



**THE INSTITUTE OF
Company Secretaries of India**
भारतीय कम्पनी सचिव संस्थान
IN PURSUIT OF PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE
Statutory body under an Act of Parliament
(Under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Corporate Affairs)

INDORE
CHAPTER



"To be a global leader in
promoting good
corporate governance"

सत्यं वद। धर्मं चर। *इच्छते the truth: abide by the law.*

"To develop high calibre
professionals facilitating
good corporate governance"

INDORE CHAPTER E-Journal

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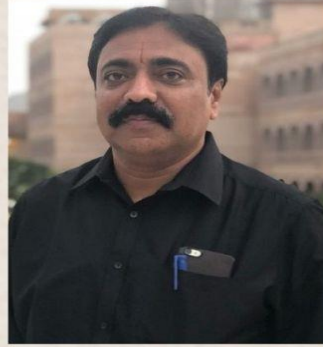
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INDORE CHAPTER OF WIRC OF ICSI Management Committee-2022



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- CS SHIVAM BAGHEL (CHAIRMAN-TEFC)

(IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

- CS ANMOL JHA
- CS KARAN NENWANI
- CS NUSRAT PARVEEN
- CS SAKSHI BAJAJ
- SUMIT SONI





UPDATES: -
COMPANIES ACT, 2013 and LLP Act, 2008

Sr. No.	Title	Date
1.	Companies (Registration of Charges) Amendment Rules, 2022 https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=GigV%252BdVKmC9d16I5L5Kj5Q%253D%253D&type=open	27-04-2022
2.	Companies (Management and Administration) Amendment Rules, 2022 https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=EyxAlkDvr2rknnHhK2HtbA%253D%253D&type=open	06-04-2022
3.	Companies (Accounts) Second Amendment Rules, 2022-reg https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=3kjEo3H12bPQgp t2k18OTw%253D%253D&type=open	31-03-2022
4.	LLP (Amendment) Rules 2022 https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=exbTDlw1OEWz%252F3AxLHz%252F%252Fw%253D%253D&type=open	14-02-2022
5.	Appointment of Registrar of Companies as Adjudication Officers under the LLP Act 2008 dated 11.02.2022 https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=t%252BEoL4Y7v4j OTCFbk2tg%253D%253D&type=open	14-02-2022

SEBI

Sr. No.	Title	Date
1.	<p>Modification in the Operational Guidelines for Foreign Portfolio Investors, Designated Depository Participants and Eligible Foreign Investors - SEBI to generate FPI registration number and both the Depositories to host the CAF.</p> <p>https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/apr-2022/modification-in-the-operational-guidelines-for-foreign-portfolio-investors-designated-depository-participants-and-eligible-foreign-investors-sebi-to-generate-fpi-registration-number-and-both-the-de-58587.html</p> <p>Brief - The Circular inter-alia states the following -</p> <p>1. The Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, vide Notification No. F. No. 4/15/2016-ECB, dated March 29, 2022, amended the Common Application Form (CAF), wherein both the Depositories, viz., NSDL and CDSL have been allowed to host the CAF for FPI registration.</p> <p>2. In order to operationalize the same, it has been decided to modify the 'Operational Guidelines for Foreign Portfolio Investors, Designated Depository Participants and Eligible Foreign Investors', issued vide SEBI Circular No. IMD/FPI&C/CIR/P/2019/124 dated November 05, 2019 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Operational Guidelines'), as stated in this Circular.</p>	29-04-2022
2.	<p>Reduction of timelines for listing of units of Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT)</p> <p>https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/apr-2022/reduction-of-timelines-for-listing-of-units-of-infrastructure-investment-trust-inv-it-58517.html</p> <p>Brief - The Circular inter-alia states the following -</p> <p>As a part of the continuing endeavour to streamline the process of public issue of units of Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT), it has been decided to reduce the time taken for allotment and listing after the closure of issue to six working days as against the present requirement of within twelve working days. The indicative timelines from issue closure till listing are stated in this Circular.</p>	28-04-2022
3.	<p>Reduction of timelines for listing of units of Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT)</p>	28-04-2022

	<p>https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/apr-2022/reduction-of-timelines-for-listing-of-units-of-real-estate-investment-trust-reit-58515.html</p> <p>Brief - The Circular inter-alia states the following -</p> <p>As a part of the continuing endeavour to streamline the process of public issue of units of Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT), it has been decided to reduce the time taken for allotment and listing after the closure of issue to six working days as against the present requirement of within twelve working days. The indicative timelines from issue closure till listing are stated in this Circular.</p>	
4.	<p>Streamlining the process of public issues and redressal of investor grievances</p> <p>https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/apr-2022/streamlining-the-process-of-public-issues-and-redressal-of-investor-grievances-58226.html</p> <p>Brief - The Circular inter-alia states the following -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Circular provided a mechanism of compensation to investors for delay in unblocking of application amounts by Self Certified Syndicate Bank (SCSBs) and has prescribed certain compliance and reporting standards to be adopted by SCSBs. 2. SCSBs shall submit the Annexure IV of the March'21 Circular in the format prescribed in Annexure IV of this circular. 3. To claim the processing fee, SCSBs shall make an application to the Merchant Bankers in the format prescribed in Annexure I of this circular (complete with requisite information mentioned therein) with a copy to the Registrar to the Issue. 4. The March'21 Circular has made provisions of sending timely information to investors through SMS Alerts for blocking and unblocking of application amounts. With regard to UPI applications, NPCI had approached SEBI with a proposal to include Invoice in the Inbox as one of the options for ensuring timely information to investors. 	20-04-2022
5.	<p>Updated Operational Circular for issue and listing of Non-convertible Securities, Securitised Debt Instruments, Security Receipts, Municipal Debt Securities and Commercial Paper - Modifications in Chapters I, II and XIV, Introduction of Chapter XIX on Investor Charter and</p>	13-04-2022

	<p>Introduction of Chapter XX on payment of fees https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/apr-2022/updated-operational-circular-for-issue-and-listing-of-non-convertible-securities-securitised-debt-instruments-security-receipts-municipal-debt-securities-and-commercial-paper-modifications-in-cha-58060.html</p> <p>Brief - The Circular inter-alia states the following -</p> <p>1. Vide notification no. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2021/39 dated 9th August, 2021, SEBI (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021 (hereinafter referred to as the SEBI NCS Regulations, 2021) were notified, pursuant to merger and repeal of the SEBI (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008 (hereinafter referred to as the SEBI ILDS Regulations, 2008) and SEBI (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares) Regulations, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as the SEBI NCRPS Regulations, 2013).</p> <p>2. Since the notification of the SEBI ILDS Regulations, 2008 and the SEBI NCRPS Regulations, 2013, SEBI has issued multiple circulars covering procedural and operational aspects thereof. The process of merging these regulations into the SEBI NCS Regulations, 2021 also entails consolidation of related existing circulars (Annex-1) into a single operational circular, with consequent changes. The stipulations contained in such circulars have been detailed chapter-wise in this operational circular. Accordingly, the circulars listed at Annex -1 stand superseded by this operational circular.</p>	
6.	<p>Comprehensive Risk Management Framework for Electronic Gold Receipts (EGR) segment https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/apr-2022/comprehensive-risk-management-framework-for-electronic-gold-receipts-egr-segment_57925.html</p> <p>Brief - The Circular inter-alia states the following -</p> <p>For evaluation of risk value of commodities in which mutual funds are permitted to invest, in terms of para 2(d) of SEBI circular on 'Product Labeling in Mutual Fund schemes – Risk-o-meter', it has been decided that investment in commodities by mutual fund schemes shall be assigned a risk score corresponding to the annualized volatility of the price of the said commodity. The annualized volatility shall be computed quarterly based on past 15 years' prices of benchmark index of the said commodity and risk score for the commodity shall be in terms as stated in Circular.</p>	11-04-2022
7.	<p>Clarification on applicability of Regulation 23(4) read with Regulation 23(3)(e) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements)</p>	08-04-2022

	<p>Regulations, 2015 in relation to Related Party Transactions https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/apr-2022/clarification-on-applicability-of-regulation-23-4-read-with-regulation-23-3-e-of-the-sebi-listing-obligations-and-disclosure-requirements-regulations-2015-in-relation-to-related-party-transactio-57807.html</p> <p>Brief - The Circular inter-alia states the following -</p> <p>1. In order to facilitate listed entities to align their processes to conduct AGMs and obtain omnibus shareholders' approval for material RPTs, it has been decided to specify that the shareholders' approval of omnibus RPTs approved in an AGM shall be valid upto the date of the next AGM for a period not exceeding fifteen months.</p> <p>2. In case of omnibus approvals for material RPTs, obtained from shareholders in general meetings other than AGMs, the validity of such omnibus approvals shall not exceed one year.</p>	
8.	<p>Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for dispute resolution available under the stock exchange arbitration mechanism for disputes between a listed company and its shareholder(s) investor(s) https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/apr-2022/standard-operating-procedures-sop-for-dispute-resolution-available-under-the-stock-exchange-arbitration-mechanism-for-disputes-between-a-listed-company-and-its-shareholder-s-investor-s-57805.html</p> <p>Brief - The Circular inter-alia states the following -</p> <p>1. Stock exchanges are advised to put in place by 1st June, 2022, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for operationalizing the resolution of all disputes pertaining to or emanating from investor services such as transfer/transmission of shares, demat/remat, issue of duplicate shares, transposition of holders, etc. and investor entitlements like corporate benefits, dividend, bonus shares, rights entitlements, credit of securities in public issue, interest /coupon payments on securities, etc.</p> <p>2. In respect of disputes in above matters where Registrar and Share Transfer Agents (RTA) are offering services to shareholder(s)/ investor(s) on behalf of listed companies, the RTAs shall continue to be subjected to the stock exchange arbitration mechanism.</p>	08-04-2022
9.	<p>Guidelines in pursuance of amendment to SEBI KYC Registration Agency (KRA) Regulations, 2011 https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/apr-2022/guidelines-in-pursuance-of-amendment-to-sebi-kyc-registration-agency-kra-regulations-2011-57676.html</p> <p>Brief - SEBI vide its circular MIRSD/Cir-26 /2011 dated 23rd December, 2011 had issued guidelines to implement the SEBI {KYC Registration Agency (KRA)} Regulations, 2011. SEBI KRA Regulations, 2011, has been</p>	06-04-2022

	amended on 28th January, 2022 vide a Gazette Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2022/72. With a view to implement the regulations effectively, the additional guidelines are being issued under this Circular.	
10.	<p>Revision of UPI limits in Public Issue of Equity Shares and convertibles</p> <p>https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/apr-2022/revision-of-upi-limits-in-public-issue-of-equity-shares-and-convertibles_57589.html</p> <p>Brief -</p> <p>The Circular inter-alia states the following -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SEBI vide Circular SEBI/HO/CFD/DIL2/CIR/P/2018/138 dated November 01, 2018 introduced the use of Unified Payment Interface as an additional payment mechanism with Application Supported by Blocked Amount (ASBA) for Retail Individual Investors. 2. NPCI vide circular reference no. NPCI/UPI/OC No. 127/2021-22 dated December 09, 2021, inter-alia, has enhanced the per transaction limit in UPI from Rs. 2 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh for UPI based Application Supported by Blocked Amount (ASBA) in IPO. 3. It has been decided that all Individual Investors applying in Public Issues where the application amount is upto 5 Lakhs shall use UPI and shall also provide their UPI ID in the bid-cum-application form. 	05-04-2022
11.	<p>Execution of 'Demat Debit and Pledge Instruction' (DDPI) for transfer of securities towards deliveries / settlement obligations and pledging / re-pledging of securities</p> <p>https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/apr-2022/execution-of-demat-debit-and-pledge-instruction-ddpi-for-transfer-of-securities-towards-deliveries-settlement-obligations-and-pledging-re-pledging-of-securities_57546.html</p> <p>Brief -</p> <p>The Circular inter-alia states the following -</p> <p>In the place of power of attorney, a saperate document viz. 'Demat Debit and Pledge Instruction' (DDPI) will be used for following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. For transfer of securities held in the beneficial owner account of the client towards Stock Exchange related deliveries / settlement obligations arising out of trades executed by such a client on the Stock Exchange through the same stock broker. b. For pledging / re-pledging of securities in favour of the trading member (TM) / clearing member (CM) for the purpose of meeting margin requirements of the client in connection with the trades executed by such a client on the Stock Exchange. 	04-04-2022

12.	<p>Standardization of industry classification- Applicability to Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs)</p> <p>https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/apr-2022/standardization-of-industry-classification-applicability-to-credit-rating-agencies-cras-_57531.html</p> <p>Brief - The Circular inter-alia states the following -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Market Data Advisory Committee (MDAC), a standing committee constituted by SEBI, examined the existing industry classification structures, across sectors, and developed a harmonised four level industry classification framework for adoption by all stakeholders and for all relevant processes/ purposes in Indian securities market. 2. As the standardized framework will help bring about uniformity in the classifications being used across sectors and in securities market, credit rating agencies are advised to use this standardized industry classification for the purpose of rating exercise, peer benchmarking, research activities including research for Economy, Industries and Companies etc. 3. In view of the above, the above mentioned industry classification will be applicable to credit rating agencies w.e.f. 1st October, 2022. 	01-04-2022
13.	<p>Standardisation of Ratings Scales Used by credit rating agencies - Extension of timeline for implementation</p> <p>https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/apr-2022/standardisation-of-ratings-scales-used-by-credit-rating-agencies-extension-of-timeline-for-implementation_57529.html</p> <p>Brief - Extension of the date of applicability of the provisions of the section B of SEBI vide circular no. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD_CRADT/P/CIR/2021/594 dated July 16, 2021 which inter-alia states the following - Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs), in terms of Regulation 9(f) of SEBI (Credit Rating Agencies) Regulations, 1999 (“CRA Regulations”), undertake ratings of various financial instruments under the guidelines of different financial sector regulators or authorities. In order to standardise the usage of rating scales, CRAs are advised to align their rating scales with the rating scales prescribed under the guidelines of respective financial sector regulator or authority in terms of Regulation 9(f) of CRA Regulations or in absence of the same, follow rating scales prescribed by the SEBI vide circular dated 15th June, 2011, 13th June, 2019 or any other circular issued by the SEBI from time to time.</p>	01-04-2022

RBI

Sr. No	Title	Date
1.	Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) for Borrowers https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/notification/PDFs/NOT34676C62BB410446DD99D7D1F409FF50DE.PDF	21.04.2022
2.	Master Direction – Credit Card and Debit Card – Issuance and Conduct Directions, 2022 https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/notification/PDFs/92MDCREDITDEBITCARD423AFFB5E7945149C95CDD2F71E9158.PDF	21.04.2022
3.	Issue and regulation of share capital and securities - State Co-operative Banks and District Central Co-operative Banks https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/notification/PDFs/ISSUEANDREGULATION11AB16424D214BE08B499330637A7CC4.PDF	19.04.2022
4.	Limits for investment in debt and sale of Credit Default Swaps by Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/notification/PDFs/NT284DF5A349996C482E88A65207E71FF077.PDF	19.04.2022
5.	Disclosures in Financial Statements- Notes to Accounts of NBFCs https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/notification/PDFs/NOTI26D5CFC5197D2B45388C2EA8FCE6DA69CF.PDF	19.04.2022
6.	Scale Based Regulation (SBR) for NBFCs: Capital requirements for Non-Banking Finance Companies – Upper Layer (NBFC-UL) https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/notification/PDFs/NBFCNBFC7E31FAEA44C4386A1C06F366C55A59E.PDF	19.04.2022
7.	Loans and Advances – Regulatory Restrictions – NBFCs https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/notification/PDFs/NOTI2987E2C200D1474DE2B85DE2A74B9EC579.PDF	19.04.2022
8.	Consolidated Circular on Opening of Current Accounts and CC/OD Accounts by Banks https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/notification/PDFs/NT27366B3725D7FA45358B4A1F1B4245FFCF.PDF	19.04.2022
9.	RBI Bulletin – April 2022 https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/PressRelease/PDFs/PR83BULLDBBADFC4E6354DDDB2D8628A1C4AA7E1.PDF	18.04.2022
10.	Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards – Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/notification/PDFs/BASELIILCRFDEE22BEF799421482CFC28DA4D073A8.PDF	18.04.2022
11.	Report on Currency and Finance (RCF) for the year 2021-22 https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/PressRelease/PDFs/PR1309BD4DC113D494480BE25D3FF739EAC53.PDF	29.04.2022
12.	Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) for Borrowers https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/notification/PDFs/NOT34676C62BB410446DD99D7D1F409FF50DE.PDF	21.04.2022
13.	Large Exposures Framework for Non-Banking Financial Company - Upper	19.04.2022

Layer (NBFC-UL) https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/notification/PDFs/NOT3218AC484A16F2413B825A4E6DB1B84E45.PDF	
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NATIONAL COMPANY LAW TRIBUNAL

Sr.No.	TITLE	Date
1.	Notification for 8th April 2022	01/04/2022
2.	Constitution of Special Bench NCLT Chennai bench- Court No. II order dated 2.4.2022	02/04/2022
3.	Constitution of Special Bench NCLT Jaipur bench-order dated 2.4.2022	02/04/2022
4.	Orders for prioritising admission cases	04/04/2022
5.	Constitution of Special Bench at NCLT, New Delhi- Court No. V order dated 5.4.2022	05/04/2022
6.	NCLT Principal Bench matters transferred to NCLT New Delhi Benches order dated 6.4.2022	06/04/2022
7.	Constitution of Special Bench NCLT Mumbai bench- Court No. I order dated 6.4.2022	06/04/2022
8.	Constitution of Special Bench NCLT Mumbai bench- Court No. II order dated 6.4.2022	06/04/2022
9.	Constitution of Special Bench NCLT Jaipur Bench order dated 6.4.2022	06/04/2022
10.	Constitution of Vacation Benches order dated 6.4.2022	06/04/2022
11.	Notice under section 28 of NCLT Rules 2016 regarding defective applications/petitions etc.	07/04/2022
12.	Notice Under Section 28 of NCLT Rules 2016 regarding defective applications/petitions: NCLT, Allahabad.	13/04/2022
13.	Constitution of Special Bench NCLT Ahmedabad bench court no. I	14/04/2022
14.	Constitution of Special Bench NCLT Indore Bench	14/04/2022
15.	Notice Under Section 28 of NCLT Rules 2016 regarding defective applications/petitions: NCLT Ahmedabad Bench	18/04/2022
16.	Constitution of Special Bench at NCLT, Mumbai- Court No. III order	18/04/2022

	<u>dated 18.4.2022</u>	
17.	<u>Constitution of Special Bench at NCLT, Allahabad order dated 18.4.2022</u>	18/04/2022
18.	<u>Constitution of Special Bench at NCLT, Ahmedabad- Court No. II order dated 18.4.2022</u>	18/04/2022
19.	<u>Constitution of Special Bench at NCLT, Chennai- Court No. I order dated 20.4.2022</u>	20/04/2022
20.	<u>Constitution of Special Bench at NCLT, Bengaluru order dated 20.4.2022</u>	20/04/2022
21.	<u>Order dated 21.4.2022- Disposal of E-Waste</u>	21/04/2022
22.	<u>Constitution of Special Bench at NCLT, Ahmedabad- Court No. I order dated 22.4.2022</u>	22/04/2022
23.	<u>Constitution of Special Bench at NCLT, New Delhi- Court No. V order dated 22.4.2022</u>	22/04/2022
24.	<u>Constitution of Special Bench at NCLT, Indore order dated 22.4.2022</u>	22/04/2022
25.	<u>Constitution of Special Bench at NCLT, Mumbai- Court No. IV order dated 22.4.2022</u>	22/04/2022
26.	<u>Constitution of Special Bench at NCLT, New Delhi- Court No. II order dated 22.4.2022</u>	22/04/2022
27.	<u>Special bench for New Delhi C-II 25-29 April 2022</u>	25/04/2022
28.	<u>Constitution of Special Bench at NCLT, Hyderabad- Court No. II order dated 26.4.2022</u>	26/04/2022
29.	<u>Constitution of Special Principal Bench at NCLT New Delhi- Court No. I- order dated 27.4.2022</u>	27/04/2022
30.	<u>Constitution of Special Bench at NCLT, New Delhi- Court No. II order dated 27.4.2022</u>	27/04/2022
31.	<u>Constitution of Special Bench at NCLT, Chandigarh on 4.5.2022- order dated 28.4.2022</u>	28/04/2022
32.	<u>Constitution of Special Bench at NCLT, Mumbai- Court No. IV on 13.5.2022- order dated 28.4.2022</u>	28/04/2022
33.	<u>Constitution of Special Bench at NCLT, Chandigarh on 5.5.2022- order dated 28.4.2022</u>	28/04/2022

34.	NCLT Principal Bench matters transferred to NCLT New Delhi Benches order dated 28.4.2022	28/04/2022
35.	Constitution of Special Bench at NCLT, Chandigarh on 4.5.2022- order dated 28.4.2022	28/04/2022
36.	NCLT Principal Bench matters transferred to NCLT New Delhi Benches order dated 28.4.2022	28/04/2022
37.	Constitution of Special Bench at NCLT, Mumbai- Court No. IV on 13.5.2022- order dated 28.4.2022	28/04/2022
38.	Constitution of Vacation Bench at NCLT Chennai bench- from 4.5.2022 to 20.5.2022	28/04/2022
39.	Constitution of Special Bench at NCLT, Chandigarh on 5.5.2022- order dated 28.4.2022	28/04/2022
40.	NCLT Principal Bench matters transferred to NCLT New Delhi Benches order dated 29.4.2022	29/04/2022

INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY BOARD OF INDIA

Sr.No.	TITLE	Date
1.	Clarifications with respect to Temporary Surrender of Professional Membership	01/04/2022

ARTICLES



“Paradigm shift in Corporate Social Responsibility”

(CS AVANI JOSHI)

Business needs to go beyond the interests of their companies to the communities they serve.

~ Ratan Tata

Corporate Social Responsibility lovingly known as CSR is a common name with not so common approach when it comes to the compliances of corporate governance speaking of the big leagues holding its name worldwide like Coca cola, Pepsico, Google to name a few. The companies making good business has also touched the shores of CSR all thanks to the new Companies Act 2013 and the effective amendments introduced by the Ministry from time to time to make the amends with the world economy and fighting its way to become the global leaders of the world with a sustainable and systematic contribution not only toward the country’s economy and global market but to contribute to the development and growth of its own people making the company big fish and an ocean of opportunities.

1. Introduction of Corporate Social Responsibilities

It’s almost been 5 years since the tremendous change in the form of CSR has been introduced by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs through a notification dated February 27th 2014 since then there is no turning back and what all we witnessing is the rise of a new era in the form of companies thinking about their compliances towards not only their respective employees but also towards the nation, society and of course the mango people at large. There is no denying in the role of CSR as societal detriment for a developing nation like India which not only contributed in the growth of the country but also played a pivotal role in supporting the nation during a world Pandemic situation no one is untouched with.

The major question arises when CSR comes to mind that what all companies are required to make compliances of CSR. Well to simply this act of the question following is the criterion to check the applicability of CSR:

<i>Every Company having</i>	<i>Limit</i>
Net worth	Rs. 500 crore or more

Or	
Turnover	Rs. 1000 Crore or more
Or	
Net profit	Rs. 5 Crore or more (during the immediately preceding financial year)
Contribution to be made	at least 2 per cent of average net profits earned during three immediate preceding financial years to CSR activities.

Any of the company mentioned-above requires to constitute a **Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSR Committee) of the Board**

Comprising of	Three or more directors out of which at least one director shall be an independent Director
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The major question ticking the mind of the readers remain that what if our company doesn't fall under the criterion of having an Independent Director? Or does every company need to constitute the CSR Committee? Well to provide the relief to such questions the Ministry of Corporate affairs further describes through its applicable section 135 of companies act 2013 that

1. Where a company is not required to appoint an independent director under sec 149(4), it shall have in its CSR Committee two or more directors.
2. To further satiate the query regarding the CSR Committee further with the help of FAQ'S published over the website by Ministry of Corporate affairs dated August 25, 2021 made an exception specifying "Where the amount required to be spent by a company on CSR doesn't exceed Fifty lakh rupees, the requirement for constitution of CSR Committee is not mandatory and the function of the CSR Committee, in such cases, shall be discharged by the Board of Directors of the company.

2. The era of change with the Companies Act 2013 and the amendments to follow

Ministry of Corporate affairs trying their best to simply the process of CSR and expanding their horizon from charities to responsibilities of Indian society. Starting their bit towards the society earlier the MCA has introduced an Exhaustive list in which the companies can make their contribution in the form of CSR which further with the introduction of The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017 has been changed to the exhaustive list mentioning the areas or subject, specified in Schedule VII. This definitely allows more areas and fields for the companies to contemplate their decision of making a contribution into CSR.

In terms of providing the transparency into the contribution the MCA made sure to provide a complete disclosure of any contribution made by the business to its Board report and to the company's website in terms of the composition of the CSR Committee, and the CSR Policy and Projects approved by the Board, if any, for public access vide its notification dated 22 January 2021.

3. The dawn of new Compliances with the rise of CSR Liabilities.

With the Companies (Amendment) Act 2019 dated January 22nd 2021 marked as a significant amendments in terms of CSR as the MCA has not only targeted the big fish in the Indian economy but also marked the presence of the companies who were not covering under the previously established standard and the rules of CSR. For an instance the introduction of the new incorporated companies by adding the words "or where the company has not completed the period of three financial years since its incorporation, during such immediately preceding financial years", has been inserted.

This can be considered as covering the four corners of the CSR as much as possible because the another loophole which the companies were benefitting by stating the reason of unspent amount has also been tackled by introducing the befitting line "and, unless the unspent amount related to any ongoing project referred to in sub-section (6), transfer such unspent amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII, within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year".

4. With great power brings the great responsibilities.

Not only the above- mention changes but also to showcase the power of the responsibilities a Corporate have towards the society the MCA in the same amendments inculcated the language in sub-section (6) which clearly specifying the limits to all the applicable corporate houses to follow by transferring the unspent amount evaluated under sub-section (5) on grounds/reason being on-going projects shall be transferred by the company within a period of thirty (30) days from the end of the financial year to a special account to be opened by the company in that behalf for that financial year in any schedule bank to be called the 'Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility Account', and such amount shall be spent by the company in pursuance to its obligation towards the CSR policy with in a period of three (3) financial years from the date of such transfer.

Failing of which the company shall transfer the same to a Fund specified in Schedule VII with-in a period of thirty (30) days from the date of completion of the third financial year.

The only loss we as an Indian society thinks is a loss are the monetary loss thus MCA use the mentality by imposing a penalty of Rs. Fifty Thousand only (Rs. 50000/-) but which may extend to twenty-five lakh rupees (Rs. 25,00,000/-)

5. The role of CSR during COVID-19

No one has been untouched with the pandemic which has left the world stunned and paralytic with multiple waves hitting the entire world and giving new dimensions to the life of being thankful and giving a chance to take a pause and think about the life with a new mindset. While everyone is contemplating between the life, the job and the endless lockdown. The invasive approach of the Corporate is what providing us the support in order to minimize the impact of crashing the economy amidst the lock down in the world. However, in order to safeguard the interest of the stakeholders and to avoid any unfair advantage of the CSR policy the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has taken certain preventive measure like certain activities which won't be a part of the CSR activities like:

Activities undertaken for normal course of business of the company. For example there were many companies who were involved the research and development activity of new vaccine, drugs and medical devices in their normal course of business related to COVID – 19 for the financial year 2019-20, 2021-22, 2022-23. Such companies has been restricted to few exception in order to avail the CSR benefit:

- (i) Such R&D should be a collaborative venture with any of the institute or organization mentioned in item (ix) of Schedule VII to the act;
- (ii) The same way such ventures details are subject to disclosure in the Board Report and the website as discussed previously also with a separate disclosure in the Annual Report on CSR.

Listed companies in India spent Rs 10,000 crore in various programmes — ranging from educational programmes, skill development, social welfare, healthcare and environment conservation.

The Prime Minister's Relief Fund saw an increase of 139 per cent in CSR contribution over last one year (2019-20). The education sector received the maximum funding (38 per cent of the total), followed by hunger, poverty and healthcare (25 per cent), environmental sustainability (12 per cent) and rural development (11 per cent).

Programmes such as technology incubators, sports, armed forces, and inequality-reduction saw negligible spends. (Associates, 2020).

Ref: <https://www.downtoearth.org.in>

The major role has been played by the Indian Government's Ministry of Corporate Affairs circular issued dated March 23, 2020 where all the expenditures incurred on activities related to COVID- 19 would be added as permissible avenues for CSR expenditure.

FUNDS which became the part of COVID-19 activities are

- Eradicating Hunger
- Poverty
- Malnutrition
- Promoting healthcare, including preventive healthcare
- Sanitation, inclusion g contribution to the Swacch Bharat Koshset up by the Centre for promoting sanitation and making available safe drinking water
- Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities

Such announcement by the government has won the heart of Indian corporate as with the obligation of making CSR activities they are in a position to contribute to the well being of the nation and help the majorly hit class of the society the lower class people. With this announcement PM CARES Fund has witnesses the most of the contribution not only to contribute for once cause but for various other purposes that contributed to protecting health and preventing hunger of the affected.

Such activities were ethically and morally correct, but the companies broadly interpreted the circular in a way that would reap indirect benefits to their operations or simply contribute to the existing fund.

Ref: <https://www.downtoearth.org.in>

Donation / pledges to PM CARES fund		
Source	Amount donated (in Rs crore)	Amount pledged (in Rs crore)
Government agencies (including salaries)	4,308.3	1,250
Private companies, industry bodies, social organisations (including salaries)	5,369.6	772.4
Foreign donations		22
Individuals		53.77
Total	9,677.9	2,098.2

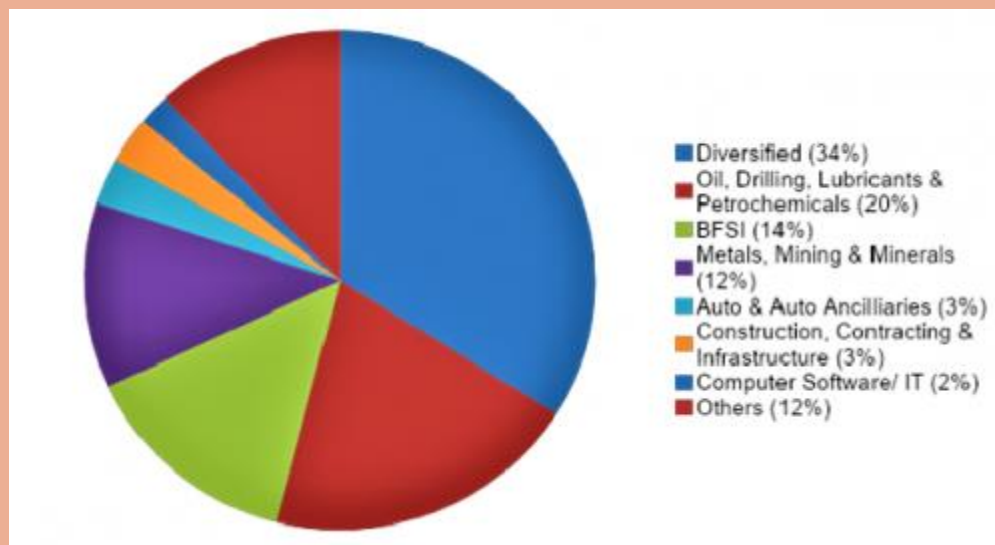
The banking, financial services and insurance (BFSI) segment is the primary driver of a nation's economy. Companies in the financial services industry manage money. However, the contribution of this sector has always been under-rated in comparison with other sectors, especially the manufacturing segment.

Over the years, BFSI companies have been seen participating in CSR activities that do not garner visibility. Hence in order to highlight the importance, contribution and existence of

the BFSI segment and to boost its morale, this paper focuses on the actions of BFSI companies in times of COVID-19.

Ref: <https://www.downtoearth.org.in>

Industry wise COVIDI-19 response (funds committed)



Ref: Anoo Bhuyan, 2020, Bhagyashree Patil 2020

With the loosing of our near and dear ones these companies have seen an accelerated cost of people shifting and investing more to save their life rather than investing their monies in some digital currencies or any other stock market equity. The shift of the mindset has been remarkable growth in this industry to create a brand while establishing the moral obligations as well.

CSR has been proved as a social barometer for the competent corporate to prove there points of serving the society is serving the nation at the time of crises not only to mitigate the loss but also to contribute its part of the charity for people. CSR is the new parameter to evaluate the companies well being rather than the price of this equity into the market.

Ref: <https://www.downtoearth.org.in>

The CSR has acted as a boon to the Indian society by establishing the fact that they stand for something, they establish that their business exists for reasons that are bigger than 'making profits'.

With the shift of awareness among the people it has been proven with this that what matters are not the profit figures but the contribution made by the company to the society and the nation in terms of contribution to their upliftment.

The companies are becoming more vigilant towards their vision and mission which not only looking to the financial figures but also towards the mental and physical wellbeing of its employees through various induction programmes and the contribution to their families at the time of crises.

The way customers interact with brands today is changing. For companies to engage and connect with today's even-more empowered consumer, they need to ensure that their identity, and their behaviours they engage in, has the right impact.

In a world where the target audience demands a business that not only delivers exceptional products and services, but also contributes to the community, becomes more transparent and takes an active role in addressing universal issues, corporate social responsibility has become a mandatory requirement for any organization in India.

The companies with the best practices operate coordinated and interdependent programmes across the CSR portfolio. Some initiatives indeed create shared value; some, though intended to do so, create more value for society than for the organisation and some are intended to create value primarily for society.

Yet all have one thing in common: They are aligned with the company's business purpose, value for an company's important stakeholders and the needs of the community in which the companies operate.

6. Conclusion

The entire scenario here is not only to aware the corporate to make a room for the development of the nation and the society but also to make a sustainable living for the nation we are a part of. While making sure to satisfy the stakeholders regarding the status of the company, CSR has came a long way and still have a mile to follow with the changing dynamics our developing nation is urging. Beginning from employment in terms of economic development to the environment sustainability our corporate has shown a remarkable reliability in terms of sustaining the change and coming out as world leaders. With the global economic market the shift of corporate is enormous and immeasurable The collaboration of manpower, money and market with not only the society but also to the NGO'S and other societal traits makes the impact huge.

Effective CSR gives a company the power to stand out in today's saturated market and connect with customers on a level that ensures long-term loyalty and potentially even brand advocacy. (Ray SK, 2020) The pandemic gave them a chance to connect and create market visibility for themselves.

Ultimately, the most important thing to keep in mind is that when a company uses corporate social responsibility to build and improve its brand — sincerity is the key. There needs to be truth in every claim the company makes. The organization needs to really show to its customers that it is devoted to a cause. (Ray, 2020)

Some companies performing CSR by promoting social awareness for social-distancing: Notably, McDonalds, Audi, Coca-Cola, Volkswagen and many more.

McDonalds sent a message to the society by bifurcating its 'M' logo into 'n - n' to represent social distance. Similarly, Audi separated the four rings in its logo and explored a tagline to keep distance. Volkswagen also presented a new logo with a gap between V and W.

Coca-Cola also introduced spaces between letters in its logo with a message "staying apart is the best way to stay united". (Ray, 2020)

Almost half the reputation of a company comes from public response to what it does to support the current environment. (Thorpe D, 2013)

DEDUCTION FOR INTEREST ON HOUSING LOAN



CA. PRAJAKTA MONDHE

Income tax department offers ample of benefits to the assesseees. One of the benefit that can be availed by many of the assesseees is deduction for interest component on housing loan.

Every loan repayment comprises of two components principal and interest. Here we are discussing about the deductions available under income tax act for the interest component on the loan.

1. Section 24(b) - Under the house property

The interest on loans borrowed for construction, acquisition, repairs, renewal etc. can be claimed as deduction on accrual basis.

➤ Pre construction interest

Pre construction interest relates to period prior to the previous year in which the construction is completed. Such interest is allowed as deduction over a period of 5 years in equal annual installments, starting from the year in which construction is completed.

For eg, If construction is completed in year 2019-20, any interest prior to 01.04.2019 can be claimed as deduction from 2019-20 to 2023-24 in 5 annual installments.

Any interest other than pre construction can be claimed fully in the year of completion and onwards.

However, in case of self- occupied properties (Max 2 can be claimed) the maximum amount of interest that can be claimed as deduction is –

Loan before 01.04.1999	Loan on or after 01.04.1999
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Loan for any purpose - 30,000	Loan for acquisition or construction (completed in 5 years & interest certificate) – 2,00,000
	Loan for repair, renewal or reconstruction – 30,000

Maximum deduction cannot exceed 2,00,000. Let us understand with an example –

Mr. Ashish took a loan for construction of a house property on 01.04.2018 of Rs. 20,00,000 @ 12% p.a. The construction was completed on 01.08.2021. No amount of principal is repaid upto 31.03.2022. The amount of interest allowed under section 24(b) for AY 2022-23 is –

PRE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD

(Period prior to the previous year in which the construction is completed)

01.04.2018 – 01.04.2021 = 20,00,000*12%*3 = 720000

It will be allowed in 5 annual installments beginning from financial year 21-22

So, total interest allowed in PY 2021-22 (AY 22-23)

Pre – 720000/5 = 1,44,000

Post- 20,00,000*12% = 2,40,000

TOTAL = 3,84,000

Note- If the property is self occupied the maximum deduction will be 2,00,000.

2. Section 80EE/80EEA – Deductions from the Gross Total Income

Conditions	80 EE	80 EEA
Eligible assessee	Individual	Individual
Sanction of loan	FY 2016-17	1.04.2019-31.03.2022(As amended by Finance Act ,2021)
Value of house	≤ 50 lakhs	≤ 45 lakhs
Amount of Loan	≤ 35 lakhs	-

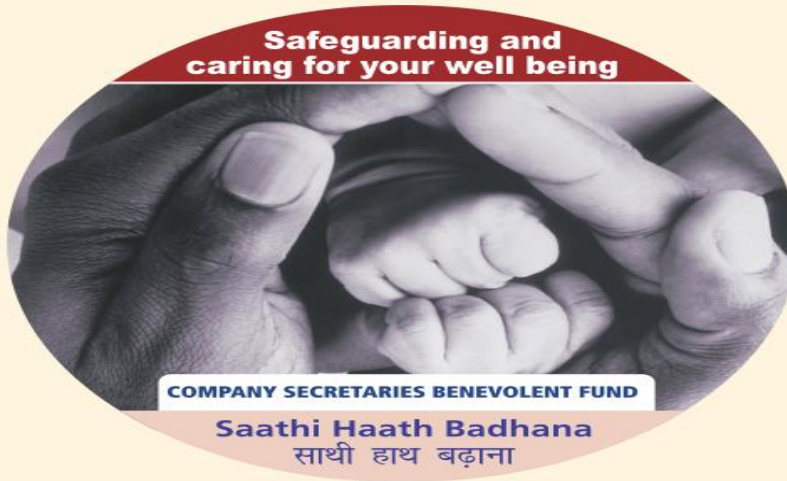
Maximum Amount	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,50,000
Loan from	Financial Institution (Banking company as per Banking Regulation Act,1949 or Bank ref u/s 51 of Banking Regulation Act,1949 or Housing Finance Company)	
Other Conditions	Assessee should not own any other house on the date of sanction of loan	

Deductions under 80EE/EEA are allowed over and above section 24(b).

For eg : In case of self occupied property, the section 24(b) restricts the amount upto 2,00,000 . Due to this if the assessee is not able to claim any amount of interest as deduction , then it can be taken under these sections provided all the conditions are fulfilled .

Also, if the property is rented or deemed let out, though there is no restriction u/s 24(b), the loss under the head house property can be set off from any other head only upto 2,00,000. So the assessee may decide to claim the excess amount under these sections (provided all conditions are fulfilled) rather than claiming set off .

So, we should keep in mind about availability of these benefits while computing our taxable income.



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- ₹10,00,000 in the event of death of a member under the age of 60 years
- Upto ₹ 3,00,000 in the event of death of a member above the age of 60 years (to dependent spouse only)
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Contact

For further information / clarification, please write at email id csbf@icsi.edu or contact on telephone no. 0120-4522000

For more details please visit <https://www.icsi.edu/csbf/home/>



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