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THE MONTHLY BULLETIN

Official newsletter of the Clasis Law

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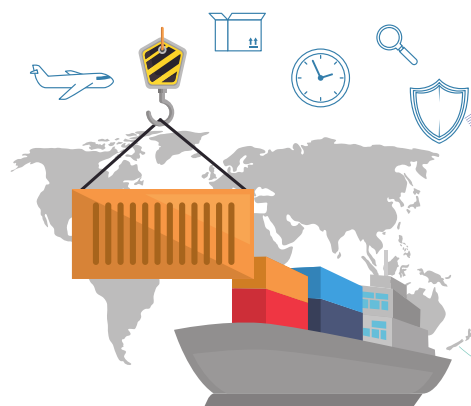
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HAPPY INDEPENDENCE DAY



Happy
INDIA
Independence Day

GUEST ARTICLE



Unfair Trade Practices - An interplay between consumer protection and competition law in India

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Senior Legal Counsel
Essar Power

Introduction

Safeguarding the interest of consumers is both, the underlying objective of the *Competition Act, 2002 (CA)* as well as the main aim of the *Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (CPA)*, now replaced by the *Consumer Protection Act, 2019 (CPA19)*. Although these legislations are complimentary to each other, they deal with diverse issues and adopt different approaches to meet their respective goals. While the CPA19 protects the consumers directly in their transactions with the traders by way of enforcing certain consumer rights, the CA protects the economic wellbeing of the consumers indirectly by ensuring that the markets are subjected to fair competition. Considering that both these legislations are extremely significant in the upkeep of the interests of consumers, it is imperative that there is no ambiguity in their application. In this context, the growing incidences of unfair trade practices in India presents an interesting overlap between the aforesaid legislations in terms of how such cases are dealt with, by these legislations.

Unfair Trade Practices- the Concept & Definition

The term Unfair Trade Practices (**UTPs**) refers to a trade practice which, for the purpose of promoting the sale, use or supply of any goods or service, adopts any unfair method or unfair or deceptive practice which is prohibited by law.

Until 2002, the *Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (MRTPA)* was the primary legislation that dealt with UTPs in India. Following the Raghavan Committee's recommendations, the Government repealed the MRTPA and gave way to the CA, thereby transferring all the pending cases filed under the MRTPA to the *Competition Commission of India (CCI)* for adjudication from the stages they were in. However, since the CA does not contain any provision relating to the UTPs, all the cases pertaining to UTPs under the MRTPA were transferred to the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission established under the CPA considering that the CPA was already dealing with UTPs.

Earlier Section 36A of the MRTPA dealt with the concept of UTPs. Upon repealing the MRTPA, all the provisions relating to the UTPs were included in the CPA. The CPA19 further widened the definition of the UTPs which is now defined under Section 2(47) of the CPA19.

The *Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (MRTP Commission)* established under the MRTPA had a dual mandate to deal with both, anti-competitive and anti-consumer practices.

GUEST ARTICLE

It dealt with UTPs that caused harm to the consumers as well as monopolistic and restrictive practices (**RTPs**) that threatened competition and consumer welfare. Therefore, while the MRTP Commission was responsible for maintaining fair competition in the market by eliminating both, the RTPs and the UTPs, no provision to deal with the UTPs was incorporated in the CA. At present, the CCI has been conferred with immense powers to build a robust competitive environment in India however since the UTPs are outside the purview of the CA, CCI does not investigate into such practices.

CCI and the Treatment of UTPs

It has been observed that despite the clear segregation between the CA and the CPA19 with respect to UTPs, numerous information or cases are received every year by the CCI under Section 19 of the CA (i.e. Inquiry into certain agreements and dominant position of enterprise) citing that the opposite party has indulged in UTPs. However, it is pertinent to note that whenever the CCI receives any such information under Section 19, it essentially looks into the following two aspects in order to arrive at a conclusion, i.e. whether the parties have entered into any anti-competitive agreement; and whether the party is abusing its dominant position (if any) or not.

While the term “unfair” has been employed in the CA, it is used in the context of RTPs by a dominant entity under Section 4. Under this Section, the CA prohibits the imposition of an unfair price or condition in the purchase or sale of goods or services. CCI, in a number of cases has clarified that the allegations pertaining to UTPs are not *per se* covered under the CA and has accordingly examined such allegations from the perspective of Sections 3 & 4 of the CA, which pertain to anti-competitive agreements and abuse of dominant position respectively.

For instance, in *M/s Kiran Enterprise v. M/s Abbott Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.*, where the informant alleged that the opposite party has indulged in UTPs, The CCI, upon reviewing the material on record decided to review the case from the perspective of Sections 3 & 4 of the CA. Accordingly, the CCI in its final order held that the opposite party has not violated any of the provisions of sections 3 & 4 of the CA.

Conclusion

Both, the CA and the CPA19 uphold the interests of the consumers, albeit in different ways. While the CPA19 does so explicitly, the CA does that by necessary implication as any trade activity eventually results in the facilitation of goods or services to the consumer. The CA protects trade from the vagaries of unfair practices such as price fixing and ensures the prevalence of fair competition in the market. It is however pertinent to note that UTPs will fall within the purview of the CA only when the enterprise is in dominant position, whereas under the CPA19, a complaint can be made for any UTPs or RTPs adopted by any trader or service provider due to which complainant has suffered loss or damage, defects in goods or deficiency in services. Therefore, it is essential to understand that despite the juxtaposition, CA and CPA19 are distinct areas of law with different core objectives and relief provisions. The legislative history of these enactments throw substantial light on the commonality and the differences between the two Statutes. So far as the UTPs are concerned, its absence from the CA amply reflects the legislative intent for the demarcation of consumer protection law and the competition law in India.

Disclaimer - The views expressed here are of the author alone and readers should not act on the basis of this information without seeking professional legal advice.

LEGAL UPDATE



Whether a compromise decree between family members requires to be registered?

***Ripudaman Singh v Tikka Maheshwar Chand -
Civil Appeal No. 2336 of 2021***

Brief facts of the case

The parties to the dispute herein are two sons of late Vijendra Singh. In 1978, the Appellant disputed the execution of Will dated December 04, 1958 executed in favour of the Defendant by filing a suit for possession of half share of the land. During the pendency of the suit, a compromise decree dated November 03, 1981 was passed between the parties. This compromise decree also included non-cultivable land which was not subject matter of the suit. Subsequently, on December 10, 1983, Naib Tehsildar allowed mutation of ½ share of land to the Plaintiff. However, the said mutation was disposed of by Collector on February 13, 1991 in the appeal, as the same was sanctioned without hearing the Respondent. Thereafter, the Appellant filed an Appeal before the Divisional Commissioner which was dismissed on the ground that the compromised decree was not registered under Registration Act, 1908 ("**said Act**"). The Divisional Commissioner held that the compromise decree incorporated matters beyond the scope of the suit and hence required registration.

Subsequently, Appellant filed a suit for declaration challenging the order of the Divisional Commissioner which was dismissed on November 20, 2002 by the Ld. Sub-Judge, 1st Class, Hamirpur. However, on August 19, 2004, Ld. District Judge allowed the appeal. The said order was then set aside in the second appeal before High Court and the suit was

dismissed on the ground that land even though being subject matter of compromise was not subject matter of the suit and therefore, the decree required registration under the Act.

The question before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India was whether a compromise decree in respect of land which is not the subject matter of suit but is part of the settlement between family members requires compulsory registration in terms of section 17 (2) (vi) of the Act.

Observations made by Hon'ble Court

1) Order XXIII Rule 3 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 gives powers to pass a compromise decree even if the subject matter of the agreement, compromise of satisfaction is not the same as the subject matter of the suit. Thus, the compromise decree is a valid legal settlement.

2) In *Kale & Ors. v Deputy Director of Consolidation and Ors.*(1), the court held that in case where memorandum of family settlement arrangement itself does not create or extinguish any rights in immovable properties, then it does require compulsory registration.

3) An aggrieved person can seek enforcement of family settlement in a suit for declaration wherein the family members have some semblance of right in the property or any pre-existing rights in the property. In case where decree has been passed in respect of family property, section 17 (2) (vi) of the Act would be applicable. As family settlement only declares the rights which are already possessed by the parties.

(1) (1976) 2 SCC 119

LEGAL UPDATE

4) In the case of Bhoop Singh v Ram Singh Major & Ors.⁽²⁾, the court held that decree or order including compromise creating new right, title or interest in praesenti in immovable property of value of Rs. 100 or above is compulsory for registration. The decree in the said case purported to create right or title in the plaintiff for the first time which was not declared as a pre-existing right and hence required registration.

5) A decree was passed in the case of K. Raghunandan & Ors. v Ali Hussain Sabir & Ors.⁽³⁾ in respect of disputes between the two neighbours over passage. The court held that the said decree would require registration as the compromise did not cover the title over the passage between the neighbours which was under dispute.

Conclusion

In the present case, the heir of the deceased had pre-existing right in the property and no new rights were created for the first time when the compromise decree was passed between the family members. Therefore, the Hon'ble Court held that the judgment and decree passed by the High Court holding that the decree requires compulsory registration is erroneous in law. Accordingly, the appeal was allowed and suit was decreed.

(2) (1995) 5 SCC 709
(3) (2008) 13 SCC 102

CORPORATE REGULATORY UPDATES

Review of Instructions on Interest on overdue domestic deposits

On 2 July 2021, the Reserve Bank of India ("RBI"), decided that if a Term Deposit (TD) matures and proceeds are unpaid, the amount left unclaimed with the bank shall attract rate of interest as applicable to savings account or the contracted rate of interest on the matured TD, whichever is lower. The relevant terms of the Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Interest Rate on Deposits) Directions, 2016 dated 3 March 2016, and the Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Co-operative Banks – Interest Rate on Deposits) Directions, 2016 dated 12 May 2016 in terms of which if a Term Deposit matures and proceeds are unpaid, the amount left unclaimed with the bank shall attract rate of interest as applicable to savings deposits, have been accordingly amended as follows:

A. Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Interest Rate on Deposits) Directions, 2016 dated 3 March 2016 (Updated as on 22 February 2019).

1) Section 9 (b) – Interest on overdue domestic deposits

Existing Section – If a Term Deposit matures and proceeds are unpaid, the amount left unclaimed with the bank shall attract rate of interest as applicable to savings deposits.

Amended Section – If a Term Deposit (TD) matures and proceeds are unpaid, the amount left unclaimed with the bank shall attract rate of interest as applicable to savings account or the contracted rate of interest on the matured TD, whichever is lower.

B. Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Co-operative Banks – Interest Rate on Deposits) Directions, 2016 dated 12 May 2016.

1. Section 9 (b) – Interest on overdue domestic deposits

Existing Section – If a term deposit matures and proceeds are unpaid, the amount left unclaimed with the co-operative bank shall attract rate of interest as applicable to savings deposits.

Amended Section – If a Term Deposit (TD) matures and proceeds are unpaid, the amount left unclaimed with the co-operative bank shall attract rate of interest as applicable to savings account or the contracted rate of interest on the matured TD, whichever is lower.

New Definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises - Addition of Retail and Wholesale Trade

On 7 July 2021, RBI issued a circular to add Retail and Wholesale Trade to the definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). In this connection, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises vide Office Memorandum (OM) No. 5/2(2)/2021-E/P & G/Policy dated July 2, 2021, decided to include Retail and Wholesale trade as MSMEs for the

limited purpose of Priority Sector Lending and they would be allowed to be registered on Udyam Registration Portal for the following NIC Codes and activities mentioned against them:

- a) 45-Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- b) 46-Wholesale trade except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- c) 47-Retail trade except of motor vehicles and motorcycles

The Enterprises having Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) under above three NIC Codes are now allowed to migrate to Udyam Registration Portal or file Udyam Registration afresh.

Review of Advance Intimation timelines for modifications in the contract specifications of commodity derivative contracts

On 8 July 2021, the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") issued a circular regarding review of advance intimation timelines for modifications in the contract specifications of commodity derivative contracts. SEBI has specified the procedure for carrying out modifications in the contract specifications of commodity derivatives contracts vide circular dated 14 November 2019. Based on their materiality, the contract modifications are categorized into Category A, Category B and Category C. As per the aforesaid circular, the permission to modify contract specifications is subject to the condition that before introduction of any modification, the Stock Exchanges shall inform SEBI and market participants along with reasons for the modifications. The advance intimation timelines mentioned in the aforesaid circular are 10 days for Category A and 30 days for Category B and Category C contract modifications.

In order to bring in uniformity while giving effect to the contract modifications so that they have the desired impact and the modified contract represents a healthy replica of the physical market, SEBI decided, in consultation with the Stock Exchanges, to reduce the number of days of advance intimation for all the three categories i.e. Category A, Category B and Category C, to 10 days. The other provisions of circular dated 14 November 2019 shall continue to remain the same. The provisions of this circular shall be effective from the date of this circular (8 July 2021).

Valuation of securities with multiple put options present ab-initio

On 9 July 2021, SEBI, in respect of valuation of securities with multiple put options present *ab-initio* wherein put options present *ab-initio* wherein put option is factored...

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into valuation of the security by the valuation agency, decided that, if the put option is not exercised by a Mutual Fund, while exercising the put option would have been in favour of the scheme;

(a) a justification for not exercising the put option shall be provided by the Mutual Fund to the Valuation Agencies, Board of AMC and Trustees on or before the last date of the notice period.

(b) The Valuation Agencies shall not take into account the remaining put options for the purpose of valuation of the security.

The put option shall be considered as 'in favour of the scheme' if the yield of the valuation price ignoring the put option under evaluation is more than the contractual yield/coupon rate by 30 basis points. The circular shall be applicable with effect from 1 October 2021.

Continuous disclosures in compliances by REITs - Amendments

On 22 July 2021, SEBI, in order to further enhance investor protection and to increase transparency in grievance redressal, modified Para 5.3 of Annexure B of SEBI Circular dated 29 December 2016 as under:

"5.3 All complaints including SCORES complaints received by the REIT shall be disclosed in the format mentioned in Annexure -A on the website of the REIT and also filed with the recognized stock exchange(s), where its units are listed within 21 days from the end of financial year or end of quarter, as the case may be."

All other conditions specified in SEBI circular dated 29 December 2016 shall remain unchanged.

Similarly, Para 5.3 of Annexure B of SEBI Circular dated 29 November 2016 stands modified as under:

"5.3 All complaints including SCORES complaints received by the InvIT shall be disclosed in the format mentioned in Annexure -A on the website of the InvIT and also filed with the recognized stock exchange(s), where its units are listed within 21 days from the end of financial year or end of quarter, as the case may be."

All other conditions specified in SEBI circular dated 29 November 2016 shall remain unchanged.

The Companies (Incorporation) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2021

The MCA has notified on July 22, 2021 the Companies (Incorporation) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2021 ("**Rules**") to further amend the Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014. The Rules shall come into force from September 1, 2021 and provide that a new rule 33A shall be inserted after rule 33 in the Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014.

The inserted rule 33A provides for Allotment of a new name to the existing company under section 16(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 (**Act**) as below:

(1) In case a company fails to change its name or new name, as the case may be, in accordance with the direction issued under sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Act within a period of three months from the date of issue of such direction, the letters "ORDNC" (which is an abbreviation of the words "Order of Regional Director Not Complied"), the year of passing of the direction, the serial number and the existing Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the company shall become the new name of the company without any further act or deed by the company, and the Registrar shall accordingly make entry of the new name in the register of companies and issue a fresh certificate of incorporation in Form No.INC-11C:

Provided that nothing contained in sub-rule (1) shall apply in case e-form INC-24 filed by the company is pending for disposal at the expiry of three months from the date of issue of direction by Regional Director, unless the said e-form is subsequently rejected.

(2) A company whose name has been changed under sub-rule (1) shall at once make necessary compliance with the provisions of section 12 of the Act and the statement, "Order of Regional Director Not Complied (under section 16 of the Companies Act, 2013)" shall be mentioned in brackets below the name of company, wherever its name is printed, affixed or engraved: Provided that no such statement shall be required to be mentioned in case the company subsequently changes its name in accordance with the provisions of section 13 of the Act."

Timelines related to processing of scheme related applications filed by AMCs

On 23 July 2021, SEBI, in order to promote ease of doing business and bring uniformity in the timelines for processing of scheme related applications filed by AMCs, the following has been decided:

(a) The application filed by AMCs for the following matters may be deemed to be taken on record in case no modifications are suggested or no queries are raised by SEBI within 21 working days:

CORPORATE REGULATORY UPDATES

- (a) Change in the Fundamental Attributes of a scheme
- (b) Merger/Consolidation of Schemes
- (c) Rollover of Close-ended schemes
- (d) Conversion of Close-ended scheme to Open ended scheme

(b) In respect of applications filed by AMCs under Regulation 24 (b) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, no objection will have been deemed to be communicated in case no modifications are suggested or no queries are raised by SEBI within 21 working days.

The timelines mentioned at para (a) and (b) above shall generally be adhered to:

(a) provided the application is complete in all respects and in compliance with all the relevant Regulations and circulars issued by SEBI.

(b) except in cases where subject matter of approval requires a policy view to be taken or presents a unique situation which requires wider consultation and deliberation.

The circular shall be applicable for all the applications received on or after 1 September 2021.

Holding of Annual General Meeting (AGM) by top 100 listed entities by market capitalization - Reg.

On 23 July 2021, SEBI decided to extend the timeline for conduct of AGM by top-100 listed entities by market capitalization. Accordingly, such entities shall hold their AGM within a period of six months from the date of closing of the financial year for 2020-21. This circular shall come into force with immediate effect.

Loans and Advances - Regulatory Restrictions

On 23 July 2021, RBI decided to make amendments to 2.2.1.2, 2.2.1.4 and paragraph 2.2.1.5 of Master Circular on Loans and Advances - Statutory and Other Restrictions dated 1 July 2015, as follows:

(i) For personal loans granted to any director of other banks, the threshold of Rupees twenty-five lakh, as mentioned in para 2.2.1.2, stands revised to Rupees five crore.

(ii) Paragraph 2.2.1.4 has been revised as under -

Unless sanctioned by the Board of Directors/Management Committee, banks should not grant loans and advances aggregating Rupees five crore and above to -

(a) any relative other than spouse (spouse as specified in para 2.2.1.3) and minor/dependent children of their own Chairmen/Managing Directors or other Directors;

(b) any relative other than spouse (spouse as specified in para 2.2.1.3) and minor/dependent children of the Chairman/Managing Director or other directors of other banks (including directors of Scheduled Co-operative Banks, directors of subsidiaries/trustees of mutual funds/venture capital funds);

(c) any firm in which any of the relatives other than spouse (spouse as specified in para 2.2.1.3 above) and minor/dependent children as mentioned in (a) & (b) above is interested as a partner or guarantor; and

(d) any company in which any of the relatives other than spouse (spouse as specified in para 2.2.1.3) and minor/dependent children as mentioned in (a) & (b) above is interested as a major shareholder or as a director or as a guarantor or is in control.

Provided that a relative of a director shall also be deemed to be interested in a company, being the subsidiary or holding company, if he/she is a major shareholder or is in control of the respective holding or subsidiary company.

(iii) Paragraph 2.2.1.5 has been revised as under -

The proposals for credit facilities of an amount less than Rupees twenty-five lakh or Rupees five crores (as the case may be) to these borrowers may be sanctioned by the appropriate authority in the financing bank under powers vested in such authority, but the matter should be reported to the Board.

Explanation: For the purpose of this circular:

(i) The term "personal loan" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the circular DBR.No.BP.BC.99/08.13.100/2017-18 dated 4 January 2018 on XBRL Returns - Harmonization of Banking Statistics.

(ii) The term "major shareholder" shall mean a person holding 10% or more of the paid-up share capital or five crore rupees in paid-up shares, whichever is less.

(iii) The term "control" shall include the right to appoint majority of the directors or to control the management or policy decisions exercisable by a person or persons acting individually or in concert, directly or indirectly, including by virtue of their shareholding or management rights or shareholders agreements or voting agreements or in another manner.

CORPORATE REGULATORY UPDATES

Nomination for eligible trading and Demat accounts

On 23 July 2021, SEBI issued a circular on nomination for eligible trading and demat accounts. Section 73 of Companies Act, 2013 provides for nomination by a holder of securities.

Investors opening new trading and or Demat account(s) on or after 1 October 2021, shall have the choice of providing nomination or opting out nomination, as follows:

- (a) The format for nomination form is given in Annexure -A.
- (b) Opt out of nomination through 'Declaration Form', as provided in Annexure -B.

These forms at Annexure - A or B, would also be applicable for any subsequent change/withdrawal of nomination.

In this regard, Trading Members and Depository Participants (hereinafter referred to as Intermediaries), shall activate new Trading and Demat accounts from 1 October 2021, only upon receipt of above formats.

The nomination and Declaration form shall be signed under wet signature of the account holder(s) and witness shall not be required. However, if the account holder(s) affixes thumb impression (instead of wet signature), then witness signature shall be required in the forms.

The on-line nomination and Declaration form may also be signed using e-Sign facility and in that case witness will not be required.

Intermediaries shall ensure that adequate systems are in place including for providing for e-Sign facility and also take all necessary steps to maintain confidentiality and safety of client records.

Further, all existing eligible trading and demat account holders shall provide choice of nomination as per the option given above, on or before 31 March 2022, failing which the trading accounts shall be frozen for trading and demat account shall be frozen for debits.

RTA inter-operable Platform for enhancing investors' experience in Mutual Fund transactions/service requests

On 26 July 2021, SEBI decided that:

(1) RTAs shall implement standardized practices, system interoperability amongst themselves to jointly develop a common industry wide platform that will deliver an integrated, harmonized, elevated experience to the investors across the industry.

AMCs and Depositories shall facilitate the RTAs for development of the proposed platform.

(2) The aforesaid platform shall, inter alia in phases, enable a user-friendly interface for investors for execution of mutual fund transactions viz. purchase, redemption, switch etc., initiation and tracking of service requests viz. change of email id/contact number/bank account details etc., initiation and tracking of queries and complaints, access investment related reports viz. mutual fund holdings (both in demat and standard Statement of Account), transactions reports (including historic transactions), capital gains/loss report, details of unclaimed dividend/redemption etc. Through this platform, investors will be able to access these services for all Mutual Funds in an integrated manner. In this regard, AMCs, RTAs and Depositories shall take necessary measures to provide data via APIs on a real time basis to the proposed platform. Additionally, RTAs and Depositories shall also share their respective data feeds between themselves for generation of investment related reports.

(3) The platform may also over time, provide services to the distributors, registered investment advisors, AMCs, Stock Exchange platforms and digital platforms for transacting in mutual funds to further augment ease of investing and servicing of investors through the above stakeholders in consultation with SEBI.

(4) AMCs, RTAs and Depositories shall review and agree to harmonize the processes across the industry to provide a single-window, integrated, simplified investment and service experience for the investors.

(5) AMCs, RTAs, and Depositories shall adopt the data definitions and standards as provided/recommended by SEBI for data exchange amongst various participants.

(6) The Platform should be scalable with robust cyber security protocols and supported through an API-based architecture. In this regard, the platform shall adopt the Cyber Security and Cyber Resilience framework specified by SEBI from time to time to "MILs" (Market Infrastructure Institutions such as Stock Exchanges, Depositories and Clearing Corporations) and "Qualified RTAs" (QRTAs). Further, on request basis, APIs could be exposed to other industry stakeholders such as distributors, registered investment advisors, Stock Exchange platforms and digital platforms etc. with due approval of the concerned Mutual Fund on mutually agreed terms.

(7) The RTAs are jointly and severally responsible for compliance with all the applicable regulations including system audit and cyber security audit.

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Further, RTAs shall ensure that the platform complies with the guidelines for Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and Disaster Recovery (DR) specified by SEBI from time to time to "MIs".

(8) All the stakeholders are advised to collaborate and work together towards the development and implementation of the proposed investor-friendly platform.

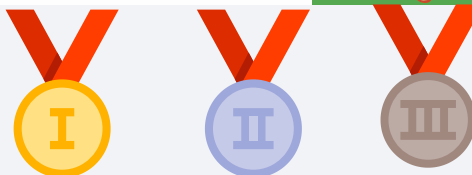
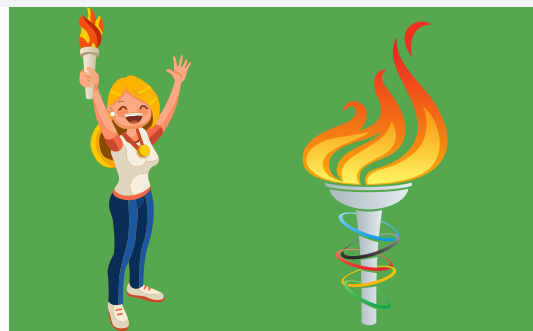
(9) AMCs and Depositories shall facilitate and RTAs shall make the aforesaid platform operational in a phased manner (starting with non-financial transactions) and shall be fully operational by 31 December 2021.

MCA issues clarification for CSR spend towards COVID-19 vaccination

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs, vide its circular no. 13/2021 on July 30, 2021 has clarified that CSR funds spent for COVID-19 vaccination for persons other than the employees and their families shall be considered as eligible CSR activities under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.



OFF BEAT SECTION



India at the Olympics - Pre & Post Independence



India first participated in the Olympics in 1900, Paris. The country was represented by **Norman Pritchard**, an Anglo Indian. At 2021 Tokyo Olympics, India has surpassed the previous best haul of **six medals** achieved in the 2012 London Games, after winning a **Gold** medal in Athletics, Javelin throw and marked the medal tally with total of seven medals. On such a historic occasion, let's read about some historical achievements of **India at the Olympics - pre and post independence**.



Pre Independence

- India sent its first athlete to the Summer Olympics for the 1900 Games, but an Indian national team did not compete at the Summer Olympics until 1920.
- **Sir Dorabji Tata** and Governor of Bombay George Lloyd helped India secure representation at the International Olympic Committee, enabling it to participate in the Games.



Post Independence

- In the 1952 Summer Olympics wrestler **K.D. Jadhav** won the first individual medal for independent India.
- The Indian field hockey team won a gold medal at the 1948 Summer Olympics by defeating Great Britain in the final. It was the first gold medal for India as an independent nation.
- At 2021 Tokyo Olympics, Indian athlete **Neeraj Chopra** scripted new history by winning a Gold in Athletics, Javelin Throw.

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