

LEXPORT NEWSLETTER

July 2026 | WEEK 2

Dear Readers,

This weekly newsletter offers you a concise analysis of important developments, notable judgments, and noteworthy regulatory amendments and developments in the corporate and financial sectors.

This newsletter will cover updates inter alia from **Banking Laws & FEMA, Corporate Laws, Securities Laws and Capital Markets, Competition Laws, Indirect Taxes, Customs and Foreign Trade, Intellectual Property Laws, and Arbitration Laws.**

Acknowledging the significance of these updates and the need to stay informed, this newsletter provides a concise overview of the various changes brought in by our proactive regulatory authorities and the courts.

Feedback and suggestions will be much appreciated. Please feel free to write to us at mail@lexport.in.

Regards,
Team Lexport



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Indirect Tax

Designation of Central Public Information Officers (CPIO) and First Appellate Authorities (FAA) under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 in the Office of the Principal Commissioner of Customs (Airport & ACC)

The Office of the Commissioner of Customs (Airport & Administration), Kolkata, vide Public Notice No. 08/2026 dated July 3, 2026, designated Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs), Assistant Public Information Officers (APIOs) and First Appellate Authorities (FAAs) for various branches under its jurisdiction in accordance with the Right to Information Act, 2005. The Public Notice specifies the names and designations of the officers, their respective jurisdictions, office addresses and the corresponding first and second link officers for each assignment. It covers functional areas including import and export groups, baggage, courier, adjudication, legal, review, RTI, chemical laboratory, accounts, vigilance, SEZ, computer cell, infrastructure, personnel and establishment, and other administrative sections under the Customs Commissionerate. The Public Notice supersedes the earlier Public Notice No. 02/2024 dated January 19, 2024 with immediate effect.



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Quick Bites

STRENGTHENING ACCESS THROUGH CLEAR RESPONSIBILITY



Kolkata Customs has issued a revised designation of CPIOs, APIOs and FAAs across multiple functional branches to streamline the processing of RTI applications and appeals under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

Designation of CPIOs & FAAs under the RTI Act, 2005
Public Notice No. 08/2026 | Office of the Commissioner of Customs (Airport & Administration), Kolkata | July 3, 2026

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Indirect Tax

Provisional assessment prescribed for imports of "Glufosinate and its salt" from China PR pending anti-absorption review

Vide Instruction No. 13/2026-Customs dated July 3, 2026, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) directed provisional assessment of imports of "Glufosinate and its salt" originating in or exported from China PR pending completion of the anti-absorption review initiated by the Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR). The Instruction refers to Notification No. 14/2026-Customs (ADD) issued under Rule 30(5) of the Anti-Dumping Rules, 1995, and provides that such imports shall remain under provisional assessment until a decision is taken by the Central Government under Rule 31(3). Based on the Designated Authority's prima facie determination of an absorption amount of USD 7.04 per kg, the proper officer has been directed to obtain a sufficient guarantee to cover any possible increase in anti-dumping duty. The Instruction further clarifies that the guarantee shall be in addition to the anti-dumping duty leviable under Notification No. 09/2025-Customs (ADD) dated May 8, 2025, and directs field formations to ensure compliance with DGFT Notification No. 10/2026-27 relating to the applicable Minimum Import Price (MIP).



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IMPORTS UNDER TEMPORARY SCRUTINY



CBIC has directed provisional assessment of imports of Glufosinate and its salt from China PR pending the DGTR's anti-absorption review. Importers must furnish a sufficient guarantee in addition to the applicable anti-dumping duty until the Central Government issues its final decision.

CBIC Instruction No. 13/2026-Customs dated July 3, 2026 | Read with Notification No. 14/2026-Customs (ADD) dated July 3, 2026 | Rule 30(5), Anti-Dumping Rules, 1995

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Indirect Tax

CBIC clarifies grant of drawback and refund where import duty has been paid through Duty Credit Scrips

Vide Circular No. 30/2026-Customs dated July 3, 2026, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) clarified the procedure for grant of drawback under Section 74 and refund under Section 27 of the Customs Act, 1962 in cases where import duty has been paid wholly or partly through Duty Credit Scrips. The Circular clarifies that wherever duty has been paid through such scrips at the time of import, any admissible drawback or refund shall be granted by way of re-credit and not in cash. In cases where duty was paid through RoDTEP or RoSCTL scrips, the re-credit shall be made into the electronic credit ledger of the IEC holder for generation of fresh e-scrips. For legacy schemes such as MEIS and SEIS, where re-credit into the original scrip is not feasible, the Customs authorities shall issue a re-credit certificate containing the prescribed particulars to enable revalidation of the duty credit scrip by the DGFT. The Circular also states that the Directorate General of Systems is developing the necessary module on the Customs Automated System (CAS), and a separate advisory will be issued upon its completion.



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REFUND APPROVED. CREDIT RESTORED.



CBIC has clarified that where import duty is paid through Duty Credit Scrips, any admissible drawback under Section 74 or refund under Section 27 of the Customs Act, 1962 shall be granted through re-credit—not cash. For RoDTEP and RoSCTL, the amount will be re-credited electronically, while legacy schemes such as MEIS and SEIS will be revalidated through DGFT.

Refund and Drawback on Import Duty Paid Through Duty Credit Scrips
- Clarification on Re-Credit Mechanism
CBIC Circular No. 30/2026-Customs dated July 3, 2026 | Sections 27 & 74, Customs Act, 1962

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Indirect Tax

Input tax credit denial sustained where original agreement, stamp paper date and supplier registration defects were un rebutted

In a judgment dated June 30, 2026, the Madras High Court dismissed writ petitions challenging assessment orders for FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24, whereby input tax credit (ITC) availed by the petitioner in respect of supplies allegedly received from M/s. Rathod Enterprise was disallowed and the demand of tax, interest and penalty was confirmed. The petitioner contended that the services were availed for its event management business and sought an opportunity to produce additional documents to establish the genuineness of the transactions. The Court noted that the assessment orders were based on specific factual findings that the original agreement between the petitioner and the supplier was not produced, the agreement dated December 23, 2022 was purportedly executed on a stamp paper that had actually been purchased on May 4, 2023, and the invoices relied upon by the petitioner had been issued after cancellation of the supplier's GST registration. Observing that the petitioner was unable to controvert these findings, the Court held that no infirmity was made out in the impugned assessment orders warranting interference under Article 226 of the Constitution. Accordingly, the writ petitions were dismissed and the denial of input tax credit, along with the levy of tax, interest and penalty, was sustained.

Phoenix Marketing Solution Rep. by its Proprietor, Radhakrishnan Madheswaran Versus The Deputy State Tax Officer 2, Vellore (Rural), Vellore, 2026 (7) TMI 521 - Madras High Court

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***When the Contract Breaks,
So Does the ITC.***



The Madras High Court upheld the denial of input tax credit after finding unrebutted defects in the transaction, including the absence of the original agreement, a mismatch in the stamp paper date, and invoices issued after cancellation of the supplier's GST registration. The Court sustained the levy of tax, interest and penalty.

Case Title: Phoenix Marketing Solution Rep. by its Proprietor, Radhakrishnan Madheswaran Versus The Deputy State Tax Officer 2, Vellore (Rural), Vellore, 2026 (7) TMI 521 - Madras High Court

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Indirect Tax

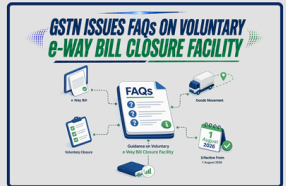
GSTN issues FAQs on Voluntary Closure of e-Way Bills; Facility to be implemented from 1 August 2026

The Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) has issued a set of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) dated July 1, 2026, providing operational guidance on the newly introduced Voluntary Closure of e-Way Bill (EWB) facility, which will be implemented from 1 August 2026. The facility enables stakeholders to voluntarily record the completion of movement of goods by closing an e-Way Bill after delivery. The FAQs clarify that closure of an EWB is not mandatory and is intended only to record successful completion of the movement of goods. An EWB may be closed after delivery on the date of delivery or the immediately succeeding day, while the functionality remains available up to one day after the expiry of the EWB validity. The closure date must fall between the date of generation and the date of expiry of the EWB.

The FAQs state that an EWB may be closed by the supplier, recipient, transporter, or a driver/authorised person whose mobile number has been provided for closure. Portal users can close EWBs either EWB-wise or date-wise, with the latter permitting closure of multiple eligible EWBs generated on a particular date. Where closure is intended through a driver or authorised person, the relevant mobile number may be provided at the time of EWB generation or subsequently updated during vehicle updation, consolidated EWB operations or extension of validity, wherever permitted. The mobile number-based closure facility is available only through the EWB portal.

For API users, GSTN has introduced an EWB Closure API, requiring transmission of the EWB number, closure date and remarks. However, the FAQs clarify that the API presently does not support date-wise bulk closure, retrieval of closed EWBs, mobile number capture for driver-based closure, or identification of the person who closed the EWB. Closure remarks are restricted to a maximum of 100 characters. GSTN has also clarified that there is no impact on the e-Invoice API, the Generate IRN and EWB together flow, or the e-Way Bill by IRN API, and that EWBs generated through these mechanisms can also be closed using the new facility.

The FAQs further explain that during the initial stabilisation period, the existing EWB status framework of Active, Cancelled and Discarded will continue, although closure details will be captured in the system. A separate "Closed" status is proposed to be introduced in due course. Pending stabilisation, users will continue to be permitted to undertake post-closure actions such as transporter updation, vehicle updation and extension of validity. GSTN has clarified that these relaxations are temporary and appropriate restrictions may be introduced after the system stabilises. The document also distinguishes closure from cancellation and expiry, clarifying that cancellation applies where movement does not take place or the EWB is wrongly generated, whereas closure is a voluntary action to record completion of delivery.



GSTN has released FAQs explaining the Voluntary e-Way Bill Closure facility, which is stated to be effective from 1 August 2026. The FAQs provide guidance on the process, timelines and operational aspects of the optional facility to help stakeholders understand its implementation.

Case Title: GSTN FAQs on Voluntary Closure of e-Way Bills, FAQs dated 01.07.2026 (Effective from 01.08.2026).

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Indirect Tax

Notification No. 26/2026-Customs grants Basic Customs Duty exemption on specified goods used in manufacture of Inductor Coil Modules for wireless charging of mobile phones

Vide Notification No. 26/2026-Customs dated July 8, 2026, the Central Government amended Notification No. 57/2017-Customs to insert a new Serial No. 6K, granting Nil Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on specified goods imported for use in the manufacture of Inductor Coil Modules used in cellular mobile phones for wireless charging, subject to the prescribed conditions. The exemption covers NC (Nano-Crystalline) Assembly, E-Shield, PET Liner, PC Shim (with Z-Liner), Main Stranded Coil and NFC Coil, and NdFeB Magnets, falling under the specified tariff headings. The notification provides that the exemption shall remain in force up to 31 March 2029. It also inserts Explanation 2 in Notification No. 57/2017-Customs, defining each of the eligible components, including their composition and intended use in the manufacture of Inductor Coil Modules for wireless charging of cellular mobile phones.

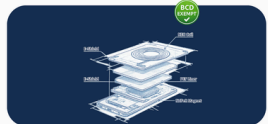


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NIL BCD ON KEY COMPONENTS FOR WIRELESS CHARGING MODULES



The Government has granted Nil Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on specified components used in manufacturing Inductor Coil Modules for wireless charging in mobile phones. The exemption remains effective until 31 March 2029, supporting domestic manufacturing and strengthening India's electronics production ecosystem.

Notification No. 26/2026-Customs grants Basic Customs Duty exemption on specified goods used in manufacture of Inductor Coil Modules for wireless charging of mobile phones

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Indirect Tax

Statutory interest rate on pre-deposit cannot be raised on equity when the governing provision fixes the rate

In a judgment dated July 2, 2026, the Delhi High Court dismissed the appeal filed by the assessee seeking interest at the rate of 12% per annum on the refund of an amount deposited during investigation, instead of the statutory rate of 6% granted under Section 35FF of the Central Excise Act, 1944 read with Notification No. 24/2014-C.E. (N.T.). The Court noted that the refund of the principal amount was not in dispute and that the only issue was whether interest could be awarded at a rate higher than that prescribed under the statute. It held that once Parliament has enacted a complete statutory mechanism governing payment of interest and the Central Government has notified the applicable rate, the entitlement of the assessee must be determined strictly in accordance with the statutory framework. In the absence of any challenge to the validity of Section 35FF or the notification prescribing the rate of interest, the Court held that the statutory rate could not be enhanced on equitable considerations. The Court further observed that the decision in Sandvik Asia Ltd. did not lay down any general principle permitting grant of interest beyond the statutory provisions, as clarified by the Supreme Court in Gujarat Fluoro Chemicals Ltd. Accordingly, the appeal was dismissed, holding that no substantial question of law arose for consideration.

M/s. Seher Versus Commissioner of Central Excise & CGST, Delhi East, 2026 (7) TMI 636 - Delhi High Court



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STATUTORY INTEREST CANNOT BE ENHANCED ON EQUITY

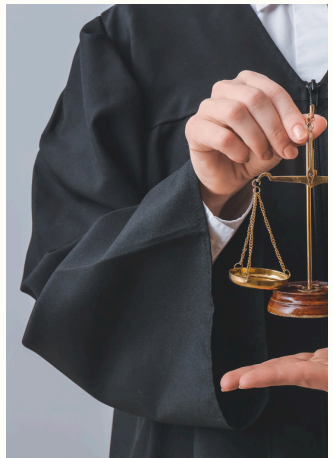


The Delhi High Court held that interest on the refund of a pre-deposit must be paid strictly at the rate prescribed under Section 35FF. In the absence of any challenge to the statutory provision or notification, courts cannot enhance the rate on equitable considerations.

Case Title: M/s. Seher v. Commissioner of Central Excise & CGST, Delhi East 2026 (7) TMI 636 | Delhi High Court | Judgment dated 2 July 2026

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Indirect Tax

Classification dispute proceedings kept in abeyance pending Supreme Court decision; coercive recovery restrained

The Madras High Court disposed of a writ petition challenging an Order-in-Original passed under the Customs Act involving classification of imported goods and the consequential demand of differential duty, interest, penalty and confiscation. The petitioner relied on the order of the Supreme Court in SLP (Civil) No. 5392 of 2025, wherein the Supreme Court had directed that matters involving the same classification issue before the High Courts and Tribunals may be deferred pending its decision. Taking note of the submissions of both parties and the directions of the Supreme Court, the High Court directed the respondents to keep all proceedings arising out of the impugned Order-in-Original in abeyance until disposal of the pending SLP. The Court further restrained the respondents from taking any coercive steps for recovery of duty, interest, penalty or confiscation of the goods until the Supreme Court disposes of the matter and for a further period of four weeks thereafter to enable the parties to seek appropriate relief. The Court clarified that it had expressed no opinion on the merits of the classification dispute, left all contentions open, directed that the interim order already granted would continue till disposal of the SLP, and further ordered that the period during which the writ petition remained pending would stand excluded for computing limitation in the event the petitioner files an appeal after the Supreme Court's decision.

M/s. Mersen India Private Limited Versus The Joint Commissioner of Customs (GR-3) & Anr., 2026 (7) TMI 598 - Madras High Court

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Classification Proceedings Deferred Pending Supreme Court Verdict



The Madras High Court directed that all proceedings arising from the impugned Order-in-Original remain in abeyance pending the Supreme Court's decision on the classification issue. The Court also restrained coercive recovery of duty, interest, penalty, and confiscation until the matter is decided.

Case Title: M/s. Mersen India Private Limited v. The Joint Commissioner of Customs (GR-3) & Anr. 2026 (7) TMI 598 | Madras High Court

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Indirect Tax

Suo motu Cenvat re-credit upheld where rebate entitlement was undisputed and recovery notice was quashed

The Gujarat High Court allowed the writ petition challenging a communication directing the petitioners to immediately repay the amount suo motu re-credited in their Cenvat account during the pendency of revision proceedings. The petitioners, a 100% Export Oriented Unit, had initially filed rebate claims under Rule 18 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 read with Section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944, which were rejected by the adjudicating authority and the appellate authority. During the pendency of the revision application, and after repeatedly requesting its expeditious disposal, the petitioners informed the authorities and took suo motu re-credit of the Cenvat amount. The Court noted that although there is no statutory provision permitting suo motu re-credit, the respondents had not disputed the petitioners' underlying entitlement to the rebate or re-credit. Taking into account the prolonged pendency of the revision proceedings, the fact that the authorities had been informed before the credit was taken, and the peculiar facts of the case, the Court approved the petitioners' action of taking suo motu re-credit. At the same time, it clarified that the decision was confined to the peculiar facts of the case and should not be treated as a precedent. Accordingly, the Court quashed the impugned communication directing payment and recovery.

Kaizen Switchgear Products & Anr. Versus Union of India & Ors., 2026 (7) TMI 588 - Gujarat High Court



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RECOVERY NOTICE QUASHED: SUO MOTU RE-CREDIT UPHOLD



The Gujarat High Court upheld the petitioners' suo motu Cenvat re-credit, noting that their entitlement to the rebate was never disputed. Considering the prolonged pendency of the revision proceedings and the peculiar facts of the case, the Court quashed the recovery communication while clarifying that the ruling should not be treated as a precedent.

Case Title: Kaizen Switchgear Products & Anr. v. Union of India & Ors.
2026 (7) TMI 588 | Gujarat High Court

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Direct Tax

Core Settlement Guarantee Fund of NCCL notified for income-tax exemption under Schedule III of the Income-tax Act, 2025

Vide Notification No. 79/2026 dated July 7, 2026, the Central Government notified the Core Settlement Guarantee Fund (PAN: AAAJN1263G) set up by National Commodity Clearing Limited (NCCL), a recognised clearing corporation, for exemption in respect of the income specified under Serial No. 30 of Schedule III read with Section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 2025, with effect from Tax Year 2026-27 onwards. The notification provides that the exemption shall be subject to NCCL continuing to be recognised as a clearing corporation by SEBI, the Fund furnishing its return of income in accordance with Section 263 of the Act, and that where any amount standing to the credit of the Fund, which has not been charged to income-tax, is shared wholly or partly with the specified person, such amount shall be deemed to be the income of the tax year in which it is shared and shall be chargeable to income-tax. The notification further provides that failure to comply with these conditions shall result in withdrawal of the exemption and initiation of proceedings under the Income-tax Act, 2025.



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TAX EXEMPTION WITH SAFEGUARDS



The Central Government has notified the Core Settlement Guarantee Fund of NCCL for income-tax exemption under the Income-tax Act, 2025. The exemption applies from Tax Year 2026-27 onwards and remains subject to continued SEBI recognition, timely return filing, and compliance with the prescribed conditions.

Notification No. 79/2026 | 7 July 2026 | Income-tax Act, 2025

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Intellectual Property Rights

Delhi High Court Calls Out False Evidence in Trademark Dispute Over "WATERBOX"

In a passing off dispute between More Than Water Pvt. Ltd. and NESCO Ltd., the Delhi High Court refused interim relief to both parties after finding that each had relied on prima facie fabricated or unreliable documents to support their claims of prior use. The Court held that the appellant failed to establish the goodwill and reputation necessary for a passing off action and had approached the Court with unclean hands by relying on manipulated invoices and making misleading submissions regarding its FSSAI licence.

The Court also found that the respondent had secured its trademark registration by relying on prima facie fabricated photographs and unreliable invoices, restraining it from asserting the registration against any third party during the pendency of the suit. While observing that "WATERBOX" is prima facie descriptive of packaged water in a box, the Court vacated the territorial restrictions earlier imposed on both parties, leaving issues of goodwill, deceptive similarity, and prior use to be decided at trial.

More Than Water Pvt. Ltd. V. NESCO Ltd. ,
FAO(OS) (COMM) 123/2026

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CREDIBILITY TAKES CENTRE STAGE IN 'WATERBOX' TRADEMARK BATTLE



The Delhi High Court refused interim relief to both parties after finding prima facie fabricated or unreliable evidence supporting their claims of prior use. The Court emphasised that equitable relief cannot be claimed on the basis of questionable evidence and left the substantive issues for trial.

Case title: More Than Water Pvt. Ltd. v. NESCO Ltd. FAO(OS) (COMM) 123/2026 | Delhi High Court

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Intellectual Property Rights

Delhi High Court Denies ITC Injunction in “DAKSHIN” Restaurant Trademark Dispute

The Delhi High Court dismissed ITC's appeal seeking to restrain Adyar Gate Hotels Ltd. (AGH) from using the “DAKSHIN” mark for its Chennai restaurant, holding that ITC had failed to establish a prima facie case of passing off. While the Court disagreed with the Single Judge on territorial jurisdiction, it upheld the refusal of interim relief on merits. The Division Bench held that the “DAKSHIN” restaurant commenced operations in 1989 under the parties' Operating Services Agreement (OSA), when the mark had no pre-existing goodwill in ITC. It found that ITC functioned as a service provider under the OSA, while AGH financed and operated the hotel, entitling AGH to the goodwill generated by the mark during the agreement. The Court further held that ITC failed to establish the essential ingredients of passing off, namely prior goodwill, misrepresentation, and damage. The Court also held that ITC had acquiesced to AGH's use of the mark for several years after the OSA ended in 2015 and found no prima facie case of copyright infringement due to the absence of any written assignment of copyright in the logo. Accordingly, the appeal was dismissed.

ITC Limited & Anr vs Adyar Gate Hotels Limited ,
FAO(OS) (COMM) 207/2025

TRADEMARK ≠ GOODWILL **DELHI HC CLARIFIES THE DIFFERENCE**



The Delhi High Court refused interim relief to ITC, holding that it failed to establish a prima facie case of passing off. The Court found that the goodwill associated with the “DAKSHIN” restaurant was generated during the Operating Services Agreement and upheld AGH's continued use of the mark.

Cause Title: ITC Limited & Anr vs Adyar Gate Hotels Limited,
FAO(OS) (COMM) 207/2025

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Anushka Tripathi



Intellectual Property Rights

Delhi High Court Awards ₹24.63 Lakh Costs to Bata in Crocs Design Dispute

The Delhi High Court directed Crocs Inc. USA to pay ₹24.63 lakh in actual litigation costs to Bata India Ltd. following the dismissal of Crocs' design infringement suit over its registered footwear design. The Court noted that Crocs had obtained an ex parte injunction in 2014, leading to seizure of Bata's products, but the injunction was later vacated after the design was found to lack novelty. Subsequently, the registered design itself was cancelled by the Controller of Designs on the ground of prior publication, bringing the infringement suit to an end. Relying on the Supreme Court's decision in *Uflex Ltd. v. Government of Tamil Nadu*, Justice Prathiba M. Singh emphasized that in commercial litigation, actual costs should ordinarily follow the event to deter frivolous litigation. Since Bata had successfully defended the proceedings before multiple forums over several years and had substantiated its litigation expenses, the Court directed Crocs to pay ₹24.63 lakh towards actual costs within three months.

Crocs Inc. USA v. M/s Bata India Ltd. & Ors., CS(COMM) 625/2018 (Delhi High Court, decided on 2 July 2026).

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DELHI HIGH COURT ORDERS CROCS TO PAY ₹24.63 LAKH TO BATA



The Delhi High Court directed Crocs Inc. USA to pay ₹24.63 lakh towards Bata India's actual litigation costs after dismissing the design infringement suit. Reiterating that actual costs should ordinarily follow the event in commercial litigation, the Court emphasised the need to discourage frivolous proceedings.

Case Title: Crocs Inc. USA v. M/s Bata India Ltd. & Ors. CS(COMM) 625/2018 | Delhi High Court | 2 July 2026

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Anushka Tripathi



Litigation

Karnataka High Court | Rakesh Ramakanth v. Somashekar Gowda (1 July 2026)

In a significant ruling delivered on 1 July 2026, the Karnataka High Court clarified that criminal proceedings under Sections 138 and 141 of the Negotiable Instruments Act cannot be sustained where the cheque is issued by a company that had already been struck off and dissolved. The case arose after Giga Networks Pvt. Ltd., which had been dissolved by the Registrar of Companies in 2011, allegedly issued a cheque for ₹60 lakh in 2017. When the cheque was dishonoured with the endorsement "Account Closed", the complainant initiated proceedings against both the company and its director.

Quashing the proceedings, the High Court held that a company which has been struck off loses its juristic personality and ceases to exist in the eyes of law. As such, it cannot lawfully operate bank accounts, issue cheques, or undertake commercial transactions unless restored under the Companies Act. A cheque issued after dissolution is therefore not a legally enforceable instrument capable of attracting liability under Section 138 of the NI Act.

The Court further held that where the company itself cannot be prosecuted as the principal offender, its former directors cannot be held vicariously liable under Section 141. Relying on the Supreme Court's decision in *Vishnoo Mittal v. Shakti Trading Company* (2025) and recent Delhi High Court precedents, the Court reaffirmed that a prosecution under Sections 138 and 141 NI Act is not maintainable when the cheque is issued after the company has ceased to exist. The judgment is likely to serve as an important precedent in cases involving dishonoured cheques issued by struck-off or dissolved companies.



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**NO COMPANY.
NO VALID CHEQUE.**



The Karnataka High Court held that a company struck off and dissolved cannot lawfully issue cheques. Accordingly, criminal proceedings under Sections 138 and 141 of the NI Act against the company and its former director were quashed.

Case Title: Karnataka High Court | Rakesh Ramakanth v. Somashekar Gowda (1 July 2026)

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Hardik Jain



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Lexport is a full-service Indian law firm offering consulting, litigation and representation services to a range of clients.

The core competencies of our firm's practice *inter alia* are Trade Laws (Customs, GST & Foreign Trade Policy), Corporate and Commercial Laws and Intellectual Property Rights.

The firm also provides Transaction, Regulatory and Compliance Services. Our detailed profile can be seen at our website www.lexport.in.

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