वर्ष 49 अंक 8
31 अगस्त 2019

मेवाड़ चेम्बर पत्रिका

(मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री का मासिक पत्र)

उदयपुर, चित्तौड़गढ़, डूँगरपुर, बाँसवाड़ा, प्रतापगढ़
राजसमन्द एवं भीलवाड़ा का सम्भागीय चेम्बर

मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री
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जीएसटी वार्षिक रिटर्न एवं समाधान योजना–सबका विश्वास–2019 कार्यशाला–26.08.2019

दीप प्रज्जवलन से कार्यशाला का शुभारम्भ

सीजीएसटी सहायक आयुक्त श्री अनिरुद्ध वैष्णव का स्वागत करते हुए चेम्बर अध्यक्ष श्री जे के बागडोदिया

सीजीएसटी सहायक आयुक्त श्री अशोक कुमार जैठवा का स्वागत करते हुए चेम्बर अध्यक्ष श्री जे के बागडोदिया

कार्यशाला में उपस्थित चेम्बर के सदस्यगण

कार्यशाला में मंचासीन श्री आर के जैन, श्री अनिरुद्ध वैष्णव, श्री अशोक कुमार जैठवा, श्री जे के बागडोदिया

सीजीएसटी सहायक आयुक्त श्री अनिरुद्ध वैष्णव द्वारा विषय प्रस्तुतिकरण

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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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बॉयलर रख–रखाव एवं उत्पादकता पर कार्यशाला

दिनांक 9 अगस्त 2019 को केन्द्रीय बॉयलर बोर्ड, राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद एवं मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री के सहयोग से बॉयलर रख–रखाव एवं उत्पादकता पर एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन मेवाड चेम्बर भवन में हुआ।

कार्यशाला में राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद के क्षेत्रीय निदेशक श्री मुकेश सिंह, भीलवाडा फेक्ट्री एण्ड बॉयलर विभाग के श्री बी पी सारण, जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के महाप्रबंधक श्री विपुल जानी विशिष्ठ अतिथि थे। कार्यशाला में जयपुर से विशेषज्ञ श्री एन एल सालेचा ने तकनीकी विषयों पर जानकारी दी।

उन्होंने कहाकि बॉयलर एक ऐसी मशीन है जो उद्योगों में दिल का काम करती है, आवश्यक जगह ऊर्जा संचारित करती है। लेकिन इसका रखरखाव नही हो तो यह बम बनकर जन धन को हानि पहुँचा सकता है। बॉयलर में ईंधन का उपयोग कम हो एवं अधिक ऊर्जा या स्टीम प्राप्त हो इसके लिए मुख्य रुप से इकोनोमाइजर का उपयोग से फीड वाटर को पहले गर्म करना, बॉयलर से निकली हुई गर्म गैसों का पुनःउपयोग करना, ईंधन को पूर्ण रुप से जलाना, बॉयलर से बाहर ऊर्जा या गर्मी को नही निकलने देना, बॉयलर एवं स्टीम पाइपों में स्केलिंग को समय–समय पर साफ करना आदि महत्वपूर्ण है। दो घण्टे से अधिक चले तकनीकी सत्र में बॉयलर से संबंधित तकनीकी जानकारियां बारिकी से समझाई। उन्होंने बताया कि बॉयलर से अधिकतम उपयोग लेने के लिए इसे फुल लोड पर नही चलाकर 65 से 85 प्रतिशत तक ही चलाना चाहिए।

कार्यशाला के प्रारम्भ में राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद के क्षेत्रीय निदेशक श्री मुकेश सिंह ने सम्भागियों का स्वागत करते हुए बताया कि राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद 1958 से कार्यरत उद्योग मंत्रालय का एक अंग है, जो कि उद्योगों में उत्पादकता बढाने के लिए कार्यरत है। कार्यशाला को भीलवाडा फेक्ट्री एण्ड बॉयलर विभाग के श्री बी पी सारण, जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के महाप्रबंधक श्री विपुल जानी ने भी सम्बोधित किया। मेवाड चेम्बर के अध्यक्ष श्री जे के बागडोदिया एवं मानद महासचिव श्री आर के जैन ने अतिथियों का स्वागत किया एवं ऐसे ओर अधिक तकनीकी कार्यक्रम भीलवाडा में आयोजित करने का आग्रह किया।

कार्यशाला में भीलवाडा के स्पिनिंग, प्रोसेसिंग, साइजिंग, भीलवाडा डेयरी, ए इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर एवं अन्य संबंधित संस्थानों के इंजिनियर एवं बॉयलर इंचार्ज ने भाग लिया।

जीएसटी के वार्षिक रिटर्न एवं समाधान योजना–सबका विश्वास–2019 पर कार्यशाला

दिनांक 26 अगस्त 2019 को जीएसटी के वार्षिक रिटर्न भरने में आ रही समस्याओं के निवारण हेतु मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री एवं केन्द्रीय जीएसटी विभाग के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में चेम्बर भवन में कार्यशाला का आयोजन हुआ। कार्यशाला में केन्द्रीय जीएसटी विभाग के सहायक आयुक्त श्री अनिरुद्ध वैष्णव एवं श्री अशोक कुमार जैठवा ने वार्षिक रिटर्न भरने के प्रावधान, तरीके एवं विभिन्न सारणियों का वार्षिक रिटर्न में समायोजन के बारे में विस्तार से जानकारी दी।

सहायक आयुक्त श्री अनिरुद्ध वैष्णव ने कहाकि कुछ तकनीकी समस्याएं व्यापारी के बहिखाते एवं जीएसटी रिटर्न में फर्क होने से पैदा हो रही है। कई बार व्यापारी ने निर्धारित तिथी पर मासिक रिटर्न नही भरा या टेक्स जमा नही कराया तो संबंधित माह में पार्टल पर उनके आंकडे प्रदर्शित होने में फर्क आ रहा है। श्री वैष्णव ने उपस्थित व्यापारियों एवं सम्भागीयों की समस्याओं को सुनकर उनकी ओर से तकनीकी बिन्दुओं पर की गई भूलों का समाधान सुझाया। लेकिन कई समस्याएं जीएसटी पार्टल एवं सिस्टम को लेकर है, जिनके संबंध में करदाताओं की समस्याएं एवं उनके सुझाव को बोर्ड से अवगत कराने की चर्चा की गई।

मेवाड चेम्बर के मानद महासचिव श्री आर के जैन ने कहा कि जीएसटी वार्षिक रिटर्न भरने की अन्तिम तिथी 31 अगस्त है लेकिन रिटर्न भरने में आ रही व्यावहारिक कठिनाईयों को देखते हुए अन्तिम तिथी को आगे बढाया जाना चाहिए।

सहायक आयुक्त श्री अशोक कुमार जैठवा ने लम्बित विवादों के निपटारे के लिए समाधान योजना–सबका विश्वास–2019 के बारे में जानकारी दी। यह योजना 1 सितंबर 2019 से लागू होगी एवं 31 दिसंबर 2019 तक जारी रहेगी। उन्होंने बताया कि केन्द्रीय बजट 2019–20 में केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री ने करदाताओं के लम्बित विवादों के निपटारे के लिए समाधान योजना–सबका विश्वास–2019 की घोषणा की थी। योजना के तहत करदाता सेवा कर और केन्द्रीय उत्पाद कर से संबधित अपने बकाया मामलो के समाधान के लिए इस योजना का लाभ उठा सकते है। सभी मामले अब जीएसटी के अंतर्गत सम्मिलित हो चुके हैं और इससे करदाता जीएसटी पर ध्यान केन्द्रित कर सकेंगे।

योजना के दो प्रमुख भाग विवाद समाधान और आम माफी है। विवाद समाधान का लक्ष्य अब जीएसटी में सम्मिलित केंद्रीय उत्पाद

और सेवा कर के बकाया मामलो का समाधान करना है। आम माफी के तहत करदाता को बकाया कर देने का अवसर प्रदान किया जाएगा और करदाता कानून के अंतर्गत किसी भी अन्य प्रभाव से मुक्त रहेगा। योजना का सबसे आकर्षक प्रस्ताव सभी प्रकार के मामलो में बकाया कर से बड़ी राहत के साथ–साथ ब्याज,जुर्माना और अर्थ दंड में पूर्ण राहत देना है। इन सभी मामलो में किसी भी प्रकार का अन्य ब्याज, जुर्माना और अर्थ दंड नहीं लगाया जाएगा और इसके साथ ही अभियोजन से भी पूरी छूट मिलेगी।

योजना के अंतर्गत न्यायिक या अपील में लंबित सभी मामलो में 50 लाख या इससे कम के कर के मामले में 70 प्रतिशत की राहत और 50 लाख से अधिक के मामलो में 50 प्रतिशत की राहत मिलेगी। यह छूट जांच और लेखा परीक्षण के अंतर्गत चल रहे ऐसे मामलो में जहां कर राशि परिमाणित कर ली गई हो और संबधित पक्ष को सूचित कर दी गई हो, या विवरण में 30 जून 2019 या उससे पहले स्वीकार कर लिया गया हो, में मिलेगी। स्थायी कर मांग के मामले में जहां अपील लंबित न हो उन मामलो में 50 लाख या उससे कम की स्थिति में 60 प्रतिशत की राहत और 50 लाख से अधिक की स्थिति में 40 प्रतिशत की राहत दी जाएगी। स्वैच्छिक घोषणा की स्थिति में संबंधित व्यक्ति को केवल स्वैच्छिक कर की पूर्ण राशि देनी होगी।

कार्यशाला के प्रारम्भ में चेम्बर अध्यक्ष श्री जे के बागडोदिया ने सहायक आयुक्त श्री अनिरुद्ध वैष्णव एवं श्री अशोक कुमार जैठवा का माल्यार्पण कर स्वागत किया। कार्यशाला में मेवाड चेम्बर के सदस्य, उद्योगों के लेखाजोखा अधिकारी एवं कर सलाहकार उपस्थित थे।

REPRESENTATION

Dated 16th August, 2019

Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman
Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs
Government of India
North Block,
New Delhi – 110001
India

Sub : *To* withdraw the requirement of filing of form No. GST-ITC-04 for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19

Respected Ma'am,

Mewar Chamber of Commerce & Industry is the Divisional Chamber of Southern Rajasthan representing the entire major 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 Textile and Mining 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.

Please refer our various representation, in which we had requested to waive the conditions for requirement of filing GST-ITC-04 for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19. Please note that vide Notification No. 39/2018 Central Tax dated 04.09.2018, Revised and Modified form of ITC-04 form introduced and date of filing of return for the period 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2019 was extended up to 31.08.2019 . Our members are facing problem in submission of ITC-04 due to various technical problems.

We request you not only postponing the last date for filing ITC-04, but withdraw it completely for the Financial Year 2017-18 and 2018-19.

We are sure that your good office would consider our humble request sympathetically and would extend suitable relief to the benefit of trade and industry.

We look forward to your kind support and cooperation,

With Best Regards,

(CS R.K.Jain)
Hon'y Secretary General
9414110844, 9829125844
rkjainbhilwara@gmail.com

Dated 16th August, 2019

Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman
Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs
Government of India
North Block, New Delhi – 110001

Re : Representation on Extension of due date for filing of Annual Return in Form GSTR- 9, 9A, 9B and Audit Report in form GSTR-9C

Hon'ble Madam,

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.

Trade and Industry are facing the problem in preparing and filing the Annual Return of GST due to some technical and other reasons. There is sufficient cause and need for the extension of filing of Annual Return i.e. GSTR-9, 9A, 9B and Audit Report/Reconciliation Statement GSTR-9C for a reasonable period of time to give justice to the correctness of returns considering the need for reconciliations state-wise. The reasons for the request are as out lined below:

- GST has been a bold and epic reform of the Government, introduction of which had taken a decade to reach a logical implication and naturally this introduction had its fair share of issues on trade and companies due to capacity constraints of GSTN IT infrastructure and various other issues, which required incessant changes of forms, dilution etc. Since, it was unable to introduce in lucid form, it has tumultuous impact on reconciliation of accounts for corporate and other bodies. This has continuously percolated and intruded in to time required for GST as well as other compliances and has continued a chain reaction of effect.
- Without proper reconciliation and audit reports, even Revenue would face its fair share of difficulties to rely up on the inputs thrown from audit and it may lead to prolonged litigation, which could be mitigated by an appropriate extension.
- The formats prescribed for GST Annual Returns and GST Audits are not only voluminous but confusing as well. The confusion all the more rises when GST Portal itself malfunction giving two information's from one source of data.
- The ground realities mentioned above emerge from the communications received by the professionals from the entities, companies, managements and other stakeholders and the same being sought herein for redressal through your august office.

Stake holders had expected a very clear and simple yearly return. They hoped that it would be user friendly. But for fetching all data in yearly return, government has made ***it most complex***. ***This complexity will lead to more errors and mismatch of data***. Further, rectification is also not allowed after filing the annual return, which is also not justified. Further, we would like to submit your honour that GST Law has allowed Tax payer to mention HSN code (NIL, 2 digits, 4 digits & 8 digits) as per Turnover or mode of operation. Tax payers dealing in India have to give maximum 4 digit of HSN code. But the system, while filing and submitting the annual return is asking 8 digits of HSN code of ITC. It is quite impossible to gather the information about HSN code of ITC availed. Further, in annual return provision has been made for depositing of any tax liability that arises after audit in Form GST 9C, but if there is excess credit in the tax payers account, the same cannot be utilized. This is not only an extremely harsh and inequitable provision.

Madam, the problem is not that tax tax payers do not want to comply statutory requirements and file / submit annual returns and audit reports the issues lies in road map towards the annual return, which a part from being blurry is also covered under the dense fog of mental pressure anxiety and humanistic. Amidst all this forget about the simplifying the GST annual returns, officials are busy signaling that there shall be no extension of last date of filing of annual return and audit report. This is clear case of harassment, mental torture and highest level of anarchy.

We hereby appeal your good selves to consider the issues faced by the trade and industries and provide a reasonable extension for filing of annual forms GSTR-9 to 9B and GST Audit form in 9-C for the year 2017-18 up to 31st December, 2019. We would be highly thankful if you could extend the due date well in advance, and issue required clarification about various issues relating to requirement of HSN No., Excess Credit Utilization, which would be very useful in planning the filings for the trade and industries meaningfully.

We shall be highly obliged for your kind favourable action in the matter.

With Regards

(R.K.Jain)
Hon'y Secretary General
+91 9414110844, 9829125844

Dated: 20.08.2019

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

Reg. : RIP-To continue the benefits under RIP after Transfer of Term Loan Account from One Lending Agency to another Lending Agency.

Respected Sir,

Mewar Chamber of Commerce & Industry is the Divisional Chamber of Southern Rajasthan representing the entire major 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 textile 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.

We wish to submit you that in case of textile industry under ATUFS-**Transferring the ATUFS loan from one fending agency to another lending agency:**

The outstanding principal amount of the loan account under this scheme from one lending agency can be transferred to another lending agency only once subject to the condition that portfolio (i.e., balance principal amount) remains unchanged.

Accordingly some of our member transferred their Term Loan account from One Lending Agency to another Lending Agency on the same terms and conditions, repayment period and installments. The unpaid part of the Loan was shifted from one Lending Agency to another Lending Agency.

We wish to submit you that our member unit M/s Ajay (India) Limited was sanctioned a Term loan of Rs. 13.40 Crore for the expansion project by RIICO Ltd, Jaipur. Also they were granted benefit under RIPS-2014 vide eligibility Certificate of Rs. 10.72 Crore on 11.04.2016. They were getting the interest subsidy under RIPS -2014 from 01.01.2016 to 14.03.2018 continuously.

Later, they had shifted above said Term loan from RIICO Ltd., Jaipur to Bank of Baroda, Main Branch, Bhilwara on the same terms and conditions, repayment period and instalment on 08.02.2018 and applied to Commissioner Industries Office to change the financial institute in their record and permit to continue the interest subsidy. Commissioner industries office put the case in SLSC on 05.02.2019 and SLSC did not give the permission to provide the interest subsidy after takeover the loan from RIICO Ltd. giving reference of clause 10.7.1(d) of the RIPS-2014 Scheme.

While the clause 10.7.1(d) of the RIPS-2014 Scheme say that " The interest subsidy shall be allowed for a period of five year or **up to the period of repayment of loan**, whichever is earlier, from the date of commencement of commercial production. "

In the above referred case, the unit is eligible to get the interest subsidy up 30.12.2020 (5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production) and they have shifted the term loan from one lending agency to another lending agency but the repayment period and instalments amount are same as earlier in RIICO Ltd, as per the norms allowed under ATUFS Scheme of the Government of India.

We wish to submit that : They were continuously getting the interest subsidy under RIPS-2014 as per Entitlement Certificate under RIPS-2014 received from the Department under which they are eligible to receive the interest subsidy for five years from the date of commercial production. They shifted the lending agency/bank as per the norms of the Government of India.

Further, it is submited that while the Term Loan have been transferred -from one lending Agency to another lending Agency on the same terms and conditions, repayment period and installments, the benefit of interest subsidy for the remaining entitle period under RIPS-2014 should be continued to such units.

Hence we hereby request your goodself to look the above matter sincerely and to amend the RIP provisions to allow the continountion of benefits in such term loan transfer cases.

We are sure that your good office would consider our humble suggestions sympathetically and will incorporate the same in the new industrial policy / RIP.

We look forward to your kind support and cooperation,

With Best Regards

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

CC : The Commissioner of Industries, Govt of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Dated: 22.08.2019

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

Respected Sir,

On behalf of Mewar Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Bhilwara, We are highly thankful to you for inviting us for this meeting to discuss "Slow down in the textile Industry", in the state.

We wish to submit that during 2008-2010 also the Industry faced slow down due to various factors. It was the quick initiative and action by the state Government that Industry was able to survive at that time. During that period, the State Government announced many steps like interest subsidy, VAT reimbursement etc which gave big relief to the Industry.

Sir, overall economic slowdown is quite severe and we in the Textile Industry are also facing demand recession and problem on money circulation as payment from buyers are being delayed. Bhilwara being the largest Textile center, having 11 lacs spindles in Spinning sector (50% of state) & more than 17000 modern shuttle less loom in weaving sector (75% of state) is feeling the hardest impact. Already some f the units have closed down or have cut the production.

But , we are sure that with the support of the Hon'ble CM Sahib & the State Government , we will be able to overcome this crisis in one or one & half year time. For this we suggest:-

1. **Power Rates for textile Industry:** - The power rates for industry in Rajasthan are the highest (A separate letter attached). We request that for the time being say up to March 2021 or Sept 2020. The state govt. should give a relief to all textile units @2/- Rs per unit in electricity rates, as the power is a raw material and this relief will help in reducing production cost & to meet the competition.
2. **Solar Power Sector:-** Currently, the State Govt. is allowing up to 80% of connected load capacity to be from captive solar Power plants with NET metering facility. We suggest that this limit should be enhanced up to 100% of the connected load capacity.
3. **RIP: -** the interest subsidy under RIP is delayed and not being received in time. Kindly issue necessary directions to the Finance /Industry department to speed up the reimbursement of interest & employment subsidy (already sanctioned to various units).
4. **Freight Subsidy:**- The exports from textile sector have slowed down by 30-35 %. During 2018-19, Bhilwara region (including Banswara) exporting textile goods of more than Rs 3500/- crore but since Apr2019, the export market is sluggish. As Bhilwara is far away from the Sea-Ports, we have to pay extra truck freight of Rs 5- 6 per kg for export shipments, as compared to units in Gujrat & Maharashtra. We suggest that at least for one year, the State Govt. should provide freight subsidy of Rs 2/- to 3/- per kg to all textile exporters.
5. The State Govt. under able leadership of Hon'ble CM Sahib had declared 50% subsidy on Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) Effluent Treatment Plants. All process units in Bhilwara have established ETP with RO and MEE and achieved Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) but have not received the subsidies amount. We request you to kindly look into this matter also this will provide us much financial relief.
6. **At Central Govt. level:-**
   - (i) **GST rates on Yarn Fabrics:** - As represented earlier, the GST Rate on Yarn is 12% while that on fabric is 5%. On our representation, the Central Govt. / GST council had announced refund of surplus GST to textile units. But it is a long and complicated process. When the Govt. has decided to refund excess GST credit amount, then we suggest that GST on yarn should be reduced to 5% which will avoid all such losses & delay. You are requested to take up issue in GST council.
   - (ii) **Use of Pet Coke as fuel in Boilers:-** The Hon'ble Supreme Court had put ban on use of Pet Coke in NCR region but later it was extended to entire region of NCR states.

Sir, units in Bhilwara are not getting any coal supplies from coal India. Imported coal is too costly where as Pet Coke is a cheaper fuel & indigenously available.

We also submit that technically Pet Coke has 2% sulphar content while imported coal has 1% but as the calorific value of imported coal is very low, we have to use the double of the quantity and eventual effect on environment is the same as more coal is being burn. We request that the State Govt. should plead before the Hon'ble Supreme Court effectively on all these points to release the ban onto Bhilwara as Bhilwara is 500 Km away from Delhi.

We hope you will very kindly look into these submissions and will take necessary steps to overcome the economic crisis. We shall be highly obliged for your kind support.

With Best Regards

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

CC : The Chief Secretary, Govt of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

PRESS RELEASE- SABKA VISHWAS

In the Union Budget 2019-20, the Hon'ble Finance Minister announced the **Sabka Vishwas - Legacy Dispute Resolution Scheme, 2019.** The Scheme has now been notified and will be operationalized from 1st September 2019. The Scheme would continue till 31st December 2019. Government expects the Scheme to be availed by large number of taxpayers for closing their pending disputes relating to legacy Service Tax and Central Excise cases that are now subsumed under GST so they can focus on GST.

The two main components of the Scheme are dispute resolution and amnesty. The dispute resolution component is aimed at liquidating the legacy cases of Central Excise and Service Tax that are subsumed in GST and are pending in litigation at various forums. The amnesty component of the Scheme offers an opportunity to the taxpayers to pay the outstanding tax and be free of any other consequence under the law. The most attractive aspect of the Scheme is that it provides substantial relief in the tax dues for all categories of cases as well as full waiver of interest, fine, penalty, In all these cases, there would be no other liability of interest, fine or penalty. There is also a complete amnesty from prosecution.

For all the cases pending in adjudication or appeal – in any forum - this Scheme offers a relief of 70% from the duty demand if it is Rs.50 lakhs or less and 50% if it is more than Rs. 50 lakhs. The same relief is available for cases under investigation and audit where the duty involved is quantified and communicated to the party or admitted by him in a statement on or before 30th June, 2019. Further, in cases of confirmed duty demand, where there is no appeal pending, the relief offered is 60% of the confirmed duty amount if the same is Rs. 50 lakhs or less and it is 40%, if the confirmed duty amount is more than Rs. 50 lakhs. Finally, in cases of voluntary disclosure, the person availing the Scheme will have to pay only the full amount of disclosed duty.

As the objective of the Scheme is to free as large a segment of the taxpayers from the legacy taxes as possible, the relief given thereunder is substantial. The Scheme is especially tailored to free the large number of small taxpayers of their pending disputes with the tax administration. Government urges the taxpayers and all concerned to avail the Sabka Vishwas - Legacy Dispute Resolution Scheme, 2019 and make a new beginning.

SABKA VISHWAS (LEGACY DISPUTE RESOLUTION) SCHEME, 2019

Objectives: One time measure for liquidation of past disputes of Central Excise and Service Tax and To provide an opportunity of voluntary disclosure to non-compliant taxpayers.

Cases covered under the Scheme

- A show cause notice or appeals arising out of a show cause notice pending as on the 30th day of June, 2019
- An amount in arrears
- An enquiry, investigation or audit where the amount is quantified on or before the 30th day of June, 2019
- A voluntary disclosure.

Exclusions from the Scheme

- Cases in respect of excisable goods set forth in the Fourth Schedule to the Central Excise Act, 1944 (this includes tobacco and specified petroleum products)
- Cases for which the taxpayer has been convicted under the **Central Excise Act, 1944** or the Finance Act, 1944
- Cases involving erroneous refunds
- Cases pending before the Settlement Commission.

Benefits under the Scheme

- Total waiver of interest, penalty and fine
- Immunity from prosecution
- Cases pending in adjudication or appeal, a relief of 70% from the duty demand if it is ₹ 50 Lakh or less and 50% if it is more than ₹ 50 Lakh
- The same relief for cases under investigation and audit where the duty involved is quantified on or before 30th June, 2019
- In case of an amount in arrears, the relief offered is 60% of the confirmed duty amount if the same is ₹ 50 Lakh or less and it is 40% in other cases
- In cases of voluntary disclosure, the declarant will have to pay full amount of disclosed duty.

Other features of the Scheme

- Facility for adjustment of any deposits of duty already made

- Settlement dues to be paid in cash electronically only and cannot be availed as input tax credit later
- A full and final closure of the proceedings in question. The only exception is that in case of voluntary disclosure of liability, there is provision to reopen a false declaration within a period of one year
- Proceedings under the Scheme shall not treated as a precedent for past and future liabilities
- Final decision to be communicated within 60 days of application
- No final decision without an opportunity for personal hearing in case of any disagreement
- Proceedings under the Scheme will be fully automated.

FAQs SABKA VISHWAS (LEGACY DISPUTE RESOLUTION) SCHEME, 2019

Q 1. Who is eligible to file declaration under the SABKA VISHWAS (LEGACY DISPUTE RESOLUTION) SCHEME, 2019?

Ans. Any person falling under the following categories is eligible, subject to other conditions under the Scheme, to file a declaration:

(a) Who has a show cause notice for duty or one or more appeals arising out of such notice pending and where the final hearing has not taken place as on 30.06.2019.

(b) Who has been issued show cause notice for penalty and late fee only and where the final hearing has not taken place as on 30.06.2019.

(c) Who has recoverable arrears pending.

(d) Who has cases under investigation and audit where the duty involved has been quantified and communicated to party or admitted by him in a statement on or before 30th June, 2019.

(e) Who want to make a voluntary disclosure.

Q 2. What are the acts covered under the Scheme?

Ans. This Scheme is applicable to the following enactments, namely:-

(a) 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;

(b) The following Acts, namely:-

(i) The Agricultural Produce Cess Act,1940;

(ii) The Coffee Act, 1942;

(iii) The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946;

(iv) The Rubber Act, 1947;

(v) The Salt Cess Act, 1953;

(vi) The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955;

(vii) The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957;

(viii) The Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958;

(ix) The Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Act, 1959;

(x) The Textiles Committee Act, 1963;

(xi) The Produce Cess Act, 1966;

(xii) The Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972;

(xiii) The Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974;

(xiv) The Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974;

(xv) The Tobacco Cess Act, 1975;

(xvi) The Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1976;

(xvii) The Bidi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976;

(xviii) The Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Act, 1978;

(xix) The Sugar Cess Act, 1982;

(xx) The Jute Manufacturers Cess Act, 1983;

(xxi) The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Act, 1985;

(xxii) The Spices Cess Act, 1986;

(xxiii) The Finance Act, 2004;

(xxiv) The Finance Act, 2007;
(xxv) The Finance Act, 2015;
(xxvi) The Finance Act, 2016;
(c) Any other Act, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.

Q.3 If an enquiry or investigation or audit has started but the tax dues have not been quantified whether the person is eligible to opt for the scheme?

Ans. No. If an audit, enquiry or investigation has started, and the amount of duty payable has not been quantified on or before 30th June, 2019, the person shall not be eligible to opt for the scheme.

Q.4 If a SCN covers multiple issues, whether the person can file an application under the scheme for only few issues covered in the SCN?

Ans. No. A person has to file declaration for entire amount of tax dues as per the SCN.

Q.5 What is the scope of tax relief covered under section 124(1) (b) with respect to SCN for late fee and penalty only where the amount of duty in the said notice has been paid or is nil?

Ans. The tax relief shall be the entire amount of late fee or penalty.

Q.6 I have filed an appeal before the appellate forum (Commissioner (Appeals) /CESTAT) and such appeal has been heard finally on or before the 30thday of June, 2019. Am I eligible for the scheme?

Ans. No, you are not eligible in view of section 125(1) (a) of the said Scheme.

Q.7 What is the scope under the scheme when adjudication order determining the duty/tax liability is passed and received prior to 30.06.2019, but the appeal is filed on or after 01.07.2019?

Ans. No, such a person shall not be eligible to file a declaration under the Scheme.

Q.8 I have been convicted for an offence punishable under a provision of the indirect tax enactment. Am I eligible for the Scheme?

Ans. A person who has been convicted for any offence punishable under any provision of the indirect tax enactment for the matter for which he intends to file a Declaration shall not be eligible to avail the benefits under the Scheme.

Q.9 I have been issued a SCN, under indirect tax enactment and the final hearing has taken place on or before the 30th day of June, 2019. Am I eligible for the Scheme?

Ans. No, you are not eligible as per section 125(1) (c) of the Scheme.

Q.10 I have been issued a SCN under indirect tax enactment for an erroneous refund or refund. Am I eligible for the scheme?

Ans. No, you are not eligible as per section 125(1)(d) of the Scheme.

Q.11 I have been subjected to an enquiry or investigation or audit under indirect tax enactment 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. Am I eligible for the Scheme?

Ans. No, you are not eligible as per section 125(1) (e) of the Scheme.

Q.12 I have been subjected to an enquiry or investigation or audit under indirect tax enactment and I want to make a voluntary disclosure regarding the same. Am I eligible for the Scheme?

Ans. No, you are not eligible as per section 125(1) (f) (i) of the Scheme.

Q.13 I want to make a voluntary disclosure after having filed a return under the indirect tax enactment, wherein I have indicated an amount of duty as payable but the same has not been paid. Am I eligible for the Scheme?

Ans. You cannot make a voluntary disclosure in such a case. However, you can still file a Declaration under Section 125(1) (f)(ii).

Q.14 I have filed an application in the Settlement Commission for settlement of the case. Am I eligible for the Scheme?

Ans. No, you are not eligible to file a Declaration for a case for which you have filed an application in the Settlement Commission.

Q.15 I deal with the goods which are presently under Central Excise and is mentioned in the Fourth Schedule to the Central Excise Act, 1944. I want to make declarations with respect to those excisable goods. Am I eligible for the scheme?

Ans. No, you are not eligible to avail the benefits under the Scheme.

Q 16. How will I apply for the said scheme?

Ans. All such persons who are eligible under the Scheme will be required to file an electronic declaration at the portal https://cbic-gst.gov.in

Q 17 Will I get an acknowledgement for filing a declaration electronically?

Ans. Yes, on receipt of declaration, an auto acknowledgement bearing a unique reference number will be generated by the system. This unique number will be useful for all future references. The declaration will automatically be routed to the designated committee that will finalize your case.

Q.18 How will I come to know about the final decision taken by the designated committee on my declaration?

Ans. Within sixty days of filing of a declaration, you will be informed electronically about the final decision taken in the matter.

Q.19 What is the difference between 'Tax Dues' and 'Tax Relief'?

Ans. 'Tax Dues' is the total outstanding duty demand. 'Tax Relief' is the concession the Scheme offers from the total outstanding duty demand.

Q.20 A SCN has been issued to me for an amount of duty of ₹ 1000 and an amount of penalty of ₹ In the Order in Original (OIO) the duty confirmed is of ₹ 1000 and an amount of ₹ 100 has been imposed as penalty. I have filed an appeal against this order before the Appellate Authority. What will be the tax dues for me?

Ans. The amount of duty which is being disputed is ₹ 1000 and hence the tax dues will be ₹ 1000.

Q.21 A SCN has been issued to me for an amount of duty of ₹ .1000 and an amount of penalty of ₹ In the OIO the duty confirmed is of ₹ 900 and penalty imposed is ₹ 90. I have filed an appeal against this order. The department has not filed any appeal in the matter. What would be the tax dues?

Ans. The amount of duty which is being disputed is ₹ 900 and hence the tax dues are ₹ 900.

Q.22 A SCN has been issued for an amount of duty of ₹ 1000 and an amount of penalty of ₹ In the OIO the duty confirmed is of ₹ 900 and penalty imposed is ₹ 90. I have filed an appeal against this order before the Appellate Authority. Further, Department has also filed an appeal before the Appellate Authority for an amount of duty of ₹ 100 and penalty of ₹ 10. What would be the tax dues?

Ans. The amount of duty which is being disputed is ₹ 900 plus ₹ 100 i.e. ₹ 1000 and hence tax dues are ₹ 1000.

Q.23 A SCN has been issued for an amount of duty of ₹ The Adjudicating Authority confirmed the duty of ₹ 1000. I have filed an appeal against this order. The first appellate authority Commissioner Appeals/CESTAT reduced the amount of duty to ₹ 900. I have filed a second appeal (before CESTAT/High Court. The department has not filed any appeal. What will be the tax dues for me?

Ans. The amount of duty which is being disputed is ₹ 900 and hence the tax dues are ₹ 900.

Q.24 I have been issued a SCN under any of the indirect tax enactment on or before the 30th June, 2019, what will be the tax dues?

As per section 123(b), the tax dues will be the amount of duty/tax/cess stated to be payable in the SCN.

Q.25 I have been issued a SCN, wherein other persons apart from me are jointly and severally liable for an amount, then, what would be the tax dues?

Ans. As per section 123(b), the amount indicated in the SCN as jointly and severally payable shall be taken to be the tax dues payable by you.

Q.26 What is the coverage of SCNs under the Scheme with respect to main noticee vis-à-vis co-noticee particularly when the tax amount is paid?

Ans. In case of a SCN issued to an assesse demanding duty and also proposing penal action against him as well as separate penal action against the co-noticee/s specified therein, if the main noticee has settled the tax dues, the co-noticee/s can opt for the scheme for the waiver of penalty.

Q.27 What is the scope of coverage of periodical SCNs under the scheme?

Ans. Any SCN whether main or periodical, issued and where the final hearing has not taken place on or before 30.06.2019 is eligible under the Scheme.

Q.28 What are the benefits available under the Scheme?

Ans. The various benefits available under the Scheme are:

- Total waiver of interest, penalty and fine in all cases
- Immunity from prosecution
- In cases pending in adjudication or appeal, a relief of 70% from the duty demand if it is ₹ 50 Lakh or less and 50%, if it is more than ₹ 50 Lakh.The same relief is available for cases under investigation and audit where the duty involved is quantified on or before 30th June, 2019.

- In case of an amount in arrears, the relief is 60% of the confirmed duty amount if the same is ₹ 50 Lakh or less and it is 40% in other cases.
- In cases of voluntary disclosure, the declarant will have to pay full amount of disclosed duty.

Q.29 Shall the pre deposit paid at any stage of appellate proceedings and deposit paid during enquiry, investigation or audit be taken into account for calculating relief under the scheme?

Ans. Any amount paid as pre-deposit at any stage of appellate proceedings under the indirect tax enactment or as deposit during enquiry, investigation or audit, shall be deducted while issuing the statement indicating the amount payable by the declarant.

Q.30 How the declaration made by the declarant under the Scheme would be verified?

Ans. The declaration made under section 125 except when it relates to a case of voluntary disclosure of an amount of duty shall be verified by the Designated Committee based on the particulars furnished by the declarant as well as the records available with the department.

Q.31 Whether the declarant will be given an opportunity of being heard or not?

Ans. Yes, as per section 127(3), after the issue of the estimate under sub-section (2), the Designated Committee shall give an opportunity of being heard to the declarant, if he so desires, in case of a disagreement.

Q.32 What will be procedure and time period of payment to be made by the declarant?

Ans. The declarant shall pay electronically withina period of 30 days of the statement issued by the Designated Committee, the amount payable as indicated therein.

Q.33 What procedure will be followed for withdrawal of appeals where the person has filed a declaration under the Scheme?

Ans. Where the declarant has filed an appeal or reference or a reply to the SCN against any order or notice giving rise to the tax dues, before the appellate forum, other than the Supreme Court or the High Court, then, such appeal or reference or reply shall be deemed to have been withdrawn. In case of a writ petition or appeal or reference before any High Court or the Supreme Court, the declarant shall file an application before such High Court or the Supreme Court for withdrawing such writ petition, appeal or reference and after withdrawal of such writ petition, appeal or reference with the leave of the Court, he shall furnish proof of such withdrawal to the Designated Committee.

Q.34 Whether any certificate will be provided to declarant as proof to payment of dues?

Ans. Yes, on payment of the amount indicated in the statement and production of proof of withdrawal of appeal, wherever applicable, the Designated Committee shall issue a discharge certificate in electronic form, within 30 days of the said payment and production of proof, whichever is later.

Q.35 Whether a calculation error in statement may be rectified or not?

Ans. Yes, within 30 days of the date of issue of a statement indicating the amount payable by the declarant, the Designated Committee may modify its order only 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 suo-motu.

Q.36 What will be the benefits of discharge certificate issued under the scheme?

Ans. Every discharge certificate issued under section 127 with respect to the amount payable under this Scheme shall be conclusive as to the matter and time period stated therein, and (a) 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; (b) the declarant shall not be liable to be prosecuted under the indirect tax enactment with respect to the matter and time period covered in the declaration; and (c) no matter and time period covered by such declaration shall be reopened in any other proceeding under the indirect tax enactment.

Q.37 Can I take input tax credit for any amount paid under the Scheme.

Ans. No.

Q.38 Can I pay any amount under the Scheme through the input tax credit account under the indirect tax enactment or any other Act?

Ans. No.

Q.39 Can I take a refund of an amount deposited under the Scheme?

Ans. No.

Q.40 In cases where pre-deposit or other deposit already paid exceeds the amount payable as indicated in the statement of the designated committee, the difference shall be refunded or not?

Ans. No, it shall not be refunded.

Q.41 Is there any benefit, concession or immunity on the declarant in any proceedings other than those in relation to the matter and time period to which the declaration has been made?

Ans. No, as per section 131, nothing contained in this Scheme shall be construed as conferring any benefit, concession or immunity on the declarant in any proceedings other than those in relation to the matter and time period to which the declaration has been made.

Q.42 Whether the discharge certificate under the scheme would serve as immunity against issuance of any further SCN (i) for the same matter for a subsequent time period; or (ii) for a different matter for the same time period?

Ans. No, as per section 129 (2)(b), the issue of the discharge certificate with respect to a matter for a time period shall not preclude the issue of a SCN,(i) for the same matter for a subsequent time period; or (ii) for a different matter for the same time period.

Q.43 What action would be taken against a declarant who makes false voluntary disclosure under the scheme?

Ans. As per section 129(c), in such cases of voluntary disclosure, where any material particular furnished in the declaration is subsequently found to be false, within a period of one year of issue of the discharge certificate, it shall be presumed as if the declaration was never made and proceedings under the applicable indirect tax enactment shall be instituted.

NOTIFICATIONS

Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs
Notification No. 04/2019 Central Excise-NT

New Delhi, the 21st August, 2019

GSR…….(E).- In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 120 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2019, the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st of September, 2019 as the date on which the Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme, 2019 shall come into force.

F.No. 267/78/19-CX8(Pt III)
(Mazid Khan)
Deputy Commissioner CX-8

Government of India
Ministry of Finance Department of Revenue
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs
Notification No. 05/2019 Central Excise-NT

New Delhi, the 21st August, 2019

GSR…….(E).- In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 132 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2019 (23 of 2019), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. **Short title and commencement.-** (1) These rules may be called the Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme Rules, 2019.

   (2) They shall come into force on the 1st day of September, 2019.

2. **Definitions.-** In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, -

(a) "Scheme" means the Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme, 2019, specified under Chapter V of the Finance (No.2) Act, 2019 (23 of 2019);

(b) "section" means the section of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2019;

(c) "Form" means the Form annexed to these rules;

(d) Words and expressions used in these rules but not defined in these rules and defined in the Scheme shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Scheme.

3. **Form of declaration under section 125 .-** (1) The declaration under section 125 shall be made electronically at https://cbic-gst.gov.in in Form SVLDRS-1 by the declarant ,on or before the 31st December,2019.

(2) A separate declaration shall be filed for each case.

Explanation.- For the purpose of this rule, a "case" means –

(a) a show cause notice, or one or more appeal arising out of such notice which is pending as on the 30th day of June, 2019; or

(b) an amount in arrears; or

(c) an enquiry or investigation or audit where the amount is quantified on or before the 30th day of June, 2019; or

(d) a voluntary disclosure.

4. Auto acknowledgement.- On receipt of declaration, an auto acknowledgement bearing a unique reference number shall be generated by the system.

5. Constitution of designated committee.- (1) The designated committee under section 126 shall consist of -

(a) the Principal Commissioner or Commissioner of Central Excise and Service Tax, as the case may be, and the Additional Commissioner or Joint Commissioner of Central Excise and Service Tax, as the case may be, in a case where the tax dues are more than rupees fifty lakh:

Provided that there shall be only one such designated committee in a Commissionerate of Central Excise and Service Tax;

(b) the Additional Commissioner or Joint Commissioner of Central Excise and Service Tax, as the case may be, and the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant

Commissioner of Central Excise and Service Tax, as the case may be, in a case where the tax dues are rupees fifty lakh or less:

Provided that there will only be one such designated committee in a Commissionerate of Central Excise and Service Tax;

(c) the Principal Additional Director General (Adjudication) or Additional Director General (Adjudication), Directorate General of Good and Services Tax Intelligence (DGGI), and Additional Director or Joint Director, Directorate General of Good and Services Tax Intelligence(DGGI), Delhi.

(2) The members of the designated committee mentioned in clause (a) and (b) of sub-rule (1) shall be nominated by the Principal Chief Commissioner or Chief Commissioner of Central Excise and Service Tax, as the case may be.

(3) The members of the designated committee mentioned in clause (c) of sub-rule

(1) shall be nominated by Pr. Director General or Director General, Directorate General of Good and Services Tax Intelligence (DGGI), as the case may be.

6. Verification by designated committee and issue of estimate, etc.- (1) The declaration made under section 125, except when it relates to a case of voluntary disclosure of an amount of duty, shall be verified by the designated committee based on the particulars furnished by the declarant as well as the records available with the Department.

(2) The statement under sub-sections (1) and (4) of section 127, as the case may be, shall be issued by the designated committee electronically, within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt of the declaration under sub-rule (1) of rule 3, in Form SVLDRS-3 setting forth therein the particulars of the amount payable:

Provided that no such statement shall be issued in a case where the amount payable, as determined by the designated committee is nil and there is no appeal pending in a High Court or the Supreme Court.

(3) Where the amount estimated to be payable by the declarant exceeds the amount declared by the declarant, then, the designated committee shall issue electronically, within thirty days of the date of receipt of the declaration under sub-rule (1) of rule 3, in Form SVLDRS-2, an estimate of the amount payable by the declarant along with a notice of opportunity for personal hearing.

(4) If the declarant wants to indicate agreement or disagreement with the estimate referred to in sub-rule (3) or wants to make written submissions or waive personal hearing or seek an adjournment, he shall file electronically Form SVLDRS-2A indicating the same:

Provided that if no such agreement or disagreement is indicated till the date of personal hearing and the declarant does not appear before the designated committee for personal hearing, the committee shall decide the matter based on available records.

(5) On receipt of a request for an adjournment under sub-rule (4), the designated committee may grant the same electronically in Form SVLDRS-2B:

Provided if the declarant does not appear before the designated committee for personal hearing after adjournment, the committee shall decide the matter based on available records.

(6) Within thirty days of the date of issue of Form SVLDRS-3, the designated committee may modify its order only 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 *suo motu* by issuing electronically a revised Form SVLDRS-3.

7. Form and manner of making the payment.- Every declarant shall pay electronically the amount, as indicated in Form SVLDRS-3 issued by the designated committee, within a period of thirty days from the date of its issue.

8. **Proof of withdrawal of appeal from High Court or Supreme Court.-** Proof of withdrawal of appeal or writ petition or reference before a High Court or the Supreme Court, as the case may be, under sub-section (7) of section 127 shall be furnished electronically by the declarant.

9. **Issue of discharge certificate.-** The designated committee on being satisfied that the declarant has paid in full the amount as determined by it and indicated in Form SVLDRS-3, and on submission of proof of withdrawal of appeal or writ petition or reference referred to in rule 8, if any, shall issue electronically in Form SVLDRS-4 a discharge certificate under sub-section (8) of section 127 within thirty days of the said payment and submission of the said proof, whichever is later:

Provided that in a case where Form SVLDRS-3 has not been issued by the designated committee by virtue of the *proviso* to sub-rule (2) of rule 6, the discharge certificate shall be issued within thirty days of the filing of declaration referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 3.

F. No. 267/78/19 - CX8 (Pt III)

(Mazid Khan)
Deputy Commissioner CX-8

Government of India
Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs
Notification No. 36/2019 – Central Tax

New Delhi, the 20th August, 2019

G.S.R. ….(E)— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 164 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017), the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, and on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue No.22/2019- 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. 323(E), dated the 23rd April, 2019, namely:-

In the said notification, for the figures, letters and words "21st day of August, 2019" the figures, letters and words "21st day of November, 2019" shall be substituted.

[F. No. 20/06/07/2019-GST]

(Ruchi Bisht)
Under Secretary to the Government of India

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Revenue)
(CENTRAL BOARD OF INDIRECT TAXES AND CUSTOMS)
NOTIFICATION
New Delhi, the 31st August, 2019
No. 38/2019–Central Tax

G.S.R. 615(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 148 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, hereby notifies the registered persons required to furnish the details of challans in **FORM ITC-04** under sub-rule (3) of rule 45 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), read with section 143 of the said Act, as the class of registered persons who shall follow the special procedure such that the said persons shall not be required to furnish **FORM ITC-04** under sub-rule (3) of rule 45 of the said rules for the period July, 2017 to March, 2019:

Provided that the said persons shall furnish the details of all the challans in respect of goods dispatched to a job worker in the period July, 2017 to March, 2019 but not received from a job worker or not supplied from the place of business of the job worker as on the 31st March, 2019, in serial number 4 of **FORM ITC-04** for the quarter April-June, 2019.

[F. No. 20/06/09/2019-GST]

RUCHI BISHT
Under Secy.

Extension of Due Date to 30th November, 2019 for furnishing 'Annual Return and Reconciliation Statement' for FY 2017-18

It is hereby informed that the last date for furnishing of Annual Return in the FORM GSTR-9 / FORM GSTR-9A and Reconciliation Statement in the FORM GSTR-9C for the Financial Year 2017-18 is extended from 31st August, 2019 to 30th November, 2019.

GST ANNUAL RETURN-DATE EXTENDED UP TO 30 NOV 2019
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
(Department of Revenue)
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs

Order No. 7/2019-Central Tax

New Delhi, the 26th August, 2019

S.O.(E).—WHEREAS, sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017) (hereafter in this Order referred to as the said Act) provides that every registered person, other than an Input Service Distributor, a person paying tax under section 51 or section 52, a casual taxable person and a non-resident taxable person, shall furnish an annual return for every financial year electronically in such form and manner as may be prescribed on or before the thirty-first day of December following the end of such financial year;

AND WHEREAS, for the purpose of furnishing of the annual return electronically for every financial year as referred to in sub-section (1) of section 44 of the said Act, certain technical problems are being faced by the taxpayers as a result whereof, the said annual return for the period from the 1st July, 2017 to the 31st March, 2018 could not be furnished by the registered persons, as referred to in the said sub-section (1) and because of that, certain difficulties have arisen in giving effect to the provisions of the said section.

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 172 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, the Central Government, on recommendations of the Council, hereby makes the following Order, to remove the difficulties, namely:-

1. Short title.—This Order may be called the Central Goods and Services Tax (Seventh Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2019.

2. In section 44 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, in the Explanation, for the figures, letters and word "31st August, 2019", the figures, letters and word "30th November, 2019" shall be substituted.

[F.No.20/06/07/2019-GST]

(Ruchi Bisht)
Under Secretary to the Government of India

Circular No. 21 of 2019
F.No. 370142/1/2019-TPL (Pt.-1)
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
Central Board of Direct Taxes
(TPL Division)

Dated: 27th August, 2019

Clarifications in respect of filling-up of the ITR forms for the Assessment Year 2019-20

The Income-tax Return (ITR) forms for the Assessment Year (A.Y.) 2019-20 were notified vide notification bearing **G.S.R. 279(E) dated the 01st day of April, 2019.** Subsequently, instructions for filing ITR forms were issued and the software utility for e-filing of all the ITR forms were also released. After notification of the ITR forms, various queries were raised by the stakeholders in respect of filling-up of the ITR forms. The queries were examined in the Board and a clarification was issued vide Circular No. 18 of 2019 dated 08.08.2019 to address the concerns raised.

2. Subsequently, further representations have been received on certain issues relating to filing of ITR Forms. Accordingly, following clarifications are issued in partial modification of Circular No. 18 of 2019.

3. In ITR Form-2 and ITR Form-3, in Part-A General, at column (h), the taxpayer is required to state whether he was Director in a company at any time during the previous year. In case of an affirmative answer, the taxpayer is further required to disclose following information relating to each company in which he was a Director:-

   (a) Name of Company

   (b) PAN

   (c) Whether its shares are listed or unlisted

   (d) Director Identification Number (DIN)

3.2 Representation has been received stating that non-residents are required to pay tax only in respect of income received in India or income accruing or arising in India. Non □residents are not required to disclose their assets outside India. Therefore, non-residents should not be required to disclose details of directorship in foreign companies. The disclosure requirement in ITR forms should be limited only to assets and incomes which have a nexus with India.

3.3 In this regard, it is stated that the disclosure requirement in ITR forms in respect of directorship in a company is meant only for the purpose of reporting. The details entered in this column are, in general, not relevant for computation of total income or tax liability of the assessee. As such, the requirement to disclose directorship in a foreign company by a non-resident taxpayer, does not tantamount to disclosure of any foreign source income or foreign asset held by such taxpayer.

3.4 However, to allay the apprehensions in the minds of non-resident taxpayers, it is hereby clarified that a non-resident shall not be required to disclose details of his directorship in a foreign company, which does not have any income received in India, or accruing or arising in India. In other words, a non-resident taxpayer who is Director only in a foreign company, which does not have any income received in India, or accruing or arising in India, should answer the relevant question in the negative, whereupon he would not be required to disclose details of such foreign company. It is further clarified that a non-resident taxpayer, who is Director in a domestic company and also in a foreign company, which does not have any income received in India, or accruing or arising in India, should answer the relevant question in the affirmative, and provide details of directorship in the domestic company only. It is also clarified that a resident taxpayer would continue to be required to disclose details of his directorship in any company, including foreign company, in the relevant column.

4. Further, in ITR Form-2, ITR Form-3, ITR Form-5, ITR Form-6 and ITR Form-7, in Part-BTTI, before the verification part, a taxpayer, who is resident in India, is required to state whether he had any time during the previous year:

   (a) held, as beneficial owner, beneficiary or otherwise, any asset (including financial interest in any entity) located outside India; or

   (b) had signing authority in any account located outside India; or

   (c) had income from any source outside India?

   In case of an affirmative answer, the taxpayer is required to fill up the Schedule FA. In Schedule FA, the taxpayer is required to disclose the details of foreign assets etc. held at any time during the relevant accounting period.

4.1 Representation has been received citing example of cases where the foreign assets have been acquired after the end of "relevant accounting period" (in foreign jurisdiction) but before the end of "previous year" (in India). In such cases, the taxpayer would have to answer the question in Part-B-TTI in the affirmative, and consequently, would be required to fill up the details of foreign assets etc. in Schedule FA. Since the assets were acquired after the end of relevant accounting period, no amounts would be required to be reported in Schedule FA. However, if the taxpayer reports Nil amount in all tables of Schedule FA, the ITR form does not get validated.

4.2 In this regard, it is hereby clarified that a taxpayer shall be required to answer the relevant question in the affirmative, only if he has held the foreign assets etc. at any time during the "previous year" (in India) as also at any time during the "relevant accounting period" (in the foreign tax jurisdiction), and fill up Schedule FA accordingly.

(Salil Mishra)
Director (TPL-IV)

CIRCULAR

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

New Delhi, 24th August, 2019

PRESS RELEASE

Government withdraws enhanced surcharge on tax payable on transfer of certain assets

In order to encourage investment in the capital market, it has been decided to withdraw the enhanced surcharge levied by Finance (No. 2) Act, 2019 on tax payable at special rate on income arising from the transfer of equity share/unit referred to in section 111A and section 112A of the Income-tax Act,1961(the 'Act') from the current FY 2019-20. The following capital assets are mentioned in section 111A and section 112A of the Act:

i) Equity shares in a company;
ii) Unit of an equity oriented fund; and
iii) Unit of a Business Trust

The derivatives (Future & options) are not treated as capital asset and the income arising from the transfer of the derivatives is treated as business income and liable for normal rate of tax. However, in the case of Foreign Institutional Investors (FPI), the derivatives are treated as capital assets and the gains arising from the transfer of the same is treated as capital gains and subjected to a special rate of tax as per the provisions of section 115AD of the Act. Therefore, it is also decided that the tax payable on gains arising from the transfer of derivatives (Future & options) by FPI which are liable to special rate of tax under section 115AD of the Act shall also be exempted from the levy of the enhanced surcharge.

Therefore, the enhanced surcharge shall be withdrawn on tax payable at special rate by both domestic as well as foreign investors on long-term & short-term capital gains arising from the transfer of equity share in a company or unit of an equity oriented fund/business trust which are liable for securities transaction tax and also on tax payable at special rate under section 115AD by the FPI on the capital gains arising from the transfer of derivatives. However, the tax payable at normal rate on the business income arising from the transfer of derivatives to a person other than FPI shall be liable for the enhanced surcharge.

(Surabhi Ahluwalia)
Commissioner of Income Tax
(Media & Technical Policy)
Official Spokesperson, CBDT.

NOTIFICATION

MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 16th August, 2019

G.S.R. 574(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, namely: -

1. (1) These rules may be called the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Amendment Rules, 2019.
   (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. In the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, in rule 4 (hereinafter referred to as the principal rules), in sub-rule (1), -
   (i) for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:- "(c) the voting power in respect of shares with differential rights of the company shall not exceed seventy four per cent. of total voting power including voting power in respect of equity shares with differential rights issued at any point of time;" ;
   (ii) clause (d) shall be omitted.
3. In the principal rules, in rule 5, in sub-rule (3), in the Explanation, occurring at both the places, for the word "director", the words "director or company secretary" shall be substituted.
4. In the principal rules, in rule 12, in sub-rule (1), in proviso to Explanation, –
   (i) for the letters, figures, brackets and words "G.S.R. 180(E), dated 17th February, 2016 issued by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion" the letters, figures, brackets and words "G.S.R. 127(E), dated 19th February, 2019

issued by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade" shall be substituted. ;

(ii) for the words "five years", the words "ten years" shall be substituted.

5. In the principal rules, in rule 18, for sub-rule (7), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely: - "(7) The company shall comply with the requirements with regard to Debenture Redemption Reserve (DRR) and investment or deposit of sum in respect of debentures maturing during the year ending on the 31st day of March of next year, in accordance with the conditions given below:-

(a) Debenture Redemption Reserve shall be created out of profits of the company available for payment of dividend;

(b) the limits with respect to adequacy of Debenture Redemption Reserve and investment or deposits, as the case may be, shall be as under;-

(i) Debenture Redemption Reserve is not required for debentures issued by All India Financial Institutions regulated by Reserve Bank of India and Banking Companies for both public as well as privately placed debentures;

(ii) For other Financial Institutions within the meaning of clause (72) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013, Debenture Redemption Reserve shall be as applicable to Non –Banking Finance Companies registered with Reserve Bank of India.

(iii) For listed companies (other than All India Financial Institutions and Banking Companies as specified in sub-clause (i)), Debenture Redemption Reserve is not required in the following cases

(A) in case of public issue of debentures –

A. for NBFCs registered with Reserve Bank of India under section 45-IA of the RBI Act, 1934 and for Housing Finance Companies registered with National Housing Bank;

B. for other listed companies;

(B) in case of privately placed debentures, for companies specified in sub-items A and B.

(iv) for unlisted companies, (other than All India Financial Institutions and Banking Companies as specified in sub-clause (i)) -

(A) for NBFCs registered with RBI under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and for Housing Finance Companies registered with National Housing Bank, Debenture Redemption Reserve is not required in case of privately placed debentures.

(B) for other unlisted companies, the adequacy of Debenture Redemption Reserve shall be ten percent. of the value of the outstanding debentures;

(v) In case a company is covered in item (A) or item (B) of sub-clause (iii) of clause (b) or item (B) of sub-clause (iv) of clause (b), it shall on or before the 30th day of April in each year, in respect of debentures issued by a company covered in item (A) or item (B) of sub- clause (iii) of clause (b) or item (B) of sub-clause (iv) of clause (b), invest or deposit, as the case may be, a sum which shall not be less than fifteen per cent., of the amount of its debentures maturing during the year, ending on the 31st day of March of the next year in any one or more methods of investments or deposits as provided in sub-clause (vi):

Provided that the amount remaining invested or deposited, as the case may be, shall not at any time fall below fifteen percent. of the amount of the debentures maturing during the year ending on 31st day of March of that year.

(vi) for the purpose of sub-clause (v), the methods of deposits or investments, as the case may be, are as follows:—

(A) in deposits with any scheduled bank, free from any charge or lien;

(B) in unencumbered securities of the Central Government or any State Government;

(C) in unencumbered securities mentioned in sub-clause (a) to (d) and (ee) of section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882;

(D) in unencumbered bonds issued by any other company which is notified under sub-clause

(f) of section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882:

Provided that the amount invested or deposited as above shall not be used for any purpose other than for redemption of debentures maturing during the year referred above.

(c) in case of partly convertible debentures, Debenture Redemption Reserve shall be created in respect of non-convertible portion of debenture issue in accordance with this sub-rule.

(d) the amount credited to Debenture Redemption Reserve shall not be utilized by the company except for the purpose of redemption of debentures."

[F. No. 01/04/2013-CL-V- Part-III]

K.V.R. MURTY, Jt. Secy.

Note : The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* notification number G.S.R. 265(E), dated 31st March, 2014 and which was last amended vide Notification No. GSR 434(E) dated 7.05.2018.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA

7August 01, 2019

CIRCULAR SEBI/HO/MRD/DOP2DSA2/CIR/P/2019/8

All Depositories
All Recognised Stock Exchanges
All Issuers & Registrar & Share Transfer Agents All Depository Participants

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub: Database for Distinctive Number (DN) of Shares - Action against non- compliant companies

1. Regulation 75 of the SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018 mandates issuer or its agent to daily reconcile the records of dematerialized securities with all securities issued by them.
2. While emphasizing the responsibility of issuers to reconcile the records, as mentioned above, in order to enable Depositories to maintain a complete reconciled record of equity shares, including both physical and dematerialized shares, issued by the company, SEBI circular no. CIR/MRD/DP/10/2015 dated June 05, 2015, *inter alia* directed Issuers/RTAs to:

a. Update Distinctive Number (DN) information in respect of all physical share capital and overall DN range for dematerialized share capital for all listed companies.

b. Take all necessary steps to update the DN database. If there is mismatch in the DN information with the data provided / updated by the Stock Exchanges in the DN database, the Issuer/RTA shall take steps to match the records and update the same latest by December 31, 2015.

The aforesaid circular dated June 05, 2015 also stipulated that failure by the Issuers/RTAs to ensure reconciliation of the records in terms of the said circular shall attract appropriate actions under the extant laws.

3. It is noted that, despite follow-ups by Depositories, certain companies are yet to comply with aforementioned circular no. CIR/MRD/DP/10/2015 dated June 05, 2015. Hence, in order to protect the interest of investors:-

a. Depositories are hereby directed that, with effect from August 01, 2019 :-

i. They shall freeze all the securities held by the promoters and directors of the listed companies that are not in compliance with the provisions of SEBI circular no. CIR/MRD/DP/10/2015 dated June 05, 2015 [i.e. Beneficiary Owner a/c level freezing].

ii. They shall not effect any transfer, by way of sale, pledge, etc., of any of the securities, held by the promoters and directors of such non- compliant companies.

iii. They shall freeze all related corporate benefits on the Beneficiary Owner a/c frozen as above.

iv. They shall retain the freeze on the securities held by promoters and directors of non-compliant companies till such time the company complies with the directions provided in SEBI circular dated June 05, 2015.

Depositories are advised to keep in abeyance the action mentioned above in specific cases where moratorium on enforcement proceedings has been provided for under any Act, Court/ Tribunal Orders, etc.

b. The names of companies that are not in compliance with aforementioned circular shall be prominently disseminated on the website of the exchanges / depositories, indicating that the concerned companies have not complied with SEBI circular no. CIR/MRD/DP/10/2015 dated June 05, 2015.

Prior to revocation of suspension of trading of shares of any company, exchanges should ensure compliance by the company with SEBI circular no. CIR/MRD/DP/10/2015 dated June 05, 2015 and ensure availability of updated details of company's promoters (especially their PAN) and directors (especially their PAN and DIN), apart from ensuring compliance with other applicable regulatory norms.

4. The concerned Stock Exchanges and Depositories shall coordinate with each other and take necessary steps to implement this circular.
5. SEBI may also take any other appropriate action(s) against the concerned listed companies and its promoters/directors for non-compliance with SEBI circular no. CIR/MRD/DP/10/2015dated June 05, 2015.
6. This circular is issued in exercise of powers conferred under Section 11 (1) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and to regulate the securities market. This circular is available on SEBI website at www.sebi.gov.in.

Yours faithfully,

Sanjay Purao , General Manager
Ph: +91 22 2644 9343
Email: sanjayp@sebi.gov.in

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA

SEBI/HO/CFD/DIL2/CIR/P/2019/94 **August 19, 2019**

All the Recognized Stock Exchanges

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub: Non-compliance with certain provisions of SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 ("ICDR Regulations")

1. SEBI issued a Circular bearing reference number CIR/CFD/DIL/57/2017 dated June 15, 2017, specifying the fines to be imposed by the Stock Exchanges for non-compliance with certain provisions of SEBI (ICDR) Regulations, 2009.
2. Present Circular is issued in supersession to the aforesaid Circular bearing reference number CIR/CFD/DIL/57/2017 dated June 15, 2017.
3. Regulation 297 and 298 of SEBI (ICDR) Regulations, 2018, *inter alia* specify liability of a listed entity or any other person for contravention and actions which can be taken by the respective stock exchange, the revocation of such actions and consequences for failure to pay fine in the manner specified by SEBI.
4. In pursuance of the above, for non-compliance with certain provisions of ICDR Regulations, stock exchanges shall impose fines on the listed entities, as under:

Sr.	Violation	Regulation / Schedule	Fine
1.	Delay in completion of a bonus issue : **i.** Within 15 days from the date of approval of the issue by its board of directors – in cases where shareholders' approval for capitalization of profits or reserves for making the bonus issue is not required.	295 (1)	₹ 20,000 per day of non-compliance till the date of compliance.
	ii. Within 2 months from the date of the meeting of its board of directors wherein the decision to announce bonus issue was taken subject to shareholders' approval – in cases where issuer is required to seek shareholders' approval for capitalization of profits or reserves for making the bonus issue		
2.	Listed entities not completing the conversion of convertible securities and allotting the shares, within 18 months from the date of allotment of convertible securities.	162	Same above as
3.	As per Schedule XIX - Para (2) under heading Application for listing, it is stated that: "*The issuer shall make an application for listing, from the date of allotment, within such period as may be specified by the Board from time to time, to one or more recognized stock exchange(s)*". In regard to above, it is specified that Issuer shall make an application to the exchange/s for listing in case of further issue of equity shares from the date of allotment within 20 days (unless otherwise specified).	Schedule XIX – Listing of Securities on Stock Exchanges.	Same above as
4.	Listed entities shall make an application for trading approval to the stock exchange/s within 7 working days from the date of grant of listing approval by the stock exchange/s.	-	Same above as

Credit of Fine:

1. The amount of fine realized as per the above structure shall continue to be credited to the "Investor Protection Fund" of the concerned stock exchange.
2. The recognized stock exchange shall disseminate on their website the names of non- compliant listed entities that are liable to pay fine for non-compliance, the amount of fine imposed, details of fines received, etc.
3. The recognized stock exchange shall issue notices to the non-compliant listed entities to ensure compliance and collect fine as per this circular within 15 days from the date of such notice.
4. Needless to state, if any non-compliant listed entity fails to pay the fine, the recognized stock exchange may initiate appropriate enforcement action, including prosecution in furtherance of regulation 298 of ICDR, 2018.

Bonus Issue Delays:

1. With respect to bonus issue delays, it is clarified that :
   a) The approvals for the listing and trading of promoters' bonus shares may be granted by the Stock Exchange, only after payment of the requisite fine by the listed entity.
   b) However, the approvals for the listing and trading of bonus shares allotted to persons other than the promoter(s) may be granted in the interest of the investors, subject to compliance with other requirements.
2. This circular will be applicable from the date of issue of the circular.
3. The Stock Exchange are advised to bring the provisions of this circular to the notice of listed entities and also to disseminate the same on its website.
4. This circular is issued under regulation 299 of ICDR Regulations and in exercise of power conferred under Section 11(1) of the Sebi Act 1992, to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and to regulate, the securities market.
5. This circular is available on SEBI website at www.sebi.gov.in under the categories "Legal Framework/Circulars".

Yours faithfully,

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ARTICLES

Compliance Related To DIR- 3 KYC

Complied by CS Priyanka Vyas

Please be aware that the rules related to filing of **DIR-3 KYC** i.e. **Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Third Amendment Rules, 2019** have been notified w.e.f 25th July 2019.

Article explains about Who need to file DIR-3 KYC, Who need to file DIR-3 KYC-WEB, What is the due date to file these forms, What happens if eForm DIR-3 KYC is not filed within the specified due date, What is the effect of status of DIN as 'De-activated' with a reason as 'Non-filing of DIR-3 KYC' and How to reactivate your DIN Number.

Sr.	Questions	Answers
1.	Who need to file DIR-3 KYC	1. New DIN Holder who holds DIN No from 1st April, 2018 to 31st March, 2019 2. Old DIN holder who has already filed his KYC once in e-form DIR-3 KYC but wants to update his details. (Like Pan Details, Mobile Number, Email Id, Address) etc
2.	Who need to file DIR-3 KYC-WEB	1. Web service is to be used by the DIN holder who has submitted DIR-3 KYC e-form in the previous financial year and no update is required in his details.
3.	What is the due date to file these forms	30th Sept 2019
4.	What happens if eForm DIR-3 KYC is not filed within the specified due date?	As per MCA notification Dated 25th July 2019, If a Director, fails to file eform DIR-3 KYC before the expiry of the due date, then MCA21 system will mark his/her DIN as 'De-activated' with a reason as 'Non-filing of DIR-3 KYC'.
5.	What is the effect of status of DIN as 'De-activated' with a reason as 'Non-filing of DIR-3 KYC'.	You cannot file any form with the use of your Digital Signature on MCA portal
6.	How to reactivate your DIN Number	The de-activated DIN shall be re-activated only after e-form DIR-3 KYC gets filed along with Penalty of Rs. 5000. As per Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2019

BUDGET PROVISIONS RELATING TO AMENDMENTS IN TDS PROVISIONS: AN OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

The scope of the TDS has been proposed to be widened by inclusion of some payments made by Individuals and HUFs which are not liable or covered by Tax Audit provisions. The other noted fact that certain expenses which are incurred not for the purpose of the business are also proposed to be brought into the net of TDS deduction, which would help government to monitor such transactions. Two new sections 194M and 194N have been brought in specifying the rate of deduction in cases covered therein. In the Memorandum notes to the Finance Bill, it is stated that TDS on cash withdrawal has been introduced and to further discourage such cash transactions and to further discourage move towards less cash economy, it is proposed to insert a new section 194N in the Act to provide for levy of TDS at the rate of two per cent on cash payments in excess of one crore rupees in aggregate made during the year, by a banking company or cooperative bank or post office, to any person from an account maintained by the recipient. Read on…

It is proposed to exempt payment made to certain recipients, such as the Government, banking company, cooperative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking, post office, banking correspondents and white label ATM operators, who are involved in the handling of substantial amounts of cash as a part of their business operation, from the application of this provision. It is proposed to empower the Central Government to exempt other recipients, through a notification in the official Gazette in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. This amendment will take effect from 1st September, 2019.

Section	New/Scope Expanded	Applicable to	Brief	Basic Exemption Limit	Effective Date
194M	New	Individuals or HUF not liable for tax audit	Deduct TDS @5% on payments made for services received for personal use from the contractors or professionals	50 Lacs per person per year	1st Sep., 2019
194N	New	Banking Company	Deduct TDS@2% for cash withdrawals from Savings/ Current Accounts (Exceptions to certain companies)	1 Crore per year	1st Sep., 2019
194IA	Expansion of Scope	All Person	Purchase consideration to include other payments to the Seller. Rate of TDS @1%	50 Lacs	1st Sep., 2019
194DA	Modification	Insurance Company	TDS @5% to be deducted on Computed Income as against Policy Payment sum	1 Lac	1st Sep., 2019

Provisions Relating to Deductions of Tax

Section 194M has been made applicable to Individuals and HUFs (not liable for tax audit) to deduct tax from sum payable to resident contractor or professionals. This will be effective from September 1, 2019.

The current provisions of Section 194C and Section 194J, an individual or HUF, who are not liable to tax audit under Section 44AB, will be required to deduct tax under these provision, and they continue

to be exempt from these provisions. Hence, no tax was required to be deducted by such persons from payment made to contractor or professional in the following cases:

a. Payment made for services received for personal use;

b. Payment made for services received for business or profession if payer is not subjected to tax audit. By virtue of this exemption, the substantial amount of such payments made to such persons in respect of contractual work or for professional service were escaping the levy of TDS, which is the purpose of introduction of this Section.

Thus, a new Section 194M has been proposed to be inserted in the Act to deduct TDS @ 5% on the sum paid or credited in a year on account of contractual work or professional fees by an individual or a HUF, if aggregate of such sums exceeds 50 lakhs in a year. It is also stated that to reduce the tax compliance the payment, the TDS to be deposited without obtaining TAN by quoting PAN on the lines of Section 194(IA) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

It is also proposed provisions of obtaining lower rate/NIL of deduction of tax Section 197 has been extended to this provision.

Thus, payee can apply to the Assessing Officer to obtain such certificate in respect of sum paid or payable which are subject to TDS under Section 194M.

Section 194N proposes that Banks and Post Offices would deduct tax from cash withdrawals exceeding 1 crore

The main purpose of the Government behind this move is to discourage cash transactions and move towards digital economy. A step ahead in this area is to discourage cash transactions accordingly a new Section 194N is proposed to be inserted in the Income-tax Act, 1961 applicable from September 1, 2019. Accordingly, tax shall be deducted by a banking company or co-op. bank or post office at the rate of 2% from the amount withdrawn in cash from any account (saving or current account) if the amount of withdrawal exceeds Rs. 1 crore during the year. The exemption is provided to Central or State Government, Banks, Co-op. Banks, Post Office, Banking correspondents, White label ATM operators and Other persons notified by the Govt. in consultation with the RBI.

Section 194N proposes that Banks and Post Offices would deduct tax from cash withdrawals exceeding 1 crore.

The main purpose of the Government behind this move is to discourage cash transactions and move towards digital economy.

Expansion of Scope of the Existing Provisions

Section 194DA TDS from Payment in respect of Life Insurance Policy (Amendment effective *September 1, 2019]*

Presently, any payments made by the Insurance Company in respect of life insurance policy to a resident person are subject to TDS @ of 1% under section 194DA. The tax is deducted under this provision at the time of payment, provided such payments exceed ` 1 lakh. TDS is also required to be deducted if amount payable under an insurance policy is exempt from tax under section 10(10D) or the sum is received on the occasion of death of the insured person.

There is no mechanism provided under Section 194DA for computation of taxable income in such payments. There are various types of policies issued by the Insurance Company and the Insurer has

various options to receive the payments either at the time of surrender, maturity etc. The income or losses arising on its transfer is chargeable to tax under the head 'Capital Gains' in case of Unit Linked Policy or are exempt under Section 10(10D) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The present provisions require deduction of tax on whole sum, whereas the tax is required to be deducted only on the income part which is liable to tax. The anomaly in the said provisions is sought to be modified and accordingly the Finance Bill has proposed an amendment to Section 194DA now stating that the deductor has to deduct tax only on the income component comprised in the insurance pay-out. This amendment has been proposed to enable the Department to reconcile the taxable income reported in the Return of Income filed by the assessee.

The TDS rate is proposed to be increased to 5% of such taxable computed income component as against 1% as per the present provision. At present there is no mechanism for computation of income under such cases, but the method of computation of income in such cases needs to be specified separately for surrender of Insurance policy, maturity of policy or otherwise.

Section 194(IA) Deduction of TDS for Purchase of Immovable Property of 50 Lacs or more at any time. *[Amendment to take effect from September 1, 2019]*

The present provisions of Section 194-IA, states that any person (buyer) who is responsible for making payment of sales consideration in respect of purchasing an immovable property of ` 50 Lacs or more shall deduct tax therefrom.

Presently, the term 'consideration' for immovable property has not been defined for the purposes of deduction of TDS under this section. It should be noted that any transaction for purchase of immovable property, besides the purchase consideration, the buyer also makes incidental charges through Agreement

or otherwise. Accordingly, an *Explanation* has been proposed to be inserted in Section -194IA to provide that the term ‹consideration for immovable property› to include all charges of the nature of club membership fee, car parking fee, electricity and water facility fees, maintenance fee, advance fee or any other charges of similar nature, which are incidental to purchase/transfer of the immovable property.

As a result of this amendment, the purchaser would now have to deduct TDS on all such payments. Other conditions for

compliance remain the same.

Procedural Changes for Filings and Applications

Setting Facility for filing of online application to obtain certificate for lower or *nil* rate of TDS in case of sum paid to non-resident *[Proposed Effective date November 1, 2019]*

The provisions of the Section 195 require every payer (either resident or non-resident) who is responsible for deduction of tax at source under this provision from payment of any sum which is chargeable to tax.

The tax is to be deducted under this provision only if income of non-resident is taxable in India. Such non-resident recipients whose receipts are taxable in India but the person responsible for making the payment believes that the entire sum shall not be taxable but only a portion thereof shall be taxable in India, he has the option to make an application to the Assessing Officer to determine the appropriate proportion of such sum so chargeable and determine the tax that is required to be deducted on that proportion of the sum which is liable for tax. Accordingly the tax payer has to approach the Assessing Officer and make an The Government has introduced Online Application facility for obtaining Section 195 certificates for the facility of the Tax payers as a part of ease of doing business. However, the said facility is now proposed to be expanded to the payments made to Non-Residents application to issue an order under section 195(2O).

The Government has introduced Online Application facility for obtaining Section 195 certificates for the facility of the Tax payers as a part of ease of doing business. However, the said facility is now proposed to be expanded to the payments made to Non-Residents, which was introduced in the last Finance Act, which will reduce the administration and help in monitoring such payments. It is proposed to expand this facility under the provisions of Section 195(2) to allow for prescribing the form and manner of application to the Assessing Officer and also for the manner of determination of appropriate portion of sum chargeable to tax by the Assessing Officer.

CBDT shall prescribe the form and electronic process through which the payer can file an application to obtain the certificate for lower or nil rate of TDS. Similar amendment is also proposed to be made for Section 195(7).

Quarterly return by banks to report interest payment *[Effective Applicability from September 1, 2019]*

Section 206A of the Act requires furnishing of statement in respect of payment of certain income by way of interest to residents where no tax has been deducted at source, by the banking Company. At present the banking company, etc. are required to prepare and file quarterly returns to report such interest other than interest on securities, paid or payable to a resident person on which tax is not deductible, each quarter in the prescribed Form No. 26QAA within one month from the end of each quarter in line with the regular filing of TDS Returns. At present these returns are required to be delivered on floppy, diskette, magnetic cartridge tape, CD-ROM or any other computer readable media to the prescribed Income-tax authority or to the person authorised by such authority.

It is proposed in the Finance Bill that such statement can be filed in electronic mode as well. It is also proposed that such statement can be corrected, rectified for any mistake or to add, delete or update the information so furnished. Accordingly, the TRACES portal for submission of such returns needs to be updated. **Sections 201 in case of payments to non-residents** *[Effective ApplicabilitySeptember 1, 2019]*

As per the present provisions of Section 201, any resident person, responsible for deduction of tax at source, fails to deduct the whole or any part of the tax or after deduction fails to deposit the same to the credit of the Central Government, shall be deemed to be an assessee-in-default. As per the amendment in Finance Act, 2012, he is not to be treated as an assessee-indefault if payment is made to a resident person, who has paid tax on such income and has included such income in the return submitted under Section 139 and has discharged the tax liability applicable on such income, provided the payer obtains a certificate to this effect from a Chartered Accountant in the prescribed Form No. 26A and submit it electronically. This benefit which is now available only to a resident person is now proposed to be extended to the non-resident person also. The same consequential amendment has been made in the provision for computation of interest.

Accordingly, the deductor (earlier resident and now included non-resident) if he has failed to deduct the tax from the amount paid or payable to payee, if he is not deemed to be assessee-in-default, then he shall continue to be liable to pay the interest from the date on which tax was required to be deducted to the date of furnishing of return of income by the payee.

Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme, 2019
Is It an Absolute End of Pre-GST Regime?

Complied by
CS Kirti Agarwal

SABKA VISHWAS (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme, 2019, among the welcoming steps of the Government, appears to be similar to the schemes introduced recently by Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal and Gujarat to conclude the matters relating to VAT. Union Finance minister has proposed a dispute resolution cum amnesty scheme called Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme, 2019 ("LDR Scheme") for the resolution of legacy cases of mainly the central excise and service tax. In this write-up, the authors wish to discuss and highlight criticality the ambiguity and outcome of the proposed Scheme. Read on…

In spirit of the ease of doing business and to let the exchequer loaded with fund simultaneously giving relief to the Businesses from the legacy of litigation, the SABKA VISHWAS (Legacy Dispute Resolution) scheme 2019 will be one among the welcoming steps of the Government. This scheme seems to be broadly similar to schemes recently introduced by the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal and Gujarat to conclude matters related to VAT.

Finance Minister in her maiden finance bill has proposed a dispute resolution cum amnesty scheme called "***The Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme***, 2019" (LDR Scheme). The introduction of LDR Scheme, 2019 was with the following words- *"GST has just completed two years. An area that concerns me is that we have huge pending litigations from pre-GST regime.* ***More than 3.75 lakh crore is blocked in litigations in service tax and excise****. There is a need to unload this baggage and allow business to move on. I, therefore, propose, a Legacy Dispute Resolution Scheme that will allow quick closure of these litigations. I would urge the trade and business to avail this opportunity and be free from legacy litigations."* This scheme has been introduced for resolution and settlement of legacy cases of mainly of Central Excise and Service Tax, further includes various central legislatures. The proposed Scheme covers past disputes of taxes which have got subsumed in GST namely Central Excise, Service Tax and Cesses. All persons are eligible to avail the scheme except a few, almost every pending litigation has been covered except a few which are *sub judice* for final consideration before any appellate forum as on 30.06.2019.

Motivation behind Introduction of LDR Scheme, 2019

The government's efforts to make business and commerce easy have been widely acknowledged. The next frontier on the ease of doing business is addressing pendency, delays and backlogs in the appellate and judicial arenas. These are hampering dispute resolution and contract enforcement, discouraging investment, stalling projects, hampering tax collectionsbut also stressing taxpayers, and escalating legal costs. The picture of the pendency of case of indirect taxes shown in figure as of the quarter ending March 2017, a total of 1.45 lakh appeals were pending with the Commissioner (Appeals), CESTAT, HCs and the SC together, that were valued by the Department at 12.62 lakh cores as on last quarter of 2017. The following are the pending cases at all level of the courts and tribunal in the indirect taxes-

Supreme Court

2946 Cases

0.2 Lac Crore

High Court

14141 Cases

0.37 Lac Crore

CESTAT

83,338 Cases

1.92 Lac Crore

Further more interesting fact is success rate of the Department at all three levels of appeal-Appellate Tribunals, High Courts, and Supreme Court-- and for both direct and indirect tax litigation is under 30%. In some cases it is as low as 12%. The Department unambiguously loses 65% of its cases. Over a period of time, the success rate of the Department has only been declining, while that of the assesses has been increasing. The figures and pendency as discussed above are only of the pre GST regime, however GST in itself coming up with the anticipation of the massive litigation on the various front simultaneously even in the first 2 years of its inception. The issues in the ailment & eligibility of the input tax credit, transitional issues, EWAY bill & detention of the vehicle/goods, Advance rulings and Antiprofiteering, litigation is coming in the various form, which required a lot of manpower of the revenue authorities and brainstorming to avoid the lower success rate as in the PRE GST regime.

Therefore, by introducing the amnesty scheme like LDR Scheme 2019, will end up the pre GST dispute, which is taking time and manpower of the revenue authority unnecessarily, will end up the legacy of the dispute of PRE GST regime and let both revenue and taxpayer in the win-win situation as success rate of the revenue authority is not too good.

Features of the Scheme

The Scheme is a onetime measure for liquidation of past disputes of Central Excise and Service Tax as well as to ensure disclosure of unpaid taxes by a person eligible to make a declaration. The Scheme shall be enforced by the Central Government from a date to be notified. The authors hereby discussing the highlights and features of the proposed scheme-

Petition rate & Success rate of tax department in indirect tax cases		
Court/ Tribunal	**2Petition rate**	**3Success rate**
Supreme Court	63%	11%
High Court	39%	46%
CESTAT	20%	12%

Court/ Tribunal 2Petition rate 3Success rate

Supreme Court 63% 11%

High Court 39% 46%

CESTAT 20% 12%

1. The Scheme shall become available from a date to be notified. The procedural details and rules regarding the Scheme shall be notified in due course
2. The scheme is applicable on service tax, Central excise and more than 20 other Central Acts (Taxation)
3. There will be designated committee to deal with the declaration made by the declarant for the dispute resolution
4. The declarant taxpayers need to file declaration in the prescribed format before the designated authority
5. The order not attained finality but not appealed, order attained finality, SCN received, and demand quantified on or before 30.06.2019 shall be eligible for this scheme.
6. The tax payable shall be decided by the difference of the tax due and tax relief by the designated authority.
7. The declarant will get a discharge certificate after payment of tax decided by the designated authority, which will immune them from liable to pay any further duty, interest, or penalty with respect to the matter and time period covered in the declaration
8. Any amount paid under this Scheme shall not be refundable under any circumstances (even excess deposited).
9. The privileges earned through the scheme will lapsed immediately upon identification of any misstatement or false information in the declaration
10. The taxability of the issues under dispute will remain unchanged for the subsequent period and of the industry as a whole despite the issue of the discharge certificate to the declarant/ Applicant.

Mechanism and Important Aspect of the Schemes

As it is clear, under this scheme, there will be separate designated authority, which will adjudicate the matter and issue discharge certificate, however constitution, term etc. is yet to be notified by the government. Further there is no appeal mechanism available against any statement for amount payable or discharge certificate issued by the authority. The flow of the proceedings will be as follows-

Further to understand the meaning of the tax payable and intent of entire scheme, certain important definition needs to be discussed on the outset, there are various terminology used in the proposal for LDR scheme such tax relief, tax payable etc. Following are some definition and terms as describe in the proposed scheme :

TERMS	DEFINITION
Amount in arrears	Means the amount of duty which is recoverable as arrears of duty under the indirect tax enactment on account of- ❑ no appeal having been filed by declarant against order in original or Order in Appeal before expiry of the time for filling of appeal ❑ finality (means no appeal filed and time for order in appeal relating to the declarant has lapsed) ❑ the declarant having filed a return under the indirect tax enactment on
AMOUNT PAYABLE	Means the final amount payable by the declarant as determined by the designated committee and as indicated in the statement issued by it, in order to be eligible for the benefits under this Scheme and shall be calculated as the amount of tax dues less the tax relief;
TAX RELIEF	Means the amount of relief granted under section 123

The definition given supra for term amount payable denotes the total amount become payable after the proceedings concluded by the authorities. Further to come upon the amount payable one need to first identify tax due and relief available as per scheme, following is a glimpse of the meaning of the tax due and relief in different scenario-

TYPE OF CASES	MEANING OF TAX DUE (Section 122)	RELIEF (Section 123)
4Appeal Cases	**WHERE A SINGLE APPEAL IS FILED AND PENDING AGAINST THE ORDER** The amount of only duty under appeal **WHERE MORE THAN ONE (BY DECLARANT and/or DEPARTMENT):** The total amount of only duty of both appeal	1. Where amount of duty is or less than 50 lac: 70 % of the Tax dues 2. Where amount of duty is more than 50 lac: 50 % of the Tax dues
Show Cause Notice	The amount **demanded** (only duty i.e. tax amount) in the SCN **received before 30.06.2019**	
Show Cause Notice (only related to penalty or late fees)	The amount demanded in the SCN received before 30.06.2019	Where amount of duty in said notice has duly been paid or nil, then relief will be total amount of penalty and fees
Inquiry & Investigation	Amount quantified on or before 30.06.2019	1. **Where amount quantified till 30.06.2019 is or less than 50 lac:** 70 % of the Tax dues 2. **Where amount quantified till 30.06.2019 is more than 50 lac**: 50 % of the Tax dues
Voluntary Disclosure	Amount voluntarily disclosed as duty i.e. tax only	5 No relief in respect of tax dues
Amount in Arrears	Amount due in arrear (Such as amount payable as per return)	**1. If amount of duty/ indicated in return is less than 50 Lac:** 60% of the tax dues **2. If amount of duty/indicated in return is more**

4 Not to be considered where the final hearing has been done in on or before 30.06.2019 One Can't Escape from the Consequences even after the Scheme

Following issues will remain open and prejudice despite the fact of the availment of the scheme and receipt of the discharge certificate:

i. The authority may still issue a show cause notice

(A) for the same matter for a subsequent time period; or

(B) for a different matter for the same time period;

ii. In a case of voluntary disclosure where any material **particular furnished in the declaration is subsequently found to be false**, within a period of one year of issue of the discharge certificate, it shall be presumed as if the declaration was never made and proceedings under the applicable indirect tax enactment shall be instituted.

The LDR scheme nowhere protects the tax evader for their subsequent default or person making false disclosure in the scheme declaration.

Disqualified Person to File Declaration

Who have been convicted for any offence punishable under any provision of the PRE GST law for the matter for which he intends to file a declaration.

Who have been issued a show cause notice under indirect tax enactment for an erroneous refund or refund.

Who have been subjected to an enquiry or investigation amount of duty has not been quantified before 30.06.2019.

Who have filed an application in the Settlement Commission for settlement of a case.

The cases for which final hearing has been done before 30.06.2019 (SCN or Appeal).

A person making a voluntary disclosure after being subjected to any enquiry or investigation or audit; or having filed a return under the indirect tax enactment, wherein he has indicated an amount of duty as payable, but has not paid it

GLIMPSE - QUALIFICATION AND DISQUALIFICATION TO AVAIL THE SCHEME			
S. No.	Nature of Cases	PERSON/CASES QUALIFY TO FILE	PERSON/ CASES DISQUALIFY FOR SCHEME
1	Inquiry/ investigation	Demand quantified before 30.06.2019	Amount not quantified before 30.06.2019
2	Departmental Audit	Demand quantified before 30.06.2019	Amount not quantified before 30.06.2019
3	SCN	Received before 30.06.2019 and final hearing pending before 30.06.2019 Or Order attained finality	Received after 30.06.2019 or final hearing done before 30.06.2019
4	Appeals (Commissio ner Appeals)	Final hearing pending before 30.06.2019 Or Where order in appeal attained finality	Final hearing done before 30.06.2019
5	Appeals (CESTAT)	Final hearing pending before 30.06.2019 Or Where order in appeal attained finality	Final hearing done before 30.06.2019
6	Appeals (HC/ SC)	Final hearing pending before 30.06.2019 Or Where order in appeal attained finality	Final hearing done before 30.06.2019
General Disqualifications: 1. Where person has filed an application to settlement commission 2. Where a person convicted under indirect tax enactment (Pre GST regime) for the same matter 3. A SCN for a refund or Erroneous refund			

Benefits of the Scheme to Industry & Revenue and to Taxpayers

To Industry and Revenue

The scheme will be oriented on inclusion of the taxpayers, who have been entangled in the litigation of pre GST regime.

This scheme will end up pre GSTregime to an extent by way of disposal of the maximum number of cases, which is only legacy of the PRE GST era.

The ease of doing business will get strengthen and entrepreneur will get rid of the legal repercussion due to pre GST dispute

The revenue authority will ensure an estimated amount of collection, which is blocked and at stake due to pending dispute.

There will be notional loss to revenue by analysing this scheme on pretext of time value of money and success rate of the revenue department in tax dispute.

To Taxpayer Availing the Scheme

6The 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

This scheme will have a great impact on liquidity, going concern and prospect planning of organisation.

The declarant shall not be liable to be prosecuted under the indirect tax enactment with respect to the matter and time period covered in the declaration.

No matter and time period covered by such declaration shall be reopened in any other proceeding under the indirect tax enactment.

Ambiguities and Challenges before the Scheme

Ambiguities Required Clarification and Challenges & Hardships

 Apparently, there is a contradiction in provision related to the relief and ineligibility to file declaration. The cases ***where amount payable in respect of a filed return in pre GST regime*** is specifically in the relief provision as well as in the ategory of debarred scenario to avail this scheme, which is practically sound against the intent of scheme and causing conflict7. *(See disqualification of person to file declaration discussed above).*

बॉयलर रख–रखाव एवं उत्पादकता पर कार्यशाला–09.08.2019

राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद के क्षेत्रीय निदेशक श्री मुकेश सिंह का स्वागत करते हुए चेम्बर अध्यक्ष श्री जे के बागडोदिया।

भीलवाडा फेक्ट्री एण्ड बॉयलर विभाग के श्री बी पी सारण का स्वागत करते हुए चेम्बर मानद महासचिव श्री आर के जैन।

जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के महाप्रबंधक श्री विपुल जानी का स्वागत करते हुए चेम्बर मानद महासचिव श्री आर के जैन।

राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद के क्षेत्रीय निदेशक श्री मुकेश सिंह द्वारा कार्यशाला की रुपरेखा का प्रस्तुतिकरण।

विशेषज्ञ श्री एन एल सालेचा तकनीकी विषयों पर जानकारी देते हुए।

कार्यशाला में भाग लेने वाले विभिन्न उद्योगों के तकनीकी अधिकारीगण।

पोस्टल रजि. नं. भीलवाड़ा/254/2018-2020 प्रेषण : प्रत्येक माह की 7 तारीख अधिकृत डाकघर : रेल डाक सेवा, भीलवाड़ा

vedanta
transforming elements

शहर हमारा ज़िम्मेदारी भी हमारी

पर्यावरण संरक्षण - हमें ही सुनिश्चित करना है।

- पौधारोपण को बढ़ावा दें अथवा अपने घरों आवासीय कॉलानी एवं शहर में पौधारोपण करें।
- कृपया पेड़ ना काटें-अपने शहर को हरा-भरा रखें।
- प्लास्टिक की थैलियों का उपयोग ना करें, इससे वातावरण दूषित होता है।
- आवश्यकता होने पर ही कागज का उपयोग करें।

प्रकृति-प्रगति-उन्नति

हमारा शहर - हमारा गौरव

यह विज्ञापन
हिन्दुस्तान ज़िंक (वेदान्ता ग्रुप)
द्वारा जनहित में जारी

स्वत्वाधिकारी मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ़ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री, भीलवाड़ा के लिए सम्पादक-प्रकाशक आर. के. जैन द्वारा अलका प्रिन्टर्स, भीलवाड़ा से मुद्रित एवं मेवाड़ चेम्बर भवन, नागौरी गार्डन, भीलवाड़ा से प्रकाशित। सम्पादक-आर. के. जैन फोन : 01482-220908