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Name :- Zahid Ali
Roll No :- F23-1041
Subject :- Law of buisness organization.
Smester :- 6th (A)
Submitted To :- Mr. Irfan
Topics :- Meeting, Resolution:-

Meeting :-

Introduction :-

In a Company meeting are very important because of all major dceision are made through meeting. A meeting is a gathering of peoples to discuss important matter and take deisim.

Definition :-

A meeting means when shareholders or directors of a Company came togather at a specific time and place to discuss company matters.

Types :-

There are Some types of meetings are as follow.

1- Anual General Meeting :-

It is compulsory for every Company held one every year.

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2- Shareholders discuss company performance.
3- Financial statement are presented.

2- Extra Ordinary General Meeting (EGM):-

Held when urgent matters arise can be called at any time used for spcial discussim.

3- Board Meeting:-

Held by directors of the company discuss company managment make important buisness decisim.

4- Notice:-

A proper notice must be given before the meeting. It includes, datas, time, place and agenda. Notice ensure all members are informed.

5- Quarom of Meeting:-

1. It means minimum member of members required.
2. Without quorum, meeting can't be held.
3. It ensure decision are not taken by a few people.

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6- Chairman:-

A chairman presides over the meeting maintains order and discipline. Give chance everyone to speak.

7- Voting in Meeting:-

Decision are made by voting each members has voting rights voting can be by show of hands.

8- Minutes of Meetings:-

Minutes are written record of the meeting include decision and discussion.

Conclusion:-

Meeting play very important role in running a company. The company act 2017, provides clear rules to ensure meeting are fair transparent. and effective.

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:- Resolution :-

Introduction:-

It is a formal discussion made by shareholders or directors of a company. It is passed during a meeting to approved important matters of a company.

Definition:-

It means a discussion that is discuss and agreed upon in a meeting. It is usually passed by voting.

Types of Resolution:-

1- Ordinary Resolution:-

It is passed when more that 50% of members vote in favour of members is used for normal business matters.

Example:-

1- Appointment of directors.
2- Dellaration of dividend.

2- Special Resolution:-

It is passed when at least 75% of members vote in favour. It is used for important decision.

Example:-

1- Changing company name.
2- Alternating memorandum of Articles.
3- Winding up of company.

3- Important Features:-

1- Notice must be given to meeting before meetings.
2- Must be passed in a proper meeting.
3- Must be recorded in company records.
4- Voting can be done by show

4- Importance:-

1- Provide legal solution. and decision.
2- Protect rights of shareholders.
3- Helps in proper management of company.
4- Ensure transparency in Company matters.

Conclusion:- It is an essential part of company operations under the companies act 2017. They ensure that all major decisions are taken without consent of members and according to the law.

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Topic :- winding up

1- Introduction:-

winding up of a Company means closing down the company and ending the companies assests. It process all the companies assests are sold, debt are paid and any remaining money is distributed among the shareholders.

2- Definition:-

It is legal process through which a Company is dissolved. It includes selling company assests pay of debts distributing remaining funds removing the company's name from the register.

Relevent Provision:-

Section 301 → 353 of the company act 2017,

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Modes of winding up of Company:-

Under the Company act 2017 a Company can be wind up in two main ways.

1- Compulsory winding up by Court:-

A company winding up by court is compulsory winding up. The court orders the company to close.

Reason:-

A company may wound up by court if:-

1- The company is unable to pay its debt's.
2- It has aded against the Law.
3- The number of members falls below the required limit.
4- It is not carrying on business.
5- It is just and equitable to wind up.

who can apply to court?

1- The editors
2- The company itself.
3- Shareholders
4- Registers.

Voluntary winding up:-

When members and Cradiors decided to wind up the company without court intervention.

Types:-

1- Members voluntary winding up:-

When the company is solvent directors declear that company can pay its debts shareholder poss a reslouton.

2- Cradiors voluntary winding up:-

1- When company is unable to pay debts.
2- Cradiors are involved in this process.
3- Cradiors may appoint a liquidators.

Steps to winding up:-

1- Filling pelition.
2- Court order.
3- Appoitment of liquidator.
4- Collection of assest.
5. Payment of debts
6- Distibution of surplus.
7. Dissolution of empny.

Liquidator:-

A liquidator is appointed to manage the winding process. He collects assets, pays liabilities and distributes remaining funds.

Duties:-

1- Collect company assests,
2- pay debts and liabilities.
3- Distributes remaining assets.
4- prepare final accounts.

Effect of Winding up:-

1- Buisness activities steps
2. Power of directors.
3- legal proceeding's may be stopped or controlled.
4- Companies assest's are used to pay debts.

Dissolution of Company:-

1- After completion of winding up the company is dissolved.
2- The company ceases to exit.
3- The name of company is officially removed from register.

Conclusion:-

Winding up is an legal process that ensure a company close in a proper and fair manner. It protects the rights of creditors and shareholders and ensure that all the liabilities are settled before the company is dissolved.