

Competition Bill will facilitate ease of doing business: CCI chief

KR SRIVATS
New Delhi, August 11

The Centre had on August 5 introduced the Competition (Amendment) Bill, 2022 in Lok Sabha to amend the Competition Act, 2002. Competition Commission of India (CCI) Chairperson Ashok Kumar Gupta spoke to BusinessLine on a wide range of issues around the Bill, providing regulatory perspective on the proposed amendments and their underlying rationale. Excerpts:

What is the thrust of the Bill and what are its key proposals?

Overall, the thrust of the Bill is to facilitate ease of doing business by providing regulatory certainty, framework for faster market correction and a trust-based business environment.

To highlight some key proposals, let me mention that the Bill moots broadening the scope of anti-competitive agreements; proposes to include facilitators of certain anti-competitive agreements within the framework of law; reduces time limit for approval of mergers and acquisitions; introduces deal value threshold as an additional criteria for notifying M&As;

provides limitation period for filing cases relating to anti-competitive agreements and abuse of dominant position; introduces settlement and commitment framework; broadens and deepens scope of inter-regulatory consultations; besides incentivising parties in an ongoing cartel investigations in terms of lesser penalty to disclose information regarding other cartels (leniency plus).

One very significant proposal in the Bill is for reduction of time-limit for approval of M&As from 210 days to 150 days. How do you view this?

The proposed changes are in sync with the regulatory practice and philosophy of CCI in facilitating inorganic growth of businesses. We are confident that CCI will gear up to the new timelines proposed in the Bill. CCI has focused on quick approval of M&As that do not cause appreciable adverse effect on competition. The Competition Act presently provides 210 days to CCI to assess the likely adverse effect on competition of such combinations. Further, India has a mandatory regime. All transactions above certain financial thresholds

are mandatorily required to be notified to CCI.

The average number of days to approve M&As has already come down to 17 working days only. The underlying assumption for a trust-based regime to succeed is that the parties will reciprocate by providing complete and full disclosures. Analogously, making of false statement or omission to furnish material information will attract aggravated penalties as proposed in the Bill, apart from other consequences.

The Bill proposes to introduce deal value threshold as an additional criterion for notifying M&As to CCI for approval. What was the gap under the extant regime which this Bill seeks to fill?

Let me clarify the provision is agnostic in nature and not specifically directed at acquisitions taking place in digital ecosystem. However, it will primarily be used on new age markets.

In new-age markets, factors such as users, data, growth and network effect have become means of gaining significant market position. Entities operating a successful business model in new-age business command significant valuation, yet have insignificant

The Bill seeks to introduce a 'settlement and commitment' framework to reduce litigation. The mechanism will apply to alleged contraventions related to certain anti-competitive agreements and abuse of dominance

ASHOK KUMAR GUPTA
Chairperson,
Competition Commission
of India



(in)adequacy of the existing asset and turnover-based thresholds for the notification of combinations provided in Section 5 of the Act. It recommended an enabling provision empowering the Government to introduce necessary thresholds including a deal-value threshold for merger notification be introduced in the Act.

You talked about deals having sufficient local nexus to come under the scanner—can you elaborate?

M&A transactions that are likely to have an effect on competition in India will only be relevant for examination under the provisions of the Act. Thus, local nexus will also be a relevant factor for deal size test. This criterion is meant to exclude M&A transactions where the target exclusively operates abroad or has limited business operations in India.

The premise of deal value threshold is that, in new-age markets, assets and turnover, as recorded in the financial statements of the target, do not reflect complete market strength of the target. However, the possession of intangibles such as data, network effect, users, source of supply, etc., that contribute to the mar-

ket position of the target operating in a new-age market is reflected in the valuation of the entity.

Thus, local nexus criteria for the purpose of the deal value threshold should also be based on factors that affect valuation of an entity in new-age markets. These criteria will largely be based on market-facing factors such as number of users, number of contracts, aggregate amount of payment received, etc., of the target that are not completely reflected in assets and turnover as recorded in the financial statements.

It is pertinent to note that local nexus criteria is not prescribed through the Act; rather, this is to be prescribed through regulations to provide flexibility and to dynamically respond to changing market conditions. Let me hasten to add that these are some tentative thoughts and a final view will emerge after intensive internal deliberations and public consultations.

Can you elaborate on the Bill's proposed settlement and commitment mechanism?

The Bill seeks to introduce a 'settlement and commitment' framework to reduce litiga-

tion. The settlement mechanism would apply to alleged contraventions related to certain anti-competitive agreements and abuse of dominance. An application for settlement may be filed only after receipt of investigation report but prior to such time as may be prescribed by regulations, before the passing of final order by the CCI, which may impose certain conditions that may include settlement amount.

The Bill also empowers CCI to accept commitments from to address anti-competitive concerns raised. As envisaged in the Bill, an application for commitment may only be submitted after an inquiry has been initiated by CCI, but within such time (as may be prescribed by regulations), prior to the receipt of investigation report by the party concerned.

The existing statutory framework already provides for lesser penalty for cartels on self-reporting. Thus, the commitment and settlement mechanism for certain anti-competitive agreements—that is, anti-competitive agreements other than cartels and abuse of dominance—would make the law holistic in providing for trust-based solutions.

Charitable institutions, trusts must maintain exhaustive documents to claim tax benefits

Effective August 10, a new rule 17AA has been added

SHISHIR SINHA
New Delhi, August 11

All charitable institutions and trusts will now be required to maintain an exhaustive list of documents to get income tax exemptions. These include documents pertaining to payments made domestically or abroad, PAN/Aadhaar of voluntary contributors, projects undertaken, loan taken, investment made, etc.

A new rule (17AA) titled 'Books of account and other documents to be kept and maintained' has been added to Income Tax Rules 1962. Officials say such a move intends to strengthen the surveillance and ensure tax benefits are meant for right causes.

What the notification says New regulations have come into effect from August 10 and would be applicable for universities, medical colleges and hospitals as well. The notification says these institutions will be required to keep and maintain books of account, including cash

book, ledger, journal, copies of bills, original bills (wherever issued to the person and receipts in respect of payments made by the person) and any other book that may be required to be maintained to give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the person and explain the transactions effected.

The charitable institutions or trust responsible for running a religious place, need to keep record of contribution received for the renovation or repair of temple, mosque, gurdwara, church or other place notified under the Income Tax Act for exemption. Similar details must also be kept for payments made.

All these institutions, along with the educational ones, must keep records detailing the name of the donor, address, permanent account number and Aadhaar, in case of voluntary contribution. If payments are effected in India or outside, the details about the person receiving the payment and reason for such payment, need to be kept.

In case of educational institutions, details about the



Officials say such a move intends to strengthen the surveillance and ensure tax benefits are meant for right causes

permanent account number and Aadhaar number of the lender. Similarly, for properties, details such as nature, address, cost of acquisition of the asset, registration documents of the asset, transfer of such properties, the net consideration utilised in acquiring the new capital asset need to be maintained. In case of movable properties, details of the nature and cost of acquisition will have to be kept.

The notification said the books of accounts and other documents may be kept in physical form or in electronic form. These shall be kept and maintained by the fund or institution or trust or any university or other educational institution at its registered office.

"The books of account and other documents specified in sub-rule (1) shall be kept and maintained for a period of ten years from the end of the relevant assessment year," the notification said.

However, if there is reopening of assessment, then the books will be kept and maintained till the assessment so reopened has become final.

amount credited or paid to any fund or institution or trust or any university or other educational institution or any hospital or other medical institution need to be kept along with reasons for making such payments.

Details of loans

About the record for loans and borrowings, institutions will be required to keep details regarding the amount and date of loan or borrowing, amount and date of repayment, name of the person from whom loan is taken, address of lender,

Income-tax payers cannot join Atal Pension Yojana from Oct 1

OUR BUREAU
New Delhi, August 11

Income-tax payers will not be eligible to join the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) following an amendment in the scheme.

"From October 1, 2022, any citizen who is or has been an income-tax payer, shall not be eligible to join APY," a notification issued by the Finance Ministry said.

APY is a Government of India scheme that was launched on May 9, 2015, and operationalised on June 1, 2015. It is open to all citizens of India between 18-40

years of age, having a savings account in a bank or post-office.

The notification further said: "In case a subscriber who joined on or after October 1, 2022, is subsequently found to have been an income-tax payer on or before the date of application, the APY account shall be closed and the accumulated pension wealth till date would be given to the subscriber." Initially, the government had co-contributed 50 per cent of the total contribution or ₹1,000 per annum, whichever is lower, to each eligible subscriber who joined the scheme

between June 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016, and who is not a beneficiary of any social security scheme and is not an income-tax payer. The Government's co-contribution was given for five years from the financial year 2015-16 to the financial year 2019-20. Since the condition of non-income tax payers was added for initial joiners, where the government is making a contribution, and there was no specific provision mentioned in the notification, it appears the government has included a new provision to make things clearer.

Gurumurthy, three others re-nominated to RBI Board

OUR BUREAU
Mumbai, August 11

The Centre has re-nominated Satish Kashinath Marathe, Swaminathan Gurumurthy, Revathi Iyer and Sachin Chaturvedi as part-time, non-official Directors on the Central Board of Reserve Bank of India for a further period of four years.

The re-appointment of Marathe and Gurumurthy is with effect from August 11, or until further orders, whichever is earlier. The re-appointment of Iyer and Chaturvedi takes effect after completion of their present tenure on September 18, or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

Particulars		Consolidated		
		Quarter ended		Year ended
		30.06.2022	30.06.2021	31.03.2022
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
1. Total Income from Operations	₹ in Lakhs	34361.55	25044.67	115386.49
2. Net Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities before tax, Exceptional and Extraordinary items		3772.97	2557.66	12738.10
3. Net Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities after tax, Exceptional and Extraordinary items		2831.63	2307.79	9099.22
4. Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after extraordinary activities)		2831.63	2307.79	9099.22
5. Equity share capital		2414.08	2414.08	2414.08
6. Earnings Per Share (a) Basic ₹		11.73	9.56	37.69
(b) Diluted ₹		11.73	9.56	37.69

Notes:
The above is an extract of the detailed format of Consolidated unaudited financial results for the quarter ended 30 June 2022 filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015. The full format of the Financial Results are available at www.nseindia.com, www.bseindia.com and www.mmforgings.com. The Company is engaged in only one segment. Figures have been regrouped wherever necessary.

For and on behalf of the Board
Vidyashankar Krishnan
Vice Chairman and Managing Director

Date : Aug 10, 2022
Place : Chennai

Sl. No.		Standalone		Consolidated					
		Quarter ended	Year Ended	Quarter ended	Year ended				
		30.06.2022	30.06.2021	31.03.2022	30.06.2021	31.03.2022	31.03.2022		
		Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited	Audited	Audited	Audited		
1	Total Income from Operations	49721.11	37644.82	132423.09	345841.93	49677.35	37524.58	132425.74	345376.30
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extra ordinary items)	6540.52	4448.41	38630.21	79439.06	5640.61	3788.54	37868.67	76869.34
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extra ordinary items)	6540.52	4448.41	38630.21	79439.06	5640.61	3967.90	37414.16	76594.19
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extra ordinary items)	4890.52	3228.39	28407.30	58656.82	4218.09	2865.51	27461.51	56396.14
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax))	4921.47	2916.38	28286.39	58550.17	4250.28	2553.50	27340.60	56289.49
6	Paid up Equity share capital	13154.04	13154.04	13154.04	13154.04	13154.04	13154.04	13154.04	13154.04
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve)	-	-	422763.93	-	-	-	426164.14	-
8	Securities Premium Account	-	-	93152.08	-	-	-	93152.08	-
9	Net worth	-	-	435917.97	-	-	-	439318.18	-
10	Paid up Debt Capital/ Outstanding Debt	-	-	12300.00	-	-	-	12300.00	-
11	Debt Equity Ratio	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	-
12	Earnings Per Share (of Rs 10 each) (for continuing and discontinued operations) Basic & Diluted (₹)	3.72	2.45	21.60	44.59	3.21	2.18	20.88	42.87
13	Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-	12353.76	-	-	-	12353.76	-
14	Debt Redemption Reserve	-	-	1668.44	-	-	-	1668.44	-
15	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	-	-	8.24	-	-	-	8.01	-
16	Interest Service Coverage Ratio	-	-	18.09	-	-	-	17.26	-

Notes:
• The above is an extract of detailed format of unaudited standalone and consolidated financial results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 & 52 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the financial results are available in the Company's website (www.cochinshipyard.in) and in the websites of the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (www.nseindia.com) and BSE Limited (www.bseindia.com).
• For the other line items referred in Regulation 52 (4) of the LODR Regulations, pertinent disclosures have been made to National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited and can be accessed in their websites www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com. The above unaudited Financial Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2022 was reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at the meeting held on August 10, 2022.

For Cochin Shipyard Limited
Sd/-
Chairman & Managing Director

Place : Kochi
Date : August 10, 2022

Hindi version of this advertisement is published in the website (www.cochinshipyard.in) of CSL.

PARTICULARS		Consolidated			Standalone		
		Quarter Ended	Quarter Ended	Year Ended	Quarter Ended	Quarter Ended	Year Ended
		30-06-2022	30-06-2021	31-03-2022	30-06-2022	30-06-2021	31-03-2022
		Un-audited	Un-audited	Audited	Un-audited	Un-audited	Audited
Total Revenue		31,105.70	17,583.15	97,024.93	31,106.08	17,583.51	97,026.40
Net Profit for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)		1,498.56	1,016.95	7,056.62	1,499.38	1,017.74	7,060.06
Net Profit for the period before Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)		1,498.56	1,016.95	7,056.62	1,499.38	1,017.74	7,060.06
Net Profit for the period after Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)		1,170.11	734.81	5,186.96	1,170.86	735.53	5,190.12
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax))		1,170.69	720.51	5,188.91	1,171.44	721.23	5,192.06
Equity Share Capital		1,602.92	1,602.92	1,602.92	1,602.92	1,602.92	1,602.92
Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve) as shown in the Audited Balance Sheet of the previous year		-	-	26,788.68	-	-	26,794.05
Earnings Per Share (Face Value of ₹5/- each) (not annualised)		-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Basic		3.65	2.29	16.18	3.65	2.29	16.19
b) Diluted		3.65	2.29	16.18	3.65	2.29	16.19

Notes:
1) The financial results for the quarter ended 30th June 2022 has been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their respective meetings held on 10th August 2022.
2) The above is an extract of the detailed format of the financial results for the quarter ended 30th June 2022 filed with the stock exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the standalone and consolidated unaudited financial results for the quarter ended 30th June 2022 are available on www.pitti.in, www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com.

For Pitti Engineering Limited
Sd/-
(Sharad B Pitti)
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00078716

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 10th August 2022

