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# The government of india's initiative in investing in green energy



The recent announcement by the Ministry of Shipping is that the ministry constitutes a panel for setting up of green energy in at least 12 major ports in India, starting with Kandla port in Gujarat. India will also be the first country in the world if it succeeds in this project as the first country to run its ports on green energy. This was announced by Mr.Gadkari while he was speaking at a conference on Green Ports & Oil Spill Management 2017, it was also mentioned that "Kandla Port has 1.5 lakh acres of land which is low cost and economically viable for all ports to invest in solar and wind projects and then wheel energy through national grid. The cost of solar energy per unit has dropped to Rs 2.63 per unit and the capital cost of wind energy too has dropped, which will help all ports cumulatively save Rs 600-700 crore annually,". The overall investment for the project is expected to be around Rs.500 Crore. Mr.Gadkari has also said that "Apart from the port sector, Sagarmala will have 14 industrial clusters with a cumulative investment of Rs 12 lakh crore as part of port-led

development that will also be cost effective and economically viable by consuming green power".

The most important aspect of a green port is that it is a renewable energy and also a cost effective one. It can produce around 70MW of electricity, which is vital and essential to the running of these smart ports which are being established in India while contributing to the reduction of purchase of power. Along with wind energy, the Ministry is also planning to utilise solar energy, which is the primary source of energy for all living creatures on this planet. The target is to achieve around 200 MW through green energy which will be achieved by 2019. It was also observed that, through the said project, the country will boost employment rates on a large scale basis and the reliability on non-renewable sources will be drastically reduced. The most important aspect is that of carbon dioxide emissions and its effects on global warming, which these projects will help to reduce drastically.



"It's not the years in your life that count, It's the life in your years"

-Abraham Lincoln







# Application under Insolvency Code: Is there an exclusion of civil courts in monetary matters?



The National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") has been introduced under the Companies Act, 2013 ("Companies Act"), and is now designated as the adjudicatory authority under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 ("Code") to sit in judgment over the reorganisation and insolvency resolution of corporate persons for maximisation of value of assets of such persons. In this backdrop, a crucial question arises as to whether the Code allows the NCLT to exercise the exclusive jurisdiction only in matters of insolvency disputes or whether it has an over-arching jurisdiction vis-à-vis matters that can be dealt by the civil courts

The Code is given enough teeth to stamp its supremacy over other laws with the language embodied in section 238 of the Code. Section 238 says that the provisions of the Code shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in

any other law for the time being in force or any instrument having effect by virtue of any such law. As per section 60(5) of the Code, the NCLT is inter alia empowered to deal with (i) claims made by or against the corporate debtor or corporate person, and (ii) any question of priorities or any question of law or facts, arising out of or in relation to the insolvency resolution or liquidation proceedings of the corporate debtor or corporate person under the Code. A combined reading of section 60(5)(b) with Section 3(6), which defines the term claim, seems to empower the NCLT to decide such claims which give rise to a right of payment, whether due to breach of a contract or not, or whether such claim is disputed or not.

Another important juncture where the NCLT can exercise jurisdiction is where there arises any question of law arising out of or in relation to the insolvency resolution or liquidation proceedings of the corporate debtor or

corporate person under the Code. Now, this seems to have given the NCLT an important tool to decide on its jurisdiction in cases where its jurisdiction is challenged. It may also decide upon questions such as whether there existed any contract or not or whether any claim made therein is legally tenable or not.

The report of the Bankruptcy Law Reforms Committee Volume I: Rationale and Design, November 2015 ("BLRC Report"), has specifically stated that to ensure the sanctity of the liquidation or bankruptcy process, it is essential that the jurisdiction of any civil court or authority should be specifically barred where NCLT has jurisdiction. It has gone on to say that by bringing all litigation that may have a monetary impact on the economic value of debtor firm's assets within the jurisdiction of the NCLT, the liquidation or bankruptcy process will be streamlined and efficient.







#### Write a script

A little planning goes a long way. Most presentations are written in PowerPoint (or some other presentation package) without any sort of rhyme or reason. Since the point of your slides is to illustrate and expand what you are going to say to your audience. You should know what you intend to say and then figure out how to visualize it. Unless you are an expert at improvising, make sure you write out or at least outline your presentation before trying to put together slides.

And make sure your script follows good storytelling conventions: give it a beginning, middle, and end; have a clear arc that builds towards some sort of climax; make your audience appreciate each slide but be anxious to find out what's next.

#### One thing at a time, please

At any given moment, what should be on the screen is the thing you're talking about. Our audience will almost instantly read every slide as soon as it's displayed; if you have the next four points you plan to make up there, they'll be three steps ahead of you, waiting for you to catch up rather than listening with interest to the point you're making.

Plan your presentation so just one new point is displayed at any given moment. Bullet points can be revealed one at a time as you reach them. Charts can be put on the next slide to be referenced when you get to the data the chart displays. Your job as presenter is to control the flow of information so that you and your audience stay in sync.

#### > No paragraphs

Where most presentations fail is that their authors, convinced they are producing some kind of stand-alone document, put everything they want to say onto their slides, in great big chunky blocks of text.

Your slides are the illustrations for your presentation, not the presentation itself. They should underline and reinforce what you're saying as you give your presentation - save the paragraphs of text for your script. PowerPoint and other presentation software have functions to display notes onto the presenter's screen that do not get sent to the projector, or you can use notecards, a separate word processor document, or your memory. Just don't put it on the screen - and for goodness' sake, if you do for some reason put it on the screen, don't stand with your back to your audience and read it from the screen!

#### Pay attention to design

PowerPoint and other presentation packages offer all sorts of ways to add visual "flash" to your slides: fades, swipes, flashing text, and other annoyances are all too easy to insert with a few mouse clicks. Avoid the temptation to dress up your pages with cheesy effects and

focus instead on simple design basics:

- » Use a sans serif font for body text. Sans serifs like Arial, Helvetica, or Calibri tend to be the easiest to read on screens.
- " Use decorative fonts only for slide headers, and then only if they're easy to read. Decorative fonts -calligraphy, German blackface, futuristic, psychotic handwriting, flowers, art nouveau, etc. - are hard to read and should be reserved only for large headlines at the top of the page. Better yet, stick to a classy serif font like Georgia or Baskerville.
- » Put dark text on a light background. Again, this is easiest to read. If you must use a dark background for instance, if your company uses a standard template with a dark background make sure your text is quite light (white, cream, light grey, or pastels) and maybe bump the font size up two or three notches.
- » Align text left or right. Centered text is harder to read and looks amateurish. Line up all your text to a right-hand or left-hand baseline – it will look better and be easier to follow.
- » Avoid clutter. A headline, a few bullet points, maybe an image anything more than that and you risk losing your audience as they sort it all out.

#### Use images sparingly

There are two schools of thought about images in presentations. Some say they add visual interest and keep audiences engaged; others say images are an unnecessary distraction.

Both arguments have some merit, so in this case the best option is to split the difference: use images only when they add important information or make an abstract point more concrete.

While we're on the subject, absolutely do not use PowerPoint's built-in clipart. Anything from Office 2003 and earlier has been seen by everyone in your audience a thousand times – they've become tired, used-up clichés. Office 2007 and non-Office programs have some clipart that isn't so familiar (though it will be, and soon) but by now, the entire concept of clipart has about run its course – it just doesn't feel fresh and new anymore.





### **UK election 2017: The impact on Asian** business

Uncertainty hangs over the UK after Prime Minister Theresa May's decision to call a snap general election backfired, resulting in a hung parliament.

The pound has dropped by more than 2% against the dollar, sterling's biggest one-day fall since the Brexit referendum vote last June.

So far there has not been much in the way of global contagion in the currency or stock markets.

But in Asia, where shares were trading as results drifted in, some companies heavily exposed to the UK saw their share prices fall.

#### **Power and property**

Asian firms with big investments in Britain were under pressure over concerns political uncertainty will complicate Brexit negotiations.

They include infrastructure firm CKI, Power Assets and CK Hutchison, which are all owned by Chinese billionaire Li Ka-Shing. Shares in those businesses are down nearly 2%.

Malaysian property conglomerate Singapore-based transport firm Comfortdelgro and property firm City Developments also have investments in Britain.

"Without question, there is volatility ahead. The market is desperate for any indication of what a Brexit deal might look like," Lee Hardman, an analyst at MUFG said.

#### **Financial firms**

For financial firms in the UK, one looming question about Brexit is whether they would have to move their operations if they lost access to the single market - an issue over so-called European passporting rights.

Shares in British lenders Standard Chartered Bank and HSBC slipped by about 1% on Asian markets as the prospect of a hung parliament became clearer.

Fund manager Janus Henderson, which is also heavily exposed to the UK market for

revenues, fell by about 1.5% in Sydney

The Australia-listed CYBG, which owns the Clydesdale and Yorkshire banks, fell as much as 1.4% before recovering. The firm, which was spun from National Australia Bank last year, gets all of its revenues from the UK.

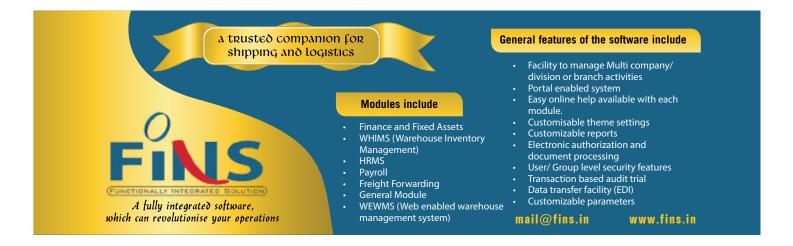
#### Stock markets

Overall Asian stock markets have largely shrugged off the election upset - as well as digesting possible implications from former FBI director James Comey's testimony to a US Senate committee.

Japan's benchmark Nikkei 225 stock index closed 0.5% higher and South Korea's Kospi cended the day up 0.8%.

Australia's S&P/ASX 200 was flat, the Shanghai composite end 0.1% higher and Hong Kong's Hang Seng dropped 0.3%.

-BBC



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