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30 सितम्बर 2019

मेवाड़ चेम्बर पत्रिका

(मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री का मासिक पत्र)

उदयपुर, चित्तौड़गढ़, डूंगरपुर, बाँसवाड़ा, प्रतापगढ़

राजसमन्द एवं भीलवाड़ा का सम्भागीय चेम्बर

मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री

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Seminar on Bye-Bye Heart Attack - 16.09.2019



MEWAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

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AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

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AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

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

Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi

Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)

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

Confederation of All India Traders, New Delhi

AT THE STATE LEVEL

Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Jaipur.

The Employers Association of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Rajasthan Textile Mills Association, Jaipur

REPRESENTATION IN NATIONAL & STATE LEVEL COMMITTEES

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

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MEWAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

MINUTES OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 28.09.2019

The Managing Committee meeting of Mewar Chamber of Commerce & Industry was held on 28.09.2019 at 5.00 pm at Mewar Chamber Bhawan. It was chaired by President Shri J.K.Bagrodia.

- 1 Hon'y Secretary General Mr. R.K.Jain informed that the minutes of the last Managing Committee meeting held on 20.07.2019 was published in the July 2019 edition of Mewar Chamber patrika. He also read the minutes of last meeting. The members confirmed the minutes of meeting dated 20.07.2019.

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

Shri Sujal Shah Hindustan Zinc Ltd

Dr R.C.Lodha

Shri K.K.Modi Modtex Texturisers Pvt Ltd

Shri S.P.Nathany Nathany Farms

Shri V.K.Mansingka Vinod Kumar Mansingka

Shri Atul Somani A.K.Somani & Associates

Shri N.N.Jindal Jindal Marbles Pvt Ltd.

Shri Arjun Mundra Nyati Mundra & Company

Shri K.C.Prahladka Bhilwara Textile Agent Association

Shri Anil Sharma A Infrastructure Ltd

- 3 To discuss about electricity tariff matter and to file submission/Petition with Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (RERC) for proposed new tariff of electricity charges. Objection if any are to be filed with RERC by 4th Oct 2019.

Hon'y Secretary General Mr. R.K.Jain informed that Discom has filed new tariff proposal for 2019-20 with RERC and RERC has invited objections by 4th Oct 2019. In new proposals the domestic rates and fixed charges are increased substantially, in industrial rates there is some relief for bulk consumers but the fixed charges are increased, also the proposed decrease in rates is not as demanded by the Chamber/Association. We are studying the new tariff proposals and will file objection with RERC.

The managing committee approved to file the objections with RERC, directly or through advocate.

- 4 To discuss some important issues of GST and Electricity and to file Writ Petition in Rajasthan High Court.

Hon'y Secretary General Mr. R.K.Jain informed that under GST, the Department is asking and charging interest on late reversal of ITC and many representations have been received from affected members with request to file writ petition in the High Court. He also said that as per views of many members: the provision to lapse unutilized ITC is also not legal and this point may also be included in the writ petition or separate petition is to be filed in this matter. After due discussions it was approved that the Chamber may file writ petition in the High Court on above two points or additional similar points and the cost is to borne by the affected members.

He also informed that some association have filed writ petition against extra fuel charges being added in the electricity bills. Many of our members have asked that Chamber should also file similar writ for the benefit of all members.

After due discussions it was approved that the Chamber may file writ petition in the High Court on above two points or additional similar points and the cost is to borne by the affected members.

New Membership proposals :

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

Associate Category

Name of Members	Name of Representative	Area of operation
Century Minchem Pvt Ltd	Mr Piyush Bangar	Mining & Mineral Processing
RK Renewable Energy Pvt Ltd	Mr Umesh Vishnoi	Solar Energy

Ordinary Category

Name of Members	Name of Representative	Area of operation
Pratham Pahal Medical Consultant, Chittorgarh	Dr Sushil Mehtaa	Consultant Healthcare

5 To discuss and confirm resignations from Membership :

Hon'y Secretary General Mr. R.K.Jain informed that following resignations have been received, after discussions, the same were accepted.

Associate Category

Mewar Fabrics (P) Ltd	Shri Shailendra Agarwal
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Ordinary Category

Nutech Refractories Pvt Ltd.	Shri S.S.Mehta
D.L.Bohara & Co	Shri D.L.Bohara

6 Any other point with the permission of Chair:

- a) Hon'y Secretary General Mr. R.K.Jain informed that the Textile Commissioner's office has issued letter that the concerned textile units previously covered under MTUFS, RTUFS, RRTUFS should ensure that their Bank should upload the six documents specified in the protocol vide O.M.No. 16015/01/2019-TUFS dated 14.06.2019, complete in all respect by 30th Sept 2019 till 6.00 PM. He informed that

The above referred letter was issued on 05.9.2019 and was received by the various concerned associations on 14.09.2019 and in view of the same, the time given up to 30.09.2019 is not sufficient.

Presently, all Banks are busy in finalization half yearly Accounts, hence inspite of follow up by the concerned parties, the banks could not submit the required six documents, online.

Further, most of the cases relating to MTUFS, RTUFS, RRTUFS are too old and some of required documents may not be readily available and may take time to locate the same. In the absence of all six documents banks are unable to submit the documents.

After discussions, it was decided that MCCI should urgently send representation and should talk on phone to extend the due date by 3 months, up to 31.12.2019.

- b) Hon'y Secretary General Mr. R.K.Jain informed that our member Jindal Saw Ltd has desired that MCCI should represent to the Government against false allegations against Jindal Saw Ltd about damages in houses of Pur due to blasting in Jindal. Dr P.M.Beswal said that MCCI should protect the interest of the industry and should send a general representation against all false allegations about industries in Bhilwara, which is creating hindrances in industrial growth of the District. After discussion, it was decided to send a proper representation in these matters.
- c) Mrs Aparna Samsukha said that the local industry should provide fellowship to students doing in new courses related to industry etc. After discussions, it was desired that she should provide a detailed note about the same.

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

(CS R.K.Jain)

Hon'y Secretary General

The Managing Committee meeting dated 28.09.2019 was attended by following members :

1	Shri J.K.Bagrodia	Manglam Yarn Agencies
2	Shri G.C.Jain	Samyak Synthetics Private Limited
3	Shri R.K.Jain	R.K.Jain & Associates
4	Dr. P.M.Beswal	Ranjan Suitings Pvt Ltd.
5	Shri B.S.Dudani	B.S.Chemicals
6	Shri V.S.Tiwari	Maruti Fibers Pvt Ltd
7	Shri Atul Sharma	Color Sulzers Pvt Ltd
8	Shri Sudhir Rath	Rathi Pipe & Sanitarywares
9	Mrs Arpana Samsukha	Swift College
10	Shri Sumit Jagetia	Bhilwara Automobile Machinery Dealer Association
11	Shri Rajeev Mukheeja	Navlok Exhibitors Pvt Ltd

PRESS NOTE

Corporate tax rates slashed to 22% for domestic companies and 15% for new domestic manufacturing companies and other fiscal reliefs

The Government has brought in the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019 to make certain amendments in the Income-tax Act 1961 and the Finance (No. 2) Act 2019. The salient features of these amendments are as under:-

- a) In order to promote growth and investment, a new provision has been inserted in the Income-tax Act with effect from FY 2019-20 which allows any domestic company an option to pay income-tax at the rate of 22% subject to condition that they will not avail any exemption/incentive. The effective tax rate for these companies shall be 25.17% inclusive of surcharge & cess. Also, such companies shall not be required to pay Minimum Alternate Tax.
- b) In order to attract fresh investment in manufacturing and thereby provide boost to 'Make-in-India' initiative of the Government, another new provision has been inserted in the Income-tax Act with effect from FY 2019-20 which allows any new domestic company incorporated on or after 1st October 2019 making fresh investment in manufacturing, an option to pay income-tax at the rate of 15%. This benefit is available to companies which do not avail any exemption/incentive and commences their production on or before 31st March, 2023. The effective tax rate for these companies shall be 17.01% inclusive of surcharge & cess. Also, such companies shall not be required to pay Minimum Alternate Tax.
- c) A company which does not opt for the concessional tax regime and avails the tax exemption/incentive shall continue to pay tax at the pre-amended rate. However, these companies can opt for the concessional tax regime after expiry of their tax holiday/exemption period. After the exercise of the option they shall be liable to pay tax at the rate of 22% and option once exercised cannot be subsequently withdrawn. Further, in order to provide relief to companies which continue to avail exemptions/incentives, the rate of Minimum Alternate Tax has been reduced from existing 18.5% to 15%.
- d) In order to stabilise the flow of funds into the capital market, it is provided that enhanced surcharge introduced by the Finance (No.2) Act, 2019 shall not apply on capital gains arising on sale of equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust liable for securities transaction tax, in the hands of an individual, HUF, AOP, BOI and AJP.
- e) The enhanced surcharge shall also not apply to capital gains arising on sale of any security including derivatives, in the hands of Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs).
- f) In order to provide relief to listed companies which have already made a public announcement of buy-back before 5th July 2019, it is provided that tax on buy-back of shares in case of such companies shall not be charged.
- g) The Government has also decided to expand the scope of CSR 2 percent spending. Now CSR 2% fund can be spent on incubators funded by Central or State Government or any agency or Public Sector Undertaking of Central or State Government, and, making contributions to public funded Universities, IITs, National Laboratories and Autonomous Bodies (established under the auspices of ICAR, ICMR, CSIR, DAE, DRDO, DST, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology) engaged in conducting research in science, technology, engineering and medicine aimed at promoting SDGs.

The total revenue foregone for the reduction in corporate tax rate and other relief estimated at Rs. 1,45,000 crore.



37TH MEETING OF THE GST COUNCIL, GOA 20 SEPTEMBER, 2019

PRESS RELEASE

(Law and Procedure related changes)

The GST Council, in its 37th meeting held today at Goa, recommended the following:

1. Relaxation in filing of annual returns for MSMEs for **FY 2017-18** and **FY 2018-19** as under:
 - a. waiver of the requirement of filing **FORM GSTR-9A** for Composition Taxpayers for the said tax periods; and
 - b. filing of **FORM GSTR-9** for those taxpayers who (are required to file the said return but) have aggregate turnover up to Rs. 2 crores made optional for the said tax periods.
2. A Committee of Officers to be constituted to examine the simplification of Forms for Annual Return and reconciliation statement.
3. Extension of last date for filing of appeals against orders of Appellate Authority before the GST Appellate Tribunal as the Appellate Tribunals are yet not functional.

4. In order to nudge taxpayers to timely file their statement of outward supplies, imposition of restrictions on availment of input tax credit by the recipients in cases where details of outward supplies are not furnished by the suppliers in the statement under section 37 of the CGST Act, 2017.
5. New return system now to be introduced from April, 2020 (earlier proposed from October, 2019), in order to give ample opportunity to taxpayers as well as the system to adapt and accordingly specifying the due date for furnishing of return in **FORM GSTR-3B** and details of outward supplies in **FORM GSTR-1** for the period October, 2019 - March, 2020.
6. Issuance of circulars for uniformity in application of law across all jurisdictions:
 - a. procedure to claim refund in **FORM GST RFD-01A** subsequent to favourable order in appeal or any other forum;
 - b. eligibility to file a refund application in **FORM GST RFD-01A** for a period and category under which a NIL refund application has already been filed; and
 - c. clarification regarding supply of Information Technology enabled Services (ITeS services) (in supersession of Circular No. 107/26/2019-GST dated 18.07.2019) being made on own account or as intermediary.
7. Rescinding of Circular No.105/24/2019-GST dated 28.06.2019, *ab-initio*, which was issued in respect of post-sales discount.
8. Suitable amendments in CGST Act, UTGST Act, and the corresponding SGST Acts in view of creation of UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.
9. Integrated refund system with disbursal by single authority to be introduced from 24th September, 2019.
10. In principle decision to link Aadhar with registration of taxpayers under GST and examine the possibility of making Aadhar mandatory for claiming refunds.
11. In order to tackle the menace of fake invoices and fraudulent refunds, in principle decision to prescribe reasonable restrictions on passing of credit by risky taxpayers including risky new taxpayers.

Note: The recommendations of the GST Council have been presented in this release in simple language only for immediate information of all stakeholders. The same would be given effect through relevant Circulars/Notifications which alone shall have the force of law



गांधी जयन्ती के अवसर पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा राज्य में पान मसाला, गुटखा, फ्लेवर्ड सुपारी जिनमें मैग्निशियम कार्बोनेट, निकोटिन, तम्बाकू अथवा मिनरल ऑयल हो पर प्रतिबन्धन लगाया गया।

Government of Rajasthan
Directorate of Medical & Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur
National Tobacco Control Programme
ntcp.raj@gmail.com

क्रमांक / एनटीसीपी / 2019 / 2991

दिनांक : 01.10.2019

कार्यालय आदेश

खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं मानक अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं मानक (विक्रय का प्रतिषेध आर निबंधन) विनियम, 2011 के तहत किसी भी खाद्य पदार्थ में मैग्निशियम कार्बोनेट, निकोटिन, तम्बाकू एवं मिनरल ऑयल प्रतिबंधित है।

राज्य सरकार के जन घोषणा पत्र के बिन्दु संख्या 24 के 19.4 पर अंकित नीति “युवाओं में नशे की लत रोकने हेतु कारगर कदम उठाना” व बजट घोषणा वर्ष 2019-20 के बिन्दु संख्या 100 “युवाओं में पान-मसाला गुटखा खाने की लत से स्वास्थ्य को हानि होती है। घटिया सामग्री की बिक्री को नियंत्रित कर, चोरी के माल की बिक्री पर सख्त बरतते हुये पूरी तरह रोक लगाने की कार्ययोजना बनायी जायेगी”, का उल्लेख किया गया है।

अतः राज्य सरकार की बजट घोषणा वर्ष 2019-20 की अनुपालना में राज्य में पान-मसाला एवं फ्लेवर्ड सुपारी जिनमें मैग्निशियम कार्बोनेट, निकोटिन, तम्बाकू अथवा मिनरल ऑयल होने की पुष्टि स्टेट सेन्ट्रल पब्लिक हैल्थ लेबोरेट्री, राजस्थान द्वारा की जायेगी, की राज्य में उत्पादन, भण्डारण, वितरण, ट्रांसपोर्ट, प्रदर्शन एवं बिक्री को खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रतिबंधित किये जाने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

अतः समस्त अभिहीत अधिकारी इस आदेश की प्रभावी पालना करवाया जाना सुनिश्चित करें।

निदेशक, जन स्वास्थ्य एवं खाद्य सुरक्षा आयुक्त
चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य सेवायें, राजस्थान, जयपुर

क्रमांक : एनटीसीपी / 2019 / दिनांक :

प्रतिलिपि निम्न को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रस्तुत है रु

1. निजी सचिव, माननीय मुख्यमंत्री, राजस्थान सरकार।
2. निजी सचिव, माननीय मुख्य सचिव, राजस्थान सरकार।
3. निजी सचिव, माननीय मंत्री, चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य विभाग, राजस्थान सरकार।
4. निजी सचिव, माननीय राज्यमंत्री, चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य विभाग, राजस्थान सरकार।
5. निजी सचिव, पुलिस महानिदेशक, राजस्थान। 6. निजी सचिव, अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव, चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
7. निजी सचिव, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, वित्त विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
8. निजी सचिव, मिशन निदेशक, एनएचएम, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
9. निजी सचिव, अतिरिक्त मिशन निदेशक, एनएचएम एवं निदेशक—आईईसी।
10. निजी सचिव, आयुक्त, आबकारी विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
11. समस्त जिला कलक्टर, राजस्थान।
12. अतिरिक्त निदेशक, ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य एवं राज्य नोडल अधिकारी, खाद्य सुरक्षा।
13. मुख्य खाद्य विश्लेषक, राजस्थान।
14. संयुक्त निदेशक एवं राज्य नोडल अधिकारी, एनटीसीपी, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
15. संयुक्त निदेशक, समस्त जोन राजस्थान।
16. पुलिस अधीक्षकधुपायुक्त, समस्त जिले, राजस्थान।
17. मुख्य चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी, समस्त जिले।
18. समस्त खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी, राजस्थान को भेजकर लेख है कि उक्त निर्देशों की सख्ती से पालना सुनिश्चित करें।
19. रक्षित पत्रावली।



हार्टअटेक पर संगोष्ठी

दिनांक 16 सितम्बर 2019 को ब्रह्माकुमारी संस्थान एवं चेम्बर के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में “बॉय-बॉय हार्टअटेक” पर संगोष्ठी आयोजित हुई। इसमें इन्दौर आयुर्वेदिक कॉलेज के प्रोफेसर डॉ दिलीप नाल्गे, ब्रह्माकुमारी संस्थान माउण्ट आबू के श्री प्रदीप भाई विशिष्ट अतिथि थे। संगोष्ठी के प्रारम्भ में चेम्बर के पूर्वाध्यक्ष डॉ पी एम बेसवाल, मानद महासचिव श्री आर के जैन, कोषाध्यक्ष श्री कमल मोदी, सीजीएसटी उपायुक्त श्री ए के जैठवा ने अतिथियों का स्वागत किया।

इस अवसर पर इन्दौर आयुर्वेदिक कॉलेज के प्रोफेसर डॉ दिलीप नाल्गे ने कहा कि आज के युग में बच्चों को पढ़ाई का तनाव, युवाओं को कमाई का और बुजुर्गों को एकाकीपन का तनाव है। तनाव क्या है, किसी भी परिस्थिति का दबाव के सामने हमारी उस स्थिति को झेलने की क्षमता। अगर स्थिति को झेलने की क्षमता कम होगी तो तनाव बढ़ेगा। हमारी क्षमता हमारे आंतरिक मन स्थिति को मजबूत करने से बढ़ती है। इसके लिए साधारण तौर पर हमने पांच “सी” का सिद्धान्त बनाया है, जिसमें चुनौती से लड़ने की दृढ़ता बढ़ाना, उसका सामना करने के लिए अपनी क्षमता का मजबूत करना। साथ ही हम उन बातों पर ध्यान दे, जिस पर हमारा नियन्त्रण हो, जिन परिस्थितियों पर हमारा नियन्त्रण ही नहीं हो, उसे नजर अन्दाज करें। अपनी समस्याओं को परिवार एवं मित्रों के साथ शेयर करें अथवा उन्हें कागज पर लिखें, इससे आपका आंतरिक तनाव कम होगा। दूसरों को सहयोग दें, तो आपको भी ऐसी परिस्थितियों में सहयोग मिलेगा। दिन की शुरुआत सकारात्मक रूप से ईश्वर की प्रार्थना, योग आदि से शुरू करें, सुबह उठते ही कभी अखबार नहीं पढ़ें।

ब्रह्माकुमारी संस्थान माउण्ट आबू के प्रदीप भाई ने कहा कि सामान्य रूप से हार्ट एक मिनट में 72 बार धड़कता है और इसमें भी एक धड़कन से दूसरी धड़कन के मध्य उसे 0.3 सैकण्ड का आराम का समय मिलता है। तनाव, क्रोध आदि परिस्थितियों में हार्ट की धड़कन 100 या अधिक बढ़ने से इसे आराम करने का समय नहीं मिल पाता, और यही परिस्थितियां आगे चलकर हार्टअटेक को जन्म देती हैं। हार्टअटेक से बचने के लिए अपने दिल को आराम का समय दें। आज की परिस्थितियों के चलते भारत में प्रतिवर्ष 80 लाख नये लोगों को हार्ट की बिमारी नये सिरे से हो रही है। आधुनिक चिकित्सा के पास इसका इलाज मात्र स्टेंट लगाना या बाईपास है, जो कि रोग को जड़ से समाप्त नहीं कर सकता। आधुनिक जीवन की इन समस्याओं को समाप्त करने के लिए हमें राजयोग को अपनाना होगा।

एम-टफ, आर-टफ, आरआर-टफ योजना के तहत ऑनलाइन डॉक्यूमेन्ट दाखिल करने की अन्तिम तिथि बढ़ाने की मांग

मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री की ओर से वस्त्र मंत्री, केन्द्रीय वस्त्र सचिव एवं वस्त्र आयुक्त को प्रतिवेदन भेजकर एम-टफ, आर-टफ, आरआर-टफ योजना के जॉयइन्ट इंस्पेक्शन से पूर्व संबंधित बैंकों के मार्फत आवश्यक 6 डॉक्यूमेन्ट ऑनलाइन दाखिल करने की अन्तिम तिथि 30 सितम्बर से बढ़ाकर 31 दिसम्बर करने की मांग की है। साथ ही इस विषय को केन्द्रीय वस्त्र सचिव एवं वस्त्र आयुक्त महोदय से फोन पर भी बात की गई। वस्त्र आयुक्त कार्यालय ने 5 सितम्बर को पत्र जारी कर एम-टफ, आर-टफ, आरआर-टफ योजना के तहत अनुदान प्राप्त कर रहे सभी टेक्सटाइल उद्योगों की नये सिरे से जॉयइन्ट इंस्पेक्शन करने एवं इस हेतु आवश्यक प्रपत्र 30 सितम्बर तक दाखिल करने की निर्देश दिये थे। वस्त्र आयुक्त एवं क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय से विभिन्न बैंकों के मुख्यालय से क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय एवं विभिन्न औद्योगिक संगठनों को यह पत्र 14-15 सितम्बर को प्राप्त हुए। वस्त्र आयुक्त की वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार इन श्रेणी में 3874 प्रकरणों में बैंकों की ओर से ऑनलाइन डॉक्यूमेन्ट दाखिल किये जाने हैं। जबकि 26 सितम्बर तक मात्र 416 प्रकरणों में डॉक्यूमेन्ट दाखिल किये गये एवं मात्र 28 प्रकरणों में यह पूर्ण पाये गये।

30 सितम्बर तक विभिन्न बैंक अर्द्धवार्षिक लेखा-जोखा में व्यस्त होने से इन डॉक्यूमेन्ट को दाखिल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। साथ ही ऑनलाइन डॉक्यूमेन्ट दाखिल करने में काफी समय लग रहा है, जिसके मध्यनजर इन डॉक्यूमेन्ट को दाखिल करने की अन्तिम तिथि तीन माह से बढ़ाई जाने की मांग की गई। साथ ही विभिन्न मुख्य टेक्सटाइल केन्द्रों पर इस विषय में कार्यशाला आयोजित करने की मांग भी की गई, ताकि उद्यमी एवं संबंधित बैंक को आवश्यक जानकारी प्राप्त हो सके।

अन्तिम तिथि बढ़ाई गई – मेवाड चेम्बर के प्रतिवेदन एवं टेलीफोन वार्ता के बाद वस्त्र आयुक्त कार्यालय द्वारा एम-टफ, आर-टफ, आरआर-टफ योजना के तहत आवश्यक प्रपत्र ऑनलाइन दाखिल करने की अन्तिम तिथि बढ़ाकर 31 अक्टूबर 2019 की गई है।

REPRESENTATION

MCCI/CM/2019-2020/085

Dated: 04.09.2019

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

Respected Sir,

Mewar Chamber of Commerce & Industry is the Divisional Chamber of Southern Rajasthan representing the almost entire industrial units of Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Rajasmand & Udaipur. For last 52 years, 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.

On behalf of Mewar Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Bhilwara, We are highly thankful to you for considering our suggestions to reduce power tariff rate for textile industry-large consumer units with mixed load.

We understand that it has been proposed to reduce power tariff in large consumer units under HT-6 category from existing Rs 7.30 per unit to Rs 6.00 per unit, but simultaneously the fixed charges have been increased from Rs 185 per KVA to Rs 350 per KVA. As entire industry is in recession and facing survival stage and at this junction any increase in any fixed charges will lead to closure to the industry. AVVNL proposed to increase Rs. 350/-Per KVA Per Month for HT-6 category of industries and Rs. 270/- for other Industries. Sir, we are unable to understand, at the one hand AVVNL proposed a specific rate for HT-6 category of Industries and on the other hand AVVNL proposed to increase Rs. 185/- to Rs.350/- Per KVA per Month to these specific industries. Hence, we request your goodself to kindly look into matter and issue suitable direction to keep the fixed charges at Rs 185 for all industrial units.

You have given very sympathetic consideration to the plight of the industries in Rajasthan, due to heavy power rates and to give full relief to the industry the proposed increase in fixed charges should be withdrawn.

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

Sub. : Various Power Related Matters of Industry in Rajasthan

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 convey our heartiest gratitude to Government of Rajasthan for proposing special rate of electricity for textile and other industry under category HT-6(Intensive Power Industries)

In this regard, we submit as under:-

- A. To reduce the Rate of Electricity Charges from existing Rs. 7.30 to 5.00 Per Unit as against proposal of Rs. 6.00 Per Unit

We would like to submit your honour that, Textile Industry is highest employment providing industry after the agriculture sector in India. As you are aware that whole textile industry and other industry is facing very critical situation and many of industries are closed down due to recession. The whole Industry's is demanding to reduce the present rate of electricity from Rs. 7.30 Per Unit to Rs. 5.00 Per Unit.

AVVNL Proposed tariff rate under HT-6 category of industry at the rate of Rs. 6.00 Per Unit, will not be serve the purpose of industry. As rate of electricity in our adjoining state specially in Gujarat is around Rs. 4.00 to Rs. 4.30 Per Unit, and inspite of this small reduction in rate of electricity, our industry will not be able to compete from other states.

You have proposed that already available incentives/rebate will not be available to Power Intensive Units (HT-6 Category Unit). We request you that already available incentives/rebate should not be withdrawn form power intensive industries.

- B. To Provide the benefit of proposed Revised rate to entire textile Industry irrespective of their Power Load

Your proposal to provide the benefit of reduction of specific rate of electricity under this scheme to only those textile industries and other industries are having the load more than 125 KVA is also not justified and acceptable. At Bhilwara, we are having more than 300 textile units which are below 125 KVA load and these units will not be covered under this category and they will suffer a heavy loss due to this discrimination. For this reason, entire MSME units will be unviable. It is requested to please provide this benefit of specific rate under category HT-6 to the entire textile and other industry irrespective of their load capacity. This will support the Textile Industry of Rajasthan, a largest employment provider, to survive and grow more.

- C. Proposed increased in Fixed Charges be withdrawn

As our industry is in recession and facing survival stage and at this junction it will not be better to increase any fixed charges as proposed. You have proposed to increase Rs. 350/-Per KVA Per Month for HT-6 category of industries and Rs. 270/- for other Industries. Sir, we are unable to understand, at the one hand you have proposed a specific rate for ST-6 category of Industries and on the other hand you have increased Rs. 185/- to Rs.350/- Per KVA per Month. Whereas you have proposed only Rs. 270/- Per KVA for other Industries. To increase the Fixed Charges is not justified and it is requested to please withdrawn the entire proposal to increase the fixed charges. Further, it cannot be more than as proposed for other industries in case of HT-6 Category of industries. It must be same as for other industries as well as power intensive industries and that too limited to Rs. 185/- Per KVA only as existing.

- D. TOD Benefit

To give the due benefit of reduction of electricity rate for "OFF_PEAK HOURS" from proposed 10% to 25%.

You have proposed only 10% rebate in tariff charges in "OFF PICK HOURS" (00HRS TO 06HRS). We appreciate the proposal of AVVNL but the benefit given in proposed tariff is not proper and should be at least 25%.

Rajasthan State is selling their surplus power during OFF PICK HOURS at the rate Rs. 2.00 to 3.00 Per Unit to other

states and this benefit should be given to industries. Further, OFF PICK HOURS should also be revised in place of 00 HRS- 06 HRS to 22.00 HRS-06 HRS.

You have also proposed to levy 10% extra charges for PEAK HOURS. Due to this extra charges on Pick Hours, rebate/benefit given by AVVNL will be nullified. It is requested to please withdraw the provision of charging extra on PICK Hrs.

E. Tariff Rate to be reduced for all Industries from existing Rs. 7.30 to Rs. 5.00 Per Unit.

We would like to submit your honour that, Electricity Rate in Rajasthan is highest from other states. Gujarat is our neighboring state and cost of electricity is around Rs. 4.00 Per Unit to Rs. 4.30 Per Unit for large industries. AVVNL Proposed same rate as existing Rs. 7.30 Per Unit in Rajasthan (Except HT—6 Category Industries), whereas in various states electricity rate is much cheaper from Rajasthan. In such a situation, either our industry will be closed down or will be shifted from Rajasthan to Gujarat and other states due to huge difference in electricity cost. We strongly suggest and request your good self Rs 5.00- per unit be fixed instead of proposed rate of Rs. 7.30 Per Unit for all industries. This will support the entire industries to survive and grow more.

Rajasthan State is already power surplus state and surplus power is being sold around at around Rs. 2.00 to 3.00 Per Unit by Discoms. In view of this, instead of selling surplus power at a loss of Rs. 1 to 2/- per unit Discoms be directed to provide an appropriate rebate/incentive (Rs. 2.00 to Rs.3.00 Per Unit) in tariff to entire trade and industry who are paying Rs.7.30/- per unit beside the fixed charges

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

We look forward to your kind support and cooperation,

With Best Regards

(CS R.K.Jain)

Hon'y Secretary General



Dated 19.09.2019

MCCI/24/2019-2020/101

Shri A.K.Sabharwal

Under Secretary to Govt of India

Ministry of Commerce & Industry

New Delhi.

Sub : Meeting for Industrial Consultation to understand the issues impacting domestic and foreign investments to devise policy response.

Dear 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.

Major hurdles in industrial development of Rajasthan

The industry sector in the state of Rajasthan has registered a growth of 4.8% during FY2018. However, the share of industry in the state has been declining in the recent times. Hence there is an urgent need to bolster industrialization in the state by promoting sector specific policies to attract higher and higher investments in the state in the coming times.

1 Employment Opportunity

Employment In order to achieve inclusive growth, there is a need to create more employment opportunities, particularly for the youth in the state. Hence the state needs to take policy initiatives to encourage job creation.

- ☐ Adequate support should be provided to industry as they play an important role in employment generation in the state, the employment subsidy under RIP should be increased up to 70% of the wages paid to new employee for one year.
- ☐ Adequate support should be given to promote and strengthen employment intensive industries like textiles, minerals to ensure job creation in the state.
- ☐ Availability of loans at low interest rates to MSME units particularly in Mineral sector, should be provided to

encourage entrepreneurs and start ups in the state which will create employment opportunities, going ahead.

- ❑ Efforts must be made to create further employment opportunities in tourism sector.

2 Power & water resources

- ❑ **High Power Tariff** – The power rates of Rajasthan highest in Country. During the last few years, there were substantial increase in power tariff which had adversely affected the working of industries. Therefore, any further increased in power tariff again will completely erode their competitiveness. Therefore, existing power tariff should be frozen for minimum five years (like Punjab) and subsidy @ Rs.2.00/kWh should also be granted for minimum five years. More over Rates of power are lower in the range of Rs.5 to Rs.6 per unit for Textile sector in the state of Punjab, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana & few other states. Rajasthan Government should also consider for lower power tariff for textile sectors. This will also create new job opportunities as more industries will set up in State due to this encouragement.
- ❑ **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.
- ❑ **Water Resources** – Rajasthan is a water deficit State, the underground water being at very deep level. State Government has so far not framed any policy to provide ground water for industrial use.

We suggest for formulation of water policy for industrial use. For example for textile/ other units in Pali, Balotara water can be provided from Indra Gandhi Canal. Similar options can be looked into for other major industrial areas like Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Kishangarh, Bhiwadi etc.

3 Shortage of skilled manpower

Skill Development has emerged as an important driver for boosting productivity and to generate sources of sustainable livelihood. Appropriate skill development measures will enhance the employment opportunities in the state.

- ❑ Vocational trainings should be provided to people in every district of the state for enhancing their skills.
- ❑ Potential areas of development should be identified such as textiles, minerals, tourism and accordingly training and skill development should be imparted in the state.
- ❑ Regular skill development training sessions should be held in all the districts of the state.
- ❑ Vocational training for prisoners should be conducted in jail.

4 Low level of technological development

- ❑ Technology upgradation should be promoted in different industrial sectors. In textile the major industrial areas are at Bhilwara, Banswara, Kishangarh, Pali, Balotara, Jodhpur, Sanganer (Jaipur). Apart from Bhilwara no major technology upgradation has taken place at other major textile centres. The technology upgradation should be promoted by providing special incentives schemes for the industry.
- ❑ Focus on environmental friendly technologies will enable sustainable development of the state. Special incentive should be provided for rain water harvesting and use in industry, recycling of treated water, for industry maintaining Zero Discharge and for ETP equipments like R.O. & MEE.
- ❑ Upscaling infrastructure development with focus on development of railways for facilitating industry growth.

5 Distance from sea ports

As Rajasthan is a land locked State, the industry faces problem in exports and domestic market. The government should provide freight subsidy for transportation up to seaports.

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 April 2019, 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, the State Govt. should provide freight subsidy of Rs 2/- to 3/- per kg to all textile exporters.

6 Lack of infrastructure

Infrastructure plays an important role in driving the economic growth, attracting industrial investments and facilitates quality of life. An inadequate and inefficient infrastructure is posing challenge to state economy, particularly Railways & Dry Ports.

- ❑ The state government should focus on making the funds available and allocating them through a proper channel in order to develop the infrastructure in the state.
- ❑ New policies and schemes should be framed by the government for the development of infrastructure like dry ports & Railway freight terminals.
- ❑ There is a need to improve the railway and road infrastructure in order to facilitate exports & tourism business growth in the state.

- ☐ Expert group committee should be set up in order to monitor the expansion and improvement of road and rail networks in the state.

7 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

- ☐ Adequate Credit Flow to the MSMEs sector-by Setting up of Special Fund for promotion of MSMEs in the state.
- ☐ Providing enabling environment for MSMEs for transition from unorganized to the organized sector.
- ☐ Setting up of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) for addressing Marketing problems
- ☐ Infrastructure Support to MSMEs
- ☐ Integrated Marketing Support to MSMEs

8 Foreign Trade and Investment

While the State has substantial technology-intensive exports, it will need to move up the ladder in terms of technology. Since investment in R&D has high gestation period, the OIF programme of the Bank can help companies get access to high technology by way of inorganic growth through the mergers and acquisition route overseas.

Exporters in Rajasthan can also achieve vertical integration through their overseas investments which will improve their efficiency and margins.

There is a need to focus on developing the technology.

9 Services

The service sector has registered a growth of 10.23% during the FY2018. However the state's share in the GSDP has been increasing during the past few years. There is a need to sustain this growth and increase it further for high growth of the state economy.

- ☐ There is a need to develop tourism information centers where information about tourism attractions, hotels, tourism facilities can be promoted.
- ☐ The government can promote medical tourism by providing super specialty medical facilities at a cheaper rate.
- ☐ The government can also develop infrastructural facilities for promoting camp tourism and eco- friendly nature tourism.
- ☐ The state government should focus on improving the environment in the IT industry.
- ☐ There is a need to focus on promoting digital literacy in the state.
- ☐ There is a need for creation of next generation IT Infrastructure in the state.
- ☐ There is a need to set up e-Learning centres, in rural/ slum areas for promotion of IT education along with soft skills development and spreading awareness about job opportunities in the IT sector.

Thanking You,

For Mewar Chamber of Commerce & Industry

(CS R.K.Jain)

Hon'y Secretary General



एमसीसीआई / / 2019-2020 / 120

दिनांक 30.09.2019

माननीय श्री अशोक जी गहलोत

माननीय मुख्यमंत्री

राजस्थान सरकार

जयपुर।

विषय : भीलवाडा के औद्योगिक विकास में उत्पन्न किये जा रहे अवरोध के विषय में।

मान्यवर,

मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री दक्षिण राजस्थान के सात जिलों-भीलवाडा, चित्तौड़गढ़, बांसवाडा, प्रतापगढ़, डूंगरपुर, राजसमन्द एवं उदयपुर का 53 वर्षों से कार्यरत संभागीय चेम्बर है। हमारे उद्योग एवं माइनिंग में संलग्न 500 से अधिक सदस्य हैं, जो कि राज्य की जीडीपी में एक लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की भागीदारी रखते हैं। साथ ही हमारी सदस्य इकाईयों का बारह हजार करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का निर्यात है।

भीलवाडा राजस्थान का प्रमुख औद्योगिक एवं माइनिंग केन्द्र है। टेक्सटाइल एवं सीमेन्ट उद्योग, इन्सुलेशन ब्रिक्स, मिनरल ग्राइडिंग, ज़िंक लैड, आयरन ओर, सैण्डस्टोन आदि का प्रमुख उत्पादन केन्द्र है।

निवेदन है कि पिछले समय से कतिपय व्यक्तियों, संगठनों, तथाकथित एनजीओ द्वारा कभी प्रदूषण को लेकर, कभी मौताने को लेकर, कभी अन्य किसी भी बिन्दु का माध्यम बनाकर औद्योगिक एवं माइनिंग इकाईयों के विरुद्ध वातावरण बनाया जाता है एवं तरह-तरह के अवरोध पैदा करने की चेष्टा की जाती है। जैसा कि आपको ज्ञात है भीलवाड़ा की औद्योगिक इकाईयों में आधुनिक प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण संयन्त्र लगे हैं एवं केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण बोर्ड के अनुसार भी भीलवाड़ा में प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण की स्थिति बहुत अच्छी है। इसी तरह किसी औद्योगिक इकाई से संबंधित व्यक्ति की अगर उद्योग से बाहर भी दुर्घटना हो जाती है तो औद्योगिक इकाईयों पर मौताने का दबाव बनाया जाता है एवं कार्य अवरुद्ध किया जाता है। इसी तरह माइनिंग इकाईयों कभी माइनिंग में विस्फोट से कम्पन आने, मकान क्षतिग्रस्त होने के आरोप लगाये जाते हैं। कुछ वर्ष पूर्व इस तरह के आरोप लगाकर हिन्दुस्तान जिंक, बिडला सीमेन्ट आदि के खिलाफ वातावरण बनाये गये। इन सब से यहां का औद्योगिक विकास अवरुद्ध हो रहा है।

इसी तरह वर्तमान में हमारी सदस्य इकाई जिन्दल सॉ लि, जो कि वर्ष 2011 से ग्राम पुर में खनन एवं आयरन ओर निकालने का कार्य कर रही है के विरुद्ध विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों व अन्य स्रोतों के माध्यम से वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है। इकाई के विरुद्ध ग्राम पुर में कुछ पुराने मकानों दरारें आने के आरोप लगाये जा रहे हैं।

निवेदन है कि इस विषय में श्रीमान् जिला कलक्टर भीलवाड़ा द्वारा विभिन्न सरकारी एजेन्सियों CIMFR, DGMS, MBM Engineering College, Jodhpur के मार्फत जांचे करवाई गई एवं यह पाया गया कि जिन्दल सॉ लि की सुरक्षित एवं वैज्ञानिक पद्धति से की जाने वाली ब्लास्टिंग से पुर गांव के मध्य में आ रही दरारों का कोई संबंध नहीं है।

राज्य के माननीय मुख्य सचिव द्वारा बुलाई गई बैठक दिनांक 05.07.2019 में यह पाया गया कि जिन्दल सॉ लि ब्लास्टिंग का असर केवल 300 मीटर तक अतिसूक्ष्म रूप से मापा गया है तथा पुर गांव इकाई की तिरंगा माईन्स से 3 किमी दूर स्थित है जिसमें ब्लास्टिंग का असर नगण्य था।

साथ ही पूर्व में भी वर्ष 1998 में भी ठीक इसी प्रकार से पुर गांव में जमीन में धंसान से एक ट्रैक्टर आठ फिट गहरे गड्ढे में जमीदोज हो गया था तथा कई मकानों में दरारें देखी गई। जो कि विभिन्न भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों से ही होना संभावित हो सकता था। तत्कालीन जिला कलक्टर महोदय द्वारा इसकी विस्तृत जांच भी करवाई गई थी। निवेदन है कि उस समय तो इस क्षेत्र में किसी भी इकाई का कोई माइनिंग कार्य नहीं चल रहा था। मान्यवर, हमारी सदस्य इकाई जिन्दल सॉ लिमिटेड ने भीलवाड़ा में अपनी स्थापना के बाद लगभग 1250 करोड़ रूपयों का निवेश कर जिले में आयरन ओर का परिशोधन कर पैलेट्स निर्माण किया जा रहा है। इकाई से प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से लगभग 6000 लोगों को रोजगार प्राप्त हुआ है।

सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व के रूप में इकाई द्वारा लीज क्षेत्र के सभी गांवों में विभिन्न विकास कार्य यथा नहर, बरसाती नालों पर पुलिया का निर्माण, नाले-नालियों का निर्माण, सड़क निर्माण, शमशानघाट का जीर्णोद्धार (टीन शेड), शौचालयों का निर्माण, पीने के पानी की टंकियों का निर्माण, पशुओं के चारे की व्यवस्था, विद्यालयों में आवश्यकतानुसार कक्षा-कक्षों का निर्माण, खेल मैदान की बाउण्ड्री, विद्यालय में किचन शेड, पानी की टंकियों एवं शौचालयों का निर्माण, भीलवाड़ा के 3 रेल्वे अण्डर पासों का जीर्णोद्धार आदि कार्य करवाये गये हैं।

पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण रूप से इकाई द्वारा शहर के गन्दे पानी को भी नदी में प्रवेश करने से रोकने हेतु कम्पनी द्वारा ग्राम कुवाड़ा में एस.टी.पी. प्लान्ट लगाकर गन्दे पानी को उपचारित कर कार्य में लिया जा रहा है। इससे कोठारी नदी प्रदूषित होने से बच रही है। यह भी कम्पनी द्वारा पर्यावरण को प्रदूषण मुक्त बनाने में सराहनीय योगदान है। भीलवाड़ा के महात्मा गांधी राजकीय अस्पताल में साफ-सफाई कराने हेतु सालाना 40 लाख रुपये योगदान दिया जा रहा है। लेकिन कतिपय व्यक्तियों द्वारा इकाई के विरुद्ध ब्लास्टिंग से संबंधित बेवजह भ्रान्तियां फैलाई जा रही हैं और स्थानीय लोगों को कम्पनी के विरुद्ध भड़काया जा रहा है।

मान्यवर, आपके नेतृत्व में राज्य के औद्योगिक विकास को गति देकर नये रोजगार सृजन करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं, ताकि राज्य का चहुंमुखी विकास हो। वहीं जिले में स्थापित विभिन्न औद्योगिक इकाईयों के विरुद्ध गलत वातावरण बनाया जाकर नये औद्योगिक निवेश की राह में बाधा पैदा की जा रही है।

अतः श्रीमान् से निवेदन है कि उपरोक्त सभी तथ्यों एवं बिन्दुओं के मध्यनजर राज्य एवं जिला प्रशासन से औद्योगिक एवं माइनिंग इकाईयों के समुचित संचालन यथासंभव सहयोग प्रदान करवाने की कृपा करावे।

हमें आशा है कि आपके सुदृढ़ नेतृत्व में राज्य एवं विशेष रूप से भीलवाड़ा जिला औद्योगिक विकास की नई ऊचाईयां छु सकेगा।
सादर।

भवदीय

वास्ते मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री

(आर के जैन)

मानद महासचिव

माननीय श्री नितिन जी गडकरी
माननीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग मंत्री
भारत सरकार,
नई दिल्ली।

विषय :- राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 79, किशनगढ से उदयपुर (राजस्थान) का 4 लेन से 6 लेन में परिवर्तन कार्य में विलम्ब एवं शिथिलता।

मान्यवर,

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

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

वर्तमान में इस राजमार्ग 79 का 4 लेन से 6 लेन में परिवर्तन का जो कार्य चल रहा है, उसमें किशनगढ से भीलवाड़ा एवं चित्तौड़गढ के मध्य चल रहे कार्य में काफी विलम्ब हो रहा है। पिछले 6 माह से कार्य लगभग बन्द है। इस निर्माण कार्य में नसीराबाद से भीलवाड़ा के मध्य 15-16 जगह ओवरब्रीज निर्मित किये जा रहे हैं एवं ट्रेफिक के लिए बाईपास बनाये गये हैं। इन ओवरब्रीज के निर्माण कार्य के चलते हुए लगभग एक वर्ष से अधिक का समय हो गया है एवं अभी भी सभी कार्य अधूरे पड़े हैं। बाईपास भी क्षतिग्रस्त है, जिससे ट्रेफिक निकलने में कई बार लम्बे जाम लग जाते हैं। इससे इस महत्वपूर्ण राजमार्ग पर परिवहन में काफी कठिनाईयां आ रही हैं।

इस मार्ग पर हमारी सैकड़ों सदस्य टेक्सटाइल एवं अन्य औद्योगिक इकाईयां स्थापित हैं। इन इकाईयों में कच्चे माल की आपूर्ति एवं उत्पादित माल के परिवहन में विलम्ब हो रहा है एवं इकाईयों को आर्थिक हानि हो रही है। इसकी साथ ही समीप के क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले सामान्य जन भी इससे काफी परेशान हैं।

अतः श्रीमान से अनुरोध हैं कि राजमार्ग 79 के भीलवाड़ा से चित्तौड़गढ खण्ड पर 6 लेन निर्माण एवं ओवरब्रीज निर्माण को तीव्र गति से शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए निर्देशित कराने की कृपा करावे। इसके लिए हम सदैव आभारी रहेगे।

सादर।

भवदीय
वास्ते मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री
(आर के जैन)
मानद महासचिव



MCCI/TXC/2019-2020/123

Dated: 30.09.2019

Hon'ble Smt. Smriti ji Irani
Hon'ble Minister for Textiles
Government of India
New Delhi

Sub : Request for Extension of last date up to 31st December 2019 for uploading the documents under MTUFS, RTUFS, RRTUFS

Ref : Textile Commissioner's DO No. 12(10)/IMSC/ATUFS/2019/TUFS/28-64 Dated 05.09.2019

Respected Ma'am,

Mewar Chamber of Commerce & Industry is the Divisional Chamber of Southern Rajasthan representing the almost entire industrial units of Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Rajasmand & Udaipur. For last 52 years, 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.

Vide above referred letter of the Textile Commissioner's office and copy forwarded to us by the R.O. Noida, it has been desired that the concerned textile units previously covered under MTUFS, RTUFS, RRTUFS should ensure that their Bank should upload the six documents specified in the protocol vide O.M.No. 16015/01/2019-TUFS dated 14.06.2019, complete in all respect by 30th Sept 2019 till 6.00 PM..

In this connection, we have to submit that under these schemes there are 3874 cases, where accounts for which online subsidy claims lodged by Bank and out of the above, banks have uploaded the documents only 416 cases and out of the 416 cases only 28 cases are are found fit for JIT.

The summarised position available at TXC website as on 26.09.2019 is as under;-

Status on Progress of physical inspection of accounts under previous version of TUFS (MTUFS, RTUFS and RRTUFS) as on 26th September 2019						
Sr.	Particulars	MTUFS List-I	MTUFS List-II	RTUFS	RRTUFS	Total
1.	Accounts for which online subsidy claims lodged by bank	860	422	533	2059	3874
2.	Accounts for which documents uploaded by banks for conduct of JIT	0	0	0	416	416
3.	Accounts found fit for JIT	0	0	0	28	28

In this connection, we submit that:-

- ☐ The above referred DO letter was issued on 05.9.2019 and was received by the various concerned associations on 14.09.2019 and in view of the same, the time given up to 30.09.2019 is not sufficient.
- ☐ Presently, all Banks are busy in finalization Half yearly Accounts, hence inspite of follow up by the concerned parties, the banks could not submit the required **six documents**, online.
- ☐ Further, most of the cases relating to MTUFS, RTUFS, RRTUFS are too old and some of required documents may not be readily available and may take time to locate the same. In the absence of all six documents banks are unable to submit the documents.

Hence, we request your good office to kindly extend the date of submission of documents up to 31st December 2019.

We also request you to please issue necessary direction to Bank to comply and upload the documents on priory basis. Further, awareness programme about JIT under MTUFS, RTUFS, RRTUFS may be kindly arranged through R.O. of Textile Commissioner, so that both concerned parties and Banks can be fully aware about the JIT.

We are sure that your goodself will be kindly enough to accept our above request and will extend the last date up to 31st December 2019. We shall be highly obliged for the same.

With Best Regard,

For Mewar Chamber of Commerce & Industry

(CS R.K.Jain)

Hon'y Secretary General



GST UPDATES

Background

This Presentation covers the GST changes / observations/ press releases/ Tweet FAQs/ Sectoral FAQs released by CBEC since the last update on 14.08.2019. It supplements the earlier GST Updates.

This presentation is based on CGST Act/Rules/ Notifications, except the provisions related solely to SGST provisions. Similar parallel provisions in State Laws may be referred to as required.

Notifications and Circulars

37th Meeting of the GST Council held at Goa

Three CBIC Press release issued on the decisions taken at the GST Council's 37th Meeting

Decisions taken by GST Council in its 37th meeting on 20.09.19

Law and Procedure Related Changes.

The GST Council, in its 37th meeting held today at Goa, recommended the following:

1. Relaxation in filing of annual returns for MSMEs for FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 as under:
 - a. waiver of the requirement of filing FORM GSTR-9A for
 - b. Composition Taxpayers for the said tax periods; and filing of FORM GSTR-9 for those taxpayers who (are required to file the said return but) have aggregate turnover up to Rs. 2 crores made optional for the said tax periods.
2. A Committee of Officers to be constituted to examine the simplification of Forms for Annual Return and reconciliation statement.
3. Extension of last date for filing of appeals against orders of Appellate Authority before the GST Appellate Tribunal as the Appellate Tribunals are yet not functional.
4. In order to nudge taxpayers to timely file their statement of outward supplies, imposition of restrictions on availment of input tax credit by the recipients in cases where details of outward supplies are not furnished by the suppliers in the statement under section 37 of the CGST Act, 2017.
5. New return system now to be introduced from April, 2020 (earlier proposed from October, 2019), in order to give ample opportunity to taxpayers as well as the system to adapt and accordingly specifying the due date for furnishing of return in FORM GSTR-3B and details of outward supplies in FORM GSTR-1 for the period October, 2019 - March, 2020.
6. Issuance of circulars for uniformity in application of law across all jurisdictions:
 - a. procedure to claim refund in FORM GST RFD-01A subsequent to favourable order in appeal or any other forum;
 - b. eligibility to file a refund application in FORM GST RFD-01A for a period and category under which a NIL refund application has already been filed; and
 - c. clarification regarding supply of Information Technology enabled Services (ITeS services) (in supersession of Circular No. 107/26/2019- GST dated 18.07.2019) being made on own account or as intermediary.
7. Rescinding of Circular No.105/24/2019-GST dated 28.06.2019, ab-initio, which was issued in respect of post-sales discount.
8. Suitable amendments in CGST Act, UTGST Act, and the corresponding SGST Acts in view of creation of UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.
9. Integrated refund system with disbursal by single authority to be introduced from 24th September, 2019.
10. In principle decision to link Aadhar with registration of taxpayers under GST and examine the possibility of making Aadhar mandatory for claiming refunds.
11. In order to tackle the menace of fake invoices and fraudulent refunds, in principle decision to prescribe reasonable restrictions on passing of credit by risky taxpayers including risky new taxpayers.

(A) Miscellaneous CHANGES IN GST RATES / ITC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA:

Rate reduction sector wise:

Hospitality and tourism (lodging)

1. To reduce the rate of GST on hotel accommodation service as below: –
Transaction Value per Unit (Rs) per day GST
Rs 1000 and less - Nil
Rs 1001 to Rs 7500 - 12%
Rs 7501 and more. - 18%

Outdoor catering

2. To reduce rate of GST on outdoor catering services other than in premises having daily tariff of unit of accommodation of Rs 7501 from present 18% with ITC to 5% without ITC. The rate shall be mandatory for all kinds of catering.

Catering in premises with daily tariff of unit of accommodation is Rs 7501 and above shall remain at 18% with ITC.

Job work service:

For diamond related services

3. To reduce rate of GST from 5% to 1.5% on supply of job work services in relation to diamonds.

For engineering related services other than bus body bldg.

4. To reduce rate of GST from 18% to 12% on supply of machine job work such as in engineering industry, except supply of job work in relation to bus body building which would remain at 18%.

Exemption sector wise:

Warehousing:

Exempt warehousing of agri and related products.

5. To exempt prospectively services by way of storage or warehousing Miscellaneous pulses, fruits, nuts and vegetables, spices, copra, sugarcane, jaggery, raw vegetable fibres such as cotton, flax, jute etc., indigo, unmanufactured tobacco, betel leaves, tendu leaves, rice, coffee and tea.

Transportation:

6. To increase the validity of conditional exemption of GST on export freight by air or sea by another year, i.e. till 30.09.2020.

Insurance:

7. To exempt "BANGLA SHASYA BIMA" (BSB) crop insurance scheme of West Bengal Government.
8. To exempt services of "life insurance business provided or agreed to be provided by the Central Armed Paramilitary Forces" (under Ministry of Home Affairs) Group Insurance Funds to their members under the respective Group Insurance Schemes of these Central Armed Paramilitary forces.

Export Promotion:

9. To exempt services provided by an intermediary to a supplier of goods or recipient of goods when both the supplier and recipient are located outside the taxable territory provided by Indian pharma companies to foreign service recipients, as the place of effective use and enjoyment of a service.
10. To issue a notification under Section 13(13) of IGST Act notifying the place of supply of specified R&D services (such as Integrated discovery and development, Evaluation of the efficacy of new chemical/ biological entities in animal models of disease, Evaluation of biological activity of novel chemical/ biological entities in in-vitro assays, Drug metabolism and pharmacokinetics of new chemical entities, Safety Assessment/ Toxicology, Stability Studies, Bio Equivalence and Bio Availability Studies, Clinical trials, Bio analytical studies) provided by Indian pharma companies to foreign service recipients, as the place of effective use and enjoyment of a service i.e. location of the service recipient.
11. To clarify that the place of supply of chip design software R&D services provided by Indian companies to foreign clients by using sample test kits in India is the location of the service recipient and section 13(3)(a) of IGST Act, 2017 is not applicable for determining the place of supply in such cases.
12. To allow the registered authors an option to pay GST on royalty charged from publishers under forward charge and observe regular GST compliance.
13. To notify grant of liquor licence by State Governments against payment of license fee as a "No supply" to remove implementational ambiguity on the subject.
14. To exempt services related to FIFA Under-17 Women's World Cup 2020 similar to existing exemption given to FIFA U17 World Cup 2017.

RATIONALIZATION/ TRADE FACILITATION MEASURES:

Securities Lending Service

15. To allow payment of GST on securities lending service under reverse charge mechanism (RCM) at the merit rate of 18% and to clarify that GST on securities lending service for period prior to RCM period shall be paid on forward charge basis. IGST shall be payable on supply of these services and in cases where CGST/SGST/UTGST have been paid, such taxpayers will not be required to pay tax again.

Renting of Vehicles

16. To allow RCM to suppliers paying GST @ 5% on renting of vehicles, from registered person other than body corporate (LLP, proprietorship) when services provided to body corporate entities.

CLARIFICATIONS:

17. To clarify the scope of the entry 'services of exploration, mining or drilling of petroleum crude or natural gas or both'.
 18. To clarify taxability of Passenger Service Fee (PSF) and User Development Fee (UDF) levied by airport operators.
- It is proposed to issue notifications giving effect to these recommendations of the Council on 1st October, 2019.

ARTICLES

Analysis by Ved Jain

ANALYSIS OF TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2019

The Hon'ble Finance Minister announced far reaching changes in the tax rates applicable to Companies. Post announcement of the changes, the Government of India has issued the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 proposing various amendments in the Income Tax Act, 1961 as well as the Finance (No.2) Act, 2019. In this ordinance has 8 clauses. The analysis of these changes are as under :-

1. Option for Domestic Company for concessional tax rate of 22%.

The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 has inserted a new section 115BAA in the Income Tax Act, giving an option to domestic companies of tax rate of 22%. The surcharge applicable on such tax shall be 10 percent irrespective of the income of such company with health and education cess at the rate of 4 per cent. Thus the effective tax rate will be 25.17 per cent as against effective tax rate of 34.95 per cent in respect of companies having turnover of more than Rs.400 crore and income of more than Rs.10 Crore.

However, it has been provided that while computing the total income of such company no deduction on account of SEZ under section 10AA, additional initial depreciation allowable at the rate of 20 per cent under section 32(1)(ia), investment allowance in respect of new plant and machinery under section 32AC, 32AD, Tea Development Benefit under section 33AB, Site Restoration benefit under section 33ABA, Scientific Research benefit under section 35, accelerated capital deduction for specified business under section 35AD, agricultural extension project benefit under section 35CCC, skill development project under section 35CCD and the benefit available under provisions of Chapter VI-A i.e. 80IA, 80IB, 80IC, etc. other than section 80JJAA in respect of employment will not be available.

Further, such company shall not be eligible to set off any loss carried forward from any earlier assessment year if such loss is attributable to any of the above deductions. Accordingly, if there is any carried forward loss the same has to be adjusted by ignoring the deduction if any claimed under any of the above clauses.

Moreover, depreciation in such cases shall be computed in the manner as will be prescribed. It may be relevant to point out that apparent intention is to allow reduced rate of depreciation. It may be noted that similar provision of prescribing reduced depreciation was there in the section 115BA inserted by the Finance Act, 2016 when concession tax rate of 25 per cent was provided for Companies incorporated on or after 1st day of March, 2016 and engaged in the business of manufacture or production of any article or thing. However, no such separate reduced rate of depreciation have been prescribed with the result that the rate of depreciation prescribed in Appendix-1 continues to be applicable.

Such company shall also not be liable to pay minimum alternate tax (MAT). In this regard, provision of section 115JB has been amended by inserting a new sub clause (ii) in sub section (5A) to provide that section 115JB shall not be applicable to a company which has exercised the option under this new section 115BAA. However, it may be noted that with the denial of deduction in respect of section 10AA, Chapter-VIA and other incentives, the difference in the book profit and the income computed under normal provision will not be much and hence such company will not normally otherwise be liable for MAT. The only benefit with the non-applicability of MAT will be on account of carried forward loss. Under MAT provisions, lower of unabsorbed depreciation or business loss is allowed to be set off while computing book profit liable for MAT whereas in the normal computation aggregate of carried forward loss and unabsorbed depreciation is allowed to be set off.

Another issue will be of carried forward MAT credit. As per the existing provision of section 115JAA, credit is allowed of tax paid under MAT i.e. section 115JB of the difference between the tax payable by the assessee on his total income in the subsequent year and the MAT liability of that subsequent year. With the non- applicability of MAT provision, there will be no MAT liability in subsequent year and hence such company who opt for this new provision shall be in a position to claim credit of carried forward MAT against its entire current tax liability. . Thus it can be a big bonanza of zero tax for such companies which are having substantial amount of carried forward MAT. It is to be noted that amendment only has been made in section 115JB to provide that this section will not be applicable and there is no amendment in section 115JAA under which credit of carried forward MAT is allowed against regular tax liability.

For claiming concessional rate of 22 per cent, such company shall be required to exercise the option before the due date of furnishing the return under section 139(1) of the Act. Further, it has been provided once this option has been exercised for any year it cannot be subsequently withdrawn for the same or any other assessment year. Thus, option once exercised under this section will be applicable in perpetuity to the company. There is no condition/limitation on account of turnover, whether such company is engaged in manufacturing or not, the type of business or activity of the company or the date

when the company was incorporated. Thus all domestic companies are eligible to avail this concession rate of tax. It is to be noted that this provision is applicable to domestic companies which means Indian company i.e. all companies formed and registered in India including by Multinational Companies but does not include branch or permanent establishment of foreign companies.

The above amendment will ideally suit by and large to all companies particularly those providing services, engaged in trading except a few companies which are eligible to claim deduction under section 10AA in respect of special economic zone, or which are eligible to claim deduction under section 80IA, 80IB etc. or companies which have acquired or installed new plant and machinery and accordingly the claim of initial depreciation of 20 per cent in respect of such new plant & machinery acquired is substantial.

It will be advisable to work out the tax liability under the existing provision and the option given under this newly inserted section 115BAA. In case it is found that the tax liability under this new provision consequent to denial of various deductions/exemptions is more than the tax liability under the normal provision then the company may not opt for this reduced rate and may opt for this new provision in subsequent year when tax liability under this new provision is less than the normal provision. However, it should be noted that once an option is exercised under this new provision it will be applicable for subsequent years as well. This amendment will be applicable for assessment year 2020-21 i.e. the income of the current financial year 2019-20.

2. Concessional rate of tax of 15 per cent for new companies engaged in manufacturing and production

The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 has inserted a new section 115BAB providing an option of concessional rate of tax of 15% to new domestic companies setup and registered on or after 1st October, 2019 and engaged solely in the business of manufacturing or production of any article or thing and research in relation to, or distribution of such article or thing manufactured or produced by it. Further, a company in order to be eligible for claiming this concession rate of tax need to commence manufacturing on or before 31st day of March, 2023. The surcharge applicable on such tax shall be 10 percent irrespective of the income of the company with health and education cess at the rate of 4 per cent. Thus the effective tax rate will be 17.16 per cent.

However, it has been provided that while computing the total income of such company no deduction on account of SEZ under section 10AA, additional initial depreciation allowable at the rate of 20 per cent under section 32(1)(ia), investment allowance in respect of new plant and machinery under section 32AC, 32AD, Tea Development Benefit under section 33AB, Site Restoration benefit under section 33ABA, Scientific Research benefit under section 35, accelerated capital deduction for specified business under section 35AD, agricultural extension project benefit under section 35CCC, skill development project under section 35CCD and the benefit available under provisions of Chapter VI-A i.e. 80IA, 80IB, 80IC, etc. other than section 80JJAA in respect of employment will not be available.

Further, such company shall not be eligible to set off any loss carried forward from any earlier assessment year if such loss is attributable to any of the above deductions. Accordingly, if there is any carried forward loss the same has to be adjusted by ignoring the deduction if any claimed under any of the above clauses. Moreover, depreciation in such cases shall be computed in the manner as will be prescribed. It may be relevant to point out that apparent intention is to allow reduced rate of depreciation. It may be noted that similar provision of prescribing reduced depreciation was there in the section 115BA inserted by the Finance Act, 2016 when concession tax rate of 25 per cent was provided for Companies incorporated on or after 1st day of March, 2016 and engaged in the business of manufacture or production of any article or thing. However, no such separate reduced rate of depreciation have been prescribed with the result that the rate of depreciation prescribed in Appendix-1 continues to be applicable. It may be noted that though this section provides for restricting carried forward loss without deduction and incentive, however, considering the fact that such companies are new and are required to exercise the option under this section in the very first year of the return of income, practically there will be no such carried forward loss which will be attributable to any of the restricted deduction/incentive.

Such company shall also not be liable to pay minimum alternate tax (MAT). In this regard, provision of section 115JB has been amended by inserting a new sub clause (ii) in sub section (5A) to provide that section 115J shall not be applicable to a company which has exercised the option under this new section 115BAB. However, it may be noted that with the denial of deduction in respect of section 10AA, Chapter-VIA and other incentives, the difference in the book profit and the income computed under normal provision will not be much and hence such company will not normally be liable for MAT. The only benefit will be of carried forward loss where under MAT provision lower of unabsorbed depreciation or business loss is allowed to be set off while computing book profit liable for MAT. In the normal computation aggregate of carried forward loss and unabsorbed depreciation is allowed to be set off.

Since these companies will be new and are required to exercise option in the very first year, there will be no MAT liability since beginning and hence no question of any carried forward MAT credit.

For claiming concessional rate of 15 per cent, such company shall be required to exercise the option before the due date of furnishing the very first of the returns under section 139(1) of the Act. Thus as against the provision of section 115BAA where an option has been given to avail benefit from the year when such company intends to opt for such benefit, under this clause there is no such option. Either such company has to exercise the option in the very first year or forgo for all times. The implication of this will be that a company has to make a choice in the very first year. In case a company does not opt for this provision then it shall not be eligible for all times to come. However, once this option has been exercised by a company it cannot be subsequently withdrawn for the same or any other assessment year. Thus, option once exercised under this section will be applicable in perpetuity to the company.

There is no condition/limitation on account of turnover but the company should not be engaged in any business other than business of manufacturing or production of any article or thing and research in relation to, or distribution of such article or thing manufactured or produced by it. Thus such company need to ensure that it does not carry on any other business even trading or providing services for all times to come. Apparently this condition appears to be a little harsh. In case such company inadvertently in some subsequent year does some activity or carry on business which is beyond the business permissible, then it may not be eligible to claim the concession rate of tax of 15 per cent. At the same time this may give an option to the company to exit this provision by committing default which exit as explained above is otherwise prohibited.

It is to be noted that this provision is applicable to domestic companies which means Indian company i.e. all companies formed and registered in India including by Multinational Companies but does not include branch or permanent establishment of foreign companies.

It is to be noted that this benefit is available only to such companies which have been set up and registered on or after 1st October, 2019 and accordingly the existing companies cannot be used for setting up a new business. A new company needs to be incorporated so that its date of registration is also on or after 1st October, 2019. Further, such company need to commence manufacturing on or before 31st March, 2023.

Further, it is to be noted that provision of section 92BA are being amended so as to apply transfer pricing provision on the business of these new companies. In this regard, a new clause (va) has been inserted in section 92BA to apply specified domestic transfer pricing provision in respect of any business transacted between such company and its associate enterprises. This amendment will be applicable for assessment year 2020-21 i.e. the income of the current financial year 2019-20.

The above amendment will go a long way in attracting various multinational companies to shift manufacturing base in India. India will now be able to take advantage of the global trade issues and promote itself as manufacturing capital of the World. The effective tax rate of 17.16% is quite competitive or even better than the other competing economies of the South East Asia such as China, Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, Singapore, Hong Kong etc. The growth in economy and the job creation due to this will be far more beneficial as compared to any Revenue which is being forgone by this reduction in the tax rate.

3. Amendment to section 115BA.

The Finance Act, 2016 has inserted this section 115BA allowing concession rate of 25 per cent in respect of companies incorporated on or after 1st March, 2016 and carry on the business of manufacturing or production of any article or thing and research in relation to, or distribution of such article or thing manufactured or produced by it. In this section there was a provision as in the new provision 115BAB to the effect that option once exercised cannot be subsequently withdrawn for the same or any other assessment year. Thus as on date those companies which have exercised the option of concession rate of tax at the rate of 25 per cent under this section 115BA are not eligible to switch over to any new provision including the newly inserted section 115BAA where tax rate has been reduced for all companies to 22 per cent. The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 in order to address this issue has inserted a proviso that where such company exercises option under section 115BAB, the option under the old provision i.e. 115BA may be withdrawn. However, there appears to be an apparent error as option under section 115BAB can be exercised by only those companies which have been incorporated on or after 1st October, 2019 and hence all such companies which have already opted for provision of section 115BA cannot switch over to section 115BAB. It appears that the amendment was intended to allow switch over to section 115BAA where concession rate of 22 per cent is applicable and inadvertently section 115BAB has been mentioned in the ordinance. This amendment will be applicable for assessment year 2020-21 i.e. the income of the current financial year 2019-20.

4. Minimum alternate tax rate reduced from 18.5 per cent to 15 per cent

The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 has reduced the minimum alternate tax from 18.5 per cent to 15 per cent. The effective tax rate stand reduced from 21.55 per cent to 17.47 per cent in the case of domestic company having income of exceeding Rs.10 Crore. This amendment will be applicable for assessment year 2020-21 i.e. the income of the current financial year 2019-20.

5. Enhanced surcharge to not apply on capital gain on sale of equity share or equity oriented mutual fund.

The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 has amended section 2 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 2019 to provide that enhance surcharge on individual HUF, AOP, BOI including FPI of 25 per cent in case income exceeds Rs.2 Crore and at the rate of 37 per cent in case income exceeds Rs.5 Crore shall not be applicable in respect of capital gain arising on sale of equity share in a company or a unit of equity oriented fund or unit of a business trust liable for security transaction tax.

This surcharge shall also not apply on capital gain arising on sale of any security including derivatives in the hands of foreign portfolio investor.

6. No tax on buy back of share of listed companies before 5th July, 2019

The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 has amended the provision of section 115QA which was amended by the Finance (No.2) Act, 2019 exempting tax on buy back of share of listed companies which have made a public announcement of such buy back before 5th July, 2019. It may be relevant to point out that the Finance (No.2) Act, 2019 has extended the levy of tax on buy back of share on listed companies with effect from 5th July, 2019 with the result that many listed companies which have initiated the process of buy back had to pay further tax on such buy back.



How to Revive Indian Economic Growth in Current Scenario : A Progressive Approach

Our economy is going through choppy waters as witnessed in Auto sales, IT collections, small cap carnage and management guidance post quarterly results. Our economy went through a Samudra Manthan in last few years. Poison in form of subdued growth has come out before the intended Amrit. In absence of Mahadev all of us have to bear a part of it. Future NPAs are likely to be lower as Bank lending is without external influence. Banks are better equipped to recover NPAs as IBC has brought fear among defaulters. Fiscal discipline including off budget borrowing is reflected in the journey of inflation from double digit to lower single digit. Subsidies are reaching targeted recipients more efficiently.

Tax compliance has improved. RERA has cleaned up real estate sector. All these reforms have come with an adverse impact on growth. Read on...

Few extra pinches of salt negate effort of the chef in preparing food. Investors and Entrepreneurs sentiment has been similarly impacted by few things.

Indian entrepreneur is Kalyug's Abhimanyu. He is born in the Chakravayuh to not only fight Kauravs (market and competition) but also Pandavs (lack of credit, high real interest rates, high tax burden, complex regulations, infrastructure bottlenecks etc.). We must encourage entrepreneurship by accepting genuine business failures. Entrepreneurs need to be trusted and respected for running business, creating jobs and Growth. Investor sentiment is adversely affected by steps like Levy of LTCG despite STT, Surcharge on FPIs, Minimum Public Shareholding norm, higher Margins despite lower volatility, suspension of derivatives settlement, etc.

Good Intentions need to be backed by efficient execution. In 2012 entire country's police force was focussed on removing films from automobiles as it was illegal under Motor Vehicles Act. This order came on a PIL which had good intention to stop crime which can occur in a car with dark films. However, the execution came with high cost. About 1.5 crore car owners lost more than ` 30,000 crore investment in films. Film manufacturers lost business overnight and became NPAs. Hundreds of car mechanics lost jobs. Annual burden on car owners due to increased load on AC in absence of energy saving transparent films is now more than ` 7000 crore. The good intention of stopping crime is not achieved yet the cost has to be borne by car owners.

Following steps which by no means are exhaustive are needed in totality and in rapid succession for a turnaround.

We need to prioritise Growth over Fiscal Prudence & Inflation. Higher Growth will tackle inflation with addition supply and fiscal concern with higher tax revenues. It is better to increase the size of the pie and take a piece than take a bigger piece from the existing pie.

Growth can't happen without money. Our domestic savings are down by more than 8% over last decade. We have to access global capital for faster growth. With more than \$14 trillion of debt in negative yield, we are at a most opportune moment. Instead of FPIs coming for registration to India we should reach out to them and invite them to invest by giving License to

Invest anywhere in India. Removal of surcharge for FPIs will be a positive gesture to improve sentiments. Giving FPIs certainty on tax aspects by a decade of policy holiday will be a game changer. Essentially give FPIs “Suswagatam” treatment which Tata Motors got at Sanand while relocating Nano Plant. While getting FPI flows care should be taken to attract long term flows. Becoming part of Global Bond Index will be a good way to attract long term debt flows. Invest foreign debt money in capital assets to tackle valid concerns raised by wise people.

Tight liquidity prevailing in banking system since many quarters has become positive from May 19. Markets must be assured of liquidity for a long period of time. Last year same time Repo rates were raised proactively by 50 bps in two parts to control inflation. Cutting Interest rates proactively in large quantum at the borrowers end is precondition for Growth.

Transmission of credit is severely constrained with guidelines like PCA, LCR norms and NBFC crisis. Budgetary allocation of 70,000 crore for PSU bank capitalisation should be released immediately. More growth capital should be made available to PSU banks post Jalan Committee Report for better transmission of credit. We can learn from US Fed, which is managing 7 times bigger economy with less than 6% of reserves held by the RBI. Ignore critics who clap when US announces TARP for their troubled financial sector but advise us not to intervene to help our troubled NBFCs.

Launch a TARP equivalent for troubled NBFCs including equity infusion to take majority control and make the management accountable like the US did during sub-prime crisis.

Launch focused programs such as Operation Milk which made India world's largest producer of milk to settle issues in Real Estate, Automobile and SME sector.

Our trade deficit with China was more than \$ 55 billion last year. Dumping from China is converting our manufacturers to traders. Control trade deficit with China by sam, dam, dund, bhed to support local manufacturing.

We spent \$22 billion for import of coal last year, despite having third largest coal reserves in the world. On a war footing, remove all the constraints including judicial requirements from the path of our entrepreneurs to mine coal and other natural resources.

Create Jobs in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Orissa rather than in Indonesia and Australia.

We spend tens of billions of dollar for travelling and kid's education abroad. Bring Harvard to India rather than sending our kids to Harvard. ISB and Ashoka University has shown us the way.

Unnecessary travel like distributors being taken for joints abroad needs to be discouraged. Encourage Industries for local travel instead of global travel.

We spent \$9 billion in import of broadcasting equipments. Encourage global manufacturers to set up plants here with the lure of preferential access to domestic market on a FX neutral basis. Not only jobs will be created locally but also precious foreign exchange will be saved. From Apple I- Phone to X- Box there is a big list to capitalise upon.

Many companies are migrating out of China due to tariff imposed by US. We must target them through large buyers like Amazon and Wal- Mart which have set up a base here. Set targets and rewards like the private sector for such efforts. Let us start with a low target of surpassing Bangladesh in Garment exports and Sri Lanka is Lingerie Exports.

Multiple levels of taxation on corporates viz. Income Tax, Dividend Distribution Tax and Tax on Dividend Income need to be brought at par with peers. Tax collection process has resulted in capital flight with thousands of families relocating from India. Capital flight needs to be reversed with better tax collection process.

Apart from lower rates and adequate credit, entrepreneurs need policy predictability. While we need to be aspirational about developed world standards like low pollution and electric vehicles, we need to keep in mind our emerging market income levels.

Aspiring for developed world standards will make products and services unaffordable for most Indians.

The Government has no business to be in business. Incredible set of talent and assets are underutilised in PSUs. The Government is giving away economic ownership and keeping managerial control through current method of divestment. Past success in divestment like Hindustan Zinc, Axis Bank and Maruti had come when Govt. kept economic ownership but gave away managerial control. The List of PSUs for strategic divestment is long from Air India to SAIL. Few Real strategic divestments will convince the market on government's commitment to reform path.

We are lucky that oil prices are soft despite US-Iran skirmishes and the monsoon is expected to be normal for the season with pick up in rain.

Singular focus on growth, availability of money, respect for market and encouraging entrepreneurship will remove excess salt to make food palatable

NATIONAL UPDATE

Direct Tax Code to Overhaul 58-Year-Old Income Tax Act

The high-level government task force on direct taxes, which was appointed to review the existing 58-year-old Income Tax Act, is believed to have proposed several changes that could reduce the taxation burden for several companies and individuals taxpayers. The eight-member government panel, headed by Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) member Akhilesh Ranjan, submitted its report on the new Direct Tax Code (DTC) but till the filing of this report, government was yet to make the report public.

According to reliable sources, the Panel has highlighted the need to review existing tax brackets, surcharges and implementation of special guidelines for start-ups. The suggestions could make the existing Income Tax Act friendlier and even reduce the burden for middle-income group taxpayers. Further pruning of corporate tax, which is a major hindrance for companies, could be another recommendation that has been mentioned in the report. Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman has even indicated that the corporate tax rate for companies, earning over Rs 400 crore, will be gradually cut to 25 per cent.

One of the main objectives of the committee was to make the I-T Act simpler, with focus on easing the burden on individuals and companies as acute slowdown continues to erode economic growth. The committee's report is believed to shed light on two core aspects. The primary focus is on simplifying tax brackets to provide relief to middle-income taxpayers while removing any excess surcharges that add to the woes of taxpayers. The report is also expected to focus on promoting ease of doing business by suggesting a common tax rate for domestic and foreign companies. The committee may have proposed a special set of provisions for start-ups, which are worst-affected when it comes to taxation.

How Tax Dept Is Using Data to Increase Revenue Collection

How exactly the department is collating and using data? A look at the income tax department's action plan for 2019-20 gives an insight. In an event to commemorate 159th Income Tax Day, both the finance minister and the revenue secretary stressed on the use of data mining and risk profiling as tools to catch hold of tax evaders rather than using intrusive assessment techniques. It is, therefore, clear that tax department is actively using data from different sources to detect tax evasion and bring more people in the tax net. But the question is how exactly the department is collating and using data? The action plan lays down ways and means of achieving the department's various targets. While income tax collection target for 2019-20 is Rs 13.8 lakh crore, which is a steep jump from actual collections of Rs 11.37 lakh crore previous year, the department is planning to take help of data and information received from various sources to achieve the target. For long the tax department has been using data collected through tax deducted at source (TDS) as a potent tool to catch non-filers and make them file returns. While last year the tax department added 11 million new tax filers, in the current year the department's action plan has a target of adding 13 million new filers. The action plan recognises the importance of TDS as a non-obtrusive but powerful instrument for preventing tax evasion, widening the tax base and augmenting revenues over the years. "The contribution of TDS to the overall gross direct taxes collections during FY 2018-19 was about 37.55 per cent. Effective and efficient TDS administration, therefore, remains a key area not only for achieving the above-mentioned objectives but also for providing better taxpayer service," says the action plan of the department. The arrear demand - tax demands raised but not received - increased from Rs 11.20 lakh crore at the end of March 2018 to Rs 12.77 lakh crore. The department targets a 40 per cent reduction in the arrear demand by the end of this financial year. For this it talks about detecting the causes of such high arrear demands through a centralised data management by using latest technology and advanced analytics. The tax department has been using the Annual Information Return (AIR) of high value transactions like purchase of immovable properties worth more than Rs 30 lakh, etc. The action plan talks about obtaining the AIR data on sale of immovable properties over threshold limit and matching them with transactions on which TDS has been deducted to generate list of defaulters. It further says that in several cases the buyer of a property deducts TDS only at the rate of 1 per cent on purchase of immovable property from NRIs, which actually requires TDS at 20 per cent. "These are high-risk cases, which need to be taken up on priority basis. Action may be taken in such cases to augment revenues," says the action plan.

No Income Tax on Interest from Accident Compensation: High Court

Forty years after an eight-year-old city boy was left maimed for life in a car accident, the Bombay High Court on Thursday held that income tax should not have been deducted from the interest on the compensation awarded by the court. The ruling was given by a bench of justices Akil Kureshi and S J Kathawalla on a plea by accident victim Rupesh Shah, now 48.

Shah, a resident of South Mumbai, was crossing a road when a car hit him in 1978. He remained in coma for six months, and after regaining consciousness, he learnt that the accident had left him with severe injuries including permanent brain damage. His parents approached the Motor Vehicles Accident Claim Tribunal seeking that Oriental Insurance, the company that had insured the car, be directed to pay compensation. His plea was allowed but the insurance company went in appeals, first to the high court and then to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court finally in 2015 upheld the Bombay High Court's ruling that awarded Shah a compensation of 39.92 lakh. The High Court also ruled that Shah be paid an interest of 9% on this principal

amount of the compensation since the time he filed the insurance claim.

After the apex court upheld it, Shah received 1.42 crore in total in compensation. This amount was arrived at with the Income Tax department deducting 30% tax at source' on the amount of interest. When Shah filed income tax returns and declared the compensation interest received, he was further served with a notice to pay additional tax of 37.97 lakh.

Shah then approached the high court challenging not just the fresh tax notice but also arguing that the department should not have deducted tax on the interest amount that he had received as part of compensation.

Under the Motor Vehicles Act, the principal amount of compensation is not taxable, so the interest accrued on the same should not have been taxed either, he argued. The interest too was compensatory in nature, its rate decided after taking into account factors such as the passage of time, inflation, etc, he said.

The Income Tax Department, however, contended that the interest being distinct from the principal amount of compensation is taxable as income from an additional source.

The High Court recently held that the interest earned by Shah for the period between filing of the claim and awarding of compensation by the high court in 2014 should not have been considered as income, and therefore, not taxed.

“We hold that the interest awarded in the motor accident claim cases from the date of the claim petition till the passing of the award or in case of appeal, till the judgment of the high court in such appeal, would not be eligible for tax, not being an income,” it said.

The bench also said the IT Department assessor made a mistake in issuing the further tax liability notice to Shah. It sent back the notice, directing the department to re-assess the same.

Direct Tax Committee Calls for Major Changes to Reassessment Rules

The government-constituted task force for re-writing the direct tax legislation has suggested major changes in provisions for reopening and reassessment, in a bid to reduce litigation, said a source privy to the development. The panel on the Direct Tax Code (DTC) proposed amendments in Section 147 and Section 148 of the Income-Tax (I-T) Act, empowering the tax officer to reopen assessment cases based on pre-defined criteria. The I-T officer can go back up to six years to scrutinise the books of accounts of the assessee. Currently, these provisions are prone to the interpretation. Forty per cent of litigation happens because assessee challenge reasons given by officers for reopening cases, the source said. The panel has recommended increasing the threshold limit for opening cases; currently it is Rs 1 lakh and above. Also, the pre-defined criteria to select cases for scrutiny will be tightened.

NOTIFICATIONS / CIRCULARS

F. No. 225/157/2019/ITA.II
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
Central Board of Direct Taxes

North-Block, ITA-II Division
New Delhi, the 27th September, 2019

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

The 'due-date' for filing income-tax returns for Assessment-Year 2019-20 is 30.09.2019 for assessee covered under clause(a) of Explanation 2 to sub-section(1) of section 139 of the Income tax Act, 1961("Act"). It has been represented that some of the taxpayers are facing difficulties in filing their reports of audit and income- tax returns due to various reasons including availability of limited time with tax professionals for completion of audits, floods in certain parts of the country etc.

2. On due consideration of representations from various stakeholders for extending the due date, being 30th September, 2019, for filing of income-tax returns and various reports of audit pertaining to assessment year 2019-20 for assessee covered under clause (a) of Explanation 2 to section 139(1) of the Act read with relevant provisions of the Act and Income-tax Rules, the Central Board of Direct Taxes, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 119 of the Act, hereby extends the 'due-date', for filing income-tax returns as well as all reports of audit (which are required to be filed by the said specified due date), from 30th September, 2019 to 31st October, 2019. However, there shall be no extension of the due date for purpose of Explanation 1 to section 234A (interest for defaults in furnishing return) of the Act and the assessee shall remain liable for payment of interest as per provisions of section 234A of the Act.

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

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

Government of India
Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs
Notification No. 39/2019 – Central Tax

New Delhi, the 31st August, 2019

G.S.R.(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2019 (23 of 2019), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st day of September, 2019, as the date on which the provisions of section 103 the said Act, shall come into force.

[F. No. 20/06/12/2018-GST]

(Ruchi Bisht)
Under Secretary to the Government of India



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

Government of India
Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)
[Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs]
Notification No. 42/2019 – Central Tax

New Delhi, the 24th September, 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 hereby appoints the 24th day of September, 2019, as the date on which the provisions of rules 10, 11, 12 and 26 of the Central Goods and Services Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2019 [notification No. 31/2019– Central Tax, dated the 28th June, 2019, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R 457(E), dated the 28th June, 2019], shall come into force.

[F. No. 20/06/12/2018-GST]

(Ruchi Bisht)
Under Secretary to the Government of India



Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India
7th Floor, Mayur Bhawan, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001

No. IBBI/RVO/026/2019

16th September, 2019

All Registered Valuers
All Recognised Registered Valuer Organisations All Registered Insolvency Professionals, and
All Registered Insolvency Professional Agencies.
(By mail to registered email addresses and on website of the IBBI)

Dear Madam / Sir,

Subject: Valuation required under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

Rule 10 of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 (Rules) read with section 247 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) require that a registered valuer shall conduct valuations required under the Act.

2. Circular No. IBBI/RV/019/2018 dated 17th October, 2018 of IBBI mandates that the valuations required under the Code or any of the regulations made thereunder shall be conducted by a registered valuer.

3. A list of the provisions of the Act and the Code under which valuations are required to be conducted by a registered valuer are at Annexures I and II respectively for ready reference of the stakeholders. The stakeholders are, however, advised to refer to the relevant provisions in the Act, the Code and the Rules and Regulations made there under, for the purpose of compliance.

Yours faithfully,

(Debajyoti Ray Chaudhuri)
Chief General Manager
Email: dr.chaudhuri@ibbi.gov.in



ANNEXURE-I

Valuation required under the Companies Act, 2013

Sl. No.	Section / Rules	Particulars
1	Section 62(1)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 13(1) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014	Further issue of share capital
2	Section 177(4)(vi) of the Companies Act, 2013	Terms of reference of Audit Committee
3	Section 192(1) and 192(2) of the Companies Act, 2013	Restriction on non-cash transactions involving directors
4	Section 230(2)(c)(v) and Section 230(3) of Companies Act, 2013	Power to compromise or make arrangements with creditors and members
5	Section 232 (2)(d) and Section 232 (3)(h)(B) of the Companies Act, 2013	Merger and amalgamation of companies
6	Section 236(2) of the Companies Act, 2013	Purchase of minority shareholding
7	Section 247(1) of the Companies Act, 2013	Valuation by Registered Valuers
8	Section 281(1)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013	Submission of report by Company Liquidator
9	Rule 2(c)(ix) of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2014	Exclusions from deposits.
10	Rule 6(1) of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2014	Creation of security
11	Rule 8(6), (7), (9) and (12) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014	Issue of sweat equity shares
12	Rule 16(1)(c) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014	Provision of money by company for purchase of its own shares by employees or by trustees, for the benefit of employees
13	Rule 12(5) of the Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014	Return of allotment

ANNEXURE-II

Provisions under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and the Regulations

Sl. No.	Section/Regulation/ Rules	Particulars
1	Section 59(3)(b)(ii) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016	Voluntary liquidation of corporate persons
2	Section 46(2) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016	Relevant period for avoidable transactions
3	Regulation 27 read with regulation 35 of the IBBI(Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) Regulations, 2016	1) Appointment of registered valuers; 2) Fair value and liquidation value

Sl. No.	Section/Regulation/ Rules	Particulars
4	Regulation 35 of the IBBI(Liquidation Process) Regulations, 2016	Valuation of assets intended to be sold
5	Regulation 3(1)(b)(ii) of the IBBI (Voluntary Liquidation Process) Regulations, 2017	Initiation of liquidation
6	Regulation 26 of the IBBI(Fast Track Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) Regulations, 2017	Appointment of registered valuer
7	Regulation 34 of the IBBI (Fast Track Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) Regulations, 2017	Fair value and liquidation value



Circular No. 1072/05/2019-CX

F. No. 267/78/2019/CX-8-Pt.III
Government of India
Ministry of Finance Department of Revenue
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs

Dated, the 25th September, 2019

The Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners (All) The Principal Directors General/ Directors General (All)
Subject: Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme, 2019-reg

Dear Madam/Sir,

I am directed to invite your attention to Board's Circular No. 1071/4/2019-CX.8 dated 27th August, 2019 on the Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme, 2019. Subsequently, the Board has received references from field formations as well as from the trade seeking certain clarifications on the Scheme.

2. The references received by the Board have been examined, and the issues raised therein are clarified in the context of the various provisions of the Finance (No.2) Act, 2019 and Rules made thereunder, as follows:
 - (i) Only the persons who are eligible in terms of Section 125 can file a declaration under the Scheme. The eligibility conditions are captured in Form SVLDRS-1 (Sr. No. 8). The system automatically disallows persons who are not eligible from filing a declaration. However, there is a possibility that such ineligible persons may still make a declaration by selecting an incorrect response. For instance, under Sr. No. 8.1, the person making a declaration has to indicate whether he/she has been convicted for an offence for the matter for which the declaration is being made. If, the answer is 'Yes', then the person is ineligible and is not allowed to proceed further by the system. However, such person is able to file a declaration if he/she incorrectly indicates 'No' as the answer even though he/she has been convicted. Such declarations are void and do not merit consideration under the Scheme. Such persons may be informed of their ineligibility through a letter.
 - (ii) Section 124(1)(a) outlines the relief available in the case of one or more appeals arising out of a Show Cause Notice. Such an appeal may have been filed either by the party or by the department. Further, Section 127(6) provides for deemed withdrawal of such appeals filed by a declarant pending at a forum other than the Supreme Court or High Court. It is clarified that such deemed withdrawal will also be applicable for departmental appeals. Further, where a departmental appeal, reference or writ petition is pending before the Supreme Court or High Court, the department will file an application for withdrawal of such appeal, reference or writ petition after issuance of the discharge certificate. Similarly, if prosecution has already been launched, the procedure as laid down in Circular No. 1009/16/2015-CX dated 23-10-2015 should be followed for withdrawal of prosecution after issuance of discharge certificate.
 - (iii) One of the category of cases for which a declaration can be made under the Scheme is where the declarant has filed a return but not paid duty. It is possible that a taxpayer may not have paid duty in case of multiple returns. It may be noted that Rule 3 of the Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme Rules, 2019 provides that a separate declaration

shall be filed for each case. Further, in terms of the Explanation to Rule 3, in case of arrears, a case means 'an amount in arrears'. Section 121(c)(iii) defines an "amount in arrears" as the duty recoverable on account of the declarant having filed a return but not paying duty. Since the amount in arrears pertains to a return, a separate declaration will need to be filed for each such return.

- (iv) Section 121(c) defines an amount in arrears as the amount of duty which is recoverable as arrears of duty. Further, Section 123 defines 'tax dues' in respect of arrears as the amount which is due in arrears. In other words, tax dues are the amount of duty which is outstanding against the declarant. This is the net amount after deducting the dues that he has already paid. Such payment may be in the form of pre-deposits appropriated or paid subsequently by the taxpayer voluntarily against the outstanding amount. It is clarified that the relief available under Section 124(1)(c) will be applied to the net outstanding amount so arrived at. It may be noted that in respect of all other categories, any money paid before its appropriation is in the nature of a deposit only. Hence, in respect of declarations made under these other categories, the relief will be applied to the outstanding amount and, only thereafter the pre-deposits/deposits [Section 124(2)] shall be adjusted. The same is illustrated as follows:
- (a) Taxpayer has outstanding arrears of confirmed duty demand of Rs. 1 crore and he has already paid Rs. 60 lakhs. So, the amount of tax dues is Rs 40 lakhs. After applying applicable relief @ 60%, the amount payable under the Scheme is Rs 16 lakhs.
- (b) Taxpayer has outstanding arrears of confirmed duty demand of Rs 1 crore apart from Rs 20 lakh penalty and interest as applicable. He has already paid Rs 1 cr towards duty. So, the amount of tax dues is zero, and the amount payable under the Scheme is zero.
- (v) It may so happen that on being pointed out by audit etc, the taxpayer may in some cases deposit the duty without interest. In such cases, a Show Cause Notice is generally issued for appropriating the duty deposited and demanding the applicable interest. It is clarified that such cases are covered under the Scheme. However, in no case will a refund of the duty paid be made to the taxpayer.
- (vi) Section 125(1)(f) bars a person from making voluntary disclosure after being subjected to an enquiry or investigation or audit. Further, what constitutes an enquiry or investigation or audit has also been defined [Sections 121(g) and 121(m)]. A doubt has been expressed as to whether benefit of the Scheme would be available in cases where documents like balance sheet, profit and loss account etc. are called for by department, while quoting authority of Section 14 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 etc. It is clarified that the Designated Committee concerned may take a view on merit, taking into account the facts and circumstances of each case as to whether the provisions of Section 125(1)(f) are attracted in such cases.
- (vii) Section 125(1)(a) excludes cases which are under appeal and where final hearing has taken place on or before 30th June, 2019 from the purview of the Scheme. Similar exclusion has been made applicable, mutatis mutandis, under Section 125(1)(c) to cases under adjudication. It is clarified that such cases, however, may still fall under the arrears category once the appellate or adjudication order, as the case may be, is passed and has attained finality or appeal period is over, and other requirements under the Scheme are fulfilled.
- (viii) Section 121(c) (i) and (ii) define "an amount in arrears" as the amount of duty which is recoverable, inter alia, on account of no appeal having been filed by the declarant against an order or order in appeal before the expiry of the period of time for filing of appeal or the order in appeal having attained finality. There may be situations where the taxpayer does not want to file an appeal even though the time period for filing of appeal is not over. It is clarified that in such cases, the taxpayer can file a declaration under the Scheme provided he gives in writing to the department that he will not file an appeal. This declaration shall be binding on the taxpayer.
3. Difficulty if any, in implementation of this Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

Yours sincerely,
(Navraj Goyal)
OSD(CX)

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

Dated: 26th September, 2019

Clarifications in respect of filling-up of return 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 was 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 clarifications were issued to address the concerns raised therein, vide Circular No. 18 of 2019 dated 08.08.2019 and Circular No 21 of 2019 dated 27.08.2019.

2. Subsequently, further representations have been received on certain issues relating to filing of Forms ITR-5, ITR-6 and ITR-7. Accordingly, following clarifications are issued in continuation to the aforementioned Board Circulars.

Question 1: In the Form ITR-6, an unlisted company, other than a start-up, is required to furnish details of shareholding in Schedule SH-1. In a case where shares have been acquired by way of transfer, please clarify how the columns on "Date of allotment", "Issue price" and "Amount received" should be filled up?

Answer: *In case shares have been acquired by the shareholder by way of transfer, and not by way of allotment made by the company, the details of shareholding should be entered in the respective columns of the Table in Schedule SH-1, as under-*

- (i) *Name of Shareholder: - Enter name of the person holding shares as on end of the previous year (current shareholder).*
- (ii) *Date of allotment: - Enter date on which shares were transferred to the current shareholder as per companies register.*
- (iii) *Face value per share: - Enter the face value per share at which the shares had been originally allotted by the company.*
- (iv) *Issue price per share: - Enter the price at which shares were issued by the company to the original shareholder to whom the company had allotted the shares.*
- (v) *Amount received: - Enter the total amount received by the company from the original shareholder to whom the allotment of shares had been made, upto the end of the previous year.*

In case of start-ups, the details of shareholding are required to be furnished in Schedule SH-2. In cases where shares of a start-up company have been acquired by the shareholder by way of transfer, the details of shareholding should be entered in the respective column of the table in Schedule SH-2, as under-

- (i) *Name of Shareholder: - Enter name of the person holding shares as on end of the previous year (current shareholder).*
- (ii) *Date of allotment: - Enter date on which shares were transferred to the current shareholder as per companies register.*
- (iii) *Face value per share: - Enter the face value per share at which the shares had been originally allotted by the company.*
- (iv) *Issue price per share: - Enter the price at which shares were issued by the company to the original shareholder to whom the company had allotted the shares.*
- (v) *Paid up value per share: - Enter the amount received by the company for each share, from the original shareholder to whom the allotment of shares had been made, upto the end of the previous year.*
- (vi) *Share premium: - Enter the amount of premium per share at which shares were allotted by the company to the original shareholder.*

Question 2: Please clarify whether it is mandatory to mention PAN number of shareholder in Schedule SH-1. In a case where shareholder is resident of a foreign country having no PAN, or in case where PAN of shareholder is not available for other

practical reasons, it is not possible to fill up PAN of all shareholders in the Schedule SH-1.

Answer: PAN of shareholder should be furnished in Schedule SH-1, if available. However, in case the shareholder is a non-resident, having no PAN, a default value can be entered in place of PAN such as "NORES9999N". Similarly, in case PAN of the shareholder is not available due to any other reason, a default value can be entered in place of PAN such as "NOAVL9999N".

Question 3: An unlisted company registered under section 8 of Companies Act 2013 or Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 does not have share capital. In such case, how the details required in Schedule-SH-1 are required to be filled up?

Answer: In the departmental utility of ITR-6, at the beginning of Schedule SH-1, the taxpayer is required to answer the question - "Are you a company registered under Section 8 of Companies Act 2013 or Section 25 of Companies Act 1956?". In case the taxpayer selects "Yes" in the dropdown provided against the question, the details in Schedule SH-1 are not required to be filled up.

Question 4: An unlisted company, other than a start-up, is required to furnish details of assets and liabilities in Schedule AL-1, which is mandatory. A start-up is required to furnish details of assets and liabilities in Schedule AL-2. In a case where the unlisted company I start-up does not hold any of the assets specified therein as at the end of the previous year, please clarify how the details in Schedule AL-1/Schedule AL-2 should be filled up?

Answer: In the departmental utility of ITR-6, at the beginning of Schedule AL-1/Schedule AL-2, the taxpayer is required to answer the question - "Do you have assets and liabilities as at the end of the year as mentioned in Schedule AL-1/Schedule AL-2?". In case the taxpayer selects "No" in the drop-down provided against the question, the details in Schedule AL-1/Schedule AL-2 are not required to be filled up. In case the taxpayer selects "Yes" in the drop-down provided against the question, it is mandatory to furnish the requisite details in at least one of the Tables given in Schedule AL-1/Schedule AL-2.

Question 5: An AOP/BOI is chargeable to tax at slab rate. However, while filing return of income in ITR-S, the departmental utility is charging tax at maximum marginal rate?

Answer: In Part A - General of the ITR-S, the particulars of members of the AOP/BOI are required to be furnished along with their respective shares. In case these particulars are not provided, or incorrectly provided (e.g. total of shares of the members does not add up to 100%), the tax is being charged at maximum marginal rate.

Question 6: I am a private trust and am trying to file return of income in Form ITR-2. However, I am unable to file ITR-2 for A.Y. 2019-20. ?

Answer: As per rule 12 of the Income-tax Rules, only individuals and HUFs, not having any income under the head business or profession, are eligible to file ITR-2. A private trust is required to furnish return of income in ITR-5.

Question 7: An investment fund or a business trust is required to file return of income in ITR-5. Please clarify how their income should be shown in Schedule SI etc.?

Answer: An investment fund claiming exemption under section 10(23FB) or 10(23FBA), or a business trust claiming exemption under section 10(23FC) or 10(23FCA), have to enter the amount of exempt income directly in column 12(b) or column 12(c), respectively, of the Part B - TI (computation of income) in the ITR-5. Such entities are not required to fill up the headwise details in Schedule BP, Schedule HP, Schedule CG, Schedule as, and Schedule SI etc.

Question 8: I am a trust registered under section 12A/12AA filing return of income in ITR-7. The amount received as corpus donation should be treated as exempt. However the departmental utility is including this amount as part of total income?

Answer: In Part A - General, in the table "Details of registration or approval under the Income-tax Act", please enter 'section 12A/12AA' under the column "section under which registered or approved". Further, in the column on filing status, please choose "section 11" in the drop-down provided against the field "please specify the section under which the exemption is claimed". If these details are furnished correctly in Part A-General, the amount of corpus donation would not be included in total income.

Question 9: I am a trust/ society/company claiming exemption under section 10 or section 13A or section 13B and filing return of income in ITR-7. However the departmental utility is charging tax even on the amount shown as exempt income?

Answer: The claim of exemption under section 10 or section 13A or section 13B by such entities should be entered directly in the relevant column of the Part B-TI (computation of income) in ITR-7. The income and expenditure statement should be furnished in the applicable Schedule i.e. Schedule 1E-1 or 1E-2 or 1E-3 or 1E-4. Such entities are not required to fill up the headwise details in Schedule BP, Schedule HP, Schedule CG, Schedule as, and Schedule SI etc)

(Ankur Goyal)

Under Secretary to the Govt of India

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

5th Floor, 'A' Wing Shastri Bhawan,
Dr. R.P. Road, New Delhi
Dated: 24.09.2019

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

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

Sir,

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has received representations regarding extension of the last date for filing of e-Form BEN-2 without additional fees on account of certain new aspects which require further examination and clarification.

The matter has been examined and it is hereby informed that the time limit for filing e-form No. BEN-2 is extended upto 31.12.2019 without payment of additional fee and thereafter fee and additional fee shall be payable. Consequent to the extension in the date of filing of e-Form BEN-2, the date of filing of Form BEN-1 may be construed accordingly

2. This issues with approval of the competent authority.

Yours faithfully
(K.M.S.Narayanan)
Assistant Director (Policy)



THE GAZETTE OF INDIA
EXTRAORDINARY PART – III – SECTION 4 PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA
NOTIFICATION

Mumbai, the 23rd September, 2019

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (ISSUE OF CAPITAL AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS)
(FOURTH AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 2019

No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/35. — In exercise of the powers conferred under section 30 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992), the Board hereby makes the following Regulations to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, namely:-

1. These regulations may be called the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
2. They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
3. In the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018,
 - I. In regulation 2, in sub-regulation (1):
 - (a) In clause (oo), in sub-clause (iii), the words and symbols “foreign portfolio investor other than Category III foreign portfolio investor” shall be substituted with the words “foreign portfolio investor other than individuals, corporate bodies and family offices”.
 - (b) In clause (pp), in sub-clause (v), the words and symbols “foreign portfolio investor other than Category III foreign portfolio investor” wherever found shall be substituted with the words “foreign portfolio investor other than individuals, corporate bodies and family offices”.
 - (c) In clause (ss), sub-clause (ii) the words and symbols “a foreign portfolio investor other than Category III foreign portfolio investor, registered with the Board” shall be substituted with the words “a foreign portfolio investor other than individuals, corporate bodies and family offices.”
 - II. In regulation 283, in sub-regulation (1), in clause (IV), in sub-clause (a), the words and symbols “Category III Foreign Portfolio Investor” shall be substituted with the words “foreign portfolio investor.”

III. In Chapter X after Part IV, a new Part shall be inserted and Regulation 292 shall be substituted with the following, namely,-

“PART V: MIGRATION TO THE MAIN BOARD

Granting companies listed on the Innovators Growth Platform pursuant to an initial public offer, an option to trade under the regular category of the main board of the stock exchange

292. (1) A company shall be eligible to trade under the regular category of the main board of the stock exchanges, subject to fulfillment of the conditions of the stock exchanges, if any, and the fulfillment of the following conditions:

- (a) It has listed its specified securities for a minimum period of one year on the Innovators Growth Platform of a recognised stock exchange;
- (b) It has minimum of two hundred shareholders, at the time of making the application for trading under the regular category;
- (c) The company, any of its promoters, promoter group or directors are not debarred from accessing the capital market by the Board;
- (d) None of the promoters or directors of the company is a promoter or director of any other company which is debarred from accessing the capital market by the Board;
- (e) The company or any of its promoters or directors is not a wilful defaulter; and
- (f) None of the promoters or directors of the Company is a fugitive economic offender.

Explanation: The restrictions under (c) and (d) above shall not apply to persons or entities mentioned therein, who were debarred in the past by the Board and the period of debarment is over as on the date of application for migration of trading to the regular category of the main board of the stock exchange.

Eligibility requirements

- (2) A company shall be eligible to trade under the regular category of the main board of the stock exchanges, only if:
 - (a) it has net tangible assets of at least three crore rupees, calculated on a consolidated basis, in each of the preceding three full years (of twelve months each), of which not more than fifty per cent. are held in monetary assets;
 - (b) it has an average operating profit of at least fifteen crore rupees, calculated on a consolidated basis, during the preceding three years (of twelve months each), with operating profit in each of these preceding three years;
 - (c) it has a net worth of at least one crore rupees in each of the preceding three full years (of twelve months each), calculated on a consolidated basis; and
 - (d) in case it has changed its name within the last one year, at least fifty per cent of the revenue, calculated on a consolidated basis, for the preceding one full year has been earned by it from the activity indicated by its new name.
- (3) A company not satisfying the conditions laid down under sub-regulation (2) of regulation 292, shall, at the time of applying to trade under the regular category, have seventy five per cent. of its capital, as on date of application for migration, held by Qualified Institutional Buyers.

Minimum promoters' contribution

- (4) The promoters of the company shall hold at least twenty per cent of the total capital: Provided that in case the total capital held by the promoters is less than twenty per cent, alternative investment funds or foreign venture capital investors or scheduled commercial banks or public financial institutions or insurance companies registered with Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India may contribute to meet the shortfall in minimum contribution as specified, subject to a maximum of ten per cent of the total capital without being identified as promoter(s):

Provided further that the requirement of minimum promoters' contribution shall not apply in case a company does not have any identifiable promoter.

Lock-in period

- (5) (a) The minimum promoters' contribution including contribution made by alternative investment funds or foreign venture capital investors or scheduled commercial banks or public financial institutions or insurance companies registered with the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India, shall be locked in for a period of three years from the date on which trading approval in regular category of main board is granted, and any excess over and above the 20% of promoter's holding shall be locked-in for a period of one year.
- (b) Wherever the contributions made by such entities had been locked-in for a period of six months at the time of listing of

shares of the Company on the Innovators Growth Platform, and the company is desirous of migrating to the regular trade category of the main board after completion of listing on the Innovators Growth Platform for one year, such period shall be deducted from the stipulated lock-in requirement of three years and one year, as may be applicable.

- (c) The condition of lock in would not apply to a Company which has been listed on the Innovators Growth Platform for a minimum period of three years or more.”
- IV. In Schedule XIII, in Part A, in clause 10, in sub-clause k, the words and symbols “FPIs other than Category III” shall be replaced with the words “a foreign portfolio investor other than individuals, corporate bodies and family offices.”

Ajay Tyagi
Chairman

Securities and Exchange Board of India


THE GAZETTE OF INDIA
EXTRAORDINARY
PART III – SECTION 4
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA
NOTIFICATION

Mumbai, the 23rd September , 2019

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (MUTUAL FUNDS) (SECOND AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 2019

No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/37 - In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 read with clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992), the Board hereby makes the following regulations to further amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, namely –

1. These Regulations may be called the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
2. They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette: Provided that the amendments to regulation 24 shall come into force with effect from October 15, 2019.
3. In the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, -
 - I. in regulation 24, -
 - i. in clause (b), the words and symbols “Category I foreign portfolio investor as specified in Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014” shall be substituted with the words “such categories of foreign portfolio investor subject to such conditions, as maybe specified by the Board from time to time”
 - ii. in the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of the first proviso to clause (b), the words and symbols “Category I foreign portfolio investors and/or Category II foreign portfolio investors which are appropriately regulated broad based funds, as specified in Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014” shall be substituted with the words and symbols “such categories of foreign portfolio investor subject to such conditions, as maybe specified by the Board from time to time”.
 - II. in the Seventh Schedule, -
 - i. clause 1A shall be substituted by the following clause, namely, -

“1A. A mutual fund scheme shall not invest in unlisted debt instruments including commercial papers, except Government Securities and other money market instruments:
Provided that Mutual Fund Schemes may invest in unlisted non- convertible debentures up to a maximum of 10% of the debt portfolio of the scheme subject to such conditions as may be specified by the Board from time to time:
Provided further that mutual fund schemes shall comply with the norms under this clause within the time and in the manner as may be specified by the Board:

Provided further that the norms for investments by mutual fund schemes in unrated debt instruments shall be specified by the Board from time to time”.

- ii. existing clause 11, shall be substituted with the following clause, namely, -
“11. All investments by a mutual fund scheme in equity shares and equity related instruments shall only be made provided such securities are listed or to be listed.”
- III. in the Eighth Schedule, under the heading “Valuation Guidelines” –
 - i. in clause 1, in the heading, the words “Traded Securities” shall be substituted with the following words and symbols, namely, -
“Traded Securities (other than money market and debt securities)”
 - ii. in clause 2, in the heading, the words and symbols “Non-Traded Securities” shall be substituted with the following words and symbols, namely, -
“Non-Traded Securities (other than money market and debt securities)”
 - iii. in clause 2, in sub-clause (ii), the words and symbols “For example, non traded debt and money market securities of short term maturities, as may be specified by the Board from time to time, may be valued on amortization basis provided that such valuation shall be reflective of the fair value of the securities and all investors are treated fairly.”, shall be omitted;
 - iv. in clause 2, in sub-clause (ii), items (b), (c), (cc) and (f) shall be omitted.
- IV. in the Ninth Schedule, in Part A, –
 - i. clause (g), shall be substituted with the following clause, namely,-
“(g) Where income receivable on investments has accrued but has not been received or in case of debt securities classified as below investment grade, provision shall be made by debiting to the revenue account the income so accrued in the manner specified by guidelines issued by the Board.”
 - ii. in clause (k), the words and symbol, “In respect of privately placed debt instruments any front-end discount offered should be reduced from the cost of the investment.”, shall be omitted.
- V. In the Eleventh Schedule, -
 - i. in item 2, in clause (a), sub-clause (viii) shall be omitted;
 - ii. in item 3, -
 - a. in clause (iii), sub-clause (A) shall be substituted by the following sub-clause, namely,-
“The balance-sheet shall disclose under each type of investment(s) in securities, the aggregate market value or fair value of securities classified as below investment grade and default. A security shall be classified as below investment grade or default in the manner specified in guidelines issued by the Board.”
 - b. clause (iv) shall be omitted.

Ajay Tyagi
Chairman
Securities and Exchange Board of India



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

Government of India
MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS
Notification

New Delhi, 30th September, 2019

C.S.R.[E].-In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 396,398,399,403 and 404 read with sub-sections (11 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 (Registration Offices and Fees) Rules, 2014, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Rules, 2014, in the Annexure, in item VII relating to FEE FOR FILING e-Form DIR-3 KYC or DIR-3 KYC-WEB under rule 12A of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, after sub- item no.(i), the following Note shall be inserted, namely:-

"Note: For the financial year ended on 31st March, 2019, no fee shall be payable in respect of e-form DIR-3 KYC or DIR-3 KYC-WEB through web service till 14th October, 2019."

[F. No.01/16/2013 CL-V (Pt-I)]

K.V.R. Murty, Joint Secretary



COMPLIANCE CALENDAR

Compliance Requirement Under

1. Income Tax Act, 1961
2. Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017 (GST)
3. Other Statutory Laws
4. Companies Act, 2013 (MCA/ROC and LLP Compliance)

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT UNDER INCOME TAX ACT, 1961

Applicable Laws/Acts	Due Dates	Compliance Particulars	Forms / (Filing mode)
Income Tax Act, 1961	07.10.2019	Due date for deposit of Tax deducted/collected for the month of September, 2019. However, all sum deducted/collected by an office of the government shall be paid to the credit of the Central Government on the same day where tax is paid without production of an Income-tax Challan.	TDS & TCS
Income Tax Act, 1961	07.10.2019	Due date for deposit of TDS for the period July 2019 to September 2019 when Assessing Officer has permitted quarterly deposit of TDS under section 192, 194A, 194D or 194H	Quarterly deposit of TDS
Income Tax Act, 1961	15.10.2019	Due date for issue of TDS Certificate for tax deducted under section 194-IA in the month of August, 2019	194-IA
Income Tax Act, 1961	15.10.2019	Due date for issue of TDS Certificate for tax deducted under section 194-IB in the month of August, 2019	194-IB
Income Tax Act, 1961	15.10.2019	Quarterly statement of TCS deposited for the quarter ending September 30, 2019	Form No. 15G/ 15H
Income Tax Act, 1961	15.10.2019	Upload declarations received from recipients in Form No. 15G/15H during the quarter ending September, 2019	Form No. 15G/ 15H
Income Tax Act, 1961	15.10.2019	Due date for furnishing statement in Form no. 3BB by a stock exchange in respect of transactions in which client codes been modified after registering in the system for the month of September, 2019	Form No. 3BB
Income Tax Act, 1961	30.10.2019	Due date for furnishing of challan-cum- statement in respect of tax deducted under section 194-IA in the month of September, 2019	Statement for tax deducted u/s 194-IA
Income Tax Act, 1961	30.10.2019	Due date for furnishing of challan-cum- statement in respect of tax deducted under section 194-IB in the month of September, 2019	Statement for tax deducted u/s 194-IB
Income Tax Act, 1961	30.10.2019	Quarterly TCS certificate (in respect of tax collected by any person) for the quarter ending September 30, 2019	Quarterly TCS certificate

Applicable Laws/Acts	Due Dates	Compliance Particulars	Forms / (Filing mode)
Income Tax Act, 1961	30.10.2019	Intimation by a designated constituent entity, resident in India, of an international group in Form no. 3CEAB for the accounting year 2018-19.	Form No. 3CEAB
Income Tax Act, 1961	30.10.2019	Quarterly statement of TDS deposited for the quarter ending September 30, 2019	Quarterly TDS deposited
Income Tax Act, 1961	30.10.2019	Due date for furnishing of Annual audited accounts for each approved programmes under section 35(2AA)	Annual audited accounts
Income Tax Act, 1961	31.10.2019	Quarterly return of non-deduction of tax at source by a banking company from interest on time deposit in respect of the quarter ending September 30, 2019	
Income Tax Act, 1961	31.10.2019	Copies of declaration received in Form No. 60 during April 1, 2019 to September 30, 2019 to the concerned Director/Joint Director	Form No. 60

NOTE:

1. CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES (CBDT) EXTENDS ITR FILING DEADLINE FOR AUDIT CASES BY A MONTH TO OCT 31, 2019:

On consideration of representations recd (received) from across the country, CBDT has decided to extend the due date for filing of ITRs & Tax Audit Reports from 30th Sep, 2019 to 31st of Oct, 2019 in respect of persons whose accounts are required to be audited,"

Source <https://incometaxindia.gov.in/news/order-under-section-119-of-the-it-act-1961-extension-of-due-date.pdf>

2. PAN-AADHAAR LINKING DEADLINE EXTENDED TO DECEMBER 31, 2019

The Ministry of Finance, in a notification dated September 28, announced that it has extended the deadline to link PAN with Aadhaar to December 31, 2019. Earlier this deadline was September 30, 2019.

Source: https://incometaxindia.gov.in/news/notification_75_2019.pdf

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT UNDER GOODS & SERVICES TAX ACT, (GST) 2017

Applicable Laws/ Acts	Due Dates	Compliance Particulars	Forms/ (Filing mode)
GST, Act, 2017	10.10.2019	Form GSTR-7 (Period: From October 2018 to July 2019) TDS Deductor)	GSTR-7
GST, Act, 2017	10.10.2019	Form GSTR-8 TCS Collector (for the month of July, 2019) (Summary of Tax Collected at Source (TCS) and deposited by E-commerce operators under GST laws)	GSTR - 8
GST, Act, 2017	11.10.2019	Return of outward supplies of taxable goods and/or services for the Month of September 2019 (for Assesses having turnover exceeding 1.5 Cr.) Monthly Return.	GSTR - 1
GST, Act, 2017	31.10.2019	Quarterly return (July 2019 to September 2019) for registered persons with aggregate turnover up to Rs. 1.50 Crores	GSTR - 1
GST, Act, 2017	13.10.2019	Due date for Furnishing return of September 2019 by Input Service Distributors (ISD)	GSTR - 6
GST, Act, 2017	20th of the succeeding	Payment of self-assessed tax (Payment of tax shall be made by 20th of the month succeeding the month to which the liability pertains.)	PMT-08

Applicable Laws/ Acts	Due Dates	Compliance Particulars	Forms/ (Filing mode)
GST, Act, 2017	18 months after end of the quarter for which refund is to be claimed	Application for refund	RFD-10
GST, Act, 2017	20.10.2019	Summary of outward taxable supplies and tax payable by Non-Resident taxable person & OIDAR respectively. (for the month of September, 2019)	GSTR-5 & GSTR - 5A
GST, Act, 2017	20.10.2019	Simple GSTR return for the month of September, 2019	GSTR - 3B
GST, Act, 2017	18.10.2019	Due date for the quarter July 2019 to September 2019	GST CMP-08

KEY UPDATE(s):

1. Online processing of refund applications and single authority disbursement implemented. (<https://www.gst.gov.in/newsandupdates/read/322>)
2. Government has issued various forms for GST related compliances to be made by taxpayers and for taking actions on them by tax officials. Various forms issued for registration, filing returns or refunds etc. have been made available on the GST Portal. (<https://www.gst.gov.in/newsandupdates/read/323>)
3. **37th GST Council Meeting Highlights:**
 - 37th GST Council meeting was held on the 20th of September in Goa.
 - Waiver of GSTR-9A for Composition Taxpayers for FY 2017-18 & FY 2018-19
 - GSTR-9 for small taxpayers now not compulsory for FY 2017-18 & FY 2018-19
 - Those taxpayers having an annual turnover of up to Rs 2 crore in FY 2017-18 or FY 2018-19, may choose to not file GSTR-9, from the date to be notified by CBIC
 - Large taxpayers should continue to comply and close annual return filing both in GSTR-9 and GSTR-9C by 30 November 2019.
 - New GST Returns Deferred to April 2020
 - Restrictions on ITC claim in GSTR-3B
ITC will be restricted for the recipients if the suppliers have not furnished the details of outward supplies.
 - Circular on Post Sale Discount Withdrawn
CBIC released Central Tax Circular number 105, dated 28 June 2019. Through the circular, they have clarified post-sale discount for promotional activities by the dealer, secondary discounts, and reversal of ITC on post-sale discount.
The GST Council recommended revoking of the circular number 105 with retrospective is effective from the beginning (ab-initio).
 - GST Exemptions announced
 - The validity period of the conditional GST exemption extended for export freight by air or sea by one more year till 30 September 2020.
 - Taxability of fishmeal: Exemption granted for all cases from 1 July 2017 to 30 September 2019, except where tax is already collected.
 - Pulleys, wheels and items under HSN 8483 used as agricultural machinery to be taxed at 12% during period 1 July 2017 to 31 December 2018.
 - Option to pay GST at the rate of 18% on transaction value at the time of disposal of specified goods for petroleum operations (on which concessional GST rate of 5% was paid at the time of original supply) provided that the goods are certified by Director General Hydrocarbon (DGH) as non-serviceable.
 - To specify modalities for allowing concessions on spare parts imported temporarily by foreign airlines for the repair of their aircraft, while in India in transit in terms of the Chicago Convention on Civil Aviation.

Source: http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/press-release/Final_Press%20Release_GSTPW_20092019.pdf

And <http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/gst/GST-Update20092019.pdf;jsessionid=BCC2AC7F8377D13730252D7E39DCCA18>

GST UPDATES AS ON 30.09.2019 :

Sr.	Notification(s)	Notification No.	Link (s)
1.	Seeks to bring rules 10, 11, 12 and 26 of the CGST (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2019 in to force.	42/2019-Central Tax, dt. 24-09-2019	http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdoc s-cbec /gst/notfctn-42-central-tax-english- 2019.pdf
2.	Clarification on issues related to GST on monthly subscription/ contribution charged by a Residential Welfare Associa-tion from its members.	Circular No. 109/2019 File no. F. No. 332/04/2017- TRU	http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdoc s-cbec/gst/circular-cgst- 109n.pdf;jsessionid=FAA64113BB2F3435 BFFBC8276CFA1F2A
3.	Seeks to amend notification No. 14/2019-Central Tax dated 7.3.2019 so as to exclude manufacturers of aerated waters from the purview of composition scheme	43/2019-Central Tax ,dt. 30-09-2019	http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdoc s-cbec/gst/notfctn-43-central-tax-english-2019.pdf;jsessionid=A7F93643DB91342B 561194CDFB23BAB2
4.	Seeks toamend notification No 1/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.6.2017 so as to specify effective CGST rates for specified goods, to give effect to the recommendations of the GST Council in its 37th meeting dated 20.09.2019.	14/2019-Central Tax (Rate), dt. 30-09-2019	http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec gst/notfctn-14-2019-cgst-rate- english.pdf;jses sionid=F66F3F7F595DD2C 7F0AEDCEB16B3E613
5.	Seeks to amend notification No 2/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.6.2017 so as to grant exemption to dried tamarind and cups, plates made of leaves, bark and flowers of plants.	15/2019-Central Tax (Rate), dt. 30-09-2019	http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdoc s-cbec/gst/notfctn-43-central-tax-english-2019.pdf;jsessionid=A7F93643DB91342B 561194CDFB23BAB2
6.	Seeks to amend notification No 3/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.6.2017 so as to extend concessional CGST rates to specified projectsunder HELP/OALP, and other changes.	16/2019-Central Tax (Rate), dt. 30-09-2019	http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdoc s-cbec /gst/notfctn-16-2019-cgst-rate- english.pdf;j sessionid=CAE953CD7592E6 219FD959BD186227FB
7.	Seeks to amend notification No 26/2018-Central Tax (Rate) dated 31.12.2018, so as to exempt CGST on supplies of silver and platinum by nominated agencies to registered persons.	17/2019-Central Tax (Rate), dt. 30-09-2019	http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdoc s-cbec/gst/notfctn-17-2019-cgst-rate- english.pdf;jsessionid=1EAD9A51EBD801 B54527F142BF1D2A73
8.	Seeks to amend notification No 2/2019-Central Tax (Rate) dated 7.3.2019 so as to exclude manufacturersof aerated waters from the purview of composition scheme.	18/2019-Central Tax (Rate), dt. 30-09-2019	http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec /gst/notfctn-18-2019-cgst-rate- english.pdf;j sessionid=CC01B51E9121468 C701DE73EDD40A399
9.	Seeks to exempt supply of goods for specified projects under FAO.	19/2019-Central Tax (Rate), dt. 30-09-2019	http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdoc s-cbec /gst/notfctn-19-2019-cgst-rate- english.pdf;jse ssionid=BF4D6F0C3AC2B5 72A3C3C15EC849E5FA
10.	Seeks to exempt supply of goods for specified projects under FAO.	19/2019-Central Tax (Rate), dt. 30-09-2019	http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdoc s-cbec /gst/notfctn-19-2019-cgst-rate- english.pdf;jse ssionid=BF4D6F0C3AC2B5 72A3C3C15EC849E5FA
11.	Seeks to amend notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) to exempt services as recommended by GST Council in its 37th meeting held on 20.09.2019.	21/2019-Central Tax (Rate), dt. 30-09-2019	http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdoc s-cbec/gst/notfctn-21-2019-cgst-rate- english.pdf
12.	Seeks to amend notification No. 13/2017-Central Tax (Rate) so as to notify services under reverse charge mechanism (RCM) as recommended by GST Council in its 37th meeting held on 20.09.2019.	21/2019-Central Tax (Rate), dt. 30-09-2019	http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdoc s-cbec/gst/notfctn-21-2019-cgst-rate- english.pdf

Sr.	Notification(s)	Notification No.	Link (s)
13.	Seeks to amend notification No. 4/2018-Central Tax (Rate), dated the 25th January, 2018, by adding an explanation on the applicability of provisions related to supply of development rights.	23/2019-Central Tax (Rate), dt. 30-09-2019	http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdoc s-cbec/gst/notfctn-23-2019-cgst-rate-english.pdf;jsessionid=071588950ACEC27BAB7E47E5CB1CC164
14.	Seeks to amend notification No. 7/2019 - Central Tax (Rate), dated the 29th March, 2019 by amending the entry related to cement.	24/2019-Central Tax (Rate), dt. 30-09-2019	http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdoc s-cbec/gst/notfctn-24-2019-cgst-rate-english.pdf;jsessionid=CD49229398C237ECE98B7C48659FF718
15.	Seeks to notify the grant of alcoholic liquor licence neither a supply of goods nor a supply of service as per Section 7(2) of CGST Act, 2017.	25/2019-Central Tax (Rate), dt. 30-09-2019	http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdoc s-cbec/gst/notfctn-25-2019-cgst-rate-english.pdf;jsessionid=D088B70A252BE8A363F424541F395DBE
16.	Seeks to notify the place of supply of R&D services related to pharmaceutical sector as per Section 13(13) of IGST Act, as recommended by GST Council in its 37th meeting held on 20.09.2019.	04/2019-Integrated Tax, dt. 30-09-2019	http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdoc s-cbec/gst/notfctn-4-2019-igst-english.pdf

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 2013 AND RULES MADE THEREUNDER

Applicable Laws/Acts	Due Dates	Compliance Particulars	Forms/Filing mode
Companies Act, 2013	Within 180 Days From The Date of Incorporation Of The Company	As per Section 10 A (Commencement of Business) of the Companies Act, 2013, inserted vide the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 w.e.f. 2nd November, 2018, a Company Incorporated after the ordinance and having share capital shall not commence its business or exercise any borrowing powers unless a declaration is filed by the Director within 180 days from the date of Incorporation of the Company with the ROC. http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/CompaniesForAmendmentRules_19122018.pdf	MCA E- Form INC 20A
Companies Act, 2013	First declaration within 90 days from the date of notification Dt. 08.02.2019 (i.e. On or before 8th of May, 2019)	A person having Significant beneficial owner shall file a declaration to the reporting company http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/CompaniesOwnersAmendmentRules_08020219.pdf i.e. within 90 days of the commencement of the Companies (Significant Beneficial Owners) Amendment Rules, 2019 i.e. 08.02.2019 In case Subsequent Acquisition of the title of Significant Beneficial Owner / Any Change therein a declaration in Form No. BEN-1 required to be filed to the reporting company, within 30 days of acquiring such significant beneficial ownership or any change therein.	Form BEN-1 Draft Format available at https://enlightengovernance.blogspot.com/2019/07/draft-format-for-ben-1-sbo-rules-2018.html

Applicable Laws/Acts	Due Dates	Compliance Particulars	Forms/Filing mode
Companies Act, 2013	31.12.2019 (Due Date Extended From 30.09.2019 to 31.12.2019)	Filing of form BEN-2 under the Companies (Significant Beneficial Owners) Rules, 2018. (Within 30 days from deployment of the E -form (earlier the date of receipt of declaration in BEN-1) http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/GeneralCircular_24092019.pdf No additional fee shall be levied if the same is filed within 30 days from the date of deployment of the said e-form.	Form BEN – 2 (e-form deployed by Ministry (ROC) on 01.07.2019)
Companies Act, 2013	On or before 15.06.2019 (form can be filed after due date with a fee of Rs. 10000 (one time fee)	Filing of the particulars of the Company & its registered office. (by every company incorporated on or before the 31.12.2017.) Due date extended- Link : http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/CompaniesRegistrationOfficesFeesRule_25042019.pdf	Active Form INC -22A
Companies Act, 2013	within 60 days from the conclusion of each half year	Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit Report (Half-yearly) Pursuant to sub-rule Rule 9A (8) of Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014 To be filed all unlisted companies, deemed public companies Till further clarification to be filled in GNL-2 Applicable w.e.f. 30.09.2019 http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/Rules_23052019.pdf	E-Form PAS – 6 (E-Form, Not yet deployed)
Companies Act, 2013	14.10.2019	*DIN KYC through DIR 3 KYC Form is an Annual Exercise. Last date for filing DIR-3 KYC for Financial year 2018-19 has been extended till 14th October 2019 http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/Companies5thAmendRules_30092019.pdf and http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/Companies4thAmendRules_30092019.pdf Annual Exercise: http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/DIR3KYCcompleteMessage_13042019.pdf Penalty after due date is Rs. 5000/- (one time)	E-Form DIR – 3 KYC (Web Based and E-form)
Companies Act, 2013	With in 15 days from the date of publication of these rules On or before 03.09.2019	IEPF Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Second Amendment Rules, 2019 Statement of unclaimed or unpaid amounts and details of Nodal Officer The details of the Nodal Officer and Deputy Nodal Officer duly indicating his or her designation, postal address, telephone and mobile number and company authorized e-mail ID shall be communicated to the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority in Form No. IEPF - 2 within fifteen days from the date of publication of these rules and the company shall display the name of Nodal Officer and his e-mail ID on its website: Provided that any change in the Nodal Officer or his details shall be communicated to the Authority through Form No. IEPF-2 within seven days of such change along with board resolution thereof.";	E-Form PAS – 6 (E-Form, Not yet deployed)

Applicable Laws/Acts	Due Dates	Compliance Particulars	Forms/Filing mode
Companies Act, 2013	On or before 30.11.2019	Annual Return To Be Filed By Auditor With The National Financial Reporting Authority	NFRA-2

Due dates of ROC Returnilings

Sr.	Particulars	Due Date	E-Form
1	Appointment of Auditor	Within 15 days from the conclusion of AGM (ratification at every annual general meeting is not mandatory)	ADT-1
2	Filing of statement documents ROC financial and other with the	Within 30 days from the conclusion of the AGM, other than OPC (In case of OPC within 180 days from the close of the financial year)	AOC-4
3	Filing of annual return by a company.	Within 60 days conclusion of AGM	MGT-7
4	Filing of Cost Audit Report with the Central Government	Within 30 days from the receipt of Cost Audit Report	CRA-4
5	Filing of Resolutions and agreements to the Registrar	Within 30 days from the date of Board Meeting.	MGT-14

Key Notes:

1. Short brief on Director KYC

Due date : 14.10.2019

☐ Who is required to file

As on 31.03.2019, every person, having DIN, needs to file KYC. (including disqualified director)

☐ If first time KYC - file DIR 3 KYC via E-form

☐ If subsequent- (means first time KYC done via filing E form):

A) if details unchanged – DIR- 3 Web kyc (only OTP's required to be entered, no form, no DSC, no applicant certification required)

B) any DIN holder who wants to update any information of his KYC details must update the same through filing of e-Form DIR-3 KYC only.

Filing after due date - penalty of Rs. 5000/- applicable.

Consequences of non filing:

DIN will be shown as *deactivated due to non filing of DIR 3 KYC

One Time Password: (OTP's) If OTP'S not received: OTP's can be generated twice at a time for a single DIN holder, in case where both chances gone, you have to wait for 30 minutes to send another OTP's (in a day)

Due dates of LLP Returnilng :

1. LLP Form 8 (Statement of Account & Solvency) on or before 30.10.2019

2. The charge details i.e. creation, modification or satisfaction of charge, can be filed through Appendix to e-Form 8 (Interim)



एक झलक जिंदल सॉ लि. के विभिन्न सराहनीय कार्यों पर

सामाजिक दायित्व की गतिविधियों का विवरण

जल स्वावलम्बन अभियान मामाशाह के अन्तर्गत जिन्दल सॉ लि. द्वारा मिले 9 कार्य गोट लिये जिनकी लागत 53.00 लाख जिले में अलुकरणीय योगदान

जिंदल सॉ लि. व नगर परिषद भीलवाड़ा के अनुबंध के अनुसार शहर के पार्को, नालियों एवं नालों के रखरखाव हेतु जिंदल सॉ लि. द्वारा 565 लाख रुपये सालाना दिए जा रहे हैं।

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के तहत महात्मा गांधी अस्पताल में आन्तरिक परिसर व 110 शौचालयों में हाइजेनिक तरीके से साफ- सफाई हेतु कम्पनी द्वारा 40 लाख रुपये वार्षिक खर्च किए जा रहे हैं।

पुर, सुरास, पांसल, सनोडी व कोटड़ी के गांवों में सामाजिक सरोकार के तहत विकास कार्यों हेतु 175 लाख की धन राशि व्यय की जा रही है

गांवों में शिक्षा विकास हेतु निर्माण कार्य

सुरास पांथ बसस रुम निर्माण



कोटड़ी स्कूल : किशन शेठ एवं जल बंदर



सनोडी स्कूल : गोपालय



सुरास स्कूल : किशन शेठ



कोटड़ी स्कूल : बलरास रुम निर्माण



सुरास कोनवे का निर्माण



प्राकृतिक आपदा में जिंदल सॉ लिमिटेड का सहयोग

असामाजिक आपदा समाधान में सहयोग



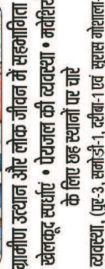
गांवों में पेयजल आपूर्ति



ज्वाट में अग्नित्तित पुर व सुरास का भेरी वोलैन्टियर भेय



शालीण उद्यान और लोक जीवन में सहभागिता



मशीनो के लिए खर अना-अना नालों पर मिट्टी दाना को का प्रदान



ग्राम पासल में विभक्ति गृह का निर्माण



जल संरक्षण की मुहिम :

भीलवाड़ा शहर के सीवरेज का दूषित पानी जिंदल सॉ द्वारा लगाये गये सीवरेज वाटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (STP) के माध्यम से ट्रीट कर 23 कि.मी. पाईप लाईन द्वारा प्लांट में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। जिसकी लागत 35 करोड़ व क्षमता 10 MLD है। जिंदल का यह प्रयास पानी बचावे की दिशा में नई रेशनी लेकर आया है।

जल स्वावलम्बन अभियान में सहयोग के लिए भगवाशाह सम्मान



कुवाड़ा स्थित एसटीपी (क्षमता 10 एमएलडी)



मूक बंधिर विद्यालय को अधिक सहयोग



Jindal Saw Ltd.

Near Tiranga Hills, Village Pur, Tehsil & District: Bhilwara



शहर हमारा जिम्मेदारी भी हमारी



पर्यावरण संरक्षण -
हमें ही सुनिश्चित करना है।

- पौधारोपण को बढ़ावा दें अथवा अपने घरों आवासीय कॉलनी 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-प्रणति-उन्नति
हमारा शहर - हमारा गौरव



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