



वर्ष 49 अंक 7  
31 जुलाई 2019

# मेवाड़ चेम्बर पत्रिका

(मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री का मासिक पत्र)

उदयपुर, चित्तौड़गढ़, डूंगरपुर, बाँसवाड़ा, प्रतापगढ़

राजसमन्द एवं भीलवाड़ा का सम्भागीय चेम्बर

मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री

मेवाड़ चेम्बर भवन, नागौरी गार्डन, भीलवाड़ा (राज.) 311 001 फोन : 01482-220908, 238948

E-mail : mcci@mccibhilwara.com Visit us : mccibhilwara.com

## WELCOME PROGRAMME OF DISTRICT COLLECTOR SHRI RAJENDRA BHATT - 11.07.2019



Welcome by President, Secretary General & Sr. Vice President



Felicitation by  
Shri R.K.Jain, Secretary General



Felicitation by  
Shri S.N.Modani, Past President



Felicitation by  
Dr P.M. Beswal, Past President



Felicitation by  
Shri S.P. Nathany, Past Sec. General



Felicitation by  
Shri G.C. Jain, Sr. Vice President



Felicitation by  
Shri Sujal Shah, Vice President



Felicitation by  
Dr R.C. Lodha, Vice President



Members of MCCI  
attending the programme.



Welcome speech by  
President Shri J.K. Bagrodia



District Collector  
having mutual discussions



President & Secretary General presenting momento

# MEWAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

Mewar Chamber Bhawan, Nagori Garden Bhilwara 311 001 (Raj.) Ph. 01482-220908 Fax : 01482-238948

E-mail : mcci@mccibhilwara.com

Website : www.mccibhilwara.com

## OFFICE BEARERS

	OFFICE
<b>President</b> Mr. J. K. Bagrodia jkbagrodia1@gmail.com	01482-242435
<b>Sr. Vice President</b> Mr. G.C. Jain gcjain@samyaktextiles.com	98290-47079
<b>Vice Presidents</b> Mr. Sujal Shah sujal.shah@vedanta.co.in	01483-229011
Mr. B.M. Sharma jmd.rswm@lnjbhilwara.com	01483-223144
Dr. R.C. Lodha rishabhlodha57@gmail.com	01482-225670
<b>Hony. Secretary General</b> Mr. R.K. Jain mcci@mccibhilwara.com	01482-220908 238948
<b>Hony. Joint Secretary</b> Mr. V. K. Mansingka mansingka@yahoo.com	01482-253300
<b>Hony. Treasurer</b> Mr. K.K. Modi kamal_modtex@yahoo.co.in	01482-247502
<b>Executive Officer</b> Mr. M.K. Jain mcci@mccibhilwara.com	01482-220908

## AFFILIATION

### AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

International Chamber of Commerce, Paris (France)

### AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry, (FICCI) New Delhi

Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi

Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)

National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), New Delhi.

Confederation of All India Traders, New Delhi

### AT THE STATE LEVEL

Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Jaipur.

The Employers Association of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Rajasthan Textile Mills Association, Jaipur

## REPRESENTATION IN NATIONAL & STATE LEVEL COMMITTEES

- All India Power loom Board, Ministry of Textile, Govt. of India, New Delhi
- State Level Tax Advisory Committee, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur
- State Level Industrial Advisory Committee, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur
- Regional Advisory Committee, Central Excise, Jaipur
- Foreign Trade Advisory Committee, Public Grievance, Customs, Jaipur
- DRUCC/ZRUCC of North Western Railways

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## MEWAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

Minutes of the Managing Committee meeting held on 20.07.2019

The Managing Committee meeting of Mewar Chamber of Commerce & Industry was held on 20.07.2019 at 6.00 pm at Mewar Chamber Bhawan. It was chaired by President Shri J.K.Bagrodia.

- 1 Hon'y Secretary General Mr. R.K.Jain informed that the minutes of the last Managing Committee meeting held on 29.06.2019 was published in the June 2019 edition of Mewar Chamber patrika. He also read the minutes of last meeting. The members confirmed the minutes of meeting dated 29.06.2019.

- 2 Following members of the Managing Committee sought leave of absence, which was granted.

Mr B.M.Sharma	RSWM Ltd
Mr K.K.Modi	Modtex Texturisers Pvt Ltd
Mr Atul Sharma	Color Sulzers Pvt Ltd
Mrs Arpana Samsukha	Swift College
Mr Hemant Mansinghka	Pratap Commercial Co.Pvt Ltd.
Mr S.P.Nathany	Nathany Farms
Mr Rajeev Mukheeja	Navlok Exhibitors Pvt Ltd

- 3 Reconstitution of Sub-Committees :

Hon'y Secretary General Mr. R.K.Jain informed that for reconstitution of Sub-Committees, mail was sent to all members and their interest was invited. On the basis of interest received from the Members, attendance in last year's meetings and area of specialization of new members, the various sub committees are reconstituted. He read out names in all the sub committees and new names were added as per advice of the members. The list of various sub committees is as under:

- 4 Co-option of members in Managing Committee:

Hon'y Secretary General Mr. R.K.Jain informed that as per Article of Association of the Chamber, two members from Associate category and one member from ordinary category can be co-opted in the Managing Committee. He invited suggestions and by general consensus following members were co-opted in the Managing Committee:

Associate category	Mr Rajender Guar	Jindal Saw Ltd
Associate category	Mr Pankaj Ostwal	Ostwal Group
Ordinary category	Mr Ashok Sharma	Dhartidhan Agrotech Pvt Ltd

- 5 Authorization for operation of Bank Accounts:

Hon'y Secretary General Mr. R.K.Jain informed that Mewar Chamber has following Bank Accounts :

ICICI Bank	Account No 666301030751	S/B cum flexi account
Central Bank of India	Account No 3607083783	Current account

Both accounts were being operated by signatures of any two of three office bearers namely President Mr Dinesh Nolkha, Hon'y Secretary General Mr R.K.Jain & Hon'y Treasurer Mr V.K.Mansingka. As the new office bearers have been elected, now, Managing Committee authorization and resolution required. The Managing Committee passed the following resolution:

"It is resolved that the following Bank Accounts of Mewar Chamber of Commerce & Industry

ICICI Bank	Account No 666301030751	S/B cum flexi account
Central Bank of India	Account No 3607083783	Current account

be operated by signatures of any two of three office bearers namely President Mr J.K.Bagrodia, Hon'y Secretary General Mr R.K.Jain & Hon'y Treasurer Mr K.K.Modi. They are also authorized to sign all papers, agreements and deeds as and when required by the Banks.

- 6 New Membership proposals :

Hon'y Secretary General Mr. R.K.Jain informed that following new membership proposals have been received which has been examined and approved by the Screening Committee. After due consideration and discussion, following new membership proposals were approved :



## Associate Category

Name of Members	Name of Representative	Area of operation
S R Collection Pvt Ltd	Mr Avinash Somani	Weaving
Shree Shyam Impex	Mr Dushyant Ranawat	Stone & Mineral Exporter
Gopal Krishna Synthetics	Mr Radhey Shyam Somani	Textile Trade
Kankani Enterprises Pvt Ltd	Mr O.P.Kankani	Weaving
Jai Shiv Synotex Pvt Ltd	Mr Giriraj Ajmera	Weaving & Textile Exporter
Reyman Sulz Pvt Ltd	Mr Suresh Chand Agarwal	Textile Exporter
Sunrise Synthetics Pvt Ltd	Mr Ram Narayan Laddha	Weaving & Textile Exporter

Hon'y Secretary General Mr. R.K.Jain also informed that following membership resignation have been received:

Navie Textile	Mr Digvijay Singh Pipara	Associate
Chetak Tiles Pvt Ltd	Mr K.G.Pungliya	Ordinary

The above two resignation were accepted.

### 7 Any other point with the permission of Chair:

- a) Hon'y Secretary General Mr. R.K.Jain informed that a new membership category "Corporate Members" has been incorporated in the Article of Association after due approval in the Annual General Meeting held on 29.06.2019. The annual membership fee for this category is to be fixed. After discussions, the annual membership fees for corporate members was fixed as Rs 20,000 per annum plus GST.

Mr Sujal Shah, Vice President suggested that next time whenever the membership fees is reviewed and revised, it should be simultaneously and on pro-rata basis for all categories.

- b) Mr Neeraj Ojha, informed that all information's and meeting notices from Chamber are being sent by mails, which are not viewed by many of members. He desired that such information's should also be forwarded on Whatsapp. Mr R.K.Jain informed that already Whatsapp group for office bearers and managing committee members have been created and such group for all members shall also be created shortly.
- c) Mr J.C.Laddha, Past President suggested that to develop interest of new members in the activities of Chamber, a programme for introduction and welcome of new members should be kept. After discussion, it was decided that next time new members will also be invited in such Managing Committee meeting, in which their membership proposal is put up and they will be introduced and welcomed in that meeting.
- d) Hon'y Secretary General Mr. R.K.Jain informed that under GST, the Department is asking and charging interest on late reversal of ITC and many representations have been received from affected members with request to file writ petition in the High Court. He also said that as per views of many members: the provision to lapse unutilized ITC is also not legal and this point may also be included in the writ petition. After due discussions it was approved that the Chamber may file writ petition in the High Court on above two points or additional similar points and the cost is to borne by the affected members.
- e) Hon'y Secretary General Mr. R.K.Jain informed that previously we had many discussions to initiate award annul prizes for various achievements to the members. After discussions, the following committee was constituted to give a final shape and to formulate guidelines for such awards and to organize an award function.

Mr J.K.Bagrodia	President
Mr R.K.Jain	Hon'y Secretary General
Mr G.C.Jain	Sr. Vice President
Mr Sujal Shah	Vice President
Mr B.M.Sharma	Vice President
Dr R.C.Lodha	Vice President

Mr Dinesh Nolkha      Past President  
 Dr P.M.Beswal      Past President  
 Mr J.C.Laddha      Past President

- f) Mr Arjun Mundra and Mr Neeraj Ojha suggested that the Committee room should be converted in a hightech system. Mr Neeraj Ojha was given responsibility to submit a plan for the same.
- g) Mr Neeraj Ojha suggested that as parking is a problem out side of Chamber Bhawan, we should think and plan to acquire a new plot and to construct a new modern building. Mr R.K.Jain informed that previously it was tried for allotment of plot near CA Bhawan in CS Azad Nagar. Mr Dinesh Nolkha narrated the pratical problems in such matters. It was also decided to move the application with UIT Bhilwara for allotment of land for MCCI.
- h) Mr. J.C.Laddha suggested that as per previous discussions, the Managing Committee meetings, in future, should be kept at 7.00 pm and to be followed by dinner. It was decided accordingly. It was also decided that next two meetings of the Managing Committee will be held at Chittorgarh and at HZL Agucha.

In the last, the meeting ended with the vote of thanks to the Chair.

(CS R.K.Jain)  
 Hon'y Secretary General

The Managing Committee meeting dated 20.07.2019 was attended by following members :

1	Shri J.K.Bagrodia	Manglam Yarn Agencies
2	Shri G.C.Jain	Samyak Synthetics Private Limited
3	Shri Sujal Shah	Hindustan Zinc Limited, Rampura
4	Dr.R.C.Lodha	Rishabh Chand Lodha
5	Shri R.K.Jain	R.K.Jain & Associates
6	Shri V.K.Mansingka	Vinod Kumar Mansingka
7	Shri Dinesh Nolkha	Nitin Spinners Ltd.
8	Dr. P.M.Beswal	Ranjan Suitings Pvt Ltd.
9	Shri R.L.Kabra	Rolex Processors Pvt Ltd.
10	Shri J.C.Laddha	Sudiva Spinners Pvt Ltd
11	Shri Sumit Jagetia	Bhilwara Automobile Machinery Dealer Association
12	Shri Neeraj Ojha	Engineer's Welfare Society
13	Shri Atul Somani	A.K.Somani & Associates
14	Shri N.N.Jindal	Jindal Marbles Pvt Ltd.
15	Shri Arjun Mundra	Nyati Mundra & Company
16	Shri Suresh Poddar	Poddar Yarn Agencies

## LIST OF SUB COMMITTEES

वृहत उद्योग सलाहकार समिति				
1	श्री एस एन मोदानी	चेयरमैन	संगम इण्डिया लिमिटेड	98290-45422 snmodani@sangamgroup.com
2	श्री राजेश कक्कड	सदस्य	बिड़ला कॉरपोरेशन लि	70635-80940 kakkar@birlacorp.com
3	श्री सुजल शाह	सदस्य	हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड	80030-90457 sujal.shah@vedanta.co.in
4	श्री आर एल नौलखा	सदस्य	नितिन स्पिनर्स लि	98281-48222 rln@nitinspinners.com
5	श्री आर एस आचार्य	सदस्य	जिन्दल शॉ लिमिटेड	80036-99872 rs.acharya@jindalsaw.com
6	श्री एस सी गर्ग	सदस्य	आरएसडब्ल्यूएम लिमिटेड	94141-66645 scgarg@lnjbhilwara.com
7	श्री प्रवीण जैन	सदस्य	बीएसएल लिमिटेड	93521-11233 praveenjain@bslsuitings.com
8	श्री जे के जैन	सदस्य	बांसवाडा सिन्टेक्स लिमिटेड	94141-01844 jkjain@banswarafabrics.com
9	श्री एस के राठोड	सदस्य	जे के सीमेन्ट निम्बाहेडा	98295-46851 sk.rathore@jkcement.com
10	श्री अनिल मिश्रा	सदस्य	जे के टायर एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	97999-99914 anilmishra@ktp.jkmail.com
11	श्री दुर्गेश बांगड	सदस्य	कंचन इण्डिया लिमिटेड	93512-10777 kanchanbhl@rediffmail.com
12	श्री जे सी लढ्ढा	सदस्य	सुदिवा स्पीनर्स प्रा लि	94141-13601 jcl@sudivaindia.com
13	श्री डी पी मंगल	सदस्य	लग्नम स्पिनटेक्स लिमिटेड	98292-84409 dpm@lagnam.com
14	श्री अनिल शर्मा	सदस्य	ए इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड	93146-31553 aps@kanoria.org
15	श्री एच के मानसिंहका	सदस्य	श्री एलोइज इण्डस्ट्रीज प्रा लिमिटेड	98290-45904 info@shreealloys.com
16	श्री एन एल नराणीवाल	सदस्य	चारभुजा इस्पात इण्डिया प्रा लिमिटेड	94141-11607 charbhuj7@gmail.com
प्रोसेस हाउस सलाहकार समिति				
1	श्री वी के सोडानी	चेयरमैन	संगम इण्डिया लि	98290-45433 vksodani@sangamgroup.com
2	श्री ए के मेहता	सदस्य	बीएसएल लिमिटेड	93521-11222 akmehta@bslsuitings.com
3	श्री अनिल सोनी	सदस्य	अन्नत सिनटेक्स लि	98290-46756 anantsyntexlimited@gmail.com
4	श्री अनिल कुमार गर्ग	सदस्य	सांवरीयाजी टेक्सफैब इण्डस्ट्रीज लि	98290-45443 sanwariyajitexfab@gmail.com
5	श्री दुर्गेश बांगड	सदस्य	कंचन इण्डिया लिमिटेड	93512-10777 kanchanbhl@rediffmail.com
6	श्री गिरीश गुप्ता	सदस्य	सल्जर प्रोसेसर्स प्रा लि	98290-46225 sulzerprocess@gmail.com
7	श्री एन एल जालान	सदस्य	साईलीला प्रोसेसर्स प्रा लि	93521-12700 saileela.process@gmail.com
8	श्री के सी बाहेती	सदस्य	रोनक प्रोसेसर्स प्रा लिमिटेड	94141-11847 ronakprocessorspvlttd@gmail.com
9	श्री मोहित भीमसरिया	सदस्य	रंजन पोलिस्टर्स लि	94133-56095 ranjanpoly@gmail.com
10	श्री मुकेश अग्रवाल	सदस्य	चेयरमैन प्रोसेसर्स लिमिटेड	98290-46746 cplbhl@rediffmail.com
11	श्री प्रकाश छाबडा	सदस्य	ए के स्पिटेक्स लि	98290-46573 akspintex@gmail.com
12	श्री आर एन मित्तल	सदस्य	जानकी कॉर्प लि	94141-15957 jankicorp@yahoo.co.in
13	श्री आर एल काबरा	सदस्य	रोलेक्स प्रोसेसर्स प्रा लि	93517-11102 wiprobhl@rediffmail.com
14	श्री सचिन राठी	सदस्य	पुजा स्पिनटेक्स प्रा लि	98290-45533 pujaspintex@gmail.com
15	श्री सुभाष नुवाल	सदस्य	सोना प्रोसेस (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड	94142-11309 sonaprocess@gmail.com
16	श्री एस एन सोनी	सदस्य	स्वास्तिक प्रोसेसर्स	94144-20006 ssl234bhl@gmail.com
17	श्री संजय अग्रवाल	सदस्य	सर्वोदय इण्डिया लिमिटेड	98290-46105 sarvodayaindialtd@gmail.com
विविंग मिल्स सलाहकार समिति				
1	डॉ पी एम बेसवाल	चेयरमैन	रंजन सूटिंग्स प्रा लि	98290-45427 pmbeswal@gmail.com
2	श्री एस एल पानगड़िया	सदस्य	शुभलक्ष्मी सिन्टेक्स लिमिटेड	94141-15571 slpanagaria@gmail.com
3	श्री संजय पेडीवाल	सदस्य	अध्यक्ष, सिन्थेटिक विविंग मिल्स एसोसियेश	98290-45566 swmabhlwara@gmail.com
4	श्री अतुल शर्मा	सदस्य	कलर्स सल्जर प्रा लि	94141-11640 caankitsharma@yahoo.com
5	श्री आर एस कन्दोई	सदस्य	एस आर एस सिन्टेक्स लिमिटेड	98290-45443 sanwariyaji@rediffmail.com
6	श्री एन के जिंदल	सदस्य	आरती सुटिंग प्रा लि	94133-56178 aartisuitings@gmail.com
7	श्री डी एम भडकतिया	सदस्य	जेन्टलमैन सुटिंग प्रा लि	98290-45591 gentlemanplus1@yahoo.com
8	श्री सी एस कोठारी	सदस्य	श्री भरखा सिन्थेटिक्स लि	98290-45370 bdahinsa2001@yahoo.co.in
9	श्री दीपक अग्रवाल	सदस्य	एम आर विविंग मिल्स प्रा लि	98290-67400 deepak@babacollection.com
10	श्री अनिल बुलिया	सदस्य	स्वास्तिक टेक्सटाइल्स	98290-46744 goodwill1@bsnl.in
11	श्री साबिर मोहम्मद खान	सदस्य	स्वराज सल्जर प्रा लि	94141-12677 swarajsulz@gmail.com
12	श्री सम्पत लाल चौरडिया	सदस्य	सिल्वर फेब सुटिंग प्रा लि	94141-12536 chordia.sandeep@gmail.com
13	श्री योगेश लढ्ढा	सदस्य	मनोमय टेक्स इण्डिया लि	94141-14983 ykladdha@hotmail.com
14	श्री मनीष चाण्डक	सदस्य	सुपर गोल्ड सुटिंग प्रा लि	94138-60888 chandakmk@gmail.com
15	श्री नरेश बाल्दी	सदस्य	नव्या फैशन प्रा लि	94133-56368 baldinaresh@yahoo.in
16	श्री एल बी रांका	सदस्य	वेस्टर्न सुटिंग्स प्रा लि	94141-12419 ranka.lb@gmail.com
लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योग (एमएसएमई) सलाहकार समिति				
1	श्री आर एल काबरा	चेयरमैन	रोलेक्स प्रोसेसर्स प्रा लि	93517-11102 wiprobhl@rediffmail.com
2	श्री राजीव मुखिया	सदस्य	न्यूटेक ग्लोबल लिमिटेड	98290-45454 info@nutechglobal.com
3	श्री पुष्पेन्द्र बेसवाल	सदस्य	सुरज सिन्थेटिक्स प्रा लि	94141-12633 pbeswal@hotmail.com
4	श्री सरण खेमका	सदस्य	अचिंत केमीकल्स	98290-46036 achintchemicals@gmail.com
5	श्री आर पी बल्दवा	सदस्य	भीलवाडा पोलिस्टर प्रा लि	98290-46664 bhl.poly@gmail.com



6	श्री डी एल सोमाणी	सदस्य	बनवारी ग्रामोद्योग संस्थान	94141-11471	sales@washwell.in
7	श्री एन के जिन्दल	सदस्य	आरती सुटिंग प्रा लि	94133-56178	aartisuitings@gmail.com
8	श्री जे पी गदिया	सदस्य	रीको ग्रोथ सेन्टर उद्योग संस्था	98291-09554	rgc_us@yahoo.com
9	श्री के एस सेठिया	सदस्य	जैन बसन्त स्पीनर्स	94141-48474	kiran.s.sethia@gmail.com
10	श्री एस एन इनानी	सदस्य	सत्यम सिन्कोटेक्स प्रा लि	98290-46843	satyamsyncotex@gmail.com
11	श्री गजानन्द बजाज	सदस्य	श्री बजाज सुटिंग प्रा लि	98290-45208	shreebajaj@gmail.com
12	श्री एस के सोडानी	सदस्य	सुख सागर सिन्थेटिक्स प्रा लि	98290-46096	satkarsulz@yahoo.com
13	श्री हरी प्रसाद अग्रवाल	सदस्य	ब्राइट स्टाइल फेब्रिक्स प्रा लि	93529-33515	brightstyle@yahoo.com
14	श्री अनूप बागडोदिया	सदस्य	सिद्धेश्वर टेक्सटाइल्स	94141-12223	anoopbagrodia301@gmail.com
15	श्री विनोद कुमार जैन	सदस्य	प्रतिष्ठा इण्डस्ट्रीज	94141-11529	arihantradersbhl@gmail.com
16	श्री प्रदीप गुप्ता	सदस्य	दीपकेम इन्टरप्राइजेज	98290-40812	piudapur@gmail.com
17	श्री सुमित जागेटिया	सदस्य	क्वालिटी सुटिंग प्रा लि	94141-10770	mewarcommodities@yahoo.co.in
18	श्री एस एल लद्धा	सदस्य	श्री रिद्धी सिद्धी यार्न प्रा लि	93513-68401	slladdha@gmail.com
19	श्री मुकेश जोशी	सदस्य	स्टारलाइट इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	98299-95596	starlightindustriesltd@gmail.com
20	श्री हेमन्त मानसिंहका	सदस्य	स्वास्तिक पोलिटेक्स प्रा लि	98290-45499	swastikpolytex@gmail.com
21	श्री अंकित सूरिया	सदस्य	श्री नाकोडा इन्फ्रास्टील प्रा लि	97994-87000	ankitsuriya@gmail.com
22	श्री निशान्त जैन	सदस्य	बेस्ट इलेक्ट्रोड्स	94141-14561	bestelectrodes@gmail.com
23	श्री मधु सुदन काबरा	सदस्य	हितकर पाउचेज प्रा लि	94141-16060	hitkarproducts@gmail.com
24	श्री विपिन लद्धा	सदस्य	प्रशान्त मार्बल प्रा लि	94133-16884	laddhavinipin@yahoo.co.in
<b>आयात-निर्यात सलाहकार समिति</b>					
1	श्री दिनेश नौलखा	<b>चेयरमैन</b>	नितिन स्पिनर्स लिमिटेड	98281-48111	dinesh@nitinspinners.com
2	श्री अनिल मानसिंहका	सदस्य	शारदा स्पूनटेक्स प्रा लि	98290-46101	anil@shardagroup.net
3	श्री एस एन मोदानी	सदस्य	संगम इण्डिया लि	98290-45422	snmodani@sangamgroup.com
4	श्री सुजल शाह	सदस्य	हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड	80030-90457	sujaal.shah@vedanta.co.in
5	श्री अनिल मिश्रा	सदस्य	जे के टायर एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	97999-99914	anilmishra@ktp.jkmail.com
6	श्री जे के जैन	सदस्य	बांसवाडा सिन्टेक्स लि, बांसवाडा	92510-01844	jkjain@banswarafabrics.com
7	श्री प्रवीण जैन	सदस्य	बीएसएल लिमिटेड	93521-11233	praveenjain@bssluitings.com
8	श्री वरुण लद्धा	सदस्य	सुदिवा स्पीनर्स प्रा लि	94133-06601	varun_laddha@sudivaindia.com
9	श्री जी सी जैन	सदस्य	सम्यक सिन्थेटिक्स प्रा लि	98290-47079	samyak.synthetics@gmail.com
10	श्री योगेश लद्धा	सदस्य	मनोमय टेक्स इण्डिया प्रा लि	94141-14983	ykladdha@hotmail.com
11	श्री रंजन बेसवाल	सदस्य	रंजन सूटिंग्स प्रा लि	96606-12612	ranjanbeswal@yahoo.com
12	श्री आर पी अग्रवाल	सदस्य	एसआर टेक्सफेब प्रा लि	94141-10802	rpagarwal_sr@yahoo.co.in
13	श्री सुदीप गलुण्डिया	सदस्य	गलुण्डिया टेक्सटाइल प्रा लि	98290-52423	gtplgrace@gmail.com
14	श्री पंकज ओस्तवाल	सदस्य	सीजन्स इन्टरनेशनल प्रा लि	94141-12572	pankajostwal@hotmail.com
15	श्री राजेश सोमाणी	सदस्य	रामकुमार टेक्सटाइल प्रा लि	93521-15161	rkumartextile@yahoo.com
16	श्री सी एस कोठारी	सदस्य	श्री भरखा सिन्थेटिक्स लि	98290-45370	bdahinsa2001@yahoo.co.in
17	श्री आनन्द मंगल	सदस्य	लग्नम स्पिनटेक्स लिमिटेड	99290-91010	anand@lagnam.com
18	श्री एस एन गोयल	सदस्य	बीएमडी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बांसवाडा	99822-32900	bmdl@lnjb.com
19	श्री अनुभव लाडिया	सदस्य	श्री राजस्थान सिन्टेक्स लि. उदयपुर	93525-26000	anubhav@srsl.in
<b>टेक्सटाइल ट्रेड सलाहकार समिति</b>					
1	श्री सुरेश पोटदार	<b>चेयरमैन</b>	पोटदार यार्न एजेन्सीज	98290-46161	poddarsur@gmail.com
2	श्री दिनेश बागडोदिया	सदस्य	मंगलम यार्न एजेन्सीज	98290-46612	myayarns@gmail.com
3	श्री के सी प्रहलादका	सदस्य	भीलवाडा टैक्सटाइल एजेन्ट एसोसिएशन	94141-14674	shivamprahladka@gmail.com
4	श्री किरण सेठिया	सदस्य	जैन बसन्त स्पीनर्स	94141-48474	kiran.s.sethia@gmail.com
5	श्री आर पी रंगटा	सदस्य	टेक्सटाइल यार्न हाउस	98290-45054	roongtayarns@rediffmail.com
6	श्री के जी सोमाणी	सदस्य	आर्यमैन इन्टरनेशनल एक्सपोर्ट	94140-41344	pankaj186@hotmail.com
7	श्री मुकेश पाटोदिया	सदस्य	पाटोदिया ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी	98290-46404	pttyarn@gmail.com
8	श्री एस एल लद्धा	सदस्य	श्री रिद्धी सिद्धी यार्न प्रा लि	93513-68401	slladdha@gmail.com
9	श्री हितेन्द्र कुमार सोमाणी	सदस्य	सोमाणी टेक्सटाइल एजेन्सीज	98290-45345	somani.hitendra@gmail.com
10	श्री संजय पारीक	सदस्य	पीएमएस सिन्टेक्स प्रा लि	98290-45751	pmsbhl@gmail.com
11	श्री मिलापचन्द कोठारी	सदस्य	अर्हम मार्केटिंग	98290-47624	milap.kothari1959@gmail.com
<b>मेजर मिनरल सलाहकार समिति</b>					
1	श्री सुजल शाह	<b>चेयरमैन</b>	हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड	80030-90457	sujaal.shah@vedanta.co.in
2	श्री राजेश कक्कड	सदस्य	बिड़ला कॉरपोरेशन लि	70635-80940	kakkar@birlacorp.com
6	श्री एस के राठोड	सदस्य	जे के सीमेन्ट निम्बाहेडा	98295-46851	sk.rathore@jkcement.com
3	श्री राजेन्द्र गौड	सदस्य	जिन्दल शॉ लिमिटेड	77270-09276	rajender.gaur@jindalsaw.com
4	श्री जावेद	सदस्य	उदयपुर मिनरल डवलपेन्ट सिंडिकेट लि	98290-26703	javed@golchagroup.com
5	श्री रिषी गुप्ता	सदस्य	आर के मार्बल प्रा लि	87695-85000	rishi.gupta@rkmarble.com

7	श्री अनिल कुमार दासोत	सदस्य	भीलवाडा मिनरल एण्ड ग्राइडिंग इण्डस्ट्रीज	94141-15557	anildasot@yahoo.com
8	श्री हेमन्त मानसिंहका	सदस्य	ए बी इम्पेक्स	98290-45499	swastikpolytex@gmail.com
<b>मार्बल सलाहकार समिति</b>					
1	श्री एन एन जिंदल	<b>चेयरमेन</b>	जिंदल मार्बल प्रा लि, चित्तौडगढ़	94147-34834	jindal3456@gmail.com
2	श्री विपिन लद्धा	सदस्य	प्रशान्त मार्बल प्रा लि	94133-16884	laddhavin@yahoo.co.in
3	श्री जे के बिडला	सदस्य	मीरा मार्बल प्रा लि, चित्तौडगढ़	94141-11384	jkbiria@bsnl.in
4	श्री गोविन्द गदिया	सदस्य	विजय टाइल्स प्रा लि, चित्तौडगढ़	94141-09048	info@vijaytiles.com
5	श्री अर्जुन मुन्दडा	सदस्य	न्याति मुन्दडा एण्ड कम्पनी, चित्तौडगढ़	94141-11446	arjunmundra@gmail.com
6	श्री एस एन मानधाना	सदस्य	पेरुडाइज मार्बल प्रा लि, चित्तौडगढ़	94141-09001	paradisemarble@rediffmail.com
7	श्री दीपक पुंगलिया	सदस्य	चेतक माइनिंग एण्ड मिनरल्स प्रा लि	94141-09935	rpunglia@hotmail.com
8	श्री सुनील धारीवाल	सदस्य	पेन क्रियेशन इण्डिया	98290-46766	pancreationsindia@yahoo.co.in
9	श्री ओम प्रकाश सोनी	सदस्य	डायमण्ड हैण्डिक्राफ्ट	94141-46633	rajomsoni@gmail.com
10	श्री राजेश डाड	सदस्य	राजाराम मार्बल प्रा लि	94141-10998	contact@rajarammarbles.com
11	श्री रामेश्वर हेडा	सदस्य	रुपम ग्रेनाइट एण्ड मार्बल प्रा लि	98292-47911	rupam.granite@gmail.com
12	श्री अशोक समदानी	सदस्य	चेतक मारमो प्रा लि	94141-09729	chetakmarmo1234@gmail.com
<b>व्यापार एवं व्यवसाय सलाहकार समिति</b>					
1	श्री पी एस तलेसरा	सदस्य	तलेसरा इलेक्ट्रीकल्स	99293-86000	talesara_anil@yahoo.co.in
2	श्री एस एल पोखरना	सदस्य	राजस्थान कॉमर्शियल कॉरपोरेशन	98290-95543	rccbhlwara@yahoo.com
3	श्री रामगोपाल अग्रवाल	सदस्य	फर्नीचर हाउस	94141-15674	aramgopal@gmail.com
4	श्री अशोक काबरा	सदस्य		94142-59901	grsecurities_bhlwara@yahoo.com
5	श्री मुकेश अग्रवाल	सदस्य	सुपर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स	92143-03225	super.telecom@gmail.com
6	श्री वी के मानसिंगका	सदस्य		94141-12123	mansingkv@yahoo.com
7	श्री मुकेश जोशी	सदस्य	स्टारलाइट इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	98299-95596	starlightindustriesltd@gmail.com
8	श्री दिलीप भदादा	सदस्य	एक्सल कम्प्यूटर	94141-15552	excelbhl@yahoo.co.in
9	श्री ओम प्रकाश गट्टाणी	सदस्य	राजस्थान निवार मैनुफैक्चरिंग एसोसियेशन	94141-15004	rni.vijay@gmail.com
10	श्री अंकित लाखोटिया	सदस्य	भीलवाडा जिला चाय व्यापार संघ	89528-83699	ankitlakhotiabhl@gmail.com
11	श्री श्याम सुन्दर नौलखा	सदस्य	मोटर पार्ट्स डीलर एसोसियेशन	98290-46951	shreeji.manish41@gmail.com
12	श्री पी आर तोतला	सदस्य	दी क्लोथ मर्चेन्ट एसोसियेशन	94603-54007	arvindtotla@gmail.com
13	श्री श्याम लाल अग्रवाल	सदस्य	किराणा व्यापार मण्डल, चित्तौडगढ़	96022-30165	amit@chittorgarhoilmill.com
14	श्री राकेश मंत्री	सदस्य	श्री आर सी मंत्री, चित्तौडगढ़	94141-10007	rakesh.mantri786@gmail.com
<b>रेलवे एवं लोजिस्टिक सलाहकार समिति</b>					
1	श्री वी के मानसिंगका	<b>चेयरमेन</b>		94141-12123	mansingkv@yahoo.com
2	श्री अशोक कुमार बाहेती	सदस्य	शुभम मिनकेम प्रा लि	94133-56347	shubcoal@bsnl.in
3	श्री सुरेश कुमार शर्मा	सदस्य	रिद्धि सिद्धि इकोलोजिस्टिक प्रा लि	98292-72668	suresh@riddhisiddhiecolistics.com
4	श्री सनमति जैन	सदस्य	श्री गुड्स केरियर्स	94141-14716	scplbhlwara@gmail.com
5	श्री अनिल शर्मा	सदस्य	ए इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड	93146-31553	aps@kanoria.org
6	श्री प्रदीप जवेरी	सदस्य	श्री प्रदीप जवेरी	94141-11357	shreejibaba@yahoo.co.in
7	श्री नन्दलाल नराणीवाल	सदस्य	चारभुजा इस्पात इण्डिया प्रा लि	94141-11607	charbhuj7@gmail.com
8	श्री एस एस मेहता	सदस्य	न्यूटेक रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज प्रा लि	98290-46020	nutechrefractories@yahoo.com
9	श्री राम गोपाल अग्रवाल	सदस्य	अजन्ता ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्पनी	98290-46742	ysl_bhlwara@yahoo.in
10	श्री मुनेन्द्र कुशवाह	सदस्य	जिन्दल शॉ लिमिटेड	99700-53998	Munendra.kushwah@jindalsaw.com
11	श्री श्याम कुमार डाड	सदस्य	क्विक सर्विसेज	94143-72039	quickservices11@yahoo.com
12	श्री वी एस तिवाडी	सदस्य	मारुती फाइबर्स प्रा लि	99824-52301	tiwaritpl@gmail.com
<b>आयकर एवं कम्पनी अधिनियम सलाहकार समिति</b>					
1	श्री एस पी इंवर्	<b>चेयरमेन</b>	कालानी एण्ड कम्पनी	94141-12367	bhl@kalanico.com
2	श्री अशोक मंगल	सदस्य	आर एस डाणी एण्ड कम्पनी	93521-22000	ashokmangal@gmail.com
3	श्री अनिल मिश्रा	सदस्य	जे के टायर एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	97999-99914	anilmishra@ktp.jkmail.com
4	श्री ओ पी डाड	सदस्य	ओ पी डाड एण्ड कम्पनी	98290-45907	dad_op@yahoo.co.in
5	श्री अतुल सोमानी	सदस्य	ए के सोमानी एण्ड एसोसियेट्स	98291-26375	aksomani_ca@yahoo.com
6	श्री जी पी सिंघल	सदस्य	जी पी सिंघल एण्ड कम्पनी	94141-12350	singhal81@hotmail.com
7	श्री वी एस तापडिया	सदस्य	वी एस तापडिया एण्ड एसोसियेट्स	93142-35114	vstapadia@gmail.com
8	श्री पी माहेश्वरी	सदस्य	नितिन स्पिनर्स लिमिटेड	98285-48131	pmaheshwari@nitinspinners.com
9	श्री प्रवीण जैन	सदस्य	बीएसएल लिमिटेड	93521-11233	praveenjain@bslsuitings.com
10	श्री के सी तातेड	सदस्य	के सी तातेड एण्ड एसोसियेट्स	98291-92198	kctater@gmail.com
11	श्री संजय डाड	सदस्य	एस डाड एण्ड कम्पनी	98290-47880	sanjaydad@rediffmail.com
12	श्री अर्जुन मुन्दडा	सदस्य	न्याति मुन्दडा एण्ड कम्पनी, चित्तौडगढ़	94141-11446	arjunmundra@gmail.com
13	श्री आई एम सेठिया	सदस्य	सेठिया एण्ड कम्पनी, चित्तौडगढ़	94141-08966	nitsca@gmail.com
14	श्री मनीष छाजेड	सदस्य	इनानी मार्बल एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	94133-15211	inanimarble@gmail.com

15	श्री नरेश माहेश्वरी	सदस्य	नरेश माहेश्वरी एण्ड कम्पनी	94141-15305	nareshca93@yahoo.com
16	श्री दिलीप गोयल	सदस्य	गोयल डी कुमार एण्ड कम्पनी	94141-15554	dkg.bhl@gmail.com
17	श्री अनिल जैन	सदस्य	संगम इण्डिया लिमिटेड	98290-44365	aniljain@sangamgroup.com
18	श्री हरीश काकानी	सदस्य	एचकेबीएस एण्ड एसोसियेट्स	94142-60315	hkbs@rediffmail.com
19	श्री महेश भूतडा	सदस्य	श्री महेश भूतडा	94140-78785	mbhutra@shrivedantaclothings.com
<b>जीएसटी सलाहकार समिति</b>					
1	श्री आर के जैन	<b>चेयरमेन</b>	आर के जैन एण्ड एसोसियेट्स	94141-10844	rkjainbhlwara@gmail.com
2	श्री अनिल मिश्रा	सदस्य	जे के टायर एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	97999-99914	anilmishra@ktp.jkmail.com
3	श्री प्रवीण जैन	सदस्य	बीएसएल लिमिटेड	93521-11233	praveenjain@bssluitings.com
4	श्री सुधीर गर्ग	सदस्य	नितिन स्पिनर्स लि	98281-48018	sudhargarg@nitinspinners.com
5	श्री अनिल जैन	सदस्य	संगम इण्डिया लिमिटेड	98290-44365	aniljain@sangamgroup.com
6	श्री राजेन्द्र माथुर	सदस्य	जिन्दल शॉ लिमिटेड	80036-98115	rajendra.mathur@jindalsaw.com
7	श्री जे के जैन	सदस्य	बांसवाडा सिन्टेक्स लि	94141-01844	jkjain@banswarafabrics.com
8	श्री जी सी जैन	सदस्य	सम्यक सिन्थेटिक्स प्रा लि	98290-47079	samyak.synthetics@gmail.com
9	श्री राजेश समदानी	सदस्य	राघव सिन्कोटेक्स	94141-14046	rajeshsamdani.1958@gmail.com
10	श्री महेश भूतडा	सदस्य	श्री महेश भूतडा	94140-78785	mbhutra@shrivedantaclothings.com
11	श्री अशोक मंगल	सदस्य	आर एस डाणी एण्ड कम्पनी	93521-22000	ashokmangal@gmail.com
12	श्री एस पी इंदर	सदस्य	कालानी एण्ड कम्पनी	94141-12367	bhl@kalanico.com
13	श्री जी पी सिंघल	सदस्य	जी पी सिंघल एण्ड कम्पनी	94141-12350	singhal81@hotmail.com
14	श्री अनिल राठी	सदस्य	अनिल प्रहलाद राठी एण्ड कम्पनी	94133-58080	anilprathi@rediffmail.com
15	श्री वैभव चौधरी	सदस्य	प्रिया चौधरी एण्ड एसोसियेट्स	98290-31933	vaichoudhary@gmail.com
16	श्री गौरव दाघिच	सदस्य	गौरव दाघिच एण्ड एसोसियेट्स	9079493570	gauravdadhich92@gmail.com
17	श्री ओ पी डाड	सदस्य	ओ पी डाड एण्ड कम्पनी	98290-45907	dad_op@yahoo.co.in
18	श्री अर्जुन मुन्दडा	सदस्य	न्याति मुन्दडा एण्ड कम्पनी, चित्तौडगढ़	94141-11446	arjunmundra@gmail.com
19	श्री आई एम सेठिया	सदस्य	सेठिया एण्ड कम्पनी, चित्तौडगढ़	94141-08966	nitsca@gmail.com
20	श्री विवेक लद्धा	सदस्य	अजमेर-भीलवाडा चेप्टर सीएमए	94607-24737	vivekladdha@hotmail.com
21	श्री अशोक जैथलिया	सदस्य	एकेजेआरएस एण्ड एसोसियेट्स	94141-12165	caakjrs@gmail.com
इसके अतिरिक्त सभी एसोसियेशन सदस्य भी इस सलाहकार समिति के सदस्य रहेंगे।					
<b>कार्मिक विषयक एवं विधिक सलाहकार समिति</b>					
1	श्री के एल पारीक	<b>चेयरमेन</b>	नितिन स्पिनर्स लिमिटेड	98285-48023	klpareek@nitinspinners.com
2	श्री आर एस आचार्य	सदस्य	जिन्दल शॉ लिमिटेड	80036-99872	rs.acharya@jindalsaw.com
3	श्री पी के छाजेड़	सदस्य	संगम ग्रुप ऑफ इण्डस्ट्रीज	98290-39308	pkchhajer@sangamgroup.com
4	श्री एच पी माथुर	सदस्य	बीएसएल लिमिटेड	93520-45203	gen@bssluitings.com
5	श्री पवन गुप्ता	सदस्य	आरएसइडब्ल्यूएम लिमिटेड, गुलाबपुरा	94141-13607	pawangupta@lnjbhlwara.com
6	श्री संदीप शर्मा	सदस्य	ए इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लि	93520-36696	sandeep.s@kanoria.org
7	श्री एम एस शैखावत	सदस्य	जे के सीमेन्ट निम्बाहेडा	97995-00333	ms.shekhawat@jkcement.com
8	श्री अनिल चौखडा	सदस्य	रीको ग्रोथ सेन्टर उद्योग संस्था	78914-90000	rgc_us@yahoo.com
9	श्री अशोक शर्मा	सदस्य	बिड़ला कॉरपोरेशन लि	73577-94222	Ashok.ksharma@birlacorp.com
<b>ऊर्जा (विद्युत, कोल, गैस) सलाहकार समिति</b>					
1	श्री सी एस चण्डालिया	<b>चेयरमेन</b>	सिक्कुर मीटरिंग एण्ड सर्विसेज	82092-35504	chandra.chandalia@securemeters.co.in
2	श्री एस के सुराना	सदस्य	सोना प्रोसेसर्स (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड	98290-46277	sonaprocess@gmail.com
3	श्री ए के मेहता	सदस्य	बीएसएल लिमिटेड	93521-11222	akmehta@bssluitings.com
4	श्री सचिन राठी	सदस्य	पुजा स्पिनटेक्स प्रा लि	98290-45533	pujaspintex@gmail.com
5	श्री अनुप सोमानी	सदस्य	संगम इण्डिया लिमिटेड	94141-14420	anoopsomani@sangamgroup.com
6	श्री एस के चौधरी	सदस्य	बिरला कॉरपोरेशन लि	9462-407377	skc@birlacement.com
7	श्री एस के लोढा	सदस्य	डायनामिक एल्कपावर प्रा लि	94141-15151	skl.dynamic@gmail.com
8	श्री बी के सिंघल	सदस्य	आरएसइडब्ल्यूएम लिमिटेड	94140-24884	bksinghal@lnjbhlwara.com
9	श्री घनश्याम हेडा	सदस्य	नितिन स्पिनर्स लिमिटेड	98285-48155	gsheda@nitinspinners.com
10	श्री अशोक बाहेती	सदस्य	शुभम मिनकेम प्रा लि	94133-56347	shubcoal@bsnl.in
11	श्री जे पी गदिया	सदस्य	रीको ग्रोथ सेन्टर उद्योग संस्था	98291-09554	rgc_us@yahoo.com
12	श्री सुरेन्द्र जैन	सदस्य	सोलर एक्सप्लोर	98291-53981	solarxplore@gmail.com
13	श्री पुष्पेन्द्र बेसवाल	सदस्य	सुरज सिन्थेटिक्स प्रा लि	94141-12633	pbeswal@hotmail.com
<b>Banking, Insurance and IBC</b>					
1	डॉ आर सी लोढा	<b>चेयरमेन</b>	पूर्व कार्यकारी निदेशक, सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	70425-27528	rishabhloha57@gmail.com
2	श्रीमति वन्दना विजरानी	सदस्य	प्रबंध निदेशक, चित्तौडगढ़ अरबन कॉर्पोरेटिव बैंक लि	80035-90333	cucbl@rediff.com
3	श्री धर्मेन्द्र वर्मा	सदस्य	भीलवाडा अरबन को. ओ. बैंक लि	94141-15535	info@bucb.com
4	श्री आर के जैन	सदस्य	आर के जैन एण्ड एसोसियेट्स	94141-10844	rkjainbhlwara@gmail.com



5	श्री सुधीर गर्ग	सदस्य	नितिन स्पिनर्स लि	98281-48018	sudhircarg@nitinspinners.com
6	श्री अशोक मंगल	सदस्य	आर एस डाणी एण्ड कम्पनी	93521-22000	ashokmangal@gmail.com
7	श्री जी सी जैन	सदस्य	सम्यक सिन्थेटिक्स प्रा लि	98290-47079	samyak.synthetic@gmail.com
8	श्री विरेन्द्र प्रकाश रांका	सदस्य	टीफनी फाइनेन्स प्रा लि	93521-32044	rankavirendra@gmail.com
9	श्री एस पी इंदर	सदस्य	कालानी एण्ड कम्पनी	94141-12367	bhl@kalanico.com
10	श्री अंकित सूरिया	सदस्य	श्री नाकोडा इन्फ्रास्टील प्रा लि	97994-87000	ankitsuriya@gmail.com
21	श्री अशोक जैथलिया	सदस्य	एकेजेआरएस एण्ड एसोसियेट्स	94141-12165	caakjrs@gmail.com
<b>जल एवं पर्यावरण सलाहकार समिति</b>					
1	श्री देवेन्द्र देराश्री	चेयरमेन	पानीवाले एनजीओ	98291-09502	paniwale@gmail.com
2	श्री प्रकाश छाबडा	सदस्य	ए के स्पिनटेक्स प्रा लि	98290-46573	akspintex@gmail.com
3	श्री ए के मेहता	सदस्य	बीएसएल लिमिटेड	93521-11222	akmehta@bbsuitings.com
4	श्री सचिन राठी	सदस्य	पूजा स्पीनटेक्स प्रा लि	98290-45533	pujaspintex@gmail.com
6	श्री राजेन्द्र गौड	सदस्य	जिंदल शॉ लिमिटेड	77270-09276	rajender.gaur@jindalsaw.com
7	श्री सचिन सामर	सदस्य	हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड, आगुचा	90012-92870	sachin.samar@vedanta.co.in
8	श्री अशोक कोठारी	सदस्य	भीलवाडा स्पिनर्स लिमिटेड	98290-45270	bdahinsa2001@yahoo.co.in
9	श्री राहुल श्रीवास्तव	सदस्य	मास ऑटोमेशन	95296-61313	masshomeautomation@gmail.com
10	श्री सुमित जागेटिया	सदस्य	क्वालिटी सुटिंग प्रा लि	94141-10770	mewarcommodities@yahoo.co.in
11	श्री प्रदीप जवेरी	सदस्य	श्री प्रदीप जवेरी	94141-11357	shreejibaba@yahoo.co.in
<b>IT Committee</b>					
1	श्री राकेश कसेरा	चेयरमेन	डिस्काउंट तडका इण्डिया लिमिटेड	98292-96926	rakesh.bispl@gmail.com
2	श्री नरेश जोशी	सदस्य	टेक पॉइन्ट	98292-46401	techpoint.naresh@gmail.com
3	श्री पवन मण्डोवरा	सदस्य	रियलटेक आईटी सोल्यूशन प्रा लि	95875-33777	pavan@realtechit.com
4	श्री दिलीप भदादा	सदस्य	एक्सल कम्प्यूटर	94141-15552	excelbhl@yahoo.co.in
5	श्री राहुल श्रीवास्तव	सदस्य	मास ऑटोमेशन	95296-61313	masshomeautomation@gmail.com
<b>शिक्षा एवं स्वास्थ्य सलाहकार समिति</b>					
1	श्रीमति अर्पना सामसुखा	चेयरपर्सन	स्विफ्ट कॉलेज	98290-93350	swift_college@rediffmail.com
2	श्री राधेश्याम चेचाणी	सदस्य	श्री महेश सेवा समिति	98290-47693	smgs_01@yahoo.com
3	श्री नरेश विश्नाई	सदस्य	एमएलवी टेक्निकल एज्युकेशन व चेरिटेबल	78912-90000	ceo@mlvtcs.com
4	श्री अभिषेक लोहिया	सदस्य	अग्रवाल इज्युकेशन सर्विस प्रा लि	88540-22000	abhishek.aesplindia@gmail.com
5	डॉ. अशोक सिंघल	सदस्य	सिंघल हॉस्पिटल	98290-46180	singalhospital@hotmail.com
6	डॉ. नरेश पोरवाल	सदस्य	पोरवाल हॉस्पिटल प्रा लि	98290-47350	drn_porwal@yahoo.co.in
<b>सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व सलाहकार समिति</b>					
1	श्री दिनेश नौलखा	चेयरमेन	नितिन स्पिनर्स लि	98281-48111	dinesh@nitinspinners.com
2	श्री सुजल शाह	सदस्य	हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड	80030-90457	sujaal.shah@vedanta.co.in
3	श्री राजेश कक्कड	सदस्य	बिड़ला कॉरपोरेशन लि	70635-80940	kakkar@birlacorp.com
4	श्री एस सी गर्ग	सदस्य	आरएसडब्ल्यूएम लिमिटेड	94141-66645	scgarg@lnjbhilwara.com
5	श्री एस एन मोदानी	सदस्य	संगम इण्डिया लि	98290-45422	snmodani@sangamgroup.com
6	श्री जे सी लढा	सदस्य	सुदिवा स्पीनर्स प्रा लि	94141-13601	jcl@sudivaindia.com
7	श्री जे के जैन	सदस्य	बांसवाडा सिन्टेक्स लि	92510-01844	jkjain@banswarafabrics.com
8	श्री अनिल मिश्रा	सदस्य	जे के टायर एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	97999-99914	anilmishra@ktp.jkmail.com
9	श्री एस के राठोड	सदस्य	जे के सीमेन्ट निम्बाहेडा	98295-46851	sk.rathore@jkcement.com
10	श्री दुर्गेश बांगड	सदस्य	कंचन इण्डिया लिमिटेड	93512-10777	kanchanbhl@rediffmail.com
11	श्री राजेन्द्र गौड	सदस्य	जिन्दल शॉ लिमिटेड	77270-09276	rajender.gaur@jindalsaw.com
12	डॉ. आर सी लोढा	सदस्य	पूर्व कार्यकारी निदेशक, सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	7042527528	rishabhlotha57@gmail.com
13	श्री आर के जैन	सदस्य	आर के जैन एण्ड एसोसियेट्स	94141-10844	rkjainbhlwara@gmail.com
14	श्री वी के मानसिंगका	सदस्य	श्री वी के मानसिंगका	94141-12123	mansingkv@yahoo.com
15	श्री सुरेन्द्र जैन	सदस्य	सोलर एक्सप्लोर	98291-53981	solarxplore@gmail.com
16	श्री महेश भूतडा	सदस्य	श्री महेश भूतडा	94140-78785	mbhutra@shrivedantaclothings.com
17	श्री अशोक कोठारी	सदस्य	भीलवाडा स्पिनर्स लिमिटेड	98290-45270	bdahinsa2001@yahoo.co.in
18	श्री अशोक शर्मा	सदस्य	धरतीधन एग्रोटेक प्रा लि	94133-57458	ashoksharma_bhl@rediffmail.com
<b>केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकार स्तर पर प्रतिवेदन समिति</b>					
1	श्री जे के बागडोदिया	चेयरमेन	अध्यक्ष	94141-10754	jkbagrodia1@gmail.com
2	श्री आर के जैन	सदस्य	मानद महासचिव	94141-10844	rkjainbhlwara@gmail.com
3	श्री दिनेश नौलखा	सदस्य	पूर्वाध्यक्ष	98281-48111	dinesh@nitinspinners.com
4	श्री एस एन मोदानी	सदस्य	पूर्वाध्यक्ष	98290-45422	snmodani@sangamgroup.com
5	डॉ. पी एम बेसवाल	सदस्य	पूर्वाध्यक्ष	98290-45427	pmbeswal@gmail.com
6	श्री जे सी लढा	सदस्य	पूर्वाध्यक्ष	94141-13601	jcl@sudivaindia.com
7	डॉ. आर सी लोढा	सदस्य	उपाध्यक्ष	70425-27528	rishabhlotha57@gmail.com

8	श्री सुजल शाह	सदस्य	उपाध्यक्ष	80030-90457	sujal.shah@vedanta.co.in
<b>Membership Screening Committee</b>					
1	श्री आर पी सोनी		पूर्वाध्यक्ष		
2	डॉ पी एम बेसवाल		पूर्वाध्यक्ष		
3	श्री एस पी नाथानी		पूर्व मानद महासचिव		
4	श्री जे के बागडोदिया		अध्यक्ष		
5	श्री आर के जैन		मानद महासचिव		
6	श्री जी सी जैन		वरिष्ठ उपाध्यक्ष		
<b>विभिन्न संस्थान में मेवाड चेम्बर की ओर से प्रतिनिधित्व के लिये नाम</b>					
1	रीको लिमिटेड		डॉ पी एम बेसवाल	98290-45427	ranjanbeswal@yahoo.com
	रीको लिमिटेड		श्री जे पी गदिया	98291-09554	rgc_us@yahoo.com
2	अजमेर विद्युत वितरण निगम लि.		श्री सी एस चण्डालिया	82092-35504	chandra.chandalia@securemeters.co.in
	अजमेर विद्युत वितरण निगम लि.		श्री के के मोदी	98290-46497	kamal_modtex@yahoo.co.in
3	रेलवे विभाग		श्री वी के मानसिंगका	94141-12123	mansinghav@yahoo.com
	रेलवे विभाग		श्री एस पी नाथानी	94141-12108	nathanysp@hotmail.com
4	जिला उद्योग केन्द्र		श्री जे के बागडोदिया	94141-10754	jkbagrodiya1@gmail.com
5	जीएसटी		श्री आर के जैन	94141-10844	rkjainbhillwara@gmail.com
			श्री जे के बागडोदिया	94141-10754	jkbagrodiya1@gmail.com
6	टफ लोन/मशीनरी निरीक्षण		श्री के के मोदी	98290-46497	kamal_modtex@yahoo.co.in
7	आयकर विभाग		श्री एस पी झंवर	94141-12367	bhl@kalanico.com
8	श्रम विभाग		श्री के एल पारीक	98285-48023	klpareek@nitinspinners.com
9	श्रम विभाग		श्री पवन गुप्ता	94141-13607	pawangupta@lnjbhillwara.com
10	कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि/ईएसआई		श्री अनिल चौखडा	78914-90000	rgc_us@yahoo.com
			श्री वी के मानसिंगका	94141-12123	mansinghav@yahoo.com

## जिला कलक्टर का सम्मान समारोह

दिनांक 11 जुलाई 2019 को मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री की ओर से जिला कलक्टर श्री राजेन्द्र भट्ट का सम्मान समारोह किया गया।

समारोह के प्रारम्भ में चेम्बर अध्यक्ष श्री जे के बागडोदिया ने मेवाडी पाग एवं मानद महासचिव श्री आर के जैन ने पुष्पगुच्छ से जिला कलक्टर का स्वागत किया। चेम्बर के पूर्वाध्यक्ष श्री एस एन मोदानी, डॉ पी एम बेसवाल, श्री एम डी गगराणी पूर्व मानद महासचिव श्री एस पी नाथानी वरिष्ठ उपाध्यक्ष श्री जी सी जैन उपाध्यक्ष श्री सुजल शाह, डॉ आर सी लोढा, संयुक्त सचिव श्री विनोद मानसिंगका, कोषाध्यक्ष श्री कमल मोदी के साथ भीलवाडा टेक्सटाइल ट्रेड फेडरेशन, भीलवाडा टेक्सटाइल एजेन्ट एसोसियेशन, रीको ग्रोथ सेन्टर, न्यू क्लोथ मार्केट, अम्बाजी मार्केट, जिला चाय व्यापार संस्थान, इंजिनियर्स वेलफेयर एसोसियेशन, ऑटोमोबाइल डीलर एसोसियेशन, भीलवाडा चेप्टर सीएमए, भीलवाडा ब्रांच सीए आदि की ओर से भी जिला कलक्टर का माल्यार्पण कर स्वागत किया गया।

इस अवसर पर जिला कलक्टर श्री राजेन्द्र भट्ट ने अपने संबोधन में कहा कि भीलवाडा में गारमेन्ट उद्योग के विकास के लिए यहां के उद्यमियों को आगे आना चाहिए। वर्तमान में जिला प्रशासन या उद्योग केन्द्र के पास गारमेन्ट उद्योग के कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, अगर 10-15 गारमेन्ट उद्योग के प्रस्ताव आये तो जिला प्रशासन भीलवाडा में गारमेन्ट कलस्टर विकसित करने एवं इसके लिए भूमि आंवटन के पूरे प्रयास किये जायेगे। हमीरगढ रोड पर 6 लेन निर्माण से एवं बरसाती पानी निकासी की व्यवस्था नहीं होने से उद्योगों में पानी भरने के समस्या के संबंध में संबंधित अधिकारियों से चर्चा कर इसका समाधान किया जायेगा। राजस्थान के बजट में भीलवाडा में नये औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के विकास की घोषणा की गई है। रीको एवं जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के समन्वय से नये औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के प्रस्ताव तैयार करवाये जाकर राज्य सरकार से स्वीकृति प्राप्त की जायेगी।

## केन्द्र एवं राज्य बजट पर परिचर्चा

दिनांक 13 जुलाई 2019 को मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री की ओर से चेम्बर भवन में केन्द्र एवं राज्य बजट पर परिचर्चा का आयोजन हुआ। परिचर्चा में चेम्बर के सदस्य सीए, सीएस, प्रोफेशनल्स एवं अन्य सदस्यों ने केन्द्र एवं राज्य बजट के विभिन्न मुद्दों पर आपसी चर्चा की। बैठक में राज्य सरकार की ओर से केप्टिव पावर प्लान्ट पर विद्युत कर 40 पैसे से बढ़ाकर 1 रुपया करने एवं उद्योगों में विद्युत संबंधी अन्य समस्याओं, राज्य में सर्वाधिक विद्युत दरों आदि विषयों पर चर्चा के बाद राज्य सरकार को अन्य विषयों में प्रतिवेदन भेजने का निर्णय लिया गया।

## जल शक्ति अभियान पर बैठक

दिनांक 10 जुलाई 2019 को जिला प्रशासन की ओर से जिला कलक्टर श्री राजेन्द्र भट्ट की अध्यक्षता में जल शक्ति अभियान पर बैठक आयोजित हुई। मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री की ओर से मानद महासचिव श्री आर के जैन ने भाग लिया। बैठक में लिये गये निर्णय के अनुसार मेवाड चेम्बर के सदस्यों को वृक्षारोपण, वर्षा जल संग्रहण, जल का पुर्नउपयोग एवं पर्यावरण विषयों पर प्रेरित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाये गये।

## निर्यात प्रोत्साहन प्रक्रिया एवं दस्तावेजीकरण विषय पर कार्यशाला

जिला उद्योग केन्द्र, भीलवाड़ा के माध्यम से मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री के सहयोग से निर्यात प्रोत्साहन प्रक्रिया एवं दस्तावेजीकरण (Export Promotion, Procedure and Documentation) विषय पर दो दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम (सेमीनार) का आयोजन माह अगस्त, 2019 के तृतीय सप्ताह में किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। जिसमें निर्यात कर रहे एवं निर्यात के क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने के इच्छुक युवा उद्यमी (युवक/युवतियाँ) भाग ले सकते हैं। उक्त प्रशिक्षण में निर्यात के दौरान सम्भावनाओं तथा निर्यात सम्बन्धी तैयार किये जाने वाले दस्तावेजों की सम्पूर्ण जानकारी प्रदान की जायेगी। उक्त प्रशिक्षण में निर्यात के क्षेत्र में सम्भावनाओं तथा निर्यात सम्बन्धी तैयार किये जाने वाले दस्तावेजों की सम्पूर्ण जानकारी प्रदान की जायेगी। प्रशिक्षण हेतु इच्छुक उद्यमी अपना पंजीयन कार्यालय, जिला उद्योग केन्द्र भीलवाड़ा में दिनांक 14 अगस्त, 2019 तक करा सकते हैं। प्रशिक्षण पूर्णतया निःशुल्क है तथा स्थान सीमित है। अतः योजना का अधिक से अधिक भाग लेवे। आवश्यक आवेदन पत्र सदस्यों को मेल किया गया है या जिला उद्योग केन्द्र में उपलब्ध है।

## ELECTRICITY DUTY ON CAPTIVE POWER PLANT

A delegation of the textile industry, FICCI & RTMA met with Shri Ashok Gehlot, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Rajasthan on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2019. Our Past President & Chairman of RTMA Shri S.N.Modani headed the delegation. In the meeting the issue of hike in electricity duty on captive power plants was also raised. It was announced by the Hon'ble C.M. that electricity duty on captive power plant has been reduced to Rs 0.60/unit from the proposed Rs 1.00/unit.

## REPRESENTATIONS

MCCI/ /2019-2020/077

Dated 19.07.2019

The Principal  
MLV Textile & Engineering College  
Bhilwara

**Sub.: To start Garment technology & fashion technology courses at MLV Textile & Engineering College, Bhilwara.**

Dear Sir,

As you are aware, Bhilwara is a major textile centre of the Country, having presence in spinning, weaving & processing sector. Bhilwara textile industry since 1980s has grown into it's current size, having 18 spinning mills with 11 lacs spindles, 20 process houses and more than 450 weaving units with about 17000 modern technology looms.

It is famous for suitings production, producing about 1 crore meters of suitintg p.a. and is known as the largest suiting manufacturing hub in the World. Suitings are manufactured both in organised and unorganised sector. Major employment generation is due to the unorganised textile sector in Bhilwara. Suitings industry is a very tough competitive industry, it has grown up into a stagnant market level. Further large growth seems to be impossible.

To generate growth and volumes, value addition is the need of the hour. We require garment industry to be developed in this area. For this we require local technical expertise that can be only possible if we have training facilities at local level. In Bhilwara we are having prestigious MLV textile engineering college, if we have a course in Garment Technology and Fashion Technology, then it will cater to the market for technical know how and trained technical people.

Hence, we request you to kindly start course in Garment Technology and Fashion Technology at the earliest so that the industry will be benefited.

With Best Regards

(R.K.Jain)  
Hon'y Secretary General



श्रीमान जिला कलक्टर,  
भीलवाडा

विषय : राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 79, किशनगढ से उदयपुर (राजस्थान) का 4 लेन से 6 लेन में परिवर्तन-बरसाती पानी निकासी की व्यवस्था नहीं-उद्योगों में पानी भरने की समस्या।

मान्यवर,

मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री दक्षिण राजस्थान के 7 जिलों का मान्यता प्राप्त 52 वर्ष से सक्रिय संभागीय चेम्बर है, जो कि दक्षिण राजस्थान के सभी टेक्सटाइल उद्योग, सीमेन्ट उद्योग, मार्बल उद्योग एवं अन्य उद्योगों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। दक्षिण राजस्थान में हमारे 500 से अधिक वृहत, मध्यम एवं लघु उद्योग श्रेणी के सदस्य हैं, जिनका वार्षिक टर्नओवर 50 हजार करोड़ से अधिक एवं निर्यात 15000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का है।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 79, किशनगढ से उदयपुर एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण राजमार्ग है, जो कि दिल्ली-जयपुर से किशनगढ-उदयपुर होते हुए अहमदाबाद को जोड़ने के राजमार्गों का एक भाग है। यह राजमार्ग किशनगढ, भीलवाडा, चित्तौड़गढ के राजस्थान के बड़े औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों से गुजरता है एवं मार्बल, टेक्सटाइल, सीमेन्ट आदि उद्योगों के लिए "लाइफलाइन" है। वर्तमान में किशनगढ से उदयपुर खण्ड का 4 लेन से 6 लेन में परिवर्तन का कार्य चल रहा है, जिसके लिए हम आपके एवं एनएचएआई के आभारी हैं।

पूर्व में वर्ष 2006-08 के दौरान जब यह 4 लेन राजमार्ग बना तब, भीलवाडा जिले से गुजरने वाले खण्ड के शीघ्र निर्माण हेतु मेवाड़ चेम्बर ने मार्ग में पड़ने वाली औद्योगिक इकाइयों से राजमार्ग निर्माण हेतु आवश्यक भूमि समर्पित करवाने एवं 4 लेन राजमार्ग के निर्माण में गति लाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। 4 लेन के निर्माण के दौरान भी सड़क के साथ बरसाती पानी के निकास के लिए नाले नहीं बनवाये जाने से उस समय संगम इण्डिया लिमिटेड, आरएसडब्ल्यूएम लि आदि कई औद्योगिक इकाइयों में पानी भर गया था एवं बाढ़ जैसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी। इस घटना में काफी नुकसान हुआ। तदैव, मेवाड़ चेम्बर के प्रतिवेदन पर निर्णय लिया जाकर इस भाग में सड़क के दोनों तरफ नाले बनवाये गये थे।

वर्तमान में राजमार्ग 79 का 4 लेन से 6 लेन में परिवर्तन का जो कार्य चल रहा है, उसमें भीलवाडा से चित्तौड़गढ के मध्य चल रहे कार्य में पूर्व में 4 लेन के दोनों तरफ निर्मित नालों को तोड़ा जाकर सड़क का विस्तार किया जा रहा है लेकिन पुनः नये नालों का निर्माण नहीं किया जा रहा है। इससे बरसाती पानी के निकासी में बड़ी समस्या आ रही है एवं राजमार्ग के सहारे पानी भरने से कई औद्योगिक इकाइयों में संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है।

इस मार्ग पर हमारी सैकड़ों सदस्य टेक्सटाइल इकाइयां स्थापित हैं। पूर्व में फोरलेन रोड़ थी तब तक बिलिया कलाँ, खैराबाद, 132 केवी विद्युत ग्रीड, आर के प्रोसेस, जगदम्बा प्रोसेस की तरफ से बरसात का पानी कास्तकारों की जमीनों से होता हुआ फोरलेन के सहारे बने बरसाती नालों में होकर गुवारड़ी नाले तक गुजरता था। लेकिन पुराने बरसाती नाले को तोड़कर 6 लेन रोड़ का निर्माण कार्य जो चल रहा है उसमें सड़क के बाहरी तरफ में नाले का निर्माण नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में जब स्थानीय राजमार्ग निर्माण अधिकारी से सम्पर्क किया गया तो ज्ञात हुआ कि वर्तमान में साईट-प्लान में रोड़ के बाहरी भाग में नाले के निर्माण का प्रयोजन नहीं है। गुवारड़ी नाले से चित्तौड़ रोड़ पर दाहिने तरफ के डिवाइडर संख्या 164 एवं 165 है। वर्तमान में जो 6 लेन की सर्विस रोड़ इस क्षेत्र में बन रही हैं उसका लेवल से औद्योगिक इकाइयों की जमीनों का स्तर कम से कम 2 से 3 फीट नीचे है। इस कारण से बरसाती पानी गाँवों के केचमेन्ट एरिया एवं राजमार्ग से कास्तकारों की जमीनों में होता हुआ औद्योगिक संस्थानों में भर जायेगा, जिससे इन संस्थानों के विभिन्न संयन्त्र, कोलार्यार्ड, विद्युत सबस्टेशन आदि के पानी में डुब जायेगे एवं इलेक्ट्रीकल पार्ट्स में शॉर्ट सर्किट होकर भारी नुकसान व जनहानि हो सकती हैं एवं उत्पादन कार्य बन्द हो जायेगा।

अतः श्रीमान से अनुरोध हैं कि राजमार्ग 79 के भीलवाडा से चित्तौड़गढ खण्ड पर 6 लेन निर्माण के साथ दोनों तरफ बरसाती पानी के निकास हेतु पूर्व में 4 लेन के दोनों तरफ बने नालों के जैसे नये नालों के निर्माण हेतु स्थानीय राजमार्ग निर्माण अधिकारी एवं अन्य संबंधित अधिकारियों के साथ आवश्यक बैठक करवाकर इस समस्या का निदान कराने की कृपा करावें। इसके लिए हम सदैव आभारी रहेगे।

सादर।

भवदीय  
वास्ते मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री

(आर के जैन)  
मानद महासचिव

Shri Ashok Gehlot Sb  
Hon'ble Chief Minister,  
Government of Rajasthan,  
Jaipur

Sub: Request to withdraw Electricity Duty on Captive Power Plants.

Respected Sir,

The Mewar Chamber of Commerce & Industry (MCCI) is the Divisional Chamber of Southern Rajasthan representing the almost entire industrial units of Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Rajasmand & Udaipur. It has been functioning as representative body of the industries in the state, leading the cause of the entire industry and making constructive suggestions to the Central and State Government and other agencies in regards to formation of industrial Policy, Taxation Matter and other operational activities.

In the State Budget announced on 10th July 2019, the electricity duty on captive power plants have been increased from Rs 0.40 to Rs 1.00 which is a very exorbitant hike (two and half time) and a severe blow to the textile industry in Rajasthan and is contrary to the demand of the textile industry to withdraw the electricity duty on captive power plants entirely, for the textile industry.

Mewar Chamber of Commerce & Industry has requested to withdraw the electricity duty for the textile industry, in our Pre-Budget submissions to your goodself.

The industry had set-up Captive Power Plants at a time when the state was reeling under power deficits. At that time the State Government had encouraged industry players to invest in setting-up Captive Power plants so as to not let power deficit hamper industrial growth in the state. Accordingly the industry had taken the initiative of making large capital investment in setting-up their Captive Power Plants.

As Rajasthan is a land locked state far away from ports and situated at great distance from coal producing states, CPPs in Rajasthan are already bearing high transportation cost to get imported coal to their plants. Thus the captive power cost of industry in Rajasthan is already much higher than that in other states.

It is submitted that the increase in Electricity Duty has been implemented only for own Captive Power consumption and retained at the old level of Rs 0.40 per KWh for power procured from State Discom, it is discriminatory in nature. Industries which have invested upfront into setting-up of captive power plant shall now be paying higher Electricity Duty then consumers procuring power from the local Discom.

We wish to add that there is general sluggishness in overall economy at present, such steep increase in Electricity Duty and consequent increase in industries cost of production shall only make the economic environment even more tougher. Such a sharp jump in Electricity Duty will force a number of CPPs to shut down and as a consequence lead to loss of employment and other related economic activities.

The Textile Industry was demanding exemption on duty but instead of that, Government have increased duty drastically which was not at all expected by industry. Power rates of state are already very high and industry is struggling for survival. It will make our product unviable and we can not compete in domestic and international market as power is major component of costing (30%) in Textile Industry.

Therefore, we request Govt. of Rajasthan to reconsider proposal of increase Electricity Duty on Captive Power and abolish this duty completely for Textile Industry from the effect of implementation.

If the duty is not withdrawn then small CPPs will be forced to stop the plants which will lead to unemployment. Since the textile industry is leading employer, the Govt should encourage the industry to survive by withdrawing the levy of electricity duty.

In view of above you are requested to kindly withdraw the levy of electricity duty on captive generation plants for the Textile sector.

With Best Regards

(R.K.Jain)  
Hon'y Secretary General

Shri Ashok Gehlot Sb  
Hon'ble Chief Minister,  
Government of Rajasthan,  
Jaipur

Sub.: Power Issues of Textile Industry of Rajasthan.

Respected Sir,

The Mewar Chamber of Commerce & Industry (MCCI) is the Divisional Chamber of Southern Rajasthan representing the almost entire industrial units of Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Rajasmand & Udaipur. It has been functioning as representative body of the industries in the state, leading the cause of the entire industry and making constructive suggestions to the Central and State Government and other agencies in regards to formation of industrial Policy, Taxation Matter and other operational activities.

The Textile industry in the State is the largest employer after agriculture. In Bhilwara District about 1 lac person are directly employed in 18 large sector spinning mills, 20 process houses and more than 500 weaving and other units. The turnover of textile industry in Bhilwara is about 20,000 crore per annum. Since, 2005 it was growing @ 5-6% per annum but during last 3-4 years the industry is facing sluggishness due to power problems. We wish to submit that :

1. **High Power Tariff** – The power rates of Rajasthan highest in Country. During the last few years, there were substantial increase in power tariff which had adversely affected the working of industries. Therefore, any further increased in power tariff again will completely erode their competitiveness. Therefore, existing power tariff should be frozen for minimum five years (like Punjab) and subsidy @ Rs.2.00/kWh should also be granted for minimum five years. More over Rates of power are lower in the range of Rs.5 to Rs.6 per unit for Textile sector in the state of Punjab, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana & few other states. Rajasthan Government should also consider for lower power tariff for textile sectors. This will also create new job opportunities as more industries will set up in State due to this encouragement.

Textile is a very low margin industry and Rajasthan Mills have to compete not only with other Mills situated in various states of the country but with low cost producers throughout the Globe in various countries. Therefore Rajasthan Textile Mills need to be competitive not only in country but internationally. Unfortunately Rajasthan Textile industry has become totally uncompetitive in last few years due to heavy increase in power cost in state of Rajasthan.

Excess Power Availability in Rajasthan

Your goodself have stated during your Budget speech on 10.7.2019 that Rajasthan is now Power Surplus State.

Central Electricity Authority U/S 73 (A) of Electricity Act, 2003 has issued LOAD BALANCE REPORT 9LGBR0 2018-19 in July 2018. On going through this Report, it is observed that Rajasthan is surplus in energy by 21940 MU (29.7%) and 1960 MW (16.5%) in peak demand. Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission have also approved in its order dated 28.5.18 about surplus energy during FY 2018-19 in Rajasthan to range of 12865 MU. For better utilization of existing capacity, Government of Rajasthan may give benefit to industries if they increase power consumption or give 2/- per unit subsidy to Textile Industry which is highest employment provider sector of State.

## Power Cost

Particulars	UoM	Rajasthan				
		Jan., 2015	June, 2016		Jan. 2019 (Since Sept, 2016)	
		Power from Discom	Power from Discom	Power from IEX	Power from Discom	Power from IEX
Basic Tariff	Rs./kwh	5.50	6.50	3.00	7.30	3.00
Fixed Charges	Rs./kwh	0.21	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.27
NLDC and STU Losses	Rs./kwh			0.16		0.21



CTU and STU Charges	Rs./kwh			0.49		0.67
Other Fixed Charges	Rs./kwh			0.05		0.05
Electricity Duty	Rs./kwh	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Water and Urban Cess	Rs./kwh	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Fuel Surcharge	Rs./kwh	0.05	0.05		0.35	
Cross Subsidy Surcharge	Rs./kwh			0.18		1.63
Additional Surcharge	Rs./kwh			0.00		0.80
REPO	Rs./kwh			0.14		0.13
Power Factor Credit	Rs./kwh	- 0.28	- 0.28		- 0.28	
Load Factor Rebate	Rs./kwh	- 0.07	- 0.07		- 0.07	
Voltage Rebate	Rs./kwh	- 0.29	- 0.29		- 0.29	
Net Landed Power Cost	Rs./kwh	5.77	6.81	4.92	<b>7.93</b>	<b>7.41</b>

**2. Abolishment of Additional Surcharge & Cross Subsidy Surcharge for Open Access Consumers:**

- a) Additional Surcharge of Rs 0.80 per unit imposed vide order dated 24th Aug 2016 passed by Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (RERC) on power consumed through interstate open access. This new levy has been made applicable w.e.f. 1st May 2016. **It has been made effective retrospectively.**

Further, this Additional Surcharge has been levied to compensate the State Discoms for stranding of power generation capacity contracted by them under long term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) because of procurement of power by their consumers from sources other than local Discom under open access arrangement. Whereas this has been applied for all kind of transaction even on day ahead transactions.

New open access regulation 2016, will safe guard stranding of power hence this levy many be reviewed and removed. We request for its review at your level so as to abolish this levy in view of new open access rules 2016.

**3. Levy of Cross Subsidy surcharge (CSS) Rs 1.63 per unit.**

RERC vide its order dated. 01.12.16 has levied CSS @ Rs 1.63 per unit for 132 KV customers, Rs 1.39 per unit for consumers on 33 KV and Rs 0.63 per unit for consumer on 11 KV.

Relevant regulation prohibits such levy beyond 20% of energy charges, as such maximum levy could be Rs 1.46 per unit if at all it was unavoidable. We request for suitable direction to authorities for review it and rationalise it.

For your kind information, State Wise Comparison Chart & Retail Supply Tariff (HT) Source State Regulatory Commission

State	Category	Fixed/Demand Charge (Rs./Month Unit KVA)	Energy Charge (Rs./Unit)
Rajasthan	11 KV 33 KV 132 KV	185	7.93 (Landing Cost)
Madhya Pradesh	11 KV 33 KV 132 KV	500	5.65
Punjab	11 KV 33 KV 132 KV		5.00
Telangana	11 KV 33 KV 132 KV	390	6.65
Andhra Pradesh	11 KV 33 KV 132 KV		6.92
Maharashtra	11 KV 33 KV 132 KV	235	7.13

Notes :

1. Maharashtra - The Maharashtra Govt. has announced in recent Textile Policy 2018-23 Rs. 2 per unit subsidy to spinning mills in Maharashtra State.
2. Madhya Pradesh - Madhya Pradesh – A rebate of 10% in energy charges in applicable for incremental monthly consumption and a rebate of Rs. 2 per unit incremental unit for reduction in captive consumption (Source Retail Supply Tariff Order FY 17-18 MPERC).
3. Telangana – Telangana Power tariff subsidy of Rs. 2 per unit for new conventional and technical textile mills for 5 years announcement date 18.8.2017 GO MS No.59.
4. Andhra Pradesh - Govt of Andhra Pradesh announced Rs. 2 per unit power cost reimbursement for a period of 5 years on 12.9.2018 vide GO MS No.105.
5. Punjab - Punjab State fixed power Rate Rs.5 per unit for five years.
6. Gujarat – Gujarat Power Tariff subsidy Rs.2 per billed unit (KWH) to enterprise having either LT connection or HT Connection.

**4. Request for withdrawal of Electricity Duty of Rs.1/- per Unit on Captive Power Plants with capacity 5 to 50 MW for Textile Industry.**

In recent Rajasthan Budget electricity duty on Captive Power Plants have increased from Rs.0.40 per unit to Rs.1.00 per unit. This is very exorbitant hike (two and half time).

The Textile Industry was demanding exemption on duty but instead of that, Government have increased duty drastically which was not at all expected by industry. Power rates of state are already very high and industry is struggling for survival. It will make our product unviable and we can not complete in domestic and international market as power is major component of costing (30%) in Textile Industry.

Therefore, we request Govt. of Rajasthan to reconsider proposal of increase electricity duty on Captive Power and abolish this duty completely for Textile Industry from the effect of implementation.

We wish to submit that If immediately landed cost of Discom /captive generation /IEX is not brought down to Rs.5/- per unit like Punjab with freezing the same for next 5 years by elimination of duties and extending incentives and concessions no one can save the entire industry from closure one by one sooner than later and employment of lakhs of workers employed directly and indirectly is bound to come to end and besides permanently finishing this big source of employment simply because of state govts apathy and not realising the gravity and acting fast to correct and match the power rate for Textile industry With the competing states mentioned above.

Many old units are already seriously working on major down sizing of their units immediately and total closure will follow which unfortunately is not being realised by the state govt despite continuous representation and explaining the position repeatedly by personal meetings.

We are sure that your goodself would consider our request on various issues related to power and will take necessary steps to save textile industry of Rajasthan which is highest employment provider sector of state.

With Best Regards

(R.K.Jain)

Hon'y Secretary General



## टेक्सटाइल सेक्टर स्किल कॉन्सिल की कार्यशाला

दिनांक 12 जुलाई 2019 को टेक्सटाइल सेक्टर स्किल कॉन्सिल एवं मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री की ओर से टेक्सटाइल उद्योग में कामगारों को प्रशिक्षित करने विषय पर कार्यशाला का आयोजन हुआ। कार्यशाला को नई दिल्ली से आये कॉन्सिल के निदेशक डॉ विजय यादव ने सम्बोधित किया।

अपने प्रजेन्टेशन में डॉ यादव ने बताया कि टेक्सटाइल उद्योग में कामगारों को प्रशिक्षित करने का कार्य मात्र शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसके लिए कामगारों को मशीनों पर ही प्रशिक्षित किया जाना आवश्यक है। सरकार ने यह बात समझ कर टेक्सटाइल क्षेत्र के लिए अलग से टेक्सटाल सेक्टर स्किल कॉन्सिल की स्थापना की है, जिसके तहत स्पिनिंग, विविंग, प्रोसेसिंग सभी क्षेत्रों में कार्य की आवश्यकता अनुसार 72 तरह के कोर्स विकसित किये हैं। साथ ही केन्द्र सरकार ने इसे प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना में भी सम्मिलित किया है। इसके तहत उद्योगों को अपने स्वयं के उद्योग में लगी उत्पादन मशीनों पर ट्रेनिंग देनी है। योजना के तहत उद्योगों को प्रति प्रशिक्षु को उद्योग में ही रोजगार देने पर 15878 रुपये का पुर्नभुगतान के साथ एक वर्ष के लिए एप्रेन्टीस रखने पर एप्रेन्टीस कानून के तहत वित्तीय अनुदान भी दिया जाता है। उन्होंने बताया कि इस योजना के तहत उद्योगों को कॉन्सिल के मार्फत रजिस्ट्रेशन कराना होगा, जिसकी अन्तिम तिथि 19 जुलाई 2019 है। कार्यशाला में टेक्सटाइल उद्योगों के श्रम प्रबंधको एवं वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने भाग लिया।

## **UNION BUDGET 2019-20: PROPOSED AMENDMENTS IN THE CGST ACT, 2017**

1. Definition of Adjudicating Authority- Section 2(4):

The definition is being amended so as to exclude "the National Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling" from the definition of "adjudicating authority".

2. Composition Scheme- Second proviso to section 10:

A new sub-section (2A) is being inserted in section 10 to bring in an alternative composition scheme for supplier of services or mixed suppliers (not eligible for the earlier composition scheme) having an annual turnover in preceding financial year up to Rs 50 lakhs.

Further, explanation is being added to section 10 to clarify that:

- i. For computing the aggregate turnover to determine eligibility for the composition scheme, value of exempt supplies services provided by way of extending deposits, loans or advances in so far as the consideration is represented by way of interest or discount shall not be taken into account; and
- ii. For determining the value of turnover in a State or Union territory to calculate tax payable, value of exempt supplies of services provided by way of extending deposits, loans or advances in so far as the consideration is represented by way of interest or discount; and value of the first supplies from 1st of April till the date when the taxpayer becomes liable for registration shall not be taken into account.

3. Persons liable for registration: Second Proviso after Section 22(1):

New proviso and an explanation is being inserted in section 22 of the CGST Act so as to provide for higher threshold exemption limit from Rs. 20 lakhs to such amount not exceeding Rs. 40 lakhs in case of supplier who is engaged in exclusive supply of goods.

4. Procedure for registration: After sub-section (6) of Section 25:

New sub-section (6A) is being inserted in section 25 of the CGST Act to make Aadhaar authentication mandatory for specified class of new taxpayers and to prescribe the manner in which certain class of registered taxpayers are required to undergo Aadhaar authentication.

5. Insertion of New Section 31A: Facility of digital payment to Recipient.

A new section 31A is being inserted in the CGST Act so that specified suppliers shall have to mandatorily give the option of specified modes of electronic payment to their recipients of goods or services.

6. Section 39: Furnishing of Return

Section 39 of the CGST Act is being amended so as to allow the composition taxpayers to furnish annual return along with quarterly payment of taxes; and other specified taxpayers may be given the option for quarterly or monthly furnishing of returns and payment of taxes under the proposed new return system.

7. Section 44: Annual Return

New provisos are being inserted in section 44(1) of the CGST Act so as to empower the Commissioner to extend the due date for furnishing Annual return (prescribed FORM GSTR-9/9A) and reconciliation statement (prescribed FORM GSTR-9C).

8. Section 49: Payment of tax, interest, penalty and other amounts.

New sub-sections are being inserted in section 49 of the CGST Act to provide a facility to the registered person to transfer an amount from one (major or minor) head to another (major or minor) head in the electronic cash ledger.

9. Section 50: Interest on delayed payment of tax.

New proviso is being inserted in section 50(1) of the CGST Act so as to provide for charging interest only on the net cash tax liability, except in those cases where returns are filed subsequent to initiation of any proceedings under section 73 or 74 of the CGST Act.

10. Section 52: Collection of tax at source.

New provisos are being inserted in sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 52 of the CGST Act so as to empower the

Commissioner to extend the due date for furnishing of monthly and annual statement by the person collecting tax at source.

11. Insertion of New Section 53A: Transfer of certain Amounts

A new section 53A is being inserted in the CGST Act so as to provide for transfer of amount between Centre and States consequential to amendment in section 49 of the CGST Act allowing transfer of an amount from one head to another head in the electronic cash ledger of the registered person.

12. Section 54: Refund of Tax

New sub-section (8A) is being inserted in section 54 of the CGST Act so as to provide that the Central Government may disburse refund amount to the taxpayers in respect of refund of State taxes as well.

13. Section 95: Definition of Advance Ruling

New clause (f) is being inserted in section 95 of the CGST Act to define the "National Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling".

14. Section 102 - Rectification of Advance Ruling

Section 102 of the CGST Act is being amended so as to allow the National Appellate Authority to amend any order passed by it so as to rectify any error apparent on the face of the record, within a period of six months from the date of the order, except under certain specified circumstances.

15. Section 103 - Applicability of Advance Ruling

Section 103 of the CGST Act is being amended so as to provide that the advance ruling pronounced by the National Appellate Authority shall be binding, unless there is a change in law or facts, on the applicants, being distinct person and all registered persons having the same Permanent Account Number and on the concerned officers or the jurisdictional officers in respect of the said applicants and the registered persons having the same Permanent Account Number.

16. Section 104 - Advance ruling to be void in certain circumstances

Section 104 of the CGST Act is being amended so as to provide that advance ruling pronounced by the National Appellate Authority shall be void where the ruling has been obtained by fraud or suppression of material facts or misrepresentation of facts.

17. Section 105 - Powers of Authority and Appellate Authority "and National Appellate Authority"

Section 105 (2) of the CGST Act is being amended so as to provide that the National Appellate Authority shall have all the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 for the purpose of exercising its powers under the Act.

18. Section 106 - Procedure of Authority and Appellate Authority "and National Appellate Authority"

Section 106 of the CGST Act is being amended so as to provide that the National Appellate Authority shall have power to regulate its own procedure.

19. Section 168 - Power to issue instructions or directions

Section 168(2): The Commissioner specified in clause (91) of section 2, sub-section (3) of section 5, clause (b) of sub-section (9) of section 25, sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 35, sub-section (1) of section 37, sub-section (2) of section 38, sub-section (6) of section 39, "sub-section (1) of section 44, sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 52," sub-section (5) of section 66, sub-section (1) of section 143, sub-section (1) of section 151, clause (1) of sub-section (3) of section 158 and section 167 shall mean a Commissioner or Joint Secretary posted in the Board and such Commissioner or Joint Secretary shall exercise the powers specified in the said sections with the approval of the Board.

Consequent to the amendments in section 44 and section 52 of the CGST Act, section 168 is being amended so as to specify that in respect of sub-section (1) of section 44 and subsections (4) and (5) of section 52, Commissioner or Joint Secretary shall exercise the powers specified in the said sections with the approval of the Board.

20. Section 171 - Anti-profiteering measure

Section 171 of the CGST Act is being amended so as to empower the National Antiprofitteering Authority (under sub-section (2) of section 171 of then Act) to impose penalty equivalent to 10% of the profiteered amount.



## **Analysis of the amendment done by IBBI in Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Liquidation Process) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 wef 25th July 2019.**

The IBBI has issued Notification dated 25th July 2019 amending Liquidation Process under IBC 2016, in consonance with existing CIR process under IBC 2016. These amendments are applicable wef 25th July 2019. The essential features of all these amendments are as follows :

1. The concept of 'CONSULTATION COMMITTEE' has been introduced by amending definition under regulation 2 in consonance with Committee of Creditors in CIR process
  - 1.1 CONSULTATION COMMITTEE means the stakeholders' consultation committee constituted under sub-regulation (1) of regulation 31A
2. The definition of Liquidation Cost has been enlarged by including the following 4 new clauses by amending definition under regulation 2(ca):-
  - 2.1 costs incurred by the liquidator for preserving and protecting the assets, properties, effects and actionable claims, including secured assets, of the corporate debtor;
  - 2.2 costs incurred by the liquidator in carrying on the business of the corporate debtor as a going concern;
  - 2.3 the amount repayable to contributories under sub-regulation (3) of regulation 2A;
  - 2.4 any other cost incurred by the liquidator which is essential for completing the liquidation process:

However if any cost incurred by the liquidator in relation to compromise or arrangement under section 230 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) shall be excluded.
3. New sub regulation 2A has been added whereas it has been asked to financial creditors to contribute the excess of the liquidation costs over the liquid assets of the corporate debtor, as estimated by liquidator in proportion of debts to them in an escrow account within 7 days.
  - 3.1 However it shall be repayable back with interest at bank rate referred to in section 49 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) as part of liquidation cost

This will certainly help in two ways, one way the liquidator need not to spend money from his own resources as is being done presently and secondly claimant shall be cautious in submission of their claims where no recovery is possible.
4. New sub regulation 2A has been added whereas to complete the compromise or arrangement is proposed under section 230 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) within 90 days only and this period shall not be included in the liquidation period. The cost shall be borne by C.D. or parties purposing compromise as per regulation 2B (3).
5. Amendment in Liquidation fees under regulation has been brought whereas scope of Liquidator fees has been enlarged under regulation 4 by including fees payable equivalent to R.P. fees in case of compromise or arrangement etc. However this amendment is effective for compromise or arrangement etc started after 25th July 2019.
6. An important amendment is also brought in submission of claims by amending regulation 12(2) & 16 whereas now stakeholders either submit their fresh claims or update their claims submitted during CIR process within 30 days. It means no new documentary evidence to substantiate claims required to be submitted & documents submitted during CIR process may be used alongwith increasing the amount with applicable interest rate only.
7. New sub regulation 21A has been added whereas duty has been casted on secured creditor to inform within 30 days of realization of his security interest by him otherwise underlying security shall form part of common liquidation estate in form C or D.
8. The most important new sub regulation 31A has been added whereas now liquidator shall constitute a consultation committee within sixty days from the liquidation commencement date. Further under sub regulation 2, the composition of consultation committee has also been defined as follows:-

Class of Stakeholders	Description	Number of Representatives
Secured financial creditors, who have relinquished their security interests under section 52	Where claims of such creditors admitted during the liquidation process is less than 50% of liquidation value	Number of creditors in the category, subject to a maximum of 2
	Where claims of such creditors admitted during the liquidation process is at least 50% of liquidation value	Number of creditors in the category, subject to a maximum of 4

Class of Stakeholders	Description	Number of Representatives
Unsecured financial creditors	Where claims of such creditors admitted during the liquidation process is less than 25% of liquidation value	Number of creditors in the category, subject to a maximum of 1
	Where claims of such creditors admitted during the liquidation process is at least 25% of liquidation value	Number of creditors in the category, subject to a maximum of 2
Workmen and employees	1	1
Governments	1	1
Operational creditors other than Workmen, employees and Governments	Where claims of such creditors admitted during the liquidation process is less than 25% of liquidation value	Number of creditors in the category, subject to a maximum of 1
	Where claims of such creditors admitted during the liquidation process is at least 25% of liquidation value	Number of creditors in the category, subject to a maximum of 2
Shareholders or partners, if any		1

- 8.1 Sub regulation (3) to (10) has been added to regulation 31A which shall define the nomination in committee, accessibility of record, convening of meeting, unbinding advice to liquidator etc.
9. New sub regulation 32A has been added with the objective to sell C.D. as going concern either earlier as per recommendation of COC or in consultation with Consultation Committee later on within 90 days of commencement of liquidation. In case Liquidator isn't able to sell then he may sell them as under clauses (a) to (d) of regulation 32 in standalone, slump, collective or parcel basis.
10. Earlier if valuation of assets have been done under CIR process then Liquidator was not required to do valuation under regulation 35. However now liquidator if feels of fresh valuation then he may get it done despite being already earlier done.
11. Earlier Liquidator was required to distribute proceeds from realization within six months which has been reduced to 90 days now as per amended Regulation 42(2)
12. The biggest change has been brought by amending regulation 44 whereas Liquidator has to complete Liquidation within period of 1 year instead of earlier 2 years. Further no delay due to pendency of any application with Adjudicating Authority for preferential, undervalued, defrauding or extortionate transaction shall be permitted.
13. The content of final report has been formalized by prescribing Form H which is required to be submitted by Liquidator to Adjudicating Authority under Regulation 45(3).
14. New regulation 47 has been added in line with CIR process regulation prescribing time line during Liquidation Process. This is an excellent summarization of all liquidation process with time line.
15. Schedule 1 paragraph 1 sub clause 4 has been amended to facilitate reduction of reserve price by 10 % in all subsequent auctions. Earlier there was no such provision and Liquidator has to resort to revaluation in case of non receipt of 75 % of reserve price.
16. Schedule 1 paragraph 12 has been amended whereas now highest bidder may give consideration within 90 days instead of 15 days subject to payment of 12% interest after 30 days. Further sale shall be cancelled on non receipt of money within 90 days.

IBBI has brought sweeping changes in the whole Liquidation process and changes like reduction in liquidation time from 2 years to 1 year, financing of liquidation expenses by Financial Institution and introduction of Form H, Timeline etc is welcome step. However IBBI need to clarify that how all these changes shall be brought in the existing liquidation processes or it shall be applicable for liquidation after 25th July 2019 only. The lengthy process of constitution of consultation committee with only advisory role is definitely against the concept of 'ease of doing business'. Liquidator shall face real challenges in completion of Liquidation process with in 1 year for a company on death bed surrounded by so many advisors alongwith statutory compliances against fees receivable in future.

**RESERVE BANK OF INDIA**  
**RBI/2019-20/20 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 04**

To,  
 All Category-I Authorised Dealer Banks  
 Madam / Sir,

External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy – Rationalisation of End-use Provisions

Attention of Authorized Dealer Category-I (AD Category-I) banks is invited to paragraphs 2.1.(v) and 2.1.(viii) of Master Direction No.5 dated March 26, 2019 on the above subject in terms of which, inter alia, ECB proceeds cannot be utilised for working capital purposes, general corporate purposes and repayment of Rupee loans except when the ECB is availed from foreign equity holder for a minimum average maturity period of 5 years. Further, on-lending for these activities out of ECB proceeds is also prohibited.

2. Based on the feedback from stakeholders and with a view to further liberalise the ECB framework, it has been decided, in consultation with the Government of India, to relax the end-use restrictions. Accordingly, eligible borrowers will now be permitted to raise ECBs for the following purposes from recognised lenders, except foreign branches/ overseas subsidiaries of Indian banks, subject to paragraph 2.2 of the direction *ibid*:
  - i. ECBs with a minimum average maturity period of 10 years for working capital purposes and general corporate purposes. Borrowing by NBFCs for the above maturity for on lending for the above purposes is also permitted.
  - ii. ECBs with a minimum average maturity period of 7 years can be availed by eligible borrowers for repayment of Rupee loans availed domestically for capital expenditure as also by NBFCs for on-lending for the same purpose. For repayment of Rupee loans availed domestically for purposes other than capital expenditure and for on-lending by NBFCs for the same, the minimum average maturity period of the ECB is required to be 10 years.
  - iii. It has been decided to permit eligible corporate borrowers to avail ECB for repayment of Rupee loans availed domestically for capital expenditure in manufacturing and infrastructure sector if classified as SMA-2 or NPA, under any one time settlement with lenders. Lender banks are also permitted to sell, through assignment, such loans to eligible ECB lenders, except foreign branches/ overseas subsidiaries of Indian banks, provided, the resultant external commercial borrowing complies with all-in-cost, minimum average maturity period and other relevant norms of the ECB framework.
3. The prescribed minimum average maturity provision, as above, for the aforesaid end-uses will have to be strictly complied with under all circumstances.
4. All other provisions of the ECB policy remain unchanged. AD Category - I banks should bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents and customers.
5. The Master Direction No. 5 dated March 26, 2019 is being updated to reflect the above changes.
6. The directions contained in this circular have been issued under section 10(4) and 11(2) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions / approvals, if any, required under any other law.

Yours faithfully

Ajay Kumar Misra  
 Chief General Manager-in-Charge

  
**PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU**  
**GOVT OF INDIA**

**GST rate on all Electric Vehicles reduced from 12% to 5% and of charger or charging stations for EVs from 18% to 5%**  
**Hiring of electric buses by local authorities exempted from GST** Changes in GST rates shall be effective from 1st August, 2019

New Delhi, 27th July 2019

The 36th GST Council Meeting was held here today Via Video Conference under the chairmanship of Union Finance & Corporate Affairs Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman. The meeting was also attended by Union Minister of State for Finance & Corporate Affairs Shri Anurag Thakur besides Revenue Secretary Shri Ajay Bhushan Pandey and other senior officials of the Ministry of Finance. The Council has recommended the following:

### (A) GST rate related changes on supply of goods and services

- (i) The GST rate on all electric vehicles be reduced from 12% to 5%.
- (ii) The GST rate on charger or charging stations for Electric vehicles be reduced from 18% to 5%.
- (iii) Hiring of electric buses (of carrying capacity of more than 12 passengers) by local authorities be exempted from GST.
- (iv) These changes shall become effective from 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2019.

### (B) Changes in GST law:

- (1) Last date for filing of intimation, in FORM GST CMP-02, for availing the option of payment of tax under notification No. 2/2019-Central Tax (Rate) dated 07.03.2019 (by exclusive supplier of services), to be extended from 31.07.2019 to 30.09.2019.
- (2) The last date for furnishing statement containing the details of the self-assessed tax in FORM GST CMP-08 for the quarter April, 2019 to June, 2019 (by taxpayers under composition scheme), to be extended from 31.07.2019 to 31.08.2019.



## NEW RULE INPUT ADJUSTMENT

On and from 1<sup>st</sup> February 2019, The Order for availing the set off of ITC has been changed and new Sections 49A & 49B under The CGST Act 2017 have been made effective. Let us analyse the impact of the same on Trade & Industry –

The Amendment –

After section 49 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:–

Utilisation of input tax credit subject to certain conditions

“49A. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 49, the **input tax credit** on account of central tax, State tax or Union territory tax shall be utilised towards payment of integrated tax, central tax, State tax or Union territory tax, as the case may be, only after the input tax credit available on account of integrated tax has first been utilised fully towards such payment.”

Order of utilisation of input tax credit

49B. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter and subject to the provisions of clause (e) and clause (f) of sub-section (5) of section 49, the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, prescribe the order and manner of utilisation of the **input tax credit** on account of integrated tax, central tax, State tax or Union territory tax, as the case may be, towards payment of any such tax.”

Before analysing the Impact of Sec 49A, the following two important things should be noted regarding amendment of Sec 49B as follows –

- 1. The constraint u/s 49A is in addition to the following two constraints–
  - a. Sec 49(5)(e & f) – CGST can't be adjusted against SGST and vice-versa
  - b. CGST of one state can't be adjusted against CGST of another

It is pertinent to note here that the constraint in “1b” above, that CGST of one state can't be adjusted against CGST of another state, is not mentioned anywhere in the CGST Act. However it is a GST Portal Constraint.

Whether the same would be challenged in future is a matter to be seen.

- 2. Sec 49B has further given the opportunity to the Govt. To make any amendments in this order of Utilization also in time to come. Hence we may see further amendments vide Rules in this hierarchy of utilization of ITC also. Possibly the constraint in “1b” above that CGST of one state 7/23/2019 Changes in GST Payment/Set Off Rules from 1<sup>st</sup> February 2019 can't be adjusted against CGST of another state may be done away with the help of the **GST Portal**.



**CIRCULARS/NOTIFICATIONS**  
**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA**  
**NOTIFICATION**

Mumbai, the 25th July, 2019

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (PROHIBITION OF INSIDER TRADING)**  
**(SECOND AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 2019**

**SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/23.**—In exercise of the powers conferred under section 30 read with clause (g) of sub-section (2) of section 11 and clause (d) and clause (e) of section 12A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992), the Board hereby makes the following regulations to further amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, namely :

1. These regulations may be called the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
2. They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
3. In the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, -
  - (1) in regulation 9A, in sub-regulation (2), in clause (a), for the word “employee” occurring after the word “designated”, the word “person” shall be substituted;
  - (2) in Schedule B, -
    - (i) in clause 4, -
      - a. the first paragraph shall be numbered as sub-clause (1);
      - b. the second and third paragraph shall be combined and numbered as sub-clause (2);
      - c. in the sub-clause (2), for the word “can” appearing after the words “restriction period”, the word “shall” shall be substituted;
      - d. after the sub-clause (2), the following sub-clause (3) shall be inserted, namely, -

“(3) The trading window restrictions mentioned in sub-clause (1) shall not apply in respect of –

        - (a) transactions specified in clauses (i) to (iv) and (vi) of the proviso to sub-regulation (1) of regulation 4 and in respect of a pledge of shares for a bonafide purpose such as raising of funds, subject to pre-clearance by the compliance officer and compliance with the respective regulations made by the Board;
        - (b) transactions which are undertaken in accordance with respective regulations made by the Board such as acquisition by conversion of warrants or debentures, subscribing to rights issue, further public issue, preferential allotment or tendering of shares in a buy- back offer, open offer, delisting offer .”
    - (ii) in clause 14, -
      - a. in the Explanation thereto, -
        - i. after the word “gift” and before the word “during”, the words “from a designated person”, shall be inserted;
        - ii. for the words and symbol “of such payer's annual income” the words and symbol “of the annual income of such designated person,” shall be substituted.
  - (3) in Schedule C, in clause 12, -
    - (i) in the second paragraph, the word “educations” shall be substituted by the words “educational”;
    - (ii) for the word “studied”, the word “graduated” shall be substituted;
    - (iii) in the Explanation thereto, -
      - i. after the word “gift” and before the word “during”, the words “from a designated person”, shall be inserted;
      - ii. for the words and symbol “of such payer's annual income” the words and symbol “of the annual income of such designated person,” shall be substituted.

AJAY TYAGI, Chairman  
[ADV.T.-III/4/Exty./148/19]

**Footnotes:**

1. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 was published in the Gazette of India on January 15, 2015, *vide* notification No. LAD-NRO/ GN/2014-15/21/85.
2. The principal regulations was subsequently amended on –
  - a. December 31, 2018 by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018, *vide* notification No. EBI/LAD-NRO/ GN/2018/59, and
  - b. January 21, 2019 by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019, *vide* notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/ GN/2019/02.

[To be published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i)]

Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
(Department of Revenue)  
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs  
Notification No. 34/2019 – Central Tax

New Delhi, the 18th July, 2019

G.S.R.....(E).– In exercise of the powers conferred by section 148 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017), the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 21/2019- Central Tax, dated the 23rd April, 2019, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 322(E), dated the 23rd April, 2019, namely:–

In the said notification, in paragraph 2, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely: –

“Provided that the due date for furnishing the statement containing the details of payment of self-assessed tax in said FORM GST CMP-08, for the quarter April, 2019 to June, 2019, or part thereof, shall be the 31st day of July, 2019.”.

[F. No. 20/06/16/2018-GST]

(Ruchi Bisht)  
Under Secretary to the Government of India

Note : The principal notification No. 21/2019-Central Tax, dated the 23rd April, 2019 was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide number G.S.R. 322(E), dated the 23rd April, 2019.



[To be published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i)]

Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
(Department of Revenue)  
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs  
Notification No. 35/2019 – Central Tax

New Delhi, the 29th July, 2019

G.S.R.....(E).– In exercise of the powers conferred by section 148 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017), the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 21/2019- Central Tax, dated the 23rd April, 2019, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 322(E), dated the 23rd April, 2019, namely:–

In the said notification, in paragraph 2, in the proviso, for the figures, letters and words “31st day of July, 2019”, the figures, letters and word, “31st day of August, 2019” shall be substituted.

[F. No. 20/06/16/2018-GST (Pt. I)]

(Ruchi Bisht)  
Under Secretary to the Government of India

Note:- The principal notification No. 21/2019-Central Tax, dated the 23rd April, 2019 was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide number G.S.R. 322(E), dated the 23rd April, 2019 and was subsequently amended by notification No. 34/2019-Central Tax, dated the 18th July, 2019, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide number G.S.R. 514(E), dated the 18th July, 2019.

F. No. CBEC – 20/16/04/2018 – GST  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs  
GST Policy Wing

New Delhi, Dated the 23rd April 2019

The Principal Chief Commissioners / Chief Commissioners / Principal Commissioners / Commissioners of Central Tax (All)  
The Principal Director Generals / Director Generals (All)

Madam/Sir,

Subject: Clarification in respect of utilization of input tax credit under GST – Reg.

Section 49 was amended and Section 49A and Section 49B were inserted vide Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2018 [hereinafter referred to as the CGST (Amendment) Act]. The amended provisions came into effect from 1st February 2019.

2. Various representations have been received from the trade and industry regarding challenges being faced by taxpayers due to bringing into force of section 49A of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the CGST Act). The issue has arisen on account of order of utilization of input tax credit of integrated tax in a particular order, resulting in accumulation of input tax credit for one kind of tax (say State tax) in electronic credit ledger and discharge of liability for the other kind of tax (say Central tax) through electronic cash ledger in certain scenarios. Accordingly, rule 88A was inserted in the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the CGST Rules) in exercise of the powers under Section 49B of the CGST Act vide notification No. 16/2019- Central Tax, dated 29th March, 2019. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the CGST Act, hereby clarifies the issues raised as below.
3. The newly inserted Section 49A of the CGST Act provides that the input tax credit of Integrated tax has to be utilized completely before input tax credit of Central tax / State tax can be utilized for discharge of any tax liability. Further, as per the provisions of section 49 of the CGST Act, credit of Integrated tax has to be utilized first for payment of Integrated tax, then Central tax and then State tax in that order mandatorily. This led to a situation, in certain cases, where a taxpayer has to discharge his tax liability on account of one type of tax (say State tax) through electronic cash ledger, while the input tax credit on account of other type of tax (say Central tax) remains un-utilized in electronic credit ledger.
4. The newly inserted rule 88A in the CGST Rules allows utilization of input tax credit of Integrated tax towards the payment of Central tax and State tax, or as the case may be, Union territory tax, in any order subject to the condition that the entire input tax credit on account of Integrated tax is completely exhausted first before the input tax credit on account of Central tax or State / Union territory tax can be utilized. It is clarified that after the insertion of the said rule, the order of utilization of input tax credit will be as per the order (of numerals) given below:

Input tax Credit on account of	Output liability on account of Integrated tax	Output liability on account of Central tax	Output liability on account of State tax / Union Territory tax
Integrated tax	(I)	(II) – In any order and in any proportion	
(III) Input tax Credit on account of Integrated tax to be completely exhausted mandatorily			
Central tax	(V)	(IV)	Not permitted
State tax / Union Territory tax	(VII)	Not permitted	(VI)

**5. The following illustration would further amplify the impact of newly inserted rule 88A of the CGST Rules:**

**Illustration:**

Amount of Input tax Credit available and output liability under different tax heads

Head	Output Liability	Input tax Credit
Integrated tax	1000	1300
Central tax	300	200
State tax / Union Territory tax	300	200
Total	1600	1700

**Option 1 :**

Input tax Credit on account of	Discharge of output liability on account of Integrated tax	Discharge of output liability on account of Central tax	Discharge of output liability on account of State tax / Union Territory tax	Balance of Input Tax Credit
Integrated tax	1000	200	100	0
Input tax Credit on account of Integrated tax has been completely exhausted				
Central tax	0	100	-	100
State tax/Union territory tax	0	-	200	0
Total	1000	300	300	100

**Option 2 :**

Input tax Credit on account of	Discharge of output liability on account of Integrated tax	Discharge of output liability on account of Central tax	Discharge of output liability on account of State tax / Union Territory tax	Balance of Input Tax Credit
Integrated tax	1000	100	200	0
Input tax Credit on account of Integrated tax has been completely exhausted				
Central tax	0	200	-	0
State tax / Union territory tax	0	-	100	100
Total	1000	300	300	100

- Presently, the common portal supports the order of utilization of input tax credit in accordance with the provisions before implementation of the provisions of the CGST (Amendment) Act i.e. pre-insertion of Section 49A and Section 49B of the CGST Act. Therefore, till the new order of utilization as per newly inserted Rule 88A of the CGST Rules is implemented on the common portal, taxpayers may continue to utilize their input tax credit as per the functionality available on the common portal.
- It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this circular.
- Difficulty, if any, in the implementation of this Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board. Hindi version would follow.

(Upender Gupta)  
Principal Commissioner (GST)  
F. No. 225/157/2019/ITA.II

Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue Central Board of Direct Taxes

North-Block, ITA-II Division  
New Delhi, the 23rd of July, 2019

Order under Section 119 of the Income-tax Act, 1961

The 'due-date' for filing income-tax returns for Assessment-Year 2019-20 is 31.07.2019 for certain categories of taxpayers. It has been reported that some of the taxpayers are facing difficulties in filing their income-tax returns due to various reasons including extension of due date for issue of Form 16 for the Assessment-Year 2019-20.

2. In this regard, the Central Board of Direct Taxes, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 119 of the Income tax Act, 1961 ('Act'), hereby extends the 'due-date', as prescribed under section 139(1) of the Act, for filing income-tax returns from 31st July, 2019 to 31st August, 2019 in cases of all taxpayers who are liable to file their income-tax returns by the said 'due-date'.

(Rajarajeswari R.)  
Under Secretary to the Government of India



F.No.01/01/2018-CL-V  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

5th Floor, "A" Wing Shastri Bhawan,  
Dr. R.P. Road, New Delhi  
Dated: the 29th July, 2019

All Regional Directors,  
All Registrars of Companies,  
All Stakeholders.

Subject : Relaxation of additional fees and extension of last date of filing of Form BEN-2 under the Companies Act, 2013-regarding.

Sir.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has received several representations regarding extension of the last date for filing of e-Form No.BEN-2 without additional fees on account of Companies (Significant Beneficial Owners) Second Amendment Rules, 2019 notified vide G.S.R. No. 446 (E) dated 01.07.2019. The matter has been examined and it is hereby informed that the time limit for filing e-form No.BEN-2 is extended upto 30.09.2019 without payment of additional fee and thereafter fee and additional fee shall be payable.

2. This issues with approval of the competent authority.

Yours Faithfully

(Chandan Kumar)  
Deputy Director (Policy)

Copy to :

1. E-Governance Section and web contents Officer to place this circular on the Ministry website.
2. Guard File.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2019

The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 30th day of July, 2019. Earlier the Amendment Bill, 2019 was passed by Lok Sabha on the 27th day of July, 2019. While introducing the Bill in the Lok Sabha, the Hon'ble Finance and Corporate Affairs Minister, Nirmala Sitharaman said, *"the Bill seeks to ensure more accountability and better enforcement to strengthen the corporate governance norms and compliance management in corporate sector as enshrined in the Companies Act, 2013"*.

Background:

- ❑ The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) was enacted with a view to consolidate and amend the law relating to companies.
- ❑ In order to review the existing provisions of the Act dealing with the offences and to make recommendations to promote better corporate compliance, the Government of India constituted a Committee in July, 2018.
- ❑ The said Committee, after taking the views of several stakeholders, submitted its Report in August, 2018.
- ❑ The Committee recommended that the existing rigour of the law should continue for serious offences, whereas the lapses that are essentially technical or procedural in nature may be shifted to in-house adjudication process
- ❑ Accordingly, it was proposed to amend certain provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
- ❑ However, in view of the urgency, the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 was promulgated on 2nd day of November, 2018.
- ❑ To replace the aforesaid Ordinance, a bill, namely, the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2018 was introduced in the Lok Sabha and passed in the said House on the 4th day of January, 2019.
- ❑ However, the said Bill could not be taken up for consideration in the Rajya Sabha.
- ❑ In order to give continued effect to the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018, the President promulgated the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 and the Companies (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019 on the 12th day of January, 2019 and the 21st day of February, 2019 respectively.

## Amendments through the Companies (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019

The main reforms undertaken through the Ordinance include the following:

- ☐ Re-categorising of offences which are in the category of compoundable offences to an in-house adjudication framework. However, no change has been made in respect of any of the non-compoundable offences.
- ☐ Ensuring compliance of the default and prescribing stiffer penalties in case of repeated defaults.
- ☐ De-clogging the NCLT by:
  - ☐ enlarging the jurisdiction of Regional Director (“RD”) by enhancing the pecuniary limits up to which they can compound offences under section 441 of the Act.
  - ☐ vesting in the Central Government the power to approve the alteration in the financial year of a company under section 2(41); and
  - ☐ vesting the Central Government the power to approve cases of conversion of public companies into private companies.
- ☐ Other reforms include re-introduction of declaration of commencement of business provision; greater accountability with respect to filing documents related to creation, modification and satisfaction of charges; non-maintenance of registered office to trigger de-registration process; holding of directorships beyond permissible limits to trigger disqualification of such directors.

*Apart from replacing the Second Ordinance 2019, the newly introduced Amendment Bill seeks to provide for certain additional amendments.*

S. No.	Section	Nature of default	Punishment	
			Pre-Ordinance	Post ordinance
1.	Section 53(3) Prohibition of issue of shares at a discount	Prohibition of issue of shares at a discount	Fine or imprisonment or both	Non-compliance with sub-section (3) of Section 53 shall result in the company and any officer in default being <b>liable to a penalty, instead of being punishable with fine or imprisonment or with both.</b>
2.	Section 64(2) Notice to be given to Registrar for alteration of share capital	Failure/delay in filing notice for alteration of share capital	Fine only	Non-compliance with sub-section (1) of Section 64 shall result in the company and any officer in default being <b>liable to a penalty, instead of being punishable with fine.</b>
3.	Section 92(5) Annual return	Failure/delay in filing annual return	Fine or imprisonment or both	Non-compliance with sub-section (4) of Section 92 shall result in: (i) the company being <b>liable to a penalty, instead of being punishable with fine;</b> and (ii) every officer in default being <b>liable to a penalty, instead of being punishable with fine or imprisonment or with both.</b>
4.	Section 102(5) Statement to be annexed to notice	Attachment of a statement of special business in a notice calling for general meeting	Fine only	Non-compliance with Section 102 shall result in every promoter, director, manager or other key managerial personnel who is in default being <b>liable to a penalty, instead of being punishable with fine.</b>
5.	Section 105(3) Proxies	Default in providing a declaration regarding appointment of proxy in a notice calling for general meeting	Fine only	Non-compliance with sub-section (2) of Section 105 shall result in every officer in default being <b>liable to a penalty, instead of being punishable with fine.</b>

			<b>Punishment</b>	
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Nature of default</b>	<b>Pre-Ordinance</b>	<b>Post ordinance</b>
6.	Section 117(2) Resolutions and Agreements to be filed	Failure/Delay in filing Certain resolutions	Fine only	Non-compliance with sub-section (1) of Section 117 shall result in the company and every officer in default including liquidator of a company, if any, being <b>liable to a penalty, instead of being punishable with fine.</b>
7.	Section 121(3) Report on annual general meeting	Failure/Delay in filing Report on AGM by public listed company	Fine only	Non-compliance with sub-section (2) of Section 121 shall result in the company and every officer in default being <b>liable to a penalty, instead of being punishable with fine.</b>
8.	Section 137(3) Copy of financial statement to be filed with Registrar	Failure/Delay in filing financial statement	Fine or imprisonment or both	Non-compliance with sub-section (1) or (2) of Section 137 shall result in: (i) the company being <b>liable to a penalty, instead of being punishable with fine;</b> and (ii) the managing director and the Chief Financial Officer of the company, if any, and, in the absence of
9.	Section 140(3) Removal, resignation of auditor and giving of special notice	Failure/Delay in filing statement by auditor after resignation	Fine only	Non-compliance with sub-section (2) of Section 140 shall result in the auditor being liable to a penalty, instead of being punishable with fine. the managing director and the Chief
				Financial Officer, any other director who is charged by the board of directors with the responsibility of complying with the provisions of Section 137, and, in the absence of any such director, all the directors of the company, being <b>liable to a penalty, instead of being punishable with fine or imprisonment or with both.</b>
10.	Section 157(2) Company to inform Director Identification Number to Registrar	Failure/Delay by company in informing DIN of director	Fine only	Non-compliance with sub-section (1) of Section 157 shall result in the company and every officer in default being liable to a penalty, instead of being punishable with fine.
11.	Section 159 Punishment for Contravention – in respect of DIN	Contraventions related to DIN	Fine or imprisonment or both	Penalty for default in certain provisions Non-compliance with Section 152 (Appointment of directors), Section 155 (Prohibition to obtain more than one Director Identification Number) and Section 156 (Director to intimate Director Identification Number) shall result in any individual or director of a company in default being liable to a penalty, instead of being punishable with fine or imprisonment.
12.	Section 165(6) Number of Directorships	Accepting directorships beyond specified limits	Fine only	If a person accepts appointment as a director in contravention of sub-section (1) of Section 165 such person shall be liable to a penalty, instead of being <b>punishable with fine.</b>

S. No.	Section	Nature of default	Punishment	
			Pre-Ordinance	Post ordinance
13.	Section 191(5) Payment to Director for Loss of Office, etc., in connection with transfer of undertaking, property or shares	Payment to director not to be made on loss of office	Fine only	Non-compliance with Section 191 shall result in the director of the company being liable to a penalty, instead of being punishable with fine.
14.	197(15) Overall maximum managerial remuneration and managerial remuneration in case of absence or inadequacy of profits	Managerial remuneration	Fine only	Under sub-section (15) Non-compliance with Section 197 shall result in any person in default being liable to a penalty, instead of being punishable with fine.
15.	203(5) Appointment of Key Managerial Personnel	Appointment of KMPs in certain class of companies	Fine only	Non-compliance with Section 203 shall result in the company, every director and key managerial personnel of the company who is in default being liable to a penalty, instead of being punishable with fine.
16.	238(3) Registration of the offer of scheme involving transfer of shares	Registration of the offer of scheme involving transfer of shares	Fine only	Non-compliance with clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 238 shall result in the director being liable to a penalty, instead of being punishable with fine.

**(A) Ensuring compliance of the default and prescribing stiffer penalties in case of repeated defaults.**

To achieve the said reform, the Ordinance has modified sub-section (3) and (8) of section 454 and also introduced a new section 454A as follows :

S. No.	Section	Title	Post ordinance Impact
1.	454(3)	Adjudication of Penalties	The adjudicating officer shall also give the direction of making good of the default at the time of levying penalty.
2.	454(8)	Adjudication of Penalties	Default would occur when the company or the officer in default would fail to comply with the order of the adjudicating officer or RD as the case may be.
3.	454A	Penalty for repeated default	A new section has been inserted to provide where a penalty in relation to a default has been imposed on a person under the provisions of CA 2013, and the person commits the same default within a period of three years from the date of order imposing such penalty, passed by the adjudicating officer or RD as the case may be, it or he shall be liable for the second and every subsequent defaults for an amount equal to twice the amount provided for such default under the relevant provision of CA 2013.

**(C) De-clogging the NCLT**

- ☐ **enlarging the jurisdiction of Regional Director (“RD”) by enhancing the pecuniary limits up to which they can compound offences under section 441 of the Act.**



S. No.	Section	Title	Post ordinance Impact
1.	441(1)(b)	Compounding of Certain Offences	<b>Power of Regional Director to compound offence punishable increased upto Rs. 2,500,000/-</b> Pre-Amendment, where the maximum amount of fine which may be imposed for such offence <b>did not exceed five lakh rupees</b> , such offence was compounded by the Regional Director or any officer authorised by the Central Government. Through the Amendment, where the maximum amount of fine which may be imposed for such offence <b>does not exceed Twenty five lakh rupees</b> , such offence shall be compounded by the Regional Director or any officer authorised by the Central Government.
2.	441(6)(a)	Compounding of Certain Offences	Section 441(6)(a), which requires the permission of the Special Court for compounding of offences, being redundant provision, is omitted.

☐ **vesting in the Central Government the power to approve the alteration in the financial year of a company under section 2(41)**

As per Companies Act, in case of Indian company having Holding/ subsidiary/ Associate Company situated outside India, it is allowed the change the financial year as per such company with the approval of Tribunal.

Through this Ordinance, Power of Tribunal has been transferred from Tribunal to Central Government, therefore, financial year of Company can be changed with approval of Central Government.

☐ **vesting the Central Government the power to approve cases of conversion of public companies into private companies**

In terms of Section 14(1), for Conversion of Public Company into Private Limited Company, the power to approve is shifted from Tribunal to Central Government.

**(D) Other corporate governance related reforms:**

S. No.	Section	Title	Post ordinance Impact
1.	10A	Insertion of new section 10A Commencement of business, etc.	Re-introduction of section 11 omitted under the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015 (after doing away with the requirements of minimum paid up capital) to provide for a declaration by a company having share capital before it commences its business or exercises borrowing power. Non-compliance of section 11 by an officer in default shall result in liability to a penalty instead of fine.
2.	12	Registered Office of Company	Insertion of sub-section (9) to section 12, stating that <i>"If Registrar has reasonable cause to believe that the company is not carrying on any business or operations, he may, without prejudice to the provision of sub-section (8), cause a physical verification of the registered office of the company and if any default is found in complying with the requirements of sub-section (1), initiate action for the removal of the name of the company from the register of companies under Chapter XVIII"</i> .
3.	90	Register of significant beneficial owners in a company.	Considering the importance of the disclosures under section 90, the punishment for violation of section 90(1) prescribed under section 90(10) is enhanced to the effect that the contravention is punishable with fine or imprisonment or both, instead of being punishable with only fine.
4.	164	Disqualifications from appointment of directors	A new clause (i) after clause (h) in section 164(1) inserted, whereby a person shall be subject to disqualification if he accepts directorships exceeding the maximum number of directorships provided in section 165.

## ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS THROUGH COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2019

### 1. Section 26 - Matters to be stated in prospectus

The requirement of registration of prospectus with the Registrar of Companies has been done away with. Instead the prospectus would be filed with the Registrar.

### 2. Section 29 - Public offer of securities to be in dematerialised form

The term 'public' has been omitted under section 29(1)(b). Government would now prescribe the class of companies (not restricted to public companies), which would be mandatorily required to issue the securities only in dematerialised form.

### 3. Section 35 - Civil liability for mis-statements in prospectus

The reference of 'Registration of Prospectus with the Registrar' is replaced by 'Filing of copy of Prospectus with the Registrar'.

### 4. Section 90 - Register of significant beneficial owners in a company

- ☐ The company shall take necessary steps to identify an individual who is a SBO. Failure to take necessary steps has been made punishable.
- ☐ Sub-Section (9A) inserted to provide the power to the Central Government to make rules for the purposes of this section.
- ☐ The company or the person aggrieved by the order of the Tribunal may make an application to the Tribunal for relaxation or lifting of the restrictions placed, within a period of one year from the date of such order: (Amendment through Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019).

### 5. Section 132 - Constitution of National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA)

- ☐ NFRA to perform its functions through such divisions as may be prescribed by the Central Government.
- ☐ Executive body of NFRA shall consist of the Chairperson and full-time Members for efficient discharge of its certain functions.
- ☐ Debarring of the member or firm from being appointed as an auditor or internal auditor etc. or performing any valuation under section 247 by NFRA in case professional or other misconduct is proved.

### 6. Section 135 - Corporate Social Responsibility

- (i) In case the unspent amount does not relate to any ongoing project, unspent amounts to be transferred to a Fund specified under Schedule VII within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year.
- (ii) In case the unspent amount relates to any ongoing project subject to fulfilling of prescribed conditions, unspent amounts to be transferred by the company within a period of thirty days from the end of the financial year to a special account to be opened by the company in that behalf for that financial year in any scheduled bank to be called the Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility Account.
- (iii) Such amount shall be spent by the company in pursuance of its obligation towards the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy within a period of three financial years from the date of such transfer, failing which, the company shall transfer the same to a Fund specified in Schedule VII, within a period of thirty days from the date of completion of the third financial year.
- (iv) Penal provisions inserted as under:  
**The company** - punishable with fine which shall not be less than Rs. 50,000 but which may extend to Rs. 25 lakh  
**Every officer of such company who is in default** - shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine which shall not be less than Rs. 50,000 but which may extend to Rs. 5 lakh, or with both.
- (v) MCA empowered to give general or special directions to a company or class of companies as it considers necessary to ensure compliance of provisions of this section.

### 7. Section 212 - Investigation into affairs of Company by Serious Fraud Investigation Office

- ☐ Any officer not below the rank of Assistant Director of Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO), if so authorised, may arrest any person in accordance with the provisions of this section.
- ☐ The person so arrested may be taken to a Special Court or Judicial Magistrate or Metropolitan Magistrate within 24 hours of his arrest.
- ☐ Where an investigation report submitted by SFIO states that a fraud has taken place and any director, KMP or officer has taken undue advantage or benefit, then the Central Government may file an application before the

Tribunal with regard to disgorgement and such director, KMP or officer may be held personally liable without any limitation of liability.

**8. Section 241 - Application to Tribunal for relief in cases of oppression, etc.**

Central Government to prescribe such company or class of companies in respect of which, applications under such sub-section, shall be made before the Principal Bench of NCLT and shall be dealt with by such Bench.

In certain circumstances, the Central Government may refer the matter and request to the Tribunal to inquire into the case and record a decision about whether the person is a fit and proper person to hold the office of director or any other office connected with the conduct and management of any company.

**9. Section 242 - Powers of Tribunal**

In matters under section 241, the Tribunal shall record its decision stating specifically as to whether or not the respondent is a fit and proper person to hold the office of director or any other office connected with the conduct and management of any company.

**10. Section 243 - Consequence of termination or modification of certain agreements**

- ☐ The person who is not a fit and proper person pursuant to section 242 shall not hold the office of a director or any other office connected with the conduct and management of the affairs of any company for a period of five years from the date of the decision of the Tribunal.
- ☐ Central Government may, with the leave of the Tribunal, permit such person to hold any such office before the expiry of the said period of five years.
- ☐ The person so removed from the office of a director or any other office connected with the conduct and management of the affairs of the company shall not be entitled to, or be paid, any compensation for the loss or termination of office.

**11. Section 272 - Power of Court to stay or restrain proceedings**

In section 272 (3), as provided under, the reference to clause (e) is omitted:

The Registrar shall be entitled to present a petition for winding up under section 271, except on the grounds specified in clause (a) or clause (e) of that sub-section:

**271(e)** provides that a company may, on a petition under section 272, be wound up by the Tribunal, if the Tribunal is of the opinion that it is just and equitable that the company should be wound up.

Registrar allowed to present a petition of winding up on the ground that it is just and equitable to do so under clause (e) of section 271.

**12. Section 398 - Provisions relating to filing of applications, documents, inspection, etc., in electronic form**

Prospectus not required to be registered by the Registrar.

A copy of the said Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2019 is available at the following link:  
[http://164.100.47.4/BillsTexts/LSBillTexts/PassedLoksabha/189-C\\_2019\\_LS\\_Eng.pdf](http://164.100.47.4/BillsTexts/LSBillTexts/PassedLoksabha/189-C_2019_LS_Eng.pdf)



## ARTICLES

### Clarification regarding Annual Returns and Reconciliation Statement

The Government has been receiving a number of representations regarding Annual Return (FORM GSTR-9 / FORM GSTR-9A) and Reconciliation Statement (FORM GSTR-9C). In this regard the following clarifications are issued for information of all stakeholders: -

- a) Payment of any unpaid tax: Section 73 of the CGST Act provides a unique opportunity of self – correction to all taxpayers i.e. if a taxpayer has not paid, short paid or has erroneously obtained/been granted refund or has wrongly availed or utilized input tax credit then before the service of a notice by any tax authority, the taxpayer may pay the amount of tax with interest. In such cases, no penalty shall be leviable on such tax payer. Therefore, in cases where some information has not been furnished in the statement of outward supplies in FORM GSTR-1 or in the regular returns in FORM GSTR-3B, such taxpayers may pay the tax with interest through FORM GST DRC-03 at any time. In fact, the annual return provides an additional opportunity for such taxpayers to declare the summary of supply against which payment of tax is made.
- b) Primary data source for declaration in annual return: Time and again taxpayers have been requesting as to what should be the primary source of data for filing of the annual return and the reconciliation statement. There has been some confusion over using FORM GSTR-1, FORM GSTR-3B or books of accounts as the primary source of information. It is important to note that both FORM GSTR-1 and FORM GSTR-3B serve different purposes. While, FORM GSTR-1 is an account of

details of outward supplies, FORM GSTR-3B is where the summaries of all transactions are declared and payments are made. Ideally, information in FORM GSTR-1, FORM GSTR-3B and books of accounts should be synchronous and the values should match across different forms and the books of accounts. If the same does not match, there can be broadly two scenarios, either tax was not paid to the Government or tax was paid in excess. In the first case, the same shall be declared in the annual return and tax should be paid and in the latter all information may be declared in the annual return and refund (if eligible) may be applied through FORM GST RFD-01A. Further, no input tax credit can be reversed or availed through the annual return. If taxpayers find themselves liable for reversing any input tax credit, they may do the same through FORM GST DRC-03 separately.

- c) Premise of Table 8D of Annual Return: There appears to be some confusion regarding declaration of input tax credit in Table 8 of the annual return. The input tax credit which is declared / computed in Table 8D is basically credit that was available to a taxpayer in his FORM GSTR-2A but was not availed by him between July 2017 to March 2019. The deadline has already passed and the taxpayer cannot avail such credit now. There is no question of lapsing of any such credit, since this credit never entered the electronic credit ledger of any taxpayer. Therefore, taxpayers need not be concerned about the values reflected in this table. This is merely an information that the Government needs for settlement purposes. Figures in Table 8A of FORM GSTR-9 are auto-populated only for those FORM GSTR-1 which were furnished by the corresponding suppliers by the due date. Thus, ITC on supplies made during the financial year 2017-18, if reported beyond the said date by the corresponding supplier, will not get auto-populated in said Table 8A. It may also be noted that FORM GSTR-2A continues to be auto-populated on the basis of the corresponding FORM GSTR-1 furnished by suppliers even after the due date. In such cases there would be a mis-match between the updated FORM GSTR-2A and the auto-populated information in Table 8A. It is important to note that Table 8A of the annual returns is auto-populated from FORM GSTR-2A as on 1st May, 2019.
- d) Premise of Table 8J of Annual Return: In the press release on annual return issued earlier on 4th June 2019, it has already been clarified that all credit of IGST paid at the time of imports between July 2017 to March 2019 may be declared in Table 6E. If the same is done properly by a taxpayer, then Table 8I and 8J shall contain information on credit which was available to the taxpayer and the taxpayer chose not to avail the same. The deadline has already passed and the taxpayer cannot avail such credit now. There is no question of lapsing of any such credit, since this credit never entered the electronic credit ledger of any taxpayer. Therefore, taxpayers need not be concerned about the values reflected in this table. This is information that the Government needs for settlement purposes.
- e) Difficulty in reporting of information not reported in regular returns: There have been a number of representations regarding non-availability of information in Table 16A or 18 of Annual return in FORM GSTR-9. It has been observed that smaller taxpayers are facing a lot of challenge in reporting information that was not being explicitly reported in their regular statement/returns (FORM GSTR-1 and FORM GSTR-3B). Therefore, taxpayers are advised to declare all such data / details (which are not part of their regular statement/returns) to the best of their knowledge and records. This data is only for information purposes and reasonable/explainable variations in the information reported in these tables will not be viewed adversely.
- f) Information in Table 5D (Exempted), Table 5E (Nil Rated) and Table 5F (Non-GST Supply): It has been represented by various trade bodies/associations that there appears to be some confusion over what values are to be entered in Table 5D, 5E and 5F of FORM GSTR-9. Since, there is some overlap between supplies that are classifiable as exempted and nil rated and since there is no tax payable on such supplies, if there is a reasonable/explainable overlap of information reported across these tables, such overlap will not be viewed adversely. The other concern raised by taxpayers is the inclusion of no supply in the category of Non-GST supplies in Table 5F. For the purposes of reporting, non-GST supplies includes supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), high speed diesel, aviation turbine fuel, petroleum crude and natural gas and transactions specified in Schedule III of the CGST Act.
- g) Reverse charge in respect of Financial Year 2017-18 paid during Financial Year 2018-19: Many taxpayers have requested for clarification on the appropriate column or table in which tax which was to be paid on reverse charge basis for the FY 2017-18 but was paid during FY 2018-19. It may be noted that since the payment was made during FY 2018-19, the input tax credit on such payment of tax would have been availed in FY 2018-19 only. Therefore, such details will not be declared in the annual return for the FY 2017-18 and will be declared in the annual return for FY 2018-19. If there are any variations in the calculation of turnover on account of this adjustment, the same may be reported with reasons in the reconciliation statement (FORM GSTR-9C).
- h) Role of chartered accountant or a cost accountant in certifying reconciliation statement: There are apprehensions that the chartered accountant or cost accountant may go beyond the books of account in their recommendations under FORM GSTR-9C. The GST Act is clear in this regard. With respect to the reconciliation statement, their role is limited to reconciling the values declared in annual return (FORM GSTR-9) with the audited annual accounts of the taxpayer.



- i) Turnover for eligibility of filing of reconciliation statement: It may be noted that the aggregate turnover i.e. the turnover of all the registrations having the same Permanent Account Number is to be used for determining the requirement of filing of reconciliation statement. Therefore, if there are two registrations in two different States on the same PAN, say State A (with turnover of Rs. 1.2 Crore) and State B (with turnover of Rs. 1 Crore) they are both required to file reconciliation statements individually for their registrations since their aggregate turnover is greater than Rs. 2 Crore. The aggregate turnover for this purpose shall be reckoned for the period July, 2017 to March, 2018.
  - j) Treatment of Credit Notes / Debit Notes issued during FY 2018-19 for FY 2017-18: It may be noted that no credit note which has a tax implication can be issued after the month of September 2018 for any supply pertaining to FY 2017-18; a financial/commercial credit note can, however, be issued. If the credit or debit note for any supply was issued and declared in returns of FY 2018-19 and the provision for the same has been made in the books of accounts for FY 2017-18, the same shall be declared in Pt. V of the annual return. Many taxpayers have also represented that there is no provision in Pt. II of the reconciliation statement for adjustment in turnover in lieu of debit notes issued during FY 2018-19 although provision for the same was made in the books of accounts for FY 2017-18. In such cases, they may adjust the same in Table 5O of the reconciliation statement in FORM GSTR-9C.
  - k) Duplication of information in Table 6B and 6H: Many taxpayers have represented about duplication of information in Table 6B and 6H of the annual return. It may be noted that the label in Table 6H clearly states that information declared in Table 6H is exclusive of Table 6B. Therefore, information of such input tax credit is to be declared in one of the rows only.
  - l) Reconciliation of input tax credit availed on expenses: Table 14 of the reconciliation statement calls for reconciliation of input tax credit availed on expenses with input tax credit declared in the annual return. It may be noted that only those expenses are to be reconciled where input tax credit has been availed. Further, the list of expenses given in Table 14 is a representative list of heads under which input tax credit may have been availed. The taxpayer has the option to add any head of expenses.
2. All the taxpayers are requested to file their Annual Return (FORM GSTR-9 / FORM GSTR-9A) and Reconciliation Statement (FORM GSTR-9C) well before the last date of filing, i.e. 31st August, 2019.

## GST ITC ON MOTOR VEHICLE

CA gaurav agarwal

Old Regime (i.e. before 01.02.2019)

Sec 17(5) : Input tax credit shall not be available in respect of the following, namely:—

- (a) motor vehicles and other conveyances except when they are used—
  - (i) for making the following taxable supplies, namely:—
    - (A) further supply of such vehicles or conveyances ; or
    - (B) transportation of passengers; or
    - (C) imparting training on driving, flying, navigating such vehicles or conveyances;
  - (ii) for transportation of goods;

After Amendment in Law (i.e. on or after 01.02.2019):

- “(a) motor vehicles for transportation of persons having approved seating capacity of not more than thirteen persons (including the driver), except when they are used for making the following taxable supplies, namely:—
- (A) further supply of such motor vehicles; or
  - (B) transportation of passengers; or
  - (C) imparting training on driving such motor vehicles;
- (aa) vessels and aircraft except when they are used—
- (i) for making the following taxable supplies, namely:—
    - (A) further supply of such vessels or aircraft; or
    - (B) transportation of passengers; or
    - (C) imparting training on navigating such vessels; or
    - (D) imparting training on flying such aircraft;
  - (ii) for transportation of goods;
- (ab) services of general insurance, servicing, repair and maintenance in so far as they relate to motor vehicles, vessels or aircraft referred to in clause (a) or clause (aa):

Provided that the input tax credit in respect of such services shall be available—

- (i) where the motor vehicles, vessels or aircraft referred to in clause (a) or clause (aa) are used for the purposes specified therein;
- (ii) where received by a taxable person engaged—
  - (I) in the manufacture of such motor vehicles, vessels or aircraft; or
  - (II) in the supply of general insurance services in respect of such motor vehicles, vessels or aircraft insured by him;

The objective while introducing GST was to provide seamless credit, and to avoid cascading effect of taxes due to various state and central indirect tax laws. Although, the cascading effect has been significantly reduced (subject to a few exceptions such as IGST on Imports, IGST on Import Ocean Freight service etc.), the dream of seamless credit has not yet been realised completely. ITC is eligible when used for the furtherance of business subject to specific restrictions under section 17(5) of CGST Act,

### 1) Motor vehicles used for goods transport

	Old Regime	New Regime
As Pew Law	Motor vehicles and other conveyances except when they are used for transportation of goods;	The words ' <i>motor vehicle and other conveyance</i> ' has been replaced with the words " <i>transportation of passengers</i> ". The words " <i>transportation of goods</i> " have been removed from the exceptions listed as ineligible ITC under the Act through the recent amendment
Remark : Motor vehicles used for goods transport remain eligible – No change from earlier Act – only the wordings are simplified:		

### 2) ITC on Vessels & Aircraft :

	Old Regime	New Regime
As Pew Law	Earlier vessels and aircrafts were not specifically covered under the list of restricted credits. Although, they could have been construed to be covered under "other conveyances".	vessels and aircraft except when they are used - (i) for making the following taxable supplies, namely : (A) further supply of such vessels or aircraft; or (B) transportation of passengers; or (C) imparting training on navigating such vessels; or (D) imparting training on flying such aircraft; (ii) for transportation of goods;

#### Remark :

- ♦ it could be argued that as the ITC on the same is being restricted now under GST w.e.f 1st February 2019 onwards, i.e. the ITC was eligible from July 2017 – January 2019 but
- ♦ Section 17(5)(g) restricts ITC on goods used for personal consumption, and where such goods are not utilised for conditions specifically mentioned under Section 17(5)(aa), the department may dispute the credit eligibility.
- ♦ This area could be litigable, with high risks/high benefits. If ITC is being taken for the past period, the same could be disputed by the department as there is no clarity. Taxayers could consider the option after cost benefit analysis.

### 3) Motor vehicles used for transportation of Person :

	Old Regime	New Regime
As Pew Law	motor vehicles and other conveyances except when they are used – (i) for making the following taxable supplies, namely: (A) further supply of such vehicles or conveyances ; or (B) transportation of passengers; or (C) imparting training on driving, flying, navigating such vehicles or conveyances;	motor vehicles for transportation of persons having approved seating capacity of not more than thirteen persons (including the driver), except when they are used for making the following taxable supplies, namely : (A) further supply of such motor vehicles; or (B) transportation of passengers; or (C) imparting training on driving such motor vehicles;

Remark :

**As per amendment wef 01.02.2019 ,Motor Vehicle > 13 seaters is eligible for ITC**

- ♦ ITC relating to any vehicle with approved seating capacity more than 13 persons (including driver) is eligible.
- ♦ Physical verification of the motor vehicle could be performed to confirm number of seats available.
- ♦ Verification of approved seating capacity could be based on registration certificate (RC-smart card) issued by State RTO for such vehicle.

**Illustration 1:**

Tempo traveller has seating capacity of 20 persons, although while registering with RTO, owner has mentioned seating capacity as 12 persons (incl. driver) for the purpose of evasion of higher registration fee.

Now in this case, as per RC-smart card seating capacity will be 12 persons –ITC would be said to be ineligible. It is suggested to ensure checking of documentation (RC Card).

**Illustration 2:**

Tempo traveller has seating capacity of 12 persons, although while registering with RTO, owner has mentioned seating capacity as 1 persons for the purpose of claiming ITC.

Now in this case, as per RC-smart card seating capacity will be 12 persons –ITC would be said to be ineligible. Physical verification of the vehicle could be performed.

**4) ITC on Insurance, repairs & maintenance:**

	Old Regime	New Regime
As per Law	Not Covered	services of general insurance, servicing, repair and maintenance in so far as they relate to motor vehicles, vessels or aircraft referred to in clause (a) or clause (aa): Provided that the input tax credit in respect of such services shall be available (I) where the motor vehicles, vessels or aircraft referred to in clause (a) or clause (aa) are used for the purposes specified therein; (II) where received by a taxable person engaged— <input type="checkbox"/> in the manufacture of such motor vehicles, vessels or aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> in the supply of general insurance services in respect of such motor vehicles, vessels or aircraft insured by him

Remark :

- ♦ It has now been clarified that, where ITC is eligible on motor vehicles, vessels and aircrafts, the ITC on repairs & maintenance and related insurance also would be eligible. The possible categories of above-mentioned goods are as follows:

- ☐ Motor vehicles – transport of goods
- ☐ Motor vehicle – passengers – when approved seating capacity > 13.
- ☐ Other Motor vehicle – passengers – satisfies approved conditions only
- ☐ Vessels & aircrafts – satisfies approved conditions only

Earlier there were various schools of thought, as described below:

- ♦ Some claimed, as such expenses were not specifically mentioned under section 17(5), the ITC would be eligible. –ITC also has been claimed from July 2017 upto January 2019.
- ♦ Some claimed, as section 17(5) included the words in respect of credit in relation to motor vehicles, i.e. repairs & maintenance & insurance are ineligible.  
It could also be argued that as the ITC on the same is being restricted now under GST w.e.f 1st February 2019 onwards, i.e. the ITC was eligible from July 2017 –January 2019.

It would be important to note, the ITC eligibility is linked to Section 16 r/w Rule 36, wherein the requirement to possess a tax invoice with contents which are consistent with Rule 46, and receipt of goods/services, etc., is mandatory to be able to claim the eligible ITC.

[Views & Opinions Expressed are strictly personal]

## RIGHTS ISSUE – INDEPTH VIEW

BY P.K. MITTAL  
Advocate &

Past Central Council Member of ICSI 1. In this Article an attempt has been made by the author to elucidate and clarify the provisions enshrined under Section 62(1)(a) of Companies Act, 2013 dealing with right issue, practical issues pertaining to right issue, which has been supported by judicial pronouncements. To analyze and answer the practical problems being faced, it is pertinent to refer the bare text of Section 62(1)(a), which is cited herein below:

“Section 62: Further issue of share capital

- (1) Where at any time, a company having a share capital proposes to increase its subscribed capital by the issue of further shares such shares shall be offered—
  - (a) to persons who, at the date of the offer, are holders of equity shares of the company in proportion, **as nearly as circumstances admit**, to the paid-up share capital on those shares by sending a letter of offer subject to the following conditions, namely.
  - (i) The offer shall be made by **notice** specifying the number of shares offered and limiting a time not being **less than fifteen days and not exceeding thirty days** from the date of the offer within which the offer, if not accepted, shall be deemed to have been declined;
  - (ii) unless the articles of the company otherwise provide, the offer aforesaid shall be deemed to include a right exercisable by the person concerned to **renounce the shares** offered to him or any of them in favour of any other person; and the notice referred to in clause (i) shall contain a statement of this right;
  - (iii) **after the expiry** of the time specified in the notice aforesaid, or on receipt of earlier intimation from the person to whom such notice is given that he declines to accept the shares offered, **the Board of Directors may dispose of them in such manner which is not disadvantageous to the shareholders and the company;**
- (2) The notice referred to in sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) shall be dispatched through registered post or speed post or through electronic mode to all **the existing shareholders at least three days before the opening of the issue.**”

### ANALYSIS

#### WHAT IS MEANT BY RIGHT SHARES?

To understand the meaning of right share it would be pertinent to refer the meaning of share which is defined under Section 2(84) as, "share means a share in the share capital of a company and includes stock”.

#### Meaning of Right Shares

**Right shares** are those shares which are issued after the original issue of shares but having an inherent right of the existing shareholders to subscribe to these shares in proportion to their holding. Such shares must be offered to the existing equity shareholders on pro rata basis.

### REASONS FOR A RIGHTS ISSUE

- ☐ When a company is planning an expansion of its operations, it may require a huge amount of capital. Instead of opting for debt, they may like to go for equity to avoid fixed payments of interest. To raise equity capital, a rights issue may be a faster way to achieve the objective.
- ☐ A project where debt/loan funding may not be available/suitable, company raise capital through a rights issue.
- ☐ Companies looking to improve their debt to equity ratio or looking to buy a new company may opt for funding via the same route.
- ☐ Sometimes troubled companies may issue shares to pay off debt in order to improve their financial health.

#### WHO ARE ENTITLED TO RIGHT SHARES?

**The offer of right shares is given to the equity shareholders of the company. This means that the offer must be given to the persons who are in possession of equity share and not to person holding preference share.**

### IS APPROVAL OF SHAREHOLDER NEEDED TO ISSUE RIGHT SHARES?

To analyze and answer this question it would be imperative to refer Section 179(1) of Companies Act, 2013 which is reproduced hereunder:

“The Board of Directors of a company shall be entitled to exercise all such powers, and to do all such acts and things, as the company is authorised to exercise and do: Provided that in exercising such power or doing such act or thing, the Board shall be subject to the provisions contained in that behalf in this Act, or in the memorandum or articles, or in any regulations not inconsistent therewith and duly made thereunder, including regulations made by the company in general meeting:

Provided further that the Board shall not exercise any power or do any act or thing which is directed or required, whether under this Act or by the memorandum or articles of the company or otherwise, to be exercised or done by the company in general

meeting.”

From the perusal of above stated provision it is clear that in case the Act, Memorandum of Association and Article of Association are silent about the approval of shareholders for a particular matter, the approval of the Board shall be sufficient compliance.

Thereby, it can be safely concluded that there is no need to pass resolution in General Meeting for issue of Right Shares, the only requirement is passing of board resolution.

### **SCOPE OF DIRECTOR'S POWER**

In the case of **Sri Hari Rao v. Gopal Automotive Ltd.** MANU/CL/0024/1999 the court held that there was sufficient evidence available for the director to engage in the further issue of shares. Therefore, they held that they could not restrain the company from issuing further shares for the mere reason that the minority shareholder is unwilling to subscribe to the additional capital.

This similar aspect was considered by the court in the case of **Chandrakant Mulraj v. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co Ltd.** MANU/MH/0002/1983. In this case, the court held that reduction in the market value of the shares is not a sufficient reason for restraining the company from the further issue of shares. This is because such a measure was undertaken keeping in view the interests of the company.

In the landmark case of **Nan Lal Zaver v. Bombay Life Assurance Co. Ltd.** MANU/SC/0003/1950. The Appellants contended that the director's exercise of discretion in issuing further shares was male fide in nature as it was done to gain control of the company, the Supreme Court, while dealing with this contention held that since the directors exercised their discretion in a bona fide manner for the best interests of the company, mere incidental benefits to the directors would not warrant interference in the further issue of shares.

In the same manner exercise of director's discretion was dealt by the Supreme Court in the case of **Needle Industries (India) Ltd v. Needle Industries Newey (India) Holding Ltd.** MANU/SC/0050/1981. The Court did not restrain the acts of the director since he not only acted in a bona fide manner for the benefit of the company but also acted without any motive to promote his own cause. The Court also held that the exercise of director's discretion would be for an improper motive if it is solely done for their own benefit.

The requirement of a bonafide and proper purpose before the further issue of shares was first postulated in the landmark case of **Hogg v. Cramphorn Ltd.** (1967) 1 Ch

254. In this case, the court interfered in the further issue of shares even though they felt that he acted for the interests of the company, since he acted with the improper motive to control a greater share of the company.

The same principle was reiterated with greater force in the case of **Clemens v. Clemens Bros Ltd.** 1976, 2 All ER 268. where court held that the director was acting in breach of its fiduciary duty since the further issue was done for the sole motive to squeeze out the majority shareholders.

The landmark case which applied the said modified principle (proper purpose + bone fide requirement) was the Supreme Court decision of **Dale and Carrington Invt. (P) Ltd and Anr v. P.K Prathappan and Ors.** MANU/SC/0748/2004. In this case, the Court invalidated the director's further issue since he was neither able to prove that such issue was for the benefit of the company nor was he able to prove that he was acting in a bona fide manner since his motive was to gain control of the company. The same principle was enunciated by the Supreme Court in the subsequent case of **Shri V.S Krishnan and Ors v. Westford Hi-Tech Hospital Ltd. and Ors.** Case No. Appeal (civil) 1473 of 2008.

### **Conclusion**

Thus, it is clear from the above judicial pronouncements that the standard for analyzing the manner of exercise of the director's discretion has shifted from a mere bona fide requirement to a modified principle of bona fide + proper purpose. This, according to me is the right standard for scrutinizing the discretion of the director in the further issue of shares. This is because the Companies Act does not provide any guidance on the aspect of the director's discretion in issuing further shares. Thus, by adopting the modified principle, the possibility of a director exercising his discretion in an irregular manner is minimized to the maximum extent possible.

Even though the existing shareholders have a preemptive right to the new stock of shares, the scope of such interference in the director's discretion is limited. It is only in exceptional situations where the further issue of shares is restrained.

### **Question Bank**

#### **Q. Whether warrants, are also covered under Section 2(84) of the Act?**

- A. In order to answer this question, it would be pertinent to elaborate the meaning of 'share' in light of judicial precedents. The Hon'ble Madras High Court in case of
- S. Viswanathan v. East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Ltd, AIR 1957 Mad 341 held that share is incorporeal in its nature and it consists merely of a bundle of rights and obligations. Every one of these rights and obligations is created by a statute or under statutory instrument of powers which also define their extent, scope, boundary and instruments.



Further, share warrants finds place under the definition of securities contained under Section 2(h) of Securities Contract and (Regulation) Act, 1956. "securities" includes:

- (i) shares, scrips, stocks, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other marketable securities of a like nature in or of any incorporated company or other body corporate;
- (ia) .....
- (ib) .....
- (ic) .....
- (id) .....
- (ie) .....
- (ii) .....
- (ia) .....
- (iii) .....

Share Warrant finds place under sub-clause (i) of Section 2(h) beneath the words "other marketable securities of like nature in or of any incorporated company or other body corporate".

Since, share warrants finds place under the above mentioned words and shares finds a specific mention under sub-clause (i) of Section 2(h), it can be validly said that share and share warrant are two different types of securities and hence, provisions pertaining to right issue are not applicable to share warrants.

Q. Whether Convertible Debentures are also covered within the ambit of Section 62(1)(a)?

A. No, the provisions of Section 62(1)(a) shall not be applicable on Convertible Debentures whether compulsory convertible or optionally convertible, in terms of Section 62(3) which is cited hereinbelow:

'Nothing in this section shall apply to the increase of the subscribed capital of a company caused by the exercise of an option as a term attached to the debentures issued or loan raised by the company to convert such debentures or loans into shares in the company.'

However, the securities other than debentures, such as convertible preference shares are covered within the ambit of Section 62(1)(a).

Q. Whether the provisions contained under Section 26-41 (pertaining to Public issue) shall be complied with if the number of allottees after renunciation exceeds the limit of 200?

A. In order to answer this question, it would be pertinent to refer the text of relevant Section read with judicial pronouncements and rules of interpretation.

#### Rules of Interpretation

As per the golden rule of interpretation i.e. 'literal rule' words that are reasonably capable of only one meaning must be given that meaning whatever may be the result. No words shall be added in, or deducted from, a statute. It is only when the words are not clear or are capable of multiple construction, statute is to be interpreted in light of the its purpose and intention.

#### Relevant Statutory Provisions

##### **Section 23 of Companies Act, 2013: Public Offer and Private Placement**

- (1) A public company may issue securities—
  - (a) to public through prospectus (herein referred to as "public offer") by complying with the provisions of this Part; or
  - (b) through private placement by complying with the provisions of Part II of this Chapter; or
  - (c) through a rights issue or a bonus issue in accordance with the provisions of this Act and in case of a listed company or a company which intends to get its securities listed also with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992) and the rules and regulations made thereunder.
- (2) A private company may issue securities—
  - (a) by way of rights issue or bonus issue in accordance with the provisions of this Act; or
  - (b) through private placement by complying with the provisions of Part II of this Chapter.

Section 42 of Companies Act, 2013 mandates that the offer of securities or invitation by way of Private Placement, shall be made to such number of persons not exceeding fifty or such higher number as may be prescribed [i.e. 200], in a financial year on such conditions as may be prescribed.

Section 23(1) states that public company may issue securities to public through prospectus.

The term 'prospectus' finds place under Section 2(70) in following words:

"prospectus means any document described or issued as a prospectus and includes a red herring prospectus referred to in section 32 or shelf prospectus referred to in Section 31 or any notice, circular, advertisement or other document

inviting offers from the public for the subscription or purchase of any securities of a body corporate.”

From the perusal of the above definition, it can be observed that the term 'prospectus' is widely defined in the Act so as to include in its ambit any notice, circular, advertisement or any other documents, the purpose of which should be “inviting offers from the public for the subscription or purchase of securities of a public company, since a private company is prohibited from issuing any invitation to the public to subscribe for any shares or debentures of the company.”

A document in order to be called a 'prospectus', must invite offers from the public.

The expression 'Right Issue' has not been defined in Companies Act, 2013. Renunciation connotes the surrender to someone else of right to share in a right issue. Persons who are not shareholders of the company are not entitled to subscribe to the rights shares directly otherwise than on renunciation.

The limit of 50 finds place in Section 42 and is relevant only for the purpose of Section 42 and not for the purpose of Section 62. Moreover neither Section 62, nor Section 23, nor Section 42, nor any other provision of Companies Act, 2013 makes the number of 50 applicable in case of right issue entitlements to other (non- members) resulting into number of non-members renounces exceeding 50.

In view of the above it can be safely concluded that the provisions of Public Issue shall not be applicable in case allottees after renunciation exceeds the limit of 200.

### **Refund of Share application money**

Allotment of share shall be made within a period of 2 months from the receipt of application money [**Explanation (a) to Rule 2(1)(c)(vii) of Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014**] However, there is no provision relating payment of interest @ 12%. This application money will be treated as deposit after the expiry of 60 days in terms of **Explanation (i) to Rule 2(1)(c) of Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014**. The relevant portion of the said rule is cited hereinbelow:

#### **Section 2(31) read with Rule 2(1)(c):**

**“(vii) any amount received and held pursuant to an offer made in accordance with the provisions of the Act towards subscription to any securities, including share application money or advance towards allotment of securities pending allotment, so long as such amount is appropriated only against the amount due on allotment of the securities applied for;**

**Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-clause, it is hereby clarified that -**

**(a) Without prejudice to any other liability or action, if the securities for which application money or advance for such securities was received cannot be allotted within sixty days from the date of receipt of the application money or advance for such securities and such application money or advance is not refunded to the subscribers within fifteen days from the date of completion of sixty days, such amount shall be treated as a deposit under these rules.”**

### **Valuation of Right Shares**

As per Section 247 of Companies Act, 2013, where a valuation is required to be made in respect of any property, stocks, shares, debentures, securities or goodwill or any other assets (herein referred to as the assets) or net worth of a company or its liabilities under the provision of this Act, it shall be valued by a person having such qualifications and experience and registered as a valuer in such manner, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed and appointed by the audit committee or in its absence by the Board of Directors of that company.

“Registered valuer” is a valuer registered with the Registration Authority under Rule 7(6) for carrying out valuation of assets belonging to a class or classes of assets; [**Rule 2(1)(f) of Companies (Registered Valuer and Valuation) Rules, 2017**]

A person in order to qualify as Registered Valuer must have passed the Valuation Examination in the three years preceding the date of making an application to be registered as Registered Valuer and must possess the prescribed qualification and experience. [**Rule 5 read with Rule 6 of Companies (Registered Valuer and Valuation) Rules, 2017**]

**From the perusal of the above it can be stated that valuation of right shares shall be done by the Valuer registered with Registration Authority.**

Procedure of Right Issue in case of unlisted Company

- 1. Check weather articles authorise right issue:-** If not, take steps to alter the Articles.
- 2. Letter of offer:-** Finalize the draft letter of offer for issuing equity shares through right issue. No specific format of Letter of offer is prescribed. However letter of offer shall contain offer price, face value of shares, Mode & terms of payment and right to renounce.

3. **Board Meeting:-** Hold Board Meeting and pass resolution for approval of letter of offer. Notice of BM to be sent atleast 7 days before date of BM.
4. **Filing of MGT-14 :-** File MGT-14 within 30 days from passing board resolution. (This provision is not applicable to private companies).
5. **Dispatch letter of offer:-** Dispatch Letter of Offer through registered post, speed post or electronic mode to all existing shareholders. Letter of Offer to be sent atleast three days prior to opening of issue.

**Note:-** Hand delivery of letter of offer is not permissible.

6. **Time period of open offer:-** Offer to be kept open for minimum 15 days upto 30 days.  
**Provided that in case of a private company, if ninety percent of members have given their consent in writing or in electronic mode, the period lesser than those specified shall apply.**
7. **Deemed refusal:-** No Intimation in 30 days would be deemed to be refusal of the offer.
8. **Another Board Meeting:-** Hold another Board Meeting to approve issue of shares to shareholders who have opted for the Right Issue of shares. Notice of BM to be sent atleast 7 days before date of BM.
9. **Issuance of shares:-** Issue shares in accordance with the list of allottees approved in the Board Meeting.
10. **Filing of PAS- 3:-** File PAS-3 within 30 days from date of allotment – return of allotment.
11. **Issuance of share certificates:-** Issue Share Certificate within 2 months from date of allotment.

Procedure of Right Issue for Listed Companies

**The Listed Entity shall in addition to compliance of Companies Act, 2013 shall comply with SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009.**

#### **PROCEDURE:**

1. **Check weather articles authorise right issue:-** If not, take steps to alter the Articles.
2. **Appointment of merchant banker and other intermediaries :** The issuer shall appoint one or more merchant bankers, at least one of whom shall be a lead merchant banker and shall also appoint other intermediaries only those who are registered with SEBI, in consultation with the lead merchant banker, to carry out the obligations relating to the issue.
3. **In-Principle Approval of Stock Exchange:** The Company must obtain in- principle approval for its Rights Issue from the Stock Exchanges where the company shares are listed.
4. **Documents to be submitted before opening of the issue:** The Lead Merchant Banker shall submit the documents mentioned in Regulation 8 of chapter II of along with draft offer document.
5. **Filing of offer document:** File letter of offer atleast 30 days prior to file the same with designated stock exchanges. If SEBI specifies any change in it then issuer shall carry out such changes.  
**The offer document filed with the board under this regulation shall also be furnished to the Board in a soft copy in the manner specified in Schedule V.**
6. **Format of Letter of offer:** Specified in Schedule VIII of part A or E specified in regulation 57(2)(b). If a company complies conditions mentioned in clause 1 of Part E, then it is required to make Letter of Offer (LOO) according to Part E.
7. **Pre-issue advertisement of Right Issue:** Atleast 3 days before opening of the issue.
8. **Abridge LOO to shareholders:** Atleast 3 days before opening of issue.
9. **Minimum Subscription:** Minimum subscription of issue size shall be 90 % of the issue size.
10. **Record Date –** 7 working days notice given for record date. 11. **Issue Opening Date:** As according to Regulation 11 of Chapter II.

**The Rights Issue must be opened for subscription for a minimum period of 15 days and Maximum period of 30 days**

12. **Pricing:** The issue price shall be decided before determining the record date which shall be determined in consultation with the designated stock exchange.
13. **Over subscription:** No part of over subscription of Rights Issue shall be retained by the Listed Company; the amount has to be refunded
14. **Withdrawal of the Rights Issue:** No Rights Issue can be withdrawn by issuer after fixing the Record Date. In case, if it has withdrawn after announcing record date, no further issue of capital is allowed for a period of 12 months from the record date.

#### **15. LODR Requirement:**

**Intimation to stock exchange:** atleast 2 days intimation to stock exchange as per regulation 29 of sebi, lord regulations 2015.

## SABKA VISHWAS LEGACY DISPUTE RESOLUTION SCHEME, 2019

BY P.K. MITTAL

Advocate &

Past Central Council Member of ICSI

1. In a step forward towards ease of doing business, the government has proposed an amnesty scheme for old disputes regarding Central Excise and Service Tax for faster closure of such disputes and litigations.
2. It is stated that more than Rs. 3.75 lakh crore is blocked in litigations in service tax and excise. To unload this baggage and allow the business to move on. The Government has vide Union Budget for Financial Year 2019- 2020 proposed the amnesty and faster resolution scheme namely SABKA VISHWAS (LEGACY DISPUTE RESOLUTION) SCHEME, 2019 aimed at old disputes in central excise and service tax.
3. The relief proposed under the scheme varies from 40 per cent to 75 per cent of the tax dues for cases other than voluntary disclosure cases, depending on the amount of tax dues involved. According to a Budget document, the scheme also provides for relief from payment of interest and penalty.

### 4. Effective Date of Scheme

The scheme shall come into force from the date as the Central Government may by notification in Official Gazette specify. (Not yet notified)

### 5. Eligibility

#### 5.1 All persons are eligible to avail the scheme except a few exclusions mentioned hereinbelow:

- ☐ who have filed an appeal before the appellate forum and such appeal has been heard finally on or before the 30th day of June, 2019;
- ☐ who have been convicted for any offence punishable for the matter for which he intends to file a declaration;
- ☐ who have been issued a show cause notice and the final hearing has taken place on or before the 30th day of June, 2019;
- ☐ who have been issued a show cause notice for an erroneous refund or refund;
- ☐ who have been subjected to an enquiry or investigation or audit and the amount of duty involved in the said enquiry or investigation or audit has not been quantified on or before the 30th day of June, 2019;
- ☐ a person making a voluntary disclosure after being subjected to any enquiry or investigation or audit; or
- ☐ a person making a voluntary disclosure after having filed a return wherein he has indicated an amount of duty as payable, but has not paid it;
- ☐ who have filed an application in the Settlement Commission for settlement of a case;
- ☐ persons seeking to make declarations with respect to excisable goods set forth in the Fourth Schedule to the Central Excise Act, 1944

#### 5.2 Thus, the following persons shall be eligible to avail this scheme:

- ☐ To whom, no Show Cause Notice (SCN) has been issued.
- ☐ To whom SCN has been issued but no personal hearing has been concluded.
- ☐ Whose appeal is pending either before Commissioner (Appeals), Tribunal (CESTAT or any other Tribunal constituted under the any of the law subsumed in Goods and Service Tax Act), High Court or Supreme Court and where judgment has not been reserved on or before 30.june.2019.

### 6. Applicability of Scheme

The scheme applies to following enactments (all of which have subsumed in GST):

- ☐ the Central Excise Act, 1944 or the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 or Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994 and the rules made there under;
- ☐ the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940;
- ☐ the Coffee Act, 1942;
- ☐ the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946;
- ☐ the Rubber Act, 1947;
- ☐ the Salt Cess Act, 1953;
- ☐ the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955;
- ☐ the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957;
- ☐ the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958;

- ☐ the Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Act, 1959;
- ☐ the Textiles Committee Act, 1963;
- ☐ the Produce Cess Act, 1966;
- ☐ the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972;
- ☐ the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974;
- ☐ the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974;
- ☐ the Tobacco Cess Act, 1975;
- ☐ the Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1976;
- ☐ the Bidi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976;
- ☐ the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Act, 1978;
- ☐ the Sugar Cess Act, 1982;
- ☐ the Jute Manufacturers Cess Act, 1983;
- ☐ the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Act, 1985;
- ☐ the Spices Cess Act, 1986;
- ☐ the Finance Act, 2004;
- ☐ the Finance Act, 2007;
- ☐ the Finance Act, 2015;
- ☐ the Finance Act, 2016;
- ☐ any other Act, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.

## 5. Relief

Eligible Tax Dues	Relief
(a) where the tax dues are relatable to a show cause notice or one or more appeals arising out of such notice which is pending as on the 30th day of June, 2019	(a) Total tax due is more than 50 Lakhs, relief of 50% of tax dues (b) Total tax due is less than 50 Lakhs, relief of 70% of tax dues.
(b) where the tax dues are linked to an enquiry, investigation or audit against the declarant	
where the tax dues are relatable to a show cause notice for late fee or penalty only, and the amount of duty in the said notice has been paid or is nil	Entire amount
Where the tax dues are relatable to an amount in arrears in a return under the indirect tax enactment, wherein the declarant has indicated an amount of duty as payable but not paid it and the duty amount indicated	(a) Total tax due is more than 50 Lakhs, relief of 40% of tax dues (b) Total tax due is less than 50 Lakhs, relief of 60% of tax dues.
Voluntary Disclosure	No relief

## 6. Meaning of Tax Dues

“Tax dues” means-

Sl. No.	Type	Tax Dues
1.	Where a single appeal arising out of an order is pending as on the 30th day of June, 2019 before the appellate forum	The total amount of duty which is being disputed in the said appeal
2.	Where more than one appeal arising out of an order, one by the declarant and the other being a departmental appeal, which are pending as on the 30th day of June, 2019 before the appellate forum	The sum of the amount of duty which is being disputed by the declarant in his appeal and the amount of duty being disputed in the departmental appeal.
3.	Where a show cause notice under any of the indirect tax enactment has been received by the declarant on or before the 30th day of June, 2019	The amount of duty stated to be payable by the declarant in the said notice



Sl. No.	Type	Tax Dues
4.	Where an enquiry or investigation or audit is pending against the declarant	The amount of duty payable under any of the indirect tax enactment which has been quantified on or before the 30th day of June, 2019
5.	Where the amount has been voluntarily disclosed by the declarant,	The total amount of duty stated in the declaration
6.	Where an amount in arrears relating to the declarant is due	The amount in arrears



#### 7. Procedure for Filing Declaration

- ☐ Declaration shall be made in electronic form as may be prescribed.
- ☐ Declaration shall be verified by designated committee except in case of voluntary disclosure.
- ☐ If the amount estimated by the committee is equal to the declaration then statement shall be issued within 60 days.
- ☐ If the amount estimated by the committee is higher than the declaration then estimated statement shall be issued within 30 days and the declarant shall be given an opportunity of being heard before issue of final statement.
- ☐ Declarant has to pay electronically through internet banking amount payable as indicated in the statement issued by the designated committee, within 30 days from date of issue of such statement.

#### 8. Key Highlights of the Scheme

- ☐ The declarant shall not be liable to pay any further duty, interest or penalty with respect to the matter and time period covered in the declaration.
- ☐ The declarant shall not be liable for prosecution with respect to matter and time period covered in the declaration.
- ☐ No matter and time period covered by such declaration shall be reopened in any other proceedings under the indirect tax enactment.
- ☐ The declarant can adjust any pre deposit made. However, if the pre deposit is more than the amount due under the scheme, no refund shall be provided.

#### 9. Restrictions of the Scheme

- ☐ The amount payable under this scheme shall not be paid through the input tax credit under indirect tax enactment or any other law.
- ☐ The amount paid under this Scheme shall not be refundable in any circumstances.
- ☐ The amount paid under this Scheme shall not be taken as input tax credit.

#### 10. Discharge Certificate

- ☐ Designated committee shall issue a discharge certificate in electronic form, within 30 days of said payment and submission of proof of withdrawal of appeal.
- ☐ Discharge Certificate shall be conclusive to the matter and time period stated therein.
- ☐ Any appeal or reference or a reply to the show cause notice against any order or notice giving rise to the tax dues, before the appellate forum, other than the Supreme Court or the High Court shall be deemed to be withdrawn.
- ☐ In case of any writ petition or appeal or reference before the High Court or Supreme Court, the declarant shall file an application for withdrawal.

#### 11. Rectification of Errors

The designated committee may within 30 days from issuance of certificate, modify its order to correct an arithmetical error or clerical error, which is apparent on the face of record, on such error being pointed out by the declarant or on suo motu.

## 100 polluted industrial areas/clusters monitored during 2018

The Central Pollution Control Board has submitted list of 100 most polluted industrial areas/clusters in India to NGT. In Rajasthan Jodhpur, Pali, Bhiwadi, Sanganer (Jaipur) & Jaipur are in the list.

Sl. No.	Name of Polluted Industrial Areas (PIAs)	Air	Water	Land	* CEPI Score	# Status of Environment
1.	Tarapur(Maharashtra)	72.00	89.00	59.25	93.69	Ac_Wc_Ls
2.	Najafgarh-Drain basin including Anand Parbat, Naraina, Okhla, Wazirpur(Delhi)	85.25	86.00	55.75	92.65	Ac_Wc_Ls
3.	Mathura(Uttar Pradesh)	86.00	81.00	45.00	91.10	Ac_Wc_Ln
4.	Kanpur(Uttar Pradesh)	66.00	85.00	45.00	89.46	Ac_Wc_Ln
5.	Vadodara(Gujarat)	82.00	80.75	48.75	89.09	Ac_Wc_Ln
6.	Moradabad(Uttar Pradesh)	76.00	71.50	68.75	87.80	Ac_Wc_Lc
7.	Varanasi-Mirzapur(Uttar Pradesh)	67.50	80.00	39.63	85.35	Ac_Wc_Ln
8.	Bulandsahar-Khurza(Uttar Pradesh)	79.50	76.00	36.75	85.23	Ac_Wc_Ln
9.	Gurgaon(Haryana)	70.00	80.00	36.75	85.15	Ac_Wc_Ln
10.	Manali (Tamil Nadu)	59.75	72.25	71.75	84.15	As_Wc_Lc
11.	Panipat(Haryana)	66.00	72.75	60.00	83.54	Ac_Wc_Lc
12.	Firozabad(Uttar Pradesh)	76.00	72.00	32.50	81.62	Ac_Wc_Ln
13.	Udham Singh Nagar (Uttarakhand)	33.00	79.50	26.00	81.26	An_Wc_Ln
14.	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	67.00	66.00	65.00	81.16	Ac_Wc_Lc
15.	Pali (Rajasthan)	66.00	65.00	65.50	80.48	Ac_Wc_Lc
16.	Ankleshwar (Gujarat)	72.00	57.50	51.00	80.21	Ac_Ws_Ls
17.	Gajraula Area(Uttar Pradesh)	71.00	70.00	45.00	80.14	Ac_Wc_Ln
18.	Vapi (Gujarat)	66.00	75.00	30.00	79.95	Ac_Wc_Ln
19.	Siltara Industrial Area (Chhattisgarh)	76.00	51.75	31.75	79.94	Ac_Ws_Ln
20.	Bhiwadi (Rajasthan)	66.50	71.00	44.75	79.63	Ac_Wc_Ln
21.	Vellore -North Arcot (Tamil Nadu)	49.00	75.00	35.75	79.38	An_Wc_Ln
22.	Sanganer Industrial Area (Rajasthan)	65.00	71.88	39.50	79.10	Ac_Wc_Ln
23.	Byrnihat (Assam)	67.00	70.50	39.50	78.31	Ac_Wc_Ln
24.	Peenya(Karnataka)	41.00	66.00	70.00	78.12	An_Wc_Lc
25.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	61.88	71.88	31.75	77.40	Ac_Wc_Ln
26.	Surat (Gujarat)	46.00	68.25	56.00	76.43	An_Wc_Ls
27.	Chandrapur (Maharashtra)	75.00	23.75	23.75	76.41	Ac_Wn_Ln
28.	Agra(Uttar Pradesh)	60.00	66.88	47.00	76.22	Ac_Wc_Ln
29.	Pattancheru Bollaram (Telangana)	56.00	70.00	32.25	75.42	As_Wc_Ln
30.	Jalandhar (Punjab)	53.50	66.88	44.50	74.76	As_Wc_Ln

31.	Ludhiana (Punjab)	53.50	71.00	16.00	73.48	As_Wc_Ln
32.	Tiruppur (Tamil Nadu)	33.00	65.00	64.00	72.39	An_Wc_Lc
33.	Ghaziabad(Uttar Pradesh)	57.50	66.00	32.25	72.30	As_Wc_Ln
34.	Mettur (Tamil Nadu)	41.25	19.38	69.38	71.82	An_Wn_Lc
35.	KIADB Industrial Area, Jigini, Anekal (Bengaluru)	52.00	66.00	28.25	70.99	As_Wc_Ln
36.	Vatva(Gujarat)	57.00	66.00	25.50	70.94	As_Wc_Ln
37.	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	67.00	45.75	25.00	70.77	Ac_Wn_Ln
38.	Rajkot(Gujarat)	51.75	61.50	45.75	70.62	As_Wc_Ln
39.	Aurangabad(Maharashtra)	45.00	65.38	28.75	69.85	An_Wc_Ln
40.	Dombivali (Maharashtra)	62.00	63.50	27.25	69.67	Ac_Wc_Ln
41.	Nashik(Maharashtra)	56.50	60.00	42.00	69.49	As_Wc_Ln
42.	Batala (Punjab)	63.00	62.75	25.50	68.92	Ac_Wc_Ln
43.	Noida(Uttar Pradesh)	59.75	62.75	27.00	68.76	As_Wc_Ln
44.	Baddi(Himachal Pradesh)	63.00	63.75	19.75	68.26	Ac_Wc_Ln
45.	Vijayawada(Andhra Pradesh)	60.50	49.25	38.75	68.04	Ac_Wn_Ln
46.	Bandel (West Bengal)	59.50	47.00	42.75	67.64	As_Wn_Ln
47.	Ramgarh(Jharkhand)	56.75	50.00	46.25	66.75	As_Ws_Ln
48.	Kukatpally (Telangana)	43.75	61.00	32.00	66.46	An_Wc_Ln
49.	Ib-Valley (Orissa)	48.75	59.00	36.75	66.35	An_Ws_Ln
50.	Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)	29.75	46.00	61.00	66.34	An_Wn_Lc
51.	Navi Mumbai(Maharashtra)	56.00	63.00	16.00	66.32	As_Wc_Ln
52.	Meerut(Uttar Pradesh)	52.00	65.00	6.00	66.09	As_Wc_Ln
53.	Parwanoo(Himachal Pradesh)	19.00	61.88	53.75	65.77	An_Wc_Ls
54.	Kala Amb(Himachal Pradesh)	17.00	64.00	27.75	65.70	An_Wc_Ln
55.	Bidar(Karnataka)	31.00	60.00	45.50	65.64	An_Wc_Ln
56.	Durgapur (West Bengal)	62.50	43.50	18.75	65.56	Ac_Wn_Ln
57.	Aligarh(Uttar Pradesh)	56.25	61.88	11.88	64.42	As_Wc_Ln
58.	Hajipur(Bihar)	57.50	41.13	39.25	64.36	As_Wn_Ln
59.	Hazaribagh(Jharkhand)	61.00	20.00	41.00	64.20	Ac_Wn_Ln
60.	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	47.25	53.75	45.25	63.64	An_Ws_Ln
61.	Singrauli (UP & MP)	45.00	57.25	27.75	62.59	An_Ws_Ln
62.	Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu)	25.00	58.25	41.25	62.56	An_Ws_Ln
63.	Faridabad(Haryana)	55.25	53.75	28.75	62.17	As_Ws_Ln
64.	Bhavnagar (Gujarat)	61.00	15.50	15.50	61.94	Ac_Wn_Ln
65.	Howrah (West Bengal)	60.50	20.00	16.00	61.76	Ac_Wn_Ln
66.	Paradeep (Orissa)	43.00	57.50	17.00	60.61	An_Ws_Ln
67.	Erode (Tamil Nadu)	34.13	47.00	52.75	60.33	An_Wn_Ls

68.	Saraikela (Jharkhand)	57.75	17.50	34.00	60.26	As_Wn_Ln
69.	Kattedan(Telangana)	42.25	50.75	45.25	60.17	An_Ws_Ln
70.	Dhanbad(Jharkhand)	43.00	57.50	12.50	59.78	An_Ws_Ln
71.	Indore(Madhya Pradesh)	18.50	56.88	20.75	58.53	An_Ws_Ln
72.	Bhadravati(Karnataka)	45.00	52.00	30.00	58.48	An_Ws_Ln
73.	Mandideep (Madhya Pradesh)	56.00	55.25	10.00	58.43	As_Ws_Ln
74.	Mangalore(Karnataka)	15.00	54.50	54.25	58.20	An_Ws_Ls
75.	Barajamda(Jharkhand)	51.88	25.63	46.75	57.64	As_Wn_Ln
76.	Korba (Chhattisgarh)	43.75	17.75	54.00	57.57	An_Wn_Ls
77.	Ahmedabad(Gujarat)	53.50	48.50	16.00	57.11	As_Wn_Ln
78.	Haridwar (Uttarakhand)	50.75	52.38	13.75	55.70	As_Ws_Ln
79.	Asansol (West Bengal)	54.00	16.25	13.75	55.03	As_Wn_Ln
80.	Chembur(Maharashtra)	52.25	50.75	10.00	54.67	As_Ws_Ln
81.	Morbi (Gujarat)	51.00	47.25	14.00	54.24	As_Wn_Ln
82.	Mandi Govindgarh (Punjab)	23.75	53.75	1.50	53.91	An_Ws_Ln
83.	Raichur(Karnataka)	32.75	47.88	32.50	53.42	An_Wn_Ln
84.	West Singhbhum(Jharkhand)	51.88	25.88	11.25	53.28	As_Wn_Ln
85.	Greater Kochin (Kerala)	47.38	35.88	29.50	52.94	An_Wn_Ln
86.	Pimpri-Chinchwad(Maharashtra)	52.00	6.25	5.25	52.16	As_Wn_Ln
87.	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	50.00	43.13	7.75	51.67	As_Wn_Ln
88.	Junagarh (Gujarat)	47.00	25.00	35.00	51.64	An_Wn_Ln
89.	Jajpur (Orissa)	43.50	26.25	41.25	49.62	An_Wn_Ln
90.	Nagda –Ratlam (Madhya Pradesh)	12.00	47.00	28.00	48.78	An_Wn_Ln
91.	Jamshedpur(Jharkhand)	46.00	19.25	20.25	48.10	An_Wn_Ln
92.	Mahad(Maharashtra)	41.00	35.75	29.00	47.12	An_Wn_Ln
93.	Bhillai-Durg (Chhattisgarh)	43.00	32.75	19.75	46.69	An_Wn_Ln
94.	Angul Talchar (Orissa)	44.75	13.25	23.00	46.43	An_Wn_Ln
95.	Haldia (West Bengal)	45.00	35.00	3.75	45.72	An_Wn_Ln
96.	Vishakhapatam (Andhra Pradesh)	27.25	12.75	42.75	44.74	An_Wn_Ln
97.	Dewas (Madhya Pradesh)	28.00	31.63	31.75	37.79	An_Wn_Ln
98.	Jharsuguda (Orissa)	36.00	21.50	8.75	37.20	An_Wn_Ln
99.	Digboi (Assam)	23.50	25.25	6.50	26.39	An_Wn_Ln
100.	Pithampur (Madhya Pradesh)	13.50	19.50	6.75	20.23	An_Wn_Ln





President Shri J.K. Bagrodia welcoming Dr Vijay Yadav in Textile Skill programme on 12.07.2019



President Shri J.K. Bagrodia addressing the workshop



Dr Vijay Yadav giving presentation on Textile Skill Development



Discussions on Central & State Budget on 13.07.2019



Meeting on Jal Shakti Abhiyan on 10.07.2019



Meeting of Shri S.N. Modani Past President MCCI & Chairman RTMA with the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 29.07.2019



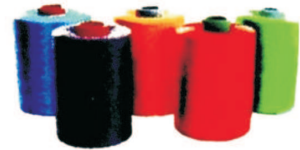


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