Date: _____

Shahbaz Mazari

Semester 6th (B)

"Law of Business Organization"

"_____"

Topic 1:

Date:

Kinds of Company Meeting

1) Board Meeting:

- Held by the company's board of directors.
- Focus on major decisions, policies, and long term strategy

2) Annual General Meeting (AGM)

- A formal meeting held once a year
- Shareholder review performance, financial reports, and vote on key matters

3) Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM)

called when urgent or special decisions are needed.

Date: _____

4) Management Meetings:-

- Conducted by top or middle management
- Discuss planning, performance and operational issues.

5) Team Meeting:-

- Regular meeting within a department or a team.
- Used for updates, task coordination

6) Project Meeting:-

- Focused on a specific project
- Include planning, progress tracking and resolving issues.

Topic 2

Date: _____

1) Doctrine of ultra vires:-

"means beyound the power"

→ A company can only do what is allowed in its Memorandum of Association (MOA) if it does something outside those stated of object the act is void and illegal

Example:-

→ If a company formed to manufacture shoes starts investing in realestate that act is ultra vires and invalid.

2) Doctrine of Constructive Notice:-

"Outsides dealing with a company are assumed to know its public documents."

→ Documents like the MOA and Article of Association are publicly registered.

Date: _____

Anyone dealing with the company is presumed to have read and understood them

3:- Doctrine of Indoor Management:-

"Outsiders are entitled to assume that a company's internal procedure are properly followed"

→ While outsider must know external rules (constructive notice) they are not expected to check internal working of company.

Example:-

→ If a director sign a contract and internally approval was required but not taken, the company is still bound - because the outsider assumed everything was properly done

Topic 3:- Difference

Date: _____

Basis.	Memorandum of Association (MoA)	Article of Association (AOA)
Meaning :-	Fundamental document that define the scope and objectives of the company	Document that contain rules and regulations for internal management
Purpose:	Shows when the company can do	Show how the company will do it.
Nature:	Defines power and limits of the company	Governs day-to-day operation
Relationship	Superior to AOA	subordinate to MoA

Date: _____

	MOA	AOA
Compulsory:	Mandatory for all companies	All mandatory, but follows MOA.
Alteration :-	Difficult to change (require strict legal procedure)	Easier to alter compared to MOA.
Contents:-	Name clause, object clause, liability clause, capital clause e.t.c	Rules for meeting director, voting, dividends e.t.c
Legal Effect:-	Act beyond MOA are void (ultra vires)	Acts beyond AOA can sometime be ratified.

Topic 4:-

Date: _____

Type of Resoluting in company meeting

1) Ordinary Resolution:-

"A resolution passed by a simple majority (more than 50% votes)"

Key Points:-

- used for routine business matters
- Require a normal majority of members present and voting.

2) Special Resolution:-

"A resolution passed by at least a 75% majority of votes"

Key Points:-

- used for important and major decision.

Date: _____

- Require prior notice specifying it as a special resolution.

3:- Resolution Requiring Special Notice:-

"A resolution where special notice must be given before moving it."

Key points-

- Notice must be given by members to the company in advance (e.g 14 days)
- Company then informs other members.

4:- Unanimous Resolution

"A resolution passed with 100% consent of all members."

Key points-

- Rare in large companies
- Used when full agreement is required.