

ALTERATIONS IN MOA & AOA, GENERAL MEETINGS & SHARE CAPITALS

By-

CS Santosh Pandey
CS in Practice and Law Graduate
+91-9999202268, 7417271727

DISCLAIMER-

This presentation is meant for revision of students at executive and professional level and has been designed in such manner so as to help students to understand concepts from exam point of view. Presenter has intentionally not taken the provisions into much technicalities so as to avoid confusion in the mind of students. Also, views given in the presentation are strictly personal and participants may have their different views and opinions.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION & ITS ALTERATION

Ques- What is Memorandum of Association (MOA)?

Answer- Memorandum of Association is one of the charter documents of the Company which provides the basic details about the Company such as its name, state of registered office, objects for which it has been incorporated, etc.

Pursuant to Section 2(56) of CA 2013- "memorandum" means the memorandum of association of a company as originally framed or as altered from time to time in pursuance of any previous company law or of this Act;

Point to Ponder If we read the definition above it means it tends to include two sorts of memorandum i.e. one which was originally framed and other which has been altered time to time.

Ques- Why it was important to cover these two types?

Ans: To bring the effect of altered MOA pari materia (equal) to the originally framed MOA post registration.

What Memorandum Contains?- Section 4

PARTICULARS	COMMENTS
Name Clause	Name of Private Company must end with Private Limited Name of Public Company must end with Limited Section 8 Company will not have its name end with 'Private Limited' or 'Limited'
Registered Office Clause	Only State to be Mentioned For example: Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Delhi In case there are two ROCs in a State- Jurisdiction of ROC shall also be mentioned
Object Clause	Main Objects for which company is formed and Ancillary objects to further main object NO OTHER OBJECTS
Liability Clause	Limited by shares- Liability is upto unpaid amount on such shares Limited by Guarantee- Liability is upto amount undertaken to pay by the members to the assets of the Company 1. In the event of its being wound up, if he is a member or 2. Within one year of his cessation as member

Share Capital Clause (Only Authorised Capital)	Amount and Break Up to be given For example- The Authorised Share Capital of the Company is INR 1,00,000/- divided into 10000 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each.
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Subscriber Sheet

Name and other details of the Subscriber indicating no. of shares subscribed opposite to his name

Additional Requirement in case of One Person Company-

Name and details of Nominee who will become member on the death of subscriber

Subscriber Clause cannot be changed at any point of time

Process for Change in Name Clause

Step 1	Notice of Board Meeting to be sent at least 7 days prior to date of BM
Step 2	Conduct BM and pass BR proposing change of name of company and authorisation to apply with Registrar, Central Registration Centre.
Step 3	Apply two names in RUN web service on MCA Website www.mca.gov.in
Step 4	Approval Letter will be issued by Registrar, CRC after analysing application and name allocated will be valid for a period 60 days from the date of application
Step 5	Issue notice of another BM 7 days in advance and Conduct BM for taking note of approval letter and calling of General Meeting and approval of notice of such GM
Step 6	Dispatch Notice of GM alongwith explanatory statement and amended set of MOA (atleast 21 clear days prior to date of GM)
Step 7	Conduct GM and pass SR
Step 8	File MGT-14 w.r.t SR as per Section 117
Step 9	File INC-24 with Registrar
Step 10	Approval from the Registrar of Companies and Issuance of new certificate of incorporation [INC-25]

When ROC Approval is not required?

If only addition or deletion of word Private is happening

When application for change of name will not be allowed?

- ✓ Annual returns or financial statements due to be filed has not been filed
- ✓ Company has failed to pay or repay matured deposits or debentures or interest thereon

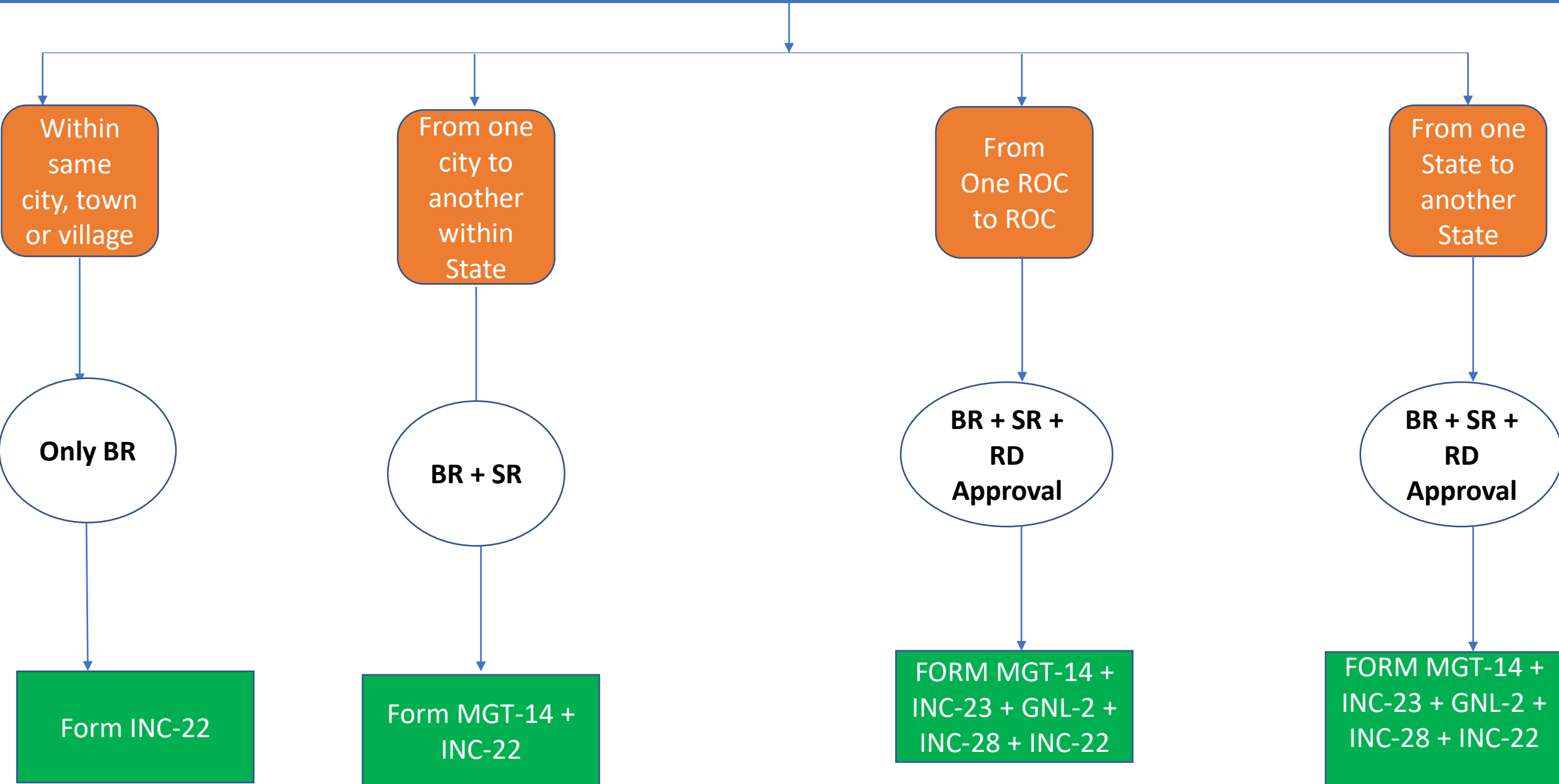
Process for alteration in Object Clause

Step 1	Notice of Board Meeting to be sent at least 7 days prior to date of BM
Step 2	Conduct BM and pass BR for- ✓ proposing alteration of object clause and considering amended set of MOA, ✓ calling of General Meeting and approval of notice of such GM
Step 3	Dispatch Notice of GM alongwith explanatory statement and amended set of MOA (atleast 21 clear days prior to date of GM)
Step 4	Conduct GM and pass SR approving object clause change and taking note of new memorandum of association
Step 5	File MGT-14 w.r.t SR as per Section 117
Step 6	Approval from the Registrar of Companies and Issuance of new certificate of incorporation.

Process for change in Authorised Capital clause [Section 61]

Step 1	Notice of Board Meeting to be sent at least 7 days prior to date of BM
Step 2	Conduct BM and pass BR for- ✓ Alteration of Capital Clause, as required and considering amended set of MOA, ✓ calling of General Meeting and approval of notice of such GM
Step 3	Dispatch Notice of GM alongwith explanatory statement and amended set of MOA (atleast 21 clear days prior to date of GM)
Step 4	Conduct GM and pass Ordinary Resolution approving object clause change and taking note of new memorandum of association
Step 5	File e-Form SH-7 within 30 days from the day of passing of OR
Step 6	Approval from the Registrar of Companies

Shifting of Registered Office and Approvals therein



Process for change of Registered Office from One State/UT to Another State/UT [Section 13]

Step 1	Notice of Board Meeting to be sent at least 7 days prior to date of BM
Step 2	Conduct BM and pass BR for- ✓ Alteration of Registered Office Clause from one State to Another ✓ Approval of Notice of EGM and decision regarding conducting GM
Step 3	Dispatch Notice of GM alongwith explanatory statement and amended set of MOA (atleast 21 clear days prior to date of GM)
Step 4	Conduct GM and pass SR approving change of registered office clause and taking note of new memorandum of association
Step 5	File e-Form MGT-14 within 30 days from the day of passing of SR
Step 6	Publish an advertisement in two vernacular language newspapers (not later than 30 days prior to filing of application before RD) and finalisation of list of creditors (not older than 1 month)

Step 7	Filing of form GNL-2 within 30 days from publication and thereafter form INC-23 with Regional Director containing application and requisite annexures. Also serve the physical copy at office of Chief Secretary, and RD. In case of listed company to Stock exchanges and SEBI also.
Step 8	Obtain the Approval Order from RD
Step 9	File e-form INC-28 within 30 days from the date of approval
Step 10	Notice of BM to be sent 7 days prior to date of board meeting ✓ Board Resolution for deciding or approving registered office address in new State
Step 11	Conduct BM and pass BR.
Step 12	File INC-22 within 30 days of passing of BR.



Articles and its Alteration (Section 4 and 14)

A document that defines the working manner or decision manner or structure of the Company

Any alteration to articles can be done by member's approval by way of SR.

Alteration of Articles-(Private to Public)/any other alteration

Step 1	Notice of Board Meeting to be sent at least 7 days prior to date of BM
Step 2	Conduct BM and pass BR for- ✓ Approving alteration of Articles ✓ Approval of Notice of EGM and decision regarding day, time and place for conducting GM and authorisation for sending notice to members and other related works.
Step 3	Dispatch Notice of GM alongwith explanatory statement and amended set of AOA (atleast 21 clear days prior to date of GM)
Step 4	Conduct GM and pass SR approving such alteration of articles.
Step 5	File e-Form MGT-14 within 30 days from the day of passing of SR
Step-6	File order copy with Registrar in FORM INC-27

Alteration of Articles (Public to Private)

Step 1	Notice of Board Meeting to be sent at least 7 days prior to date of BM
Step 2	Conduct BM and pass BR for- ✓ Approving alteration of Articles ✓ Approval of Notice of EGM and decision regarding day, time and place for conducting GM and authorisation for sending notice to members.
Step 3	Dispatch Notice of GM along-with explanatory statement and amended set of AOA (atleast 21 clear days prior to date of GM)
Step 4	Conduct GM and pass SR approving such alteration of articles
Step 5	File e-Form MGT-14 within 30 days from the day of passing of SR
Step 6 (Additional Requirement)	Publication of advertisement (INC-25A) atleast 21 days prior to date of application to Regional Director. File GNL-2 and serve the copy on ROC. Also serve physical copies at Central Government and SEBI, in case of listed companies. Individual copies to each debenture-holders and creditors of the Company
Step-7	File Application with RD in FORM RD-1
Step-8	File order copy with Registrar in FORM INC-28 within 15 days of Order
Step-9	File INC-27 for making effect of such conversion with 15 days of Order

Doctrine of Indoor Management

Through this doctrine liability, responsibility, obligation or duty has been imposed on the management of the Company that whenever any outsider is transacting with the Company, it is the responsibility of the Company to provide material information and documents to such outsider, and must not presume that such outsider must be aware of every information and should approach if want any.

Doctrine of Constructive Notice

This doctrine is an exception to above doctrine and it defines the responsibility or duty of the outsider while transacting with the Company, and it says that at least those information which are available on public domain such as COI, MOA, AOA, Financials, etc. shall be gathered by such outsider himself and such outsider cannot take the plea later that such information was not provided by the management, and it has been done by the management to gain undue advantage from such outsider.



General Meetings

Types of General Meetings

❖ Annual General Meeting

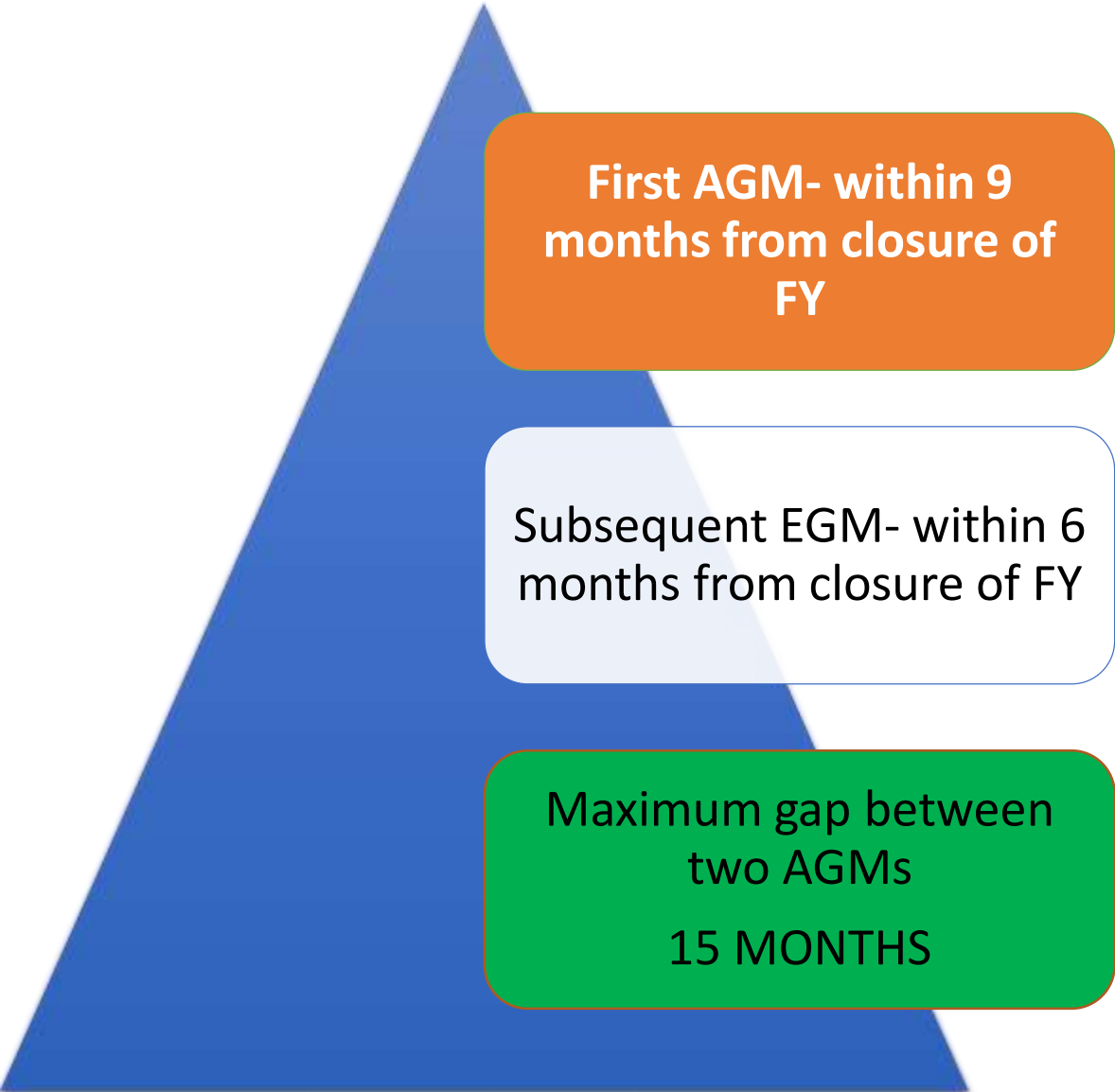
❖ Extra-ordinary General Meeting (EGM)

- ✓ to be called by Board of Directors, or
- ✓ to be called on requisition by members

Criteria for initiating requisition EGM- It can be done by any member who as on the date of requisition holds-

- ☐ in the case of a company having a share capital- $1/10^{\text{th}}$ of Paid-up Capital carrying voting rights
- ☐ in the case of a company NOT having a share capital- $1/10^{\text{th}}$ of total voting power

Time-line for conducting AGM



First AGM- within 9 months from closure of FY

Subsequent EGM- within 6 months from closure of FY

Maximum gap between two AGMs
15 MONTHS

Note: ROC can extend AGM up to 3 months on the application of Company, if ROC is satisfied that some reasonable cause is there.

Not First AGM

TIME-LINE FOR CONDUCTING EGM BY REQUISITION & IMPACTS

Valid Requisition is made by Member

Within 21 days Board must initiate to conduct such EGM

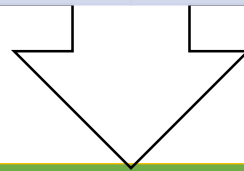
Such EGM must held within 45 days from the date of receipt of such valid requisition



If Board does not initiate within 21 days

Member making requisition will call EGM

Within 3 months from the date of requisition



Reasonable expenses will be reimbursed by the Company

Company will deduct such amount from any fee or remuneration under Section 197 of 2013 Act

Paid to Director in default

Details about Notice of GM & What it must contain?

- ✓ 21 clear days notice must be given (it means working days only to be considered)
- ✓ Notice must contain the items to be considered therein
 - ❖ Ordinary Businesses, or
 - ❖ Special Businesses
- ✓ In case of special business, Explanatory statement must be annexed to the notice
- ✓ Map of Venue of GM must be annexed
- ✓ Proxy Form must be attached and details regarding submission of proxy form must be given in the notes to Notice of GM

QUORUM OF GM

PUBLIC COMPANY	PRIVATE COMPANY
Members Count- ≤ 1000 5 members personally present	2 members personally present
Members Count more than 1000 upto 5000 15 members personally present	
Members Count more than 5000 30 members personally present	

Note: If General Meeting is adjourned due to want of quorum and at the adjourned GM quorum is again not present within half an hour, the MEMBERS PRESENT will be the quorum

Points w.r.t Adjournment of General Meeting

- ✓ If Quorum is not present within half an hour, meeting SHALL stand adjourned

Such adjourned GM will be considered as the continuance of original meeting and will stand adjourned to Same Day in the next week at same time and place, or

Any other day as may be decided by the Board.

Note: In case of any other day, time or place of Adjourned GM- Atleast 3 days notice must be given to the members either individually or by publishing in advertisement in two vernacular language [Section 103]. In case such meeting is happening beyond 30 days- 21 clear days notice must be given. [Secretarial Standards-2-Para 15.2]

- ✓ If such EGM was requisition one and quorum is not present- **MEETING STANDS CANCELLED [No matter who conducted it]**

QUERIES

Ques-1 XYZ Pvt. Ltd. a company incorporate on 05.05.2018. when the company held its first AGM:

- (a) 07.11.2018 (i.e within calendar year)**
- (b) 02.02.2019 (i.e within 9 month from the date of incorporation)**
- (c) 08.08.2019 (i.e within 9 month from the date of closing of financial year)?**

Ans- 08.08.2019

Ques-2 PQR Pvt. Ltd wants to hold its AGM at 8:00 P.M. Can it do so?

Ans-No. Meeting shall start its AGM within 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Ques-3- XYZ Limited (Unlisted Company) (having registered office in Delhi) which is subsidiary ABC Ltd. incorporated outside India. Now XYZ Pvt. Ltd wants to hold its AGM at taj hotel in Mumbai. The ROC raised an objection in respect of AGM held in Mumbai. Whether ROC can raise objection or not?

Answer- Yes, ROC can raise objection because as per proviso to Section 96(2) If an Unlisted Company wants to hold an AGM outside city, town or village of registered office, consent of all the members is required. In question there is no information regarding the same and presuming consent has not been taken, ROC can raise objection.

Ques-4- ABC Pvt. Ltd held its AGM on 20.09.2018 but it got adjourned due to some issue. The company wants to hold its adjourned AGM on 02.10.2018. Can the company conduct its adjourned AGM on 02.10.2018? Will there be any non-compliance?

Answer- As per section 96, the original AGM cannot be held on national holiday but the adjourned AGM can be held on national holiday if the item relating to filing of vacancy of director retiring by rotation is not include in agenda in such adjourned meeting. (SS-2).

Ques-5- In above question, presuming it's a case of subsequent AGM and extension has not been granted by ROC, is there any non-compliance if Adjourned AGM is conducted on 02.10.2018 i.e. beyond 30.09.2018?

Answer- Yes, It is a violation of Section 96(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. The connotation of word 'held' means conclude here. If such adjournment is possible without non-compliance of Section 96(1) then essence behind the power of extension of ROC will be of no use.

Ques-6- The AGM will be conducted by tribunal but in the meeting, only proxy of Mr. A shareholder comes. Whether the meeting is valid or not?

Ans- Yes, such AGM will be Valid provided pursuant to proviso to Section 97(1), NCLT has given such direction in its Order.

Ques-7- XYZ Limited (unlisted company) which is wholly owned subsidiary of OM limited (Incorporated outside India). In XYZ Pvt. Ltd there are some foreign shareholder residents in Singapore. The foreign shareholders wants that the EGM shall be held in Singapore. Whether XYZ Pvt. Ltd can held its EGM in Singapore?

Ans- Yes, because as per proviso of section 100, an extraordinary general meeting of the company, other than of the wholly owned subsidiary of a company incorporated outside India, shall be held at a place within India. Hence, EGM of company which is a WOS of Company incorporated outside can be held in Singapore.

Ques-8 Where the general meeting is convened by member making requisition, then whether they can add or remove any business in agenda?

Ans: No, as per Section 100(3) of the CA 2013, the requisition when made shall set out the matters for the consideration of which the meeting is so called and shall be signed by the requisitionist. Therefore, adding of any new business in agenda is not allowed.

Ques-9 Can a preference shareholder request for requisition EGM to the board?

Ans: No, until company has defaulted in payment of dividend for two years subsequent to which he will be entrusted with voting rights pari materia to equity shareholders.

Ques-10 Whether EGM can be held on National Holiday?

Ans: No, as per Secretarial Standards, EGM cannot be held on National Holiday.

Ques-11 ABC Ltd. failed to hold AGM of the Company. The Director of the company takes a step and makes a application to tribunal for holding of AGM. Whether director's step is valid or not?

Ans: No, as per Section 97 only members can make an application to tribunal.

Ques-12- If the general meeting held on shorter notice what is the criteria.

Ans: As per proviso to Section 101, Consent to be given by-

- 1.** If it is AGM- 95% of **members** entitled to vote
- 2.** If it is EGM of Company having share capital- Majority in number of members **AND** those majority holds 95% of PUC having right to vote.
- 3.** If it is EGM of Company **NOT** having share capital- Members having 95% of total voting power.

Ques-13- Where a director is appointed in respect of casual vacancy. It is an ordinary business or special business?

Ans: Appointment of director in casual vacancy is a board item and hence neither Ordinary Business nor special business.

Ques-14- Can an insolvent shareholder sign the requisition?

Ans: Yes, there is no bar as such in the Companies Act, 2013 and SS-2.

Ques-15- XYZ Ltd. is conducting its general meeting where 4 members are personally present and 1 proxy is present. Whether adequate quorum is available or not?

Ans: No, adequate quorum is not available, proxy is not countable for ascertaining adequacy of quorum.

Ques-16- ABC Pvt. Ltd is registered as limited by guarantee. Further the articles of company entitles members to appoint proxy. Whether the member can do so?

Ans: No, until articles of such company specifically mentions that provisions of Section 105 will apply.

Ques-17- As per proviso to Section 105(1), proxy shall not have the right to speak but whether proxy can submit their views in writing?

Ans: No, intention of legislature is to prohibit proxy to speak and vote. Though he can vote in case of poll.

Ques-18 Pooja is a member of ABC Ltd.. Having 1000 equity shares. In the general meeting pooja appointed two proxies for giving vote by 500 shares in favor and 500 shares in against. Can pooja do so?

Ans: Firstly, voting by proxy is possible in case of poll only. Presuming voting by poll is conducted the yes, pooja can do so because Section 105(2) empowers Pooja to appoint one or more proxies and since both proxies will be running their own mind while analysing the item, the votes may differ.

Ques-19 Whether a member can compel for inspection of minutes of general meeting with in less than 30 days after the expiry of such general meeting?

Ans: He can request for inspection but Company can only provide after finalization of such minutes.

Ques-20 PQR Limited having 800 members. The agenda of GM shall fall under section 110 (1)(a) where business is mandatorily to be done through postal ballot, but members demand that the items should be considered through e-voting. Whether Company can do so?

Ans: No, for mandatory items for considering through postal ballot, mechanism of e-voting cannot be adopted, otherwise provision will not be mandatory in nature rather will become optional. **General Circular No. 20/2014 dated 17th June, 2014.**



Share Capital

Kinds of Share Capital- Section 43

- ✓ Equity Share Capital
- ✓ Equity Share with differential voting rights
- ✓ Preference Shares

What are Preference Shares?

- ✓ Preference in respect to payment of dividend
- ✓ Preference in respect to repayment in case of winding up of company

Types of Issuance(s)-

- ☐ Right Issue
- ☐ Private Placement
- ☐ Preferential Allotment
- ☐ Sweat Equity
- ☐ Bonus Issue
- ☐ ESOP

Ques- What is Right Issue?

Ans: Right issue is a kind of issue wherein Company raises funds from existing equity shareholders of the Company primarily. Though, unless otherwise prohibited by the articles, in such offer there is a presence of right of renunciation as well, by which such equity shares getting offer can renounce the right in favor any other person also.

Ques- Why Right Issue?

Ans: Right issue is preferred by the Company when company wants to raise funds and also wants to avoid any outsider to be introduced in the company and dilute shareholdings of existing shareholders.

Ques- ABC Pvt Ltd. wants to issue right issue. Which kind of Resolution (SR or OR) is required for issuing right issue?

Ans: Neither SR nor OR. Only Board Resolution will be required to be filed.

Ques- Can ABC private limited offer right issue to its preference shareholders?

Ans: No, offer can be made to existing equity shareholders only.

Ques- Can XYZ private limited issue preference shares under right issue?

Ans- Yes, pursuant to section 62(1)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013 it mentions about “shares” which includes equity shares and preference shares both under its ambit.

Ques- ABC Pvt Ltd. wants to issue debentures through right issue can company can do so?

Ans- Pursuant to section 62(1)(a) of the Companies Act 2013 only “shares” specified by which it can be said that company can issue only shares but as per Section 23 of the Companies Act 2013 it uses the term “Securities” which is very wide in meaning and covers equity shares, debentures, preference shares, etc. in its ambit. Therefore, contradictory provisions is available under both sections. So, as per rule of harmonious interpretation, debentures can be issued under Right Issue.

What is Preferential Issue?

It is that kind of issue, where the company wants to raise the funds from selected group of persons by issuing equity shares or any other securities convertible into equity shares on any future date. Generally, this sort of issue is made by Company so as to avoid making offer to all existing shareholders and issue only to identified person. Also, Company generally use it to introduce outside investors into the Company.

Queries

Ques- Whether the person to whom the offer has been made under preferential allotment can renounce the offer to other person?

Ans- No. As per section 62 read with Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013 there is no option of renunciation available with such person getting the offer.

Ques- Whether limit of 200 persons can apply on all securities issued in a one Financial Year?

Ans- Pursuant to provisions of Rule 14(2) of Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014 limit of 200 person is on per security basis as the phrase used therein is 'an offer or invitation' which clearly signifies that it is an offer or invitation to be considered while calculating such number of persons.

Ques- When company shall be eligible to use application money in the operation of the company?

Ans: Only after allotment of securities and filing of return (PAS-3) with Registrar.

Ques- Can a company is required to take a valuation report even if shares are offered at face value in case of preferential issue?

Ans- Yes, it is a mandatory requirement under Section 62(1)(c).

Ques- What is the difference between Private Placement and Preferential Allotment?

Ans- Private Placement is a wider term while preferential allotment is a sub-part to it. Private Placement covers all kind of securities while Preferential Allotment covers only Equity Shares or securities convertible into equity shares. Further, in case of preferential allotment the Company shall make the allotment with 12 months of passing SR or get the re-approval by way of SR from the members, while in case of private placement there is no such requirement.

Preferential Allotment : Section 62 + Section 42 and rules made thereunder both sections

Private Placement: Section 42 and Rules made thereunder.

Note: If such securities are debentures or preference shares provisions under their respective sections must also be complied with.

What is Bonus Issue?

Bonus issue is an issue of fully paid-up bonus shares which is made by the Companies from its free reserves, securities premium account or the capital redemption reserve account to its existing members containing equivalent rights to such class of existing shares.

Queries

Ques- Whether in case of bonus issue, preference shares can also be issued?

Ans. Yes, The Act states the word “shares” and not any particular category of shares is mentioned; accordingly, we can conclude that preference as well as equity shares both can be issued.

Ques- Can bonus shares be issued to preference shareholders?

Ans: Yes, The Act states the word “Members” which consists equity shareholders and preference shareholders as well.

Ques- If not authorized by articles, then what kind of resolutions shall require to be passed?

Ans: First step is to pass SR for altering the articles u/s 13 of the Companies Act, 2013 and enable such provision in it. then proceed for bonus issue

Ques- If authorised by articles, then what to do?

Ans: Only BR will suffice the purpose and bonus issue can be done, while if Company capitalises its profits or reserves for the purpose of issuing fully paid-up bonus shares in pursuance to Section 63(2) the same can be done only when Ordinary Resolution is passed by the members in General Meeting.

Ques- Can we pass resolutions for altering articles for issue of bonus shares and issue bonus shares in the same extra ordinary general meeting or is it necessary to convene two extra ordinary general meeting to pass both resolutions separately?

Ans: The law is silent on this however, it is always recommended to mention in the resolution for issue of bonus share that the same will be subject to approval of members of alteration of articles for issue of bonus shares. In case such alteration is not approved the next item of issuance of bonus issue cannot be approved otherwise it will lead to violation of law.

What is Sweat Equity Shares?

Sweat equity shares are the shares which are issued by the Companies to its employees or directors, either for free or at discounted price, for their hard work and providing their technical know how. It is an exception to Section 53 which prohibits issuance of shares at discounts and under this section shares can be issued at discounted rates also.

Why Sweat Equity Shares?

It is issued by the Companies to acknowledge and reward the hard work and dedication of its employees and directors.

Can a company issue sweat equity shares to its promoters who are also an employee in the company?

Yes, there is no restrictions specified that if such director is also promoter, Company cannot make issuance of sweat equity shares to him.

Can an OPC company issued sweat equity shares?

Yes, but only in such case where the member of such OPC is also director or employee of such company and company is issuing sweat equity to him only and no one else, as in case of OPC there can be only one member

What is ESOP?

ESOP stands for Employee Stock Option Purchase which is a kind of issue made by the Company to its employees to increase enthusiasm in their employees to achieve a particular target in the specified time period.

Why ESOP?

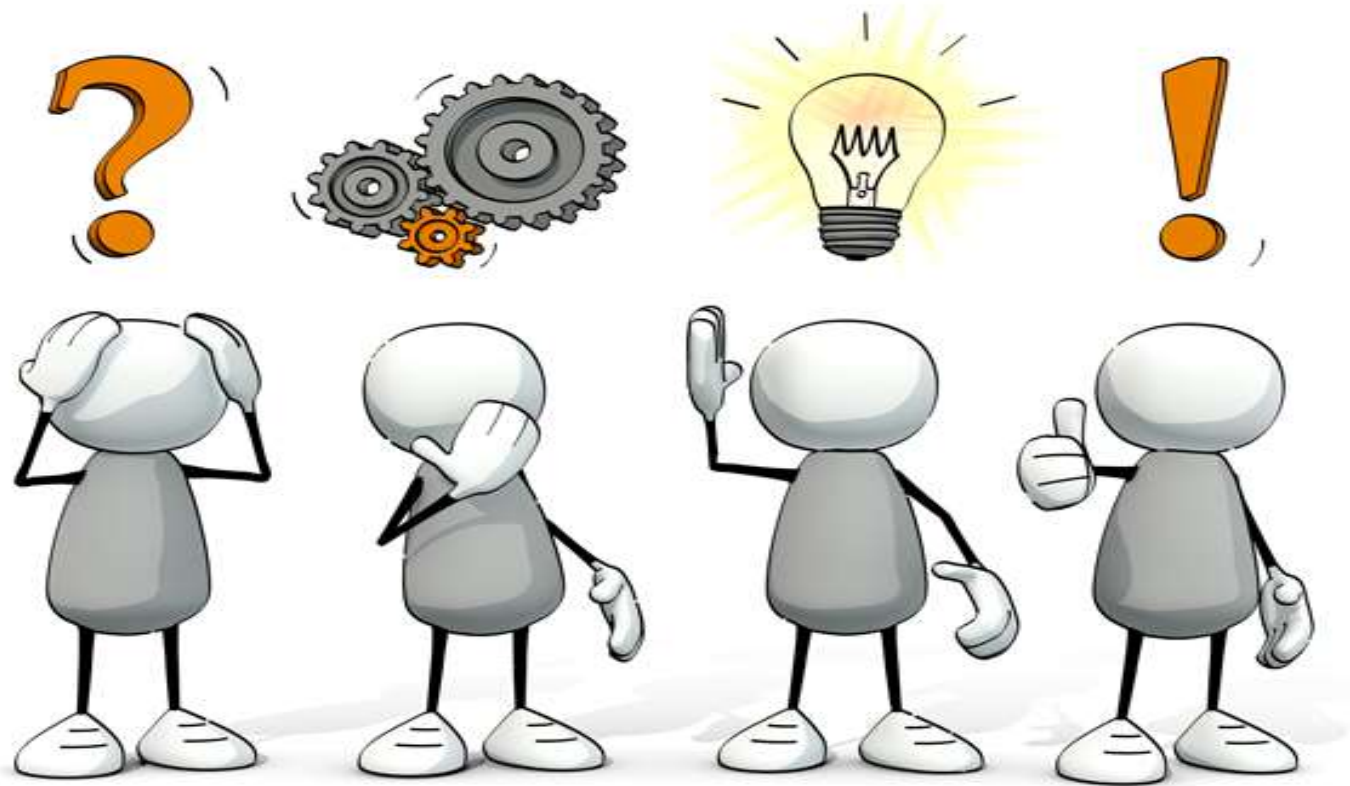
- ✓ **To boost morale of its employees**
- ✓ **To strong trust and relation between company and its employees**
- ✓ **To get some important work done more enthusiastically**

Ques- A company issued shares on ESOP basis to its employees pursuant to special resolution dated 01.01.2020 and pursuant to ESOP Scheme such employee was supposed to increase the sale of the Company by 20% by the end of year. Such employee reached the target within the time span of 3 months only, and wrote a letter to the Company to allot him shares immediately. Can the Company allot shares to such employee?

Ans: No, the minimum time period between grant of option and vesting period to exercise such option shall be minimum 1 year and such employee can only compel company to allot such shares only after expiry of 1 year only.

Ques- A company wants to issue shares to one of its employee who is also shareholder holding 5% of the preference share capital of the Company. Can a Company do so?

Ans: Yes, Company can do so provided such shareholder is not Promoter or belongs to promoter group.



QUERIES?

Note for Students:-

To be a Company Secretary you have
to be a Confident Student...

THANK YOU...

CS Santosh Pandey
CS in Practice and Law Graduate
+91-9999202268, 7417271727

