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**25<sup>th</sup> September 2020 – Issue 299**

***The Securities Exchange Board of India vide circular SEBI/HO/IMD/FPI&C/CIR/P/2020/177 dated September 21, 2020 has issued procedure to Write-off of shares held by FPIs***

- SEBI vide circular SEBI/HO/IMD/FPI&C/CIR/P/2020/177 dated September 21, 2020 has issued procedure to Write-off of shares held by FPIs
- Write-off of securities held by FPIs who wish to surrender their registration was permitted only in respect of shares of companies which are unlisted/illiquid/suspended/delisted. However, in view of the requests received from various stake holders, it has been decided to permit said FPIs to write-off shares of all companies which they are unable to sell. In this regard, the process detailed at para 17 of Part C of the said Operational Guidelines shall be complied with.
- This circular is issued in exercise of powers conferred under Section 11 (1) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

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***The Securities Exchange Board of India vide circular SEBI/CIR/CFD/DCR1/CIR/P/2020/181 dated September 23, 2020 has issued procedure, System-Driven Disclosures (SDD) under SEBI (SAST) Regulations, 2011***

- SEBI vide circular SEBI/CIR/CFD/DCR1/CIR/P/2020/181 dated September 23, 2020 has issued procedure, System-Driven Disclosures (SDD) under SEBI (SAST) Regulations, 2011.
- It has been decided to use the procedure of capturing the PAN of the promoters from listed companies as mentioned in para 2,3 & 4 of the Annexure A of the circular dated September 09, 2020 for SAST disclosures too.
- This circular is issued in exercise of powers conferred by Section 11(1)



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of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

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***The Securities Exchange Board of India vide press release 51/2020 dated has amended Rationalization of Eligibility criteria and Disclosure requirements for Rights Issues***

- SEBI vide press release 51/2020 dated has amended Rationalization of Eligibility criteria and Disclosure requirements for Rights Issues.
- SEBI has decided to amend SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 to rationalise eligibility criteria and disclosure requirements for Rights Issues' with an objective to make the fund raising through this route, easier, faster and cost effective.
- The amendments will be effective from the date it is notified in the Gazette.

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***The Securities Exchange Board of India vide circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF1/CIR/P/2020/182 dated September 23, 2020 issued guidelines for Investment Advisers***

- SEBI vide circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF1/CIR/P/2020/182 dated September 23, 2020 issued guidelines for Investment Advisers.
- Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), after considering the inputs from public consultation, reviewed the framework for regulation of Investment Advisers (IA) and notified Securities and Exchange Board of India (Investment Advisers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020(hereinafter referred as "amended IA Regulations") on July 03, 2020. These amendments shall come into force on September 30, 2020.

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The Lok Sabha, on Tuesday, passed three new labour codes – the Industrial Relations Code Bill, 2020, Code on Social Security Bill, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code Bill, 2020 – as the government seeks to amalgamate 44 central labour Acts into four codes, towards simplifying India's labour laws, and improve ease of doing business. The Code on Wages, which had proposed the universalization of minimum wages, was cleared by Parliament last year.

### **Industrial Relations Code Bill 2020**

With the Industrial Relations Code Bill, the government has sought to amend the definition of 'strike' to bring 'mass casual leave' under its ambit. Under the IR code, if over 50 per cent of a company's workers take concerted casual leave, it will be treated as a strike.

More importantly though, the code also seeks to restrict the rights of workers to strike. As per its reading, a worker cannot go on strike without providing, at least, a 60-day notice, and not while proceedings before a Tribunal or a National Industrial Tribunal are taking place. Following the conclusion of these proceedings, workers are disallowed from going on strike for a period of 60 days. The code has been expanded to cover all industrial establishments.

The IR code also allows companies with up to 300 workers to fire workers without having to gain government approval. Currently, only industrial establishments with under 100 workers are allowed to do so.

It also raises the threshold for the requirement of a standing order to 300 workers. Industrial establishments with 300 or fewer workers will no longer be required to furnish a standing order. Labour experts have noted that such a provision may enable companies to introduce arbitrary service conditions for their workers.



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