

**PROVISIONS RELATING TO MISCONDUCT CONTAINED IN THE
COMPANY SECRETARIES ACT, 1980 AS AMENDED BY THE
COMPANY SECRETARIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2006**

**CHAPTER V
MISCONDUCT**

****[21. Disciplinary Directorate**

- (1) The Council shall, by notification, establish a Disciplinary Directorate headed by an officer of the Institute designated as Director (Discipline) and such other employees for making investigations in respect of any information or complaint received by it.
- (2) On receipt of any information or complaint along with the prescribed fee, the Director (Discipline) shall arrive at a prima facie opinion on the occurrence of the alleged misconduct.
- (3) Where the Director (Discipline) is of the opinion that a member is guilty of any professional or other misconduct mentioned in the First Schedule, he shall place the matter before the Board of Discipline and where the Director (Discipline) is of the opinion that a member is guilty of any professional or other misconduct mentioned in the Second Schedule or in both the Schedules, he shall place the matter before the Disciplinary Committee.
- (4) In order to make investigations under the provisions of this Act, the Disciplinary Directorate shall follow such procedure as may be specified.
- (5) Where a complainant withdraws the complaint, the Director (Discipline) shall place such withdrawal before the Board of Discipline or as the case may be, the Disciplinary Committee, and the said Board or Committee may, if it is of the view that the circumstances so warrant, permit the withdrawal at any stage.]

¹[21A. Board of Discipline

- (1) The Council shall constitute a Board of Discipline consisting of –
 - (a) a person with experience in law and having knowledge of the disciplinary matters and the profession, to be its presiding officer;
 - (b) two members one of whom shall be a member of the Council elected by the Council and the other member shall be the person designated under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section (16);

** For foot notes, see at the end of the Text.

1. Inserted by the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 2006, w.e.f. 17.11.2006.

- (c) the Director (Discipline) shall function as the Secretary of the Board.
- (2) The Board of Discipline shall follow summary disposal procedure in dealing with all the cases before it.
- (3) Where the Board of Discipline is of the opinion that a member is guilty of a professional or other misconduct mentioned in the First Schedule, it shall afford to the member an opportunity of being heard before making any order against him and may thereafter take any one or more of the following actions, namely:—
- (a) reprimand the member;
 - (b) remove the name of the member from the Register up to a period of three months;
 - (c) impose such fine as it may think fit which may extend to rupees one lakh.
- (4) The Director (Discipline) shall submit before the Board of Discipline all information and complaints where he is of the opinion that there is no prima facie case and the Board of Discipline may, if it agrees with the opinion of the Director (Discipline), close the matter or in case of disagreement, may advise the Director (Discipline) to further investigate the matter.]

²[**21B. Disciplinary Committee**

- (1) The Council shall constitute a Disciplinary Committee consisting of the President or the Vice-President of the Council as the Presiding Officer and two members to be elected from amongst the members of the Council and two members to be nominated by the Central Government from amongst the persons of eminence having experience in the field of law, economics, business, finance or accountancy :
- Provided that the Council may constitute more Disciplinary Committees as and when it considers necessary.
- (2) The Disciplinary Committee, while considering the cases placed before it, shall follow such procedure as may be specified.
- (3) Where the Disciplinary Committee is of the opinion that a member is guilty of a professional or other misconduct mentioned in the Second Schedule or both the First Schedule and the Second Schedule, it shall afford to the member an opportunity of being heard before making any order against him and may thereafter take any one or more of the following actions, namely : –
- (a) Reprimand the member;
 - (b) Remove the name of the member from the Register permanently or for such period, as it thinks fit;
 - (c) Impose such fine as it may think fit, which may extend to rupees five lakhs.

(4) The allowances payable to the members nominated by the Central Government shall be such as may be specified].

³[21C. Authority, Disciplinary Committee, Board of Discipline and Director (Discipline) to have powers of civil court

For the purposes of an inquiry under the provisions of this Act, the Authority, the Disciplinary Committee, Board of Discipline and the Director (Discipline) shall have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in respect of the following matters, namely : –

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
- (b) the discovery and production of any document; and
- (c) receiving evidence on affidavit.

Explanation – For the purposes of sections 21, 21A, 21B, 21C and 22, “member of the Institute” includes a person who was a member of the Institute on the date of the alleged misconduct although he has ceased to be a member of the Institute at the time of the inquiry.]

⁴[21D. Transitional provisions

All complaints pending before the Council or any inquiry initiated by the Disciplinary Committee or any reference or appeal made to a High Court prior to the commencement of the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 2006 shall continue to be governed by the provisions of this Act, as if this Act had not been amended by the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 2006.]

⁵[22. Professional or other misconduct defined

For the purposes of this Act, the expression “professional or other misconduct” shall be deemed to include any act or omission provided in any of the Schedules, but nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or abridge in any way the power conferred or duty cast on the Director (Discipline) under sub-section (1) of section 21 to inquire into the conduct of any member of the Institute under any other circumstances.]

⁶[22A. Constitution of Appellate Authority

The Appellate Authority constituted under sub-section (1) of section 22A of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, shall be deemed to be the Appellate Authority for the purposes of

3. Inserted by the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 2006, w.e.f. 17.11.2006.

4. Inserted, *ibid*.

5. Substituted, *ibid*.

Prior to its substitution, section 22 read as under:

22. Professional misconduct defined

For the purposes of this Act, the expression “professional misconduct” shall be deemed to include any act or omission specified in any of the Schedules, but nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or abridge in any way the power conferred or duty cast on the Council under sub-section (1) of section 21 to inquire into the conduct of any member of the Institute under any other circumstances.

6. Inserted by the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 2006, w.e.f. 17.11.2006.

this Act subject to the modification that for clause (b) of said sub-section (1), the following clause had been substituted, namely : –

(b) the Central Government shall, by notification appoint two part-time members from amongst the persons who have been members of the Council of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India for at least one full term and who is not a sitting member of the Council;]

⁷[22B. Term of office of members of Authority

A person appointed as a member shall hold office for a term of three years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains the age of sixty two years, whichever is earlier.

⁸[22C. Procedure, etc. of Authority

The provisions of section 22C, section 22D and section 22F of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 shall apply to the Authority in relation to allowances and terms and conditions of service of its Chairperson and members, and in the discharge of its functions under this Act as they apply to it in the discharge of its functions under the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.]

⁹[22D. Officers and other staff of Authority

- (1) The Council shall make available to the Authority such officers and other staff members as may be necessary for the efficient performance of the functions of the Authority.
- (2) The salaries and allowances and conditions of service of the officers and other staff members of the Authority shall be such as may be prescribed.]

¹⁰[22E. Appeal to Authority

- (1) Any member of the Institute aggrieved by any order of the Board of Discipline or the Disciplinary Committee imposing on him any of the penalties referred to in sub-section (3) of section 21A and sub-section (3) of section 21B, may within ninety days from the date on which the order is communicated to him, prefer an appeal to the Authority:

Provided that the Director (Discipline) may also appeal against the decision of the Board of Discipline or the Disciplinary Committee to the Authority if so authorised by the Council, within ninety days:

Provided further that the Authority may entertain any such appeal after the expiry of the said period of ninety days, if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing the appeal in time.

- (2) The Authority may, after calling for the records of any case, revise any order made by the Board of Discipline or the Disciplinary Committee under sub-section (3) of section

7. Inserted, *ibid.*

8. Inserted, *ibid.*

9. Inserted, *ibid.*

10. Inserted by the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 2006, w.e.f. 17.11.2006.

21A and sub-section (3) of section 21B and may –

- (a) confirm, modify or set aside the order;
- (b) impose any penalty or set aside, reduce, or enhance the penalty imposed by the order;
- (c) remit the case to the Board of Discipline or Disciplinary Committee for such further enquiry as the Authority considers proper in the circumstances of the case; or
- (d) pass such other order as the Authority thinks fit:

Provided that the Authority shall give an opportunity of being heard to the parties concerned before passing any order.]

******[THE FIRST SCHEDULE**

[See sections 21 (3), 21A(3) and 22]

PART I

Professional misconduct in relation to Company Secretaries in Practice

A Company Secretary in Practice shall be deemed to be guilty of professional misconduct, if he –

- (1) allows any person to practice in his name as a Company Secretary unless such person is also a Company Secretary in practice and is in partnership with or employed by him;
- (2) pays or allows or agrees to pay or allow, directly or indirectly, any share, commission or brokerage in the fees or profits of his professional business, to any person other than a member of the Institute or a partner or a retired partner or the legal representative of a deceased partner, or a member of any other professional body or with such other persons having such qualifications as may be prescribed for the purpose of rendering such professional services from time to time in or outside India.

Explanation. – In this item, “partner” includes a person residing outside India with whom a Company Secretary in practice has entered into partnership which is not in contravention of item (4) of this Part;

- (3) accepts or agrees to accept any part of the profits of the professional work of a person who is not a member of the Institute:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as prohibiting a member from entering into profit sharing or other similar arrangements, including receiving any share commission or brokerage in the fees, with a member of such professional body or other person having qualifications, as is referred to in item (2) of this part;

- (4) enters into partnership, in or outside India, with any person other than a Company Secretary in practice or such other person who is a member of any other professional

body having such qualifications as may be prescribed, including a resident who but for his residence abroad would be entitled to be registered as a member under clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 4 or whose qualifications are recognized by the Central Government or the Council for the purpose of permitting such partnerships;

- (5) secures, either through the services of a person who is not an employee of such company secretary or who is not his partner or by means which are not open to a Company Secretary, any professional business :

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as prohibiting any arrangement permitted in terms of items (2), (3) and (4) of this Part;

- (6) solicits clients or professional work, either directly or indirectly, by circular, advertisement, personal communication or interview or by any other means :

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing or prohibiting—

- (i) any Company Secretary from applying or requesting for or inviting or securing professional work from another Company Secretary in practice; or
 - (ii) a member from responding to tenders or enquiries issued by various users of professional services or organizations from time to time and securing professional work as a consequence;
- (7) advertises his professional attainments or services, or uses any designation or expressions other than Company Secretary on professional documents, visiting cards, letterheads or sign boards, unless it be a degree of a University established by law in India or recognized by the Central Government or a title indicating membership of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India or of any other institution that has been recognized by the Central Government or may be recognized by the Council:

Provided that a member in practice may advertise through a write up setting out the services provided by him or his firm and particulars of his firm subject to such guidelines as may be issued by the Council;

- (8) accepts a position as a Company Secretary in practice previously held by another Company Secretary in practice without first communicating with him in writing;
- (9) charges or offers to charge, accepts or offers to accept, in respect of any professional employment, fees which are based on a percentage of profits or which are contingent upon the findings, or result of such employment, except as permitted under any regulation made under this Act;
- (10) engages in any business or occupation other than the profession of Company Secretary unless permitted by the Council so to engage:

Provided that nothing contained herein shall disentitle a Company Secretary from being a director of a company except as provided in the Companies Act, 1956;

- (11) allows a person not being a member of the Institute in practice, or a member not being his partner to sign on his behalf or on behalf of his firm, anything which he is required to certify as a Company Secretary, or any other statements relating thereto.

PART II

Professional misconduct in relation to members of the Institute in service

A member of the Institute (other than a member in practice) shall be deemed to be guilty of professional misconduct, if he, being an employee of any company, firm or person—

- (1) pays or allows or agrees to pay, directly or indirectly, to any person any share in the emoluments of the employment undertaken by him;
- (2) accepts or agrees to accept any part of fees, profits or gains from a lawyer, a Company Secretary or broker engaged by such company, firm or person or agent or customer of such company, firm or person by way of commission or gratification.

PART III

Professional misconduct in relation to members of the Institute generally

A member of the Institute, whether in practice or not, shall be deemed to be guilty of professional misconduct, if he –

- (1) not being a Fellow of the Institute, acts as a Fellow of the Institute;
- (2) does not supply the information called for, or does not comply with the requirements asked for, by the Institute, Council or any of its Committees, Director (Discipline), Board of Discipline, Disciplinary Committee, Quality Review Board or the Appellate Authority;
- (3) while inviting professional work from another Company Secretary or while responding to tenders or enquiries or while advertising through a write up, or anything as provided for in items (6) and (7) of Part I of this Schedule, gives information knowing it to be false.

PART IV

Other misconduct in relation to members of the Institute generally

A member of the Institute, whether in practice or not, shall be deemed to be guilty of other misconduct, if –

- (1) he is held guilty by any civil or criminal court for an offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months;
- (2) in the opinion of the Council, he brings disrepute to the profession or the institute as a result of his action whether or not related to his professional work.]

*******[THE SECOND SCHEDULE**

[See sections 21(3), 21(B)(3) and 22]

PART I

Professional misconduct in relation to Company Secretaries in Practice

A Company Secretary in practice shall be deemed to be guilty of professional misconduct, if he—

- (1) discloses information acquired in the course of his professional engagement to any person other than his client so engaging him, without the consent of his client, or otherwise than as required by any law for the time being in force;
- (2) certifies or submits in his name, or in the name of his firm, a report of an examination of the matters relating to company secretarial practice and related statements unless the examination of such statements has been made by him or by a partner or an employee in his firm or by another Company Secretary in practice;
- (3) permits his name or the name of his firm to be used in connection with any report or statement contingent upon future transactions in a manner which may lead to the belief that he vouches for the accuracy of the forecast;
- (4) expresses his opinion on any report or statement given to any business or enterprise in which he, his firm, or a partner in his firm has a substantial interest;
- (5) fails to disclose a material fact known to him in his report or statement but the disclosure of which is necessary in making such report or statement, where he is concerned with such report or statement in a professional capacity;
- (6) fails to report a material mis-statement known to him and with which he is concerned in a professional capacity;
- (7) does not exercise due diligence, or is grossly negligent in the conduct of his professional duties;
- (8) fails to obtain sufficient information which is necessary for expression of an opinion or its exceptions are sufficiently material to negate the expression of an opinion;
- (9) fails to invite attention to any material departure from the generally accepted procedure relating to the secretarial practice;
- (10) fails to keep moneys of his client other than fees or remuneration or money meant to be expended in a separate banking account or to use such moneys for purposes for which they are intended within a reasonable time.

PART II

Professional misconduct in relation to members of the Institute generally

A member of the Institute, whether in practice or not, shall be deemed to be guilty of professional misconduct, if he –

- (1) contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or the regulations made thereunder or any guidelines issued by the Council;

- (2) being an employee of any company, firm or person, discloses confidential information acquired in the course of his employment, except as and when required by any law for the time being in force or except as permitted by the employer;
- (3) includes in any information, statement, return or form to be submitted to the Institute, Council or any of its Committees, Director (Discipline), Board of Discipline, Disciplinary Committee, Quality Review Board or the Appellate Authority any particulars knowing them to be false;
- (4) defalcates or embezzles moneys received in his professional capacity.

PART III

Other misconduct in relation to members of the Institute generally

A member of the Institute, whether in practice or not, shall be deemed to be guilty of other misconduct, if he is held guilty by any civil or criminal court for an offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months.]

FOOTNOTES

** Substituted by the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 2006, w.e.f. 17.11.2006.

Prior to its substitution, section 21 read as under :

21. Procedure in inquiries relating to misconduct of members of the Institute

- (1) Where on receipt of information by, or a complaint made to it, the Council is *prima facie* of opinion that any member of the Institute has been guilty of any professional or other misconduct, the Council shall refer the case to the Disciplinary Committee constituted under section 17, and the Disciplinary Committee shall thereupon hold such inquiry and in such manner as may be prescribed and shall report the result of its inquiry to the Council.
- (2) If on receipt of such report the Council finds that the member of the Institute is not guilty of any professional or other misconduct, it shall record its finding accordingly and direct that the proceedings shall be filed, or the complaint shall be dismissed, as the case may be.
- (3) If on receipt of such report the Council finds that the member of the Institute is guilty of any professional or other misconduct, it shall record its finding accordingly, and shall proceed in the manner laid down in the succeeding sub-sections.
- (4) Where the finding is that a member of the Institute has been guilty of a professional misconduct specified in the First Schedule, the Council shall afford to the member an opportunity of being heard before orders are passed against him on the case, and may thereafter make any of the following orders, namely : –
 - (a) reprimand the member;
 - (b) remove the name of the member from the Register for such period, not exceeding five years, as the Council thinks fit :

Provided that where the Council is of opinion that the case is one in which the

name of the member ought to be removed from the Register for a period exceeding five years or permanently, it shall not make any order referred to in clause (a) or clause (b), but shall forward the case to the High Court with its recommendations thereon.

- (5) Where the misconduct in respect of which the Council has found any member of the Institute guilty is a misconduct specified in the Second Schedule, it shall forward the case to the High Court with its recommendations thereon.
- (6) On receipt of any case under sub-section (4) or sub-section (5), the High Court shall fix a date for the hearing of the case and shall cause notice of the date so fixed to be given to the member of the Institute concerned, the Council and to the Central Government, and shall afford such member, the Council and the Central Government an opportunity of being heard and may thereafter make any of the following orders, namely:—
- (a) direct that the proceedings be filed, or dismiss the complaint, as the case may be;
 - (b) reprimand the member;
 - (c) remove him from membership of the Institute either permanently or for such period as the High Court thinks fit;
 - (d) refer the case to the Council for further inquiry and report.
- (7) Where it appears to the High Court that the transfer of any case pending before it to another High Court will promote the ends of justice or tend to the general convenience of the parties, it may so transfer the case, subject to such conditions, if any, as it thinks fit to impose, and the High Court to which such case is transferred shall deal with it as if the case had been forwarded to it by the Council.

Explanation I. – In this section, “High Court” means the highest civil court of appeal, not including the Supreme Court, exercising jurisdiction in the area in which the person whose conduct is being inquired into is in service or carries on his profession or has his principal place of profession at the commencement of the inquiry:

Provided that where the cases relating to two or more members of the Institute have to be forwarded by the Council to different High Courts, the Central Government shall, having regard to the ends of justice and the general convenience of the parties, determine which of the High Courts to the exclusion of others shall hear the cases against all the members.

Explanation II. – For the purposes of this section, “member of the Institute” includes a person who was a member of the Institute on the date of the alleged misconduct although he has ceased to be a member of the Institute at the time of the inquiry.

- (8) For the purposes of any inquiry under this section, the Council and the Disciplinary Committee referred to in sub-section (1) shall have the same powers as are vested

in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), in respect of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
- (b) the discovery and production of any document; and
- (c) receiving evidence on affidavits.

*** Omitted by the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 2006, w.e.f. 17.11.2006.

Prior to its omission, section 30 read as under :

CHAPTER VIII

APPEALS

30. Appeal

- (1) Any member of the Institute aggrieved by any order of the Council imposing on him any of the penalties referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (4) of section 21, may, within thirty days of the date on which the order is communicated to him, prefer an appeal to the High Court:

Provided that the High Court may entertain any such appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days, if it is satisfied that the member was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

- (2) The High Court may, on its own motion or otherwise, after calling for the records of any case, revise any order made by the Council under sub-section (2) or sub-section (4) of section 21 and may –
- (a) confirm, modify or set aside the order;
 - (b) impose any penalty or set aside, reduce, confirm or enhance the penalty imposed by the order;
 - (c) remit case to the Council for such further enquiry as the High Court considers proper in the circumstances of the case;
 - (d) pass such other order as the High Court thinks fit :

Provided that no order of the Council shall be modified or set aside unless the Council has been given an opportunity of being heard and no order imposing or enhancing a penalty shall be passed unless the person concerned has been given an opportunity of being heard.

Explanation. – In this section “High Court” and “member of the Institute” have the same meanings as in section 21.

**** Substituted for “The First Schedule” vide the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 2006, w.e.f. 17.11.2006.

Prior to its substitution, "The First Schedule" read as under:

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

[See section 21(4) and 22]

PART I

Professional misconduct in relation to members of the Institute in practice

A Company Secretary in practice shall be deemed to be guilty of professional misconduct, if he –

- (1) allows any other person to practise in his name as a Company Secretary unless such other person is a Company Secretary or is a member of such other recognized profession as may be prescribed in this behalf, and is in partnership with or employed by him;
- (2) pays or allows or agrees to pay or allow, directly or indirectly, any share, commission or brokerage in the fees or profits of his professional work to any person, other than a member of the Institute or a partner or a retired partner or the legal representative of a deceased partner.

Explanation. – In this item, "partner" includes a person residing outside India with whom a Company Secretary in practice has entered into partnership which is not in contravention of item (4) of this Part;

- (3) accepts or agrees to accept, except from a member of the Institute or from any one belonging to any of the recognized professions prescribed for the purpose, any part of the profits, fees or other remuneration arising out of the work which is not of a professional nature;
- (4) enters into partnership with any person other than a Company Secretary in practice or a member of any other recognized profession as may be prescribed or a person resident without India who but for his residence abroad would have been entitled to be registered as a member of the Institute under clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 4 or whose qualifications are recognized by the Central Government or the Council for the purpose of membership of the Institute provided that the Company Secretary shares in the fees or profit of the professional work of the partnership both within and without India;
- (5) secures, either through the services of a person not qualified to be his partner or by means which are not open to a Company Secretary, any professional work;
- (6) solicits clients or professional work, either directly or indirectly, by circular, advertisement, personal communication or interview or by any other means;
- (7) advertises his professional attainments or services, or uses any designation or expression other than Company Secretary on professional documents, visiting cards, letterheads or sign boards, unless it be a degree of a University established by law in India or recognized by the Central Government or a title indicating membership of the Institute or of any other institution that has been recognized by the Central Government or may be recognized by the Council;

- (8) accepts the position of a Company Secretary in practice previously held by another Company Secretary in practice without first communicating with him in writing;
- (9) charges or offers to charge, accepts or offers to accept, in respect of any professional employment fees which are based on a percentage of profits or which are contingent upon the findings or results of such employment, except in cases which are permitted under any regulations made under this Act;
- (10) engages in any business or occupation other than the profession of Company Secretary unless permitted by the Council so to engage:

Provided that nothing contained herein shall disentitle a Company Secretary from being a director of a company except as provided in the Companies Act;

- (11) accepts a position as Company Secretary in practice previously held by some other Company Secretary in practice in such conditions as to constitute under-cutting;
- (12) allows a person not being a member of the Institute in practice or a member not being his partner to sign on his behalf or on behalf of his firm anything which he is required to certify as a Company Secretary, or any other statements related thereto.

PART II

Professional misconduct in relation to members of the Institute in service

A member of the Institute (other than a member in practice) shall be deemed to be guilty of professional misconduct, if he, being an employee of any company, firm or person –

- (1) pays or allows or agrees to pay, directly or indirectly, to any person any share in the emoluments of the employment undertaken by the member;
- (2) accepts or agrees to accept any part of fees, profits or gains from a lawyer, a Company Secretary or broker engaged by such company, firm or person or agent or customer of such company, firm or person by way of commission or gratification;
- (3) discloses confidential information acquired in the course of his employment otherwise than as required by any law for the time being in force or as permitted by his employer.

PART III

Professional misconduct in relation to members of the Institute generally

A member of the Institute whether in practice or not shall be deemed to be guilty of professional misconduct, if he –

- (1) includes in any statement, return or form to be submitted to the Council any particulars knowing them to be false;
- (2) not being a Fellow styles himself as a Fellow;
- (3) does not supply the information called for or does not comply with the requirements asked for by the Council or any of its Committees;

(4) defalcates or embezzles moneys received in his professional capacity.

***** Substituted for "The Second Schedule" vide the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 2006, w.e.f. 17.11.2006.

Prior to its substitution, "The Second Schedule" read as under:

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

[See section 21(5) and 22]

PART I

Professional misconduct in relation to members of the Institute in practice requiring action by a High Court

A Company Secretary in practice shall be deemed to be guilty of professional misconduct, if he –

- (1) discloses information acquired in the course of his professional engagement to any person other than the client so engaging him, without the consent of such client, or otherwise than as required by any law for the time being in force;
- (2) certifies or submits in his name or in the name of his firm a report of an examination of the matters relating to Company Secretarial practice and related statements unless the examination of such statements has been made by him or by a partner or any employee in his firm or by another Company Secretary in practice;
- (3) permits his name or the name of his firm to be used in connection with any report or statement contingent upon future transactions in a manner which may lead to the belief that he vouches for the accuracy of the forecast;
- (4) expresses his opinion on any report or statement given to any business enterprise in which he, his firm or a partner in his firm has a substantial interest, unless he discloses the interest also in his report;
- (5) deliberately aids in or abets the concealment in his report or statement of a material fact known to him although the disclosure of which is necessary to make such statement not misleading;
- (6) fails to disclose in his report a material mis-statement known to him and with which he is concerned in a professional capacity;
- (7) is grossly negligent in the conduct of his professional duties;
- (8) fails to obtain sufficient information to warrant the expression of an opinion or makes exceptions which are sufficiently material to negate the expression of an opinion;
- (9) fails to invite attention to any material departure from the generally accepted procedure relating to the secretarial practice;
- (10) fails to keep moneys of his client in a separate banking account or to use such moneys for purposes for which they are intended.

PART II

**Professional misconduct in relation to members of the Institute generally
requiring action by a High Court**

A member of the Institute, whether in practice or not, shall be deemed to be guilty of professional misconduct, if he –

- (1) contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or the regulations made thereunder;
 - (2) is guilty of such other act or omission as may be specified by the Council in this behalf, by notification in the Official Gazette.
-