

Budget Session of Parliament

- The budget session of Parliament will commence on January 29 with the President's Address while the union budget will be presented on February 1, 2021. The President will deliver his annual address to a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament at 11 am on January 29. The Economic Survey will also be tabled in both Houses in this 30-minute sitting.
- **Important Dates:**
 - i. 29th Jan 2021: Commencement of Budget Session
 - ii. 29th Jan 2021: Address by the Hon'ble President @ Joint sitting of both Houses
 - iii. 29th Jan 2021: Economic Survey will be tabled
 - iv. 01st Feb 2021: Presentation of the Union Budget for 2021-21 and speech by Finance Minister in Lok Sabha
 - v. 16th Feb to 07th March: The budget session will go into a recess
 - vi. 08th March to 08th April 2021: Recommencement of the Budget Session
 - vii. Timing of Rajya Sabha Proceedings: 9.00 am to 2.00 pm
 - viii. Timing of Lok Sabha Proceedings: 4.00 pm to 9.00 pm
 - ix. The Question Hour will be allowed during the Budget Session for an hour.

Important Legislations Likely to be Tabled during Budget Session of Parliament - 2021

S. No.	Legislations	Brief	Relevant to Mahindra Businesses
Bills (including Ordinances in force) likely to be tabled			
1	Presentation of Union Budget for Financial Year 2021-22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance Bill 2021 	All Mahindra Business
2	The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, on December 11, 2019. The Bill seeks to provide for protection of personal data of individuals and establishes a Data Protection Authority for the same. 	All Mahindra Business
3	The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (Ordinance is in force)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promulgated on January 7, 2021. It amends the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019. The Act provides for the bifurcation of the state of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) into the Union Territory of J&K and Union Territory of Ladakh. Key features of the Ordinance include: i) Application of provisions on elected legislatures and ii) Merging of administrative cadres. 	N.A.
4	The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (Ordinance is in force)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promulgated on December 30, 2020. The Ordinance amends the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011. The 2011 Act was valid till December 31, 2020. The Ordinance extends this deadline to December 31, 2023. 	N.A.
5	The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (Ordinance is in force)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promulgated on November 4, 2020. It seeks to amend the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. The Act contains provisions to deal with domestic and international arbitration and defines the law for conducting conciliation proceedings. The Ordinance specifies that a stay on arbitral award can be provided (even during the pendency of the setting aside application) if the court is satisfied that: (i) the relevant arbitration agreement or contract, or (ii) the making of the award, was induced or effected by fraud or corruption. 	N.A.
6	The Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas Ordinance, 2020 (Ordinance is in force)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promulgated on October 28, 2020. The Ordinance provides for constitution of a Commission for better co-ordination, research, identification, and resolution of problems related to air quality in the national capital region (NCR) and adjoining areas. Adjoining areas refers to areas in the states of Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh where any source of pollution may cause adverse impact on air quality in the NCR. 	N.A.
7	The National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions Bill, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced in Rajya Sabha by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Dr Harsh Vardhan, on September 15, 2020. The Bill seeks to regulate and standardise the education and practice of allied and healthcare professionals. 	N.A.

8	The Factoring Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced in Lok Sabha on September 14, 2020. The Bill seeks to amend the Factoring Regulation Act, 2011 to widen the scope of entities which can engage in factoring business. Key features of the Bill include change in the definition of receivables, change in the definition of assignment, change in the definition of factoring business, Registration of factors, Registration of transactions. The Bill empowers RBI to make regulations for: (i) the manner of granting registration certificates to a factor, (ii) the manner of filing of transaction details with the Central Registry for transactions done through the TReDS, and (iii) any other matter as required. 	MMFSL
9	The Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced in Lok Sabha on September 14, 2020. The Bill seeks to provide for the regulation of Assisted Reproductive Technology services in the country. 	
10	The Major Port Authorities Bill, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister of State for Shipping, Mr. Mansukh Mandaviya, on March 12, 2020. The Bill seeks to provide for regulation, operation and planning of major ports in India and provide greater autonomy to these ports. It seeks to replace the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. 	
11	The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (Amendment) Bill, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bill brings stepchildren, adoptive children, children-in-law, and legal guardians of minor children under the definition of children. Under the Act, Maintenance Tribunals may direct children to pay a maximum of Rs 10,000 per month as maintenance amount to their parents. The Bill removes this upper limit on the maintenance fee. The Act provides for senior citizens to appeal the decisions of the Maintenance Tribunal. The Bill allows children and relatives also to appeal decisions of the Tribunal. 	N.A.
12	The Pesticide Management Bill, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced in Rajya Sabha by the Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Mr. Narendra Singh Tomar, on March 23, 2020. It seeks to regulate the manufacture, import, sale, storage, distribution, use, and disposal of pesticides, in order to ensure the availability of safe pesticides and minimise the risk to humans, animals, and environment. The Bill seeks to replace the Insecticides Act, 1968. 	M&M - FAAS
13	The Major Port Authorities Bill, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister of State for Shipping, Mr. Mansukh Mandaviya, on March 12, 2020. The Bill seeks to provide for regulation, operation and planning of major ports in India and provide greater autonomy to these ports. It seeks to replace the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. 	N.A.
14	The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 202	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Dr. Harsh Vardhan on March 2, 2020. The Bill amends the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 which provides for the termination of certain pregnancies by registered medical practitioners. The Bill adds the definition of termination of pregnancy to mean a procedure undertaken to terminate a pregnancy by using medical or surgical methods. 	N.A.

15	The Anti-Maritime Piracy Bill, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Introduced in Lok Sabha by the Ministry of External Affairs, Dr. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar, on December 9, 2019. The Bill provides for prevention of maritime piracy and prosecution of persons for such piracy related crimes.	N.A.
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