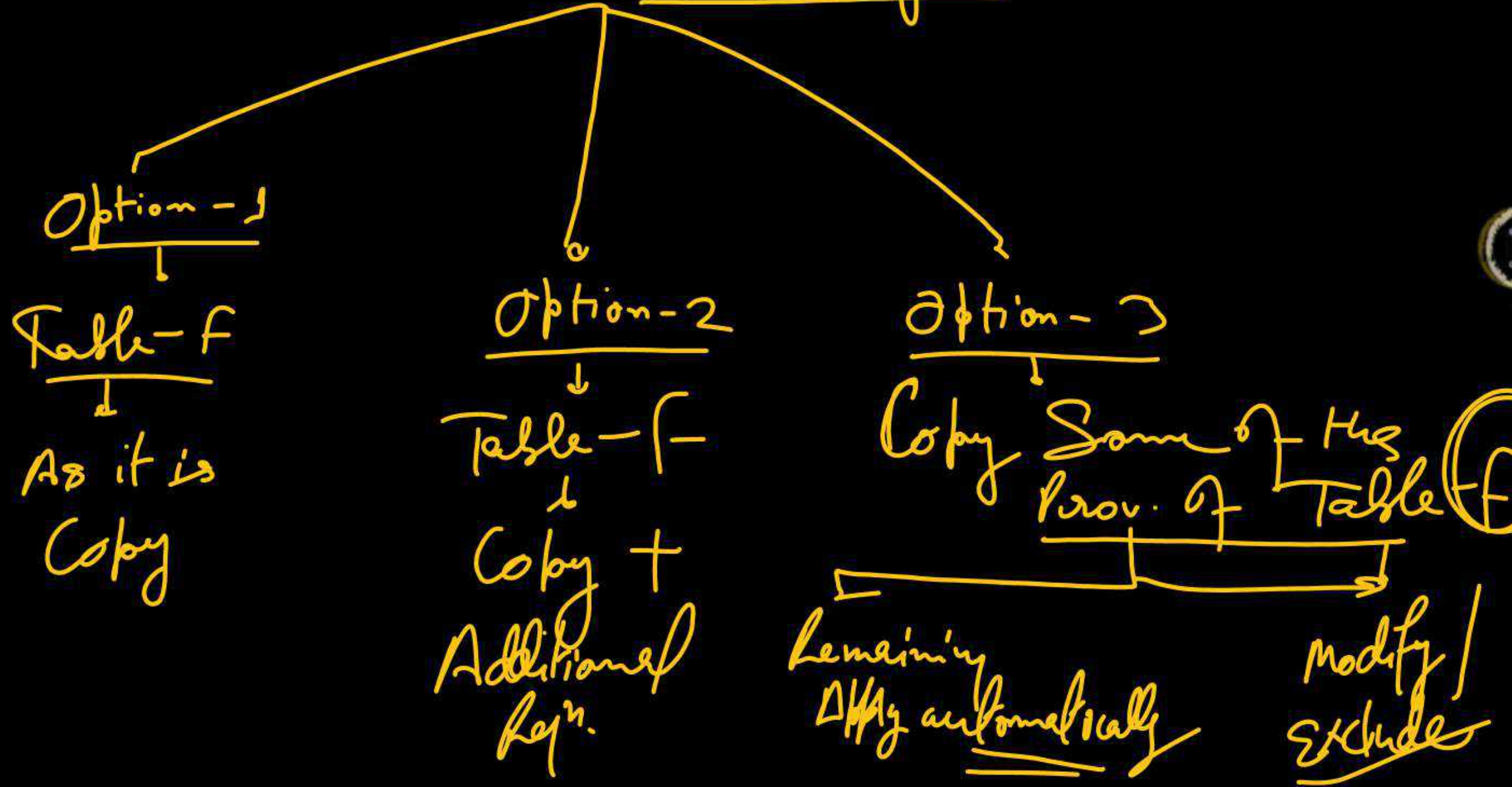




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Topic : Articles of Association



(8) Company registered after the commencement of this Act: In case of any company, which is registered after the commencement of this Act, in so far as the registered articles of such company do not exclude or modify the regulations contained in the model articles applicable to such company, those regulations shall, so far as applicable, be the regulations of that company in the same manner and to the extent as if they were contained in the duly registered articles of the company.

The following are the key differences between the Memorandum of Association vs. Articles of Association:

1. Objectives: Memorandum of Association defines and delimits the objectives of the company whereas the Articles of association lays down the rules and regulations for the internal management of the company. Articles determine how the objectives of the company are to be achieved.



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Topic : Articles of Association



2. Relationship: Memorandum defines the relationship of the company with the outside world and Articles define the relationship between the company and its members.

3. Alteration: Memorandum of association can be altered only under certain circumstances and in the manner provided for in the Act. In most cases permission of the Regional Director, or the Tribunal is required. The articles can be altered simply by passing a special resolution.

4. Ultra Vires: Acts done by the company beyond the scope of the memorandum are ultra-vires and void. These cannot be ratified even by the unanimous consent of all the shareholders. The acts ultra-vires the articles can be ratified by a special resolution of the shareholders, provided they are not beyond the provisions of the memorandum.

FINANCE

Sec. 13

Sec. 14



Topic : Doctrine of Indoor Management



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Protection to the Co against the outsiders

Doctrine of Constructive Notice: Section 399 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides that any person can inspect by electronic means any document kept by the Registrar or make a record of the same, or get a copy or extracts of any document, including certificate of incorporation of any company, on payment of prescribed fees.

The memorandum and articles of association of a company when registered with Registrar of Companies, become public documents, and they are available for inspection to any person, on the payment of a nominal fees. In other words, Section 399 confers the right of inspection to all. It is therefore, the duty of every person dealing with a company to inspect its documents and make sure that his contract is in conformity with their provisions but whether a person reads them or not, it will be presumed that he knows the contents of the documents. This kind of presumed/implied notice is called constructive notice.



Topic : Doctrine of Indoor Management



By constructive notice is meant:

- (i) Whether a person reads the documents or not, he is presumed to have knowledge of the contents of the documents. He is not only presumed to have read the documents but also understood them in their true perspective, and
- (ii) Every person dealing with the company not only has the constructive notice of the memorandum and articles, but also of all the other related documents, such as Special Resolutions etc., which are required to be registered with the Registrar.

Thus, if a person enters into a contract which is beyond the powers of the company as defined in the memorandum, or outside the authority of directors as per memorandum or articles, he cannot acquire any rights under the contract against the company.



Topic : Doctrine of Indoor Management

Protection to the outsiders against

Doctrine of Indoor Management: The Doctrine of Indoor Management is the exception to the doctrine of constructive notice. The aforesaid doctrine of constructive notice does in no sense mean that outsiders are deemed to have notice of the internal affairs of the company. For instance, if an act is authorised by the articles or memorandum, an outsider is entitled to assume that all the detailed formalities for doing that act have been observed. This can be explained with the help of a landmark case The Royal British Bank vs. Turquand. This is the doctrine of indoor management popularly known as Turquand Rule.



Topic : Doctrine of Indoor Management



FACTS of the Royal British Bank vs. Turquand

Mr. Turquand was the official manager (liquidator) of the insolvent Cameron's Coalbrook Steam, Coal and Swansea and Loughor Railway Company. It was incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1844. The company had given a bond for £2,000 to the Royal British Bank, which secured the company's drawings on its current account. The bond was under the company's seal, signed by two directors and the secretary. When the company was sued, it alleged that under its registered deed of settlement (the articles of association), directors only had power to borrow up to an amount authorized by a company resolution. A resolution had been passed but not specifying how much the directors could borrow.

FINANCE



Topic : Doctrine of Indoor Management

Held, it was decided that the bond was valid, so the Royal British Bank could enforce the terms. He said the bank was deemed to be aware that the directors could borrow only up to the amount resolutions allowed. Articles of association were registered with Companies House, so there was constructive notice. But the bank could not be deemed to know which ordinary resolutions passed, because these were not registrable. The bond was valid because there was no requirement to look into the company's internal workings. This is the indoor management rule, that the company's indoor affairs are the company's problem.



FINANCE



Topic : Doctrine of Indoor Management



Exceptions to the doctrine of Indoor Management: Thus, you will notice that the aforementioned rule of Indoor Management is important to persons dealing with a company through its directors or other persons. They are entitled to assume that the acts of the directors or other officers of the company are validly performed, if they are within the scope of their apparent authority. So long as an act is valid under the articles, if done in a particular manner, an outsider dealing with the company is entitled to assume that it has been done in the manner required.

The above-mentioned doctrine of Indoor Management or Turquand Rule has limitations of its own. That is to say, it is inapplicable to the following cases, namely:

- (a) Actual or constructive knowledge of irregularity: The rule does not protect any person when the person dealing with the company has notice, whether actual or constructive, of the irregularity.



FINANCE



Topic : Doctrine of Indoor Management



In Howard vs. Patent Ivory Manufacturing Co. where the directors could not defend the issue of debentures to themselves because they should have known that the extent to which they were lending money to the company required the assent of the general meeting which they had not obtained.

Likewise, in Morris v Kansseen, a director could not defend an allotment of shares to him as he participated in the meeting, which made the allotment. His appointment as a director also fell through because none of the directors appointed him was validly in office.

(b) Suspicion of Irregularity: The doctrine in no way, rewards those who behave negligently. Where the person dealing with the company is put upon an inquiry, for example, where the transaction is unusual or not in the ordinary course of business, it is the duty of the outsider to make the necessary enquiry.



Topic : Doctrine of Indoor Management



The protection of the "Turquand Rule" is also not available where the circumstances surrounding the contract are suspicious and therefore invite inquiry. Suspicion should arise, for example, from the fact that an officer is purporting to act in matter, which is apparently outside the scope of his authority. Where, for example, as in the case of **Anand Bihari Lal vs. Dinshaw & Co.** the plaintiff accepted a transfer of a company's property from its accountant, the transfer was held void. The plaintiff could not have supposed, in absence of a power of attorney that the accountant had authority to effect transfer of the company's property.

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Topic : Doctrine of Indoor Management



Similarly, in the case of **Haughton & Co. v. Nothard, Lowe & Wills Ltd.** where a person holding directorship in two companies agreed to apply the money of one company in payment of the debt to other, the court said that it was something so unusual "that the plaintiff were put upon inquiry to ascertain whether the persons making the contract had any authority in fact to make it." Any other rule would "place limited companies without any sufficient reasons for so doing, at the mercy of any servant or agent who should purport to contract on their behalf."

(c) Forgery: The doctrine of indoor management applies only to irregularities which might otherwise affect a transaction but it cannot apply to forgery which must be regarded as nullity.



Topic : Doctrine of Indoor Management



Forgery may in circumstances exclude the 'Turquand Rule'. The only clear illustration is found in the *Ruben v Great Fingall Consolidated*. In this case the plaintiff was the transferee of a share certificate issued under the seal of the defendant's company. The company's secretary, who had affixed the seal of the company and forged the signature of the two directors, issued the certificate.

The plaintiff contended that whether the signature were genuine or forged was apart of the internal management, and therefore, the company should be estopped from denying genuineness of the document. But it was held, that the rule has never been extended to cover such a complete forgery.





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THANK YOU

KEEP REVISING & STAY MOTIVATED !!

