

NEWSLETTER

May 2021 (Volume I: Serial No. 05/2021)

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Chartered Accountants



Covered in this edition:

- **Press release dates – including due date extensions**
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- New Rule from CBDT for Pensioners
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- Customs duty exempt on import of Remdesivir injection
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- SEBI extends time lines for compliances
- RBI issues guidelines for appointment of statutory auditors
- PLI scheme for food processing industry
- India imposes anti-dumping duty on chemicals
- Government approves India-Bangladesh MOU
- Siemens and Hinduja enter MOU for emobility
- Due dates between board meetings extended

Key Dates for May 2021:

- TDS payment for April on 7th May.
- GSTR 1 (Monthly) for April on 26th May.
- GSTR 1 IFF (Optional) (Apr 2021) for QRMP on 28th May.
- TCS deposited for JAN-MAR 2021 QUARTER on 15th May.
- GSTR 3B (Monthly) for April on 20th May.
- GST Challan Payment if no sufficient ITC for April (for all Quarterly Filers) on 25th May.
- Form 11 for LLP on 30th May.
- Quarterly filing of TDS return for TDS deposits made for quarter ending March 31, 2021 on 31st May.
- Due date of furnishing statement of financial transaction u/s 285BA of Income Tax Act, 1961, for FY 2020-21 on 31st May.



"The value of an idea lies in the using of it." – Thomas Edison, co-founder of General Electric

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“Make every detail perfect and limit the number of details to perfect.” – Jack Dorsey, co-founder of Twitter



With the second wave of Covid-19 hitting India harder, 2021 thus far has not been any better than 2020. With lockdown like curbs being re-introduced in various States across India and offices switching to remote working models, people are again being confined to their homes. Though this has proved to be effective in reducing the spread of the menacing virus, it has taken a toll on the mental health of people. One of the most ubiquitous feeling during such lock down restrictions is aimlessness, sense of stagnation and emptiness. The office and personal hours are muddled with no clear distinctions. Remote working is here to stay for at least a few months from now and it is critical that we do not get caught up with a sense of stagnation. Carving out time to focus on daily challenges that matter, setting small goal wins – say a workout goal, maybe some personal project that had been shelved due to lack of time, for that matter even having meaningful conversations with family. These would go a long way in rediscovering our enthusiasm and meaning in life and work. Before I take leave, I would like to quote here Martin Luther King Jr. – **“If you can’t fly then run, if you can’t run then walk, if you can’t walk then crawl, but whatever you do you have to keep moving forward”.**

*- Kamala Parthasarathy
Partner*

Income Tax

CBDT relaxes conditions to be satisfied by pension fund to become eligible for Sec. 10(23FE) exemption vide Notification No. 37/2021 dated 26.04.2021

A new Rule 2DB list down conditions that are required to be satisfied by a pension fund to claim an exemption under section 10(23FE)

Rule 2DB(ii) shall be deemed to have been satisfied with respect to assets being administered or invested if the following conditions are satisfied:-

- a) Value of such assets is not more than 10% of the total value of assets administered or invested by such fund;
- b) Such assets are wholly owned directly or indirectly by the Government of a foreign country; and
- c) such assets vests in the Government of such foreign country upon dissolution

Further, it has been provided that conditions mentioned under Rule 2DB(iii) shall not apply to earning from the assets mentioned above, if said earning are credited either to account of the Government of that foreign country or to any other account designated by such Government so that no portion of the earnings inures any benefit to any private person.

Press release dated 24-04-2021

Addressing the hardships faced by various stakeholders the CBDT has extended following timelines to 30th June 2021 where it was 30th April 2021 earlier.

- i) Order for assessment or reassessment, the time limit for which is provided under section 153 or section 153B;
- ii) Order consequent to direction of DRP under 144C(13);
- iii) Notice under section 148 for reopening the assessment;
- iv) Intimation of processing of Equalisation Levy under 168(1) of the Finance Act 2016.
- v) Time for payment of amount payable under the Direct Tax Vivad se Vishwas Act, 2020, without an additional amount

UN Tax Committee releases draft Article 12B to tax income from Digital Services

Article 12B allows a Contracting State to tax income from certain digital services paid to a resident of the other Contracting State on a gross basis at the rate negotiated bilaterally. The maximum tax rate on income from automated digital services is to be established through the bilateral negotiations between the Contracting States

Under Article 12B, a Contracting State is entitled to tax payments for 'automated digital services' if the income is paid by a resident of that State or by a non-resident with a PE or fixed base in that State and the payments are borne by the PE or fixed base.

Article 12B does not require any particular threshold, such as a permanent establishment, fixed base, or minimum period of presence, in a Contracting State as a condition for the taxation of income from automated digital services

**DEADLINE
EXTENDED**

Due dates for taxpayer compliances extended

In view of severe pandemic, CBDT has provided that due date for completion of following Income-tax compliances by the taxpayers shall be:

- i) Filing of appeal to CIT(A) falling due on 1st April 2021 or thereafter – extended to 31st May 2021 or due date under the section whichever is later.
- ii) Filing objections before DRP u/s 144C falling due on 1st April 2021 or thereafter – extended to 31st May 2021 or due date under the section whichever is later.
- iii) Filing of return of income in response to reassessment notice under section 148 – extended to 31st May 2021 or due date allowed for filing of return by section 148 notice whichever is later.
- iv) Filing of belated or revised return of income for Assessment Year 2020-21 to be filed on or before 31st May 2021.
- v) Furnishing of challan-cum-statement for tax deducted u/s 194IA, 194IB and 194M due by 30th April 2021 to be furnished on or before 31st May 2021.
- vi) Filing of declaration in Form No. 61 containing particulars of Form No. 60 which is due on or before 30th April 2021 extended to 31st May 2021

Case Laws:

No angel tax provisions when shares are issued pursuant to a scheme of amalgamation, especially when the same are issued at par value

Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, Circle 3(1)(2), Ahmedabad v. Ozone India Ltd

The Taxpayer, an amalgamated company, had issued its shares at par value to the shareholders of the amalgamating company, as consideration under scheme of amalgamation, approved by the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court. The difference between value of net assets received from the amalgamating company and the share consideration issued by the Taxpayer (i.e., par value of shares issued) was credited to "Capital Reserve" account in the books of the Taxpayer. The tax authority contended that the amount credited to "Capital Reserve" represented excess consideration received upon issue of shares and, hence, invoked the angel tax provisions in hands of the Taxpayer.

On Appeal, the Tribunal held that the issue of shares at 'face value' by the amalgamated company (assessee) to the shareholders of amalgamating company in pursuance of scheme of amalgamation legally recognized in the Court of Law does not fall within the scope & ambit of clause (viib) to section 56(2) of the Act.



"If you can't feed a team with two pizzas, it's too large." – Jeff Bezos, Founder and CEO of Amazon



Delhi HC applies 5% withholding tax under India-Netherlands DTAA on dividend income pursuant to Most-Favored-Nation clause

Concentrix Services Netherlands B.V. Vs ITO (TDS) (Delhi High Court), W.P. (C) No. 9051/2020, dated 22.04.2021

The Taxpayers, Netherlands residents, applied for lower withholding certificate seeking a 5% withholding tax (WHT) rate on dividends payable by their Indian subsidiaries by virtue of Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) clause read with DTAA's entered into by India with Slovenia, Lithuania and Columbia. The tax authority issued WHT certificate at the rate of 10% on the basis that MFN clause is not triggered as Slovenia, Lithuania, and Columbia were not Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries when India-Netherlands DTAA was executed.

HC observed that the use of the word "is" in the sentence "which is a member of the OECD" in MFN clause requires countries to be OECD members when source taxation is triggered in India and not at the time when the subject DTAA (India-Netherlands DTAA) was executed. Further, The HC also noted that clarification issued by Netherlands provides benefit of 5% rate pursuant to India-Slovenia DTAA. Thus, HC granted the benefit of 5% withholding tax rate on dividend income by virtue of MFN clause of India-Netherlands DTAA and directed that the withholding certificates providing for 10% rate should be quashed and a fresh certificate indicating lower rate of 5% should be issued.

No additions in respect of issues that were not covered by reasons recorded for reassessment

ACIT vs Everest Education Society [ITA Nos. 1916 & 1917/PUN/2017]

ITAT Pune has observed that the notice u/s.147/148 of the Act was issued by the AO for the reason that the assessee trust has under-utilized its income towards objects of the trust. However, no addition was made in the assessment order in respect of this issue. However, the AO has treated the donations received as "anonymous donations" and made the addition u/s.115BBC of the Act which however was not forming a part of reasons recorded for issuance of notice u/s.147/148 of the Act.

Relying on High Court in the case of Jet Airways (I) Ltd. (supra), ITAT held that the AO exceeds his jurisdiction and he has to assess or reassess in respect of that subject matter only which formed the subject matter to the reasons for which the notice u/s.147/148 was issued. Further, the ITAT held that it is definitely open to the AO to assess or reassess any other income which he has reason to believe has escaped assessment but for that purpose, he has to issue separate notice to the assessee u/s.148 of the Act. Thus the ITAT held that the AO has acted beyond his jurisdiction.

ASSESSMENTS



Benefit of accumulation of income couldn't be denied where funds are duly accumulated for main objects of trust
Arhatic Yoga Ashram Management Trust. v. Income Tax Officer (Exemptions) Ward - 1, Chennai IT APPEAL NO. 2920 (CHNY) OF 2017

The assessee is a charitable trust claiming exemption u/s.11 of the Act, has accumulated income u/s. 11(2) of the Act for specified purpose and for which Form No.10 has been filed specifying the amount and purpose. The assessee trust is regularly accumulating funds for poor children education fund and medical aid fund and such earmarked funds are continuously spent for the purpose for which they have accumulated. Once assessee has accumulated income with a specific purpose and such purpose is specified in the main objects of the trust, then the Assessing Officer cannot deny such accumulation of income merely for the reason that purpose specified in Form No.10 is vague and general in nature. As long as objects of the trust provide for such purpose, then the assessee can accumulate funds for the purpose which is specified in trust deed.



International Taxation & Transfer pricing

Case Laws:

ITAT order (passed without affording assessee an opportunity to rebut evidence procured by ITAT from public domain) violative of principles of natural justice, remands back the issue to ITAT for fresh adjudication

Google India Private Ltd [TS-284-HC-2021(KAR)]

Assessee (Google India), a non-exclusive distributor of online advertising space under 'Adwords Programme' to advertisers in India, entered into agreement with Google Ireland for establishing ITES division to render support services in connection with global advertisements and responding to customer queries. Revenue initiated proceedings u/s 201/ 201(1A) and passed a common order for AY 2007-08 to 2012-13 u/s 201/201(1A) for non-deduction of tax at source on sums payable to Google Ireland as 'fee for distribution right', determining a tax liability of Rs. 7.4 Cr.

Karnataka HC observed that ITAT order was passed without affording assessee an opportunity to rebut evidence procured by ITAT from public domain. Therefore Karnataka HC held that the ITAT order violates the principles of natural justice and remanded the issue to ITAT for fresh adjudication.

ITAT ORDERS
FOR
GOOGLE
INDIA



License fee paid by company for use of trademark of NR is royalty liable for TDS u/s 195.

Ambika Cotton Mills Ltd [TS-243-ITAT-2021(CHNY)]

Assessee-company paid license fee to SUPIMA, USA for use of its trademark on the products manufactured and sold by it, without deducting TDS u/s 195. Article I & II of the agreement between the assessee and SUPIMA, states that it is very clear that SUPIMA is the owner of the trademark and SUPIMA has granted license to use the trademark to assessee

ITAT held that license fee paid by assessee-company for use of trademark is in nature of royalty and liable for TDS u/s 195, confirms Revenue's order u/s 201(1)/(1A) holding assessee to be assessee-in-default



"Success can be attained in any branch of human labor. There is always room at the top in every pursuit" — Andrew Carnegie

Transaction for advancing the interest-free loans to AEs has to be seen in the context of the benefit received by the transactions from AEs and as such the transaction vis-a-vis the benefit received by assessee are intrinsically linked & corporate guarantee extended by assessee to its AE is an international transaction and therefore the same has to be benchmarked at ALP.

Lambda Therapeutic Research Ltd. [TS-174-ITAT-2021(Ahd)-TP]

Assessee engaged in facilitating clinical research services to the pharmaceuticals industry. Assessee advanced the interest-free loans to AEs & also extended corporate guarantee to its AE.

ITAT held that transaction of advancing the interest-free loans to AEs has to be seen in the context of the benefit received by the transactions from AEs and as such the transaction vis-a-vis the benefit received by assessee are intrinsically linked; Notes that on analysing the notional interest added by the TPO with the benefit derived, interest cost appears negligible; Where advances were converted into equity, (inferring that such loans/ advances were given primarily as investment in equity), ITAT held that there cannot be any adjustment on account of interest free loans/ advances (by drawing support from ITAT ruling in Micro Inks Ltd. vs. ACIT); Accordingly, ITAT held that no adjustment under TP provisions is required to be made with respect to the interest free loans and advances by the assessee to its AE.

ITAT held that corporate guarantee extended by assessee to its AE is an international transaction and therefore the same has to be benchmarked at ALP Determines the rate charged by the bank for providing the corporate guarantee (which in the instant case was 0.79% of the amount of corporate guarantee) as a benchmark for working out the ALP for the corporate guarantee and further holds 5% of the fees paid to the bank for the corporate guarantee to be sufficient margin of the assessee



Taxes paid outside India can be refunded in India in a situation in which the income has suffered tax abroad but has not been subjected to tax in India.

Bank of India [TS-118-ITAT-2021(Mum)]

Assessee (Public Sector Bank) earned income profits/dividend on its operations in several countries (both treaty and non-treaty jurisdictions) through its branches, subjected to payment of tax of Rs.165.96 Cr. in treaty jurisdictions, Rs. 15.79 in non-treaty jurisdictions and withholding of Rs. 87.54 Lacs on dividend income in different jurisdictions, but incurred loss at the global level thus, claimed refund of foreign taxes

ITAT rejects refund of taxes of Rs.182 Cr. paid/deducted in foreign jurisdictions claim from India's exchequer; Opines, "*When such huge national revenues ... are involved in this macro issue, we cannot afford to be superficial, or perfunctory, in our approach*"; Holds assessee eligible for deduction of taxes paid in foreign jurisdictions u/s 40(a)(ii) by following *Reliance Infrastructure* (Bombay HC). Rejects assessee's contention that payment of tax in the residence jurisdiction is not a condition precedent for availing foreign tax credit, refers to AAR ruling in *General Electric Pension Trust* to highlight the distinction between 'liable to tax' and 'subject to tax'; Opines "*'liable to tax' ...entitles someone to the tax treaty entitlement in general, 'subjected to tax ...is one of the specific benefits of the treaty entitlement'*" where actual taxation is must.



Indirect Tax



Customs duty exempt on import of Remdesivir injection, Remdesivir API and Beta Cyclodextrin (SBEB CD) used in the manufacture of Remdesivir, up to 31st October, 2021.

Notification No. 27/2021–Customs, Dated: - 20 April 2021

The Central Government, on being satisfied that it is necessary for the public interest so to do, have exempted the Remdesivir Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients and Beta Cyclodextrin used in manufacture of Remdesivir subject to the condition that the importer follows the procedure set out in the customs, when imported into India, from the whole of the custom duty leviable thereon.

This notification shall remain in force up to and inclusive of the 31st October 2021. (Source: Notification No. 27/2021–Custom dated 20.04.2021)

B2C QR code compliance exemption extended till 30 June 2021

Notification No. 06/2021–CT dated 30.03.2021

B2C QR code compliance exemption extended till 30 June 2021. CBIC amended Notification No. 89/2020 – Central Tax dated November 29, 2020 to extend the waiver of penalty leviable under Section 125 of the CGST Act, 2017 (i.e. general penalty) for noncompliance of provisions of Notification No. 14/2020–Central Tax, dated March 21, 2020 (Provisions of Capturing of Dynamic QR Code in GST Invoices) between the period from December 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021, subject to the condition that the said person complies with the provisions of the said notification from July 1, 2021. (Source: Notification No. 06/2021–CT dated 30.03.2021)

Clarification on GST refund and adjustable total turnover calculation

Circular No. 147/03//2021-GST dated 12.03.2021.

Clarification on GST refund and adjustable total turnover calculation. CBIC issued clarification in respect of refund claim by recipient of deemed export supply, extension of relaxation for filing refund claim in cases where zero-rated supplies have been wrongly declared in table 3.1(a) and the manner of calculation of adjusted total turnover under sub-rule (4) of Rule 89 of CGST Rules, 2017. (Source: Circular No. 147/03//2021-GST dated 12.03.2021.)



“Timing, perseverance, and ten years of trying will eventually make you look like an overnight success” – Biz Stone

Exempt customs duty and health cess on import of oxygen, oxygen related equipment and COVID-19 vaccines, up to 31st July, 2021.

Notification No. 28/2021–Customs, Dated: -24 April 2021

The Central Government, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, have exempted custom duty and health cess levied on import of followings goods into India.

1. Oxygen concentrator including flow meter, regulator, connectors and tubings,
2. Medical Oxygen,
3. Vacuum Pressure Swing Absorption (VPSA) and Pressure Swing Absorption (PSA) oxygen plants, Cryogenic oxygen Air Separation Units (ASUs) producing liquid/gaseous oxygen,
4. Oxygen canister,
5. Oxygen filling systems,
6. Oxygen storage tanks,
7. Oxygen generator,
8. ISO containers for Shipping Oxygen,
9. Cryogenic road transport tanks for Oxygen,
10. Oxygen cylinders including cryogenic cylinders and tanks,

The facility of filing GSTR-3B and GSTR-1/ IFF, using EVC instead of DSC, for companies has been enabled on GST portal for period up to 31.05.2021.

Notification No. 07/2021–Central Tax, Dated 27 April 2021

A registered person registered under the provisions of the **Companies Act, 2013** shall, during the period from the 27th day of April, 2021 to the 31st day of May, 2021, is allowed to furnish the return under section 39 in FORM GSTR-3B and the details of outward supplies under section 37 in **FORM GSTR-1**, verified through electronic verification code (EVC). . (Source: Notification No. 7/2021–CT dated 24.04.2021)



11. Parts of goods at S.No.1 and 3 to 10 above, used in the manufacture of equipment related to the production, transportation, distribution or storage of Oxygen, subject to the condition that the importer follows the procedure set out in the Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty) Rules, 2017.
12. Any other device from which oxygen can be generated,
13. Ventilators, including ventilator with compressors; all accessories and tubings; humidifiers; viral filters (should be able to function as high flow device and come with nasal canula),
14. High flow nasal canula device with all attachments; nasal canula for use with the device,
15. Helmets for use with non-invasive ventilation,
16. Non-invasive ventilation oronasal masks for ICU ventilators,
17. Non-invasive ventilation nasal masks for ICU ventilators and
18. COVID-19 vaccine.

This notification shall remain in force upto and inclusive of the 31st July, 2021. (Source: Notification No. 28/2021–Custom dated 24.04.2021)



Implementation of PMT-03 to re-crediting of ITC sanctioned as refund towards tax wrongly paid or paid in excess by debiting the credit ledger.

ADVISORY No. 8 /2021- REFUNDS

A tax payer is entitled to refund of tax wrongly paid or paid in excess (other than zero rated supplies), in the same mode by which the tax liability was discharged, i.e., if the tax was paid by partly debiting the credit ledger and partly debiting the cash ledger, the refund shall be sanctioned in the same proportion. The cash part has to be sanctioned and credited to the bank account of the tax payer by issuance of RFD-05 and the credit part should be re-credited to the electronic credit ledger of the tax payer through PMT-03.

A new enhanced PMT-03 functionality has been developed in order to enable the operationalization of re-crediting of ITC sanctioned as refund towards tax wrongly paid or paid in excess by debiting the credit ledger. This new functionality is applicable only to the following 4 types of refund:-

- i. Refund of excess payment of tax;
- ii. Refund of tax paid on intra-State supply which is subsequently held to be inter State supply and vice versa;
- iii. Refund on account of assessment/provisional assessment/appeal/any other order; and
- iv. Refund on account of “any other” ground or reason.

DUE DATES:

Return	Period	Due dates
GSTR-1 Monthly Taxpayer (Turnover more than INR 1.5 Crore)	April 2021	26 th May 2021
GSTR-1 Quarterly Taxpayer (Turnover upto INR 1.5 Crore)	April – June 2021	13 th July 2021
GSTR-3B (Turnover more than INR 5 Crore)	April 2021	20 th May 2021
GST CMP-08 Quarterly Payment	April – June 2021	18 th July 2021
GSTR 5A (Non-Resident OIDAR service provider)	April 2021	20 th May 2021
GSTR 6 (ISD service provider)	April 2021	13 th May 2021
GSTR 7 (TDS Deductor)	April 2021	10 th May 2021
GSTR 8 (TCS Collector)	April 2021	10 th May 2021

Secretarial, Regulatory & Business Updates

SEBI eases compliance

In the view of the second wave of COVID-19 cases, market regulator Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) eased various compliance requirements, giving listed companies time till June 30 to file their financial results for January-March quarter and fiscal year 2020-21. SEBI also permitted listed entities to use digital signature certifications for authentication and certification of filings and submissions made to stock exchanges. The companies have also been given an additional month till June 30 to file their annual secretarial compliance report.



RBI issues instructions with regard to composition of certain committees of the board

RBI has issued instructions capping the tenure of MD, CEO and whole-time director (WTD) in a private sector bank at 15 years and prescribed the maximum age of 70 years for such functionaries. These directives form part of the instructions issued by the RBI with regard to the chair and meetings of the board, composition of certain committees of the board, age, tenure and remuneration of directors, and appointment of the WTDs. Thereafter, the individual will be eligible for re-appointment as MD & CEO or WTD in the same bank, if considered necessary and desirable by the board, after a minimum gap of three years, subject to meeting other conditions. During this three-year cooling period, the individual shall not be appointed or associated with the bank or its group entities in any capacity, either directly or indirectly.



RBI issues guidelines for appointment of statutory auditors of banks, NBFCs

RBI issued guidelines for appointment of statutory auditors of banks and non-banking finance companies (NBFCs), including housing finance companies.

The guidelines provide necessary instructions for appointment of SCAs/SAs, the number of auditors, their eligibility criteria, tenure and rotation, etc. while ensuring the independence of auditors.

Banks and Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) will be required to take prior approval of RBI for appointment/reappointment of SCAs/SAs, on an annual basis. For entities with an asset size of Rs 15,000 crore and above as at the end of previous year, statutory audit should be conducted under joint audit of a minimum of two audit firms. All other entities should appoint a minimum of one audit firm for conducting statutory audit.

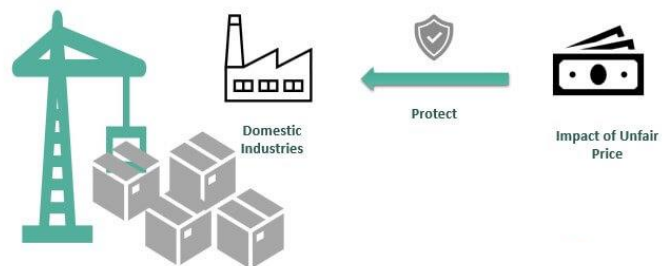
PLI scheme for food processing industry

Government of India passed the much-awaited PLI Scheme for Food Processing sector, with budgeted incentive outlay of Rs 10,900 crore over a period of six years starting from FY 2021-22. The order lays down the scheme's objectives of boosting local production and sales, creating global Indian food manufacturing brands, increasing employment opportunities for off-farm jobs and, increasing the income of Indian farmers. Incentive will be given to eligible players in segments - Ready to Eat (RTE)/ Ready to Cook (RTC) including Millet based foods, Marine products, Processed Fruits & Vegetables and Mozzarella Cheese. Minimum threshold investment to qualify for the scheme ranges from Rs 23 crore to Rs100 crore, with threshold sales ranging from Rs 150 crore to Rs 500 crore. Once eligible, incentive will be granted in the range of 4% to 10%, depending upon the approved sub sectors.

India imposes anti-dumping duty on chemicals from 4 regions

India has imposed anti-dumping duty on imports of a chemical used in foam making from four regions, EU, Saudi Arabia, Chinese Taipei and the UAE for five years to guard domestic players from cheap shipments. The duty imposed ranged between USD 102.05 and USD 368.2 per tonne.

Anti-Dumping Duty



Government approves India-Bangladesh MOU

The primary objective of the MoU is to promote cooperation between the two countries in the area of Trade Remedies, covering the broad activities related to exchange of information, undertaking capacity building activities and activities in accordance with various provisions of World Trade Organization in the area of anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguard measures in bilateral trade between India and Bangladesh.

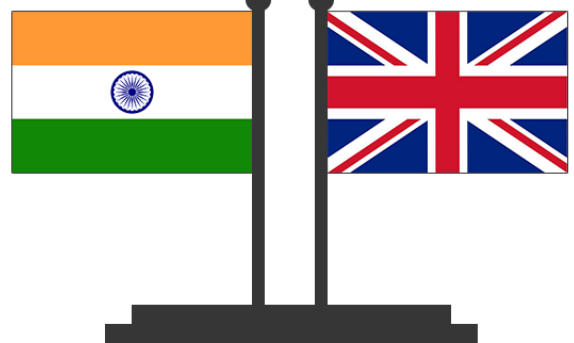
Cabinet Approves PLISFPI

Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry



India-UK customs cooperation approved by government

The India-UK deal facilitates information sharing for prevention of customs-related offences and in investigations. The agreement is also expected to support trade and ensure efficient clearance of goods traded between the countries. The deal takes care of Indian Customs' concerns and requirements in the area of data sharing on the correctness of the customs value, tariff classification and origin of the goods traded between the two countries



Siemens and Hinduja enter MOU for emobility

Siemens Limited and the Hinduja group's Switch Mobility Automotive Limited have signed a MoU to play in the electric commercial vehicles segment. Siemens also said Siemens Financial Services (SFS), the financing arm of Siemens AG, would consider a minority investment in OHM Global Mobility Private Limited, another Hinduja group company. While Switch Mobility would bring in its electric commercial vehicles into India, Siemens would provide the charging infrastructure technology and charging infrastructure management software solution to enhance the energy-efficient operations of the chargers. It would also collaborate with Switch Mobility on new business models such as eMobility-as-a-Service (eMaas), integrated depot energy management, Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) as well as on-site/off-site renewable energy sources by leveraging batteries from commercial vehicles.



SIEMENS

Omega Seiki Signs MoU With C4V USA To Introduce Solid State Batteries In India

Omega Seiki Pvt. Ltd., part of Anglian Omega Group of companies, announced that it will be bringing advanced chemistry cells to India in association with New York based company C4V. C4V plans to become the first lithium-ion cell maker with solid state technology in India as a part of Prime Minister's ambitious Rs 18,000 crore PLI scheme. The Memorandum of Understanding signed between the two companies will also see the manufacturing of solid-state batteries first time in India which will be find a usage in Omega Seiki's range of electric vehicles. The solid-state batteries offer high energy density without compromising on affordability.



SIPCOT
Govt. of Tamilnadu

New industrial parks to come up on 13,500 acres; to generate 2 lakh jobs in Tamil Nadu

The State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) is in the process of establishing 11 new industrial parks in different parts of the state in automobile, chemical engineering and several other sectors. These industrial parks will generate employment for more than two lakh people. The new industrial parks will come up in around 13,500 acre of land parcel.

Civic infrastructures such as roads, electricity and storm water drains will be created at a cost around Rs 3,300 crore. Once the new industrial parks are set up, the total number of such facilities will go up to 32 in the state.

There are 21 industrial complexes/parks and seven special economic zones spread over 32,000 acre of land in 12 districts. The new industrial parks will come up in Ramanathapuram, Tuticorin, Sivaganga, Kancheepuram, Nagapattinam, Theni, Krishnagiri and Trichy.

Companies to Round off figures in the financial statements

Now companies have to round off the figures appearing in the financial statements, hitherto it was optional. Further, the criteria for rounding off shall be based on “total income” in place of “turnover”.

Company to disclose Shareholding of Promoters

The note on Share Capital in the Financial Statements shall mention details of the Shareholding of the Promotes along with changes, if any, during the Financial Year under review with effect from 1st April, 2021.

Trade Payables ageing schedule to be given

The note on Trade Payables due for payment by the Company shall consist of an ageing schedule. This disclosure has a material impact specifically on the pending/prospective litigations under Section 9 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

Reclassification of Security Deposits

Security Deposits maintained with the Company shall be reclassified as ‘Other Non- Current Assets’ instead of ‘Long term loans and advances.’

Disclosure on utilization of borrowings

The company shall disclose the reason of utilization of funds for the purposes other than for which they were borrowed and shall also disclose the purposes for which the funds were utilised.

Company to disclose revaluation of Property Plant, Equipment

If the Company has revalued its property, plant and equipment, the Company shall disclose as to whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a registered valuer.



Current maturities of Long term borrowings to be disclosed separately

As per the Amendment Current Maturities of Long-Term Borrowings during the Financial Year are required to be disclosed separately under the head ‘Short Term Borrowings’ instead of ‘Other Current Liabilities’.

Company to disclose books of accounts with the quarterly or monthly returns filed with banker

Where the Company has borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets, it shall disclose whether quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts and if not, a summary of reconciliation and reasons of material discrepancies, if any to be adequately disclosed.

Company to disclose details of all the immovable property

The Company shall provide the details of the immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) whose title deeds are not held in the name of the Company in the prescribed format. If such immovable property is jointly held with others, details are required to be given to the extent of the Company’s share.

MCA eases compliance

In the view of the second wave of COVID-19 cases, the registrar of companies has eased various compliance requirements as follows:

1. Gap between two consecutive board meetings may extend to 180 days (instead of 120 days) during first two quarters of FY 2021-22.
2. No additional fees to be levied up to 31st July 2021 for delayed filing of forms (other than charge related forms – CHG 1, CHG-4 and CHG-9) which were/ would be due for filing during 1st April 2021- 31st May 2021

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