

❖ **Ministry of Corporate Affairs**

The Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Amendment Rules, 2026 (June 05, 2026)

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification number G.S.R. 432(E) has issued the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Amendment Rules, 2026 which has come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette. According to the amendment rule 12(1)(i) has been substituted as below: (i) it has been registered under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 or section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013), having, -

(a) a minimum paid-up share capital of twenty-five lakh rupees;

(b) the sole object of dealing with matters relating to regulation of valuers of an asset class or asset classes; and

(c) bye-laws containing the requirements specified in Annexure –III.

Provided that a registered valuer organisation which does not have the specified minimum paid-up capital as on the date of the commencement of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Amendment Rules, 2026 shall comply with this requirement on or before 31st March, 2028”.

For details:

<https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=OBXB3x8LEae03%252FA%252BKrpGKQ%253D%253D&type=open>

❖ **Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

Notification for copyright provision amended through Jan Vishwas 2026 (June 06, 2026)

Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade) has issued notification dated June 05, 2026, specifying that in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026, the Central Government appointed the June 15, 2026 as the date on which the provisions of the said Act, in so far as it relates to serial number 23 and the entry relating thereto in the Schedule to the said Act, relating to the Copyright Act, 1957 shall come into force.

For details:

[https://egazette.gov.in/\(S\(u1zorgwgvda3v00ssf1y13ya\)\)/ViewPDF.aspx](https://egazette.gov.in/(S(u1zorgwgvda3v00ssf1y13ya))/ViewPDF.aspx)

❖ **Business & Economy**

India achieved sustained environmental transformation over the last 12 years (June 08, 2026)

India has achieved a sustained environmental transformation through deliberate policy action and consistent implementation. The country has expanded forest and tree cover, restored wetlands, mangroves, and coastal ecosystems, and advanced river rejuvenation. The Green India Mission launched in 2015 is a flagship initiative dedicated to forests and ecosystem restoration. India’s forest and tree cover stands at 8.27 lakh square kilometer, accounting for over 25 percent of the country’s geographical area. India has achieved a significant milestone in global forest statistics by advancing to the 9th position worldwide in terms of total forest area.

The Mission LiFE, launched in 2022 has strengthened India’s international standing by positioning it as a global leader in lifestyle-based climate action. India achieved its target of reducing emissions intensity by 33 to 35 percent from 2005 levels eleven years ahead of schedule.

For details: <https://newsonair.gov.in/india-achieved-sustained-environmental-transformation-over-the-last-12-years/>

❖ **Pronouncement**

February 12, 2026	In Re: Matrix Info Systems Pvt. Ltd (Informant) And Intel Corporation (Opposite Party)	Competition Commission of India Case No. 05 of 2019
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Brief Facts

The Informant stated itself to be a parallel importer of Intel microprocessors in India, which is legally permissible. As per the Informant, parallel imports are beneficial for the consumers as import of goods from a country with lower prices force sellers in the country of destination to reduce prices. The Informant stated that it imports Intel Microprocessors from OP's authorised distributors in other countries and sells the same to consumers in India at competitive prices.

As per the Informant, prior to 2016, Intel used to provide manufacturer's warranty within India on its Boxed Micro Processors ('BMPs') that may have been purchased from any country in the world. However, w.e.f. 25.04.2016, Intel amended its warranty policy for India. As per this new policy, Intel would entertain warranty requests for Intel BMPs in India only when the same are purchased from an authorised Indian distributor of Intel ('India Specific Warranty Policy'). As a result of this India Specific Warranty Policy, OP does not acknowledge warranty requests on its BMPs that are purchased from its authorised distributors in the rest of the world and instead redirects them to country of purchase to avail the warranty.

The Informant stated that such change in warranty policy has been made by OP without any legitimate justification and by doing so, OP has been behaving in a differential manner within the Indian market. As per the Informant, such separate warranty terms of Intel for India vis-à-vis the rest of the world, is arbitrary and unfair towards the Indian market and consumers. As per the Informant, by way of imposing unfair disadvantage on the independent resellers for selling Intel BMPs at lower prices in comparison to Intel's authorised distributors, Intel is causing Appreciable Adverse Effect on Competition ('AAEC') in terms of Section 19 of the Act.

Order

The Commission is of the view that a warranty is one of the relevant factors in purchase of a boxed microprocessor as it protects against manufacturing defects, minimises costs associated with premature failure and also offers peace of mind to the consumer.

On the basis of investigation and examination of the matter and considering all other material available on record, the Commission finds that OP has abused its dominant position by imposing unfair and discriminatory India Specific Warranty Policy in respect of boxed microprocessors imported into India from its authorised distributors outside India in contravention of Sections 4(2)(a)(i), 4(2)(b)(i) and 4(2)(c) of the Act causing AAEC in the Indian market, preventing the Indian consumer from availing after sale warranty service on authentic Intel boxed microprocessors in India from 25.04.2016 till 01.04.2024.

With respect to imposition of penalty and submissions regarding mitigating factors, OP put forth its oral arguments at the time of final hearing. OP requested to consider relevant turnover of Intel in India in light of principles laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Excel Crop Care, impact of its conduct on the market and consumers, and various mitigating factors, including (a) it has already discontinued the 2016 India Specific Warranty Policy w.e.f. 01.04.2024 which is the subject matter of the instant case, (b) significant business turbulence faced by it in recent times, nature of technological market which is susceptible to disruptions, and (c) cooperation extended by it throughout the proceedings.

With regard to quantum of penalty, the Commission takes into account the contention of OP of considering turnover of boxed microprocessors and also finds the same in line with the Turnover Regulations, 2024. Accordingly, the Commission imposes a penalty of INR 27.38 crore (INR twenty-seven crore and thirty-eight lakh only), upon OP for violating Section 4 of the Act. OP is directed to deposit the penalty amount within sixty (60) days of the receipt of this order.

The Commission, having considered that OP has withdrawn its India Specific Warranty Policy with effect from 01.04.2024, further directs OP, in terms of Section 27(g) of the Act, to widely publicise this change in order to spread awareness about withdrawal of the impugned India Specific Warranty Policy, and submit a compliance report within a period of sixty (60) days from the date of receipt of this order.

For details: <https://www.cci.gov.in/antitrust/orders/details/1223/0>

❖ **ESG Update****Intel****Upcycling Manufacturing Waste**

Major semiconductor manufacturing-related waste streams include lithography-related solvents, metal plating waste, specialty base cleaners, spent sulfuric acid, ammonium sulfate, and calcium fluoride. Intel's operations also generate plastic, metal, kitchen, and general office waste. Intel continues to find ways to recover materials and regenerate resources to create circular economy solutions that reduce costs and environmental impact.

Intel has put significant effort into finding alternate strategies for managing its spent solvent wastes, resulting in additional environmental benefits. These activities support its goal of circular economy management of our manufacturing waste. In addition, they reduce GHG emissions at the supplier's processing site.

For details: <https://csrreportbuilder.intel.com/pdfbuilder/pdfs/CSR-2024-25-Full-Report.pdf>



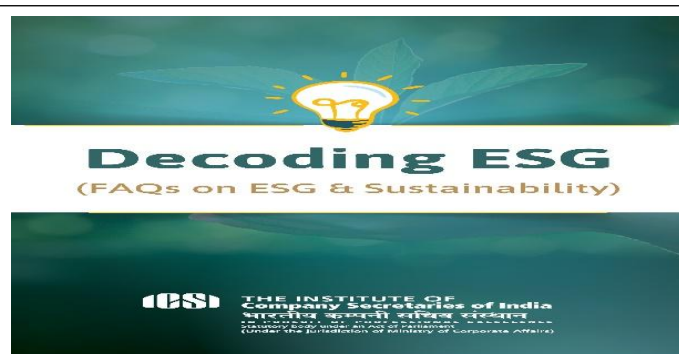
**MSME READY RECKONER-2.0-DECEMBER
2025**

Year of Publication: 2025

Price: Rs. 400/-

Weblink for Purchase:

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



**DECODING ESG (FAQs ON ESG &
SUSTAINABILITY) - JULY 2025**

Year of Publication: 2025

Price: Rs. 120/-

Weblink for Purchase:

<https://smash.icsi.edu/Scripts/ECart/Default/ItemWiseECartSearchOnlineBooks.aspx?ItemId=389>

Market Watch

**Stock Market Indices as on
08.06.2026**

S & P BSE Sensex	73524.26 (-0.97%)
Nifty 50	23123.00 (-1.04%)

Foreign Exchange Rates as on 08.06.2026

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

INR / 1 USD	INR / 1 EUR	INR / 1 GBP	INR / 1 JPY
95.61	110.14	127.41	.59

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