

Dilemma of MSME Sector

Micro, Small and medium enterprises are the backbone of industrial development and important for both developed and developing countries. In India too, the MSMEs play a pivotal role in the overall industrial economy of the country. In recent years the MSME sector has consistently registered higher growth rate compared to the overall industrial sector. With its agility and dynamism, the sector has shown admirable innovativeness and adaptability to survive the recent economic downturn and recession. As per the quick estimates of 4th All-India Census of MSMEs, for reference year 2006-07 the number of enterprises is estimated to be about 26 million and these provide employment to an estimated 60 million persons. Of the 26 million MSMEs, only 1.5 million are in the registered segment while the remaining 24.5 million (94%) are in the unregistered segment. The labour and capital ratio in MSMEs and the overall growth in the MSMEs are much higher than in the larger industries.

MSMEs have been the flavour of the nation for quite some time now. The policy makers are fully aware of the massive contribution and immense dynamism of this sector. Yet it is always meted out a step motherly treatment by the authorities. A case in point is the unprecedented and mind boggling 40% rise in the minimum wages as applicable in Delhi. It is a High Court directive that has withheld it for the time being.

How on earth does one visualize this increase? How is the employer going to pay it? Does the Government envisage this phenomenal profit increase, enough to pay the wages and yet stay afloat? No industry can generate this profit over night and that too in the wake of stiff national and international competition.

Many other taxes are in the pipeline which will primarily affect the working and profitability of the MSME sector, namely: a heavy monthly charge on establishments for using ground water and a solid waste management fee including plastic waste management is also being worked out and this would be much more than the property tax etc.

It appears the Government does not seriously view the multifarious problems faced by the MSME sector at various levels. Regarding availability of finances, however, much the Government may say about collateral free loans to this sector, yet they are hardly available.

If not for anything else, the authorities should in fact PAMPER this sector because it is the cheapest and the easiest source of job creation and this is priority number one for all concerned.



ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

VAT REFUNDS TO TRADERS

Switching over to GST – VAT Dept. (GNCTD) requested to clear pending VAT Refunds

With reference to its letter dated 30th March, 2017, the association requested the Commissioner (VAT), Dept. of Trade & Taxes, Govt. of NCT of Delhi to clear pending VAT refunds of traders before 30th June, 2017. Contents of the letter are as under:

“With the passing of four GST Bills by Lok Sabha yesterday, it is now certain that GST shall be introduced throughout the country with effect from 1st July, 2017. All traders in the country including traders in the NCT of Delhi shall mandatorily switch over to GST from 1st July.

It is a known fact that hundreds of VAT refunds amounting to crores of rupees are lying pending with the Department of Trade & Taxes for the past several months. We therefore, request your good self to kindly instruct all VATOs to clear all pending VAT refunds expeditiously before 30th June, 2017. In case of an anomaly / mis-matching in any particular entry then the VAT refund for that quarter should not be withheld. The department may uphold VAT refund of mis-matched entry and clear balance amount of pending VAT refunds to traders. Such an action would benefit both, Govt. of NCT as well as traders, as large number of VAT refunds shall be cleared and hard earned money of traders blocked with the department shall be refunded to them. In order to redress grievance of traders regarding VAT and VAT refund issues, we request you to kindly oblige us with a short meeting.”

Important points discussed during the Executive Committee Meeting held on 10th April, 2017

- 1. To consider applications for new membership.**
One application for Annual Membership from M/s Chawla Traders & Fabricators, New Delhi was considered and approved. The unit was enrolled and allotted membership no. A-1800
- 2. Progress of case concerning ‘Ban on Plastic Carry Bags in Delhi’ going on in National Green Tribunal, New Delhi**
President informed that next date in NGT regarding case on ‘Ban on plastic carry bags in Delhi’ was fixed for 18th April, 2017.
- 3. Discussion on role of Sub-Committees**
President mentioned that Sub-committees should at least meet once in a quarter. Secretary General mentioned that the Dept. of Trade & Taxes, Govt. of NCT of Delhi and Chairman, CBEC have not responded to letters and reminders sent by the association. In both the cases meetings with Commissioner, Trade & Taxes, GNCTD and Chairman, CBEC were sought. Another letter was sent to Commissioner, VAT, GNCTD requesting him to instruct all VATOs to clear VAT refunds before introduction of GST i.e. before 30th June, 2017. A meeting with VAT Commissioner was also sought. It was agreed that a mail in this regard may be sent to VAT Commissioner and an appointment may be sought over phone. Mr. Vipin Gupta volunteered to accompany the team from this association whenever a meeting with the VAT Commissioner is confirmed.
- 4. To review position of plastic raw material and its pricing aspect.**
Shri Ajay Kumar Gupta mentioned that prices of polymer raw materials were on the higher side. LLDP was selling upward at Rs.4/- per kg than the previous month. He further mentioned that OPAL has also started its production and has given dealership to two Dealers in New Delhi. He told that officials of

OPAL should be invited and a meeting with them may be arranged. OPAL DCAs / Traders may also be invited in the meeting. In the meanwhile a letter may be sent to OPAL requesting them to give their advertisement in our monthly journal. Similar request for advertisement may also be made to the DCAs / traders of OPAL.

Customers who have signed an MOU are not extended benefits of various discounted schemes announced by the domestic companies. We may write a letter to GAIL stating that MOU customers should also be given the benefit of discounts announced by them on later dates. A clause may be mentioned in the MOU that discounts offered under the scheme during a particular month shall also be available to MOU customers OR the MOU customer should be permitted to quit MOU and come under the scheme, during the period of discounted scheme announced by the company.

5. P4 EXPO INDIA 2017

President drew attention of members on the mail received from CEO, Verifair regarding calling off the trade show – P4 Expo India 2017. He further explained the circumstances under which Verifair were forced to call off the show. Members were told that main purpose of the association to join Verifair to organize P4 Expo was to generate funds for the association, but since the trade show has been called off, he requested members to come up with suggestions to raise funds for the association. Funds generated through advertisements in the directory and monthly journal were not sufficient to survive. Mr. Brijesh Bhutani, Hony. Joint Secretary mentioned that we should organize an AWARD CEREMONY in a reputed Hotel. The award ceremony could be sponsored by a bank, finance company etc. and also through advertisements for the award function.

Secretary General informed members that a letter from Chairman, Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi for organizing of an Interactive Session on GST for AIPIA members. For this the institute will not charge any fee. A team of two-three CAs from the institute shall come and conduct the interactive session which may last for 3-4 hours. He suggested that we can avail this opportunity and organize the interactive session in which apart from AIPIA members other industry colleagues may also be invited. Members may contact financial institutes / banks / machinery manufacturers etc. through their personal contacts, who could be requested to sponsor the interactive session. Possibilities to organize the session at India Habitat Centre / India International Center, Lodi Road or at some other similar hall may be explored. Tentative date for the interactive session could be 10th June, 2017.

8. AIPIA's delegation to CHINAPLAS – 2017 – (16-19 May, 2017) – Submission of documents by members of the delegation.

Members were informed that required online registrations have been done on the website of Ministry of Finance (<https://pfms.nic.in>) and NGO – Darpan portal of Niti Aayog and Unique Agency Code and Unique I.D. in respect of AIPIA have been obtained. List of AIPIA delegation, comprising of 22 members, in the prescribed format have been sent to Ministry of MSME and NSIC along with copies of UAMs of all.

9. Any other matter with the permission of the Chair.

- a) Issue of extension of effective date for increased membership fee of the association was discussed. It was agreed that the date may not be extended and it should be effective from 15th May, 2017.
- b) Members praised the efforts made by the Sub-committee for DIRECTORY-2017 for bringing out 2017 edition of the Directory. In particular, contributions made by Shri S.N. Mittal, Chairman of the Sub-committee – Directory-2017, were appreciated.
- c) On the issue of notification dated 3rd March, 2017, issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi on Minimum Wages President informed that the said notification has been challenged by Apex Chamber of Commerce & Industry / Delhi Factory Owners Association in Delhi High Court and stated that increased wages as contained in the above notification need not be paid to workers till an appropriate Order is passed by the Delhi High Court.

What will cost more and what will be cheaper for you due to GST? Here's the list

With prospects of GST increasing the GDP by 2 per cent, the momentous legislation, at least for the short term, may emerge as a mixed bag for the common man.

By Abhishek Jain, Tax Partner, EY India

With the passage of the GST Bills in the Lok Sabha last week, India's biggest tax reform - Goods & Services Tax (GST), is all set to see the light of day soon. Touted as a reform which would reduce business transaction costs by creating a single seamless nationwide market, GST is expected to provide the much required tonic for economic growth.

With prospects of GST increasing the GDP by 2 percent, the momentous legislation, atleast for the short term, may emerge as a mixed bag for the common man. While most services may turn out to be more expensive, it may be a jumble for goods.

While in the long-term, GST should have quite a favourable impact on most sectors in the Indian economy, the short-term impact, as in the case of most reforms, may be limited. Basis the GST implementation experience in most countries, India may witness an inflationary impact during the transition phase, which should fade away with the legislation sinking in and operationalizing of measures like anti-profiteering.

Here is a look, at the expected immediate impact of GST on the common man's pocket:

These services are likely to become more expensive

A commoner should, at least till the time the service industries do not pass on the benefit of increased credits, budget for some increased pocket pricking on some necessary services like mobile bills, renewal premium for life insurance policies, banking and investment management services.

Similarly, some basic luxuries for a common man like WIFI and DTH services, online booking of tickets may become costlier as well.

Prices of these essential services also likely to rise

Also, in the backdrop of quite a bit of current exemptions subsiding, various essential services may cost an arm and a leg under the GST regime. For example, where the current exemptions are discontinued, residential rent, health care, school fees for children, courier services, commuting by metro or rail may become expensive.

Services that may get cheaper in most states

With entertainment taxes getting subsumed in GST, prices of movie tickets and theatrical performances may become cheaper in most states.

Dining in restaurants may also become more pocket friendly in most states.

Essential goods, certain vehicle categories likely to be cheaper

In terms of goods, where an exemption/ lower rate is prescribed for essential goods, GST is expected to marginally better the house economics as a whole. Further, two-wheelers, entry-level sedan (except small cars), SUVs and luxury or premium cars may become cheaper under the GST regime, depending on the current supply chain arrangement and state of operation.

Marginal impact on white goods

Again depending on the current supply chain structure and related indirect taxes, a commoner could expect a 2% to 3% plus or minus impact on white goods like televisions, washing machines, stoves, etc.

Aerated drinks, sin goods prices likely to jump

The Government aligned with its negative outlook to deleterious goods, proposes a higher tax on 'sin goods' which essentially includes aerated drinks, cigarettes and tobacco products. Where a higher rate of around 40% is proposed on aerated drinks, the same may witness an increase in their prices.

Positive impact on cost of most supplies in long term expected

While the above anticipations are mostly basis the information released/ statements of government officials available in the public domain, we would need to await the final fitment structure released by the Government on categorization and related rates for various goods or services. Nonetheless, with enabling of anti-profiteering and other corrective measures, GST should result in a decreased cost for most supplies to the end consumer in the long run.

(With inputs from Sonam Bhandari, senior tax professional, EY)

(Views expressed are personal. Economictimes.com does not subscribe to them in any way)

(Source : ET Retail.com, 9th April 2017)

EXHIBITIONS / EVENTS NATIONAL

Exhibition	Dates	Place
Global Refining and Petrochemicals Conference	25-26 May, 2017	Bombay Convention & Exhibition Centre, Mumbai, India
IPLEX 17	15-18 June 2017	Chennai, Tamil Nadu
PLASTINDIA 2018 (10 th International Plastics Exhibition, Conference & Convention)	7-12 February, 2018	Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India
INTERNATIONAL		
Exhibition	Dates	Place
POSPLAST – Plastics Equipment & Items	20-22 June, 2017	CROCUS EXPO, Moscow, Russia
20th PPPEXPO AFRICA 2017 - Region's Premier International Trade Exhibitions On Plastics, Printing & Packaging	12-14 May, 2017	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
	2-4 June, 2017	Nairobi, Kenya
	22-24 August, 2017	Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
CHINAPLAS - 2017	16-19 May 2017	China Import & Export Fair Complex, Pazhou, Guangzhou, PR China
COMPLAST KENYA 5 th edition	8-10 June, 2017	Nairobi, Kenya
InterPlas Thailand 2017 (ASEAN's Most Comprehensive Exhibition on Machinery, Technology, Chemicals and Raw Materials for Plastics Manufacturing – 26 th Edition)	21-24 June, 2017	BITEC, Bangkok, Thailand
NAIROBI, East Africa Exhibition, India Business Trade Show (Made in Gujarat)	21-23 July, 2017	Nairobi, Kenya, Africa
COMPLAST SRILANKA 4 th edition	3-5 August, 2017	Colombo, Srilanka
Cambodia International Plastics, Rubber Fair 2017, Phnom Penh, Cambodia (7th Cambodia Int'l Plastics, Rubber fair)	25-28 August, 2017	Diamond Island Convention & Exhibition Center (Koh Pich), Cambodia
<u>VIETNAM PLAS 2017</u> (17th Vietnam Int'l Plastics & Rubber Industry Exhibition)	13-16 September, 2017	<u>Ho Chi Minh City Vietnam</u>
PROPAK – WEST AFRICA 2017 (Packaging, processing, printing, plastics)	19-21 September, 2017	Landmark Centre, Lagos, Nigeria
T-PLAS (International Trade Fair for the Plastics & Rubber Industries)	20-23 September, 2017	BITEK, Bangkok, Thailand
Compounding World Asia 2017	21-22 September 2017	Singapore
PROPAK CAPE – 2017 (Packaging, processing, printing, plastics)	24-26 October, 2017	Cape Town International Convention Centre, Cape Town, South Africa.
IPF JAPAN 17 (International Plastic Fair)	24-28 October, 2017	Makuhari Messe ,Japan
COMPLAST SOUTH AFRICA	16-18 November, 2017	SCC, Johannesburg, South Africa
<u>CENTRAL ASIA PLAST WORLD 2017</u> (9th International Exhibition for Plastic Industry)	22-24 November, 2017	<u>Almaty, Kazakhstan</u>
4 th PLASTIVISION ARABIA 2017 (International Plastics, Printing & Packaging Exhibition)	11-14 December, 2017	Expo Centre, Sharjah, UAE
Compounding World Forum 2017	13-14 December 2017	Fort Lauderdale, FL, USA
2017 Myanmar International Plastics, Rubber, Packaging, Printing & Food Tech Industry Exhibition	15-18 December, 2017	Myanmar Event Park, (MEP) at Mindana
Compounding World Expo 2018	27-28 June 2018	Messe Essen, Germany

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS

CUSTOMS & CENTRAL EXCISE

Notification No.43/2017 - Customs (N.T.)

New Delhi, dated the 4th May, 2017

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), and in supersession of the notification of the Central Board of Excise and Customs No.40/2017-CUSTOMS (N.T.), dated 20th April, 2017, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Board of Excise and Customs hereby determines that the rate of exchange of conversion of each of the foreign currencies specified in column (2) of each of Schedule I and Schedule II annexed hereto, into Indian currency or *vice versa*, shall, with effect from 05th May, 2017, be the rate mentioned against it in the corresponding entry in column (3) thereof, for the purpose of the said section, relating to imported and export goods.

SCHEDULE-I

S.No.	Foreign Currency	Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees	
		(a)	(b)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)
		(For Imported Goods)	(For Export Goods)
1.	Australian Dollar	48.65	46.75
2.	Bahrain Dinar	176.50	164.55
3.	Canadian Dollar	47.60	46.05
4.	Chinese Yuan	9.45	9.15
5.	Danish Kroner	9.60	9.25
6.	EURO	71.25	68.80
7.	Hong Kong Dollar	8.35	8.15
8.	Kuwait Dinar	218.35	204.10
9.	New Zealand Dollar	45.05	43.45
10.	Norwegian Kroner	7.55	7.30
11.	Pound Sterling	84.10	81.30
12.	Qatari Riyal	18.15	17.15
13.	Saudi Arabian Riyal	17.70	16.55
14.	Singapore Dollar	46.75	45.20
15.	South African Rand	4.95	4.60
16.	Swedish Kroner	7.40	7.15
17.	Swiss Franc	65.75	63.55
18.	UAE Dirham	18.10	16.90
19.	US Dollar	65.10	63.40

SCHEDULE-II

S.No.	Foreign Currency	Rate of exchange of 100 unit of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees	
		(a)	(b)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)
		(For Imported Goods)	(For Export Goods)
1.	Japanese Yen	57.95	56.00
2.	Kenya Shilling	64.50	60.25

[F.No. 468/01/2017-Cus.V]
(Kshitendra Verma)
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India
TELE: 011-2309 5541

F. No. DGEP/FTP/07/2015(Part-I)
Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, Central Board of Excise & Customs
Directorate General of Export Promotion

Circular No.13/2017-Cus

New Delhi, dated the 10th April, 2017

**Sub: DTA clearance of goods procured by EOUs/EHTP/STP units from
indigenous sources – charging of Duty – reg.**

Madam/Sir,

Attention is drawn to Circular No.74/2001-Cus dated 04.12.2001 issued on the above subject.

2. Vide the above circular, it was clarified that in case raw materials/ capital goods etc., procured from indigenous sources by EOUs/EPZ/SEZ/EHTP/STP units are transferred/ sold back to DTA except for the purpose of replacement, the deemed export benefits already availed of against such goods shall be required to be refunded back and that the export benefits shall be deposited through TR in the designated bank. It was further clarified that the goods will be allowed to be cleared to DTA only on production of a certificate from the jurisdictional Development Commissioner to the effect that such deemed export benefits are paid back. In cases, where no deemed benefits were availed, a certificate to this effect from the jurisdictional Development Commissioner shall be produced. Only after production of such certificate, these raw materials/capital goods could be cleared on payment of appropriate central excise duty.

3. It has been brought to the notice of the Board that following difficulties are normally being faced in getting the certificate from the Development Commissioner:

- Some of the indigenous manufacturers would have shifted their manufacturing units and/or have closed their manufacturing activities.
- The suppliers may not entertain correspondence pertaining to capital goods procured from them several years ago.
- From commercial perspective, it is unfair to expect indigenous manufacturers to refund / surrender deemed export benefits availed by them several years ago (to enable their Customer units to de-bond indigenously procured goods).
- Deemed export benefits provided to indigenous manufacturers under Foreign Trade Policy, should not hinder de-bonding of such goods.

4. Matter has been examined. Attention is drawn to the amendment made to the Notification No.23/2003-CE dated 31.03.2003 vide Notification No.29/2007-CE dated 06.07.2007 whereby an 'Explanation' was added to the principal notification stating that "*goods received from Domestic Tariff Area under the benefits of deemed exports under Paragraph 8.3(a) and (b) of the Foreign Trade Policy shall be treated as imported goods.*" This amendment has been made for the purpose of levy of duty on goods manufactured by such procured raw material so as not to treat them at par with goods manufactured out of wholly indigenous material. This has been amply brought in para 12 of Circular no. 12/2008-Cus dated 24-7-2008. Therefore, goods procured domestically by EOUs/EPZ/SEZ/EHTP/STP units on which deemed export benefits have been availed shall be treated as imported goods and applicable Customs Duty has to be paid (after granting applicable depreciation on capital goods) at the time of clearance of such goods.

5. However, it appears that field formations are insisting on production of a certificate from the Development Commissioner as required under Circular no. 74/2001-Cus dated 04-12-2001 even after payment of applicable Customs Duties on clearance of capital goods procured from DTA by EOU/STP/EHTP units where deemed export benefits have been availed.

6. It is therefore, clarified, that the indigenous goods supplied to the EOUs/EPZ/SEZ/EHTP/STP units after availing the deemed export benefits are to be treated as '*imported goods*' and accordingly, duty as applicable to the imported goods is liable to be paid. Once the goods are treated as imported goods and applicable Customs Duty is paid at the time of their transfer/sale back into DTA or exit, there is no requirement of refund of the deemed export benefits availed on such goods or for the production of a certificate from the Development Commissioner regarding refund or non-availment of deemed export benefits at the time of clearance of such goods or exit.

Alternatively, the EOU/STP/EHTP units would also be allowed to clear the domestically procured goods or on exit, on payment of Excise Duty as per Notification No. 22/2003-CE dated 31.03.2003 only on production of certificate from Development Commissioner to the effect that deemed export benefits have been paid back or not availed, as the case may be, as envisaged in Circular No.74/2001-Cus dated 04.12.2001.

7. Circular No. 74/2001-Cus dated 04.12.2001 is modified to the above extent.

8. This issues with the approval of Board.

9. This may be brought to the notice of all the field formations and also the trade.

Yours faithfully,

(Saroj Kumar Behera)
Joint Director

F.No.450/10/2017-CusIV

Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue
Central Board of Excise & Customs

Circular No. 12/2017- Customs

New Delhi, the 31st March, 2017

Subject: Clarification regarding legislative changes relating to Customs Act, 1962 proposed in the Finance Bill, 2017-reg.

Kind reference is invited to proposals in the Finance Bill, 2017 relating to amendments in sections 46 and 47 of the Customs Act, 1962. **These changes would come into effect upon enactment of the said Finance Bill.**

2. Clarifications have been requested regarding applicability of the new provisions vis-a-vis arrival of goods and filing of bill of entry.

Changes in Section 46 of the Customs Act

3. The amendments in the section are aimed at prescribing a late charge for delayed filing of Bill of Entry (BoE). As per the amended Section 46 the importer shall present the bill of entry under sub-section (1) of section 46 before the end of the next day following the day (excluding holidays) on which the aircraft or vessel or vehicle carrying the goods arrives at a customs station at which such goods are to be cleared for home consumption or for warehousing. The free period for filing a BoE is up to the end of the next day following the day (excluding holidays) of arrival of goods **at the place where the clearance for home consumption or warehousing** is to take place.

4. In this regard, Board has amended **Bill of Entry (Electronic Integrated Declaration) Regulations, 2011 and Bill of Entry (Forms) Regulations, 1976** to prescribe late charges for delayed filing. Entry Inwards date at sea ports and date of arrival of cargo at the ICD, airports, Land Customs stations etc would be the relevant date for determining the said charges, if any. It has also been clarified in both the regulations that **no charges for late presentation of Bill of Entry shall be liable to be paid where the goods have arrived before the enactment of Finance Bill, 2017.**

[Notification No. 26/2017-Customs (N.T) dated 31.03.2017 and Notification No.27/2017-Customs (N.T) dated 31.03.2017 refers].

5. Entry inwards or arrival of the goods (in case of sea cargo or air cargo) is captured in ICES. As is evident from the foregoing, for clearances at ICDs, date of arrival of cargo is critical for determining late charges. Board has, therefore, made amendment in the **Handling of Cargo in Customs Areas Regulations, 2009 so as to make it mandatory for the Customs Cargo Service providers** to provide the information about arrival of cargo to the Customs. [Notification No. 24/2017-Customs (N.T) dated 31.03.2017 refers].

6. Further, CBEC has amended notification No. 40/2012-Customs dated appointing Additional/Joint Commissioner rank officer as the proper officer for considering the requests for waiver of late charge under second proviso to sub-section (3) of section 46. Board expects that this power is invoked in cases where there is no wilful delay in filing the BoE so that waiver is granted only in bonafide cases. [Notification No. 25/2017-Cus (N.T) dated 31.03.2017 refers].

Changes in Section 47 of the Customs Act

Sub-section (2) of section 47 is being amended so as to provide the manner of payment of duty and interest thereon in the case of self-assessed BoE or as the case may be assessed, re-assessed, provisionally assessed BoEs. The existing provision is that a time period of two days is given to an importer to pay customs duty from the time of return of bill of entry. The implication of proposed amendment is that the importer shall have to make payment of duty on the same day in case of self-assessed BoE and in case of re-assessment or provisional assessment, within one day after the return of BoE. In this regard, it is further clarified that:

All BoEs filed before the enactment of Finance Bill, 2017 shall be governed by the provisions of section 47 as it stood immediately before the date of such enactment except where such BoE is re-assessed, provisional assessed on or after the said enactment, the importer shall have one day (excluding holidays) instead of two days for payment of duty. BoEs filed on the date of enactment or thereafter shall be subject to the new provisions.

7. Difficulties faced, if any, may be brought to the notice of the Board at the earliest.

Yours faithfully

Sd/-

(Shaifavli G Singh)

Under Secretary to the Government of India



**GOVERNMENT OF THE NCT OF DELHI
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND TAXES
(POLICY BRANCH)**

F.3(750) POLICY / VAT/2017/04-10

Dated : 3rd April 2017

CIRCULAR NO. 1 OF 2017-18

Sub : Guidelines relating to downloading of Statutory Forms

It has been observed, of late, that some of the dealers esp. a majority of those who have been granted Registration Certificate provisionally i.e. whose credentials are yet to be fully established, are found engaged in downloading of higher amount of Statutory Forms by showing inter-state transactions. This is happening despite availability of a variety of checks and legal recourses, for the purpose of restraining such unscrupulous dealers from illegal downloading of statutory forms, nothing much seems to have been done on the ground.

Thus, in the best interest of the Department, it is considered appropriate to resort to a more pragmatic approach, to thwart any likelihood of such nefarious designs. All the officers, therefore, as reminded from time to time, shall strictly follow the Procedure laid down herein for allowing downloading of statutory Forms to the following class(es) of dealers :-

- (1) Those who have been granted Provisional Registration Certificate only.
- (2) Registered dealers who have been granted (Final) Registration Certificate after 01.04.2015.
- (3) All the above class (es) of dealers who have reflected High GTO and NIL/Negligible tax.
- (4) Dealers whose details in Form DVAT 04 (Parts A, B, C &, D) are not filled properly including Unique Identification (AADHAAR) No.
- (5) Already registered dealers who have not provided the Bank Account details or have punched in fictitious digits (0000 or NIL etc.) in the column of Bank Accounts.
- (6) Dealers, who have made frequent changes in DP-1 and / or whose credentials, prima-facie, appear questionable.
- (7) Those dealers who frequently resort to revise returns.

Dealers falling in all or any of the above class(es) shall be barred from automatically downloading the statutory form(s) by the Ward In charge concerned by blocking/ putting a check through the front end in the System.

The online permission for downloading the statutory form(s) may be granted by the Ward In charge concerned through the link available to them at the front end, to such blocked dealers who apply online and whose credentials are duly verified by the Ward Incharge/officer concerned.

Further, upon receiving an SMS/e-mail alerts by the VATOs regarding the statutory forms downloaded, in excess of Rs.10 Lakhs, by the above class(es) of dealers or the ones who are found to be involved in suspicious transactions, there should be a daily reporting concerning such transactions/ dealers, to Zonal In charge concerned.

Furthermore, there must be an immediate blocking of the TIN of the dealer by the very next day, by VATO/ Ward In charge, to be followed by a physical inspection of the firm by the VATI, as well as, an issue of notice u/s 59(2) of the DVAT Act, 2004 by the VATO concerned, directing the dealer to produce, within a period

of 15 days, the requisite documents, to substantiate the transactions/ purchase, that related to the form(s) downloaded.

If the dealer fails to reply/respond within the time stipulated, the process should be initiated for declaring the Statutory forms obsolete and invalid, invoking the relevant provisions of the Statute/law and a notice to the effect be duly issued/served on the dealer in the manner envisaged in the law. The respective State authorities shall also be informed of the action taken.

If the dealer is not found functioning/ existing at the given address, a Show Cause Notice may be issued/served forthwith, in Form DVAT 10, thereby affording the dealer an opportunity of being heard. If no response is forthcoming or reply received is not to the satisfaction of the VATO, then Form DVAT 11 may be issued /served, cancelling the registration of the dealer as well as initiating the other possible actions towards recovery of any amount of tax, interest, penalty and other amounts due.

All the ACs/VATOs/AVATOs/Ward In charges are hereby directed to check/examine, before granting their approval to the applicant dealer, whether all the columns of a new registration application i.e Form DVAT 04(parts A,B,C&D), are duly filled by the dealer and also, whether the scanned copies of all the requisite documents are attached/ uploaded along with the Registration application i.e Form DVAT 4.

The above guidelines/ procedures shall be followed, in addition to the existing notifications/orders/circulars in the matter, and non-compliance thereof shall be viewed seriously.

This issues with the approval of Commissioner VAT.

Sd/-
(Ranjeet Singh)
Joint Commissioner (Policy)

Frequently Asked Questions about Enforcement Survey / Inspection of Business Premises by Department of Trade & Taxes, Government of NCT of Delhi

FAQs about enforcement survey/inspection of business premises**Q : What is the objective/purpose of conducting Survey ?**

Ans: Surveys are conducted to verify whether all transactions being made by a dealer are being faithfully reported by the dealer and whether due tax is being deposited on all such transactions. Under section 59 of the DVAT Act, 2004, all records, books of accounts and other documents maintained by a dealer, transporter are at **all reasonable times** open for inspection of the competent authority. Under Section 60(1), all goods kept at the business premises of the dealer, transporter at **all reasonable times** are open to inspection by the competent authority. Further under section 60(2), where the competent authority upon information in his possession or otherwise has reasonable grounds to believe that **any person or dealer is attempting to avoid or evade tax or is concealing his tax liability in any manner**, then for the purposes of proper realization of tax dues, the competent authority can enter, search, seize and seal the business premises of the dealer.

Q : What are the basis/criteria for selection of dealers for Survey ?

Ans: Dealers are selected for survey on the basis of complaints, market inputs, reference from other Government departments, cross verification of sale and purchase, references from other States and other system generated parameters. The Department gives a great weightage to targeting dealers based on their risk profile as judged from their own returns through a computer software. The above parameters are only illustrative and not exhaustive.

Q : What is the reasonable time for the Enforcement Team to enter the business premises for survey ?

Ans: Enforcement Teams have been directed to enter the business premises of the dealer not later than 2.00 PM during winters and 3.00 PM during summer. However, the Joint Commissioner (Enforcement) and other senior officers if so required, can direct the Enforcement Team to enter the business premises of any dealer at all reasonable times. Enforcement teams have been directed to complete the survey in a reasonable time so as to avoid unnecessary harassment to the dealer.

Q: Is the dealer entitled for relief in penalty, if tax deficiency is declared voluntarily by the dealer during survey ?

Ans: Yes. The dealer under section 87(9) of the DVAT Act, 2004, is entitled to relief in penalty of 80%, if tax deficiency is voluntarily disclosed by the dealer during the survey and paid up Government Treasury within 3 working days of the conclusion of the enforcement survey.

Q : What are the basic documents which should be readily available with a dealer and for which period ?

Ans: Books of Accounts as prescribed under Rule 42 of DVAT Rules, 2005 viz. Sale/Purchase Invoices, DVAT 30 & 31, documents in support of movement of goods i.e. GR/RR, returns filed, copy of balance sheet, cash book, stock register etc. Though books of accounts for last four years should be kept at the business premises, however, during survey, the dealer should at least produce books of accounts for the last financial year and the current financial year.

Q : Under what circumstances the business premises of a dealer can be sealed during Survey ?

Ans: Some of the guiding principles of sealing are detailed below :

- i. Dealer fails to produce books of accounts, which are legally required to be kept, within the reasonable time i.e. say within two hours of service of notice. However, if the dealer requests more time and justifies his request the same is normally allowed by the surveying team.

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- ii. Dealer does not cooperate with the inspecting team and tries to frustrate the attempts of surveying team.
 - iii. Dealer does not allow the team to conduct survey.
 - iv. Survey cannot be completed and needs to be further continued.
 - v. No authorized representative is present to sign the seizure memo drawn out by the surveying team.
 - vi. Any extraordinary contingency arises of Survey.

Q : What is the process of finalization of Survey ?

Ans: After survey, the Enforcement Team prepares Preliminary Report and submits the same to the Joint Commissioner (Enf.)/Spl.Commissioner(Enf.). On the basis of the survey findings and the preliminary analysis, the dealer is called for assessment under section 32 of the DVAT Act and demand on account of tax deficiency, interest and penalty is created.

Q : What safeguards are taken to prevent harassment of dealers ?

Ans:

- i. Survey team to normally enter business premises before 3.00 PM.
- ii. Each member of survey team carries his Identity Card which can be checked,if need arises.
- iii. The survey team would carry a deployment order for the dealer's premises. The deployment order would indicate brief reasons for undertaking survey.
- iv. The survey team would exhibit due courtesies and decorum during survey.
- v. If any misbehavior or excess, dealer may call Shri Ashish Mohan, Joint Commr. (Enforcement) at Telephone No.23319470 or Dr.Mrinalini Darswal, Special Commissioner (Enforcement) at Tel.No.23312079. The dealer could meet Shri Ashish Mohan, Jt.Commissioner (Enf.) at 12th floor, Deptt.of Trade & Taxes,Vyapar Bhawan, I.P.Estate, New Delhi or Dr.Mrinalini Darswal, SpecialCommissioner (Enf.) at 3rd Floor, Deptt.of Trade & Taxes, Vyapar Bhawan,I.P.Estate, New Delhi during 12 Noon to 1.00 PM on next working day.
- vi. Any suggestions are also welcome.

(Source : Website of Trade & Taxes Dept. Govt of NCT of Delhi)

Here are the 10 benefits of the GST Bill

In a historic development, the Rajya Sabha passed the constitutional amendment paving the way for the goods & services tax (GST).

The reform is expected to bump up GDP by about a percentage point or even more.

1. Life gets simpler

GST will replace 17 indirect tax levies and compliance costs will fall.

2. Revenue will get a boost

Evasion set to drop.

Input tax credit will encourage suppliers to pay taxes. States and Centre will have dual oversight. The number of tax exempt goods will decline.

3. A common market

It's currently fragmented along state lines, pushing costs up 20-30%.

4. Logistics, Inventory costs will fall

Checks at state borders slow movement of trucks. In India, they travel 280 km a day compared with 800 km in the US.

5. Investment boost

For many capital goods, input tax credit is not available. Full input tax credit under GST will mean a 12-14% drop in the cost of capital goods. Expected: A 6% rise in capital goods investment, 2% overall.

6. Make in India

Manufacturing will get more competitive as GST addresses cascading of tax, inter-state tax, high logistics costs and fragmented market. Increased protection from imports as GST provides for appropriate countervailing duty.

7. Less developed states get a lift

The current 2% inter-state levy means production is kept within a state. Under the GST national market, this can be dispersed, creating opportunities for others.

8. Manufactured goods could become cheaper

Lower logistics and tax costs.

9. GDP Lift

HSBC estimates an 80 basis point rise in GDP growth over 3-5 years. NCAER pegs this at 0.9-1.7% thanks to the elimination of tax cascading.

10. Freeing up online

State restrictions and levies have complicated ecommerce. Some sellers do not even ship to particular states. All this will end with GST.

POLYMER NEWS & PLANT UPDATES

Signs of weakness emerge for May in Asian PVC markets. Players across Asia report that PVC prices are already showing signs of a weak trend for May. After a Taiwanese major faced difficulty in finishing its April allocation despite a downward revision on its initial offers, the ongoing softening in China's domestic market as well as the decrease decision of an Indian producer reinforced the softening expectations for May.

Polyvinylchloride (PVC) prices continue to journey south in Asia. Last week, PVC prices journeyed south in Asia. Prices slipped as regional buying trends turned further sluggish. Buying activity in Asia's key markets of China and India were seen particularly slow thereby sending out bearish cues to buyers in other parts of the region.

Players report ample HDPE supplies in global markets. Traders in Europe, Turkey and Asia are reporting ample supplies for HDPE grades and this exerts a more visible downward pressure on this product when compared to other PE grades.

Formosa shuts PVC unit at Point Comfort, Texas complex. Formosa Plastics USA shut a polyvinyl chloride line at its Point Comfort, Texas, plant following a line leak, the company said in a filing Thursday.

Shanghai Golden Phillips brought on-stream HDPE plant in China. A Polymerupdate source in China informed that the company has resumed operations at its plant on April 10, 2017. The plant was shut owing to weak economic fundamentals.

TPC to shut LDPE plant in Singapore next week. A polymerupdate source in Singapore informed that the company has planned to shut the plant on April 17, 2017 owing to an expected feedstock shortage from upstream cracker. The plant is slated to remain off-line for few days.

Petronas to take off-stream its HDPE plant in Malaysia. A Polymerupdate source in Malaysia informed that the company has schedule to shut the 120,000 mt/year unit for turnaround in mid-April 2017 for a period of around 8-10 days.

China's local PP and PE markets turn soft again. In China, local PP and PE markets have turned soft again after a short-lived recovery of 2-3 weeks as several bearish factors including softer futures, higher stock levels and weak demand gained prominence to set the tone of the market.

May PVC offers from Taiwanese major surpass Asian players' decrease expectations. Players operating in Asian PVC markets were surprised by the amount of price decreases from a major Taiwanese producer on its May offers. Market players reported that the producer lowered its prices by \$80/ton when compared to its most recent April levels.

PVC prices plunge in Asia. A steep fall in import offers from overseas producers pulled prices of PVC sharply lower across the Asian region.

Asian MEG margin hits 6-month low on high stocks, rising feedstock costs. Asian monoethylene glycol margins hit a six-month low of minus \$183/mt Tuesday as MEG prices tumbled amid ample supply in China and a rise in feedstock ethylene costs.

Reliance Industries plans to restart Hazira cracker. A Polymerupdate source informed that the company is expected to complete the maintenance at the cracker in end-April 2017. The cracker was taken off-line on March 24, 2017.

HMEL plans maintenance at Bhatinda PP plant. The Polymerupdate source in India informed that the company is expected to take its plant off-stream in end-April/early May 2017.

China PE start-ups from CTO face delays. Some of China's new polyethylene (PE) capacities via the (coal to olefins (CTO) route may not come on stream in 2017 (as scheduled in view of poor margins, market sources said on 11 April.

India's Reliance to ship first term paraxylene from new plant to China by end April. India's Reliance Industries Limited or RIL will make its first term paraxylene export to China from the second phase of its new 2.2 million mt/year plant at Jamnagar at end April.

(Source : info@bizeri.com)

MRPL moves up the charts on margin, inventory cheer

ET Intelligence Group: The stock of Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals BSE 1.67 % (MRPL), a subsidiary of ONGC BSE 2.01 %, has gained 19% in a month on expectations of superior gross refining margin (GRM) for the March quarter compared with the regional benchmark. In addition, it is likely to report lower inventory loss arising from quarterly fall in crude oil prices.

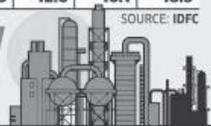
MRPL: Operating Matrix

	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17E	FY18E	FY19E
Distillate Yield (%)	72	74	75	79	79	79
Refining Utilization (%)	97	98	105	110	112	112
GRM (\$/bbl)	2.7	-0.6	5.2	7.5	7.6	8
Consolidated EPS (₹/share)	3.6	-9.6	1.5	12.6	16.1	18.5

SOURCE: IDFC

● MRPL's earnings are expected to grow by 20% for the current and the next fiscal

● At CMP ₹115.3, co's EV is four times FY19E EBITDA, which seems reasonable



MRPL's GRM per barrel for the March quarter is expected to be \$7 compared with the Singapore benchmark at \$6.4.

Several factors are likely to improve MRPL's GRM for the March quarter. First, the refinery utilisation is expected to remain higher than its rated capacity for the third quarter in a row. Its refinery capacity has increased to 15.5 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) from 11.8 MTPA earlier.

Second, the distillate yield has been gradually improving. The higher distillate of a refinery means more production of high-value petroleum products, which improves GRMs. Typically, every 1% improvement in the distillate yield adds \$0.15 per barrel to the GRM. The distillate yield is expected to improve to 80% in the next 2-4 quarters from the current 76-77%.

The third factor is the newly constructed polypropylene plant, which produces higher value petrochemical products. It was commissioned in the second half of FY16. The throughput of the polypropylene is expected to be 4,40,000 kilo tonnes (kt) in the current fiscal compared with 2,50,000 kt in the previous fiscal. The additional output may add another \$1 per barrel to the GRMs in FY18. Higher LPG prices will further support GRMs of MRPL. The prices of LPG increased to \$500 per tonne in the March quarter from \$365 per tonne in the previous quarter. LPG accounts for nearly 5% of the total product yield of the MRPL.

The company will also benefit once it merges ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals - a plant promoted by its parent - with itself. The merger is expected in the second half of the current fiscal. Naphtha, which is the end-product of MRPL's refinery, will be a raw material for the petrochemical plant. Hence, it will provide an assured buyer for the refinery.

MRPL's earnings are expected to grow by 20% for the current and the next fiscal. At Tuesday's stock price of Rs 115.3, the company's enterprise value (EV) was four times the FY19 projected operating profit before depreciation (EBITDA). The expectation of 21% annualised growth in free cash flow in two fiscals to FY19, and lower future capital BSE 0.94 % requirement make valuations reasonable.

(Source : The Economic Times, 19th April 2017)

News Concerning Plastics

Plastics

Plastic ban challenged in Thiruvananthapuram High court

The Thiruvananthapuram city Corporation is now gearing up to counter the legal challenges against its blanket ban on plastic carry bags. Two organisations - Vyapari Vyavasayi Ekopana Samithi and a plastic manufacturer - have now separately approached the High Court calling the ban unjust and against the existing rules stipulated by the Central government. Traders, manufacturers say such a ban does not exist elsewhere.

Polymer-based Plastic Rs. 10 notes in five cities soon

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) will conduct five-city trials of a new polymer-based plastic Rs. 10 banknote, the government said in Parliament on last Friday, declaring a move to plastic money to fight counterfeiting and reduce wear and tear. These are smaller and stronger than cotton-based paper notes, with more security features that make them harder to counterfeit. The government had informed Parliament before that a billion 10-rupee plastic notes would be introduced for field trials in five cities — Kochi, Mysore, Jaipur, Shimla and Bhubaneswar — selected for their geographical and climatic diversity.

Paravur first in Kollam district with plastic fee.

As the Kollam district administration gears up for a total plastic ban from April 1, the Paravur Municipality has become the first in the Kollam district of Kerala to collect a 'plastic waste maintenance fee' as per the Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016. So far Rs 48,000 has been collected. The local self-governments are implementing the ban on carry bags under 50 microns under their jurisdiction. The traders including street vendors complying with the prescribed thickness should register with them paying Rs 4,000 a month as maintenance charges.

GVMC bans plastic bags below 50 microns

The Greater Visakhapanam Municipal Corporation (GVMC) is all set to ban plastic bags below 50 microns, effective from April 1 2017. Now, all the plastic bag wholesalers, shopkeepers and vendors using plastic carry bags in the city have to register with the Corporation by paying Rs 4,000 a month as plastic waste maintenance charges. The ban is being modelled on the lines of the Union government's revamped Plastic Management Act of 2016 (PMC-2016). Recently, the GVMC officials chaired a meeting with the plastic bag manufacturers, distributors and vendors and directed them to adhere to the guidelines of the PMC-2016 without fail from April 1.

Madhya Pradesh bans plastic/polythene bags from May 1. Ban to render thousands unemployed

Madhya Pradesh government decided to ban plastic/polythene carry bags across the state from May 1 saying that its consumption results in large number of cow deaths. The state cabinet, chaired by the chief minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan has accorded nod to the proposal of imposing the ban on plastic/polythene bags across the state from May 1, However, this ban would not be meant for bucket and other plastic materials. It is restricted to plastic carry bags only.

NGT

NGT notice to Delhi's waste generators

The National Green Tribunal on last Monday issued notices to major waste generators in the city including five-star hotels, malls, hospitals, educational institutions with hostels, and housing societies which have not complied with Solid Waste Management Rules 2016. The NGT issued notices to eight defaulting hotels and two hospitals in the New Delhi Municipal Council, seven hotels, four malls, five hospitals, railway and bus stations in East Delhi Municipal Corporation, besides many such institutions in North and South Delhi Municipal Corporation. The order came after a report submitted by a committee recommended action against defaulting bodies for improper management of waste.

SWM / Recycling

Government unveils 900-city plan to push segregation of garbage at source

The urban development ministry will launch a campaign in at least 900 cities on June 5, 2017 to push segregation of garbage at source such as in households and other establishments, which is observed as World Environment Day. The ministry targets to create a world record for Swachh Bharat Mission by getting maximum pledges from households to start segregation at source. Mission director Praveen Prakash said the campaign will continue till October 2, 2017. In a circular issued to states and municipal bodies, the ministry has said their aim is to start waste segregation at source in all the 4,041 cities. Segregation at source is key to success of waste processing in cities. Municipalities can buy garbage bins using Swachh Bharat fund and give them to households. Segregation at source is one of the biggest indicators of behaviour change and is crucial for achieving complete cleanliness in urban areas.

(Source: AIPMA – March-April 2017)

NEWS IN BRIEF

National MSME authority should be created, demands One Man Committee

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MoMSME) has rolled out the report of One Man committee, the committee chaired by Prabhat Kumar, Ex-Cabinet Secretary and Ex-Governor Jharkhand.

Prabhat Kumar has suggested of the creation of National MSME authority under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, so that MSME sector can get as much importance as they deserve.

He also said that the authority shall be serviced by the Cabinet Secretariat and should comprise of the ministers of all concerned ministries like Ministry of MSME, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Department of Legal Affairs, DIPP, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers and Department of IT & Electronics etc.

There may also be a representation of the Niti Aayog in the Authority, the report recommended.

(Source : SME Khabar - April 13, 2017)

June 27 to be celebrated as International Day for MSMEs, says UN General Assembly

Acknowledging the importance of role played by micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in achieving the new global development goals, the United Nations General Assembly has designated 27 June to be observed as International Day for MSMEs.

In a resolution introduced by the delegation of Argentina, the 193-member body has invited all stakeholders, including Member States, UN entities and civil society organizations, to observe the Day and raise public awareness of their contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

“These enterprises can in fact become the engines that sustain growth for long-term development in developing countries,” the representative said, thanking the contribution made by the International Council for Small Business (ICSB) to the creation of the Day.

(Source: SME Khabar - April 11, 2017)

J&K not be in the ambit of Central GST Bill for now

India has taken a step closer to becoming a unified market after tabling the bill in the Parliament, however it extends Pan-India except to Jammu and Kashmir.

The GST will subsume various indirect levies of the Centre and states like service tax, excise duty, octroi and value added tax (VAT).

The states will have to get the state GST Bills passed by their respective assemblies.

Jammu and Kashmir will need to pass all four bills in its state assembly, on account of its special powers on taxation under the Constitution.

Jammu and Kashmir is the only state in the country with powers to tax services.

(Source: SME KHABAR - March 28, 2017)

MSME importers crying as search of fake currency chokes container operations at ICD

The ongoing search operations at the ports to check import of fake currency notes in the country through containers has created a backlog of consignments at the ports due to which heavy demurrage, detention and other costs will be incurred by the MSME importers.

The delivery of import containers at several ports across the country has been severely delayed since last ten days following search by various intelligence agencies on a tip-off that large consignments of fake Indian currency notes have come in containers from Bangladesh and West Asia.

This has created four major problems for the MSME importers: Demurrage, Detention Cost, Cost to Container Corporation of India, and Capital problem. “We understand this is very important for the nation and we fully support this. But the delays in container clearance is putting so much financial burden on the MSME importers that their entire business might be badly affected if the containers are not cleared anytime soon,” said an MSME importer on condition of anonymity.

(Source : KNN Bureau, 27 March 2017)

CBEC renamed as Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs (CBIC)

FM approves the re-organisation of the field formations of the Central Board of Excise & Customs (CBEC) for the implementation of Goods & Services Tax (GST); CBEC is being renamed as the Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs (CBIC), after getting legislative approval

Reorganisation of the field formations of the Central Board of Excise & Customs (CBEC) for the **implementation of Goods & Services Tax (GST)** has been approved by the Union Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley. The existing formations of Central Excise & Service Tax under the CBEC have been re-organised to implement and enforce the provisions of the proposed Goods & Services Tax Laws.

The Central Board of Excise & Customs (CBEC) is being renamed as the Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs (CBIC), after getting legislative approval. The proposed CBIC shall, inter alia, supervise the work of all its field formations and Directorates and assist the Government in policy making in relation to GST, continuing Central Excise levy & Customs functions.

(Source : Press Information Bureau, 25 March 2017)

Power Ministry issues more than 38 lakh lakhs Energy Savings Certificates to industries

The Ministry of Power has issued more than 38 lakhs Energy Savings Certificates to the industries after verification of their performance with regard to energy savings, based on the recommendations of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE).

BEE under Ministry of Power is implementing Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme, a component under National Mission for Enhanced. PAT Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) in India is a market based mechanism to enhance cost effectiveness through certification of excess energy savings in energy intensive industries that can be traded.

(Source : KNN Bureau, 22 March 2017)

Industry bodies find GST complicated; Apprehensive of its implementation

With the time getting closer to GST's roll out, there is an increasing fear among the industry bodies due to the complexities involved in the implementation of the tax regime.

MSMEs are apprehensive of the problems they may face in the compliance to the new tax policy.

The Ahilya Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ACCI) raised concern in this regard. Sushil Sureka, General Secretary at ACCI said that already there are a lot of complexities in compliance the recently proposed rule regarding e-waybill will further add to the complications.

The memorandum highlights certain key issues regarding the E-Way bill, which the industry body wants the GST council to take into consideration.

In GST, the industry is asked to switch from quarterly returns to 3 returns monthly. They are mandated to submit entry of each invoice which includes debit note, credit note and delivery challan. Industry is already facing issues complying with these norms as it involves additional costs. In addition to this, the rule to submit invoice in real time might force small scale industries to shut down due to the lack of dedicated workforce to manage.

The memorandum further states that in many cases goods are to be transported for purposes other than sale. Raising e-way bills for such transactions and reversing entries might be very difficult for the industry.

(Source : SME Khabar, 22 April 2017)

ITR Form Simplified; E-filing From April 1

A crisp income-tax form for salaried individuals will be introduced from April 1, doing away with some columns to simplify the filling of returns. Individuals with salary and interest income will have to fill fewer columns as some of these for claiming income deductions have been clubbed in ITRI form called 'Sahaj'.

In the form for Assessment Year 2017-18, deductions claimed under different sections of Chapter VIA have been removed and only mostly used ones have been included.

(Source : *The Economic Times*, 30th March 2017)

Lok Sabha Nod for Motor Vehicle Amendment Bill Being Strict

Bill provides for the imposition of hefty penalties on auto companies found manufacturing faulty vehicles

The Lok Sabha passed the Motor Vehicle Amendment Bill 2016 that provides for the imposition of hefty penalties on auto companies found manufacturing faulty vehicles. The bill also seeks statutory guidelines for cab aggregators and a 10% annual increase in penalties for traffic rule violations.

The bill will now go to the Rajya Sabha.

The bill was tabled in parliament last year but was referred to a parliamentary standing committee. The Lok Sabha passed the bill incorporating suggestions of the committee.

The government has also proposed specific timelines for processing insurance claims. Insurance companies will have to pay Rs 5 lakh to the family of accident victims within one month of the incident. In case of a road death due to engineering fault or pothole, the contractor will have to pay a penalty of Rs 1 lakh, according to the bill. Auto companies found manufacturing faulty vehicles or misrepresenting emission norms will have to pay a fine of up to Rs 100 crore, according to the bill. The companies will also have to replace the faulty car or refund the entire money to the car buyer. The bill proposes hefty fine for drunk driving and suggests the insurance company award no compensation if the driver was under the influence of alcohol at the time of the accident.

(Source : *The Economic Times*, 11th April 2017)

MARCH QTR GRAM SEEN AT \$7/BBL
Improving refinery Utilisation, focus on high-value petroleum products and higher LPG prices to boost refining margins of the co.

PPP Approval Committee may get scrapped

Niti Ayog may be given charge of clearing such projects

The government may dismantle the finance ministry committee that approves public-private partnership (PPP) projects and hand over that duty to Niti Aayog. Scrapping the PPP Approval Committee (PPPAC) will help speed up the process, government officials told ET.

Aimed at improving the ease of doing business, the move follows the planned scrapping of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) as announced in the February 1 Budget. That's part of efforts to ease overseas investment.

The PPPAC proposal was discussed at a meeting of the committee of secretaries headed by the cabinet secretary this week, said the officials cited above. The committee of secretaries had been formed with a mandate to find ways of expediting approval for PPP projects.

"It was discussed that sending projects to PPPAC for approval consumes a lot of time, which can be reduced substantially by making Niti Aayog the approval authority," said one of the persons. "However, a final decision has not been taken on it yet, as a lot of details need to be discussed."

According to current rules, PPP projects above Rs 1,000 crore in value are sent to PPPAC and then to the cabinet for final approval.

The meeting also debated raising the limit so that ministries would have more of a role in approvals.

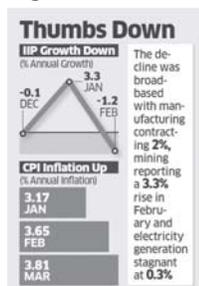
(Source : *The Economic Times*, 15th April 2017)



Double Trouble for Economy

Factory output shrinks 1.2% in February; retail inflation at five-month high in March

Industrial growth contracted unexpectedly in February while consumer inflation quickened to a five-month high in March, a double setback for the Indian economy



as it enters the new financial year. Industrial production shrank 1.2% in February against a 3.3% rise in January, data released by the statistics office showed. Consumer inflation accelerated to 3.81% in March largely due to increased fuel prices, according to data separately released by the department.

The Reserve Bank of India last week kept interest rates unchanged citing inflation risks. Experts see price volatility as a looming threat although newer data suggest industrial growth should improve.

Industrial growth came in below the consensus expectation of an increase of more than 1%.

(Source : *The Economic Times*, 13th April 2017)

Daily Price Revision of Petrol & Diesel to be Tested from May 1

India's state-run oil companies will start testing a proposal to revise prices of petrol and diesel daily from May 1 in five mid-sized cities as part of a broader program that would later cover the rest of the country.

According to company executives, the state companies have chosen Udiapur in Rajasthan, Jamshedpur in Jharkhand, Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, and the two union territories of Chandigarh and Puducherry to test the efficiency of the dynamic pricing plan. A news agency quoted oil minister Dharmendra Pradhan as saying that state companies have planned a shift to daily price revision at the suggestion of experts, and not under any order from the government.

ET first reported last week that state oil companies were considering revising fuel prices daily.

(Source : *The Economic Times*, 13th April 2017)

GST GOOD IN THE LONG-TERM: FORMER FM Realistic Deadline for GST Rollout Oct: PC

Cautions government that its implementation could be inflationary in the short-term

Former finance minister P Chidambaram has said that a more realistic deadline for rolling out the goods and services tax was October 1, instead of the scheduled date of July 1. While maintaining GST would be good for the country in the long-term, the senior Congress leader cautioned the government saying that implementation of the mega tax reform could be inflationary in the short-term

"July 1 may not be a practical deadline for GST rollout. Instead, October 1 may be a more realistic deadline," Chidambaram said at a news conference when asked about this view on the deadline set by the Centre. He cited the preparation time needed for small and medium-scale enterprises to get on to the new tax reform structure and the time needed for activating the GSTN platform as the main reason why he thought October was a more realistic deadline.

GST would improve tax collection and plug tax evasion loopholes but may lead to higher inflation in the immediate future, he said. He said that Parliament could have passed better GST bills had the government accepted some Opposition amendments.

"We had pointed out that they were imperfect bills and no attempt was made to make them less imperfect. The Rajya Sabha could have improved the bills, but that opportunity was denied when the government stubbornly turned down the demand that the bills be introduced, debated and passed as non-money bills," he said.

He cited the countermanding of RK Nagar assembly by poll in Tamil Nadu, on account of large-scale distribution of black money as bribe, to mock at the claims that demonetization was meant to get rid of black money.

(Source : *The Economic Times*, 12th April 2017)

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म्यूनिसिपल बॉन्ड जारी करने के मामले में देश के 94 शहरों की कराई गई क्रेडिट रेटिंग में एनडीएमसी ने देश के दो और शहरों के साथ डबल ए प्लस की रैंकिंग हासिल की है। हालांकि, रेटिंग एजेंसियों की नजर में सबसे टॉप की रैंक ट्रिपल ए होती है, लेकिन 94 में से किसी भी शहर को यह रैंक नहीं मिली। इस रैंक के मिलने के बाद अब एनडीएमसी पैसा जुटाने के लिए म्यूनिसिपल बॉन्ड भी जारी कर सकती है। इस तरह के बॉन्ड जारी करने के लिए कम से कम ट्रिपल बी की रैंकिंग हासिल करना अनिवार्य होता है।

यह रैंकिंग क्रिसिल और इरका जैसी नामी क्रेडिट एजेंसियों ने जांच पड़ताल करने के बाद दी है। दरअसल, शहरी विकास मंत्रालय ने स्मार्ट सिटी और अमृत जैसी योजनाओं में केंद्र सरकार से पैसा लेने के लिए यह शर्त रखी थी कि शहरों के नगर निगमों को अपनी क्रेडिट रेटिंग भी हासिल करनी होगी। मंत्रालय के एक सीनियर अधिकारी के मुताबिक, आशंका जताई जा रही थी कि भारत में नगर निगमों की आर्थिक हालत बेहद खस्ता है, लेकिन अब रैंकिंग प्रक्रिया शुरू होने के बाद लग रहा है कि नगर निगमों की हालत उतनी खराब नहीं है, जितना अनुमान लगाया जा रहा था।

fdv 'kqjka dksfdl rjg dh jšdax

AA+: एनडीएमसी, नवी मुंबई और पुणे। डबल ए : अहमदाबाद, विशाखापट्टनम और ग्रेटर हैदराबाद।

AA- : नासिक, सूरत, ठाणे, पिंपरी चिंचवाड़। A+ : इंदौर, किशनगंज, कोलकाता, वडोडरा और वारंगल। A : झंझनूं। A- : अलवर, भिवाड़ी, ब्यावर, जयपुर, भोपाल, जबलपुर, मीरा भायंदर, न्यू टाउन राजाराहट।

BBB+ : अजमेर, कोटा, उदयपुर, लुधियाना और जामनगर। BBB : काकीनाडा, अनंतपुर, कुरनूल, तिरुपति, दावणगेरे, हुबली, धारवाड़, कोच्चि, तिरुवनंतपुरम, पणजी, कोल्हापुर, नागपुर, जोधपुर, नागौर और टोंक। BBB- : अमरावती, बेलगावी, भरुच, भावनगर, भरतपुर, भीलवाड़ा, बांकनेर, हनुमानगढ़, चित्तूर, कडप्पा, कटक और रांची। BB : अडोनी, टाडीपत्री, द्वारका, आइजोल और त्रिशूर।

55 dh gkyr [kjk

मंत्रालय का कहना है कि 94 में से 55 शहरों की रेटिंग ट्रिपल बी या उससे ऊपर है, जबकि बाकी 39 शहरों की रेटिंग ट्रिपल बी से भी नीचे है। इसका मतलब यह है कि इन 55 शहरों की नगर निगमों की हालत खराब है और उनकी साख इस लायक नहीं है कि वह बॉन्ड जारी करके जनता के बीच से पैसा इकट्ठा कर सकें। अफसरों का कहना है कि एनडीएमसी, नवी मुंबई और पुणे ने इस मामले में टॉप किया है। इन तीनों निगम और नगर पालिका अपनी योजनाओं पर अमल करने के लिए म्यूनिसिपल बॉन्ड जारी करके जनता और विभिन्न आर्थिक संगठनों से पैसा जुटा सकते हैं। वैसे अभी 400 और शहरों की रेटिंग होनी है।

(स्रोत : नवभारत टाईम्स, 27 मार्च 2017)

,el hMh QšVh ykbl d [kRe djus dh ekax

राजधानी के डेढ़ लाख से ज्यादा फैक्ट्री मालिक एमसीडी फैक्ट्री लाइसेंस से बहुत परेशान हैं और इससे छुटकारा चाहते हैं। रविवार को बवाना इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया में उद्यमियों की समस्या जानने पहुंचे दिल्ली के उद्योग मंत्री सत्येन्द्र जैन के सामने 500 फैक्ट्री मालिकों ने एमसीडी फैक्ट्री लाइसेंस की समस्या को उठाया। उन्होंने एमसीडी में आप के काबिज होने बाद इसे खत्म करने की मांग की।

मीटिंग में मौजूद आप ट्रेड विंग के दिल्ली प्रदेश कन्वीनर बुजेश गोयल ने बताया कि उनके पास दिल्ली के 20 से अधिक फैक्ट्री एसोसिएशंस ने एमसीडी फैक्ट्री लाइसेंस को खत्म करने से संबंधित सुझाव दिए हैं।

दिल्ली के 28 औद्योगिक क्षेत्र डीएसआईआईडीसी के तहत आते हैं। इन औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में तमाम सुविधाओं के साथ-साथ विकास कार्य की जिम्मेदारी डीएसआईआईडीसी की होती है। इसलिए अलग से एमसीडी से लाइसेंस लेने की कोई वजह नहीं है।

(स्रोत : नवभारत टाईम्स, 28 मार्च 2017)

th, l Vh l s tMš ikp fu; ekā dks Hkh vupeknu

देश में 01 जुलाई से वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (जीएसटी) लागू करने की ओर बढ़ रही जीएसटी परिषद ने इससे जुड़े पांच महत्वपूर्ण नियमों के प्रारूप को आज अनुमोदित कर दिया जबकि चार नियमों को प्रायोगिक मंजूरी प्रदान की।

जीएसटी परिषद के अध्यक्ष एवं वित्त मंत्री अरुण जेतली ने यहां परिषद की 13वीं बैठक के बाद संवाददाताओं को बताया कि इस बैठक में इनपुट टैक्स क्रेडिट, वैल्युएशन, कंपोजिशन लेवी और ट्रांजिशनल रूल्स के नये नियमों पर चर्चा की गयी और इन नियमों के प्रारूप को प्रायोगिक मंजूरी दी गयी है। उन्होंने बताया कि जीएसटी से जुड़े कानूनों को अंतिम रूप दिये जाने से पहले हुई बैठकों में पांच नियमों के प्रारूप पर चर्चा हो चुकी थी। उन नियमों के अंतिम प्रारूप आज अनुमोदित किये गये। हालांकि, इन नियमों में कुछ संशोधन किये गये हैं और अब रिटर्न, पंजीयन, भुगतान, रसीद और रिफंड से जुड़े इन नियमों को सार्वजनिक करने का निर्णय लिया गया है ताकि इस पर उद्योग और कारोबारियों की राय ली जा सके। उनकी टिप्पणियां मिलने पर इन नियमों में दलाव किया जायेगा और फिर अंतिम नियम जारी किये जायेंगे। श्री जेतली ने बताया कि परिषद की 14वीं बैठक 18 और 19 मई को श्रीनगर में आयोजित की जायेगी जिसमें दर ढांचा पर विचार-विमर्श किया जायेगा। उल्लेखनीय है कि जीएसटी लागू करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण और केन्द्र सरकार से जुड़े चार कानूनों को लोकसभा पारित कर चुका है और अब उन पर राज्यसभा में चर्चा होनी है।

(स्रोत : पंजाब केसरी, 1 अप्रैल 2017)

fons'k tkus okys gokbz ; kf=-; ka ds gM cšxt
ij vHkh yxrk jgsk Vš

देश के बारह जाने वाले हवाई यात्रियों के हैंड बैगेज में उन सात हवाईअड्डों पर टैगिंग अब भी जारी रहेगी जहां घरेलू यात्रियों के लिये इसे कल से समाप्त किया जा रहा है।

अधिकारियों ने आज यहां कहा कि दिल्ली और मुंबई समेत सात अहम हवाईअड्डों पर यात्रियों के हैंड बैगेज की स्टैगिंग कल से नहीं

होगी। बैंगलुरु, हैदराबाद, कोलकाता, कोच्चि और अहमदाबाद में भी घरेलू यात्रियों के हैंडबैग की टैगिंग नहीं की जायेगी।

(स्रोत : पंजाब केसरी, 1 अप्रैल 2017)

ihh,Q vks y?kq cpr tek ij C; kt njka ea dVks'h

सरकार ने लोक भविष्य निधि (पीपीएफ), किसान विकास पत्र और सुकन्या समृद्धि योजना जैसी लघु बचत योजनाओं पर ब्याज दर में 0.1 प्रतिशत की कटौती की है। यह कटौती वित्त वर्ष 2017-18 की अप्रैल-जून तिमाही के लिये की गयी है। इससे बैंक जमा दरों में कटौती कर सकते हैं। जनवरी-मार्च तिमाही के मुकाबले अप्रैल-जून अवधि के बलये इन बचत योजनाओं पर ब्याज दर में 0.1 प्रतिशत की कटौति की गयी है। हालांकि बचत जमा पर सालाना 4 प्रतिशत ब्याज दर को बरकरार रखा गया है। पिछले साल अप्रैल से लघु बचत योजनाओं पर ब्याज दर में तिमाही आधार पर ब्याज दर में बदलाव किया जा रहा है। वित्त मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना के अनुसार पीपीएफ में निवेश पर अब सालाना 7.9 प्रतिशत ब्याज मिलेगा। पांच साल की राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाणपत्र पर ब्याज दर इतनी ही होगी। फिलहाल इन दोनों योजनाओं पर ब्याज दर आठ प्रतिशत है। किसान विकास पत्र (केवीपी) में निवेश पर 7.6 प्रतिशत ब्याज मिलेगा और यह 112 महीने में परिपक्व होगा। बालिकों के लिये शुरू सुकन्या समृद्धि योजना पर ब्याज दर सालाना 8.4 प्रतिशत होगी जो फिलहाल 8.5 प्रतिशत है। वरिष्ठ नागरिक बचत जमा योजना पर भी ब्याज दर 8.4 प्रतिशत होगी।

(स्रोत : पंजाब केसरी, 1 अप्रैल 2017)

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PM eknh us igy dh vxpkbz dh vksj FM t/yh us ckrphr dks vksx c<k;k

जीएसटी गेम चेंजर होगा, इससे सभी एक्सपर्ट्स सहमत हैं, लेकिन जिस प्रोसेस से हम इसे लागू करने के करीब पहुंचे हैं, वह भी गेम चेंजर है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने इस पहल की अगुवाई की और उनके वित्त मंत्री अरुण जेटली ने राह में आने वाली अड़चनों को दूर करने के लिए बातचीत की। इकनॉमिक टाइम्स ने इस खबर के लिए कई अधिकारियों से बात की। सबने इसके लिए नाम नहीं जाहिर करने की शर्त रखी।

मोदी सरकार ने जीएसटी के लिए कितनी राजनीतिक सूझबूझ दिखाई, इसका पता इस बात से चलता है कि प्रधानमंत्री ने बिहार चुनाव में हार के एक महीने बाद ही टैक्स रिफॉर्म की खातिर कांग्रेस नेतृत्व से संपर्क साधा था। अधिकारियों ने बताया कि यह बिल्कुल अलग कदम था और इस मीटिंग से आगे प्रोग्रेस की जमीन तैयार हुई। प्रधानमंत्री, वित्त मंत्री और संसदीय मामलों के मंत्री वेंकैया नायडू ने जीएसटी को लेकर पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री मनमोहन सिंह और कांग्रेस प्रेसिडेंट सोनिया गांधी से मुलाकात की थी। प्रधानमंत्री ने यह संदेश दिया था कि देश को इस रिफॉर्म की जरूरत है और वित्त मंत्री ने कांग्रेस नेतृत्व को समझाया कि क्यों विपक्षी दल को अपनी कुछ मांगों पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए। कांग्रेस ने ऐसी ही एक मांग संविधान संशोधन विधेयक

में जीएसटी रेट को 18 पर्सेंट तय करने की खातिर की थी। वित्त मंत्री ने सिंह और सोनिया गांधी को बताया कि कमजोर जीएसटी को लागू नहीं किया जाएगा। इसके साथ उन्होंने कांग्रेस की दूसरी मांगों पर विचार करने का भरोसा दिया। उसके बाद कई गांठें सुलझाई जानी थीं और कई सवालों के जवाब भी तलाशने थे, लेकिन सरकार के शीर्ष नेतृत्व ने इसे लेकर अपना रुख नहीं बदला। यह संदेश दिया गया कि जीएसटी इतना बड़ा रिफॉर्म है कि इसके फेल होने का रिस्क नहीं उठाया जा सकता। यह देश को बुनियादी तरीके से जोड़ने वाला सुधार है। इस पर सभी पक्षों को सुना जाना चाहिए, चाहे वह राजनीतिक विरोधी ही क्यों न हो। जीएसटी लागू करने के लिए वैसे तो सरकार ने एक डेडलाइन तय की थी, लेकिन यह भी मन बनाया गया था कि जिन लोगों के मन में आशंका है, उन्हें दूर करने की जल्दबाजी नहीं दिखाई जाएगी।

अधिकारियों के मुताबिक, कैबिनेट मीटिंग्स में प्रधानमंत्री कह रहे थे कि जीएसटी टैक्स रिफॉर्म से बड़ी चीज है। यह देश की 'विविधता में एकता' की मिसाल है। उन्होंने कह रखा था कि जीएसटी के बारे में सभी डिवेलपमेंट उन तक पहुंचाए जाएं। वित्त मंत्री ने पक्का किया कि 'राजनीतिक दुश्मनी' जीएसटी के आड़े न आए। जब दिल्ली के वित्त मंत्री मनीष सिसोदिया ने रियल एस्टेट और जीएसटी को लेकर एक सुझाव दिया तो जेटली ने उनकी बात जीएसटी काउंसिल में उठाई। इसके बाद यह फैसला हुआ कि टैक्स सिस्टम के लागू होने के कुछ समय बाद रियल एस्टेट को जीएसटी के दायरे में लाया जा सकता है।

(स्रोत : नवभारत टाइम्स, 3 अप्रैल 2017)

r; l hek l s vf/kd iY; wku

केंद्र सरकार ने कहा है कि दिल्ली के अधिकतर स्थानों पर ६ वनि प्रदूषण और प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले कणों की मात्रा तय सीमा से अधिक पाई गई। कुछ जगहों पर नाइट्रोजन डाईआक्साइड का स्तर भी निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक पाया गया। पर्यावरण राज्य मंत्री अनिल माधव दवे ने सोमवार को संसद में यह जवाब दिया।

सरकार की ओर से कहा गया कि एयर क्वालिटी के आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि दिल्ली और एनसीआर में वायु प्रदूषण का स्तर दिन प्रति दिन आधार पर निरंतर नहीं बढ़ रहा था। उन्होंने बताया कि दिल्ली एवं राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के 21 निगरानी केंद्रों पर एयर क्वालिटी मॉनिटरिंग के तहत एयर क्वालिटी पर नजर रखी जाती है। वहीं प्रकाश जावडेकर ने कहा कि निगरानी वाले सभी स्थलों पर सल्फर डाईआक्साइड की मात्रा स्वीकार योग्य सीमा के भीतर पाई गई।

(स्रोत : नवभारत टाइम्स, 11 अप्रैल 2017)

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सब्सिडाइज्ड कुकिंग गैस और केरोसिन के दामों में बढ़ोतरी जारी रहेगी और सरकार पर सब्सिडी का बोझ कम होगा। केंद्र ने सरकारी पेट्रोलियम कंपनियों को प्रत्येक महीने दामों में एक निश्चित राशि की बढ़ोतरी करने का दोबारा निर्देश दिया है।

जून से सब्सिडाइज्ड कुकिंग गैस का प्राइस 22 रुपये प्रति सिलेंडर या लगभग 5 पर्सेंट बढ़ चुका है, जबकि सब्सिडाइज्ड केरोसिन के दाम में 4 रुपये प्रति लीटर या करीब 27 पर्सेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। इसके मुकाबले में पेट्रोल और डीजल के प्राइसेज क्रमशः 1 पर्सेंट और 3 पर्सेंट बढ़े हैं। पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतों पर अब सरकार का नियंत्रण नहीं है। ये सभी प्यूल क्रूड ऑयल से निकाले जाते हैं, जिसका प्राइस 1 जून से 1 अप्रैल के बीच 6 पर्सेंट बढ़ा है। केंद्र सरकार ने पिछले साल सरकारी पेट्रोलियम कंपनियों— इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन, भारत पेट्रोलियम और हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम को केरोसिन के दाम 10 महीनों के लिए प्रत्येक पखवाड़े में 25 पैसे प्रति लीटर बढ़ाने का निर्देश दिया था। यह निर्देश फरवरी में पूरा हो गया। केंद्र सरकार ने कुकिंग गैस का प्राइस भी 2 रुपये प्रति महीना बढ़ाने को कहा था। हालांकि, यह नहीं बताया गया था कि कुकिंग गैस के प्राइस में यह बढ़ोतरी कब तक की जानी है।

tw lsl fcl MkbTM dcdax xj dk ckl 22 #i ;s
 çfr flyMlj ;k yxllx 5 il l/ c<+ pplk gš
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 çfr yhVj ;k djhc 27 il l/ dh c<krjh gpl gA

अब पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री ने एक नए ऑर्डर में सरकारी पेट्रोलियम कंपनियों को 1 अप्रैल से और 4 महीनों के लिए केरोसिन का दाम प्रति महीना 25 पैसे प्रति लीटर बढ़ाने को कहा है। इंडस्ट्री से जुड़े एग्जिक्यूटिव्स ने बताया कि कंपनियों को अगले आदेश तक कुकिंग गैस की कीमत भी 2 रुपये प्रति महीना बढ़ाने की अनुमति दी गई है। दिल्ली में कुकिंग गैस का दाम 1 अप्रैल को लगभग 6 रुपये प्रति सिलेंडर बढ़कर 440.90 रुपये पर पहुंच गया। मार्च में समाप्त हुए क्वॉर्टर में पांच राज्यों में विधानसभा चुनावों के मद्देनजर कुकिंग गैस के दाम नहीं बढ़ाए गए थे। दिल्ली में पिछले वर्ष 1 जून को कुकिंग गैस का प्राइस 419.18 रुपये प्रति सिलेंडर था। इसके बाद सरकारी पेट्रोलियम कंपनियों ने कीमत में मासिक बढ़ोतरी शुरू की थी। दिल्ली में सब्सिडाइज्ड केरोसिन की सप्लाई नहीं होती। मुंबई में केरोसिन का दाम पिछले वर्ष जून में 15.02 रुपये प्रति लीटर था जो अब 19.03 रुपये प्रति लीटर पर पहुंच गया है। फाइनेंशियल ईयर 2016-17 में कुकिंग गैस की खपत 10 पर्सेंट बढ़ी है क्योंकि बड़ी संख्या में नए कंज्यूमर्स ने कुकिंग गैस का इस्तेमाल शुरू किया है।

सरकारी पेट्रोलियम कंपनियों ने लगभग 3.25 करोड़ नए कंज्यूमर्स एनरोल किए हैं। इन कुल कंज्यूमर्स की संख्या अब करीब 20 करोड़ हो गई है। अधिकतर नए कंज्यूमर्स सब्सिडाइज्ड कुकिंग गैस लेने के पात्र हैं। इससे खपत के साथ ही सब्सिडी भी बढ़ेगी। प्राइसेज में लगातार बढ़ोतरी कर सरकार पेट्रोलियम सब्सिडी का कुल बोझ नियंत्रण में रहने की उम्मीद कर रही है। कुकिंग गैस के कंज्यूमर्स की संख्या और इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई बढ़ने के कारण केंद्र सरकार ने राज्यों को सब्सिडाइज्ड केरोसिन की सप्लाई में भारी कमी की है।

(स्रोत : नवभारत टाइम्स, 17 अप्रैल 2017)

vc vk,xk iktV cbl] iktVesl naxs cfdax l foil st

अब जल्द ही पोस्टमैन बैंकंग सर्विसेज देंगे क्योंकि देशभर में पोस्ट बैंक की 630 ब्रांच जल्द ही खुलने जा रही है। रांची और रायपुर में प्रायोगिक तौर पर शुरू हुआ पोस्टल बैंक काफी सफल हुआ है। सरकार ने सितंबर 2017 तक 630 पोस्टल बैंक की ब्रांच खोले जाने का टारगेट रखा है। इसके लिए पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारियों को बैंकिंग की ट्रेनिंग दी जाएगी। इसके लिए सरकार बैंकों को कह दिया गया है।

गौरतलब है कि इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट बैंक को पेमेंट बैंक के रूप में लाइसेंस मिला है, जिसके तहत वह एक लाख रुपये तक डिपॉजिट ले सकता है। बैंक को लोन देने का भी अधिकार नहीं होगा। सरकार की कोशिश है कि पोस्ट ऑफिस के नेटवर्क के जरिए सभी लोगों तक बैंकिंग सर्विसेज पहुंचाई जा सकें।

पोस्टल बैंक प्रमुख रूप से सेविंग, लोन और इश्योरेंस प्रोडक्ट्स पर फोकस करेगा। इसमें गवर्नमेंट स्कीम के साथ-साथ प्राइवेट सेक्टर के प्रोडक्ट्स भी शामिल होंगे। सेविंग अकाउंट, आरडी और एफडी अकाउंट, थर्ड पार्टी सर्विसेज के तहत बैंकों के लोन प्रोडक्ट्स, प्रधानमंत्री योजना के तहत लाइफ और एस्कीडेंट इश्योरेंस प्रोडक्ट और एक्सीडेंट इश्योरेंस प्रोडक्ट इसमें शामिल होंगे। आरबीआई के नॉर्म्स के अनुसार, पेमेंट बैंक का फोकस बेसिक फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज उपलब्ध कराने पर रहेगा। इसमें सोशल सिवोरिटी और यूटिलिटी बिल पेमेंट, रेमिटेंस फंक्शंस शामिल है। पेमेंट बैंक एक लाख रुपये तक डिपॉजिट ले सकेंगे।

इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट्स बैंक (आईपीपीबी) 2018 से दूसरी कंपनियों के म्यूचुअल फंड्स और इश्योरेंस प्रोडक्ट्स बेचना शुरू कर देगा। करीब 100 कंपनियों ने आईपीपीबी के साथ पार्टनरशिप के लिए इंटररेस्ट दिखाया है। इसमें घरेलू और विदेशी दोनों कंपनियां शामिल है। सूत्रों के अनुसार, आईडीबीआई बैंक, एचएसबीसी, एक्सिस बैंक, डोएचे बैंक, बार्कलेज बैंक, सिटीबैंक, एसबीआई और एलआईसी समेत करीब 100 कंपनियों ने आईपीपीबी के साथ पार्टनरशिप के लिए इंटररेस्ट जताया है।

(स्रोत : नवभारत टाइम्स, 24 अप्रैल 2017)

VDI fjVuZ QKWZ ds iKVZ bZ ea vldh l h scbl fMVy ekas
 tkrsgA ml ea ,d dKwe ,M fd;k x;k gšftl ds tfj,
 9 uoaj l s 30 fnl aj 2016 ds çhp tek dšk nks yk[k
 #i ;s ;k T;knk gkus ij ml dh fMVy ekax xbl gA ešs
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आपने सिर्फ एक लाख रुपये का कैश जमा किया है, इसलिए आपको 9 नवंबर से 30 दिसंबर 2016 के दौरान जमा कराई गई रकम का डिटेल् देने की जरूरत नहीं है। आपको डिटेल् डिस्क्लोजर तभी देना होगा, जब जमा की गई रकम दो लाख रुपये या ज्यादा होगी।

(स्रोत : नवभारत टाइम्स, 24 अप्रैल 2017)