

MODULE – I (HIGH CHANCE)

1 Registration procedure under FSSAI, 2006

→ Steps + Documents + Fee + Validity

2 Importer Exporter Code (IEC)

→ Meaning + Importance + Procedure + Documents

3 Registration of Partnership Firm

→ Procedure + Partnership Deed + Effects of Non-Registration

MODULE – II (HIGH CHANCE)

4 LLP Registration Procedure

→ Meaning + Features + Steps + Forms

5 Benefits & Features of LLP

→ Short + Long dono ban sakta hai

6 Private Limited Company Registration

→ Steps + Documents (basic points enough)

1. FSSAI Registration Procedure
2. IEC Registration Procedure
3. Partnership Firm Registration
4. LLP Registration Procedure

MODULE – I

- 1. Explain the registration procedure under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.**
- 2. Discuss the need and importance of registration under FSSA, 2006.**
- 3. Who needs FSSAI registration? Explain the categories of registration.**
- 4. Explain documents required, validity and renewal of FSSAI registration.**
- 5. Explain penalties for non-compliance under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.**
- 6. What is Importer Exporter Code (IEC)? Explain its importance and benefits.**
- 7. Explain the step-by-step procedure for obtaining IEC registration.**
- 8. Discuss eligibility and documents required for IEC registration.**
- 9. Explain validity, modification and compliance requirements of IEC.**
- 10. Explain the registration procedure of a partnership firm under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932.**
- 11. Discuss the importance and advantages of registration of partnership firms.**
- 12. Explain the effects of non-registration of a partnership firm under Section 69.**

MODULE – II

- 13. What is a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)? Explain its features.**
- 14. Explain the step-by-step registration procedure of LLP in India.**
- 15. Discuss the benefits and advantages of LLP registration.**
- 16. Explain the registration process of a Private Limited Company in India.**

1 Registration Procedure under FSSAI, 2006

(Steps + Documents + Fee + Validity)

Introduction

The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 was enacted to ensure safe and hygienic food for human consumption. Under this Act, every Food Business Operator (FBO) must obtain registration or license from FSSAI.

Steps for Registration under FSSAI

Step 1: Check Eligibility

The FBO must check whether the business falls under petty food business or requires license, based on turnover and capacity.

Step 2: Application Form

The applicant has to fill **Form A** for registration.

Step 3: Submission of Application

Form A is submitted online through **FoSCoS portal** or to the local Food Safety Department.

Step 4: Payment of Fee

Registration fee is paid along with the application.

Step 5: Scrutiny & Inspection

The Food Safety Officer may inspect the premises, if required.

Step 6: Issue of Certificate

After verification, **Registration Certificate (Form C)** is issued and must be displayed at business premises.

Documents Required

1. Duly filled Form A
2. Passport size photograph
3. Identity proof (Aadhaar / Voter ID)
4. Address proof of business place

5. Nature of food business
6. Declaration of food safety compliance

Fee

- ₹100 per year
- Registration can be taken for **1 to 5 years**

Validity & Renewal

- Validity: **1 to 5 years**
- Renewal application must be made **30 days before expiry**

Conclusion

FSSAI registration ensures food safety, consumer protection and legal compliance. It is compulsory even for small food businesses.

2 Importer Exporter Code (IEC)

(Meaning + Importance + Procedure + Documents)

Meaning

Importer Exporter Code (IEC) is a **10-digit identification number** issued by DGFT under the **Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992**. It is mandatory for import and export activities in India.

Importance of IEC

1. Mandatory for import and export of goods and services
2. Required for customs clearance
3. Necessary for receiving foreign payments

4. Helps in availing export incentives
5. Enhances credibility in international trade

Procedure for IEC Registration

Step 1: PAN Requirement

Applicant must have a valid PAN card.

Step 2: Online Application

Application is made online on **DGFT portal**.

Step 3: Filling ANF-2A Form

Details of business, bank and address are filled.

Step 4: Upload Documents

Required documents are uploaded online.

Step 5: Payment of Fee

Application fee of **₹500** is paid online.

Step 6: Issue of IEC

IEC is issued electronically and sent via email.

Documents Required

1. PAN card
2. Identity proof
3. Address proof
4. Cancelled cheque / bank certificate
5. Passport size photograph

Conclusion

IEC is the gateway for international trade. Without IEC, no business can legally import or export from India.

3 Registration of Partnership Firm

(Procedure + Partnership Deed + Effects of Non-Registration)

Introduction

A partnership firm is governed by the **Indian Partnership Act, 1932**. Though registration is not compulsory, it is highly recommended due to legal benefits.

Procedure for Registration

Step 1: Draft Partnership Deed

Partners prepare and sign a written partnership deed.

Step 2: Stamp the Deed

Deed is executed on stamp paper as per State Stamp Act.

Step 3: Application to Registrar

Application in **Form I** is submitted to Registrar of Firms.

Step 4: Submission of Documents

Required documents and registration fee are submitted.

Step 5: Verification

Registrar verifies the application.

Step 6: Certificate of Registration

Registrar issues registration certificate and enters firm name in Register of Firms.

Partnership Deed – Contents

1. Name of the firm
2. Names and addresses of partners
3. Nature of business
4. Capital contribution

5. Profit-sharing ratio
6. Rights and duties of partners
7. Rules regarding admission and retirement

Effects of Non-Registration (Section 69)

1. Firm cannot sue third parties
2. Partner cannot sue the firm or other partners
3. Firm cannot claim set-off in court cases
4. Business credibility is reduced

Conclusion

Though optional, registration of partnership firm is practically compulsory to protect legal rights and ensure smooth business operations.

4 LLP Registration Procedure

(Meaning + Features + Steps + Forms)

Meaning

Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) is a business structure introduced under the **LLP Act, 2008**. It combines the flexibility of a partnership with the limited liability of a company.

Features of LLP

1. Separate legal entity
2. Limited liability of partners
3. Perpetual succession
4. No minimum capital requirement
5. Fewer compliances than company

Steps for LLP Registration

Step 1: Obtain DSC

All designated partners must obtain **Digital Signature Certificate (DSC)**.

Step 2: Obtain DIN

Apply for **Designated Partner Identification Number (DIN)**.

Step 3: Name Approval

Apply for name approval through **RUN-LLP** form.

Step 4: Incorporation

File **FiLLiP** form with ROC along with documents.

Step 5: Certificate of Incorporation

ROC issues Certificate of Incorporation with LLPIN.

Step 6: LLP Agreement

LLP Agreement is filed within 30 days in **Form 3**.

Important Forms Used

- **RUN-LLP** – Name approval
- **FiLLiP** – Incorporation
- **Form 3** – LLP Agreement
- **Form 8** – Statement of Accounts
- **Form 11** – Annual Return

Conclusion

LLP registration provides legal status, limited liability and flexibility, making it suitable for professionals and small businesses.

5 Benefits & Features of LLP

(Short + Long dono ke liye)

Features of LLP

1. Separate legal entity
2. Limited liability
3. Flexible management
4. Perpetual succession
5. Less legal compliance

Benefits of LLP

1. Partners are not personally liable
2. Easy to form and manage
3. No minimum capital required
4. Lower cost of compliance
5. Suitable for startups and professionals

Conclusion

LLP is an ideal form of business due to its limited liability, flexibility and cost efficiency.

👉 *Is answer ko short bhi likh sakte ho (8–10 points) ya long bhi.*

6 Private Limited Company Registration

(*Steps + Documents – Basic Points*)

Introduction

A Private Limited Company is registered under the **Companies Act, 2013** and is suitable for growing businesses.

Steps for Registration

Step 1: Obtain DSC

Directors must obtain Digital Signature Certificate.

Step 2: Obtain DIN

Apply for Director Identification Number.

Step 3: Name Approval

Apply for name approval through **SPICe+ Part A**.

Step 4: Incorporation Filing

File **SPICe+ Part B** with ROC.

Step 5: Certificate of Incorporation

ROC issues Certificate of Incorporation with CIN.

Documents Required

1. PAN card of directors
2. Aadhaar / ID proof
3. Address proof
4. Passport size photographs
5. Proof of registered office
6. MOA & AOA

Conclusion

Private Limited Company registration provides credibility, limited liability and growth opportunities.