Mrs. E. Pappulakshmi, M.com., M.Phil., SET.,

Assistant Professor,
PG & Research Department of Commerce,
Cardamom Planters' Association College,
Bodinayakanur.

Introduction to the Prospectus

• Definition:

• A prospectus is a legal document that companies publish to invite the public to invest in their shares or debentures.

• Purpose:

• Provides detailed information about the company to help investors make informed decisions.



• Relevance in Company Law:

• It ensures transparency and protects investor interests.

Key Contents of a Prospectus

Major Sections in a Prospectus:

- Company Information: Background, business model, and objectives.
- Financial Details: Revenue, profits, assets, and liabilities.
- Management Team: Profiles of directors and key personnel.
- **Risks and Liabilities**: Potential risks associated with the investment.
- Terms of the Offer: Share price, number of shares, and use of funds.

Types of Prospectuses

- Ordinary Prospectus: The standard document issued for public offerings.
- Shelf Prospectus: Issued for multiple offers over time, used by large companies.
- Red Herring Prospectus: A preliminary prospectus without final price and share count.
- **Abridged Prospectus**: A brief version that provides key information in summary form.

Legal Importance of a Prospectus



• Transparency:

• Ensures that all potential investors have access to the same information.

• Investor Protection:

• Helps investors make decisions based on accurate and complete details.

• Compliance with Law:

• Issuing a prospectus is legally required for public offerings, as per the Companies Act.

Steps for Issuing a Prospectus

1. Preparation:

• Gather accurate financial and management data.

2. Approval:

• Obtain board and regulatory approvals (e.g., Securities and Exchange Board).

3. Filing with Registrar:

• File the prospectus with the relevant regulatory body.

4. Publication:

• Publish in print or online for access by the public and potential investors.

Liabilities for Misstatements in a Prospectus

• Civil Liability:

• Directors, promoters, and other responsible persons can be sued for compensation if false information misleads investors.

• Criminal Liability:

• In cases of fraud or intentional deception, those responsible may face fines or imprisonment.

• Investor Remedies:

• Investors can seek rescission of their investment if they were misled by incorrect information.



thank you