

Share Capital: It's Meaning and Types – Explained!

Meaning:

The Joint Stock Company is a big form of business organization. The amount required by the company for its business activities is raised by the issue of shares. The amount so raised is called 'Share Capital' (or capital) of the company. It may be noted that a company limited by shares will have share capital. A company limited by guarantee or an unlimited company may not have any share capital. The persons who buy the shares of company are called 'Shareholders'.

Types of Share Capital:

(i) Authorized, registered or nominal capital:

This is the amount of capital with which the company intends to get itself registered. This is the amount of share capital which a company is authorized to issue. Nominal capital is divided into shares of a fixed amount. It must be set out in the memorandum of association. It can be increased or decreased by following the prescribed procedure.

(ii) Issued capital:

It is that part of the nominal capital which is actually issued by the company for public subscription. A company need not issue the entire authorized capital at once. It goes on raising the capital as and when the need for additional funds is felt.

The difference between the nominal and the issued capital is known as 'unissued capital', which can be issued to the public at a later date. Where the whole of authorized capital is offered to the public, the authorized and issued capital will be the same. Issued Capital cannot be more than the authorized capital. Issued capital includes the shares allotted to public, vendors, signatories to memorandum of association etc.

(iii) Subscribed capital:

It is that amount of the nominal value of shares which have actually been taken up by the public. It is that part of the nominal capital which has actually been taken up by shareholders who have agreed to give consideration in kind or in cash for shares issued to them. Where shares issued for subscription are wholly subscribed for, issued capital would mean the same thing as 'subscribed capital'. That part of issued capital which is not subscribed by the public is called 'Unsubscribed Capital'. Subscribed capital cannot be more than issued capital.

Example:

A company was incorporated with capital of 9,00,000 divided into Rs.90,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each. It issued, 70,000 shares to the public.

The public subscribed for:

(a) 50,000 shares

(b) 70,000 shares

(c) 75,000 shares.

Apart from the above 5,000 shares are issued to vendor as fully paid. What will be amount of different capitals?

Solution:

Authorized Capital Since the company is incorporated i.e. registered with capital of Rs.9,00,000 divided into shares of Rs.10 each.

Therefore, the authorized capital is Rs. 9,00,000 (90,000 shares of Rs .10 each).

Issued Capital:

The company issued 70,000 shares of Rs. 10 each to public which means Capital of Rs. 7, 00,000 (i.e. 70,000 shares x 10 each). It also issued 5,000 shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid to vendor which means capital of Rs .50, 000.

Total Issued capital = Rs. 7, 50,000

Unissued Capital:

It is that part of authorized capital which has not been issued. In this case out of total authorized capital of Rs. 9, 00,000, Rs 7, 50,000 capital has been issued. The balance left Rs 1, 50,000 is unissued capital.

Subscribed capital:

(a) Public has subscribed for 50,000 shares of Rs 10 each.

Therefore, subscribed capital is Rs. 5, 00,000.

Unsubscribed Capital:

In this case it will be the difference between the shares issued to the public and shares subscribed by the public. This difference is Rs 2,00,000 i.e. Rs 7,00,000— Rs 5,00,000, it is unsubscribed capital.

(b) Public has subscribed for 70,000 shares of Rs 10 each.

Therefore, subscribed capital is Rs 7, 00,000 since subscribed capital is equivalent to issued capital, therefore, there is No unsubscribed capital.

(c) In this case public has subscribed for 75,000 shares of Rs 10 each. It is important to note that subscribed capital cannot be more than the issued capital. Hence, the subscribed capital in this case will be equivalent to issued capital of Rs 7,00,000. There is no unsubscribed capital in this case.

उदाहरण:

एक कंपनी को पूंजी एफ 9 के साथ शामिल किया गया था, 00,000 रुपये के इक्विटी शेयरों को रु .90,000 से विभाजित किया गया था। 10 प्रत्येक। इसने जनता को 70,000 शेयर जारी किए।

जनता ने इसके लिए सदस्यता ली:

(ए) 50,000 शेयर

(b) 70,000 शेयर

(c) 75,000 शेयर।

उपरोक्त 5,000 शेयरों के अलावा पूरी तरह से भुगतान के रूप में विक्रेता को जारी किए जाते हैं। विभिन्न राजधानियों की राशि क्या होगी?

समाधान:

प्राधिकृत पूंजी चूंकि कंपनी को निगमित किया गया है यानी Rs.9,00,000 की पूंजी के साथ पंजीकृत है, जो प्रत्येक के शेयरों में विभाजित है। इसलिए, अधिकृत पूंजी रु। 9,00,000 (प्रत्येक 10 रुपये के 90,000 शेयर)।

जारी पूंजी:

कंपनी ने रुपये के 70,000 शेयर जारी किए। 10 प्रत्येक जनता के लिए जिसका अर्थ है रु की पूंजी। 7, 00,000 (यानी 70,000 शेयर x 10 प्रत्येक)। इसने 5,000 रुपये के शेयर भी जारी किए। 10 प्रत्येक विक्रेता को पूरी तरह से भुगतान किया जाता है जिसका मतलब है कि रु .50,000 की पूंजी।

कुल जारी पूंजी = रु। 7, 50,000

अप्रकाशित पूंजी:

यह अधिकृत पूंजी का वह हिस्सा है जो जारी नहीं किया गया है। इस मामले में रु। की कुल अधिकृत पूंजी में से। 9, 00,000, रु 7, 50,000 की पूंजी जारी की गई है। शेष रु 1, 50,000 की पूंजी अप्रकाशित है।

अभिदत्त पूंजी:

(ए) पब्लिक ने प्रत्येक 10 हजार रुपये के 50,000 शेयरों की सदस्यता ली है। इसलिए, सब्सक्राइड पूंजी रु। 5, 00,000।

सदस्यता समाप्त पूंजी:

इस मामले में यह जनता को जारी किए गए शेयरों और जनता द्वारा सब्सक्राइड किए गए शेयरों के बीच का अंतर होगा। यह अंतर 2,00,000 रुपए है, यानी 7,00,000- 5,00,000 रुपए, यह बिना शर्त पूंजी है।

(बी) पब्लिक ने प्रत्येक 10 रुपये के 70,000 शेयरों की सदस्यता ली है। इसलिए, सब्सक्राइड कैपिटल 7, 00,000 रुपये है, क्योंकि सब्सक्राइड कैपिटल जारी की गई पूंजी के बराबर है, इसलिए, कोई अनसब्सक्राइड कैपिटल नहीं है।

(c) इस मामले में सार्वजनिक ने प्रत्येक 10 रुपये के 75,000 शेयरों की सदस्यता ली है। यह नोट करना महत्वपूर्ण है कि सब्सक्राइड पूंजी जारी की गई पूंजी से अधिक नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए, इस मामले में सब्सक्राइड पूंजी 7,00,000 रुपये की जारी पूंजी के बराबर होगी। इस मामले में कोई भी अनिर्दिष्ट पूंजी नहीं है।

उदाहरण:

एक कंपनी भांडवल एफ 9,00,000 सह एकत्रित केली गेली आणि त्यामध्ये विभागली गेली. प्रत्येकी 10 हे जनतेला 70,000 शेअर्स जारी केले.

यासाठी सार्वजनिक सदस्यता घेतली:

(अ) 50,000 समभाग

(बी) 70,000 समभाग

(सी) 75,000 समभाग.

वरील पैकी 5,000,००० शेअर्स पूर्णपणे पेड केल्या प्रमाणे विक्रेत्यास दिले जातात.

वेगवेगळ्या राजधानीची रक्कम किती असेल?

उपाय:

अधिकृत भांडवल कंपनीचा समावेश असल्याने उदा. 9,00,000 च्या भांडवलासह नोंदणीकृत प्रत्येकाचे दहा रुपये शेअर्स मध्ये विभागले जातात. म्हणून अधिकृत भांडवल रु. 9,00,000 (प्रत्येकी 10 रुपयांचे 90,000 शेअर्स).

जारी केलेले भांडवल:

कंपनीने रु. प्रत्येकी १० लोकांना म्हणजे रु. 7, 00,000 (म्हणजेच 70,000 शेअर्स x 10 प्रत्येक). तसेच Rs० हजार रुपयांचे 5,000० हजार शेअर्स जारी केले. प्रत्येकाने पूर्णपणे विक्रेत्यास पैसे दिले ज्याचा अर्थ capital०,००० रुपये भांडवल आहे.

एकूण जारी केलेले भांडवल = रु. 7, 50,000

अप्रकाशित भांडवल:

हा अधिकृत भांडवलाचा भाग आहे जो जारी केलेला नाही. या प्रकरणात एकूण अधिकृत भांडवलापैकी रु. 9, 00,000, 7, 50,000 रुपये भांडवल जारी केले आहे. १, 50०,००० रुपये शिल्लक बाकी नसलेली भांडवल आहे.

सदस्यता घेतलेली भांडवल:

(अ) पब्लिकने प्रत्येकी 10 रुपयांच्या 50,000 शेअर्सची सदस्यता घेतली आहे. म्हणून वर्गणीदार भांडवल रु. 5, 00,000.

सदस्यता रद्द केलेले भांडवल:

या प्रकरणात ते जनतेला दिलेली शेअर्स आणि जनतेने सबस्क्राईब केलेल्या शेअर्समधील फरक असेल. हा फरक २,००,००० रुपये म्हणजेच ,,००,००० ते ५,००,००० रुपये आहे, ही सदस्यता रद्द भांडवल आहे.

(बी) सार्वजनिकपणे प्रत्येकी १० रुपयांच्या ७०,००० शेअर्सची सदस्यता घेतली आहे. म्हणून, सदस्यता घेतलेले भांडवल हे capital,००,००० रुपये आहे कारण सदस्यता घेतलेले भांडवल हे जारी केलेल्या भांडवलाइतकेच आहे, म्हणूनच सदस्यता रद्द केलेली भांडवल नाही.

(क) या प्रकरणात सार्वजनिकपणे प्रत्येकी १० रुपयांच्या ७५,००० शेअर्सची सदस्यता घेतली आहे. हे लक्षात घेणे महत्वाचे आहे की सदस्यता घेतलेल्या भांडवला जारी केलेल्या भांडवलापेक्षा जास्त असू शकत नाही. म्हणूनच, या प्रकरणात सबस्क्राईब केलेले भांडवल ७,००,००० रुपयांच्या जारी भांडवलाच्या समतुल्य असेल. या प्रकरणात कोणतीही सदस्यता रद्द केलेली भांडवल नाही.

(iv) जिसे पूंजी कहा जाता है:

अंशदान किए गए शेयरों पर देय राशि को अलग-अलग अंतराल पर किस्तों में एकत्र किया जा सकता है। कॉल की गई पूंजी वह है, जिसके शेयरों के नाममात्र मूल्य की सदस्यता ली गई है, जिसके लिए कंपनी ने अपने शेयरधारकों को कॉल के माध्यम से भुगतान करने के लिए कहा है।

यदि प्रत्येक १०० रुपये के १०,००० शेयरों को जनता द्वारा सब्सक्राइब किया गया है, और कंपनी ने शेयरधारकों से आवेदन पर १० रुपये का भुगतान करने के लिए कहा है, रु। आवंटन

पर 20 और पहले कॉल पर 30 रुपये, फिर कंपनी की पूंजीगत पूंजी रु। 6, 00,000 (यानी 10,000 x 60)। शेष राशि यानी रु। 10,000 शेयरों पर 40 प्रति शेयर (यानी 4, 00,000 रुपये) कंपनी की बिना पूंजी वाली पूंजी होगी।

(iv) कॉल अप केलेले भांडवल:

सबस्क्राइब केलेल्या शेअर्सवर देय रक्कम वेगवेगळ्या अंतरावरील हप्त्यांमध्ये भागधारकांकडून गोळा केली जाऊ शकते. म्हणतात भांडवल म्हणजे सबस्क्राइब केलेल्या शेअर्सच्या नाममात्र मूल्याची ती रक्कम आहे ज्यात कंपनीने आपल्या भागधारकांना कॉलद्वारे किंवा अन्यथा पैसे भरण्यास सांगितले आहे.

प्रत्येकी १०० रुपयांचे १०,००० शेअर्स जर लोकांद्वारे वर्गणीदार झाले असतील, आणि कंपनीने भागधारकांना अर्जावर १० रुपये द्यावे, तर रु. वाटपासाठी २० आणि पहिल्या कॉलवर Rs० रुपये, त्यानंतर कंपनीचे कॉल अप कॅपिटल रुपये. 6, 00,000 (म्हणजे 10,000 x 60). उर्वरित रक्कम म्हणजेच रु. 10,000 च्या शेअर्सवर 40 प्रति शेअर (म्हणजे 4,00,000 रुपये) ही कंपनीची न संपलेली भांडवल असेल.

(v) Paid up capital:

That part of the called up capital which is actually paid up by the members is known as the paid up capital. In other words, paid up capital represents the total payments made by the shareholders to the company in response to the calls made by the company. Paid up capital of the company is calculated by deducting the calls in arrears from the called up capital.

(v) पूंजी का भुगतान:

तथाकथित पूंजी का वह हिस्सा जो वास्तव में सदस्यों द्वारा भुगतान किया जाता है, भुगतान की गई पूंजी के रूप में जाना जाता है। दूसरे शब्दों में, भुगतान की गई पूंजी कंपनी द्वारा किए गए कॉल के जवाब में शेयरधारकों द्वारा कंपनी को किए गए कुल भुगतान का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। कंपनी की भुगतान की गई पूंजी की गणना तथाकथित पूंजी से बकाया राशि में कटौती करके की जाती है।

(v) देय भांडवल:

सदस्यांद्वारे प्रत्यक्षात पैसे भरल्या जाणाऱ्या कॉल अप भांडवलाचा तो भाग पेड अप कॅपिटल म्हणून ओळखला जातो. दुसऱ्या शब्दांत सांगायचे तर, पेड अप भांडवल हे कंपनीने केलेल्या कॉलला प्रतिसाद म्हणून भागधारकांनी कंपनीला केलेल्या एकूण देयकाचे प्रतिनिधित्व करते. कंपनीच्या पेड अप कॅपिटलची गणना कॉल अप कॅपिटलकडून थकबाकीमधील कॉल वजा करून केली जाते.

Paid up capital = Called up capital Less Calls-in-arrears:

If in the above example, out of 10,000 shares of Rs 100 each, on which Rs 60 has been called by the company from the shareholders, one shareholder, holding 100 shares, fails to pay the first call of Rs 30 per share on his shares, the paid up capital of the company would be Rs 6, 00,000— Rs 3,000 i.e. Rs 5, 97,000.

पूंजी अदा करना = पूंजी को कम कॉल-इन-बकाया कहा जाता है:

यदि उपरोक्त उदाहरण में, प्रत्येक 100 रुपये के 10,000 शेयरों में से, जिस पर कंपनी द्वारा शेयरधारकों से 60 रुपये की मांग की गई है, एक शेयरधारक, 100 शेयरों को पकड़कर, अपने शेयरों पर 30 रुपये प्रति शेयर की पहली कॉल का भुगतान करने में विफल रहता है। कंपनी की भुगतान की गई पूंजी 6 रु, 00,000- रु 3,000 होगी अर्थात रु। 5, 97,000।

पेड अप कैपिटल = कॉल अप कैपिटल कमी कॉल-इन-थकबाकी:

वरील उदाहरणात, प्रत्येक १०० रुपयांच्या १०,००० समभागांपैकी, ज्यावर कंपनीने भागधारकांकडून Rs० रुपये मागविले आहेत, एक समभागधारक, ज्याचे १०० समभाग आहेत, त्याच्या शेअर्सवर share० रुपये प्रति शेअरचा पहिला कॉल देण्यास अपयशी ठरले आहेत. कंपनीचे पेड अप भांडवल 6,00,000 ते 3,000 रुपये म्हणजे 5, 97,000 रुपये असेल.

7 Main Types of Share Capital | Company Accounts

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1. Authorised/Nominal/Registered Capital 2. Issued Capital 3. Subscribed Capital 4. Called-Up Capital 5. Uncalled Capital 6. Paid Up Capital 7. Reserve Capital.
Share Capital of a Company Type # 1.

Authorised/Nominal/Registered Capital:

At the time of registration of a company, the Memorandum of Association mentions the amount of capital a company is authorised to raise from the public by selling shares which is known as Authorised Capital or Normal Capital or Registered Capital.

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It is the maximum amount of share capital that a company can issue. In the case of a limited company, the Memorandum shall contain the amount of Capital by which a company is proposed to be registered and the division thereof into shares of fixed amount. In short, it is the maximum amount of capital which a company will have during its lifetime—unless it is increased.

Share Capital of a Company Type # 2.

Issued Capital:

Generally, a part of the authorised capital is issued to the public for subscription which is known as issued capital, i.e., it is the nominal value of the shares which are offered to the public for subscription. Usually, a company does not issue all its capital at a time, i.e., issued capital is less than the authorised capital. If all shares are issued, issued capital and authorised capital will be the same.

Share Capital of a Company Type # 3.

Subscribed Capital:

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A part of the issued capital which is subscribed by the public is known as subscribed capital. It does not necessarily mean that all the shares which have been issued will be taken over by the public.

In other words, the share capital of the number of shares which are taken over by the public is called subscribed capital, i.e., the portion of issued share capital which is paid/subscribed by the shareholder is known as subscribed capital.

Share Capital of a Company Type # 4.

Called-Up Capital:

Generally, the shareholders pay the price of the shares by installments, viz., application, allotment, First call, Final call etc. Therefore, the portion of the face value of the shares which the shareholders are called upon to pay or the company has demanded to pay is called Called-up capital.

Share Capital of a Company Type # 5.

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Uncalled Capital:

The unpaid portion of the subscribed capital is called Uncalled Capital. In other words, it is the remainder of the issued Capital which has not been called. However, the company may call this

amount at any time but that must be subject to the terms of issue of shares.

Share Capital of a Company Type # 6.

Paid Up Capital:

The amount actually paid by the shareholders is known as Paid-up Capital.

Share Capital of a Company Type # 7.

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Reserve Capital:

According to Sec. 99 of the Companies Act, 1956, Reserve Capital is that part of uncalled capital of a company which can be called only in the event of its winding-up. A limited company may, by special resolution, determine that any portion of its share capital which has not been called-up, shall be called up, except in the event of the company being wound-up, such capital is known as Reserve Capital.

It is available only for the creditors on the winding-up of the company.

Example:

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X Ltd. has a nominal capital of Rs. 1,00,000 divided into 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each. It issued 8,000 shares for the public subscription. The public took up 7,000 shares. The terms were Rs. 3

on application, Rs. 3 on allotment and the balance by two calls of equal amount.

The company called-up Rs. 8 (i.e. up to first call) per share. A shareholder holding 1,000 shares did not pay the amount due on first call. Prepare the Balance Sheet in the books of X Ltd.

Solution

X. Ltd.
Balance Sheet
as at

<i>Liabilities</i>	Rs.	<i>Assets</i>	Rs.
Share Capital			
Authorised Share Capital		Fixed Assets	Nil
10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	<u>1,00,000</u>	Investments	Nil
Issued Capital		Current Assets, Loans and Advances	
8,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	<u>80,000</u>	Cash at Bank	54,000
Subscribed capital		Misc. Expenditures	Nil
7,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	<u>70,000</u>		
Called-up and Paid-up capital			
7,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each			
Rs. 8 called-up	56,000		
Less: Calls in Arrear			
(unpaid calls)			
(1,000 shares Rs. 2)	<u>92,000</u>		
Reserve & surplus	Nil		
Secured Loans	Nil		
Unsecured Loans	Nil		
Current Liabilities & Provisions	Nil		
	<u>54,000</u>		<u>54,000</u>