

Remainder Books

Inventory is tax. Closing stock enhances profit of the company, hence the stockiest has to pay tax. So to avoid tax for unsold dead stock, stockiest weed out books which he is confident or which is difficult to sell. These kind of books are called remainder books. Some book traders take the risk of buying these books. They may sell these books at a heavy discount or in weight or at MRP, as per their discrimination & capacity to sell a specific title.

REMAINDER books may not always be outdated. They may be latest collection too. But due to storage problem, some Indian and foreign publishers sell at discounted rate because warehousing (godown) rent is heavy in some countries like U.S.A.

EXCEPTION:

Some booksellers have the capacity to sell specific titles, so they may sell at regular cost. But some booksellers may find it difficult to sell specific titles due different circumstances. In that case they may weed out the books and declare them remainder titles and sell at a lower cost. That does not mean the earlier bookseller is cheating by selling at regular price. It differs from case to case.

Please note that a person who has purchased remainder titles need not sell at a low price, because he is an investor. He has to calculate bank interest and time taken to sell specific titles before creating his own MRP. Buyer has to ascertain all facts before buying a remainder title. Once the stockiest has weeded out remainder titles from his closing stock, all this books should be out of his warehouse or else it may be taxed again.

CONFUSION:

This segment of remainder titles is confusing the buyer and in spite of Government regulations, Institutes/ Corporate are inviting tenders/quotations. Usually these titles are not useful for Institutions, Library or Research purpose. But even after this awareness, Institutes, (Govt/Semi Govt) are asking for quotations/tenders which is hampering the process of procurement of books. At one end Institutes are inviting tenders and at the other end schools are selling books which seems unethical, thereby depriving Booksellers from their income. The consequence is that future generations do not want to join this trade, due to low income.

Trading system of Book dealers is also responsible which has to be revoked. Only unity among trade brother's, publishers, distributors and retailers will bring desired results for upliftment of book trade.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION:

Procurement of books, publications, periodicals etc for library does not require a tender to be called as per chapter 6 (procurement of goods and services) rule 136 (definition of goods) of the general financial rules 2005 of government of India. This rule clearly excludes books, publications, periodicals etc. for library from the category of "goods".

The ministry of finance vide their O.M NO F.23(7)EII(AB)/83 DATED 7.2.1984 made changes in the central financial rules which dispense with necessity of calling for tenders or quotations in respect of purchase of books, periodicals etc. PLEASE REFER To GOOD OFFICE COMMITTEE RULE (www.bbpassn.org) for more detail.

Government auditor, if insist on quotation and tender for purchase of book/journals, request them for government regulation (GR)., if they are not in the position to present GR ,THAT ONLY INDICATE THERE CLAIM IS UNJUSTIFIED.

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