



COMPLIANCE WATCH



COMPLIANCE UPDATES NEWSLETTER



National • Comprehensive • Realtime • Personalised

Download RuleZbook Mobile App



Table of Contents

Commercial

- Ministry of Road Transport & Highways introduces a new registration mark for new vehicles “Bharat series (BH-series)” to facilitate seamless transfer of vehicles
 - CPCB issues addendum to the guidelines for setting up of new petrol pumps
 - Central Motor Vehicles (Nineteenth Amendment) Rules, 2021
 - BIS amends the date for General Requirements for Establishment and Operation of Assaying and Hallmarking Centres Indian Standard
 - The Central Motor Vehicles (Twentieth Amendment) Rules, 2021
 - BIS issues date of Establishment/ Withdrawal for Quality Tolerances for Water for Storage Batteries Indian Standards
 - BIS issues date of establishment/withdrawal for Medium Density Fibre Boards for General Purpose Indian Standard
 - BIS issues date of establishment/withdrawal for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Homopolymers Indian Standard
 - BIS amends few Indian standards under BIS Rules, 2018.
 - BIS issues certain Indian Standards under BIS, 2018
 - Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers amends Acetone (Quality Control) Order, 2020
 - MoD issues Draft policy Guidelines on use of simulation for trial evaluation process of Defence Equipment
 - All-India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural and Rural Labourers – July, 2021
 - MoRTH notifies on Electronic Monitoring and Enforcement of Road Safety
 - BIS notifies withdrawal date for certain Indian Standards under BIS, 2018
-

Labour

- Tamil Nadu Government revised the minimum rate of wages for the employment in Leather goods manufacturing
 - Tamil Nadu Government revises minimum wages for Employment in any plantation, growing cinchona, rubber, tea, coffee or cardamom
 - MoLE declares industries engaged in mineral oil and certain oil to be public utility service for a period of 6 months
 - MoLe extends the services of the industry engaged in Food Stuffs to be a Public Utility services
 - PFRDA increase the Entry Age up to 70 Years under NPS
 - DoT issues revised rate of Dearness Allowance of employees of central government and central autonomous bodies
 - Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment issues guidelines for conducting written examination for Persons with Benchmark Disabilities
 - DoT issues revised rate of Dearness Allowance to employees of central government and central autonomous bodies
 - The Adoption (First Amendment) Regulations, 2021
 - PFRDA eases the process of eNPS Registration by Government Sector Subscribers
-

Industry Specific

- TRAI releases recommendations on “Licensing Framework for Satellite based connectivity for low bit rate applications.”
- DoT amends the Unified License (UL) for authorization of ILD service for security sensitive areas
- MIB asks for submission of monthly issue of August from all publications empanelled with BOC
- IFSCA issues Operating Guidelines on Bullion Exchange, Bullion Clearing Corporation, Bullion Depository and Vault Manager
- RBI issues Reserve Bank of India Master Directions on Prepaid Payment Instruments, 2021 ((MD-PPIs, 2021)
- Ministry of Finance issues enforcement date for the provisions of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2021
- SEBI specifies modes for implementation of the framework for Accredited Investors

- Draft Food Safety and Standards (Advertising & Claims) Amendment Regulations, 2021
- The Drone rules, 2021
- SEBI issues Circular on “Security and Covenant Monitoring using Distributed Ledger Technology”
- CDSCO issues Classification of medical device pertaining to Urology under the provisions of Medical Devices Rules, 2017
- CDSCO issues classification of Medical Devices pertaining to Obstetrical and Gynecological under Medical Devices Rules, 2017
- CDSCO issues classification of Medical Devices pertaining to Pediatrics and Neonatology under Medical Devices Rules, 2017
- Ministry of Education streamlines the forms and processes for reducing compliance burden in Higher Education Sector
- CDSCO issues classification of Medical Devices pertaining to Dental under Medical Devices Rules, 2017
- Ministry of Commerce and Industry suspends certain sections of Tea Act
- Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare amends the notification related to species for registration of varieties
- CDSCO extends the timeline for the evaluation of pre 1988 FDCs for Manufacturing or sale
- FSSAI issues Directions regarding Licensing of FBOs manufacturing, re-packing Fresh, Surface-treated, minimally processed Fruits & Vegetables
- Draft Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge) Amendment Rules, 2021
- TRAI releases Recommendations on Enabling Unbundling of Different Layers Through Differential Licensing
- Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Fifth Amendment) Order, 2021
- Ministry of Power issues timelines for the replacement of existing meters with smart meters with prepayment features
- National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (Amendment) Act, 2021
- General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 2021
- The National Commission for Homoeopathy (Amendment) Act, 2021
- Cabinet approves implementation of National Mission on Edible Oils – Oil Palm
- IFSCA issues pilot launch of international bullion exchange “The Gateway for Bullion Imports”

Finance & Taxation

- Ministry of Finance further extends the COVID customs duty
- Reserve Bank of India (Financial Statements- Presentation and Disclosures) Directions, 2021
- CBDT extended date for payment of the amount (with and without additional amount) under Vivad se Vishwas Act
- RBI issued clarification on Guidelines on Compensation of Whole Time Directors/ Chief Executive Officers/ Material Risk Takers and Control Function staff
- CBDT extends due dates for e-filing of various Forms under the Income-tax Act, 1961
- Central Goods and Services Tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2021
- CBIC amends the notification for imposition of ADD on Uncoated Copier Paper
- Ministry of Finance issues enforcement date for the provisions of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 2021
- RBI take measures to enhance distribution of coins
- CBDT seeks comments/ suggestions on draft Income tax (amendment) rules 2021
- CBIC advised taxpayers to avail the benefit of extensions in amnesty scheme and limit for filing of application for revocation of cancellation of registration
- CBIC extends the date for application of revocation of cancellation of registration
- CBIC extends the date to furnish the return in FORM GSTR-3B
- RBI makes enhancement to Indo-Nepal Remittance Facility Scheme
- Ministry of Finance imposes ADD on certain items
- BSE reopens the UNION MONEY MARKET FUND scheme for on-going subscription
- NSE withdraws Additional Margin on Brent Crude Oil
- Ministry of Finance Extends of ADD on “Axle for Trailers”

- RBI extends the scope of permitted devices for Tokenisation
- Bihar Government waives off the penalty under section 125 of Bihar GST, 2017
- CBIC instructs for Verification of the preferential certificate of Origin and difficulty faced in implementation CAROTAR, 2020
- Chartered Accountants (Election to the Council) Amendment Rules, 2021
- Relaxation in applicability of provision in Para 6 (b) of General Notes Regarding Import Policy Schedule – I
- Ministry of Finance revokes ADD on “ Barium Carbonate”
- Finance Minister launches the National Monetisation Pipeline
- CBIC Extends the date of export by six months
- CBIC has determined new rates of exchange of conversion
- CBIC adds certain items to the exemption list from customs tariff act
- Implementation of the Factoring Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2021
- Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2021
- Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 2021

Secretarial

- Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Act, 2021
- BSE issues reporting format for Segregation and Monitoring of Collateral at Client Level
- Companies (Creation and Maintenance of databank of Independent Directors) Second Amendment Rules, 2021

Assam

- NGT passes Protocol for Enhanced Monitoring of Pesticides

Delhi

- Delhi Government approves the Medical Oxygen Production Promotion Policy – 2021

Goa

- Goa Government lifted restrictions imposed on educational institutions for conducting classes in physical mode

Haryana

- Haryana Government notifies administrative boundaries of all the districts stand frozen from January 1, 2022

Kerala

- KSEB to prepared Application form to include agreement in clause 4(10)

Orissa

- Odisha Government issues Preparedness on COVID-19 management for paediatrics population for possible 3rd wave
-

Tamil Nadu

- Tamil Nadu Government revises minimum rate of wages for the employment in Coconut Peeling
 - Tamil Nadu Government revises minimum rate of wages for the employment in Polythene Manufacturing, Processing foam items and plastic manufactory
 - Tamil Nadu revises the minimum rate of wages for the employment in any rice mill, flour mill or dhal mill
 - Tamil Nadu Government issues draft revised minimum rate of wages for the employment in Electronic Industry
-

Tripura

- Tripura Government issues Variable Dearness Allowance for Construction or Maintenance of Roads or in Building Operation
-

West Bengal

- Department of Food and Supplies issues amendment in the West Bengal Urban Public Distribution System (Maintenance & Control) Order, 2013
 - Department of Food and Supplies amends in the West Bengal Urban Public Distribution System (Maintenance & Control) Order, 2013
-

Commercial

Ministry of Road Transport & Highways introduces a new registration mark for new vehicles “Bharat series (BH-series)” to facilitate seamless transfer of vehicles

Aug 31, 2021 | Central | Commercial

The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways on August 28, 2021 has issued a press release regarding Introduction of new registration mark for new vehicles “Bharat series (BH-series)” to facilitate seamless transfer of vehicles. Under Section 47 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, a person is allowed to keep the vehicle for not more than 12 months in any state other than the state where the vehicle is registered, but a new registration with the new state- registering authority has to be made within the stipulated time of 12 months. This provision to get refund from the parent State on pro rata basis is a very cumbersome process and varies from one State to another. In order to facilitate seamless transfer of vehicles, the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways vide notification dated 26 Aug 2021, has introduced a new registration mark for new vehicles i.e. “Bharat series (BH-series)”. A vehicle bearing this registration mark shall not require assignment of a new registration mark when the owner of the vehicle shifts from one State to another. This vehicle registration facility under “Bharat series (BH-series)” will be available on voluntary basis to Defense personnel, employees of Central Government/ State Government/ Central/ State Public Sector Undertakings and private sector companies/organizations, which have their offices in four or more States/Union territories. The motor vehicle tax will be levied for two years or in multiple of two. This scheme will facilitate free movement of personal vehicles across States/UTs of India upon relocation to a new State/UT. After completion of the fourteenth year, the motor vehicle tax shall be levied annually which shall be half of the amount which was charged earlier for that vehicle. [Release ID: 1749764]

[View the Document](#)

CPCB issues addendum to the guidelines for setting up of new petrol pumps

Aug 31, 2021 | Central | Commercial

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) on August 16, 2021 has issued the addendum to the guidelines for setting up of new petrol pumps issued on January 7, 2020. The objective of the guidelines for setting up of new petrol pumps near water bodies issued under O.M No- B-13011/1/2019-20/AQM/10809, dated January 7, 2020. The guidelines specifies the groundwater and soil sampling protocol, frequency of sample collection and the prescribed parameters/values (except for monitoring frequency) meet to be adopted for petrol pumps. Further, the addendum to the guidelines for setting up of new petrol pumps are as follows: - ■ All surface water bodies irrespective of utility shall be protected from any possible contamination. ■ Retail outlets coming within 50 meter to 100meter from the nearest point of surface water body shall have secondary containment by way of double walled tank or concrete protection walls around underground storage tank (UST). ■ Groundwater and soil quality monitoring shall conduct by OMCs once a year. ■

Groundwater and soil quality monitoring shall also be conducted by ■ Groundwater before installation of the new fuel retail outlet. [Order No- B13011/1/2019-20/AQM]

[View the Document](#)

Central Motor Vehicles (Nineteenth Amendment) Rules, 2021

Aug 30, 2021 | Central | Commercial

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORTH) on August 26, 2021 has issued the Central Motor Vehicles (Nineteenth Amendment) Rules, 2021 to further amend the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. The below amendment has been made: In Rule 125, in sub-rule 9A, for the words and figures “31st day of August, 2021” the words and figures “31st December, 2021” shall be substituted. [Notification No. G.S.R. 595(E)]

[View the Document](#)

BIS amends the date for General Requirements for Establishment and Operation of Assaying and Hallmarking Centres Indian Standard

Aug 30, 2021 | Central | Commercial

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) on August 25, 2021 has amended the date of establishment and date till standard will remain force of the IS 15820 : 2009 General Requirements for Establishment and Operation of Assaying and Hallmarking Centres Indian Standard which is August 24, 2021 and September 23, 2021, respectively. [Notification No- HQ-PUB014/1/2021-PUB-BIS (216)]

[View the Document](#)

The Central Motor Vehicles (Twentieth Amendment) Rules, 2021

Aug 30, 2021 | Central | Commercial

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) on August 26, 2021 has issued the Central Motor Vehicles (Twentieth Amendment) Rules, 2021 to further amend the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. The amendment in the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 are as follows: - ■ In Rule 47 which specifies “Application for registration of motor vehicles”, the following clauses has been inserted, namely: - • “(ca) working certificate in Form 60, in case the applicant working in private sector applies for BH-Series registration mark. • (cb) Official Identity Card, in case the applicant working in Government office applies for BH-series registration mark” ■ In Rule 48 which specifies “Issue of certificate of registration”, the proviso has been inserted, namely: - “Provided that, in case of application for registration of vehicle under BH series, opted voluntarily by the vehicle owner, the registration mark shall be generated randomly through the portal after verification of working certificate in Form 60 or Official identity card, as the case may be, by the registering authority”. ■ In Rule 50 (8) which specifies “The registration mark for BH-series vehicle generated

randomly through the portal shall be in black on white background and shall be exhibited”, the sub-rule has been inserted. ■ In Rule 51B which specifies “Principle for motor vehicle tax”, has been inserted, namely: - “In case of fully built non-transport vehicles, the motor vehicle tax shall be calculated electronically through the portal on the basis of invoice price excluding Goods and Services Tax (GST).” ■ In Rule 54(3) which specifies “This rule, shall not apply to a vehicle having BH- Series registration mark. Provided that the owner of the vehicle bearing BH Series registration mark shall intimate the registering authority of his place of residence in Form 33, within thirty days, electronically through the portal, in case the vehicle is being kept in the State other than where the vehicle was earlier registered”, has been inserted. ■ The Form 60 which specifies “Working Certificate”, has been inserted. [Notification No- G.S.R. 594(E)]

[View the Document](#)

BIS issues date of Establishment/ Withdrawal for Quality Tolerances for Water for Storage Batteries Indian Standards

Aug 26, 2021 | Central | Commercial

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) on August 19, 2021 has issued the date of Establishment and Withdrawal of “IS 1069 : 2021 - Quality Tolerances for Water for Storage Batteries” Indian Standards which is August 11, 2021 and February 10, 2022, respectively under Bureau of Indian Standards rules, 2018. [Notification No- HQ-PUB012/1/2020-PUB-BIS (209)]

[View the Document](#)

BIS issues date of establishment/withdrawal for Medium Density Fibre Boards for General Purpose Indian Standard

Aug 26, 2021 | Central | Commercial

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) on August 19, 2021 has issued the date of Establishment and Withdrawal of “IS 12406: 2021 Medium Density Fibre Boards for General Purpose ■ Specification (Second Revision)” Indian Standards which is August 17, 2021 and February 16, 2022, respectively under Bureau of Indian Standards rules, 2018. [Notification No- HQ-PUB012/1/2020-PUB-BIS (210)]

[View the Document](#)

BIS issues date of establishment/withdrawal for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Homopolymers Indian Standard

Aug 26, 2021 | Central | Commercial

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) on August 19, 2021 has issued the date of Establishment and Withdrawal of “IS 17658: 2021 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Homopolymers)- Specification” Indian Standards which is August 17, 2021 and NA, respectively under Bureau of Indian Standards rules, 2018. [Notification

No- HQ-PUB012/1/2020-PUB-BIS (211)]

[View the Document](#)

BIS amends few Indian standards under BIS Rules, 2018.

Aug 26, 2021 | Central | Commercial

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) on August 19, 2021 has issued amendment in the date of Establishment and Withdrawal of few Indian Standards under Bureau of Indian Standards rules, 2018. The amendment in the Establishment and Withdrawal date are August 11, 2021 & February 10, 2022, respectively for the below mentioned Indian standards, namely: - ■ IS 5557 (Part 2) : 2018 All Rubber Gum Boots and Ankle Boots Part 2 Occupational Purposes ■ IS 17012 : 2018 High Ankle Tactical Boots with PU ■ Rubber Sole ■ Specification [Notification No- HQ-PUB014/1/2020-PUB-BIS (213)]

[View the Document](#)

BIS issues certain Indian Standards under BIS, 2018

Aug 26, 2021 | Central | Commercial

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) on August 19, 2021 has issued notification regarding the date of Establishment and Withdrawal of certain Indian Standards under Bureau of Indian Standards rules, 2018. The date of Establishment and Withdrawal of certain Indian Standards are as follows: - ■ IS 228 (Part 20) : 2021/ISO 15350 : 2000 Methods of Chemical Analysis of Steel Part 20 Determination of Total Carbon and Sulfur Content ■ Infrared Absorption Method After Combustion in an Induction Furnace (Routine Method) (Third Revision) ■ IS 1304 : 2021 Fertilizer Trade and Industry ■ Glossary of Terms (Third Revision) ■ IS 1324 : 2021 Textiles ■ Man-Made Fibres, Yarns and Fabrics ■ Glossary (Second Revision) ■ IS 1447 (Part 3) : 2021 Method of Sampling of Petroleum and its Products Part 3 Method of Sampling of Semi-Solid and Solid Petroleum Products (Second Revision) ■ IS 1448 (Part 4/Sec 1) : 2021 Methods of Test for Petroleum and its Products Part 4/Section 1 Determination of Ash (Fourth Revision) ■ IS 1448 (Part 4/Sec 2) : 2021 Methods of Test for Petroleum and its Products Part 4/Section 2 Ash from Grease, Sulphated Ash and Water Soluble Ash (Fourth Revision) ■ IS 1448 (Part 10/Sec 1) : 2021/ISO 3015 : 2019 Methods of Test for Petroleum and its Products Part 10 Petroleum and Related Products from Natural or Synthetic Sources Section 1 Determination of Cloud Point (Third Revision) ■ IS 1448 (Part 10/Sec 2) : 2021/ISO 3016 : 2019 Methods of Test for Petroleum and its Products Part 10 Petroleum and Related Products from Natural or Synthetic Sources Section 2 Determination of Pour Point (Third Revision) ■ IS 1448 (Part 29) : 2021/ISO 6246 : 2017 Methods of Test for Petroleum and its Products Part 29 Petroleum Products ■ Gum Content of Fuels ■ Jet Evaporation Method (Fourth Revision) ■ IS 1448 (Part 33) : 2021 Methods of Test for Petroleum and its Products Part 33 Sulphur by High Pressure Decomposition Device Method (Third Revision) ■ IS 1448 (Part 93) : 2021 Methods of Test for Petroleum and its Products Part 93 Determination of Needle Penetration (First Revision) ■ IS 1493 (Part 11) : 2021/ISO 5418-1 : 2006 Methods of Chemical Analysis of Iron Ores Part 11 Determination of Copper ■ 2,2' Biquinolyl Spectrophotometric Method ■ IS 1500 (Part 2) : 2021/ISO 6506-2 : 2017 Metallic Materials ■ Brinell Hardness Test Part 2 Verification and Calibration of Testing Machines (Fifth Revision) ■ IS 1857 : 2021 Fibre Ropes ■ Tarred Hemp/Jute Marline, Two Ply ■

Specification (Second Revision) ■ IS 1891 (Part 1) : 2021 Conveyor and Elevator Textile Belting ■ Specification Part 1 General Purpose Belting (Fifth Revision) ■ IS 4359 : 2021 Kattha ■ Specification (First Revision) ■ IS 4686 : 2021 Textiles ■ Typewriter/Printer Ribbon Fabric ■ Specification (Second Revision) ■ IS 4773 (Part 3) : 2021/ISO 3548-3 : 2012 Plain bearing ■ Thin-walled Half Bearing with or Without Flange Part 3 Measurement of Peripheral Length ■ IS 5182 (Part 7) : 2021 Methods for Measurement of Air Pollution Part 7 Hydrogen Sulphide (First Revision) ■ IS 5887 (Part 3/Sec 2) : 2021/ISO/TS 6579-2 : 2012 Methods for Detection of Bacteria Responsible for Food Poisoning Part 3 Horizontal Method for the Detection, Enumeration and Serotyping of Salmonella Section 2 Enumeration by a Miniaturized most Probable Number Technique (Third Revision) [Notification No- HQ-PUB013/1/2020-PUB-BIS (212)]

[View the Document](#)

Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers amends Acetone (Quality Control) Order, 2020

Aug 25, 2021 | Central | Commercial

The Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers on August 16, 2021 has issued amendment in the Acetone (Quality Control) Order, 2020. In Paragraph 1(2) which specifies “commencement”, has been substituted, namely: - “This order shall come into force on the March 13, 2022” [Notification No- S.O. 3461(E)]

[View the Document](#)

MoD issues Draft policy Guidelines on use of simulation for trial evaluation process of Defence Equipment

Aug 24, 2021 | Central | Commercial

The Ministry of Defence (MoD) on August 06, 2021 has issued guidelines on the use of software based and other simulation platforms in trial evaluation process of Defence Equipment. The Important provisions of the Guidelines are as followed: • Concept of Trial Evaluation. The concept of trial evaluation incorporating the use of simulation / certification needs to focus on timely and cost effective approach with systematic progress towards Simulation and Certification, as are the trends World over. Therefore, the basic approach towards trials should hinge upon the following:- (a) Integrity of Evaluation Process- It is imperative that the integrity of the Trial evaluation process is maintained at all times. (b) Core and Critical Parameters- Evaluation of Core & Critical parameters may be carried out by physical evaluation and the same may be supplemented by simulation/certification based evaluation process. (c) Non Critical Parameters- Parameters other than Core and Critical parameters may be evaluated using Simulation Models or through Certification, in certain cases a combination of physical and Simulation /Certification. (d) Cost and Time- The overall process would lead to considerable reduction in cost and time without compromising the evaluation process. (e) Infrastructure for Simulation and Certification- Simulation and certification component in the trial evaluation process should get enhanced in a progressive manner with development of suitable infrastructure for simulation and certification. • Aim To lay down guidelines for evaluation of parameters by simulation modelling as part of trial evaluations for cost effective and timely acquisition of Weapons / Platforms / Equipment. • Benefits likely to be Accrued. Simulation in trials is expected to lead to considerable savings in cost & time, both to the vendors and the organisation, during conduct of trials. As such, SHQ must make an endeavour to maximise

the scope and depth of simulation in trial evaluation process wherever feasible. The comments/ suggestions on the draft are solicited by August 20, 2021 at e-mail ID (tmls-mod@nic.in)

[View the Document](#)

All-India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural and Rural Labourers – July, 2021

Aug 23, 2021 | Central | Commercial

The Ministry of Labour and Employment on August 19, 2021 has issued a press release regarding all-India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural and Rural Labourers. The Highlights are given below: • The All-India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers (Base: 1986-87=100) for the month of July, 2021 increased by 4 points and 5 points to stand at 1061 (One thousand and sixty one) and 1070 (One thousand and seventy) points respectively. • The major contribution towards the rise in general index of Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers came from food and Miscellaneous group with 1.78 & 1.79 points and 1.30 & 1.31 points respectively mainly due to rise in prices of vegetables & fruits, onion, meat goat, poultry, chillies-green, mustard oil, medicines, barber charges, bus-fare, washing soap etc. • Point to point rate of inflation based on the CPI-AL and CPI-RL stood at 3.92% & 4.09% in July, 2021 compared to 3.83% & 4.00% respectively in June, 2021. • The inflation based on food index of CPI-AL and CPI-RL decreased to 2.66% & 2.74% in July, 2021 from 2.67% & 2.86% respectively in June, 2021. • Amongst states: 1. The maximum increase in the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural and Rural Labourers was experienced by Punjab State (13 points & 14 points respectively) 2. The maximum decrease in the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural and Rural Labourers was experienced by Tamil-Nadu State (7 points and 6 points respectively). [Release ID: 1747380]

[View the Document](#)

MoRTH notifies on Electronic Monitoring and Enforcement of Road Safety

Aug 23, 2021 | Central | Commercial

The Ministry of Road transport and Highways (MoRTH) on August 19, 2021 has issued notification regarding the electronic monitoring and enforcement of road safety for the safety of the citizen of the country and for this specific reason the ministry has issued a notification on August 11, 2021 that is Notification G.S.R. 575(E), which specifies rule “167A” that talks about the functioning of regarding the electronic monitoring and enforcement of road safety. The electronic enforcement devices can be used for the following offences: • Not driving within the prescribed speed limit (sections 112 and 183); • Stopping or parking vehicle at an unauthorised location (section 122); • Not undertaking Safety measures for drivers and pillion riders (section 128); • Not wearing protective headgear or helmet (section 129); • Jumping a red light, violating a stop sign, using handheld communications devices while driving, passing or overtaking other vehicles in a manner contrary to law, driving against the authorised flow of traffic, driving in any manner that falls far below what would be expected of a competent and careful driver and where it would be obvious to a competent and careful driver that driving in that manner would be dangerous (section 184); • Driving vehicle exceeding permissible weight (sub-section (1) of section 194); • Driving without safety belt (section 194B); •

Contravention of rule 6 (pertaining to lane driving) of the Motor Vehicles (Driving) Regulations, 2017 (section 177A); • Goods carriage carrying passengers (section 66); • Contravention of rule 36 (pertaining to Registration plates) of the Motor Vehicles (Driving) Regulations, 2017 (section 177A); • Driving vehicle with load that extends beyond the sides of body or to the front or to the rear or in height beyond the permissible limit (sub-section (1A) of section 194); • Failure to provide free passage to emergency vehicle (section 194E). All challans issued under rule 167 in electronic form using auto-generation of challan through the electronic monitoring and enforcement system shall be accompanied by the following information; • Clear photographic evidence highlighting the offence and the license plate of the vehicle; • Measurement from the electronic enforcement device; • Date, time and place of the offence; • Notice specifying the provision of Act that has been violated; • Certificate as per sub-section (4) of section 65B of the Indian Evidence Act 1872(1 of 1872), which,- o Identifies the electronic record and describes the manner in which it was produced; o Gives such particulars of any device involved in the production of that electronic record as may be appropriate for the purpose of showing that the electronic record was produced by a computer. [Release ID: 1747285]

[View the Document](#)

BIS notifies withdrawal date for certain Indian Standards under BIS, 2018

Aug 20, 2021 | Central | Commercial

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) on August 5, 2021 has notified the date of Withdrawal of certain Indian Standards under Bureau of Indian Standards rules, 2018. • IS 5063: 1969 Specification for Tur Husk – July 31, 2021 • IS 5887 (Part 5): 1976 Methods for Detection of Bacteria Responsible for Food Poisoning Part 5 Isolation, Identification and Enumeration of Vibrio Cholera and Vibrio Parahaemolyticus (First Revision) – July 31, 2021 • IS 14987: 2001/ISO 8914: 1990 Microbiology ■ General Guidance for the Detection of Vibrio Parahaemolyticus – July 31, 2021 • IS 16375: 2015/ISO 3961: 2013 Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils ■ Determination of Iodine Value - July 31, 2021 [Notification No- HQ-PUB017/1/2020-PUB-BIS (208)]

[View the Document](#)

Labour

Tamil Nadu Government revised the minimum rate of wages for the employment in Leather goods manufacturing

Aug 31, 2021 | Central | Labour

The Labour Welfare and Skill Development Department, Tamil Nadu on August 16, 2021 has issued the draft of revised minimum rate of wages for the employment in Leather goods manufacturing. The revised minimum rates of wages payable to the classes of employees in the employment in leather goods manufacturing in the state of Tamil Nadu are as follows: - • Manager • Accountant • Superintendent/Store Keeper • Typist/Time Keeper/Computer operator/Cashier • Driver/Mechanic/Electrician Any objection and suggestion for the draft notification will be taken into consideration on or after the expiry of two months from August 16, 2021 which should be addressed to the secretary to government, Labour welfare and skill development department, secretariat, Chennai – 600009 through the commissioner of Labour Chennai. [Notification No- 363]

[View the Document](#)

Tamil Nadu Government revises minimum wages for Employment in any plantation, growing cinchona, rubber, tea, coffee or cardamom

Aug 31, 2021 | Central | Labour

The Labour Welfare and Skill Development Department, Tamil Nadu on July 30, 2021 has issued a draft notification to revise the minimum wages for Employment in any plantation, that is to say, growing cinchona, rubber, tea, coffee or cardamom. The revised minimum wages for the classes of employees are as followed: • Tea Plantation and cinchona plantation in the areas other than districts of Kanyakumari District o Adults – Rs.228/- o Adolescents – Rs. 154/- • Coffee and cardamom plantation o Adults – Rs.226/- o Adolescents – Rs. 153/- • Tea and rubber plantation in Kanyakumari District o Adults – Rs.234/- o Adolescents – Rs. 158/- Any objection and suggestion for the draft notification will be taken into consideration on or after the expiry of two months from August 16, 2021 which should be addressed to the secretary to government, Labour welfare and skill development department, secretariat, Chennai – 600009 through the commissioner of Labour Chennai. [Notification No- 330]

[View the Document](#)

MoLE declares industries engaged in mineral oil and certain oil to be public utility service for a period of 6 months

Aug 30, 2021 | Central | Labour

The Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) on August 27, 2021, issues a Notification declaring that the services of the industry engaged in the manufacture or production of mineral oil (crude oil), motor and aviation spirit, diesel oil, kerosene oil, fuel oil, diverse hydrocarbon oils and their blends including synthetic fuels, lubricating oils and the like which is covered under Item 26 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, to be a public utility service for a period of six months with effect from August 28, 2021. [Notification NO. S.O. 3508(E)] [Gazette Id- 229272]

[View the Document](#)

MoLe extends the services of the industry engaged in Food Stuffs to be a Public Utility services

Aug 30, 2021 | Central | Labour

The Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) on August 27, 2021, declares the services of the industry engaged in Food Stuffs which is covered under item 6 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a further period of six months with effect from the August 28, 2021. Whereas the Central Government in public interest extends the public utility service status to the said industry for a further period of six months. [Notification No. S.O. 3509(E)] [Gazette Id- 229273]

[View the Document](#)

PFRDA increase the Entry Age up to 70 Years under NPS

Aug 27, 2021 | Central | Labour

The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) August 26, 2021 has issued a circular to increase the entry age up to 70 years under National Pension system (NPS), after receiving requests received from the existing Subscribers to remain invested under NPS beyond 60 years or beyond their superannuation, and the desire from citizens above 65 years to open NPS, it has been decided to increase the entry age of NPS in the interest of Subscribers and benefit them with the opportunity of creating a long term sustainable pension wealth. The existing age of entry which is 18-65 years has been revised to 18-70 years. Any Indian Citizen, resident or non-resident and Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) between the age of 65-70 years can join NPS and continue or defer their NPS Account up to the age of 75 years. Those Subscribers who have closed their NPS Accounts are permitted to open a new NPS Account as per increased age eligibility norms. • Exit and Withdrawal from the scheme: a. Normal Exit shall be after 3 years. The subscriber will be required to utilize at least 40% of the corpus for purchase of annuity and the remaining amount can be withdrawn as lump sum. However, if the corpus is equal to or less than ₹5.00 lakh, the Subscriber may opt to withdraw the entire accumulated pension wealth in lump sum. b. Exit before completion of 3 years shall be treated as Premature Exit. Under pre-mature exit, the Subscriber is required to utilize at least 80% of the corpus for purchase of annuity and the remaining can be withdrawn in lump sum. However, if the corpus is equal to or less than ₹2.5 lakh, the subscriber may opt to withdraw the entire accumulated pension wealth in lump sum. c. In case of unfortunate death of the subscriber, the entire corpus will be paid to the nominee of the subscriber as lump sum. The Investment and Exit features are provided at

the Annexure (Given in the link) for ready reference. [Circular no.: PFRDA/2021/36/SUP-CRA/14]

[View the Document](#)

DoT issues revised rate of Dearness Allowance of employees of central government and central autonomous bodies

Aug 25, 2021 | Central | Labour

The Department of Telecommunication (DoT) on August 28, 2021 has issued revised rate of Dearness Allowance to employees of central government and central autonomous bodies continuing to draw their pay in the pre-revised pay scale grade as per the 6th Central pay commission with effect from July 1, 2021. Therefore, the rate of Dearness Allowance of employees of central government and central autonomous bodies has been enhanced from 164% to 189% of the basic pay with effect from July 1, 2021. [Notification No- 6-21(01)/2021-PAT]

[View the Document](#)

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment issues guidelines for conducting written examination for Persons with Benchmark Disabilities

Aug 25, 2021 | Central | Labour

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment on August 24, 2021 during conducting online examination for Persons with benchmark disabilities in your institutions and persons with benchmark disabilities may be allowed additional time during the online examination as per the revised guidelines. Further details on revised guidelines may be accessed from the web portal of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment'. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangana) has issued the guidelines for conducting written examination for persons with disabilities defined in terms of erstwhile Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection for Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 vide OM No. 16-110I2003-DD III dated February 26, 2013. The word "extra time or additional time" that is being currently used has been changed to "Compensatory time" and the same should not be less than 20 minutes per hour of examination for persons who are allowed use of scribe/ reader/lab assistant. [Notification F. No.AICTE/ P&AP I Misc I 2021]

[View the Document](#)

DoT issues revised rate of Dearness Allowance to employees of central government and central autonomous bodies

Aug 25, 2021 | Central | Labour

The Department of telecommunication (DoT) on August 28, 2021 has issued revised rate of Dearness Allowance to employees of central government and central autonomous bodies continuing to draw their pay

in the pre-revised pay scale grade as per the 5th Central pay commission with effect from July 1, 2021 under OM no. 1/3(2)/2008-E-II(B), dated August 13, 2021. Therefore, the rate of Dearness Allowance of employees of central government and central autonomous bodies has been enhanced from 132% to 356% of the basic pay with effect from July 1, 2021. [Notification No- 6-21(01)/2021-PAT]

[View the Document](#)

The Adoption (First Amendment) Regulations, 2021

Aug 24, 2021 | Central | Labour

The Ministry of Women and Child Development on August 11, 2021 has issued the Adoption (First Amendment) Regulations, 2021 to further amend the Adoption Regulations, 2017. In Regulation 40 (7A) which specifies "Where the adoptive parents move with the child to some other country within two years of adoption, the concerned Indian Diplomatic Missions in the country of departure and arrival, shall be intimated at least two weeks in advance through a written communication by the adoptive parents with their full contact details at the new place and thereafter, it shall be the responsibility of the Indian Mission of the country to which the child has moved, to perform all the assigned duties under the Adoption Regulations, 2017 in respect of the adopted child", has been inserted. [Notification No- G.S.R. 583(E)]

[View the Document](#)

PFRDA eases the process of eNPS Registration by Government Sector Subscribers

Aug 24, 2021 | Central | Labour

The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) on August 23, 2021 has issued a circular regarding A New On-boarding feature to ease the process of registration by Government Sector Subscribers. After receiving comments from the Government nodal offices on the new digital initiative of providing the option to the employees of Government Sector to register under NPS through 'eNPS-Government' in order to provide a convenient and paperless on-boarding experience. The options provided are as followed: • Through Aadhaar Online/Offline e-KYC • Through Permanent Account Number (PAN) The step by step process is as followed: 1. Subscriber is required to visit eNPS Website (<https://enps.nsdl.com>) and click on "NATIONAL PENSION SYSTEM" Tab and then select "REGISTRATION" option. 2. The Subscriber then has to select the "Government Employee" option and then the option for registration i.e. Register With Aadhaar Online/Offline e-KYC or PAN. 3. After selecting the appropriate option, Subscriber will provide the Government Category i.e., Central Government/State Government/Central Autonomous Body/State Autonomous Body as per his/her employment sector. If a Subscriber selects the Category as 'State Government' or 'State Autonomous Body', then he/she is required to provide the relevant State Name. 4. The Subscriber then needs to provide certain details of his/her Nodal Office. Subscriber will provide the DDO Registration Number/Name and all other Nodal Office details will be displayed to Subscriber such as Pay & Accounts Office (PAO)/District Treasury Office (DTO) name, Principal Accounts Office (PrAO)/Directorate of Treasuries & Accounts (DTA) name and Ministry. 5. At next step, if Subscriber has selected Aadhaar based KYC, then he/she is required to provide relevant Aadhaar details or upload offline Aadhaar e-KYC accordingly, and click on 'Submit' button. Similarly, if the Subscribers has opted for PAN/Form 60 based

registration, then Subscriber is required to provide PAN /Financial Year for Form 60 , respectively and click on 'Continue' Tab. 6. Subscriber needs to capture few mandatory Personal Details and click on 'Generate Acknowledgement no.' In case of Aadhaar based registration, details like Name of Subscriber, Date of Birth and Mobile number will be auto fetched from UIDAI database. 7. Generation of Acknowledgement Number: After clicking on 'Generate Acknowledgement no.', the Nodal Office details (which Subscriber has provided) will be displayed to the Subscriber for confirmation. If the details are correct, Subscriber will click on 'Ok' else he/she will click on 'Cancel' and provide the correct Nodal Office. 8. The Acknowledgement number will be generated and displayed to the Subscriber. Alert will be sent to Subscriber for the Acknowledgement Number. 9. The Subscriber is required to provide the registration details such as Personal details, Address details, Contact details, Bank Details, Scheme Preference details etc. under the respective tabs as applicable. In case of Aadhaar based registration, Address details registered with Aadhaar will be auto-populated. Whereas in case of PAN based registration, the Subscriber is required to provide address & address proof details. 10. Upload of Documents: The Subscriber is required to upload the scanned copies of relevant documents (such as PAN card copy, Cancelled Cheque, Appointment/Offer letter, Employee ID Card, ID proof and Address Proof) under the respective tab. Also, the Subscriber is required to upload the Photo & Signature as per the required specifications provided for upload. In Aadhaar based registration, the Photo is auto fetched from UIDAI database. 11. Once the complete details are captured and relevant documents, photo and signature are successfully uploaded, the Subscriber needs to re- verify the details. The Subscriber will have an option to correct the details, if required. 12. The Subscriber is required to confirm the details by accepting registration declarations. On confirmation, the relevant message and Ack No. will be displayed to Subscriber along with intimation. 13. Authentication: The Subscriber is required to digitally sign the Subscriber Registration Form through OTP Authentication or eSign. In case of OTP Authentication, two distinct One Time Password (OTP) will be sent on Mobile Number and email ID provided during registration. Whereas in case of eSign, the OTP will be sent on Mobile Number registered with Aadhaar. 14. Paperless Process: On successful OTP Authentication or eSign, the form will get digitally signed and registration will be successfully completed by the Subscriber. The PRAN will get generated after 'Verification' and 'Authorization' of registration request by the associated Nodal Office. [Circular no. PFRDA/2021/34/SUP-CRA/1]

[View the Document](#)

Industry Specific

TRAI releases recommendations on “Licensing Framework for Satellite based connectivity for low bit rate applications.”

Aug 31, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on August 26, 2021 has issued a press release to provide recommendations on “Licensing Framework for Satellite based connectivity for low bit rate applications.” Which was requested by the Department of Telecommunications (DOT). The recommendations of TRAI are as followed:

- For provision of Satellite-based connectivity for IoT and low-bit-rate applications, the relevant service licensees may provide connectivity as per scope of their authorization for any kind of network topology model including Hybrid model, Aggregator model and Direct-to- satellite model.
- All types of satellite viz. Geo Stationary Orbit (GSO) and Non-GSO (NGSO) satellites and any of the permitted satellite frequency bands may be used for providing satellite-based low-bit-rate connectivity.
- The relevant existing authorizations under Unified Licensing framework may be suitably amended for enabling satellite-based low-bit-rate connectivity.
- Scope of authorizations of GMPCS service, Commercial VSAT CUG service and NLD service under Unified License and Captive VSAT CUG service license may be suitably amended to include provision of satellite-based low-bit-rate connectivity for IoT devices.
- The Service Licensees should be permitted to obtain satellite bandwidth from foreign satellites in all the permitted satellite bands in order to provide satellite-based services. They should be permitted to choose the foreign satellite from the approved list, published for the purpose by the Government and to lease the satellite capacity directly from the chosen foreign satellite and should be mandated to establish the Earth Station in India, corresponding to the chosen foreign satellite system, prior to using the leased capacities.
- The Government may come out with a road map detailing schedule of launch of communication satellites and availability of the domestic satellite capacities in India to facilitate the service licensees to plan and optimize their capacity procurement.
- The Authority has recommended various measures to make the services cheaper and affordable like permitting hiring of foreign capacities for a longer period as per need instead of 3-5 years, removal of facilitation charges by the government when hiring foreign capacities from the approved list of foreign satellites/satellite systems, leasing the satellite capacity directly from the chosen foreign satellite, reducing the role of intermediaries and removing the prevailing NOCC charges.
- To improve Ease of Doing Business (EoDB), it has also been recommended that DoT should put in place a comprehensive, simplified, integrated, end-to-end coordinated, single window online common portal for all the agencies involved in grant of various approvals/permissions/allocations etc, like DoS, DOT, WPC and NOCC, wherein the service licensees can place their request and the agencies respond online in a transparent and time bound manner. All the guidelines, applications forms, fee details, processes, timelines and application status should be made transparently available on portal. For clarification / information, if any, Shri S.T. Abbas, Advisor (Networks, Spectrum & Licensing), TRAI may be contacted at advmn@traigov.in or Telephone Number +91-11-23210481. [Press Release No. 38/2021]

[View the Document](#)

DoT amends the Unified License (UL) for authorization of ILD service for security sensitive areas

Aug 31, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Department of Telecommunication (DoT) on August 25, 2021 has issued amendment in the Unified License (UL) for authorization of ILD service for security sensitive areas. In Part-II, Chapter-XI which specifies “International Long-Distance Service”, has been substituted, namely: - “ILD Gateway Station (Transmission & Switching Centre) and Cable Landing Station (CLS) can be permitted to be set up in security sensitive areas, only with prior security clearance, on a case-to-case basis. The security sensitive areas would be identified from time to time. As on date the security sensitive areas are Punjab, J&K, Northeastern States, border areas of Rajasthan, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and coastal areas of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu (excluding Chennai).” [Notification No- 20-271/2010 AS-I (Vol. III)]

[View the Document](#)

MIB asks for submission of monthly issue of August from all publications empanelled with BOC

Aug 31, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MIB) on August 25, 2021 has asked for submission of monthly issued of August from all publications empanelled with Bureau of Outreach and Communications (BOC), In compliance of Print Media Advertising Policy – 2020 provision, all the Publishers of empanelled publications are requested to submit monthly issues of August, 2021 in the month of September, 2021 starting from September 02, 2021 to September 30, 2021 at BOC Headquarters/ State PIB Headquarters after generating tokens from their login area. In order to facilitate smooth submission of issues and to avoid last minute rush, BOC has developed an online system to generate token for submission of issues. All the Publishers are requested to generate token for submission of issues and strictly adhere to the date of submission of issues as given in the token. It may be noted that each edition of a newspaper can generate only one token in a month, hence the Publishers are requested to submit their issues on the given date within working hours along with prescribed covering letter and hard copy of token. The publishers are requested to quote the RNI No. in the covering letter. All the Publishers of Delhi region, are requested to generate token for submission of issues strictly following the date of submission of monthly issues as the token limit is restricted to 150 tokens per day. In Clause-13 of the Policy that, applicant should have published the newspaper on at least 25 days in each month (except in February) and totalling 300 during preceding 12 months. Weeklies should have published 46 issues during the preceding year, fortnightlies 23 issues and monthlies 11 issues during the preceding year to be considered being brought out regularly. No further request in respect of non-compliance of submission of monthly issues will be accepted in BOC.

[View the Document](#)

IFSCA issues Operating Guidelines on Bullion Exchange, Bullion Clearing Corporation, Bullion Depository and Vault Manager

Aug 30, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The International Financial Services Centres Authority (IFSCA) on August 25, 2021 has issued Operating Guidelines on Bullion Exchange, Bullion Clearing Corporation, Bullion Depository and Vault Manager. The objective is to operationalise their activities as per the International Financial Services Centres Authority (Bullion Exchange) Regulations, 2020. The guidelines on Bullion Exchange, Bullion Clearing Corporation, Bullion Depository and Vault Manager are as follows: - ■ A systems interface shall be developed between the Bullion Exchange, Bullion Clearing Corporation and Bullion Depository. ■ The Bullion Exchange shall have a trading platform that offers trading in products related to bullion. ■ The Bullion Exchange shall have products in Gold, Silver or such other precious metal backed by physical bullion. ■ Types of Spot Trading: - • Order-matching • Block Deals • Market Making- • Benchmark Price ■ The contract specifications for each bullion product shall be provided by the Bullion Exchange. ■ A member shall set up operations in IFSC, either through a subsidiary or a branch or any other mode as permitted by the Authority. ■ All trades on the Bullion Exchange shall be cleared and settled by the Bullion Clearing Corporation. Every member of the Bullion Exchange shall be required to operate through a clearing member to settle their trade through the Bullion Clearing Corporation. ■ The Bullion Clearing Corporation shall have a sound risk management system and infrastructure for comprehensively managing risks. [Circular No - 415/IFSCA/Consolidated Operating Guidelines/2021-22]

[View the Document](#)

RBI issues Reserve Bank of India Master Directions on Prepaid Payment Instruments, 2021 ((MD-PPIs, 2021)

Aug 30, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on August 27, 2021 has issued Reserve Bank of India Master Directions on Prepaid Payment Instruments, 2021 (MD-PPIs, 2021). The MD-PPIs shall apply to all Prepaid Payment Instrument (PPI) Issuers and System Participants. The objective is to provide a framework for authorisation, regulation and supervision of entities issuing and operating PPIs in the country, to foster competition and encourage innovation in this segment in a prudent manner while considering safety and security of systems and transactions along with customer protection and convenience and to provide for harmonisation and interoperability of PPIs. The provisions under the RBI MD-PPIs, 2021 are as follows: - ■ Banks that comply with the eligibility criteria, including those stipulated by the respective regulatory department of RBI shall be permitted to issue PPIs after obtaining approval from RBI. Banks seeking approval from the RBI under the PSS Act, shall apply to the Department of Payment and Settlement Systems (DPSS), Central Office (CO), RBI, Mumbai along with a 'No Objection Certificate' from their regulatory department within 30 days of obtaining such clearance. ■ Capital and other eligibility requirements for issuance of PPIs by non-banks ■ A non-bank entity desirous of issuing PPIs shall apply for authorisation in Form A as prescribed under Regulation 3(2) of the Payment and Settlement Systems Regulations, 2008 (PSS Regulations) along with the application fees. ■ The Know Your Customer (KYC) / Anti-Money Laundering (AML) / Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) guidelines issued by the Department of Regulation (DoR), RBI, in "Master Direction – Know Your Customer Direction, 2016" shall apply mutatis mutandis to all the entities issuing PPIs. ■ Issuance, loading and reloading of PPIs ■ The co-branding arrangement shall be as per the Board approved policy of the PPI issuer. ■ Bank and non-bank PPI issuer, appointed as Indian agent of authorised overseas principals, shall be permitted to issue full-KYC PPIs to beneficiaries of inward remittances under the Money

Transfer Services Scheme (MTSS) of RBI. ■ Authorised non-bank PPI issuer shall submit a System Audit Report (SAR), including cyber security audit conducted by CERT-IN empaneled auditor, within two months of the close of its financial year. ■ Limiting liability of customers in unauthorised electronic payment transactions in PPIs issued by banks and non-banks [Notification No- RBI/DPSS/2021-22/82]

[View the Document](#)

Ministry of Finance issues enforcement date for the provisions of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2021

Aug 30, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Ministry of Finance on August 27, 2021 has issued the enforcement date for the provisions of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2021 which shall come into force on September 1, 2021. The objective of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2021 to provide for the establishment of a corporation for the purpose of insurance of deposits and guaranteeing of credit facilities and for other connected matters. [Notification No- S.O. 3507(E)]

[View the Document](#)

SEBI specifies modes for implementation of the framework for Accredited Investors

Aug 27, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) on August 26, 2021 has issued a circular on the modes for implementation of the framework for accredited investors to avail flexibility in minimum investment amount or concessions from specific regulatory requirements applicable to investment products, subject to conditions applicable for specific products/ services under the aforesaid Regulations. The modalities of accreditation are provided in Annexure A (Provided in the given link). The entities which are entitled to carry out the said process: • Subsidiaries of recognized Stock Exchanges, provided the Stock Exchange meets the following criteria: o (a) minimum 20 years presence in Indian securities market, o (b) minimum net worth of INR200 crores, o (c) presence of nation-wide terminals, o (d) having Investor grievance redressal mechanisms in place, including arbitration, o (e) presence of Investor Service centres (ISCs) in at least 20 cities, and o (f) any other criteria as specified by SEBI from time to time. • Subsidiaries of Depositories All the Eligible subsidiaries can make an application to SEBI through the concerned Stock Exchange or Depository, for recognition as an Accreditation Agency in terms of Regulation 2(1)(aa) of the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012, within 3 weeks from the date of the Circular. Disclaimer* Please find the Annexure 1 in the provided link. [Circular No.: SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-I/DF9/P/CIR/2021/620]

[View the Document](#)

Draft Food Safety and Standards (Advertising & Claims) Amendment Regulations, 2021

Aug 26, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) on August 19, 2021 has issued Draft the Food Safety and Standards (Advertising & Claims) Amendment Regulations, 2021 to further amend the Food Safety and Standards (Advertising & Claims) Regulations, 2018. In Schedule II-A which specifies “Edible Vegetable Oil and Claims”, the following entries has been inserted, namely: - 16) Virgin Coconut Oil • Contains medium chain fatty acids that are easily metabolized. 17) Chia Oil • Rich in Omega-3 Poly Unsaturated Fatty Acid (Omega-3 PUFA, Alpha linolenic acid); • Alpha linolenic acid is an essential fatty acid that contributes to the maintenance of normal blood cholesterol levels. 18) Avocado Oil • Rich in Mono Unsaturated Fatty Acid (MUFA) that helps to maintain normal blood cholesterol levels. 19) Sunflower seed Oil-High Oleic Acid • Rich in Mono Unsaturated Fatty Acid (MUFA) that helps to maintain normal blood cholesterol levels. • Contains Tocopherols which are natural antioxidant. 20) Safflowerseed Oil-High Oleic Acid • Rich in Mono Unsaturated Fatty Acid (MUFA) that helps to maintain normal blood cholesterol levels. The objections and suggestions for the e said draft regulations shall be taken into consideration after the expiry of the period of sixty days from August 19, 2021 which may be addressed to the Chief Executive Officer, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, FDA Bhawan, Kotla Road, New Delhi-110002 or at regulation@fssai.gov.in. [Notification No- 1-Std/SP(L&C/A)/Oil Claims/FSSAI-2018]

[View the Document](#)

The Drone rules, 2021

Aug 26, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Ministry of Civil Aviation on August 25, 2021 has issued The Drone Rules, 2021 to regulate the drone related activities in a manner such that they do not pose any risk to safety or security of people and assets. The provisions under the drone rules, 2021 are as followed: • Section 4. General. — No person shall operate a drone in India unless it conforms to a certificate of airworthiness or is exempted from the requirement for a certificate of airworthiness under these rules. • Section 5. Certification entities. – The Quality Council of India or a certification entity authorised by the Quality Council of India or the Central Government may issue a certificate of airworthiness for any particular type of drone, on an application filed by a manufacturer or importer of that type of drone on the digital sky platform, if such type of drone meets the specified certification standards. • Section 6. Certification standards. – On the recommendation of the Quality Council of India, the Central Government may specify the standards for obtaining a certificate of airworthiness for drones. These standards may promote the use of made-in-India technologies, designs, components and drones; and India's regional navigation satellite system named Navigation with Indian Constellation (NavIC). • Section 7. Procedure for application. – Any manufacturer or importer seeking a certificate of airworthiness shall apply through Form D-1 on the digital sky platform, to Quality Council of India or any other certification entity authorised these rules, providing the following: (a) Name, contact details and GSTIN of the applicant; (b) Details and required documents in respect of the prototype drone; (c) Proof of payment of the prescribed fees; and (d) Prototype drone that shall be physically handed over to the certification entity. • Section 8. Restriction on imports. – Import of drones and drone components shall be regulated by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade. • Section 9. Acceptance of approvals given by foreign regulators. – The Quality Council of India may certify drones based on approvals granted to that type of drone by other international aviation regulators, as may be specified by the Central Government. • Section 11. Mandatory safety features. – (1) The Central Government shall notify safety features to be installed on a drone by the person owning the drone. (2) All persons owning a drone shall adopt the said safety features within such period as may be specified by the Central Government, which shall not be less than six months from the date of such

notification. Such safety features, that may be notified in future, may include as under – (a) No Permission – No Take-off' (NPNT) hardware and firmware; (b) Real-time tracking beacon that communicates the drone's location, altitude, speed and unique identification number; and (c) Geo-fencing capability. • Section 12. Exemptions. — No certificate of airworthiness shall be required for manufacturing, importing or operating a – (a) prototype drone for the purpose of research and development; (b) prototype drone for obtaining certificate of airworthiness; and (c) nano drone. • Section 13. Unique identification number. – (1) No person shall operate a drone which does not have a unique identification number, unless such drone is exempted under these rules. (2) A person may generate the unique identification number of a drone by providing requisite details in Form D-2 on the digital sky platform. (3) The unique identification number of a drone shall be linked to the unique serial number provided by the manufacturer and the unique serial numbers of its flight control module and ground control station. (4) No person shall replace the flight control module or ground control station of a drone, whose serial number is linked to such drone's unique identification number, without updating on the digital sky platform, the unique serial number of the new flight control module or ground control station, within a period of seven days from the date of such replacement. • Section 14. Registration of existing drones. – A person owning a drone manufactured in India or imported into India on or before 31 December 2021 shall generate its unique identification number by providing requisite details in Form D-2 on the digital sky platform: Provided that such drone has a valid Drone Acknowledgement Number (DAN) issued by the digital sky platform on or before the above-mentioned date and the type of drone conforms to a certificate of airworthiness issued by the Quality Council of India. • Section 15. Transfer of drones. – (1) A person may transfer a drone to another person by giving the requisite details of the transferor, transferee and unique identification number of the drone in Form D-3 on the digital sky platform. (2) Such transfer shall be effected in the records and a transaction number shall be generated by the digital sky platform after electronic verification of the transferor, transferee and the unique identification number. • Section 16. Deregistration of drones. – (1) A person owning a drone, on arriving at a reasonable conclusion that a drone registered in the person's name is either permanently lost or permanently damaged, shall apply for the deregistration of such drone by submitting an application in Form D-3 on the digital sky platform. (2) Such deregistration shall be effected in the records and a transaction number shall be generated by the digital sky platform. • Section 17. Airspace map. – The Central Government may, within 30 days of the date of notification of these rules, publish on the digital sky platform, an airspace map for drone operations segregating the entire airspace of India into red, yellow and green zones, with a horizontal resolution equal or finer than 10 metre. • Section 18. Interactive maps. – The airspace map for drone operations shall be designed to be programmatically accessible through a machine readable Application Programming Interface (API) and interactive so that drone pilots will be able to plot their proposed flight plan and easily identify the zone(s) within which it falls so as to assess whether or not they need to make an application for prior approval. • Section 19. Requirement of prior permission. – No person shall operate a drone in a red zone or yellow zone without prior permission. • Section 20. Mandatory pre-flight verification of zonal restrictions. – Before commencing a drone operation, a drone pilot shall mandatorily verify the digital sky platform for any notification or restriction applicable to drone operations in the intended area of operation. • Section 21. Dynamic nature of zoning: (1) The Central Government may update the airspace map on digital sky platform for drone operations from time to time to change the status of an area from one zone to another. (2) Any such change shall come into effect no sooner than seven days after the date of such update. • Section 22. Temporary red zone. – (1) If there is an urgent need to temporarily prohibit drone flights in a specified area, the concerned State Government, Union Territory Administration or law enforcement agency may declare a temporary red zone over such specified area, for a period not exceeding 48 hours at a time, by notifying it through the digital sky platform and highlighting it on the airspace map. (2) The temporary red zone shall be declared by an officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police or its equivalent. Such officer shall endeavour to keep the size of the temporary red zone reasonable and not excessive. (3) The digital sky

platform shall endeavour to inform, through electronic means, holders of unique identification number within a distance of five kilometre from the perimeter of the temporary red zone of such a restriction, provided that the lack of receipt of such information shall not absolve a drone pilot of the responsibility to verify the zonal restrictions on the digital sky platform before commencing a drone operation. •Section 23. Access to data. – All State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and law enforcement agencies shall be provided direct access to the data available on the digital sky platform. • Section 24. Remote Pilot Licence.— (1) General. – No natural person other than a holder of a valid remote pilot licence enlisted on the digital sky platform shall operate a drone. (2) Classification. – (a) Remote pilot licences shall specifically mention the class of the drone that the natural person has successfully completed the prescribed training for. (b) The remote pilot licence shall specifically mention if the said natural person has successfully completed the prescribed training for automatic or autonomous drone operations. (3) Eligibility. – The following natural persons shall be eligible for a remote pilot licence: 3. (a) not less than eighteen years of age and not more than sixty five years of age; 4. (b) have passed class tenth or its equivalent examination from a recognised Board; and 5. (c) have completed the training prescribed by the Director General for the applicable class of remote pilot licence from an authorised remote pilot training organisation. (4) Procedure for obtaining remote pilot licence. – 6. (a) After completing the prescribed training and passing the prescribed proficiency test conducted by an authorised remote pilot training organisation, the natural person shall be issued a remote pilot certificate by such authorised remote pilot training organisation through the digital sky platform, within seven days of the successful completion of such proficiency test. 7. (b) The authorised remote pilot training organisation shall provide details of the person in Form D-4 on the digital sky platform and pay the applicable fee for each remote pilot certificate issued through the digital sky platform. 8. (c) The Director General may issue the remote pilot licence to any applicant who satisfies the criteria set out in sub-rule (4)(a), through the digital sky platform, within fifteen days from the date of issue of the remote pilot certificate by the authorised remote pilot training organisation. (5) Validity. – (a) A remote pilot licence shall be valid only if it is enlisted on the digital sky platform. (b) A remote pilot licence shall, unless suspended or cancelled, remain valid for a period of ten years, and may be renewed by any authorised remote pilot training organisation for the period specified therein, subject to a maximum period of ten years: Provided that the holder of the remote pilot licence undergoes such refresher courses as may be specified by the Director General on the digital sky platform from time to time. (6) Exemption. – No remote pilot licence shall be required for a person – (a) operating a nano drone; and (b) operating a micro drone for non-commercial purposes. • Section 28. The provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and rules made there under shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to third party insurance of drone and compensation in case of damage to life and/or property caused by such a drone. Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, a nano drone may operate without third party insurance. • Section 35. Cancellation or suspension.— Where the Director General or an officer authorised by the Central Government, State Government or Union Territory Administration; after giving an opportunity of being heard, is satisfied that a person has contravened or failed to comply with the provisions of these rules, he may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel or suspend any licence, certificate, authorisation or approval granted under these rules. [Notification No. G.S.R. 589(E)] [Gazette ID-229221]

[View the Document](#)

SEBI issues Circular on “Security and Covenant Monitoring using Distributed Ledger Technology”

Aug 26, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) on August 25, 2021 has issued a Circular on “Security and Covenant Monitoring using Distributed Ledger Technology” to strengthen the process of security creation and monitoring of security created, asset cover and covenants of the non-convertible securities, a platform for ‘Security and Covenant Monitoring System’ (‘system’) hosted by Depositories is being developed. The System Being Developed uses block chain technology for non-convertible securities along with the underlying assets would be created and all charges and asset valuation transactions shall be recorded by the respective entities including Issuers, Debenture Trustees, Credit Rating Agencies, etc. The system will give permissions to the Debenture Trustees, Issuers, Credit Rating Agencies etc. to update the data/ information and would be accessible to other entities like stock exchanges, depositories etc. Transaction data would be shared only with necessary stakeholders on a need to know basis. DLT enables programming pre-agreed conditions that are automatically executed once certain conditions hold. [PR No.26/2021]

[View the Document](#)

CDSCO issues Classification of medical device pertaining to Urology under the provisions of Medical Devices Rules, 2017

Aug 25, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) on August 23, 2021 has issued Classification of Medical Devices pertaining to Urology under the provisions of Medical Devices Rules, 2017. The medical devices, based on the intended use, risk associated with the devices and other parameters. The list of medical devices (mentioned in the Appendix A in the notification) is subject to the following: - • General intended use given against each of the devices is for guidance to the applicants intends to furnish application of import or manufacture of medical devices under the provisions of Medical Devices Rules, 2017. However, a device may have specific intended use as specified by its manufacturer. • The list of dynamic in nature and is subject to revision from time to time under the provisions of the Medical Devices Rules, 2017. [Notification No- 29/Misc./03/2020-DC (145)]

[View the Document](#)

CDSCO issues classification of Medical Devices pertaining to Obstetrical and Gynecological under Medical Devices Rules, 2017

Aug 25, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) on August 23, 2021 has issued Classification of Medical Devices pertaining to Obstetrical and Gynecological under the provisions of Medical Devices Rules, 2017. The medical devices, based on the intended use, risk associated with the devices and other parameters. The list of medical devices (mentioned in the Appendix A in the notification) is subject to the following: - • General intended use given against each of the devices is for guidance to the applicants intends to furnish application of import or manufacture of medical devices under the provisions of Medical Devices

Rules, 2017. However, a device may have specific intended use as specified by its manufacturer. • The list of dynamic in nature and is subject to revision from time to time under the provisions of the Medical Devices Rules, 2017. [Notification No- 29/Misc./03/2020-DC(181)]

[View the Document](#)

CDSCO issues classification of Medical Devices pertaining to Pediatrics and Neonatology under Medical Devices Rules, 2017

Aug 25, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) on August 23, 2021 has issued Classification of Medical Devices pertaining to Pediatrics and Neonatology under the provisions of Medical Devices Rules, 2017. The medical devices, based on the intended use, risk associated with the devices and other parameters. The list of medical devices (mentioned in the Appendix A in the notification) is subject to the following: - • General intended use given against each of the devices is for guidance to the applicants intends to furnish application of import or manufacture of medical devices under the provisions of Medical Devices Rules, 2017. However, a device may have specific intended use as specified by its manufacturer. • The list of dynamic in nature and is subject to revision from time to time under the provisions of the Medical Devices Rules, 2017. [Notification No- 29/Misc./03/2020-DC(150)]

[View the Document](#)

Ministry of Education streamlines the forms and processes for reducing compliance burden in Higher Education Sector

Aug 25, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Ministry of Education and University on August 18, 2021 grants commission have organized two virtual workshops on March 31, 2021 and April 19, 2021 to streamline the forms and processes for reducing compliance burden in Higher Education Sector. The workshop was attended by Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors of Central, State, Deemed to be Universities and Directors of Institutions of National Importance. Based on the observations made by the participants certain areas have been identified for streamlining process and reduction of compliance burden: • Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) should initiate new reforms for simplification of methods in administration and finance • A centralized database or a central repository/portal for pooling of data regarding HEIs • A streamlined automated system for accounting reforms in HEIs • Autonomy within the Institutions • Accessibility to internet facilities in rural areas All the HEIs are requested to submit the detailed suggestions for streamlining processes and reduction of compliance burden in the Higher Education sector latest by August 31, 2021 on University Activity Monitoring Portal (UAMP) of UGC at <https://www.ugc.ac.in/uamp> [Notification No. D.O.No. 1-3I202 1(e. Gov)]

[View the Document](#)

CDSCO issues classification of Medical Devices pertaining to Dental under Medical Devices Rules, 2017

Aug 25, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) on August 23, 2021 has issued Classification of Medical Devices pertaining to Dental under the provisions of Medical Devices Rules, 2017. The medical devices, based on the intended use, risk associated with the devices and other parameters. The list of medical devices (mentioned in the Appendix A in the notification) is subject to the following: - • General intended use given against each of the devices is for guidance to the applicants intends to furnish application of import or manufacture of medical devices under the provisions of Medical Devices Rules, 2017. However, a device may have specific intended use as specified by its manufacturer. • The list of dynamic in nature and is subject to revision from time to time under the provisions of the Medical Devices Rules, 2017. [Notification No- 29/Misc./03/2020-DC (196)]

[View the Document](#)

Ministry of Commerce and Industry suspends certain sections of Tea Act

Aug 24, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry on August 23, 2021 has issued a notification regarding the suspension of certain sections of Tea Act. The Central Government suspends the operation of sections 12 to 16 which was regarding Control over the extension of tea cultivation, section 39 which was regarding Penalty for illicit cultivation and section 40 which was regarding Removal of tea planted without permission of the Tea Act, 1953 (29 of 1953) until further order with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette. [Notification No. S.O. 3415(E)]

[View the Document](#)

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare amends the notification related to species for registration of varieties

Aug 24, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare on August 23, 2021 has issued amendment in the notification S.O. 1536(E), dated May 12, 2017 which specifies species for the purposes of registration of varieties (other than extant varieties and farmers' varieties). In The table which is related to the species for the purposes of registration of varieties (other than extant varieties and farmers' varieties) which specifies the crop species eligible for registration with Hindi and English name in common , the following serial number has been inserted: - "146. Jackfruit (Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.) Jackfruit Katahal 147. Greater Yam (Dioscorea alata L.) Greater Yam Ratalu 148. Yam Bean (Pachyrhizus erosus (L.) Yam Bean Mishri Kand 149. Seabuckthorn (Hippophae rhamnoides L.) Seabuckthorn Chharma [Notifcation No- S.O. 3418(E)]

[View the Document](#)

CDSCO extends the timeline for the evaluation of pre 1988 FDCs for Manufacturing or sale

Aug 23, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Central Drug Standard Control organisation (CDSCO) on August 19, 2021 has issued a notice to extend the date for submission of the information in the prescribed format on the evaluation of certain pre 1988 permitted Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) for manufacture or sale in the country. After receiving multiple request from the stakeholders for the extension of the date, CDSCO has extended the date to October 25, 2021 till 5 PM, which was earlier August 25, 2021.

[View the Document](#)

FSSAI issues Directions regarding Licensing of FBOs manufacturing, re-packing Fresh, Surface-treated, minimally processed Fruits & Vegetables

Aug 23, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI) on August 16, 2021 has issued Directions regarding Licensing of FBOs manufacturing, re-packing Fresh, Surface-treated, Minimally processed Fruits & Vegetables. The following food categories are being made available for licensing under General Manufacturing kind of business on FoSCoS with immediate effect: - ■ Untreated fresh fruits ■ Surface-treated fresh fruits ■ Peeled or cut, minimally processed fruit ■ Untreated fresh vegetables (including mushrooms and fungi, roots and tubers, pulses and legumes (including soybeans), and aloe vera), seaweeds, and nuts and seeds. ■ Surface-treated fresh vegetables (including mushrooms and fungi, roots and tubers, pulses and legumes, and aloe vera), seaweeds, and nuts and seeds. ■ Peeled, cut or shredded minimally processed vegetables [(including mushrooms and fungi, roots and tubers, fresh pulses and legumes, and aloe vera) sea weeds, nuts and seeds. [Notification No- 12(2) 2018/FBO representation/Enf/FSSAI (Vol. II)]

[View the Document](#)

Draft Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge) Amendment Rules, 2021

Aug 23, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Ministry of Power on August 19, 2021 has issued Draft Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge) Amendment Rules, 2021 to further amend the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge) Rules, 2021. The amendment in the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge) Rules, 2021 are as follows: - ■ In Rule 4 which specifies Late Payment Surcharge, the proviso has been inserted, namely: - “Provided further that the rule 4 shall be applicable to payments to be made in pursuance of – a) All power purchase agreement, Power supply agreements and transmission service agreements, in which tariff is determined under section 62 of the Act. b) Such power purchase Agreement, power supply agreements and transmission service agreements that become effective after these rules come into force, in which tariff is determined under section 63 of the Act. ■ In Rule 5 which

specifies “Order of Payment and Adjustment towards Late Payment Surcharge”, has been substituted. ■ In Rule 6 which specifies “ if a distribution licenses has any payment including late payment surcharge outstanding after the expiry of seven months from the due date of payment as mentioned in the PPA”, has been inserted. The Comments & Suggestions are provided within 30 days from August 18, 2021 at debranjan.chattopadhyay@nic.in. [Notification No- 23/22/2019-R&R(Part-4A)]

[View the Document](#)

TRAI releases Recommendations on Enabling Unbundling of Different Layers Through Differential Licensing

Aug 23, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on August 19, 2021 has issued recommendations on Enabling Unbundling of Different Layers Through Differential Licensing. The objective is to create a separate license authorization for Access Network provider and provide a broad framework for VNO(s) seeking & entering into an agreement with the Network providers. Implementation of these recommendations are likely to result in increased sharing of network resources, reduction of cost, attract investment, strengthen the service delivery segment, and could also prove to be catalyst in proliferation of 5G services for Industry 4.0, enterprise segment and various other use cases, in a localized manner. The features of these recommendations are as follows: - ■ A separate authorization under Unified License should be created for Access Network Provider (network layer) to provide network services on wholesale basis. ■ The scope of the Access Network Provider shall be to establish and maintain access network, including wireless and wireline access network, and selling the network services (capable of carrying voice and non-voice messages and data) on a wholesale basis to VNOs (service delivery operators) for retailing purpose. ■ The Access Network provider should also be permitted to provide and share its network resources to the telecom service providers who are licensees under section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. ■ Licensed service area for Access Network Provider should be kept same as that existing in Access service authorization under UL. ■ Access Network provider should be responsible for all the network related terms and conditions specified in the Access Service Authorization under Unified License. ■ The Network Provider shall be permitted to take a separate license under UL[VNO) framework for provision of services to the end subscribers. ■ The License Fee and Spectrum Usage charges applicable for the Access Network Provider Authorization should be same as that applicable to the Access Service Authorization under Unified License. ■ The License Fee and Spectrum Usage charges applicable for the Access Network Provider Authorization should be same as that applicable to the Access Service Authorization under Unified License. [Press Release No- 36/2021]

[View the Document](#)

Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Fifth Amendment) Order, 2021

Aug 21, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare on August 13, 2021 has issued the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Fifth Amendment) Order, 2021 to further amend the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003. In Schedule I of Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into

India) Order, 2003, under the heading "Seaports", after serial number 46 and the entries relating thereto the following serial numbers and entries shall be added, namely:- "47. Gangavaram Port Limited (Andhra Pradesh)" [Notification No. S.O. 3404(E)]

[View the Document](#)

Ministry of Power issues timelines for the replacement of existing meters with smart meters with prepayment features

Aug 20, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Ministry of Power on August 17, 2021 has issued timelines for the replacement of existing meters with smart meters with prepayment features under the Electricity Act, 2003. The Timelines for smart meters with prepayment features are as follows: - ■ All consumers with communication network, shall be supplied electricity with Smart Meters working in prepayment mode, conforming to relevant IS, within the timelines specified below: • All Union Territories, electrical divisions having more than 50% consumers in urban areas with AT&C losses more than 15% in financial year 2019-20, other electrical divisions with AT&C losses more than 25% in financial year 2019-20. • All other areas shall be metered with smart meters with prepayment mode by March, 2025. ■ All feeders and distribution transformers (DTs) shall be provided with meters having AMR facility or covered under AMI, as per the timelines specified below: • All feeders shall be metered by December 2022. • All DTs in electrical divisions having more than 50% consumers in urban areas with AT&C losses more than 15% in financial year 2019-20, and in all other electrical divisions with AT&C losses more than 25% in financial year 2019-20, shall be metered by December, 2023. • All DTs in areas shall be metered by March 2025. • DTs and HVDS transformers having capacity less than 25 kVA may be excluded from the above timelines. This notification shall come into force on August 17, 2021. [Notification No - 23/35/2019-R&R]

[View the Document](#)

National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (Amendment) Act, 2021

Aug 20, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Ministry of Law and Justice on August 19, 2021 has issued the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (Amendment) Act, 2021 to further amend the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Act, 2020. The amendment is as followed: • In section 58, which specifies repeal and savings, Sub-section (5) has been inserted, namely: "(5) Notwithstanding the expiration of the period for reconstitution of the Central Council under section 3A of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, as inserted by the Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2020, all acts done by the Board of Governors constituted under sub-section (4) of that section and all the powers and functions of the Central Council exercised and performed by it under the repealed Act, as amended by the Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021, immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the provisions of this Act and shall continue in force accordingly unless and until superseded by anything done or by any action taken under this Act." [NO. 38 OF 2021] [Gazette ID-229153]

[View the Document](#)

General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 2021

Aug 20, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Ministry of Law and Justice on August 19, 2021 has issued General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 2021 to further amend the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. The following amendments have been made: • In section 10B, which specifies Enhancement of Equity capital of General Insurance Company, the proviso has been omitted. • Section 24B, which specifies, cessation of application of act, has been inserted namely: “24B. (1) On and from the date on which the Central Government ceases to control any specified insurer, after the commencement of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 2021, the provisions of this Act shall cease to apply in respect of that specified insurer. (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), — (a) any scheme framed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 17A in respect of the specified insurer referred to in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have been adopted by the board of directors of such specified insurer: Provided that the board of directors may make such additions, amendments or variations thereto, or frame new policy in place of such scheme, as it may deem appropriate; (b) without prejudice to the generality of the power of the board of directors of the specified insurer under clause (a), all powers exercisable by the Central Government under a scheme framed by it in sub-section (1) of section 17A shall be exercisable by that board of directors.” • Section 31A, which specifies, Liability of director of specified Insurer, has been inserted, namely: “31A. A director of a specified insurer who is not its whole-time director shall be held liable only in respect of such acts of omission or commission of the specified insurer which had been committed with his knowledge, attributable through board processes, and with his consent or connivance or where he had not acted diligently.” [NO. 37 OF 2021] [Gazette ID - 229150]

[View the Document](#)

The National Commission for Homoeopathy (Amendment) Act, 2021

Aug 20, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The Ministry of Law and Justice on August 18, 2021 has issued the National Commission for Homoeopathy (Amendment) Act, 2021 to further amend the National Commission for Homoeopathy Act, 2020. In Section 58(5) of the National Commission for Homoeopathy Act, 2020 which specifies “Notwithstanding the expiration of the period for reconstitution of the Central Council under section 3A of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, as inserted by the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2018, all acts done by the Board of Governors constituted under sub-section (4) of that section and all the powers and functions of the Central Council exercised and performed by it under the repealed Act, as amended by the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021, immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the provisions of this Act and shall continue in force accordingly unless and until superseded by anything done or by any action taken under this Act”, has been inserted. [Notification No- 47]

[View the Document](#)

Cabinet approves implementation of National Mission on Edible Oils – Oil Palm

Aug 19, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

A Union Cabinet on August 18, 2021 has issued a press release for approval of implementation of National Mission on Edible Oils. • A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a special focus on the Northeast region and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. • A financial outlay of Rs.11,040 crore out of which Rs.8,844 crore is the share of Government of India. • Focus on increasing area and productivity of oilseeds and Oil Palm. • Assistance to seed gardens specially for North-East and Andaman regions. • Price Assurance to Oil Palm farmers for Fresh Fruit Bunches [Release ID: 1746942] *the document is mentioned in the below link

[View the Document](#)

IFSCA issues pilot launch of international bullion exchange “The Gateway for Bullion Imports”

Aug 19, 2021 | Central | Industry Specific

The International Financial Services Centres Authority (IFSCA) on August 18, 2021 has issued Pilot Launch of International Bullion Exchange –The Gateway for Bullion Imports. The International Financial Services Centres Authority (Bullion Exchange) Regulations, 2020 were notified on December 11,2020 which cover the Bullion Exchange, Clearing Corporation, Depository and Vaults. Government has also taken steps to notify bullion spot trading and bullion depository receipts with underlying bullion as financial products and bullion related services as financial services. Therefore, The International Bullion Exchange shall be the “Gateway for Bullion Imports into India”, wherein all the bullion imports for domestic consumption shall be channelized through the exchange. It has been approved the application by the Holding Company for setting up the International Bullion Exchange through the subsidiary of the holding company, “India International Bullion Exchange IFSC Ltd.” encompassing the Bullion Exchange and the Bullion Clearing Corporation. CDSL-IFSC, a foreign depository has been designated as the Bullion Depository for the Bullion Exchange responsible for managing the Vault Manager.

[View the Document](#)

Finance & Taxation

Ministry of Finance further extends the COVID customs duty

Aug 31, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Ministry of Finance on August 30, 2021 has issued a notification to further extend the Covid customs duty by amending a previous notification No. 28/2021-Customs, dated April 24, 2021, which specifies exemptions of customs on the COVID related goods. The paragraph 2 of the said notification has been amended, namely: • This notification shall remain in force up to and inclusive of the September 30, 2021. [Notification No. 41/2021-Customs][Gazette ID - 229299]

[View the Document](#)

Reserve Bank of India (Financial Statements- Presentation and Disclosures) Directions, 2021

Aug 31, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on August 30, 2021 has issued the Reserve Bank of India (Financial Statements- Presentation and Disclosures) Directions, 2021. These Directions are applicable to: • All banking companies¹, corresponding new banks, regional rural banks ('RRBs') and State Bank of India as defined under subsections (c), (da), (ja) and (nc) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (collectively referred to as 'Commercial Banks' hereinafter) • Primary co-operative banks as defined under clause (ccv) of subsection 1 of section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (hereinafter referred to as 'Urban Co-operative Banks' or 'UCBs'). The Important Provisions of the Directions are as followed: • Banks shall disclose information as specified in Annexure III in the notes to accounts of the financial statements. These disclosures are intended only to supplement and not to replace disclosure requirements under other laws, regulations, or accounting and financial reporting standards. More comprehensive disclosures than the minimum required under these Directions are encouraged, especially if such disclosures significantly aid in the understanding of the financial position and performance. • The Board of Directors of banks shall invariably record the intent of holding the investment for a temporary period or otherwise at the time of investment in the subsidiary, associate and joint venture. In the absence of a record of such intent by the Board at the time of such investment, the investee entity shall be consolidated into the CFS. • Subject to compliance with applicable laws, banks, without prior approval of Reserve Bank of India, can utilize the share premium account for meeting issue expenses³ of shares to the extent that such expenses are incremental costs directly attributable to the transaction that otherwise would have been avoided. The share premium account shall not be utilized for writing off the expenses relating to the issue of debt instruments. • Banks shall take steps to have a strong control over reconciliation and put in place a system of real-time reconciliation. Escalation of differences, if any, should be done immediately. There should be close monitoring of pending items in Nostro accounts by top management at short intervals. All unreconciled credit entries in Nostro accounts which are outstanding for more than three years shall be transferred to a Blocked Account and shown as outstanding liabilities. The balance in the Blocked Account will be reckoned for the

purpose of CRR/SLR. Banks shall make 100 percent provision in respect of all unreconciled debit entries in the Nostro accounts, which are outstanding for more than two years. • Banks shall ensure that balance sheet and profit and loss account reflects true and fair picture of its financial position. Instances of window dressing of financials, short provisioning, misclassification of NPAs, under-reporting/ incorrect computation of exposure/risk weight, incorrect capitalization of expenses, capitalization of interest on NPAs, deliberate inflation of asset and liabilities at the end of the financial year and subsequent reversal immediately in next financial year, etc. shall be viewed seriously and appropriate penal action in terms of the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 shall be considered. • The provisions of these Directions shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of the provisions of any other laws, rules, regulations or directions, for the time being in force. • For the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of these Directions or in order to remove any difficulties in the application or interpretation of the provisions of these Directions, the Reserve Bank of India may, if it considers necessary, issue necessary clarifications in respect of any matter covered herein and the interpretation of any provision of these Directions given by the Reserve Bank of India shall be final and binding. [RBI/DOR/2021-22/ Master Direction No.DOR.ACC.REC.No.46/21.04.018/2021-22]

[View the Document](#)

CBDT extended date for payment of the amount (with and without additional amount) under Vivad se Vishwas Act

Aug 31, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) on August 29, 2021 has extended date under section 3 of the Vivad se Vishwas Act which specifies Amount payable by declarant. The last date for payment of the amount (with additional amount) under Vivad se Vishwas Act has been notified as October 31, 2021. Further, Considering the difficulties being faced in issuing and amending Form no 3 which specifies prerequisite for making payment by the declarant under Vivad se Vishwas Act, it has been decided to extend the last date of payment of the amount (without any additional amount) to September 30, 2021.

[View the Document](#)

RBI issued clarification on Guidelines on Compensation of Whole Time Directors/ Chief Executive Officers/ Material Risk Takers and Control Function staff

Aug 31, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on August 30, 2021 has issued clarification on Guidelines on Compensation of Whole Time Directors/ Chief Executive Officers/ Material Risk Takers and Control Function staff by revising their circular DOR.Appt.BC.No.23/29.67.001/2019-20 dated November 04, 2019 , which states the Guidelines on Compensation of Whole Time Directors/ Chief Executive Officers/ Material Risk Takers and Control Function staff. It has been observed by RBI that banks do not recognise grant of the share-linked compensation as an expense in their books of account concurrently. And therefore, The following sentence has been inserted : • “The fair value thus arrived at should be recognised as expense beginning with the accounting period for which approval has been granted”. Banks should ensure compliance to above instructions for all share-linked instruments granted after the accounting period ending March 31, 2021.

[RBI/2021-22/95 DOR.GOV.REC.44/29.67.001/2021-22]

[View the Document](#)

CBDT extends due dates for e-filing of various Forms under the Income-tax Act, 1961

Aug 30, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) on August 29, 2021 has issued a circular to extend the due dates of various forms under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Forms and the extended due dates are as followed: 1. The application for registration or intimation or approval under Section 10(23C), 12A, 35(1)(ii)/(iia)/(iii) or 80G of the Act in Form No. 10A, for which the earlier date was August 31, 2021 and the extended date is March 31, 2022. 2. The application for registration or approval under Section 10(23C), 12A or 80G of the Act in Form No.10AB, for which the earlier date was February 28, 2022 and the extended date is March 31, 2022. 3. The Equalization Levy Statement in Form No.1 for the Financial Year 2020- 21 for which the earlier date was August 31, 2021 and the extended date is December 31, 2021. 4. The Quarterly statement in Form No. 15CC to be furnished by authorized dealer in respect of remittances made for the quarter ending on June 30, 2021, for which the earlier date was August 31, 2021 and the extended date is November 30, 2021. 5. The Quarterly statement in Form No. 15CC to be furnished by authorized dealer in respect of remittances made for the quarter ending on September 30, 2021 for which the earlier date was October 15, 2021 and the extended date is December 31, 2021 6. Uploading of the declarations received from recipients in Form No. 15G/15H during the quarter ending June 30, 2021 for which the earlier date was August 31, 2021 and the extended date is November 30, 2021. 7. Uploading of the declarations received from recipients in Form No. 15G/15H during the quarter ending September 30, 2021 for which the earlier date was October 15, 2021 and the extended date is December 31, 2021. 8. Intimation to be made by Sovereign Wealth Fund in respect of investments made by it in India in Form II SWF for the quarter ending on June 30 , 2021, for which the earlier date was September 30, 2021 and the extended date is November 30, 2021. 9. Intimation to be made by Sovereign Wealth Fund in respect of investments made by it in India in Form II SWF for the quarter ending on September 30, 2021 for which the earlier date was October 31, 2021 and the extended date is December 31, 2021. 10. Intimation to be made by Pension Fund in respect of each investment made by it in India in FORM NO. 10BBB for the quarter ending on June 30, 2021, for which the earlier date was September 30, 2021 and the extended date is November 30, 2021. 11. Intimation to be made by Pension Fund in respect of each investment made by it in India in FORM NO. 10BBB for the quarter ending on September 30, 2021, for which the earlier date was October 31,2021 and the extended date is December 31, 2021. 12. Intimation by a constituent entity, resident in India, of an international group, the parent entity of which is not resident in India, for the purposes of sub-section (1) of section 286 of the Act, in Form No.3CEAC, for which the earlier date was November 30, 2021 and the extended date is December 31, 2021. 13. Report by a parent entity or an alternate reporting entity or any other constituent entity, resident in India, for the purposes of sub-section (2) or sub-section (4) of section 286 of the Act, in Form No. 3CEAD, for which the earlier date was November 30, 2021 and the extended date is December 31, 2021. 14. Intimation on behalf of an international group for the purposes of the proviso to sub-section (4) of section 286 of the Act in Form No. 3CEAE, , for which the earlier date was November 30, 2021 and the extended is December 31, 2021. [Circular No. 16/2021]

[View the Document](#)

Central Goods and Services Tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2021

Aug 30, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), on August 29, 2021 has issued the Central Goods and Services Tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2021 to further amend the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017. The amendments are as followed: • In Rule 26, which specifies, Method of Authentication, in sub-rule (1), fourth proviso has been amended, namely: "For the date August 31, 2021 has been changed to October 31, 2021 has been changed" • In Rule 26, which specifies, Method of Authentication, all the provisos shall be omitted with effect from November 01, 2021. • In Rule 138E, which specifies, Restriction on furnishing of information in PART A of FORM GST EWB-01, after the fourth proviso the following proviso has been inserted, namely: "Provided also that the said restriction shall not apply during the period from the May 01, 2021 till the August 18, 2021, in case where the return in FORM GSTR-3B or the statement of outward supplies in FORM GSTR-1 or the statement in FORM GST CMP-08, as the case may be, has not been furnished for the period March, 2021 to May, 2021." • In Form GST ASMT – 14, which contains the grounds on which the assessment is proposed to be made, has been Amended. [Notification No. 32/2021 – Central Tax] [Gazette ID - 229298]

[View the Document](#)

CBIC amends the notification for imposition of ADD on Uncoated Copier Paper

Aug 30, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) on August 29, 2021 has amended the notification no. 56/2018- Customs (ADD) dated December 04, 2018 which specifies the imposition of Anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Uncoated Copier Paper originating in or exported from Indonesia and Singapore. The following amendment has been made: (i) Paragraph 2A, which specifies the extension of ADD on uncoated copier paper, has been inserted, namely: "Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, the anti-dumping duty imposed on the subject goods specified against serial numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Table above shall remain in force up to and inclusive of the 28th February, 2022, unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier." [Notification No. 48/2021- Customs (ADD)] [Egazette ID: 229276]

[View the Document](#)

Ministry of Finance issues enforcement date for the provisions of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 2021

Aug 30, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Ministry of Finance on August 27, 2021 has issued the enforcement date for the provisions of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 2021 which shall come into force on August 27, 2021. The objective of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 2021 to nationalise all private companies undertaking general insurance business in India and to provide for a greater private sector participation in the public sector insurance companies regulated under the Act. [Notification

No- S.O. 3512(E)]

[View the Document](#)

RBI take measures to enhance distribution of coins

Aug 30, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on August 27, 2021 has issued notification to take measures to enhance distribution of coins by referring to their Master Direction DCM (CC) No.G-2/03.41.01/2021-22 dated April 01, 2021 on "Currency Distribution & Exchange Scheme (CDES)" for bank branches including currency chests which inter alia, provides for financial incentives of ₹25 per bag to banks for distribution of coins over the counter. The main objective of the notification is to implement Clean Note policy and to ensure that all bank branches provide better customer service to members of public with regard to exchange of notes and distribution of coins, the afore-said Scheme has since been reviewed and it has now been decided to revise the incentive being paid to the banks for distribution of coins with a major thrust on alternate avenues so as to extend the outreach. The measures taken are as followed:

- Revised scheme of incentive for distribution of coins (i) With effect from September 01, 2021, an incentive of ₹65/- per bag for distribution of coins (instead of ₹25/- as earlier) will be paid on the basis of net withdrawal from currency chest (CCs), without waiting for claims from banks. Currency chest branch will have to pass on the incentive to the linked bank/branches for coins distributed by them on a pro-rata basis within one week from the receipt of incentives from RBI. (ii) An additional incentive of ₹10/- per bag would be paid for coin distribution in rural and semi-urban areas on the submission of a CA / Auditor certificate to this effect.
- Banks to provide coins to bulk customers To meet the coin requirements of bulk customers (requirement of more than 1 bag in a single transaction) banks are advised to provide coins to such customers purely for business transactions. The banks may also endeavour to provide such services as part of their Board approved policy on 'Door Step Banking' services. Such customers should be KYC compliant constituents of the bank and the record of coins supplied should be maintained. Banks are advised to exercise due diligence to ensure that such facility is not misused.
- Engaging Business Correspondents (BCs) for distribution of coins To include distribution of coins and banknotes in the scope of activities undertaken by BCs and explore the possibility of enlisting their service for carrying out various currency management functions while addressing the last mile connectivity issues. To ensure steady supply of coins to bulk customers and BCs for onward distribution, all banks may ensure that each of their branches maintains a minimum stock of one bag of coins in each denomination.
- Engaging Cash in Transit (CIT) entities for distribution of coins Distribution of Banknotes and Coins – Alternative Avenues wherein banks were advised to explore the possibility of engaging the services of CIT entities for the purpose of distribution of banknotes and coins. It is reiterated that banks may engage CIT entities to further enhance distribution of coins to public. [Notification No. RBI/2021-22/93 DCM (CC) No.97527/03.41.01/2021-22]

[View the Document](#)

CBDT seeks comments/ suggestions on draft Income tax (amendment) rules 2021

Aug 30, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Central Board of Indirect Taxes (CBDT) on August 28, 2021 has invited comments and suggestions on the Draft Income tax (amendment) rules, 2021 for framing rules for implementation of the amendments made by the Taxation Law (amendment) act, 2021. The aim of the amendment made by the Taxation Law (amendment) act, 2021 is to bring tax certainty and ensure that once specified conditions are fulfilled, the pending Income-tax proceedings shall be withdrawn, demand, if any, raised shall be nullified, and amount if any collected shall be refunded to the taxpayer without any interest, and To implement the amendment made by Taxation Law (amendment) act, 2021, it is proposed to amend the Income-tax Rules, 1962 by way of insertion of rule 11UE along with Forms 1 to 4 which specify the conditions to be fulfilled and the process to be followed to give effect to the amendment made by the Taxation Law (amendment) act, 2021 Act. The provision of the Draft Income Tax (amendment) rules, 2021 are as followed: • Rule 11UE, which specifies "Form and manner of Undertaking and specified conditions under clause (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) of the Explanation to fifth and sixth proviso to Explanation 5 of clause (1) of sub-section (1) of section 9, has been Inserted, namely: "11UE (1) The Undertaking under clause (i), (ii) and (iii) of the Explanation to fifth and sixth proviso to Explanation 5 of clause (1) of sub-section (1) of section 9 shall be submitted by the Declarant to the jurisdictional Principal Commissioner or Commissioner in Form 1 within days (date to be specified in the final notification as 45 days from the date of publication of the amendment rules in the Official Gazette)." • Appendix IV, which contains Form No. 1 to 4 has also been inserted in the rules. The draft notification proposing the above amendments to the Income-tax Rules, 1962 is enclosed. It is requested that all the stakeholders as well as the general public may provide suggestions/ comments on the same and send them at the email address ustpl1@nic.in latest by September 04, 2021.

[View the Document](#)

CBIC advised taxpayers to avail the benefit of extensions in amnesty scheme and limit for filing of application for revocation of cancellation of registration

Aug 30, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) on August 29, 2021 has extension of the closing date of late fee amnesty scheme and extension of time limit for filing of application for revocation of cancellation of registration will benefit a large number of taxpayers, who could not file their returns in time due to various reasons, mainly because of difficulties caused by COVID-19 pandemic, and whose registrations were cancelled due to the same. Taxpayers are requested to avail the benefit of these extensions. The Extension are as follows: - ■ In Notification No. 33/2021- Central Tax, dated August 29, 2021, had provided relief to the taxpayers by reducing / waiving late fee for non-furnishing FORM GSTR-3B for the tax periods from July, 2017 to April 2021, if the returns for these tax periods are furnished between June 1, 2021 to August 31, 2021. The last date to avail benefit of the late fee amnesty scheme, has now been extended from August 31, 2021 to November 30, 2021. ■ In Notification No. 34/2021- Central Tax, dated August 29, 2021, it has been extended the timelines for filing of application for revocation of cancellation of registration to September 30, 2021, where the due date of filing of application for revocation of cancellation of registration falls between March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2021. ■ In Notification No- 32/2021- Central Tax, dated August 28, 2021, the date for filing of FORM GSTR-3B and FORM GSTR-1/ IFF has been extended by companies using electronic verification code (EVC), instead of Digital Signature certificate (DSC) has already been enabled for the period from April 27, 2021 to August 31, 2021 to October 31, 2021.

[View the Document](#)

CBIC extends the date for application of revocation of cancellation of registration

Aug 30, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) on August 29, 2021 has amended notification, No.14/2021-Central Tax, dated the May 01, 2021, which specifies the timeline for completion of the compliances to extend the date to make an application of revocation of cancellation of registration, if the time-limit for making an application of revocation of cancellation of registration falls during the period of March 31, 2020 to August 31, 2021. The time-limit for making such application has been extended up to September 30, 2021. [Notification No. 34/2021 – Central Tax] [Gazette ID - 229298]

[View the Document](#)

CBIC extends the date to furnish the return in FORM GSTR-3B

Aug 30, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) on August 29, 2021 has amended the notification no. G.S.R. 1253 (E) dated December 31, 2018 which specifies the furnishing of Form GSTR-3B. The following amendments have been made: (i) The ninth proviso, which specifies the failure to furnish form GSTR-3B, has been substituted, namely: "Provided also that for the registered persons who failed to furnish the return in FORM GSTR-3B for the months /quarter of July, 2017 to April, 2021, by the due date but furnish the said return between the period from June 01, 2021 to November 30, 2021, the total amount of late fee under section 47 of the said Act, shall stand waived which is in excess of five hundred rupees." (ii)The tenth proviso which specifies the late fee shall stand waived off in case of nil filing in GSTR 3B, has been substituted, namely: "Provided also that where the total amount of central tax payable in the said return is nil, the total amount of late fee under section 47 of the said Act shall stand waived which is in excess of two hundred and fifty rupees for the registered persons who failed to furnish the return in FORM GSTR-3B for the months / quarter of July, 2017 to April, 2021, by the due date but furnish the said return between the period from June 01, 2021 to November 31, 2021." [Notification No. 33/2021] [Gazette ID: 229298]

[View the Document](#)

RBI makes enhancement to Indo-Nepal Remittance Facility Scheme

Aug 30, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on August 27, 2021 has issued notification to enhance the he Indo-Nepal Remittance Facility Scheme. The Scheme leverages the National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) ecosystem available in the country for origination of such remittances and entails a ceiling of ₹50,000 per remittance with a maximum of 12 remittances in a year. The beneficiary receives funds in Nepalese Rupees through credit to her / his bank account maintained with the subsidiary of State Bank of India (SBI) in Nepal, i.e., Nepal SBI Bank Limited (NSBL) or through an agency arrangement. The enhancements are as followed:

- Increase in the ceiling per transaction from ₹50,000 to ₹2 lakh.
- Removal of the cap of 12 remittances in a

year per remitter. • As hitherto, banks shall accept remittances by way of cash from walk-in customers or non-customers. The ceiling of ₹50,000 per remittance with a maximum of 12 remittances in a year shall, however, continue to apply for such remittances. • The charges for transactions up to ₹50,000 shall continue as provided in circular DPSS (CO) No.1381/04.09.003/2008-09 dated February 09, 2009. For transactions beyond ₹50,000, the charges prescribed by SBI shall apply. • The banks shall put in place suitable velocity checks and other risk mitigation procedures. The enhancements are also expected to facilitate payments relating to retirement, pension, etc., to our ex-servicemen who have settled / relocated in Nepal. [RBI/2021-22/94 CO.DPSS.RPPD.No.S475/04.09.003/2021-22]

[View the Document](#)

Ministry of Finance imposes ADD on certain items

Aug 27, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Ministry of Finance on August 26, 2021 has issued a notification to impose Anti-Dumping Duty on the certain items along with “Natural Mica based Pearl Industrial Pigments excluding cosmetic grade” falling under the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 origin from China PR , after coming to the conclusion that: • The product under consideration has been exported at a price below normal value, thus resulting in dumping; • The domestic industry has suffered material injury; • There is causal link between dumping of product under consideration and injury to the domestic industry. It has now been decided to impose the anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods, originating in, or exported from the subject countries and imported into India, in order to remove injury to the domestic industry. The anti-dumping duty imposed under this notification shall be levied for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette and shall be payable in Indian currency. [Notification No. 47/2021-Customs (ADD)] [Gazette ID – 229252]

[View the Document](#)

BSE reopens the UNION MONEY MARKET FUND scheme for on-going subscription

Aug 27, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) on August 27, 2021 has issued a notice to reopen the UNION MONEY MARKET FUND scheme for on-going subscription and redemption along with the SIP facility. The schemes which are reopened are as followed: • UNION MONEY MARKET FUND - DIRECT PLAN - PAYOUT OF MONTHLY IDCW OPTION • UNION MONEY MARKET FUND - REGULAR PLAN - REINVESTMENT OF WEEKLY IDCW OPTION • UNION MONEY MARKET FUND - DIRECT PLAN - REINVESTMENT OF WEEKLY IDCW OPTION • UNION MONEY MARKET FUND - REGULAR PLAN - PAYOUT OF MONTHLY IDCW OPTION • UNION MONEY MARKET FUND - DIRECT PLAN - GROWTH • UNION MONEY MARKET FUND - DIRECT PLAN - REINVESTMENT OF MONTHLY IDCW OPTION • UNION MONEY MARKET FUND - REGULAR PLAN - GROWTH • UNION MONEY MARKET FUND - REGULAR PLAN - REINVESTMENT OF DAILY IDCW OPTION • UNION MONEY MARKET FUND - REGULAR PLAN - REINVESTMENT OF MONTHLY IDCW OPTION • UNION MONEY MARKET FUND - DIRECT PLAN - REINVESTMENT OF DAILY IDCW OPTION [Notice No. 20210827-2]

[View the Document](#)

NSE withdraws Additional Margin on Brent Crude Oil

Aug 27, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The National Stock Exchange (NSE) on August 20, 2021 has issued a circular to withdraw the additional margin rates of 3 % from Brent Crude Oil with effect from August 23, 2021 by modifying their circular no. 0195/2021 dated June 17, 2021.

[View the Document](#)

Ministry of Finance Extends of ADD on “Axle for Trailers”

Aug 26, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Ministry of Finance on August 25, 2021 has issued a notification to extend the Anti-Dumping Duty (ADD) on “Axle for Trailers” falling under tariff item 8716 90 10 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, originating in or exported from the People’s Republic of China. The Notification specifies that the anti-dumping duty shall remain in force up to and inclusive of the January 28, 2022, unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier. [Notification No. 46/2021-Customs (ADD)] [Gazette ID-229213]

[View the Document](#)

RBI extends the scope of permitted devices for Tokenisation

Aug 26, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on August 25, 2021 has issued extension on the permitted device for Tokenisation in reference with circular DPSS.CO.PD No.1463/02.14.003/2018-19 dated January 08, 2019 which specifies “Tokenisation – Card transactions”. Earlier the facility was available only for mobile phones and tablets of interested card holders. RBI has decided to extend the scope of tokenisation to include consumer devices – laptops, desktops, wearables (wrist watches, bands, etc.), Internet of Things (IoT) devices, etc. All other provisions of the circular referred to above shall continue to be applicable. [RBI/2021-22/92 CO.DPSS.POLC.No.S-469/02-14-003/2021-22]

[View the Document](#)

Bihar Government waives off the penalty under section 125 of Bihar GST, 2017

Aug 25, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Commercial Taxes Department (Bihar) on August 17, 2021 has issued a notification regarding section 125 of Bihar GST, which specifies penalties. This notification specifies the waiver of the amount of penalty for the non-compliance of the provisions of notification no. S.O. 111, published in Bihar e-gazette vide number 268 dated the 6th May, 2020, which specifies that an invoice issued by a registered person, whose aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds five hundred crore rupees shall have Dynamic Quick Response (QR) code. The penalty of which has been waived off between the period from December 01, 2020 to September 30, 2021. [Notification No. S.O. 128, Dated August 17, 2021]

[View the Document](#)

CBIC instructs for Verification of the preferential certificate of Origin and difficulty faced in implementation CAROTAR, 2020

Aug 25, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Ministry of Finance on August 17, 2021 has issued instructions Verification of the preferential certificate of Origin and difficulty faced by the trade in implementation CAROTAR, 2020. After receiving bulk verification requests which are still being consistently referred from the filed formations to the Board for getting the verification done from Verifying Authorities in terms of Rule 6(1)(b) of CAROTAR, 2020, without citing appropriate grounds and without mentioning any specific information to be sought from the Verification Authority. Further, the Certificates of Origin (CoOs), particularly of RMS interdicted consignments, are being forwarded to the Board for causing verification. Such a mechanical exercise is not only adversely impacting trade facilitation but is also putting a heavy burden on the Board office and the Verification Authorities to get such requests processed and attended to in prescribed time frame. • In this regard, Refer to Para 4 (i) of the Board's Circular No. 38/2020-Customs dated 21.08.2020 which specifies, "In case several certificates pertaining to identical item are under review or scrutiny, only representative certificates should be forwarded to the Board to cause verification along with list of all CoOs to which the field formation aims to apply the result of such verification. Representative CoOs may be selected in such a manner to ensure that they cover each of the exporters, importers and the prescribed originating criteria." Strict compliance of the aforesaid provision, both in letter and spirit, is important to ensure that only representative CoOs are forwarded to the Board. This will reduce the administrative burden, enhance the speed of verification, and eventually result in improved trade facilitation. • Also to Rule 6(1)(b) of CAROTAR, 2020 which specifies, "proper officer may, during the course of customs clearance or thereafter, request for verification of certificate of origin from Verification Authority where there is reason to believe that the country of origin criterion stated in the certificate of origin has not been met or the claim of preferential rate of duty made by the importer is invalid." • It is decided that while forwarding a Verification Request to the Board under Rule 6(1)(b) of CAROTAR, 2020, the proper officer must clearly indicate the reason to believe why goods are not meeting the prescribed origin criteria and also enlist the specific information required to be obtained from the Verification Authority that the proper officer considers necessary to determine the origin. • it is important to underline that verification requests should be communicated to the Board within the prescribed timelines of CAROTAR, 2020, as explained at Para 4(iv) of Circular 38/2020-Customs. • The Officers under your charge may be advised to ensure that enquiries on origin of imported goods are handled and all verification requests are forwarded to the Board strictly in terms of provisions of CAROTAR, 2020 following prescribed standard procedures, formats and timelines. [Instruction No. 18/2021- customs]

[View the Document](#)

Chartered Accountants (Election to the Council) Amendment Rules, 2021

Aug 25, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) on August 24, 2021 has issued the Chartered Accountants (Election to the Council) Amendment Rules, 2021 to further amend the Chartered Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006. The amendments are as followed: • In Rule 5, which specifies member eligible to vote, the opening part has been substituted, namely: "Subject to other provisions of these rules, a member, whose name is borne on the Register on the April 01, of the financial year in which the election to the Council is to take place and is entitled to vote by poll, shall be permitted to cast his vote for the candidates contesting from the regional constituency to which he belongs, at any polling booth of his choice within his Regional Constituency, provided an intimation to vote at a particular booth is received by the Returning Officer at least fourteen days prior to the date of polling:" • In Rule 6, which specifies List of Voters, a new proviso has been inserted in sub-rule (2), namely: "Provided that the Returning Officer may, on an application from a voter eligible to vote by poll seeking permission to cast his vote at a polling booth beyond his regional constituency, received at least three weeks prior to the date of polling, permit him to vote, for the candidates contesting from the regional constituency to which he belongs, at a polling booth, in the city of his choice beyond such regional constituency, if there has been a change in his professional address published in the List of Voters or he is expected to be away from his professional address on the date of polling and all necessary arrangement therefor shall be made by the Returning Officer." • In Rule 26, which specifies Presence of the candidates and their authorized representatives at the polling booths, sub-rule (1) has been Substituted, namely: "(1) A candidate for election from a constituency shall be entitled to be present at the polling booths in that constituency including at such polling booths beyond that Constituency, as may be permitted in terms of the proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 6." • In Rule 32, which specifies Appointment of time and date for the counting of votes, following proviso has been inserted, namely: "Provided that, the date and time for commencement of counting of votes for all constituencies shall be uniform." • In Schedule 2, which specifies, List of Voters, sub-clause (3) has been omitted. [Notification No. G.S.R. 584(E)] [Gazette ID- 229197]

[View the Document](#)

Relaxation in applicability of provision in Para 6 (b) of General Notes Regarding Import Policy Schedule – I

Aug 25, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry on August 24, 2021 has issued a notification on relaxation provided in the applicability of paragraph 6 (b) of the General Notes Regarding Import Policy Schedule-I, which specifies Import of Genetically Modified Food, Feed, Genetically Modified Organism (GMOs) and Living Modified Organisms (LMOs). After Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying sought permission/approval of MOEF&CC for allowing import of 12 Lakh MT crushed and de-oiled GM soya cake (Non-living organism) up to October 31, 2021. In Revert the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has clarified that, "Since soya de-oiled and crushed (DOC) cake does not contain any living modified organism, this Ministry has no concerns and no objection for import of

soya cakes from environmental angle. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying allows the import on two ports namely: Nhava Sheva (sea port) and Petrapole border (land port). The Central Government hereby relaxes the provision in Para 6 of General Notes Regarding Import Policy, Schedule – I (Imports) of the ITC(HS), 2017 and will not apply to the import of 12 Lakh Metric ton of crushed and de-oiled GM soya cake (only Non-living organism) under ITC HS codes 23040020 and 23040030 till October 31, 2021 or until further orders, whichever is earlier, only from Nhava Sheva (INNSA1) port and LCS Petrapole (INPTPB). [Notification No. 20/2015-2020] [Gazette ID- 229199]

[View the Document](#)

Ministry of Finance revokes ADD on “ Barium Carbonate”

Aug 25, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Department of Revenue (Ministry of Finance) on August 24, 2021 has issued a notification to revoke the Anti-Dumping Duty (ADD) on “Barium Carbonate” which falls under tariff item 2836 60 00 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 originating in or exported from People’s Republic of China, and imported into India. [Notification No. 45/2021-Customs (ADD)] [Gazette ID- 229200]

[View the Document](#)

Finance Minister launches the National Monetisation Pipeline

Aug 24, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The key highlights are mentioned as below: • Asset Monetisation programme has taken shape because of the vision of Prime Minister: Finance Minister • NMP estimates aggregate monetisation potential of Rs 6.0 lakh crores through core assets of Central Government Some additional points are mentioned below: • NMP is a culmination of insights, feedback and experiences consolidated through multi-stakeholder consultations undertaken by NITI Aayog, Ministry of Finance and line ministries. Several rounds of discussion have been held by NITI Aayog with the stakeholders. The pipeline has been deliberated at length in inter-ministerial meeting chaired by Cabinet Secretary. This is therefore a whole of a government initiative. • Union Budget 2021-22 has identified monetisation of operating public infrastructure assets as a key means for sustainable infrastructure financing. Towards this, the Budget provided for preparation of a ‘National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP)’ of potential brownfield infrastructure assets. NITI Aayog in consultation with infra line ministries has prepared the report on NMP. • The framework for monetisation of core asset monetisation has three key imperatives 1. Monetization of ‘Rights’ NOT ‘ownership’, Assets handed back at the end of transaction life. 2. Brownfield de-risked assets, stable revenue streams. 3. Structured Partnerships under defined contractual frameworks with strict KPIs & performance standards. • Estimated Potential- Considering that infrastructure creation is inextricably linked to monetisation, the period for NMP has been decided so as to be co-terminus with balance period under National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP). • Implementation & Monitoring Mechanism- As an overall strategy, significant share of the asset base will remain with the government. The end objective of this initiative to enable ‘Infrastructure Creation through Monetisation’ wherein the public and private sector collaborate, each excelling in their core areas of competence, so as to deliver socio-economic growth and quality of life to the country’s citizens. The full report can be accessed

here: <http://www.niti.gov.in/national-monetisation-pipeline> [Release ID: 1748297]

[View the Document](#)

CBIC Extends the date of export by six months

Aug 23, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) on August 19, 2021 has extended the date of export by 6 months by issuing a notification to amend a previous notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 57/2000-Customs, dated the May 08, 2000, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 413 (E), dated the 8th May, 2000, which specifies exemption of silver, gold and platinum, falling under heading Nos. 71.06, 71.08 and 71.10 respectively of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), when imported into India. In the said amendment a new proviso has been inserted, namely: "Provided also that for the cases where the last date of exports falls between the February 01, 2021 and the June 30, 2021, the last date of exports stands extended by six months". [Notification No. 39/2021 - Customs]

[View the Document](#)

CBIC has determined new rates of exchange of conversion

Aug 23, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) on August 19, 2021 has issued a notification on new determined rates of exchange of conversion of the foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice versa, for the purpose of Import and Export of goods which will come into effect from August 20, 2021. The Foreign Currencies are as followed: • Australian Dollar • Bahraini Dinar • Canadian Dollar • Chinese Yuan • Danish Kroner • Euro • Hong Kong Dollar • Kuwaiti Dinar • New Zealand Dollar • Norwegian Kroner • Pound Sterling • Qatari Riyal • Saudi Arabian Riyal • Singapore Dollar • South African Rand • Swedish Kroner • Swiss Franc • Turkish Lira • UAE Dirham • US Dollar • Japanese yen • Korean won [Notification No.68/2021 - Customs (N.T.)]

[View the Document](#)

CBIC adds certain items to the exemption list from customs tariff act

Aug 23, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) on August 19, 2021 has added certain items in the exemption list of items issued in the earlier notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue). No. 34/2021-Customs, dated the June 29, 2021, published in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part 11, Section 3, Sub-section(i), vide number G.S.R. 449(1), dated the June 29, 2021 by which certain items have been exempted from the duty of customs leviable thereon under the said First

Schedule of the customs tariff act, 1975. [Notification No. 40/2021-Customs]

[View the Document](#)

Implementation of the Factoring Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2021

Aug 21, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Ministry of Finance on August 19, 2021 has issued a notification regarding the implementation of the Factoring Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2021. The Act shall come into force on August 23, 2021. [Notification No. S.O. 3406(E)]

[View the Document](#)

Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2021

Aug 20, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Department of Economic Affairs (Ministry of Finance) on August 19, 2021 has issued the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2021 to further amend the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) Rules, 2019. The following amendments have been made: • In schedule I, which specifies Purchase or sale of equity instruments of an Indian company by a person resident outside India, against Sl. No. F. 2.1, for entry (c), the following entry has been substituted, namely: “(c) Applications for foreign direct investment in private banks having joint venture or subsidiary in insurance sector may be addressed to the Reserve Bank for consideration in consultation with the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India, in order to ensure that the limit of foreign investment applicable for the insurance sector as specified in serial number F. 8.1 and F. 8.2 is not breached.” • In schedule I, which specifies Purchase or sale of equity instruments of an Indian company by a person resident outside India, for clause (k), the following clause shall be substituted, namely: “(k) Terms „Equity Share Capital, ■Foreign Direct Investment■ (FDI), „Foreign Investors■ “Foreign Portfolio Investment, Indian Insurance Company■ “Indian Company■ “Non-resident Entity” ■Public Financial Institution■ “Resident Indian Citizen■ „Total Foreign Investment■ shall have the same meaning as provided in Notification No. G.S.R 115 (E), dated the February 19, 2015 issued by Department of Financial Services and regulations issued by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India from time to time.” [Notification No. S.O. 3411(E)] [Gazette ID - 229165]

[View the Document](#)

Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 2021

Aug 20, 2021 | Central | Finance & Taxation

The Ministry of Law and Justice on August 19, 2021 has issued the Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 2021 to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2021-22. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year. The Government issued Rs.187202,41,00,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 2021-22. *Disclaimer – please find the copy of the SCHEDULE in the given link. [NO. 36 OF 2021] [Gazette ID - 229157]

[View the Document](#)

Secretarial

Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Act, 2021

Aug 27, 2021 | Central | Secretarial

The Ministry of Law and Justice on August 13, 2021 has issued The Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Act, 2021 to further amend the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008. The Important amendments are as followed: • In section 7, which specifies Designated partners in sub-section (1), in the Explanation, for the words “eighty-two days during the immediately preceding one year”, the words “twenty days during the financial year” has been substituted. • In section 10, which specifies punishment of contravention of section 7, in sub-section (1), for the words “punishable with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees, but which may extend to five lakh rupees”, the following shall be substituted, namely:— “Liable to a penalty of ten thousand rupees and in case of continuing contravention, with a further penalty of one hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such contravention continues, subject to a maximum of one lakh rupees for the limited liability partnership and fifty thousand rupees for every partner of such limited liability partnership.” • In section 10, which specifies punishment of contravention of section 7, in sub-section (2)&(3), has been substituted namely: “(2) If the limited liability partnership contravenes the provision of sub-section (4) of section 7, such limited liability partnership and its every designated partner shall be liable to a penalty of five thousand rupees and in case of continuing contravention, with a further penalty of one hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such contravention continues, subject to a maximum of fifty thousand rupees for the limited liability partnership and twenty-five thousand rupees for its every designated partner. (3) If the limited liability partnership contravenes the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 7 or section 9, such limited liability partnership and its every partner shall be liable to a penalty of ten thousand rupees, and in case of continuing contravention, with a further penalty of one hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such contravention continues, subject to a maximum of one lakh rupees for the limited liability partnership and fifty thousand rupees for its every partner.”. • In Section 13, which specifies Registered office of limited liability partnership and change therein, sub-section (4) has been substituted, namely: “(4) If any default is made in complying with the requirements of this section, the limited liability partnership and its every partner shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred rupees for each day during which the default continues, subject to a maximum of fifty thousand rupees for the limited liability partnership and its every partner.”. • In section 15, which specifies name, in sub-section (2), clause (b) has been substituted, namely: “(b) identical or too nearly resembles to that of any other limited liability partnership or a company or a registered trade mark of any other person under the Trade Marks Act, 1999.”. • Section 17, which specifies, rectification of name in LLP, has been substituted, namely: “17. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 15 and 16, if through inadvertence or otherwise, a limited liability partnership, on its first registration or on its registration by a new name, is registered by a name which is identical with or too nearly resembles to— (a) that of any other limited liability partnership or a company; or (b) a registered trade mark of a proprietor under the Trade Marks Act, 1999, as is likely to be mistaken for it, then on an application of such limited liability partnership or proprietor referred to in clauses (a) and (b) respectively or a company, the Central Government may direct that such limited liability partnership to change its name or new name within a period of three months from the date of issue of such direction: Provided that an application of the proprietor of the registered trademarks shall be maintainable within a period of three years from the date of incorporation or registration or change of name of the limited liability partnership under this Act. (2) Where

a limited liability partnership changes its name or obtains a new name under sub-section (1), it shall within a period of fifteen days from the date of such change, give notice of the change to Registrar along with the order of the Central Government, who shall carry out necessary changes in the certificate of incorporation and within thirty days of such change in the certificate of incorporation, such limited liability partnership shall change its name in the limited liability partnership agreement. (3) If the limited liability partnership is in default in complying with any direction given under sub-section (1), the Central Government shall allot a new name to the limited liability partnership in such manner as may be prescribed and the Registrar shall enter the new name in the register of limited liability partnerships in place of the old name and issue a fresh certificate of incorporation with new name, which the limited liability partnership shall use thereafter: Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall prevent a limited liability partnership from subsequently changing its name in accordance with the provisions of section 16.” • In section 21, which specifies, publication of name and limited liability, sub-section 2 has been substituted, namely: “(2) If the limited liability partnership contravenes the provisions of this section, the limited liability partnership shall be liable to a penalty of ten thousand rupees.” • In section 25, which specifies, Registration of changes in partners, sub-section (4) & (5) has been Substituted, namely: “(4) If the limited liability partnership contravenes the provisions of sub-section (2), the limited liability partnership and its every designated partner shall be liable to a penalty of ten thousand rupees. (5) If the contravention referred to in sub-section (1) is made by any partner of the limited liability partnership, such partner shall be liable to a penalty of ten thousand rupees.” • In Section 30, which specifies, Unlimited liability in case of fraud, sub-section (5) has been substituted, namely: “(5) Any limited liability partnership which fails to comply with the provisions of sub-section (3), such limited liability partnership and its designated partners shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred rupees for each day during which such failure continues, subject to a maximum of one lakh rupees for the limited liability partnership and fifty thousand rupees for every designated partner. (6) Any limited liability partnership which fails to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1), sub-section (2) and sub-section (4), such limited liability partnership shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than twenty-five thousand rupees, but may extend to five lakh rupees and every designated partner of such limited liability partnership shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees, but may extend to one lakh rupees.” • Section 34A, which specifies, Accounting and Auditing Standards has been Inserted, namely: “34A. The Central Government may, in consultation with the National Financial Reporting Authority constituted under section 132 of the Companies Act, 2013,— (a) prescribe the standards of accounting; and (b) prescribe the standards of auditing, as recommended by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India constituted under section 3 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, for a class or classes of limited liability partnerships.” • Section 35, which specifies Annual Return Sub-sections (2) and (3) has been substituted, namely: “(2) If any limited liability partnership fails to file its annual return under sub-section (1) before the expiry of the period specified therein, such limited liability partnership and its designated partners shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred rupees for each day during which such failure continues, subject to a maximum of one lakh rupees for the limited liability partnership and fifty thousand rupees for designated partners.” • Section 39, which specifies compounding of offences, has been substituted, namely: “39. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Regional Director or any other officer not below the rank of Regional Director authorised by the Central Government may compound any offence under this Act which is punishable with fine only, by collecting from a person reasonably suspected of having committed the offence, a sum which may extend to the amount of the maximum fine provided for the offence but shall not be lower than the minimum amount provided for the offence. (2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall apply to an offence committed by a limited liability partnership or its partner or its designated partner within a period of three years from the date on which similar offence committed by it or him was compounded under this section. Explanation.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby clarified that any second or subsequent offence committed after the expiry of the period of three years from the date on which the offence was previously

compounded, shall be deemed to be the first offence. (3) Every application for the compounding of an offence shall be made to the Registrar who shall forward the same, together with his comments thereon, to the Regional Director or any other officer not below the rank of Regional Director authorised by the Central Government, as the case may be. (4) Where any offence is compounded under this section, whether before or after the institution of any prosecution, intimation thereof shall be given to the Registrar within a period of seven days from the date on which the offence is so compounded. (5) Where any offence is compounded before the institution of any prosecution, no prosecution shall be instituted in relation to such offence. (6) Where the compounding of any offence is made after the institution of any prosecution, such compounding shall be brought by the Registrar in writing, to the notice of the court in which prosecution is pending and on such notice of the compounding of the offence being given, the offender in relation to which the offence is so compounded shall be discharged. (7) The Regional Director or any other officer not below the rank of Regional Director authorised by the Central Government, while dealing with the proposal for compounding of an offence may, by an order, direct any partner, designated partner or other employee of the limited liability partnership to file or register, or on payment of fee or additional fee as required to be paid under this Act, such return, account or other document within such time as may be specified in the order. (8) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, if any partner or designated partner or other employee of the limited liability partnership who fails to comply with any order made by the Regional Director or any other officer not below the rank of Regional Director authorised by the Central Government, under sub-section (7), the maximum amount of fine for the offence, which was under consideration of Regional Director or such authorised officer for compounding under this section shall be twice the amount provided in the corresponding section in which punishment for such offence is provided.” • In section 60, which specifies compromise or arrangement or LLP, sub-section (4) has been substituted, namely: “(4) If default is made in complying with the provisions of sub-section (3), the limited liability partnership and its every designated partner shall be liable to a penalty of ten thousand rupees, and in case of continuing default, with a further penalty of one hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such default continues, subject to a maximum of one lakh rupees for limited liability partnership and fifty thousand rupees for every designated partner.” • In section 62, which specifies, Provisions for facilitation reconstruction or amalgamation of limited liability partnerships, sub-section (4) has been Substituted, namely: ‘(4) If default is made in complying with the provisions of sub-section (3), the limited liability partnership and its every designated partner shall be liable to a penalty of ten thousand rupees, and in case of the continuing default, with a further penalty of one hundred rupees for each day, after the first during which such default continues, subject to a maximum of one lakh rupees for limited liability partnership and fifty thousand rupees for every designated partner. • Section 67C, which specifies, Appeal and revision, has been inserted, namely: “67C. The High Court may exercise, so far as may be applicable, all the powers conferred by Chapters XXIX and XXX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 on a High Court, as if a Special Court within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Court were a Court of Sessions trying cases within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Court.”. • Section 69, which specifies , payment of additional fees, has been substituted, namely: “69. Any document or return required to be registered or filed under this Act with Registrar, if, is not registered or filed in time provided therein, may be registered or filed after that time, on payment of such additional fee as may be prescribed in addition to any fee as is payable for filing of such document or return: Provided that such document or return shall be filed after the due date of filing, without prejudice to any other action or liability under this Act: Provided further that a different fee or additional fee may be prescribed for different classes of limited liability partnerships or for different documents or returns required to be filed under this Act or rules made thereunder.”. • Section 74, which specifies, general Penalties, has been substituted, namely: “74. If a limited liability partnership or any partner or any designated partner or any other person contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder, or any condition, limitation or restriction subject to which any approval, sanction, consent, confirmation, recognition, direction or exemption in relation to any

matter has been accorded, given or granted, and for which no penalty or punishment is provided elsewhere in this Act, the limited liability partnership or any partner or any designated partner or any other person, who is in the default, shall be liable to a penalty of five thousand rupees and in case of a continuing contravention with a further penalty of one hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such contravention continues, subject to a maximum of one lakh rupees.”. • Section 76A, which specifies Adjudication of Penalties, has been inserted, namely: “76A. (1) For the purposes of adjudging penalties under this Act, the Central Government may, by an order published in the Official Gazette, appoint as many officers of the Central Government, not below the rank of Registrar, as adjudicating officers in such manner as may be prescribed. (2) The Central Government shall, while appointing adjudicating officers, specify their jurisdiction in the order under sub-section (1). (3) The adjudicating officer may, by an order— (a) impose the penalty on the limited liability partnership or its partners or designated partners or any other person, as the case may be, stating therein any non-compliance or default under the relevant provisions of this Act: Provided that in case default relates to non-compliance of sub-section (3) of section 34 or sub-section (1) of section 35 and such default has been rectified either prior to or within thirty days of the issue of the notice by the adjudicating officer, no penalty shall be imposed in this regard and proceedings under this section in respect of such default shall be deemed to be concluded: Provided further that notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, if penalty is payable for non-compliance of any of the provisions of this Act by a small limited liability partnership or a start-up limited liability partnership or by its partner or designated partner or any other person in respect of such limited liability partnership, then such limited liability partnership or its partner or designated partner or any other person, shall be liable to a penalty which shall be one-half of the penalty specified in such provisions subject to a maximum of one lakh rupees for limited liability partnership and fifty thousand rupees for every partner or designated partner or any other person, as the case may be. Explanation.—For the purposes of this proviso, the expression “start-up limited liability partnership” means a limited liability partnership incorporated under this Act and recognised as such in accordance with the notifications issued by the Central Government from time to time. (b) direct such limited liability partnership or its partner or designated partner or any other person, as the case may be, to rectify the default, wherever he considers fit for reasons to be recorded in writing. (4) The adjudicating officer shall, before imposing any penalty, give an opportunity of being heard to such limited liability partnership or its partner or designated partner or any other person, who is in default. (5) Any person aggrieved by an order made by the adjudicating officer under sub-section (3) may prefer an appeal to the Regional Director having jurisdiction in the matter. (6) Every appeal made under sub-section (5) shall be filed within a period of sixty days from the date on which the copy of the order made by the adjudicating officer is received by the aggrieved person and shall be in such form, manner and accompanied by such fees as may be prescribed: Provided that the Regional Director may, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the period of filing an appeal, under this sub-section, by not more than thirty days. (7) The Regional Director may, after giving an opportunity of being heard to the parties to the appeal, pass such order as he thinks fit, confirming, modifying or setting aside the order appealed against. (8) Where a limited liability partnership fails to comply with the order made under sub-section (3) or sub-section (7), as the case may be, within a period of ninety days from the date of receipt of the copy of the order, such limited liability partnership shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than twenty-five thousand rupees, but may extend to five lakh rupees. (9) Where a partner or designated partner of a limited liability partnership or any other person who is in default fails to comply with an order made under sub-section (3) or sub-section (7), as the case may be, within a period of ninety days from the date of receipt of the copy of the order, such partner or designated partner or any other person shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which shall not be less than twenty-five thousand rupees but may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both.”. • Section 80, which specifies power to remove difficulties, Sub-section 1(a) has been inserted, namely: “(1A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), if any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act as amended by

the Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Act, 2021, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to it to be necessary for removing the difficulty: Provided that no such order shall be made under this section after the expiry of a period of three years from the date of commencement of the Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Act, 2021.”. [No 31 of 2021] [Gazette ID- 228987]

[View the Document](#)

BSE issues reporting format for Segregation and Monitoring of Collateral at Client Level

Aug 24, 2021 | Central | Secretarial

The Bombay stock exchange (BSE) on August 23, 2021 has issued a notice in reference to SEBI circular SEBI/HO/MRD2_DCAP/CIR/2021/0598 dated July 20, 2021, where paragraph 4 referred to providing visibility of client wise collateral. BSE informs the Clearing Members that data as sought in Annexure 1 (Provided in the given link) is required to be uploaded to ICCL on a daily basis. Further, it is clarified that clearing members who are registered with multiple clearing corporations i.e. registered with more than one equity or commodity clearing corporation are required to report the collaterals which is available with respective clearing corporation only instead of aggregated collateral across all clearing corporations. Collaterals lying with other clearing corporations should be reported to the respective clearing corporations with whom the same is available e.g. a clearing member is clearing through ICCL in one segment and NCL in another segment, such clearing member is required to upload collateral available with ICCL to ICCL only and collateral available with NCL to NCL only instead of reporting aggregated value of collateral across ICCL & NCL to both ICCL and NCL. This circular will come into effect from October 01, 2021. [Notice No.20210823-44]

[View the Document](#)

Companies (Creation and Maintenance of databank of Independent Directors) Second Amendment Rules, 2021

Aug 20, 2021 | Central | Secretarial

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) on August 19, 2021 has issued the Companies (Creation and Maintenance of databank of Independent Directors) Second Amendment Rules, 2021 to further amend the Companies (Creation and Maintenance of databank of Independent Directors) Rules, 2019. The following amendments have been made: • Rule 6, which specifies Annual report on the capacity building of independent directors, has been Inserted namely: “The institute shall within sixty (60) days from the end of every financial year send an annual report to every individual whose name is included in the data bank and also to every company in which such individual is appointed as an independent director in format provided in the Schedule to these Rules.” • SCHEDULE, which specifies Annual Report on Capacity Building of Independent Director, has also been inserted along with rule 6. [NOTIFICATION NO. G.S.R. 580(E)] [GAZETTE ID - 229148]

[View the Document](#)

Assam

NGT passes Protocol for Enhanced Monitoring of Pesticides

Aug 27, 2021 | Assam | EHS

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) On August 25, 2021 has issued Protocol for Enhanced Monitoring of Pesticides and for which certain steps are being taken to abate harmful impact of pesticides on human health and soil, monitoring needs to be enhanced by laying down a further action plan jointly by the CPCB in coordination with the State PCBs/PCCs. An appropriate protocol may be evolved for the purpose and circulated it to the concerned agencies within four months. The Important protocols are as followed:

- The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) jointly with the nominated official(s) of Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine & Storage (DPPQS) shall conduct regular inspection of every technical grade pesticide manufacturing / pesticide formulation unit (hereinafter referred as pesticide unit) under their jurisdiction. The inspection of technical grade pesticide manufacturing units shall be conducted at least on half yearly basis and the inspection of Pesticide Formulation units shall be conducted at least on annual basis.
- The inspections shall be conducted as surprise inspections. Any prior information pertaining to inspection shall not be provided to the industrial units that are to be inspected.
- The inspections shall involve monitoring of treated / discharged effluent w.r.t prescribed parameters including pesticide parameters. The inspections have to be conducted irrespective of mode of discharge of treated effluent by the pesticide unit.
- Sampling of effluent shall be done from the inlet and outlet of the effluent treatment systems viz. Effluent Treatment Plant, Multiple Effect Evaporator, Agitated Thin Film Dryer, Reverse Osmosis etc. (wherever required) along with the point of final discharge of the treated effluent to assess effectiveness of effluent treatment.
- It shall essentially be verified during inspection whether the pesticide unit (under inspection) is discharging treated /untreated effluent or disposing hazardous wastes in unauthorized manner. In case any unauthorized discharge of effluent/unauthorized disposal of Hazardous Waste is observed, action on the defaulter pesticide unit under extant laws shall immediately be taken.
- In case, the pesticide unit discharges its treated effluent to the inland surface water, river, stream or drain, the monitoring of the water body shall be conducted along with the monitoring of treated effluent. In case of discharge to rivers, streams, drains etc. upstream and downstream monitoring shall be conducted along with the monitoring of treated effluent. The monitoring of water body shall be done for prescribed parameters including pesticides.
- Monitoring of soil samples collected from the banks of the water body (to which the treated effluent is discharged) shall also be conducted with respect to pesticide parameters. For the purpose of baseline concentration for reference / comparison, soil samples from different location(s) as per discretion of the monitoring officials shall also be taken so that it may be ascertained whether the pesticide unit (under inspection) is causing any soil pollution.
- Half yearly monitoring of water bodies, if any within the 500 m radius of pesticide units shall be conducted to assess any pesticide contamination. If it is observed that the monitored water body (within the 500 m radius of pesticide units) is polluted with pesticide(s), then further monitoring of water bodies situated beyond 500 m shall be done to assess the extent of pollution. Monitoring of soil samples collected from the banks of the water body shall also be conducted with respect to pesticide parameters. For the purpose of baseline concentration for reference / comparison, fresh water samples and soil samples from other locations as per discretion of the monitoring officials may be taken.
- In case the pesticide industry is situated within a notified industrial cluster, the monitoring officials may at their discretion decide the distance from where soil and ground water samples have to be taken for the purpose of baseline concentration for reference / comparison.
- All pesticides are registered after rigorous test of efficacy,

stability and safety with maximum mortality to harmful insect and minimum damage to beneficial insects. Doses and time of application along with re-entry into the field are decided on the basis of data generated as per approved protocol under Good Agricultural Practice (GAP), Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) and NABL laboratories and verified by the Government institutes also. In view of which, DPPQS may ensure necessary action at its end in pertinence of environment protection and human health. • DPPQS may arrange to impart regular training programs / workshops for farmers and dealers regarding the harmful consequences of excessive and injudicious use of pesticides. DPPQS being an expert body which carries out monitoring of pesticides residues at national level as per its mandate; may arrange to conduct capacity building trainings / workshops for SPCBs / PCCs regarding pertinent monitoring & analysis. [O.A. No. 46 of 2020]

[View the Document](#)

Delhi

Delhi Government approves the Medical Oxygen Production Promotion Policy – 2021

Aug 24, 2021 | Delhi | Industry Specific

The Department of Industries (Delhi) on August 19, 2021 has issued a notification on the approval of the Medical Oxygen Production Promotion Policy of Delhi – 2021 which was necessary after observing Covid-19 crisis fuelled by new 2021 strain of the virus has put enormous pressure on existing healthcare infrastructure, including medical logistics, in the NCT of Delhi.

- Objectives & Targets
 - o Objectives i. To increase production of oxygen in Delhi through setting up of either new manufacturing enterprises or expanding the production capacity of existing units for uninterrupted oxygen supply to hospitals/nursing homes during the health crisis caused by Covid-19 or otherwise. ii. To facilitate storage and transportation of Medical Oxygen in Delhi.
 - o Policy Targets The objective of the Medical Oxygen Production Promotion Policy of Delhi 2021 is to ensure time bound fulfilment of the following targets by incentivising early investment in the production/ storage infrastructure for medical oxygen: a) Set up liquid oxygen (LOX) manufacturing facilities of minimum 50 MT capacity, up to a total of 100 MT. b) Non-captive oxygen generation plants (PSA/Air Separation Unit technology) of minimum 10 MT and maximum 50 MT capacity up to a total of 100 MT. c) Captive oxygen generation plants (PSA/Air Separation Unit technology) of minimum 500 LPM capacity at hospitals and nursing homes to cater to their peak demand for medical oxygen, up to a total capacity of 200 MT. d) Cryogenic tankers of minimum carrying capacity of 10 MT for exclusive purpose of ferrying Liquid Medical Oxygen, up to a total capacity of 500 MT e) LMO storage tanks of minimum 10 MT capacity, up to a total capacity of 1000 MT.
- Eligibility for projects: -
 - o If the eligible Medical Oxygen generation units are also producing industrial Oxygen, the same will not disqualify them for incentives under this policy.
 - o Only those Hospitals and Nursing Homes shall be eligible under this policy/scheme, which are registered with the Department of H&FW/DHS, GNCT of Delhi.
 - o The unit which has obtained subsidy/incentive for setting up the plant from any other agency, shall not be eligible for subsidy/incentive under this policy/scheme. No unit holder shall be allowed to sell any asset related to the project on which subsidy has been obtained, within 05 years of establishment of the unit. If the unit has availed/intends to avail any incentive from Central Government/ State Government on any asset, they should declare the same forthwith as double benefit cannot be allowed for the same assets.
 - o No unit shall use any old/used plant and machinery to be eligible under this policy/scheme.
 - o The new or the existing unit availing benefits under this policy should continue its production/activities for a minimum period of 05 years.
 - o Incentive to new or existing units will be released to the bank/ financial Institution as a credit linked subsidy if the unit has availed loan for the project. 100% of the subsidy shall be released to the creditor upon commencement of production/operation for adjustment against the loan amount.
 - o The minimum lock-in period for the beneficiaries shall be five years.
 - o The beneficiary units shall abide by all Rules and Regulations prevalent in Delhi. [Notification No. F. No. DCI/PC/2021/321/1225] [Gazette ID- 229173]

[View the Document](#)

Goa

Goa Government lifted restrictions imposed on educational institutions for conducting classes in physical mode

Aug 19, 2021 | Goa | Industry Specific

The Directorate of Higher Education, Goa on August 16, 2021 has lifted the restrictions imposed on educational institutions for conducting classes in physical mode. Therefore, the educational institutions should take appropriate decision to conduct classes in physical mode for the new academic year 2021-22 based on the ground's realities and the infrastructure availability and following proper SoPs pertaining to Covid-19 pandemic. [Circular No- DHE/ACAD/-II/21-22/2774]

[View the Document](#)

Haryana

Haryana Government notifies administrative boundaries of all the districts stand frozen from January 1, 2022

Aug 19, 2021 | Haryana | Industry Specific

The Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Haryana on August 17, 2021 has notified that administrative boundaries of all the districts, tehsils, towns etc. shall stand frozen till the completion of the census with effect from the January 1, 2022 under the Census Rules, 1990. [Notification No-401-ARIC-III-2021/7205]

[View the Document](#)

Kerala

KSEB to prepared Application form to include agreement in clause 4(10)

Aug 25, 2021 | Kerala | Industry Specific

The Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) on August 24, 2021 has issued an order on preparation of Application Form so as to include Agreement in clause 4(10). Clause 4 (10) of the Rules specifies that in case an agreement is required to be executed between distribution licensee and the consumer, the same shall become the part of the application form and there shall not be any requirement of a separate agreement form and also forbids separate agreements and provides that in cases where agreement is required, it shall form part of the application. Presently, separate agreements are insisted for demand based consumers only. There is relevance for insisting agreements for demand based consumers, as fixed charge billing for such consumers is based on the 'contract demand' declared in the agreement. Once the agreement is dispensed with, the concept of contract demand which is defined in the Supply Code 2014, a critical billing parameter in the tariff order require modification, to make the billing process legally flawless. After considering the matter the Directors has authorized the Chief Engineer (Commercial & Tariff) to intimate the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission regarding the rule position that forbids separate agreements along with applications and the necessary facilitating changes suggested to be made in the Kerala Electricity Supply Code 2014 and the Tariff Order.

[View the Document](#)

Orissa

Odisha Government issues Preparedness on COVID-19 management for paediatrics population for possible 3rd wave

Aug 24, 2021 | Orissa | EHS

The Health & Family Welfare Department, Odisha on August 12, 2021 has issued Preparedness on COVID-19 management for paediatrics population for possible 3rd wave. The full preparedness for capacity building for managing high number of cases expected during the predicted 3rd wave of the pandemic by adopting following measures:- ■ For effective monitoring and supervision, a District Level Task Force shall be constituted under the Chairmanship of Collector and DM and other members being CDM & PHO, District Public Health Officers, Sr. Paediatric Specialist, Anesthesia Spl., WHO/UN officials and any other co-opted members. ■ All paediatric cases of ILI/SARI need to be listed and swab collection of children of 0- 18 age group shall be ensured for RT-PCR testing to screen out suspected positive cases in all health care facilities across the State. ■ Non-availability of RT-PCR report will not be a criteria for not admitting a sick deserving patient. ■ 50% of existing ICU, PICU, NICU may be isolated and earmarked for use to manage Paediatric COVID cases. [Order No- HFW-sch-t-covtD-00 22-2021-22919]

[View the Document](#)

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu Government revises minimum rate of wages for the employment in Coconut Peeling

Aug 31, 2021 | Tamil Nadu | Labour

The Labour Welfare and Skill Development Department, Tamil Nadu on August 16, 2021 has issued the draft of revised minimum rate of wages for the employment in Coconut Peeling were under Minimum wages Act, 1948. The revised minimum rates of wages payable to the classes pf employees in the employment in Coconut Peeling in the state of Tamil Nadu are as follows: - ■ Coconut Peeling ■ Tree Climbing and Coconut Plucking ■ Grading of coconuts ■ Loading and Unloading ■ Un-skilled workers ■ Cleaning, Fertilizing and pesticing of trees Any objection and suggestion for the draft notification will be taken into consideration on or after the expiry of two months from August 16, 2021 which should be address to the secretary to government, Labour welfare and skill development department, secretariat, Chennai – 600009 through the commissioner of Labour Chennai. [Notification No – 331]

[View the Document](#)

Tamil Nadu Government revises minimum rate of wages for the employment in Polythene Manufacturing, Processing foam items and plastic manufactory

Aug 31, 2021 | Tamil Nadu | Labour

The Labour Welfare and Skill Development Department, Tamil Nadu on August 16, 2021 has issued the draft of revised minimum rate of wages for the employment in Polythene Manufacturing, Processing foam items and plastic manufactory under Minimum wages Act, 1948 . The revised minimum rates of wages payable to the classes pf employees in the employment in Polythene Manufacturing, Processing foam items and plastic manufactory in the state of Tamil Nadu are as follows: - ■ Employment in Polythene Manufacturing • Unskilled • Semi-Skilled • Skilled • Highly Skilled • Common Categories ■ Employment in Processing foam items • Unskilled • Semi-Skilled • Skilled • Highly Skilled • Common Categories ■ Employment in plastic manufactory Unskilled • Semi-Skilled • Skilled • Highly Skilled • Common Categories Any objection and suggestion for the draft notification will be taken into consideration on or after the expiry of two months from August 16, 2021 which should be address to the secretary to government, Labour welfare and skill development department, secretariat, Chennai – 600009 through the commissioner of Labour Chennai. [Notification No- 369]

[View the Document](#)

Tamil Nadu revises the minimum rate of wages for the employment in any rice mill, flour mill or dhall mill

Aug 31, 2021 | Tamil Nadu | Labour

The Labour Welfare and Skill Development Department, Tamil Nadu on August 16, 2021 has issued the draft of revised minimum rate of wages for the employment in any rice mill, flour mill or dhal mill under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The revised minimum rates of wages payable to the classes of employees in the employment in any rice mill, flour mill or dhal mill in the state of Tamil Nadu are as follows: - • Hamalis • Bag Weighter of Katta Mazdoors • Bag Sitters • Carriers of husk • Mazdoors including Miscellaneous workers • Carriers of Rice • Engine Driver • Electrician • Fireman • Fitter • Huller man • Masteries • Mechanic • Oilers • Paddy Boilers • Paddy Drivers • Paddy Millers • Sweepers • Shellerman • Winnowers • Paddy Soakers • Water Carriers • Watchman • Mazdoors employed in Polishing • Rice Measures • Mazdoors employed in grinding grain • Dhal Manufacturers • Loadman • Peons • Carpenters • Varukadalai Workers • Clerk • Attenders Any objection and suggestion for the draft notification will be taken into consideration on or after the expiry of two months from August 16, 2021 which should be addressed to the secretary to government, Labour welfare and skill development department, secretariat, Chennai – 600009 through the commissioner of Labour Chennai. [Notification No- 364]

[View the Document](#)

Tamil Nadu Government issues draft revised minimum rate of wages for the employment in Electronic Industry

Aug 24, 2021 | Tamil Nadu | Labour

The Labour Welfare and Skill Development Department, Tamil Nadu on July 27, 2021 has issued Draft notification regarding the revised minimum rate of wages for the employment in Electronic Industry under the Minimum wages Act, 1948. The revised minimum rate of wages for the employment in Electronic Industry are as follows: - ■ Employment in Electronic Industry – Classes of Employees: - • General Categories • Other Categories A) Highly Skilled B) Skilled C) Semi-Skilled D) Un-Skilled ■ The dearness allowance is linked to average Chennai city consumer price Index Number for the year 2010 and for every raise of one point over and above 161 points an increase of Rs 43.50 shall be paid as dearness allowance which shall be calculated every year on the first April on the basis of the average of the indices for preceding 12 months. ■ The monthly wages shall be divided by 28. ■ The existing wages are higher than the minimum wages fixed, such existing wages shall be continued to be paid. [Order No.- 327]

[View the Document](#)

Tripura

Tripura Government issues Variable Dearness Allowance for Construction or Maintenance of Roads or in Building Operation

Aug 25, 2021 | Tripura | Labour

The Labour Department Tripura on July 29, 2021 has issued a notification to revise the Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) on the basis of consumer price index number for the period commencing from July 7, 2018 to December 31, 2018, July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2020 for the "Construction or Maintenance of Roads or in Building Operation" with effect from April 1, 2021. Highly Skilled Rs. 360 Skilled Rs. 315 Semi-Skilled Rs. 271 Un-Skilled Rs. 235 [Notification No – F.87(34)-LAB/MW/CONS/88(A)/3040-48]

[View the Document](#)

West Bengal

Department of Food and Supplies issues amendment in the West Bengal Urban Public Distribution System (Maintenance & Control) Order, 2013

Aug 26, 2021 | West Bengal | Commercial

The Department of Food and Supplies, West Bengal on August 9, 2021 has issued amendment in the West Bengal Urban Public Distribution System (Maintenance & Control) Order, 2013. The amendment in the West Bengal Urban Public Distribution System (Maintenance & Control) Order, 2013 are as follows: - ■ In Clause 16 which specifies "Submission of indents" has been substituted, namely: - "(a) If it appears necessary for the Director of Rationing to declare a new vacancy of dealer for catering to the need of consumers in any particular area, the vacancy has to be declared with the approval of the State Government. In that case the concerned Rationing Officer shall submit the proposal of such vacancy to the concerned Joint/Deputy Director of Rationing, who in turn shall send the same to the Director of Rationing. The Director of Rationing shall examine the proposal, if necessary, make re-enquiry and send the proposal to the Department for approval. (c) In case of death or in case of incapacitation on medical ground subject to satisfaction of the authority, of any existing dealer, prayer of any of the family members of the deceased / incapacitated dealer having no regular means of income, may be considered on compassionate ground if such prayer along with formal application in Form A-1a (Schedule - H1) alongwith Annexure I with requisite fee as prescribed in Schedule A, corroborative documents as per checklist and "No Objection" from other family member in the form of an Affidavit to be sworn before a Magistrate as per schedule X is submitted." ■ The Schedule H which specifies Application for Issue of Licences for FPS Dealership against a New/Resultant Vacancy along with Checklist [Vide clause 16 (a) of WBUPDS (M&C) Order, 2013], has been substituted. [Notification No-WB(Part-I)/2021/SAR-313]

[View the Document](#)

Department of Food and Supplies amends in the West Bengal Urban Public Distribution System (Maintenance & Control) Order, 2013

Aug 26, 2021 | West Bengal | Commercial

The Department of Food and Supplies, West Bengal on August 9, 2021 has issued amendment in the West Bengal Urban Public Distribution System (Maintenance & Control) Order, 2013. The amendment in the West Bengal Urban Public Distribution System (Maintenance & Control) Order, 2013 are as follows: - ■ In Clause 20 (ii) which specifies "If it appears necessary for the District Administration to declare a new vacancy of dealer for catering to the need of consumers in any particular area, the vacancy has to be declared with the approval of the State Government. In that case the concerned Sub-Divisional Controller, Food and Supplies, shall submit the proposal of such vacancy to the concerned District Controller Food and Supplies, who, in turn, shall send the same to the Director. The Director shall examine the proposal, if necessary, make re-enquiry and send the proposal to the Department for approval", has been substituted. ■ The Form C which specifies "Application for Issue of Licences for FPS Dealership against a New/Resultant Vacancy along with Checklist [Vide clause 20 (iii) of WBPDS (M&C) Order, 2013]", has been substituted. [Notification No-

WB(Part-I)/2021/SAR-312]

[View the Document](#)
