



Vision

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

Motto

सत्यं वद। धर्मं चर। इष्टं कुरु। त्वात्तु, पारद्वयं लोकेऽप्युपहृदयते

Mission

"To develop high calibre professionals facilitating good corporate governance"

Friday, July 03, 2026

Info Capsule

President

CS Pawan G Chandak

Vice President

CS Dwarakanath C

❖ Ministry of Labour and Employment

Labour Min makes EPF contributions beyond ₹1,800 voluntary (July 02, 2026)

Under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, the statutory wage ceiling of ₹15,000 per month was determinative for mandatory membership at the time of an employee's initial joining of an establishment covered under the EPF & MP Act, 1952. Employees drawing basic wages plus dearness allowance up to this threshold were mandatorily required to become members of the EPF Scheme (and eligible for Employees' Pension Scheme benefits), whereas those exceeding the ceiling were treated as excluded employees but could opt for voluntary membership under Para 26(6). Once enrolled, contributions by both employer and employee were payable on the employee's actual basic wages (without restriction to the ceiling), with the employer's matching share deposited into the member's EPF account. Pursuant to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 2026, contributions on wages exceeding the notified ceiling of ₹15,000 per month have been made voluntary for both the employer and the employee.

For details:

<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/national/labour-min-makes-epf-contributions-beyond-1800-voluntary/article71174326.ece>

❖ Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India

IBBI discussion paper on Strengthening the Regulatory Framework - Amendments to CIRP Regulations, Liquidation Regulations and PG to CD Regulations (July 02, 2026)

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) has received representations from various stakeholders identifying specific procedural gaps and ambiguities in the existing regulatory framework that may impede the efficient conduct of IBC proceedings. These include concerns relating to the appointment and functioning of registered valuers in the corporate insolvency resolution process, the procedural consequences of the removal of interim moratorium protection for personal guarantors under the IBC (Amendment) Act, 2026, the continuity of the resolution professional's obligations during the pendency of withdrawal applications under section 12A, and the administrative burden imposed on liquidators by the requirement to approach the Adjudicating Authority for modifications to the list of stakeholders.

In this backdrop, the IBBI proposes a set of amendments to the IBBI (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) Regulations, 2016 (CIRP Regulations), the IBBI (Insolvency Resolution Process for Personal Guarantors to Corporate Debtors) Regulations, 2019, the IBBI (Bankruptcy Process for Personal Guarantors to Corporate Debtors) Regulations, 2019 (PG to CD Regulations), and the IBBI (Liquidation Process) Regulations, 2016 (Liquidation Regulations).

IBBI invited public comments on the proposed amendments to above latest by July 22, 2026.

For details:

<https://ibbi.gov.in/uploads/whatsnew/47ce61c1b4629c0df393c9b0d36b0709.pdf>

❖ **Business & Economy**

PM Modi, Takaichi deepen India-Japan ties with AI, defence and multi-billion dollar bilateral roadmap (July 02, 2026)

Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Japanese Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi on July 02, 2026 unveiled a roadmap to deepen the India-Japan Special Strategic and Global Partnership, anchored by more than \$10 billion in fresh Japanese investment, a renewed ¥10 trillion investment target for the next decade, and fresh agreements in artificial intelligence, defence, energy and next-generation mobility.

The announcements came after talks at the 16th India-Japan Annual Summit in New Delhi, where the two leaders also agreed to deepen cooperation in semiconductors, critical minerals, quantum technologies and resilient supply chains. The summit marked Takaichi's first visit to India since taking office, and the first by a woman serving as Japan's Prime Minister.

Addressing a joint press statement, Modi said the India-Japan investment partnership was "steadily strengthening," noting that around 120 new business agreements concluded over the past year would bring in more than \$10 billion in Japanese investment.

For details:

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/foreign-trade/india-japan-summit-bonhomie-meets-business-as-modi-takaichi-deepen-bilateral-partnership/articleshow/132132601.cms>

• **India Advances Global Green Hydrogen Leadership under National Green Hydrogen Mission (July 02,2026)**

In a significant milestone under the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM), ACME Cleantech Solutions Private Limited (ACME Group) on July 02, 2026 secures long-term offtake deal with leading Japanese companies—IHI Corporation for Green Ammonia and Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company, Inc. (MGC) for Green Methanol during a ceremony held at Atal Akshay Urja Bhawan, New Delhi.

The National Green Hydrogen Mission, approved in January 2023 with an outlay of ₹19,744 crore, aims to position India as a global hub for the production, utilisation, and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives. Under the Mission, the Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) Programme provides financial support for production through a transparent bidding process conducted by the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI). ACME Group has been awarded a production capacity of 3, 70,000 tonnes per annum (370 kTPA) under the SIGHT Programme, forming the foundation for these export-oriented agreements. Under the deal with IHI Corporation, ACME will supply a total of 4, 05,000 tonnes per annum (405 kTPA) of green ammonia. This arrangement is supported by Japan's Contract for Difference (CfD) scheme for low-carbon ammonia, administered by METI, which provides price support to Japanese off-takers, thereby ensuring the long-term commercial viability of such imports.

For details:

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2280506®=48&lang=1>

• **GST collections rise 13.9% to Rs 1.95 lakh crore MoM in June, 2026 (July 01, 2026)**

India's gross Goods and Services Tax (GST) collections rose 13.9% year-on-year to Rs 1, 94,812 crore in June 2026, compared with Rs 1,71,105 crore in the same month last year, according to provisional data released by the finance ministry on July 01, 2026. The increase was driven by higher domestic and import revenues. On a cumulative basis, gross GST collections in the April-June period of FY27 reached Rs 6,31,699 crore, an 8.4% increase over Rs 5,82,542 crore collected in the corresponding period last year. Gross domestic GST revenue stood at Rs 1, 34,774 crore in June, up 6.5% from Rs 1,26,506 crore a year earlier. Gross revenue from imports jumped 34.6% to Rs 60,038 crore against Rs 44,600 crore in June 2025.

For details:

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/finance/gst-collections-rise-13-9-to-rs-1-95-lakh-crore-in-june/articleshow/132107656.cms?from=mdr>

❖ **Pronouncement**

May 05, 2026	<p style="text-align: center;">Alpha Corp Development Pvt. Ltd. Vs. Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority & Ors</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Supreme Court of India Civil Appeal No. 1526 of 2023 with connected appeals</p>
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Brief Facts:

In this case the Supreme Court has lifted the corporate veil of the corporate debtor, who was having development rights by including the assets of the subsidiaries having ownership title over the underlying lands also in order to allow the resolution plan presented by the successful applicant, appellant herein, to complete the infra housing project. The corporate veil was pierced by applying the concept of one economic entity to the entire group. Respondent GNIDA leased out 3 plots to Earth Towne Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd. (ETPIL), Neo Multimedia Ltd. (NML) and Nishita Software Pvt. Ltd. (NSPL). All these land holding companies are subsidiaries of Earth Infrastructures Ltd. (EIL), which had development agreement with these subsidiaries to develop the plots. A financial creditor had initiated CIRP against EIL. In these proceedings the appellants i.e., Successful Resolution Applicants submitted resolution plan including the lands belonging to the subsidiaries and proposal to complete the housing projects therein.

NCLT approved the resolution plan and on appeal by GNIDA, NCLAT reversed the order on the ground that the land parcels of the subsidiaries of the CD cannot be included in the resolution plan. Aggrieved by the order the successful resolution applicants appealed to the Supreme Court.

Judgement:

The NCLAT noted that, in terms of the 'Explanation' to Section 18, the assets of a subsidiary of the corporate debtor could not be included within the term 'assets'. This observation was made in the context of the leasehold rights having been conferred by GNIDA, not upon EIL, the CD, but upon ETI, which was practically its subsidiary. The same logic was applied to the leasehold rights held by the other subsidiary companies of EIL, viz., Neo Multimedia Limited and Nishtha Software Private Limited.

The sheet anchor of GNIDA's case is that the assets of subsidiary companies cannot be made part of the assets of the holding company that was subjected to CIRP proceedings. Section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013, defines a subsidiary company or subsidiary to mean a separate legal entity. No doubt, the concept of holding companies and subsidiary companies is firmly entrenched in our corporate scenario and once it is established that the holding and subsidiary companies are independent legal entities in their own right, the sanctity of such legal status has to be maintained unless circumstances exist that require lifting/piercing of the corporate veil. The question that arises is whether this was a fit case to lift the corporate veil. Though the NCLAT was averse to doing so, we are inclined to hold otherwise.

As is clear from the aforesaid observations when, in reality, associated or group companies are inextricably connected so as to form part of one concern, the corporate veil should be lifted. Applying this principle in *ArcelorMittal India Private Limited vs. Satish Kumar Gupta*, this Court affirmed that where protection of public interest is of paramount importance or where a company has been formed to evade obligations enforced by law and by the Courts, the Court would disregard the corporate veil. It was further observed that this principle would be applied even to group companies so that one is able to look at the economic entity of the group as a whole.

Supreme Court noted that all three companies either share common directors with EIL and/or have their relations as directors. The only assets of the three companies were the lands leased out to them by GNIDA for these projects. The companies' shareholdings indicate that EIL was the dominant and majority shareholder.

In effect, GNIDA cannot claim ignorance of the constructions by EIL in relation to all three projects. Each case that comes before a Court, in the context of lifting of the corporate veil, would have to turn upon its own individual facts. Given the facts obtaining presently, Supreme Court is of the firm view that this was an eminently fit case for lifting the corporate veil, as EIL was the main driving force in the development of the projects and in payment of GNIDA's dues. The subsidiary companies were only a front.

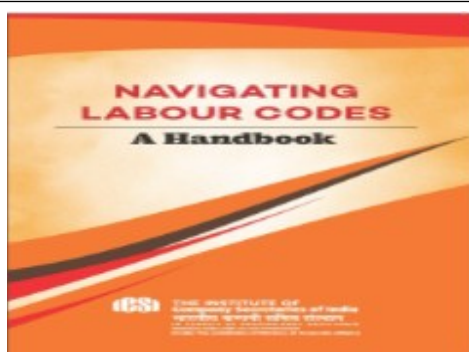
❖ ESG Update

HDFC Bank - Driving ESG through Structured Governance Framework

The Corporate Social Responsibility and ESG (CSR & ESG) Committee of the Board, inter alia, provides strategic oversight to the Bank's ESG agenda—reviewing sustainability roadmap, monitoring progress against targets, and ensuring alignment with stakeholder expectations and approving key disclosures in alignment with applicable regulatory and voluntary reporting standards. At the executive level, ESG implementation is driven by the ESG Apex Council, comprising senior leadership from across critical business and enabling functions. The ESG Apex Council is supported by three working groups that are aligned with the key pillars of the Bank's ESG agenda and are tasked with driving implementation, monitoring progress, and facilitating internal capacity building across departments.

For details:

<https://www.hdfc.bank.in/esg>



NAVIGATING LABOUR CODES

Year of Publication: December 2025

Price: Rs. 300 /-

Weblink for Purchase:

<https://smash.icsi.edu/Scripts/ECart/Default/ItemWiseECartSearchOnlineBooks.aspx?ItemId=394>



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Year of Publication: 2025

Price: Rs. 400/-

Weblink for Purchase:

<https://smash.icsi.edu/Scripts/ECart/Default/ItemWiseECartSearchOnlineBooks.aspx?ItemId=400>

❖ Market Watch

Stock Market Indices as on 03.07.2026

S & P BSE Sensex	77,763.91 (+0.34%)
Nifty 50	24,270.85 (+0.39%)

Foreign Exchange Rates as on 03.07.2026

(<https://m.rbi.org.in/scripts/ReferenceRateArchive.aspx>)

INR / 1 USD	INR / 1 EUR	INR / 1 GBP	INR / 1 JPY
95.24	109.14	127.41	.59

Prepared by Directorate of Academics & Research

For any suggestions, please write to academics@icsi.edu,

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