UNION BUDGET 2018 - 19

At a glance.......

I.P. PASRICHA & Co.
Chartered Accountants

"This budget is farmer friendly, common citizen friendly, business environment friendly and development friendly. It will add to ease of living,"

Prime Minister
Narendra Modi

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1. Foreword

"NEW VISION – Ease of living"

Elections are around the corner, Finance Minister Arun Jaitley started the budget 2018-19 speech by stating plethora of achievements of MODI Government and the reforms bought in the 4 years which includes a long list such as Make in India , Growth of MSMEs, Digital India, demonetisation, GST, RERA, Ease of doing business and much more.

The Budget 2018-19 emphasized mainly on rural upliftment, Healthcare, education, infrastructure and women development. F.M. also stated that the Government is completely aware about the difficulties faced by people living in poverty. Considering the same- Gas connections, health care facility to people including people suffering from T.B and other diseases are given abutment. Allocation to higher education also increased to nearly 10 times. "Swach Bharat Abhiyan" which was a big concern for the MODI Govt still remained in focus. Pollution problem in Delhi NCR region was also not ignored by the F.M. Corporate tax came to a level of 25 percent. Reform in availing loan facility by MSMEs, Support to Startups and also the concept of ease of doing business were mentioned in the speech.

Keeping in view all of the above, If we look at the facts, "Ease of living" does not seem as a mere statement but it is a vision which seems achievable.

2. Key Highlights

Taxation

- Long term capital gains exceeding Rs 1 lakh from sale of equities to be taxed at 10% without allowing benefit of indexation if the share is sold after January 31, 2018. This amendment is applicable for all. Only partial exemption shall be allowed. Short-term capital gains tax continues to be 15%
- Capital gains made on shares until Jan 31, 2018 grandfathered
- Customs duties hiked on mobiles to 20 percent from 15 percent; on TVs to 15 percent to boost domestic manufacturing.
- 6 Crore toilets have been built so far under the Swachh Bharat campaign. The target for the next financial year is to build another 2 Crore toilets.
- No change in personal income tax structure, says Arun Jaitley
- Standard deduction of Rs 40,000 for salaried taxpayers, says Arun Jaitley
- Status quo for salaried class, says Arun Jaitley
- 25% Corp tax rate extended to companies with turnover up to Rs 250 Cr.
- FM says Rs 90,000 Cr. extra collected as personal Income Tax in last 1 year will continue with tax policies that reward honest tax payers.
- FM Arun Jaitley says propose to allow 100% tax deduction to companies registered as farmer-producer companies with a turnover of Rs 100 Crore.

Agriculture

- India produced over 275 million tons of food grain and 300 million tons of fruits and vegetables in 2016-17.
- Crop production at record high; government is committed to giving 50% more than cost of crop production to farmers.
- Government to set MSP at one-and-half times the cost of production for Kharif crops.
- Government will ensure farmers get MSP if prices fall; Niti Aayog will discuss with state governments for mechanism to ensure farmers get better prices.
- Rs 2,000 Crore fund to be set up for upgrading rural agriculture markets.
- Government has promoted organic farmers in a big way; women self-help groups to be encouraged to take up organic farming.
- Food processing sector growing at 8 pc; allocation for food processing ministry being doubled to Rs 1400 cr.
- India's agriculture export potential is $100 billion as against current $30 billion exports, says FM.

Other reforms:

- Mass formalization of MSME sector is happening after demonetization and GST.

- Target for loan disbursement under Mudra scheme set at Rs 3 lakh Crore for next fiscal.
- Government to soon announce scheme to address the issue of Non-Performing Assets.
- Rs 4.6 lakh Crore sanctioned under MUDRA Scheme.
- Government's budget for health, education and social security increased to Rs 1.38 lakh Crore for 2018-19 from Rs 1.22 lakh Crore in current fiscal.
- Government identifies 115 "aspiration districts" to make them model districts of development.
- PM Jeevn Jyoti Bima Yojana to reach all poor households: Arun Jaitley
- 24 new government medical colleges and hospitals to be set up by upgrading existing district hospitals
- Health insurance scheme to cover 500 million beneficiaries of 100 million families. FM Jaitley announces a cover of up to Rs 5 lakh per year
- For education sector, the government proposes revitalizing infrastructure, opening schools for the ST populations as well as promoting programs for teachers, in order to improve quality education for students: Arun Jaitley.
- Air Pollution in Delhi NCR is a cause for concern, special scheme will be implemented to support Governments of Haryana, Punjab, UP and Delhi NCT to address it and subsidize machinery for management of crop residue.
- Scheme for revitalizing school infrastructure, with an allocation of 1 lakh Crore rupees over four years. Called RISE - Revitalizing Infrastructure in School Education.
- Finance Minister says will set up PM Research Fellow Scheme; 1000 B-Tech students to be selected.
- Finance Minister says two new planning & architecture schools to be set up in IITs.
- Finance Minister says total investment of Rs 1 lakh cr for 'RISE'.
- The government will launch a flagship National Health Protection Scheme, which will have 50 Crore beneficiaries. The Centre will give up to Rs 5 lakh per family per year. This will include secondary and tertiary healthcare.
- Government to focus on health, education & social protection. To use technology to improve education from 'blackboard to digital board".
- Allocating natural resources in a more transparent manner, there is a premium on honesty now.
- Rs. 14 lakh Cr. for enhancing rural livelihood.
- Hope to grow at 7.2 per cent-7.5 per cent in the second half of 2017-18.
- Finance Minister says proposes to treat education holistically without segmentation.
- 80 million poor families to be given free gas connection under Ujjwala scheme.
- Finance Minister says allocate Rs 2,600 underground water irrigation plan in 96 districts.
- 500 million beneficiaries of government health care scheme.
- Rural infra and education get a massive push.
- Finance Minister Arun Jaitley says Rs 16,000 cr allocation for electricity connection to poor families.
- Eklavya schools to be started for Scheduled Tribe population.
- Rs 11 lakh cr for instant farm credit mooted next FY.

- Economy to grow by 7.2-7.5 per cent in second half of current fiscal, says FM.
- When our government took over India was considered one of the fragile five economies of the world; we have reversed it; India is today fastest growing economy.
- Introduction of GST has made indirect tax system simpler.
- India is today a $2.5 trillion economy and will become fifth largest economy in the world from the present seventh largest.
- Budget will focus on strengthening agricultural and rural economy: FM Jaitley.
- PM has articulated the vision of minimum government, maximum governance: Jaitley.
- We are firmly on path to achieve 8% growth.
- Government focusing on ease of living now.
- Cooking gas being given free to poor under PMUY, 4 cr unconnected being provided electricity connection, stent prices slashed: FM.
- Direct Benefit Transfer is a global success story.
- Emphasis on generating higher income for farmers; want to help farmers produce more and realize higher prices.

3. Taxation

Direct Taxes

Tax Rates:

- No change in income slabs or tax rates or surcharges for individual tax payers
- Tax rates on partnership firms and co-operative societies remain unchanged. Surcharge @ 12 per cent where income exceeds Rs. 10 million
- Tax rates for domestic companies with annual turnover/gross receipts during financial year 2016-17 is less than Rs. 250 crores reduced from 30% to 25%

Education Cess:

Education Cess applicable on the tax amount at the rate of 3% has now been substituted with Health & Education cess and increased to 4%

Medical Insurance:

Deduction limit under section 80D (Payment towards Medical Insurance Policy) is enhanced to Rs. 50,000/- for senior citizens

Section 80DDB:

Deduction limit under section 80DDB (Payment towards medical treatment in case of critical illness) is proposed to increase to Rs. 1,00,000/- for senior and super senior citizens from the existing limit of Rs. 60,000/- and Rs. 80,000/- respectively

No more exemption for the capital gains arising from listed equity shares:

Long-term capital gains arising from transfer of an equity share, or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust shall be taxed at 10% of such capital gains without indexation benefit. The tax on capital gains shall be levied in excess of Rs. 1 lakh.

This concessional rate of 10% will be applicable if STT has been paid on both acquisition and transfer of such capital asset, in case of equity shares, and paid at the time of transfer in case of unit of equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust. Long-term capital gains up to 31st January, 2018 to be grandfathered, however there is no change in period of holding to qualify for long-term.

Section 54EC exemption restricted to long-term capital gains arising from transfer of an immovable property:

The Finance Bill has significantly curtailed the scope of this exemption. As per proposed amendment, exemption under Section 54EC shall be allowed only if long-term capital gains arising from transfer of an immovable property (land or building or both), is invested in the specified bonds.

The lock-in period of such bonds has also been increased from 3 to 5 years.

Standard deduction from salary income reintroduced:

The Finance Bill, 2018 proposed a standard deduction of up to Rs. 40,000 to the salaried taxpayers. Such deduction is allowed in lieu of transport allowance and reimbursement of medical expenses.

Currently, a deduction of Rs. 19,200 is allowed from salary income in respect to transport allowance and Rs. 15,000 for the medical reimbursement.

Withdrawal from NPS extended to non-employees:

Any amount received by employee from National Pension Scheme (NPS) either on closure or opting out from scheme is exempt upto 40% of the total amount payable to employee. Earlier this exemption was not available to non-employee subscriber. It is proposed to extend the said benefit to all NPS subscribers.

No deduction of exp. even if unexplained income is determined by Assessing Officer:

The Finance Bill, 2018 proposed that taxpayer would not be eligible to deduction even in this case where additions are made by the Assessing Officer for the unexplained income.

Deemed dividend isn't taxable in hands of receivers:

Deemed dividend as specified in section 2(22)(e) were kept out of the ambit of Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT). The taxability of deemed dividend in the hands of recipient has posed serious problem of collection of the tax liability and has also been the subject matter of extensive litigation.

Now it is proposed to bring deemed dividends also under the scope of dividend distribution tax. Therefore, companies are now liable to pay DDT on the deemed dividend at the rate of 30 per cent.

New Deduction for senior citizens in respect of bank interest:

Keeping in view the fixed and restricted sources of income for senior citizens, a new section 80TTB is proposed to be inserted. This provision allows deduction of up to Rs. 50,000 to the senior citizen who has earned interest income from deposits with banks or post office or co-operative banks. Interest earned on saving deposits and fixed deposits both shall be eligible for deduction under this provision.

Consequently, deduction under Section 80TTA shall not be available to senior citizens in respect of interest on saving deposits.

Further, corresponding amendment has been proposed in Section 194A to provide that no tax shall be deducted at source from payment of interest to a senior citizen up to Rs. 50,000.

Certain Deductions not to be allowed if return is not filed on time:

To bring uniformity in all income-based deduction, it is now proposed that the scope of section 80AC shall be extended to all similar deductions which are covered in heading "C.—Deductions in respect of certain incomes" in Chapter VIA (sections 80 H to 80RRB). The impact of such amendment shall be that no deduction would be allowed to a taxpayer under these provisions if income-tax return is not filled on or before the due date.

Chartered Accountants can file appeal before ITAT:

A tax officer is authorized to levy a penalty on accountant/ merchant banker/ registered valuer, in case incorrect information is found in any report or certificate furnished by them in the course of any proceedings under Income-tax Act. By purview of Section 271J the penalty amount would be Rs. 10,000 for each such report or certificate.

These penalty orders under section 271J are currently not appealable to ITAT.

The Finance Bill, 2018 proposes to amend Section 253 so that an appeal can be filed with ITAT against the penalty order of Assessing Officer under section 271J.

Higher Penalty for default in furnishing AIR (Section 271FA):

Default	Existing Penalty	Proposed Penalty
Penalty for not filing Statement within due date	Rs. 100 per day during which the default continues	Rs. 500 per day during which the default continues
Penalty for not filing Statement within time limit given in notice	Rs. 500 per day during which the default continues	Rs. 1,000 per day during which the default continues

Dividend payouts of equity oriented mutual funds subject to Dividend Distribution Tax:

Currently, any income distributed to a unit holder of equity oriented funds is currently not chargeable to Dividend Distribution Tax.

It is proposed to amend the section 115R to provide that where any income is distributed by a Mutual Fund, being an equity oriented fund, the fund shall be liable to pay additional income tax at the rate of 10% on income so distributed.

New Deduction introduced for Farmer Producer Companies:

To promote agricultural activities a new section 80PA is proposed to be inserted. This new provision proposes 100% deductions of profits for a period of 5 years to farm producer companies.

This deduction is allowed to farm producer companies who have total turnover of up to Rs. 100 crores during the financial year.

Disallowance of expenditure paid in cash by Trust:

In order to encourage cash-less economy and to reduce the generation and circulation of black money, it is proposed that trusts or institutions will also be required to follow the provisions of TDS and will make all expenses in excess of Rs. 10,000 through banking channels.

Consequently, the provisions of TDS disallowance under section 40(a)(ia) and expenses disallowance under section 40A(3) and 40A(3A) shall be applicable while computing the application of income in case of trusts or institutions.

Trading in agricultural commodity derivatives are not speculative transaction:

Trading in commodity derivatives carried out through a recognised stock exchange shall be treated as non-speculative transaction, if the same is chargeable to commodity transaction tax.

It is noteworthy here that agricultural commodity derivatives are out of the purview of Commodity Transaction Tax (CTT). Thus trading in agricultural commodity derivatives are treated as speculative transactions.

The Finance Bill, 2018 proposes to amend section 43(5) to provide that transaction in agricultural commodity derivatives done through a registered stock exchange or registered association would be treated as non-speculative transaction even if the same is not chargeable to CTT.

Slight variation of sales consideration from stamp value is acceptable: [Applicable from AY 2019-20 onwards]

In order to minimize the hardship in case of genuine transactions in the real estate sector, it is proposed to provide that no adjustments shall be made in a case where the variation between stamp duty value and the transaction value is not more than five percent of the transaction value.

Rationalization of presumptive taxation scheme in case of goods carriage:

The legislative intent of introducing this provision was to give benefit to small transporters in order to reduce their compliance burden. However, the big transporters who own large capacity/ size goods carriages, even if number is less than 10, are also availing the benefit of section 44AE.

Therefore, it is proposed to amend the section 44AE to provide that, in the case of heavy goods vehicle (more than 12MT gross vehicle weight), the income would deemed to be an amount equal to Rs. 1,000 per ton of gross vehicle weight or unladen weight per month for each goods vehicle The vehicles other than heavy goods vehicle will continue to be taxed as per the existing scheme.

Stringent provisions of not filing ITR:

The Finance Bill targets to prevent abuse of the exemption provided on the basis of amount of tax payable by shell companies or by companies holding Benami properties.

As per the proposed amendment the immunity from prosecution under section 276CC is not available to a company even if the amount of tax payable is Rs. 3,000 or less.

Applicability of TDS provisions on payment of interest on specified bonds:

It is proposed to provide that the person responsible for paying to a resident any interest on 7.75% Savings (Taxable) Bonds, 2018 shall deduct tax therefrom, if the interest payable on such bonds exceeds Rs. 10,000 during the financial year.

Non-Applicability of MAT in case of Foreign Companies opting for presumptive taxation:

A clarificatory amendment is proposed to the provisions of MAT under Section 115JB that the provisions of section 115JB of the Act shall not be applicable to a foreign company if its total income comprises consists only profits and gains from business referred to in section 44B or section 44BB or section 44BBA or section 44BBB.

Rationalization provisions of tax neutral transfer:

Section 47(iv) and 47(v) facilitates tax-free transfer of capital assets or money between wholly owned subsidiary and its holding company. However, these transactions are often subject matter of disagreement between taxpayers and tax dept. Tax officers generally argue to treat these transactions as gifts under Section 56 which was creating an undue hardship for the Cos.

Thus it is proposed to amend section 56 so as to exclude the transfer of capital asset or money between a wholly owned subsidiary company and its holding Company out of ambit of residuary income.

Accordingly, the transaction without consideration between wholly owned subsidiary and its holding company is not subject to tax.

'Accumulated Profits' redefined for purpose of Deemed Dividend:

Companies with large accumulated profits used to adopt the amalgamation route to reduce accumulated profits so as to bypass the provisions of deemed dividend.

With a view to prevent such abusive arrangements, a new Explanation 2A is proposed to be inserted in section 2(22) to widen the scope of the term 'accumulated profits'.

As per the new Explanation, the accumulated profits/losses of an amalgamated company shall be increased by the accumulated profits of the amalgamating company (whether capitalized or not) on the date of amalgamation.

Amendments vis-à-vis ICDS: [Applicable retrospectively from Assessment Year 2017-18]

A close look on the amendments proposed would show that the tax administration has convinced the Government of the dire need to standardize the accounting practices to plug the possible leakage of tax revenue. The Government seems to have heeded to the administration vis-a-vis the decision of the Delhi High Court in the case of Chamber of Tax Consultants v. Union of India (2017) 87 taxmann.com 92 (Delhi).

Relaxation in provisions of carry forward and set off of losses for companies applied for Insolvency:

Carry forward of losses will be allowed for companies undergoing IBC if the ownership is changed due to restructuring and rehabilitation. However, the Principal Commissioner or the Commissioner has the right of being heard.

Relief from MAT for companies who have applied for insolvency:

To end the hardship for the companies under insolvency resolution, Section 115JB is proposed to be amended. Such companies are allowed to claim deduction of both unabsorbed depreciation and brought forward losses while calculating book profits for the purpose of MAT.

Extension of incentive under section 80JJA to footwear and leather industry:

In order to promote job creation, deduction @ 30% of the emoluments paid to new employees given is section 80-JJA has been amended to include footwear and leather industry.

Measures to promote International Financial Service Centre (IFSC):

In order to promote the development of world class financial infrastructure in India, it is proposed to amend the section 115JC so as to provide that in case of a unit located in an IFSC which derives its income solely in convertible foreign exchange, the rate of AMT under section 115JF shall be at the rate of 9% instead of existing rate of 18.50%.

Amendment in section 80-IAC to promote new start-ups:

The benefit incentivizing the start-ups as given in section 80-IAC of the Act is now made available to startups incorporated on or after the 1st day of April 2019 but before the 1st day of April, 2021 subject to certain conditions specified in the Act.

Royalty and FTS Payments by NTRO to a non-resident will be exempt from tax:

Section 195 requires a person to deduct TDS at the time of payment or credit of income taxable in hands of a non-resident.

It is proposed that the income arising to non-resident by way of royalty or fees for technical services from services rendered to National Technical Research Organization ('NTRO') will be exempt from tax in India. Therefore, NTRO will not be required to deduct tax at source on such payments.

Amendment in section 286 of the Act – Country-by-Country Reporting:

Date of filing CbCR is extended to one year from the end of the reporting year from the date of filing return of income.

Indirect Taxation

Service Tax

Service Tax has been subsumed under GST w.e.f. 1st of July, 2017.

Retrospective exemptions introduced in service tax:

- The services provided by Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) to the Central Government or State Government for the period March 28, 2013 to June 30, 2017.
- Services provided by way of grant of license to mine petroleum crude or natural gas on the consideration paid to the Central Government in the form of share of profit petroleum of Central Government for the period April 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017.
  The said exemption is still continued under the Goods and Services Tax (GST).
- The life insurance services provided by the Naval Group of insurance fund to personnel of Coast guard for the period September 10, 2004 to June 30, 2017.

Excise Duty

Excise Duty has been subsumed under Goods and Services Tax (GST) with effect from 1st of July, 2017 subject to exception of specified goods.

Changes in Excise Law:

- The basic excise duty on branded and unbranded petrol & Diesel have been reduced by Rs. 2 per liter.
- Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) has been renamed as Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC).
- Additional Duty of Excise (Road Cess) of Rs. 6 per litre leviable on Petrol and High Speed Diesel has been abolished.

Customs Law

Basic Customs Duty (BCD) maintained at 10 per cent.

Amendments in Custom Law:

- The scope of Custom Act has been expanded in order to cover the persons who are situated outside India and make contravention of any provisions of Custom Act. Earlier, Government was not allowed to take action against such persons who are situated outside India and commit any offence under

Custom Acts. This will empower Government to control offences committed by any person whether In India or outside India.

- The limit of Indian Custom Water has been extended for the coverage under the Customs Act.
- Now, Central Government is empowered to exempt or to grant partial exemption for re-importation and exportation thereof within a period of 1 year for repairs or further processing from the date of let export order.
- Now show-cause notice will have to be issued within the period of limitation. However, only the senior rank officers will be allowed to extend the time limit by 6 months and if it could not be extended, the proceedings will be deemed to be concluded.
- Definition of activity has been omitted mainly to enhance the scope of advance ruling authority. Now, advance ruling can be applied only prior to importation or exportation.
- Advance Ruling Authority for customs will include the officer in the rank of Principal Commissioner of Customs or Commissioner.
- Representation can be made only by Indian resident before Authority for Advance Ruling and Appellate Authority. This provision is introduced to stop the entry of non-Indian for representation before Authority for Advance Ruling and Appellate Authority.
- Now, the Advance Ruling Authority shall pronounce its Advance Ruling in writing within 3 month of the receipt of application.
- 'LET' import for home consumption, in case where the proper officer is satisfied that any goods entered for home consumption are not prohibited goods and the importer has paid the import duty, will be allowed electronically or through Customs Automated Systems of ICE Gate.
- New Chapter PAYMENTS THROUGH ELECTRONIC CASH LEDGER has been introduced, so as to allow taxpayers to pay in advance the amount of duty, tax, penalty, interest etc. However, effective date will be notified separately. This is a welcome provision which will reduce the period required for importation.
- Drawback under Section 74 of Customs Act is allowed even on the export shipment made by post.
- Time limit for depositing the fine is fixed which shall be maximum 120 days from the date of order until the appeal is filed against such order.
- Government is empowered to prescribe procedure or documentation for specific class of importers or exporters or categories of the goods to simplify or provide different procedures to facilitate the trades, which will reduce the transaction cost and remove the difficulties.
- SCN or orders or Summons or any letters can be issued by hand and can be delivered to employee, 'CHA', Advocate or any adult member of family or can be issued by Post or sped post or courier with acknowledgement receipt or electronically through email on the address available with customs, publishing in newspaper or affixing the same on the last known address of the office / business or uploading of the official website of the notice board.

The Govt. has made amendments in rates of basic custom duty (BCD). Such changes would be applicable from February 02, 2018. The comparative analysis of Custom Duty is shown in below table:

S. No.	Commodity	Old Rate	New Rate
1	Food Processing	30%	50%
2	Perfumes and toiletry preparations	10%	20%
3	Automobiles parts	7.5%/10%	15%
4	Footwear	10%	20%
5	Jewellery	15%	20%
6	Cellular Mobile phones	15%	20%
7	LCD/LED/OLED panels	7.5%/10%	15%
8	Furniture	10%	20%
9	Watches and Clocks	10%	20%
10	Toys and Games	10%	20%

4. BUSINESS REFORMS

INFRASTRUCTURE

Unified Regulator for the International Financial Services Centre (IFSC) at GIFT City in Gujarat for better regulation and supervision of the financial entities. The GIFT City has been set up by the State Govt. as India's first IFSC which brings together world class infrastructure, connectivity, people and technology on a single platform of business across the world.

A BIG IPO IS COMING.

Finance Minister Arun Jaitley in his speech has announced merger of 3 Public Sector General Insurance Companies—The Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd, National Insurance Co. Ltd, and United India Insurance Co. Ltd which will be listed on bourses(stock market) and IPO Launched.

Reason: The Government has planned a disinvestment target of Rs 80,000 Crore for fiscal year 2018-19. The above merger will be a key part of the same. The minister said the government has begun strategic disinvestment in 24 public sector units (PSUs), including national carrier Air India. As part of divestment of stake in its general insurance firms, the government diluted stakes in New India Assurance Co Ltd and General Insurance Corporation of India last year.

EASY LOAN FACILITY

"MSMEs are the major engine of growth and employment generation". Rs 3794 Crore allocation is proposed to MSME sector for credit support, capital and interest subsidy on innovation. The FM also promised to revamp the online loan sanctioning facilities for MSMEs to enable prompt decision making by banks.

Reason: According to the Economic Survey 2017-18, data on credit disbursed by banks shows that out of a total outstanding credit of Rs 26,041 billion as in November 2017, 82.6% of the amount was lent to large enterprises and MSMEs got only 17.4 % of total credit. MSMEs are the most growing and employment generating sector. For ease of doing business, online loan sanctioning sector is been enabled.

ACQUISITION OF HPCL BY ONGC

State-owned Oil and Natural Gas Corp (ONGC) has bought government's entire 51.11 per cent stake in oil refiner HPCL for Rs 36,915 Crore.

In a regulatory filing, ONGC said it bought 77.88 Crore shares in Hindustan Petroleum Corp Ltd (HPCL) for Rs 473.97 per share.

Reason: The transaction is in furtherance of the Government's objective to combine the various central public enterprises to give them capacity to bear higher risks, avail economies of scale, take higher investment decisions and create more value for the stakeholders and create an oil major which is able to match the performance of international and domestic private oil and gas companies," it said.

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS AND EASE OF LIVING

With introduction of ease of doing business and company incorporation in one day, Government is promoting startups and entrepreneurship in the country. There is no attestation required of the documents now and henceforth Company formation is now easy.

Reason: To promote startups in the country and more innovations government is bringing reforms. It helps increasing FDI as well as employment in the Country.

5. Key announcements

- Insolvency and bankruptcy code introduced for curbing Non performing financial assets.
- Crypto currency is not legal tenders. Government will take measures to control the circulation of the same
- Proposal for integrated ODI Policy
- Separate policy for Startups to be implemented
- Changes in SEBI Policy are proposed to access one fourth of financing requirement through bond market.

6. About us

With more than 39 years of service, I.P. Pasricha & Co is focused on providing our clients advice on audit & assurance, direct taxation, indirect taxation, regulatory & outsourcing and business & IT advisory services that reflect their needs. I.P. Pasricha & Co has been located in New Delhi, Gurugram and Mumbai, providing services to clients over various industries.

Our team has 50 plus people dedicated to provide proposed services, with an additional 15 plus people supporting them in the practice. Our team provides strategic support for your planning, facility planning, capital planning, operational needs and leadership needs.

We pride ourselves on being experts in the valuation services, offering insight that stems beyond valuation and can help guide strategy and operations in your company – helping you to manage revenues, build market share and comply with continually changing regulations.

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