LIST OF BUSINESS LICENSES FOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY

S. No.	Name of legislation	Whether registration/ licensing mandatory	Applicability	Penalty
1.	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974	YES	Section 25 (Restrictions on new outlets and new discharges): No person shall, without the previous consent of the State Board establish or take any steps to establish any industry, operation or process, or any treatment and disposal system or any extension or addition thereto, which is likely to discharge sewage or trade effluent into a stream or well or sewer or on land (such discharge being hereafter in this section referred to as discharge of sewage); bring into use any new or altered outlet for the discharge of sewage; begin to make any new discharge of sewage.	Sections 44 (Penalty for contravention of Section 25 or 26), 45 (Enhanced penalty after previous conviction): Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 25 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 1 year and 6 months] but which may extend to 6 years and with fine. Further, if any person who has been convicted of any offence under Section 25 is again found guilty of an offence involving a contravention of the same provision, he shall, on the second and on every subsequent conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 2 years but which may extend to 7 years and with fine. Section 47 (Offences by companies): (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was directly in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence. (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been

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				committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.
2.	The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981	YES	Section 21 (Restrictions on use of certain industrial plans): No person shall, without the previous consent of the State Board, establish or operate any industrial plant in an air pollution control area. Further, where a person to whom consent has been granted by the State Board under sub-section (4) transfers his interests in the industry to any other person, such consent shall be deemed to have been granted to such other person and he shall be bound to comply with all the conditions subject to which it was granted as if the consent was granted to him originally.	Section 37 (Failure to comply with the provisions of 21 or section 22 or with the directions issued under 31A): Whoever fails to comply with the provisions of section 21 shall, in respect of such failure, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 1 year and 6 months but which may extend to 6 years and with fine, and in case the failure continues, with an a additional fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 for every day during which such failure continues after the conviction for the first such failure. If the failure continues beyond a period of 1 year after the date of conviction, the offender shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may shall not be less than 2 years, but which may extend to 7 years and with fine. Section 40 (Offences by Companies): Same as above
3.	The Hazardous Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016	YES	Rule 6 (Grant of authorisation for managing hazardous and other wastes): Every occupier of the facility who is engaged in handling, generation, collection, storage, packaging, transportation, use, treatment, processing, recycling, recovery, pre-processing, co-processing, utilisation, offering for sale, transfer or disposal of the hazardous and other wastes shall be required to make an	Section 15 of Environmental Protection Act, 1986: Whoever fails to comply with or contravenes any of the provisions of this Act, or the rules made or orders or directions issued thereunder, shall, in respect of each such failure or contravention, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years or with Fine which may extend to Rs. 1,00,000, or with both, and in case the failure or contravention continues, with additional fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 for every day during which such failure or contravention continues after me

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			application in Form 1 to the State Pollution Control Board and obtain an authorisation from the State Pollution Control Board within a period of 60 days from the date of publication of these rules.	conviction for the first such failure or contravention. If the failure or contravention continues beyond a period of 1 year after the date of conviction, the offender shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 7 years. Section 16 (Offences by Companies): Same as above.
4.	Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006	NA	Rules 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986: This rule provides the Central Government with the power to prohibit or restrict the location of industries and carrying on of processes and operations in different areas, depending upon various factors (as stated therein). This inherent power of Central Government is the touchstone for the requirement of an environmental clearance, which came into being upon the issuance of the EIA Notification. The environmental clearance is a requirement under the EIA Notification, required for all new projects by industries specified in the schedule to the notification. The process usually requires the submission of an environmental impact assessment report prepared by the project proponents mentioning the potential impacts of the project on the environment. Further, public hearings are also required to be done by the project proponents in order to address the concerns of the public in relation to the project, and the minutes of such meetings are also required to be mentioned in the report. The Expert Appraisal Committee then peruses the foregoing report and then	Same as above.

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			upon its satisfaction, recommends the project for environmental clearance. The schedule does not include food related products.	
5.	The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991	Requirement of availing insurance policies	This Act deals with death or injury to any person (other than a workman) or damage to any property has resulted from an accident and the owners' liability to give relief in such cases as well as the duty of the owner to take out insurance policies. Section 4 (Duty of owner to take out insurance policies): Every owner shall take out, before he starts handling any hazardous substance, one or more insurance policies providing for contracts of insurance whereby he is insured against liability to give relief under Section 3(1). Every owner shall get the insurance policy renewed from time to time before the expiry of the period of validity thereof so that the insurance policies may remain in force throughout the period during which such handling is continued. No insurance policy taken out or renewed by an owner shall be for an amount less than the amount of the paid-up capital of the undertaking, and more than the amount, not exceeding Rs. 50 Crores, as may be prescribed. "Hazardous substance" means any substance or preparation which is defined as hazardous	Section 14: Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of Section 4(1), (2), (2A) or (2C) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 1 year and 6 months but which may extend to 6 years, or with fine which shall not be less than Rs. 1,00,000, or with both. Whoever, having already been convicted of an offence under sub-section (1), is convicted for the second offence or any offence subsequent to the second offence, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 2 years but which may extend to 7 years and with fine which shall not be less than Rs. 1,00,000. Section 16 (Offences by companies): Same as Water Act.

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			substance under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), and exceeding such quantity as may be specified, by notification, by the Central Government. As per EPA, "hazardous substance" means any substance or preparation which, by reason of its chemical or physico-chemical properties or handling, is liable to cause harm to human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organism, property or the environment.	
6.	The Factories Act, 1948	YES	Rule 5 (Factories Rules, 1963) (Grant of Licence): The Chief Inspector may, on receipt of an application under sub-rule (1) of Rule 4, and on payment of the relevant fees specified in sub-rule (2) of that rule, and on being satisfied that there is no objection to the grant of licence applied for, register the factory and grant the licence in Form No. 4 to the applicant to use as factory such premises as are specified in the application and subject to compliance with such conditions as are specified in the licence.	Section 92 (General penalty for offences): If in, or in respect of, any factor there is any contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rules made thereunder or of any order in writing given thereunder, the occupier and manager of the factory shall each be guilty of an offence and punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,00,000 or with both, and if the contravention is continued after conviction, with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 for each day on which the contravention is so continued. Section 94 (Enhanced penalty after previous conviction): If any person who has been convicted of any offence punishable under Section 92 is again guilty of an offence involving a contravention of the same provision, he shall be punishable on a subsequent conviction with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine which shall not be less than Rs. 10,000 but which may extend to Rs. 2,00,000 or with both.
7.	The Employees/ Provident Funds and	YES (a challan has been	Section 1: Subject to Section 16, it applies	Section 14: Whoever, for the purpose of avoiding any payment to be made by himself under this Act, EPF Scheme, EPS or the

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	Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	provided evidencing the payment of contributions made by the Company towards EPF, EPS and EDLI)	(a) to every establishment which is a factory engaged in any industry specified in Schedule I and in which 20 or more persons are employed, and [Schedule I includes Confectionary Industry] (b) to any other establishment employing 20 or more persons or class of such establishments which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf. An establishment to which this Act applies shall continue to be governed by this Act notwithstanding that the number of persons employed therein at any time falls below 20.	EDLI Scheme or of enabling any other person to avoid such payment, knowingly makes or causes to be made any false statement or false representation shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 1 year, or with fine of Rs. 5,000, or with both. Further, an employer who contravenes, or makes default in complying with, the provisions of section 6(a) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years, but which shall not be less than 1 year and fine of Rs. 10,000 in case of default in payment of the employees' contribution which has been deducted by the employer from the employees' wages; which shall not be less than 6 months and a fine of Rs. 5,000, in any other case. Section 14A (Offences by companies): Same as Water Act.
8.	The Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952	See above	Section 6 of EPF Act (Contributions and matters which may be provided for in Schemes): The contribution which shall be paid by the employer to the Fund shall be 10% of the basic wages, dearness allowance and retaining allowance (if any) for the time being payable to each of the employees whether employed by him directly or by or through a contractor, and the employees 'contribution shall be equal to the contribution payable by the employer in respect of him and may, if any employee so desires, be an amount exceeding 10% of his basic wages, dearness allowance and retaining allowance (if any), subject to the condition that the employer shall not be under an obligation to pay any contribution over and above his contribution payable under this section.	

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			Paragraph 1 (Short title and application): Subject to provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the Act, this Scheme shall apply to all factories and other establishments to which the Act applies. Paragraph 29 (Contributions): The contributions payable by the employer under the scheme shall be at the rate of 10%. of the basic wages, dearness allowance including the cash value of any food concession and retaining allowance if any payable to each employee to whom the scheme applies. The contribution payable by the employee under the Scheme shall be equal to the contribution payable by the employer in respect of such employee. Provided that in respect of any employee to whom the Scheme applies, the contribution payable by him may, if he so desires, be an amount exceeding 10% or 12%, as the case may be, of his basic wages, dearness allowance and retaining allowance if any subject to the condition that employer shall not be under an obligation to pay any contribution over and above his contribution payable under the Act.	
9.	The Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976	See above	Section 6C (Employees' Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme): The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame a scheme to be called the Employees'	

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			Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme for the purpose of providing life insurance benefits to the employees of any establishment or class of establishments to which this Act applies. There shall be established, as soon as may be after the framing of the Insurance Scheme, a Deposit-linked Insurance Fund into which shall be paid by the employer from time to time in respect of every such employee in relation to whom he is the employer, such amount, not being more than one per cent of the aggregate of the basic wages, dearness allowance and retaining allowance (if any) for the time being payable in relation to such employee as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify. Paragraph 1 (Short title, commencement and application): Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of Sec. 16 and Sec. 17(2A) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, this Scheme shall apply to the employees of all factories and other establishments to which the said Act applies. Paragraph 7 (Contribution): The contribution payable by the employer and the Central Government under sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of Sec. 6-C of the Act, shall be calculated on the basis of the basic wages, dearness allowance (including the	

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			cash value of any food concession) and retaining allowance, if any, actually drawn during the whole month whether paid on daily, weekly, fortnightly or monthly basis. Provided that where the monthly pay of an employee exceeds Rs. 5,000, the contribution payable in respect of him by the employer and the Central Government shall be limited to the amounts payable on a monthly pay of Rs. 15,000, including dearness allowance, retaining allowance (if any) and cash value of food concession.	
10.	The Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995	See above	Section 6A (Employees' Pension Scheme): The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame a scheme to be called the Employees' Pension Scheme for the purpose of providing for superannuation pension, retiring pension or permanent total disablement pension to the employees of any establishment or class of establishments to which this Act applies; and widow or widower's pension, children pension or orphan pension payable to the beneficiaries of such employees. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 6, there shall be established, as soon as may be after framing of the Pension Scheme, a Pension Fund into which there shall be paid, from time to time, in respect of every employee who is a member of the Pension Scheme:	

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			(a) such sums from the employer's contribution under section 6, not exceeding eight and one-third per cent, of the basic wages, dearness allowance and retaining allowance, if any, of the concerned employees, as may be specified in the Pension Scheme; (b) such sums as are payable by the employers of exempted establishments under sub-section (6) of section 17; (c) the net assets of the Employees' Family Pension Fund as on the date of the establishment of the Pension Fund; (d) such sums as the Central Government may, after due appropriation by Parliament by law in this behalf, specify. Paragraph 1 (Short title, commencement and application): Subject to the provisions of Section 16 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, this Scheme shall apply to the employees of all factories and other establishments to which the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 applies or is applied under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of Section 1 or Section 3 thereof. Paragraph 4 (Payment of contribution): The employer shall pay the contribution payable to the Employees' Pension Fund in respect of each member of the Employees' Pension	

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			Fund employed by him directly or by or through a contractor.	
11.	The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948	YES	Section 1 (Short title, extent, commencement and application): It shall apply, in the first instance, to all factories (including factories belonging to the Government) other than seasonal factories. Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to a factory or establishment belonging to or under the control of the Government whose employees are otherwise in receipt of benefits substantially similar or superior to the benefits provided under this Act. A factory or an establishment to which this Act applies shall continue to be governed by this Act notwithstanding that the number of persons employed therein at any time falls below the limit specified by or under this Act or the manufacturing process therein ceases to be carried on with the aid of power. "Factory" means any premises including the precincts thereof whereon 10 or more persons are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding 12 months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on or is ordinarily so carried on, but does not include a mine subject to the operation of the Mines Act, 1952 or a railway running shed.	Section 85: If any person (a) fails to pay any contribution which under this Act he is liable to pay, or (b) deducts or attempts to deduct from the wages of an employee the whole or any part of the employer's contribution, or (c) in contravention of section 72 reduces the wages or any privileges or benefits admissible to an employee, or (d) in contravention of section 73 or any regulation dismisses, discharges, reduces or otherwise punishes an employee, or (e) fails or refuses to submit any return required by the regulations, or makes a false return, or (f) obstructs any Inspector or other official of the Corporation in the discharge of his duties, or (g) is guilty of any contravention of or non-compliance with any of the requirements of this Act or the rules or the regulations in respect of which no special penalty is provided, he shall be punishable: (i) where he commits an offence under clause (a), with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years but-- (a) which shall not be less than one year, in case of failure to pay the employee's contribution which has been deducted by him

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			Section 2A (Registration of factories and establishments): Every factory or establishment to which this Act applies shall be registered within such time and in such manner as may be specified in the regulations made in this behalf. Section 38 (All employees to be insured): Subject to the provisions of this Act, all employees in factories or establishments to which this Act applies shall be insured in the manner provided by this Act. Section 40 - Principal employer to pay contribution in the first instance: The principal employer shall pay in respect of every employee, whether directly employed by him or by or through an immediate employer, both the employer's contribution and the employee's contribution. Regulation 10B (Registration of Factories or Establishments) of Employees State Insurance (General) Regulation, 1950: Provides for the manner of registration of factories and establishments. Regulation 10C (Intimation regarding change in particulars submitted at the time of registration of factory/establishment): The employer in respect of a factory/establishment to which this Act applies and to whom, a code number has already been allotted, shall intimate to the	from the employee's wages and shall also be liable to fine of ten thousand rupees; (b) which shall not be less than six months, in any other case and shall also be liable to fine of five thousand rupees: (ii) where he commits an offence under any of the clauses (b) to (g) (both inclusive), with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to four thousand rupees, or with both. Section 85A: Whoever, having been convicted by a court of an offence punishable under this Act, commits the same offence shall, for every such subsequent offence, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years and with fine of Rs. 5,000: Provided that where such subsequent offence is for failure by the employer to pay any contribution which under this Act he is liable to pay, he shall, for every such subsequent offence, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years but which shall not be less than 2 years and shall also be liable to fine of Rs. 25,000. Section 86A (Offences by companies): Same was Water Act.

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			appropriate Regional Office, Sub Regional Office, Divisional Office or Branch Office, any change in the particulars furnished in Form 01 at the time of registration of the factory/ establishment within two weeks of such change. (Form 1 requires the details of the directors to be mentioned. Considering that the directors will change, the Company may need to intimate.)	
12.	The Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951	YES	Section 10 (Registration): The owner of every existing industrial undertaking, not being the Central Government, shall, within such period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, fix in this behalf with respect to industrial undertakings generally or with respect to any class of them, register the undertaking in the prescribed manner. "Industrial undertaking" means any undertaking pertaining to a scheduled industry carried on in one or more factories by any person or authority including Government. "Factory" means any premises, including the precincts thereof, in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on or is ordinarily so carried on: (i) with the aid of power, provided that 50 or more workers are working or were working thereon on any day of the preceding twelve months, or (ii) without the aid of power, provided that 100 or more workers are working or were	Section 24 (Penalties): If any person contravenes or attempts to contravene or abets the contravention of Section 10(1) or (4), he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to 6 months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000, or with both, and, in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to Rs. 500 for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention. If the person contravening any of the said provisions is a company every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to the company, for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the contravention and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director or manager, secretary, or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer

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			working thereon any day of the preceding 12 months and provided further that in no part of such premises any manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power. First Schedule includes in Paragraph 27, Food Processing Industries (*inter alia* includes 'other processed foods').	shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.
13.	The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	NA	This Act deals with the working conditions of workmen, their retrenchment, lay off, strikes etc.	Section 25U: Any person who commits unfair labour practices shall be punishable with an imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to 1,000 or with both.
14.	Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992	YES	Section 7 (IEC Number): No person shall make any import or export except under an Importer-exporter Code Number granted by the Director General or the officer authorised by the Director General in this behalf.	The certificate issued to the Company for allotment of IEC ("**IEC Certificate**") requires that any change in the constitution of the Company must be effected in the IEC Certificate within 90 (ninety) days of such change. The IEC Certificate further provides that in the event, the change is not effected in the IEC Certificate within the stipulated period, the Company will cease to be eligible to import or export against the allotted IEC. While 'change in constitution' has not been defined in the IEC Certificate, it is recommended that the obligation imposed under the IEC Certificate should be complied with upon the consummation of the Proposed Transaction. Section 11 (Contravention of provisions of Act, rules, orders and foreign trade policy): Where any person makes or abets or attempts to make any export or import in contravention of any provision of this Act or any rules or orders made thereunder or the foreign trade policy, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten thousand rupees and not more than five times the value of the goods or services or technology in respect of which

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				any contravention is made or attempted to be made, whichever is more.
15.	Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979	YES	The act regulates the employment of inter-state migrant workers and their conditions of service. Section 1: This Act applies to very establishment in which 5 or more inter-State migrant workmen (whether or not in addition to other workmen) are employed or who were employed on any day of the preceding 12 months or to every contractor who employs or who employed 5 or more inter-State migrant workmen (whether or not in addition to other workmen) on any day of the preceding 12 months. As per Section 2(e), "Inter-State migrant workman" means any person who is recruited by or through a contractor in one State under an agreement or other arrangement for employment in an establishment in another State, whether with or without the knowledge of the principal employer in relation to such establishment. Section 4 (Registration of certain establishments): Every principal employer of an establishment to which this Act applies shall, within such period as the appropriate Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, fix in this behalf with	Section 25 (Contravention of provisions regarding employment of inter-State migrant workmen) : Whoever contravenes any provisions of this Act or of any rules made thereunder regulating the employment of inter-State migrant workmen, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 1 year, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or with both, and in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to Rs. 100 for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention. Section 27 (Offences by companies): Same as Water Act.

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			respect to establishments generally or with respect to any class of them, make an application to the registering officer, in such form and manner and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed, for the registration of the establishment. Section 6: No principal employer of an establishment to which this Act applies shall employ inter-State migrant workmen in the establishment unless a certificate of registration in respect of such establishment issued under this Act is in force.	
16.	Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970	YES	This act regulates the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and provides for its abolition in certain circumstances. Section 1: It applies- (a) to every establishment in which 20 or more workmen are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding 12 months as contract labour; (b) to every contractor who employs or who employed on any day of the preceding 12 months twenty or more workmen. Section 7 (Registration of certain establishments): Every principal employer of an establishment to which this Act applies shall, within such period as the appropriate government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, fix in this behalf with	Section 23: Whoever contravenes any provision of this Act or of any rules made thereunder prohibiting, restricting or regulating the employment of contract labour, or contravenes any condition of a licence granted under this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 months, or with fine which may extend Rs. 1,000, or with both, and in the case of a continuing contravention with an additional fine which may extend to Rs. 100 for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention. Section 25 (Offences by companies): (1) If the person committing an offence under this Act is a company, the company as well as every person in charge of, and responsible to, the company for the conduct of its business at the time of commission of the offence shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such

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			respect to establishment generally or with respect to any class of them, make an application to the registering officer in the prescribed manner for registration of the establishment. As per Section 2(1)(g), "Principal employer" means (i) in relation to any office or department of the government or a local authority, the head of that office or department or such other officer as the government or the local authority; as the case may be, may specify in this behalf, (ii) in a factory, the owner or occupier of the factory and where a person has been named as the manager of the factory under the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948), the person so named, (iii) in a mine, the owner or agent of the mine and where a person has been named as the manager of the mine, the person so named, and (iv) in any other establishment, any person responsible for the supervision and control of the establishment. As per Section 2(1)(e), "establishment" means: (i) any office or department of the government or a local authority, or (ii) any place where any industry, trade, business, manufacture or occupation is carried on.	person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence. (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or that the commission of the offence is attributable to any neglect on the part of any director, manager, managing agent or any other officer of the company, such director, manager, managing agent or such other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

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17.	Electricity Act, 2003 Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010	Yes	This act and the rules thereunder regulate all laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity. Regulation 32 (Installation and testing of generating units): The capacity above which generating units will be required to be inspected by the Electrical Inspector before commissioning, shall be as per the notification to be issued by the relevant state government under the sub-section (1) of section 162 of the Act.	Section 146 (Punishment for non-compliance of orders or direction), Electricity Act, 2003: Whoever, fails to comply with any order or direction given under this Act, within such time as may be specified in the said order or direction or contravenes or attempts or abets the contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both in respect of each offence and in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for every day during which the failure continues after conviction of the first such offence. Section 149 (Offence by Companies), Electricity Act, 2003: (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who at the time of offence was committed was in charge of and was responsible to the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company shall be deemed to be guilty of having committed the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence. (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of or is attributable to any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of having

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				committed such offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.
18.	Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodity) Rules, 2011	YES	These rules regulate all the aspect pertaining to businesses engaged in packaged commodities, such as declarations, registration, etc. Rule 27: Every individual, firm, Hindu undivided family, society, company or corporation who or which pre-packs or imports any commodity for sale, distribution or delivery shall register with the Director or the Controller. As per Section 2(l) of the Legal Metrology Act, 2011, “Pre-packaged commodity" means a commodity which without the purchaser being present is placed in a package of whatever nature, whether sealed or not, so that the product contained therein has a pre-determined quantity.	Rule 32: Whoever contravenes any provisions of these rules shall be punished with fine of Rs. 5,000.
19.	Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016	YES	This act regulates the development of activities of standardization, conformity assessment and quality assurance of goods, articles, processes, systems and services. Section 16 (Central Government to direct compulsory use of Standard Mark): If the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest or for the protection of	Section 29: Any person who contravenes the provisions of section 17 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend up to two years or with fine which shall not be less than two lakh rupees for the first contravention and not be less than five lakh rupees for the second and subsequent contraventions, but may extend up to ten times the value of goods or articles produced or sold or offered to be sold or affixed or applied with a Standard Mark, including Hallmark, or with both.

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			human, animal or plant health, safety of the environment, or prevention of unfair trade practices, or national security, it may, after consulting the Bureau, by an order published in the Official Gazette, notify: (a) goods or article of any scheduled industry, process, system or service; or (b) essential requirements to which such goods, article, process, system or service, which shall conform to a standard and direct the use of the Standard Mark under a licence or certificate of conformity as compulsory on such goods, article, process, system or service For the purpose of this sub-section: (i) the expression "scheduled industry" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951; (ii) it is hereby clarified that essential requirements are requirements, expressed in terms of the parameters to be achieved or requirements of standard in technical terms that effectively ensure that any goods, article, process, system or service meet the objective of health, safety and environment. <u>Section 17 (Prohibition to manufacture, sell, etc., certain goods without Standard Mark)</u>: No person shall manufacture, import, distribute, sell, hire, lease, store or exhibit	

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			for sale any such goods, article, process, system or service under sub-section (1) of section 16: (a) without a Standard Mark, except under a valid licence; or (b) notwithstanding that he has been granted a license, apply a Standard Mark, unless such goods, article, process, system or service conforms to the relevant standard or prescribed essential requirements.	
20.	(State) Shops and Establishments (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 2019	YES	This act regulates the conditions of employment of workers employed in shops and other establishments in the state of Gujarat. Section 6 (Registration of shops or establishments): Within a period of 60 days from the date of commencement of this Act or the date on which any shop or establishment commences its business, the employer shall submit an application in prescribed form for registration to the concerned inspector. Nothing contained herein shall apply to the shops and establishments already having valid registration under the Gujarat Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 until the expiry of their registration. A registration certificate shall remain in force from the date of issue or till the change in ownership or nature of business, in which case, the employer of	Section 28 (Penalty for non-registration of shop or establishment): Whoever, found running any establishment without registration in contravention of the provisions of Section 6 or rules made thereunder shall be punishable with a penalty of Rs. 10,000 which shall include registration fees. Provided that, on recovery of penalty along with registration fees, the establishment shall be deemed to be registered and the registration certificate shall be issued by the Inspector. Section 31 (Offences by Companies): If the person committing an offence under this Act is a company, the company as well every person in charge of, and responsible to, the company for the conduct of its business at the time of commission of the offence shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director or manager, secretary, or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer

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			every establishment shall have to obtain the fresh registration certificate.	shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.
21.	The Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951	YES	Section 10 (Registration): The owner of every existing industrial undertaking, not being the Central Government, shall, within such period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, fix in this behalf with respect to industrial undertakings generally or with respect to any class of them, register the undertaking in the prescribed manner. "Industrial undertaking" means any undertaking pertaining to a scheduled industry carried on in one or more factories by any person or authority including Government. "Factory" means any premises, including the precincts thereof, in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on or is ordinarily so carried on: (i) with the aid of power, provided that 50 or more workers are working or were working thereon on any day of the preceding twelve months, or (ii) without the aid of power, provided that 100 or more workers are working or were working thereon any day of the preceding 12 months and provided further that in no part of such premises any manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power.	Section 24 (Penalties): If any person contravenes or attempts to contravene or abets the contravention of Section 10(1) or (4), he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to 6 months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000, or with both, and, in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to Rs. 500 for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention. If the person contravening any of the said provisions is a company every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to the company, for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the contravention and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director or manager, secretary, or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

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22.	The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	YES	Section 7: A medium enterprise shall include: (i) in case of an enterprise engaged in manufacture or production of goods pertaining any industry specified in first schedule of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, as a medium enterprise, where the investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs. 5 Crores but does not exceed Rs. 10 Crores (ii) in case of enterprises engaged in providing or rendering of services, as a medium enterprise, where the investment in equipment is more than Rs. 2 Crores but does not exceed Rs. 5 Crores. Section 8 (Memorandum of micro, small and medium enterprises): Any person who intends to establish *inter alia* a medium enterprise engaged in the manufacture or production of goods pertaining to any industry specified in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 shall file the memorandum of medium enterprise with such authority as may be specified by the State Government under sub-section (4).	Section 27 (Penalty for contravention of Section 8 or Section 22 or Section 26): Whoever intentionally contravenes or attempts to contravene or abets the contravention of any of the provisions contained in sub-section (1) of section 8 shall be punishable, in the case of the first conviction, with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, in the case of any second or subsequent conviction, with fine which shall not be less than Rs. 1,000 but may extend to Rs. 10,000.