

1. Regulatory requirements for a public

Regulatory requirements are rules and guidelines that businesses must follow to comply with laws and regulations. They vary depending on the industry and jurisdiction, and can cover areas such as financial reporting, data protection, environmental impact, and employment practices.

- * Filing financial statements: Public limited companies (PLCs) must file financial statements with the Registrar of Companies (RoC).

- * Shareholding structure: PLCs must maintain details of their shareholding structure.

- * Register of members

- * Compliance certificate

- * Debt and charge details

- * Changes in directorships

- * Transfer of securities accounts

While there are dozens of regulations, we're going to focus on sales and billing regulations on this page.

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These two areas are particularly vital for these reasons:

- * They directly impact a company's revenue
- * They involve sensitive customer information
- * Non-compliance can result in severe financial penalties.

Issue of debt securities:

* The most common issuers of debt securities are corporations and government. Both issue debt securities to raise money: governments to finance projects or for day-to-day operations and corporations to fund growth, pay down other debt, and also to finance day-to-day operations.

* Risk of a security is that the issuer defaults on their debt. If the issuer experiences financial hardship, they may no longer be able to make interest payments on their outstanding debt.

* They may also not be able to repurchase their outstanding debt at maturity, particularly if they go bankrupt.

* Debt securities are debt instruments that investors purchase seeking returns. They are issued by corporations, governments, and other entities in order to raise money to finance various needs.

* They are an alternative option to equity securities, such as stocks, and are generally considered safer investments.