



THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
(A Statutory Body Set up by an Act of Parliament)



॥ य एष सुप्तेषु जागर्ति ॥

E-NEWSLETTER

VOLUME-II



KEEP YOURSELF UPDATED

BHILWARA BRANCH (CIRC)

Bhilwara Branch CA members and students participated in seminars, workshops, Residential Refresher Course, career guidance sessions, and community outreach. We also conducted mock exams, networking events, published articles, and social media campaigns, enriching professional development in accounting and finance.

MAY - 2024

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FROM THE DESK OF CHAIRMAN



Greetings to the Members,

As we stride forward into the vibrant tapestry of opportunities that the new month unfolds, it is with great pride that I reflect on the remarkable achievements of the past month. Our endeavors have borne fruit, enriching the experiences of our esteemed members and reinforcing the strength of our community.

Last month witnessed the unveiling of the first edition of our E-newsletter, graced by the esteemed presence of our MLA of Bhilwara, Shri Ashok Ji Kothari. Furthermore, our workshop on the practical approach to the stock market, featuring 3 distinguished speakers from New Delhi, captivated the audience with invaluable insights and garnered appreciation from all quarters.

Additionally, the Bhilwara Branch of ICAI achieved a significant milestone with the First 3 days Inter-State RRC at "Ayodhya & Kashi". This immersive tour offered participants mesmerizing moments, from exploring the sacred Ram Lala & Baba Vishwanath Temple to witnessing the majestic Ganga Aarti amidst a gathering of two lakh people. The memories forged during this tour which includes great experience of travel through Air, Water & Land will undoubtedly endure a lifetime, enriching the lives of all who participated.

Looking ahead, our branch is committed to fostering continuous learning and professional development. We are pleased to

announce upcoming certificate courses tailored for the CA members of Bhilwara. Interested members are encouraged to register via the circulated Google Form link <https://forms.gle/FS1GXzV7h2AdhUGv7>, ensuring access to enriching educational opportunities.

Furthermore, in preparation for future standards, our branch has planned a Peer Review Training Program for our members. This program aims to equip participants with the necessary skills to become "Peer Reviewers," a role that will soon become compulsory for all chartered accountant firms.

In our ongoing commitment to community well-being, ICAI Bhilwara Branch is proud to announce a "Marathon" for Health Awareness scheduled for 7th May. This initiative aims to promote holistic well-being within our community and engage the public at large in fostering a culture of health consciousness.

As we embark on these exciting endeavors, I urge each of you to actively participate and contribute to the success of our branch. Your suggestions and feedback are invaluable in shaping the direction of our initiatives and ensuring their alignment with the collective aspirations of our fraternity.

**पसीने की स्याही से जो लिखते हैं, अपने इरादों को!!
उनके मुकद्दर के पत्रे, कभी कोरे नहीं हुआ करते!!**

Together, let us continue to strive for excellence, nurture a culture of continuous learning, and propel the Bhilwara Branch of ICAI to greater heights of success and accomplishment.

Regards,
CA Sonesh Kabra
Chairman
Bhilwara Branch (CIRC)
ICAI



FROM THE DESK OF SECRETARY



Dear Members,

Exciting news! Our Bhilwara Branch of ICAI is launching its second newsletter for the year 2024-25. I'm really happy to share this with all of you.

I want to give a big shoutout to our amazing team for putting this together. It's a pleasure to connect with all our members through this newsletter.

As we move forward, it's important to keep learning and growing in our profession. Things are changing fast, and staying updated is key. I encourage each one of you to keep learning new things whenever you can.

We have some great Continuing Professional Education (CPE) programs lined up for you in upcoming month. These programs cover important topics in accounting and are designed to help you stay informed and skilled in your field.

Your active participation in our events is crucial. Whether it's attending seminars, workshops, or just networking, your presence makes a difference. We value your feedback, so please let us know how we can make our events even better for you.

Let's take a moment to remember why we chose this profession and what it means to us. Our commitment to excellence is what drives us forward, and together, we can achieve great things.

As your secretary, I'm here to listen to your ideas and concerns. Your input helps us make better decisions for our branch. So, please feel free to reach out to me anytime.

Lastly, if anyone is interested in volunteering, we'd love to have you on board. Your passion and expertise can make a real difference in our initiatives.

Thank you all for your support and enthusiasm. Here's to a fantastic year ahead!

Best wishes,

CA Murli Atal
Secretary,
Bhilwara Branch (CIRC)
ICAI



FROM THE DESK OF CHIEF EDITOR



Respected Members,

I express my sincerest gratitude to all the members for your support and enthusiastic engagement with our inaugural edition. Your readership, feedback, and participation have been instrumental in shaping the direction of our newsletter and driving its success. With each article you read, each comment you share, and each idea you contribute, you play an invaluable role in making our community vibrant and dynamic.

In our first edition, we started a journey together to inform, inspire, and connect. And now, as we move forward into the next chapter, we are trying to bring you even more compelling content, thought-provoking discussions, and exciting updates.

In this edition of Newsletter we have covered burning issues of our profession such as Amendments to section 43B(h), Formation dissolution and taxation of HUF, Latest GST Case Laws, Notices regarding erroneous GST refund, DTAA Provisions, Remote Work Revolution, Government Subsidy schemes for Industries, Problems faced by CA Students.

Your continued involvement is what fuels our passion and motivates us to strive for excellence. So, as we begin on this next phase of our journey, I again invite you to stay engaged, share your thoughts, and be an active part of our growing community.

Thank you for your ongoing support and enthusiasm. Together, we will continue to create something truly special.

Regards,

CA Dinesh Suthar
Chief Editor



FROM THE DESK OF EDITOR



Dear Members,

It is both an honor and a privilege to serve our branch and connect with you through this platform. As the Editor, I'm excited to present the May edition of our e-newsletter, a resource designed to keep us all informed, inspired, and engaged.

Over the past month, we've been fully engaged in conducting a thorough bank audit and also had the opportunity to host an enriching workshop on capital market learning. We were privileged to welcome expert speakers from New Delhi who brought deep insights into the topic. Additionally, we organized successful Residential Refresher Course (RRC) in both Ayodhya and Kashi, further enhancing our commitment to professional development and networking within our community.

In this issue, we explore a variety of critical topics that are currently shaping our field, including, Subsidy Scheme, Income Tax matters, Capital Markets, and GST matters etc. These subjects are not only relevant but also rich with opportunities for our professional growth. We believe that the insights and developments covered here will greatly assist in updating our knowledge and enhancing our practice.

We have recommitted to regularly publishing this e-newsletter to ensure that you have timely access to important information and insights. Our goal is to create a platform that educates, inspires, and keeps our community well-informed.

To make our newsletter as inclusive and valuable as possible, we encourage each of you to contribute. Whether it's sharing articles, innovative ideas, or feedback, your input is crucial. Please reach out to our editorial team with your submissions and thoughts. We are eager to hear from you and include your contributions in future editions. We would love to hear your thoughts on how we can improve our newsletter and services. Please share your suggestions to us at newslettericaibhl@gmail.com

Thank you for your continued engagement and support. Together, we can make the Bhilwara Branch of ICAI a hub of learning and professional excellence.

Warm regards,

CA. Vinit Jain
Editor



OFFICE BEARERS 2024-25



CA Sonesh Kabra
Chairman



CA Alok Somani
Vice-Chairman



CA Murli Atal
Secretary



CA Vinit Jain
Treasurer & Joint
Secretary



CA Punit K. Mehta
CICASA Chairman &
Joint Secretary



CA Nirbhik Gandhi
YMEC Chairman



CA Dinesh Agal
CMP Chairman



CA Rohit Ruwatia
CCM and Ex-Officio



PAST CHAIRMEN



CA Giriraj Prasad Singhal
(1991 - 1996)



CA Balulal Gujar
(1996 - 1998)



CA Kallash Chandra Ajmera
(2004-2005, 2006-2007)



CA Naveen N Vagrecha
(2008 - 2009)



CA Shiv Prakash Jhanwar
(2009 - 2010)



CA Ashok Kumar Jathliya
(2010 - 2011)



CA Ajay Kumar Kasliwal
(2011 - 2012)



CA Kallash Chandra Baheti
(2012 - 2013)



CA Atul Kumar Somanl
(2013 - 2014)



CA Kallash Chandra Tater
(2014 - 2015)



CA Rajendra Singh Pokharna
(2015-2016)



CA Pradeep Somanl
(2016 - 2017)



CA Sunil Somanl
(2017 - 2018)



CA Arun Kumar Kabra
(2018 - 2019)



CA Alok Palod
(2019 - 2020)



CA Naveen Kogta
(2020 - 2021)



CA Piresh Kumar Jain
(2021 - 2022)



CA Nirbhik Gandhi
(2022 - 2023)



CA Dinesh Agal
(2023 - 2024)

CA RL Nolkha
1987-1988

CA SM Jain
1988-1991

CA RK Bordla
1998-2001

CA RC Somanl
2001-2004
2005-2006



CLAUSE 22 OF 3CD – RECENT AMENDMENTS RELATED TO 43B (H)



CA Atul Somani

A. CBDT vide Notification No. 34 /2024 F. No. 370142/3/2024-TPL has notified corrigendum to Notification G.S.R. 155(E) which states as under:

“E. in clause 22, after the figures “2006”, the words and figures “ or any other amount not allowable under clause (h) of section 43B of the Income-tax Act, 1961” shall be inserted;”

Vide above notification, the clause 22 of Form 3CD has been amended. The amended clause 22 earlier required only reporting of interest on delayed payments to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) under Section 16 of the MSMED Act, which is inadmissible under Section 23 of the MSMED Act. However, the amended Clause 22, now, also requires the tax auditor to also report the amounts disallowable under Section 43B(h) of the principal amount due to MSEs for goods/services.

B. Impact of the Corrigendum Notification

The Clause 26, which deals with payments/amounts covered by clauses (a) to (g) of Section 43B, will not cover the delayed payments to the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), which are liable to be disallowed under Section 43B(h). However, the Clause 22 of the Tax Audit Report will cover it. Delayed payments to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) now fall under Clause 22. This means tax auditors must report all disallowed amounts due to late payments to MSEs, including the principal amount owed for goods or services and interest on delayed payments.

C. The following points are important regarding reporting of amounts disallowable under Section 43B(h) in Clause 22:

No utility released till date: Considering the utility for uploading the form 3CD has not been notified till date, the format for reporting the disallowance under 43B(h) is not specified till date. Further, it can be observed that only the total amounts liable to be disallowed under Section 43B(h) are required to be indicated in Clause

22 and no break up or detailed report is required to be submitted.

Increased Tax auditor’s responsibilities: Clause 22 does not require merely reporting delayed payments to MSEs, i.e., payments made to them beyond the due date under Section 15 of the MSMED Act. It requires the tax auditor to form an opinion on the disallowability of such payments under Section 43B(h). Section 43B(h) comes into play only when deduction in respect of the amount payable to MSEs is otherwise allowable under the Income-tax Act.

- Identification of MSEs: Ensure the assessee has a system to recognize suppliers classified as micro/small enterprises. This might involve reaching out to vendors to

confirm their Udyam Registration and identifying them through the Udyam Registration Numbers on their invoices.

- Registration Verification: Confirm that the assessee has a process to validate the Udyam Registration Number via the Udyam portal and the Udyam Certificate to ascertain the supplier's status as a Micro or Small enterprise.

- Admissibility of Amounts: Verify if the amounts owed to MSEs comply with Sections 30 to 37(1) and are not subject to disallowance under the Explanations below Section 37(1), Section 40, or Section 40A.

- MCA Filing: For corporate assesses, confirm whether Form MSME-I was filed with MCA every six months.

D. FURTHER CLARITY REQUIRED Even though there are various aspects which needs clarification as to MSME Act, there are certain issues which requires clarity for correct reporting.

Payments by cheques: Where MSE suppliers are paid by cheque and the books show that the cheque is issued on the due date, whether clearing of the same should be conclusive for payment or the issuance of cheque is sufficient for satisfying the conditions of section 43B (h).

Payment for capital goods: Although any delays in payments for capital goods may not attract disallowance under Section 43B(h), such delays may attract interest on delayed payments under Section 16 of the MSMED Act. Whether such interest payable is required to be reported under the clause 22 as amounts inadmissible under Section 23 of the MSMED Act, needs clarity.

E. Conclusion

The Corrigendum Notification of CBDT has cleared the confusion created by earlier Notification GSR 155(E), dated 05-03-2024. However, considering the provisions are very new, it is anticipated that a lot of litigation will arise for matters which are not clarified.

CA Atul Somani
Past Chairman, ICAI Bhilwara Branch



ALL ABOUT HUF (A COMPLETE GUIDE TO FRESHER'S)



CA Sandeep Jain

WHAT IS HUF ?

'HUF' or 'Hindu Undivided Family' is defined under the Hindu Law as a family that consists of all persons lineally descended from a common ancestor, including their wives and unmarried daughters. All adults related by blood or adoption in the family are called 'Co-parceners', and all members related by marriage to the family are called 'Members', and the head of the family 'Karta' (Generally the eldest coparcener).

WHO CAN FORM HUF?

"HUF" is not defined in Income Tax Act or any other act except that it is governed by Hindu Law and can be originated or formed by married couple or by members of joint family. HUF automatically comes into existence when a person gets married and starts his family. It is not necessary that this new family should also have kids. The day when bride and groom get married, they have formed a HUF.

Hence to form a HUF there must be following simultaneously:

- There must be a family i.e. more than one person.
- They must be living jointly having commonness. i.e. joint family consist of lineally descended from a common ancestor and includes their wives and unmarried daughters, who are living together.
- The above family must be joint family of Hindus, Jains, Sikhs, Buddhists but not of Muslims and Christians.

HOW CAN BE HUF CREATED?

Although a HUF is automatically formed at the time of marriage, it is always advisable to have a written agreement as the Banks and Income Tax Dept ask for the HUF Deed. It is not necessary that HUF is created on the day of marriage itself

and can be created at any point of time.

For Creating a HUF following steps required:

A. Creating a HUF deed:

The HUF deed must be drafted on stamp paper which contains the following :

- a) the name of HUF
- b) Date of Creation of HUF,
- c) Name of Karta
- d) Names of Coparceners (Members).
- e) Declaration from all the members that – the name of Karta and also declare that the members stating in the deed are only members of the said HUF.

f) It can also contain capital (Corpus) by which HUF has been initiated. The sources may be by gift, inheritance, immovable or movable assets etc.

B. Apply of PAN Card:

As HUF is a distinct entity as per Income Tax Act it is required to apply for a PAN Card for HUF.

C. Open HUF bank Account:

As HUF is a different entity from its members and having separate PAN No., it must have separate bank account in its name either Current or Saving account with any Bank to receive and make payments of its funds.

WHO ARE THE MEMBERS?

Members of Hindu undivided family consist of following persons:

1. KARTA:

- KARTA of family is generally senior male member of joint family Who has right to do all things for family and take all decisions for and on behalf of family. Liability to manage the family affairs and keep its books in order lies with the Karta of family. Karta's role in the family is as a guardian and a custodian not as an agent or trustee.
- A junior member / coparcener can be a Karta of family if all the coparcener and members give their consent for the same.
- Woman member can also be Karta of HUF. Neither the legislature nor the traditional Hindu Law restricts a woman to become a Karta of HUF. (*Delhi High Court's judgement "Sujata Sharma v/s Manu Gupta and others" in Dec. 2023*) Also property rights of a daughter as per Hindu Succession Act 2005 allows for that.



ALL ABOUT HUF (A COMPLETE GUIDE TO FRESHER'S)

- In case of demise of Karta of an HUF, the eldest surviving coparcener of the family automatically becomes the Karta.
- There is no such required provision for appointment of Karta whereas deal with legal and financial matters Karta must be appointed through a written document by all the members of HUF. Also if there is any change in Karta due to demise etc. a written declaration from all the members / coparceners required.

2. CO-PARACENERS

Coparcener is the person who has the right to demand the share of the property of family if he/she wants to part away with the family with his/her share. All of the members of family are not the coparceners of HUF. Only four degrees descendents of Karta are Coparceners. These are as under:

- Holder of ancestral property for the first time i.e. Karta
- Son and daughters of (i) above.
- Grandsons of (i) above.
- Great Grand Sons of (i) above.

Each coparcener can have its own HUF. Hence a male can be a part of four HUF. As per above Great Grand Son can be a member of his great grandfather, his grandfather, his father and his own.

3. MEMBER AND DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEMBER V/S COPARCENERS

HUFs constitute both members as well as coparceners. While members become part of HUF by matrimonial alliances, where as coparceners become members by way of birth. As soon as son is born he becomes member as well as coparcener of HUF where as his bride, on the other hand, becomes a member of the HUF by virtue of her marriage but she is not a coparcener. So, while all coparceners are members, not all the members are coparceners.

As far as rights of coparceners and members are concerned, a coparcener has the right to ask for partition of assets of the HUF besides being maintained by the HUF but a member only has the right to maintenance out of the corpus (funds) of the HUF and cannot ask for partition of HUF asset.

FUNDS / CORPUS OF HUF:

HUF can be created or established by i) ancestral

property, ii) assets gifted by relatives and friends, iii) assets received by will etc. However, if a member gifts assets / funds to his own HUF, the income will be clubbed in his (member's) own hands. Gifts over Rs. 50000/- a year from other than relatives are taxable.

The corpus of the HUF can be used for the purpose of well being of its members. It can be used for the purpose of running HUF business. Investments can also be made out of the said funds. Income derived from either business of HUF or investments is taxable in the hands of HUF. It can also be divided only on agreement of every coparcener of the family.

HUF AND TAXATION:

- The Income Tax Act recognizes the HUF as an independent assessable or taxable entity. Hence, HUFs enjoy all deductions and exemptions under the IT Act independent of the income and tax liabilities of its members.
- The same tax slabs are applicable to HUF as to individual assessee.
- Members are not allowed to transfer their own assets/funds into HUF as it attracts clubbing provisions.
- As a tax planning If you have ancestral property and earning some income from this property, then it is better to transfer this asset to HUF and save tax up to exemption limit applicable to individual. Also you can transfer the money received on sale of ancestral property /assets into your HUF.
- HUF though Karta can also invest in Shares, Mutual funds and other instruments and income from that is taxable in the hands of HUF.
- Funds received by members from HUF, on partition is not taxable in the hands of member.
- The HUF can't be a partner of the firm as the HUF is not a person whereas the KARTA of HUF can be a partner of the firm. Hence HUF become partner in a firm through Karta Only.
- HUF can pay remuneration to the KARTA of family for running the family business.

DISSOLUTION OF HUF:

There are two types of partitions:

- Complete/Total Partition and
- Partial Partition.



ALL ABOUT HUF (A COMPLETE GUIDE TO FRESHER'S)

As per Income tax Act only complete partition is allowed and governed by section-171.

Complete Partition means where all the properties of the family are divided amongst all the constituents of the family, and the family ceases to exist as an undivided family, it is known as a total or complete partition.

WHEREAS

In Partial division/partition where only some of the property is divided while the balance of the property remaining joint. Similarly, there may be a partition where some of the coparceners leave the family, with their share of property, while others remaining joint. Although Hindu Law recognizes partial partition but Income tax Act not recognizes such partition as per section 171(9).

- Share of Coparcener

Regarding share of coparceners it is generally equal among all. However as per section 171(1) an unequal partition can also be done via will of the co-parceners as to whether to allot on partition in accordance with the share specified under the Hindu Succession Act or to allot lower or more to anyone or more persons. (CGT vs. N.S Getti Chettiar 91971) 82 ITR 599(SC).

To start partition proceedings all that is necessary is a clear indication by Coparcener of the HUF to separate himself from the family. Such declaration should be known to the members of the HUF who would be ultimately effected by the decision. Partition of the property will only take place when all the members of the HUF agree to the terms and conditions of the partition

Partition of HUF can be done by either by family settlement deed or by Partition deed. But if there is partition deed it must be registered where is family settlement deed not required to be registered.

Assessment of partition

Upon making a claim regarding the partition of HUF as stated above, the Assessing Officer would issue a notice to all the members of the HUF making a detail enquiry regarding the said partition including the date of the said partition. On Completion of inquiry, the Assessing Officer shall record a finding as to whether there has been a total or partial partition of the joint family property. In case the Assessing Officer has recorded a finding of total or partial partition under this section and the partition has taken place during the previous year the total income of the joint family in respect of the period upto the date

of partition shall be assessed as if no partition had taken place. In such cases, each member or group of members shall, in addition to any tax for which he or it may be separately liable be jointly and severally liable for the tax on the income so assessed.

Once the full partition of the HUF is carried out, the HUF can be closed and PAN of HUF should be surrendered to AO.

Thanks

CA Sandeep Jain
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GST CASE LAW COMPENDIUM



CA Ritesh Arora

1.	Whether two parallel proceedings in respect of the same period are permissible?	8.	Whether GST registration should be cancelled retrospectively when the SCN issued is vague in nature and no opportunity was granted to file objection?
2.	Whether the GST registration of the deceased person can be cancelled retrospectively on account of non-filing of returns?	9.	Whether typographical or clerical error in e-way bill is a ground for imposition of penalty?
3.	Whether the Demand Order can be passed without issuing the Show Cause Notice?	10.	Whether medical reason is a valid reason for condoning delay in filing an Appeal before the Appellate Authority?
4.	Whether Appeal can be allowed where pre-deposit is made through Form GST DRC-03 due to technical glitch?	11.	Whether the time limit to file appeal before Appellate Tribunal is extended since the Appellate Tribunal is not constituted?
5.	Whether the DGGI have the power to seize cash from the premises of any person?	12.	Whether refund claim should be rejected when refund application filed under wrong category?
6.	Whether Confiscated goods and vehicles can be released by depositing 25% of the amount mentioned in the Order in cash and furnishing a bank guarantee for the balance?	13.	Whether a Proper Officer can pass an order without considering the relevant facts?
7.	Whether GST can be demanded based on figures in Profit and Loss Account?	14.	Whether Taxpayer is entitled to claim refund under Inverted Duty Structure even in case of same inward and outward supplies?
		15.	Whether ITC can be denied when not claimed in GSTR-3B but claimed in GSTR-9 and reflected in GSTR-2A?
		16.	Whether Writ jurisdiction can grant a waiver of statutory pre-deposit condition for filing appeal?
		17.	Whether Section 5 of the Limitation Act is applicable for appeal filed under GST?
		18.	Whether SCN can be issued if the GST liability paid with Interest before the issuance of SCN?



GST CASE LAW COMPENDIUM

19.	Whether the GST Registration can be cancelled based on vague SCN?
20.	Whether ISD is eligible to transition ITC available on the Appointed Day?
21.	Whether a vague orders sustainable under the law?
22.	Whether Central GST Authority can initiate proceedings when State GST Authority has already initiated proceedings on the same subject matter?
23	Whether the Appellant can remit the amount of pre-deposit from attached bank accounts for filing an appeal?
24.	Whether ITC can be denied in case of bonafide errors in filing GST returns where there is no loss of revenue?
25.	Constitutional validity of Section 16(2)(c) of the CGST Act challenged.
26.	Whether ITC is available in relation to construction of immovable property, which is further let out for commercial purpose?

Act is not to be initiated, the operation of the Impugned Order shall remain suspended till the returnable date.

Author's Comments:

As per Section 6(2)(b) of the CGST Act, if a proper officer under the SGST Act or the UTGST Act has initiated any proceedings on a subject matter, no proceedings shall be initiated by the proper officer under this Act on the same subject matter. In the considered opinion of the author, there is no bar under the law that once a proceeding is initiated for a particular period by the CGST department, no proceedings can be issued by the SGST or UTGST authorities for the same period. The only bar that the statute places is regarding proceedings based on the same cause-of-action and same subject matter (in a few circumstances, even for the same cause-of-action, parallel proceedings are permissible).

Important to highlight here that cross-empowerment is allowed for proceedings carried out under section 67 only and for the rest of the proceedings, where there is no evasion of tax involved, the Proper officer to issue Show Cause notice under section 73/74 is the jurisdictional department (either CGST or SGST).

For full article please access the link –

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/19I0b8IMYHTR7Qd7bD19GrZ-HYohGey4n/view?usp=sharing>

CA Ritesh Arora

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1. Whether two parallel proceedings in respect of the same period are permissible?

No, the Honorable Guwahati High Court in the case of **SubhashAgarwalla v. State of Assam [Case No. WP(C)/ 683/2024 dated February 12, 2024]**, held that once a proceeding is initiated either in the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 or the State Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, another proceeding for the same period under other Act cannot be initiated. Therefore, the operation of the Order-in-Original was to remain suspended till the returnable date.

The Honorable Guwahati High Court observed that Section 6(2) of the CGST and SGST Act which inter alia indicates that once a proceeding is initiated either of the above two acts, another proceeding for the same period under the other



NOTICES U/S 73/74, FOR RECOVERY OF ERRONEOUS REFUND U/S 54 OF CGST ACT



CA Raghav Rathi

Legal Backdrop in reference to notices issued under section 73/74 of the CGST Act, 2017 for the recovery of erroneous refund sanctioned under section 54 of CGST Act, 2017

In the recent course of audits and assessments, we have encountered various time a situation wherein department contended that the input tax credit availed is not eligible to the taxpayer and therefore, the refund availed by the taxpayer of such credit under section 54 of the Act is also not admissible. A notice thereon was served for the purpose of recovery of said refund. The said notice was served either under section 73(1) or 74(1) of the Act, as the case may be. This article is penned to discuss basically the legal backdrop in reference to the course of action adopted by the department for recovery of excess refund.

In terms of section 73(1)/74(1) of the CGST Act, 2017, which is been reproduced below:

*“73. Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised for any reason other than fraud or any willful-misstatement or suppression of facts.— (1) Where it appears to the proper officer that **any tax has not been paid or short paid or erroneously refunded, or where input tax credit has been wrongly availed or utilised for any reason, other than the reason of fraud or any wilful-misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax, he shall serve notice on the person chargeable with tax which has not been so paid or which has been so short paid or to whom the refund has erroneously been made, or who has wrongly availed or utilised input tax credit, requiring him to show cause as to why he should not pay the amount specified in the notice along with interest payable thereon under section 50 and a penalty leviable under the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder.....***

*74. Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised by reason of fraud or any willful-misstatement or suppression of facts.— (1) Where it appears to the proper officer that **any tax has not been paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or where input tax credit has been wrongly availed or utilised by reason of fraud, or any wilful-misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax, he shall serve notice on the person chargeable with tax which has not been so paid or which has been so short paid or to whom the refund has erroneously been made, or who has wrongly availed or utilised input tax credit, requiring him to show cause as to why he should not pay the amount specified in the notice along with interest payable thereon under section 50 and a penalty equivalent to the tax specified in the notice.....***”

A notice can be issued if the **tax** is not been paid or short paid or erroneously refunded, or where **input tax credit** has been wrongly availed or utilised for any reason. On perusal of the aforesaid provision, it can well be stated that notice under section 73(1)/74(1) can be issued for:

A) recovery of tax which is:

- i) Not paid, or
- ii) Short paid, or
- iii) Erroneously refunded.

B) recovery of input tax credit which is:

- i) Wrongly availed, or
- ii) Wrongly utilised.

Under section 73/74 of the CGST Act, 2017, the notice can be issued for tax which is erroneously refunded. No notice can be issued for the recovery of input tax credit erroneously refunded.

Well Legally and practically also, this is the tenable view. How? It's discussed hereunder:

Tax payer avails input tax credit on self-assessment basis in terms of the provision of CGST Act, 2017. The credit so availed gets entered into the electronic credit ledger (referred as ECL) of the taxpayer. Taxpayer debit the ECL to the extent of the amount sought as refund under section 54(3) of the CGST Act, 2017. After debit, no input balance as such lies in the electronic credit ledger of the taxpayer.



NOTICES U/S 73/74, FOR RECOVERY OF ERRONEOUS REFUND U/S 54 OF CGST ACT

In future, if any input tax credit is held liable to be wrongly availed and utilized, the same becomes recoverable under section 73/74 of the CGST Act, 2017. The same would be paid by debiting electronic cash ledger or the electronic credit ledger as the case may be. As the ineligible input tax credit already stands recovered and if any further amount again stands recovered for such input tax credit, it would amount to the double loss to the taxpayer. Recovery of input tax credit and simultaneously recovery of refund sought against such input tax credit would create double burden for the taxpayer and would be unjustified, arbitrary and unfair under law. Keeping this anomaly in mind, to avoid miscarriage of justice, the legislation has intentionally kept the erroneous refund outside the purview of section 73/74 of the act and the power in those section is given only to recover erroneous tax refund granted and input tax credit wrongly availed and utilised.

So, then what's the course of action available with the department?

The power to order and sanctioning of refund has been given under section 54(5) and 54(8) of the CGST Act, 2017. The order so passed is appealable in the nature. If the commissioner thinks that the refund has been erroneously sanctioned under section 54(5) of the CGST Act, 2017, then the proper course of action would be to file an appeal against such order under section 107(2) of the CGST Act, 2017. Language of section 107(2) is reproduced here under: -

"(2) The Commissioner may, on his own motion, or upon request from the Commissioner of State tax or the Commissioner of Union territory tax, call for and examine the record of any proceedings in which an adjudicating authority has passed any decision or order under this Act or the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of the said decision or order and may, by order, direct any officer subordinate to him to apply to the Appellate Authority within six months from the date of communication of the said decision or order for the determination of such points arising out of the said decision or order as may be specified by the Commissioner in his order"

That on transpiring the aforesaid provision, it can be stated that commissioner on being satisfied that order passed is not in accordance to law, he may direct the person subordinate to him to apply before Appellate Authority against such order.

Author would further like to bring netizens kind

attention towards Instruction No. 03/2022-GST dt. 14.06.2022 which instructs that Commissioner may examine the refund order so passed in regards to its legality and propriety and may direct the officer subordinate to him to file appeal against the said order. Language of instruction is reproduced here below: -

"2.2.2 Accordingly, as per extant practice, all refund orders are required to be reviewed for examination of legality and propriety of the refund order and for taking a view whether an appeal to the appellate authority under provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 107 of the CGST Act is required to be filed against the said refund order.

.....

2.2.4 The post-audit and review of the refund claims shall be conducted as per the following guidelines:

(a) All the refund orders passed should be immediately transmitted online to the review module after issuance of refund order in FORM GST RFD-06. The review and post-audit officers shall have access to all documents/statements on ACES-GST portal pertaining to the said refund claims.

(b) For the purpose of post-audit of refund order, a Post-Audit Cell under a Deputy/Assistant Commissioner along with one/two Superintendents and Inspectors as required, may be created in Commissionerate Headquarters.

(c) The post-audit should be concluded within 3 months from the date of issue of FORM GST RFD-06 order. The findings of the post-audit shall be communicated to the review branch within the said time period of 3 months.

(d) The review of refund order shall be completed at least 30 days before the expiry of the time period allowed for filing appeal under Section 107(2) of the CGST Act."

Further the author would like to bring netizens attention towards para 19, 20 and 21 of Master Circular No. 125/44/2019-GST dt. 18.11.2019 wherein it is specifically stated that proper officer would need to sanction refund after thorough verification of the refund application. If the proper officer finds that any refund is liable to be rejected due to ineligibility of input tax credit, the show cause notice will be issued for the rejection of refund to the extent of ineligible credit and further recovery of ineligible ITC under section 73/74 of CGST Act, 2017 at the stage of sanctioning of refund.

**NOTICES U/S 73/74, FOR RECOVERY OF ERRONEOUS REFUND U/S 54 OF CGST ACT**

The judicial authority has subscribed to supra stated view in the erstwhile taxation regime and under Customs Act as well. Following case laws may be referred for the purpose of references:

- a) M/s VISA STEEL LTD. Versus COMMR. OF C. EX reported 2013 (296) E.L.T. 344 (Tri. - Kolkata)
- b) M/s ALBERT DAVID LTD. Versus COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS reported at 2004 (168) E.L.T. 462 (Tri. - LB)

Therefore, in view of above discussion, the proper way to agitate the refund sanctioned ought to be filing of appeal against such refund. If no appeal is filed against the refund orders in the prescribed time manner, the orders passed under section 54(5) and 54(8) becomes final and binding on authorities as well. No proceedings as against the provision of law can be initiated further.

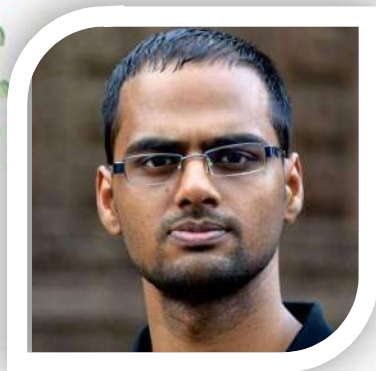
Thanks

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RETROSPECTIVE AMENDMENTS AND DTAA



**CA Abhishek
Kacholiya**

A. Meaning of Retrospective Amendments:

Two sort of amendments are being done by legislature, (i) Prospective and (ii) Retrospective. Prospective amendments are kind of amendments which become effective from future dates as mentioned therein and Retrospective amendments means amendment which become effective from a back date i.e. the date prior to the date of making such change. If an amendment is done in statute to nullify its defect or to cure its defect, will be called, clarificatory or declaratory amendment and the said amendment will be effective from the date of inception of provision or from the back date mentioned in the amendment.

B. Effect of Retrospective Amendments:

Before 2014 in India, retroactively amending laws was as common as a fashion trend, particularly when government departments lost cases. In a single budget, over a hundred retrospective amendments were often made. Though not all of these changes were necessarily unfavourable to taxpayers, a significant portion were.

Retrospective amendments undermine the confidence of both foreign and domestic taxpayers. They disrupt established legal principles and have a negative impact on businessmen, investors, and other taxpayers. Such changes also demonstrate a lack of respect from lawmakers toward the country's judicial system. In making these amendments, the government often nullifies decisions of the Supreme Court and High Courts that the tax department disagrees with.

At times, the government makes retrospective amendments to the law that impact Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAA). In such cases, tax authorities may take adverse actions, ignoring the fact that the law at the time of signing the DTAA with another country was different from

what it is today. A DTAA is not subject to unilateral changes as it is a bilateral contract between two governments, and should be implemented in good faith.

Indian tax law is very clear on it that whenever provisions of Income Tax Act and DTAA are differ, DTAA will prevail as held in **Vishakhapatnam Port Trust Case (1983) (144 ITR 146)**. CBDT has also accepted this by issuing Circular no. 333 which clearly says that: the correct legal position is that where a specific provision is made in the double taxation avoidance agreement, that provisions will prevail over the general provisions contained in the Income-tax Act. In fact, that the double taxation avoidance agreements which have been entered into by the Central Government under section 90 of the Income-tax Act, also provide that the laws in force in either country will continue to govern the assessment and taxation of income in the respective countries except where provisions to the contrary have been made in the agreement. Thus, where a double taxation avoidance agreement provides for a particular mode of computation of income, the same should be followed, irrespective of the provisions in the Income-tax Act.

Where there is no specific provision in the agreement, it is basic law, i.e., the Income-tax Act that will govern the taxation of income. But in case of where DTAA and Income tax act differ and Income tax act is more beneficial to the assessee in that case section 90(2) will come in to picture which says that: Where the Central Government has entered into an agreement with the Government of any country outside India or specified territory outside India, as the case may be, under sub-section (1) for granting relief of tax, or as the case may be, avoidance of double taxation, then, in relation to the assessee to whom such agreement applies, the provisions of this Act shall apply to the extent they are more beneficial to that assessee.

Further, in the case of DIT Vs New Skies Satellite BV, (ITA 473/2012 vide order dated 08.02.2016), the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has observed that no amendment to the Act, whether retrospective or prospective can be read in a manner so as to extend its operation to the terms of an international treaty. In other words, a clarificatory or declaratory amendment, much less one which may seek to overcome an unwelcome judicial interpretation of law, cannot be allowed to have the same retroactive effect on an international instrument affected between two sovereign states prior to such amendment. An amendment to a treaty must be brought about by an agreement -

**RETROSPECTIVE AMENDMENTS AND DTAA**

between the parties. Unilateral amendments to treaties are therefore categorically prohibited. Even the Parliament is not competent to effect amendments to international instruments. Therefore, mere amendment to Section 9(1)(vi) cannot result in a change. It is imperative that such amendment is brought about in the agreement as well. Hon'ble Delhi High Court concluded in the said decision (supra) that the Finance Act, 2012 will not affect Article 12 of the DTAA's, it would follow that the first determinative interpretation given to the word "royalty" prior to the amendment in the Income Tax Act will continue to hold the field for the purpose of assessment years preceding the Finance Act, 2012 and in all cases which involve a Double Tax Avoidance Agreement, unless the said DTAA's are amended jointly by both parties.

C. Conclusion: It is essential for any changes to tax laws that impact DTAA provisions to be made through mutual agreement between the concerned parties. Until such amendments are jointly ratified, the terms of existing treaties remain in force, providing stability and predictability for taxpayers operating under them.

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REMOTE WORK REVOLUTION: CHANGING WORK CULTURE & SOCIETY



**CA Pankaj Kumar
Jain**

Outsourcing transforms businesses by changing the foundation of employment norms. The word itself can be interchanged with offshoring, distributed workforce, call centres, staff leasing and remote working. Firms get easy, flexible access to high-quality staff, and processes are streamlined, workflow becomes shorter and more precise, and outcomes are improved.

In rapid changing of work style, working from home benefits everyone: you, your family or household, and your organization. Remain connected and positive, and you can work productively while maintaining a fulfilling home life – all without the stress of a daily commute.

When COVID-19 forced companies all over the world to send their employees home to work virtually, remote work had a big moment.

Yes, the rush to give employees access to all the tools they'd need to work from home was a bit, well, sudden for many employers. But after everyone settled in, what quickly became apparent to many office-based teams is that employees could be productive and focused when not in the office—in many cases, even more so. Employers everywhere began to understand that remote work really works.

There is various advantage of Work from Home for the Employees such as:

1. Many remote jobs also come with flexible schedules, which means that workers can start and end their day as they choose, as long as their work is complete and leads to strong outcomes. This control over your work schedule can be invaluable when it comes to attending to the needs of your personal life.

2. One of the considerable benefits of telecommuting is having access to a broader range of job opportunities that aren't limited by geographic location. This can be especially helpful for job seekers living in rural communities and small towns where there may not be many available local positions.

3. People who work from home half time can save more comparatively other people. Gas, car maintenance, transportation, parking fees, a professional wardrobe, lunches bought out, and more can all be reduced or eliminated from your spending entirely. These savings add up and put more money back into your pocket.

4. Remote work supports a variety of sustainability initiatives, from economic growth and reduced inequalities to sustainable cities, climate change, and responsible consumption.

5. Being able to create a comfortable home office is an excellent benefit of remote work. Whether you simply want a more ergonomic chair or you have health issues that require specialized office equipment, you can set up your home office and make it whatever you want.

6. Remote, flexible workers tend to be happier and more loyal employees, in part because working from home has been shown to lower stress, provide more time for hobbies and interests, and improve personal relationships, among other things.

7. Work from home open up the opportunity to work internationally this will increase their earning as international organization provide comparatively more salary and other benefits, apart from these monetary benefits it helps employee to increase their skills and employees will start learning international norms which will definitely help them in their growth in future.

While there are plenty of reasons employees benefit from a work-from-home job, employers can enjoy many similar benefits too. When employees are more satisfied with their roles and working situation, companies can become more profitable and productive.

1. Streamlined communication: When working in an office setting, communication might take place via email, in-person meetings, phone calls, video chats or informal conversations. This can make it challenging to keep track of all the conversations and decisions about important projects or tasks.



REMOTE WORK REVOLUTION: CHANGING WORK CULTURE & SOCIETY

When working remotely, employers can choose from a variety of communication platforms to keep all communications in one place. This can lead to better organization and improved collaboration among employees.

2. Higher productivity: Employees who work from home encounter fewer social distractions from coworkers, which can lead to improved productivity in the workplace. Employees also have the opportunity to take brief breaks as they need them, which can help them return to their work feeling more energized and motivated. By giving employees space to fully focus on their work and follow their own schedules, employers may see productivity increase when switching over to remote work.

3. Increased Talent Pool: Employers can now tap into a global talent pool by hiring international remote workers. This approach allows companies to find the best candidates regardless of their location. Companies no longer need to limit their search for talent within national borders. This expanded talent pool can lead to improved team diversity and competitive advantages.

4. Cost Savings and Efficiency: Remote work can lead to cost savings for businesses. Companies can reduce office space expenses, utilities, and other overhead costs. Employers recognize that hiring the best person for the job, even if they live in a different country, is more important than hiring locally. This mindset contributes to increased productivity and efficiency.

While most people recognize the benefits of remote work—eliminating the commute and better work-life balance, for example—there are many societal benefits that often go unrecognized.

In a world full of people focused on the daily grind, we have increasingly moved from a “we” mentality to a “me” mentality in our society. That’s where flexible work comes into play. Through remote work, we can help change society for the better.

You might wonder how remote work benefits society. Below is a list of just a few of the many societal benefits we see from remote work arrangements.

1. Benefits Rural Residents and Communities: Have you ever lived far from the city and had to compete with all of your neighbours for one of five open jobs at one of the handful of organizations in town? Or have you had to commute hours one way just to get to the only nearby large corporation that was hiring?

Many rural residents face such obstacles. But by working remotely, more jobs become available to people who otherwise couldn’t find work because of limited location-based opportunities. Through simple internet access, an entire town could get an economic boost from remote work.

2. Increased job opportunities: With ever-evolving technology, WFH roles are on the increase. Remote positions also open job opportunities for individuals with limitations to working in traditional roles. The ability to work from anywhere can also mean an increase in available jobs in industries like technology, health care and education. It not only opens up job opportunity in India but it provides job opportunity internationally.

3. Job opportunities across the world: Explore the flexibility of remote international jobs, which continue to evolve as globalization and technological advancements reshape the global workforce. In demand around the world, online international jobs offer the freedom to work from home or from anywhere, whether you’re seeking full-time, part-time, or freelance opportunities. Work from home international jobs encompass a variety of professions and industries and are popular choices for adaptable professionals with strong interpersonal skills and global awareness.

Online jobs give you a better choice of all types. Because you no lack to go outside from home and there no boss in an online job. There is no work pressure in an online job. No stress in your mind at all eras.

Sure, remote work benefits workers and employers. But as this list shows, everyone benefits from remote work! And only these there are various other benefits of Work from home so why not pitch in and connect with a remote job today?

Thanks

CA Pankaj Kumar Jain

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GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY SCHEME FOR INDUSTRIES



CA Chandan Samdani

The Government has launched many subsidy schemes for Establishment of industries and Generate employment. Out of them we are discuss here a one of the popular Government Subsidy Scheme the “Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Program (PMEGP)”. It gives subsidies on loans to people taking loans to start a new business. PMEGP is a central sector scheme being administered by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).The scheme is being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory organization under the administrative control of the Ministry of MSME as the single nodal agency at the National level. At the State level, the scheme is implemented through State offices of KVIC, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs), District Industries Centres (DICs), and designated Banks. The PMEGP scheme has been launched in 2008 and relaunched for continuation of PMEGP Scheme for 5 years from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 with some modifications in the existing scheme.

Today in this article we’ll discuss the complete details about the PMEGP scheme. You’ll find information such as how to apply, eligibility, subsidy rates and may more information so read till last.

Eligibility criteria:-

- Any individual, above 18 years of age can apply under this scheme.(i.e. Other Entity other than individual not eligible under the scheme)
- The applicant should possess at least 8th standard pass educational qualification (This Condition applicable for whose project cost above 10 Lakh in the Manufacturing Sector and above 5 Lakh in the Service Sactor)
- Only New projects are covered under this

Scheme.(Enterprises/Units can be new or existing)

- Existing Enterprises/units that have already availed Government Subsidy under any other schemes of Central or State Govt. are not eligible.
- Projects without Capital Expenditure are not eligible under the scheme.
- Only one person from one family is eligible for obtaining financial assistance for setting up of projects under PMEGP.(The 'family' includes self and spouse)

Financial criteria:-

- New Units:- Maximum Project cost admissible for Margin Money subsidy under Manufacturing sector is Rs. 50 lakhs and under business/service sector is Rs. 20 lakhs. If the total project cost exceeds Rs. 50 lakhs or Rs. 20 lakhs for Manufacturing and Service/Business sector respectively, the balance amount may be provided by Banks without any Government subsidy.(i.e. Project cost exceeds the above specified limits are eligible under the scheme but project cost upto specified limit consider for calculation of subsidy amount)
- Existing Units(2nd Loan under PMEGP for Expansion):- Maximum Project cost admissible for Margin Money subsidy under Manufacturing sector is Rs. 100 lakhs and under business/service sector is Rs. 25 lakhs. If the total project cost exceeds Rs. 100 lakhs or Rs. 25 lakhs for Manufacturing and Service/Business sector respectively, the balance amount may be provided by Banks without any Government subsidy.(i.e. Project cost exceeds the above specified limits are eligible under the scheme but project cost upto specified limit consider for calculation of subsidy amount)
- Cost of the land should not be included in the Project Cost.
- Applicant/Beneficiary own contribution in project cost required as follows and remaining project cost up to specified limit shall financed by bank:-

Categories of Applicant	Applicant contribution	
	For New Unit	For 2 nd loan of Existing Unit
General Category	10%	10%
Special Category (Including SC, ST, OBC, Minorities, Women, Ex-Servicemen, Transgenders, Differentlyabled, NER, Aspirational Districts, Hill and Border areas(as notified by the Government) etc	5%	



GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY SCHEME FOR INDUSTRIES

Bank Finance:

- The Bank will sanction 90% of the project cost in case of General Category of beneficiary and 95% in case of Special Category of the beneficiary and disburse full amount suitably for setting up of the project.
- The Bank will finance Capital Expenditure in the form of Term Loan and Working Capital in the form of cash credit. Project can also be financed by the Bank in the form of composite loan consisting of Capital Expenditure and Working Capital.
- For Manufacturing units, Working Capital component should not be more than 40% of the project cost and for units under Service/Trading sector, the Working Capital shall not be more than 60% of the project cost.

However, for the projects where the Capital Expenditure reaches the maximum ceiling of the project cost for Manufacturing/Service sector units, the Bank can consider sanctioning of additional funds over and above Rs. 50 Lakhs and Rs. 20 Lakhs respectively. In such cases, the additional funds over and above Rs.50 lakh/20 lakh will not be covered for subsidy.

- Normal rate of interest shall be charged. Repayment schedule may range between 3 to 7 years after an initial moratorium as may be prescribed by the concerned Bank/financial institution.

Subsidy Amount:

Categories of Applicant	Rate of Subsidy	
	For New Unit	For 2 nd loan of Existing Unit
General Category	15 % (25 % in Rural Area)	15%
Special Category (Including SC, ST, OBC, Minorities, Women, Ex-Servicemen, Transgenders, Differentlyabled, NER, Aspirational Districts, Hill and Border areas(as notified by the Government) etc	25 % (35 % in Rural Area)	

Note :- Above rate calculate on the project cost up to specified limit i.e. 50/20 Lakhs.

Application process:

- Online applications will be mandatory, and no manual applications will be allowed as PMEGP Portal has been developed and put into operation by KVIC.

- The applicant can submit their application online at <https://www.kviconline.gov.in/pmegportal>

- Before filling the application some documents are required for submitting the application (1. Cast Certificate, 2. Special category certificate, 3. Rural area Certificate, 4. Project Report, 5. Education marksheet, 6. EDP training certificate)

- Applicants will be provided with User ID and Password at the time of initial registration (application filing) for their use in tracking the status of their application

- Applicant's Aadhaar number is mandatory and is authenticated with UIDAI database before they proceed for filing the application.

- The applicant will fill all information in the respective fields of online application form available on the portal. On completion of all documentation, the applicant will make final submission and get the unique Application ID through which the status of application can be tracked.

- After receipt of application, the nodal officer of DIC shall interact with the applicant personally on telephone or personal meeting and confirm the receipt acceptance of the application for preliminary scrutiny.

- After scrutiny and approval by officer application shall forward to the bank through the portal for financing the project.

- After receipt the application The Banks will either sanction or reject the loan application within a stipulated period. Sanction will be issued online and copies of the sanction order will be sent to the applicant as well as to DIC within 30 days from the receipt of application from the District Agencies.

- After sanction the loan the applicant will deposit his own contribution in the bank account. Thereafter bank will disburse the loan and submit claim form for subsidy amount.

- Nodal Bank will transfer the Margin Money subsidy claim amount validated by KVIC to the respective Financing Bank branch.

- Once the Margin Money (subsidy) is received in the Financing Banks on behalf of the beneficiary, within 24 hours it should be kept in the Term Deposit Receipt (TDR)/Subsidy Reserve Fund (SRF) for **Three years** at branch level in the name of the beneficiary. i.e. the lock in period of subsidy.

**GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY SCHEME FOR INDUSTRIES**

- After completion of lock in period the bank shall adjust such subsidy amount against the loan amount outstanding of the beneficiary.

By applying online for the PMEGP scheme, consumers can avail benefits or subsidies. The beneficiary is only required to invest 5-10% of the project cost and on that cost the government provides a subsidy of 15-35% considering his/her eligibility. Being a credit linked subsidy scheme, the PMEGP Loan Scheme majorly promotes employment among the youth and helps in setting up small businesses to increase employment opportunities across the country.

This is an overview on the PMEGP scheme as per my views. I hope this article will be help you for understanding of the PMEGP scheme.

Thanks

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COMMON PROBLEMS FACED BY CA STUDENTS



**CA Vivek Kumar
Luhadiya**

"Difficult roads often lead to beautiful destinations."

This quote resonates deeply with the journey of becoming a chartered accountant. The path to becoming a CA is indeed challenging, filled with rigorous studies, difficult examinations, and practical training. However, it is through overcoming these difficulties that aspiring CAs hone their skills, build resilience, and ultimately reach the destination of professional success.

The journey to becoming a chartered accountant (CA) is a rigorous and demanding process that requires dedication, perseverance, and resilience. While the pursuit of the CA designation offers numerous rewards and opportunities, it is not without its challenges. From academic pressures to work-life balance and mental health concerns, CA students often encounter a range of difficulties along the way.

In this article, we delve into some of the common problems faced by CA students and offer insights on how to navigate them effectively.

1. Academic Pressure and Exam Stress:

- The CA curriculum is rigorous and demanding, with a vast syllabus and challenging examinations at each stage. CA students often experience academic pressure and stress as they strive to balance studies with other commitments.
- To cope with academic pressure, CA students should prioritize time management, create realistic study schedules, seek support from peers and mentors, and practice self-care techniques such as exercise, mindfulness, and relaxation.

2. Work-Life Balance and Time Management:

- Many CA students undertake articleship or internships while pursuing their studies, which can lead to challenges in maintaining a healthy work-life balance. Balancing work commitments with study obligations, personal relationships, and

leisure activities can be overwhelming.

- To achieve a balance, CA students should prioritize tasks, set boundaries, and allocate time for study, work, and leisure activities. Effective time management strategies such as setting goals, prioritizing tasks, and avoiding procrastination can help optimize productivity and reduce stress.

3. Financial Constraints and Cost of Education:

- Pursuing the CA designation entails significant financial investment, including tuition fees, study materials, examination fees, and living expenses. Financial constraints can pose challenges for CA students, particularly those from economically disadvantaged backgrounds.

- CA students facing financial challenges should explore scholarship opportunities, part-time employment options, and financial aid programs offered by professional bodies, educational institutions, and government agencies. Budgeting, financial planning, and seeking support from family and community resources can also help alleviate financial stress.

4. Mental Health and Well-being:

- The demanding nature of the CA journey, coupled with academic pressure, work commitments, and personal challenges, can take a toll on the mental health and well-being of students. Anxiety, depression, burnout, and imposter syndrome are common issues faced by CA students.

- It is essential for CA students to prioritize self-care, seek support from friends, family, and mental health professionals, and engage in stress-reduction activities such as exercise, meditation, and hobbies. Creating a supportive environment, fostering open communication, and reducing stigma around mental health can promote well-being and resilience.

5. Career Uncertainty and Future Prospects:

- The competitive nature of the accounting profession and the evolving job market can create uncertainty and anxiety about career prospects among CA students. Concerns about job availability, salary expectations, and career advancement opportunities may weigh heavily on students' minds.

- CA students should focus on building a strong foundation of technical skills, gaining practical experience through internships and articleship, and developing transferrable skills such as communication, problem-solving, and teamwork. Networking, seeking mentorship, and exploring diverse career paths within the accounting profession can help students navigate career uncertainty and identify opportunities for growth and advancement.



COMMON PROBLEMS FACED BY CA STUDENTS

6. Examination Failures and Academic Setbacks:

- Despite their best efforts, CA students may encounter failures or setbacks in examinations, which can be disheartening and demotivating. Failing to clear examinations on the first attempt can prolong the journey to becoming a CA and increase stress and pressure.
- CA students should view examination failures as learning experiences rather than setbacks. They should analyze their performance, identify areas for improvement, seek guidance from mentors and tutors, and adopt a growth mindset. Perseverance, resilience, and a positive attitude are essential for overcoming academic challenges and achieving success in the CA journey.

7. Peer Pressure and Comparison:

- CA students often experience peer pressure and the temptation to compare themselves to their peers, especially when it comes to examination results, articleship placements, or career milestones.
- It's crucial for CA students to focus on their individual journey, strengths, and progress rather than comparing themselves to others. Each student's path is unique, and success is subjective. Cultivating self-awareness, confidence, and resilience can help students navigate peer pressure and maintain a positive mindset.

8. Lack of Support Systems:

- Some CA students may lack adequate support systems, whether it's due to family obligations, geographical constraints, or limited access to educational resources and mentorship.
- Building a support network is essential for CA students facing challenges. This network can include family members, friends, teachers, mentors, and fellow students. Seeking support from online forums, professional associations, and community organizations can also provide valuable resources and encouragement.

9. Cultural and Societal Expectations:

- Cultural and societal expectations can add an additional layer of pressure on CA students, particularly in communities where becoming a CA is highly esteemed or viewed as a pathway to success.
- CA students should prioritize their own goals, values, and aspirations, rather than conforming to external expectations. It's essential to have open

and honest conversations with family members and communities about the challenges and sacrifices involved in pursuing the CA designation.

10. Burnout and Overwhelm:

- The demanding nature of the CA journey, coupled with long study hours, work commitments, and personal obligations, can lead to burnout and overwhelm for students.
- Practicing self-care, setting boundaries, and prioritizing well-being are essential for preventing burnout. Taking regular breaks, engaging in activities that bring joy and relaxation, and seeking professional help when needed are crucial strategies for managing stress and maintaining balance.

11. Communication and Interpersonal Skills:

- CA students may face challenges in developing effective communication and interpersonal skills, which are essential for building relationships, collaborating with colleagues, and serving clients effectively.
- Investing in communication training, participating in public speaking clubs or workshops and seeking opportunities to practice interpersonal skills in professional settings can help CA students enhance their communication abilities and build confidence in their interactions.

12. Adapting to Technological Changes:

- The accounting profession is rapidly evolving with advancements in technology, automation, and digitalization. CA students may struggle to keep pace with technological changes and adapt to new tools and platforms.
- Embracing a mindset of continuous learning and staying updated on emerging technologies in accounting and finance can help CA students stay relevant and competitive in the digital age. Seeking training opportunities in data analytics, cloud computing, and accounting software can enhance technical proficiency and future-proof skills.

13. Geographic Mobility and Relocation:

- Pursuing a career in chartered accountancy may require CA students to relocate to different cities or countries for articleship, job opportunities, or exam centers. Geographic mobility can pose challenges related to adjusting to new environments, finding accommodation, and building social networks.



COMMON PROBLEMS FACED BY CA STUDENTS

- Developing resilience, adaptability, and resourcefulness are key for CA students navigating geographic mobility. Seeking support from peers, mentors, and professional networks in new locations can ease the transition and facilitate integration into new communities.

14. Family Expectations and Responsibilities:

- CA students may encounter challenges related to balancing family expectations and responsibilities with the demands of their academic and professional pursuits. Family obligations such as caregiving, financial support, or cultural expectations may impact students' time, energy, and focus.
- Open communication, setting realistic expectations, and seeking support from family members are essential for CA students managing family responsibilities. Exploring flexible study options, seeking assistance from academic advisors, and prioritizing self-care can help students navigate competing demands effectively.

15. Social Isolation and Peer Relationships:

- CA students may experience feelings of social isolation or disconnection from peers, especially during intensive study periods or when juggling work and academic commitments. Limited social interactions and a lack of peer support can contribute to feelings of loneliness or alienation.
- Building a sense of community and connection with peers is important for CA students' well-being and academic success. Participating in study groups, virtual meetups, or extracurricular activities can foster friendships and camaraderie. Additionally, reaching out to classmates for collaboration, support, and encouragement can strengthen peer relationships.

In conclusion, the journey to becoming a chartered accountant is not without its challenges, and CA students may encounter various obstacles along the way. However, by acknowledging these challenges, seeking support, and adopting effective coping strategies, CA students can navigate the complexities of the CA journey with resilience, determination, and grace. With perseverance, hard work, and a focus on personal well-being, CA students can overcome obstacles, achieve their goals, and emerge as competent and successful professionals in the accounting profession.

My advice to all the CA students:

"The greater the difficulty, the greater the glory." - Swami Vivekananda.

Remember, every step you take, every challenge you overcome, and every failure you learn from brings you closer to your goals. Stay focused, stay determined, and keep believing in yourself. You have the potential to achieve greatness in your journey to becoming a chartered accountant!

CA. Vivek Luhadiya

FCA, M.Com., Social Auditor

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WORKSHOP ON CAPITAL MARKET LEARNING



INAUGURAL OF FIRST E NEWSLETTER BY MLA SH. ASHOK KOTHARI





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ICAI BHILWARA IN NEWS

आइसीएआई भीलवाड़ा शाखा का सीए मेंबर्स को परिवार सहित अयोध्या काशी दर्शन के लिए रवाना

आइसीएआई भीलवाड़ा शाखा द्वारा तीन दिवसीय रेजिडेन्शियल रिफ्रेशर प्रोग्राम की शुरुआत कल हुई



भीलवाड़ा (विगत वैभव)। दो इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स ऑफ इंडिया की कमिटी फॉर मेंबर्स इन प्रैक्टिस के तत्वाधान में भीलवाड़ा शाखा द्वारा तीन दिवसीय रेजिडेन्शियल रिफ्रेशर प्रोग्राम की शुरुआत का आयोजन अयोध्या में किया जा रहा है। शाखा अध्यक्ष सीए सोनेश काबरा ने बताया कि शाखा का यह कार्यक्रम अयोध्या में आयोजित होगा, जिसमें शाखा के सीए सदस्यों का दल भाग लेगा। शाखा सचिव सीए मुरली अटल ने बताया कि यह प्रोग्राम चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स के पेशेवर उत्कृष्टता और उत्तरोत्तर जान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक विशेष प्रयास है। जिसमें पेशेवर योग्यता को बढ़ाने के साथ साथ आध्यात्मिक दर्शन का का लाभ भी उठायेंगे। इस यात्रा का एक अनूठा और महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा नवनिर्मित रामलला मंदिर और काशी विश्वनाथ मंदिर का दर्शन रहेगा जहाँ, सदस्य आध्यात्मिक महत्वपूर्णता और धार्मिक आदर्शों का अध्ययन करने साथ ही अपने आत्मिक अनुभवों को समृद्ध करेंगे।

आइसीएआई भीलवाड़ा शाखा का सीए मेंबर्स को परिवार सहित अयोध्या काशी दर्शन के लिए रवाना

आइसीएआई भीलवाड़ा शाखा द्वारा तीन दिवसीय रेजिडेन्शियल रिफ्रेशर प्रोग्राम की शुरुआत कल हुई



भीलवाड़ा (पुनः)। दो इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स ऑफ इंडिया की कमिटी फॉर मेंबर्स इन प्रैक्टिस के तत्वाधान में भीलवाड़ा शाखा द्वारा तीन दिवसीय रेजिडेन्शियल रिफ्रेशर प्रोग्राम की शुरुआत का आयोजन अयोध्या में किया जा रहा है। शाखा अध्यक्ष सीए सोनेश काबरा ने बताया कि शाखा का यह कार्यक्रम अयोध्या में आयोजित होगा, जिसमें शाखा के सीए सदस्यों का दल भाग लेगा। शाखा सचिव सीए मुरली अटल ने बताया कि यह प्रोग्राम चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स के पेशेवर उत्कृष्टता और उत्तरोत्तर जान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक विशेष प्रयास है। जिसमें पेशेवर योग्यता को बढ़ाने के साथ साथ आध्यात्मिक दर्शन का का लाभ भी उठायेंगे। इस यात्रा का एक अनूठा और महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा नवनिर्मित रामलला मंदिर और काशी विश्वनाथ मंदिर का दर्शन रहेगा जहाँ, सदस्य आध्यात्मिक महत्वपूर्णता और धार्मिक आदर्शों का अध्ययन करने साथ ही अपने आत्मिक अनुभवों को समृद्ध करेंगे।



शत प्रतिशत मतदान का संकल्प



भीलवाड़ा। सीए भीलवाड़ा ने अपने मेंबर्स को अनिवार्य मतदान की शपथ दिलाई। शाखा अध्यक्ष सोनेश काबरा ने बताया कि लोकसभा चुनाव में शत प्रतिशत मतदान की पहल के तहत सीए सदस्यों एवं सीए विद्यार्थियों एवं उनके परिजनों को मतदान की शपथ दिलाई गई। शाखा सचिव मुरली अटल ने इंस्टिट्यूट पर मौजूद सीए सदस्यों शपथ दिलाई।

आइसीएआई भीलवाड़ा शाखा का सीए मेंबर्स को परिवार सहित अयोध्या काशी दर्शन के लिए रवाना

-आइसीएआई भीलवाड़ा शाखा द्वारा तीन दिवसीय रेजिडेन्शियल रिफ्रेशर प्रोग्राम की शुरुआत कल हुई

भीलवाड़ा

भीलवाड़ा। दो इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स ऑफ इंडिया की कमिटी फॉर मेंबर्स इन प्रैक्टिस के तत्वाधान में भीलवाड़ा शाखा द्वारा तीन दिवसीय रेजिडेन्शियल रिफ्रेशर प्रोग्राम की शुरुआत का आयोजन अयोध्या में किया जा रहा है। शाखा अध्यक्ष सीए सोनेश काबरा ने बताया कि शाखा का यह कार्यक्रम अयोध्या में आयोजित होगा, जिसमें शाखा के सीए सदस्यों का दल भाग लेगा। शाखा सचिव सीए मुरली अटल ने बताया कि यह प्रोग्राम चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स के पेशेवर उत्कृष्टता और उत्तरोत्तर जान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक विशेष प्रयास है। जिसमें पेशेवर योग्यता को बढ़ाने के साथ साथ आध्यात्मिक दर्शन का का लाभ भी उठायेंगे। इस यात्रा का एक अनूठा और महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा नवनिर्मित रामलला मंदिर और काशी विश्वनाथ मंदिर का दर्शन रहेगा जहाँ, सदस्य आध्यात्मिक महत्वपूर्णता और धार्मिक आदर्शों का अध्ययन करने साथ ही अपने आत्मिक अनुभवों को समृद्ध करेंगे।



अपने आत्मिक अनुभवों को समृद्ध करेंगे। शाखा सदस्य सीए निर्मल राजाजी, के. सी. अजमेरा, अतुल सोमानी, बी. वी. गुप्ता, हरीश सुवालका, कविता जुरानी, असोक बोहरा, पंकज भूत, विनय जौनवर, पंकज जोशी आदि सदस्यों ने इस कोर्स के लिए प्रस्थान किया है।



सीए परिवारों ने किए रामलला के दर्शन



भीलवाड़ा@पत्रिका। दो इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स ऑफ इंडिया की भीलवाड़ा शाखा एवं सेंट्रल इंडिया रीजनल कौंसिल का आईसीएआई की कमिटी फॉर मेंबर्स इन प्रैक्टिस के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में दो दिवसीय रेजिडेन्शियल रिफ्रेशर प्रोग्राम अयोध्या में हुआ। अध्यक्ष सोनेश काबरा ने बताया कि भीलवाड़ा से सीए सदस्यों ने परिवार सहित भाग लिया। सचिव मुरली अटल ने बताया कि अयोध्या में रामलला मंदिर और काशी विश्वनाथ मंदिर के दर्शन के साथ साथ गंगा की महाआरती में शामिल हुए।



ICAI INITIATIVES

List of Universities recognizing CA Qualification for pursuing Ph. D

Recognitions for CA Course pursuing Ph. D Programme: 137 Indian Universities, 7 IIMs and 2 IITs (Madras & Bombay) total 146 institutions in the country have recognized Chartered Accountancy qualification for the specific purpose of registration to Ph.D. programme of respective universities.

List of universities recognizing CA Qualification for pursuing Ph.D. in Central Region are given below –

1	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh 202 002	16	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi 221 002
2	Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa-486 003	17	Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur 313 001
3	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi 221 005	18	MJP Rohilkhand University, DoriLal Agarwal Marg, Bareilly 243 001
4	Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya, Bhopal 462 026	19	Nalanda Open University, 9, Adarsh Colony, Kidwaipuri, Patna 800 001
5	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bihar University Muzaffarpur 842 001	20	Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur 492 010
6	Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut 250 005	21	Ranchi University, Ranchi 834 008
7	Chatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kalyanpur, Kanpur 208 024	22	Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya, Saraswati Vihar, Jabalpur 482 001
8	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, R.N. Tagore Marg, Indore 452 001	23	Vikram University, Ujjain 456 010
9	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Agra 282 004	24	Amity University, Uttar Pradesh
10	Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur-495 099 (M.P)	25	Central University of Jharkhand, Ratu-Lohardaga Road, Brambe, Ranchi 835 205
11	Indian Institute of Management, Prabandh Nagar, Off. Sitapur Road, Lucknow-226 013	26	Banasthali University, P.O Banasthali Vidyapith – 304022, Rajasthan
12	Jai Narayan Vyas University, Jodhpur 342 001	27	Mangalayatan University, Aligarh 202146
13	Rajasthan University, Jaipur	28	Gautam Buddha University, Greater Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh 201312
14	Jiwaji University, Gwalior 474 011		
15	University of Lucknow, Lucknow 226 007		



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29	Maharishi Arvind University, Jaipur, Rajasthan 222001
30	Patna University, Patna: 800005
31	Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan 305004
32	Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, Rajasthan 305817
33	University of Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302020.
34	Uttaranchal University Dehradun 248001
35	Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research University Udaipur 313003.
36	Sangam University, Atoon, Bhilwara, Rajasthan 311802
37	Sharda University, Greater Noida; 201310 (UP)



ICAI INITIATIVES

Exclusive Offers on Samsung Electronic Products For the Members & Students of ICAI

Benefits of Program:

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- ◆ **Convenience of Online:** Place the order on www.samsung.com/in/store/icai
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- ◆ **Payment options:** Instant Bank Cash Back and No Cost EMI.
- ◆ **Special Offer:** Free ADLD (Accidental Damage and Liquid damage) Insurance for 1 year on Mobility products.



CA. Ranjeet Kumar Agarwal
President, ICAI



CA. Charanjot Singh Nanda
Vice President, ICAI



CA. (Dr.) Rohit Ruwatia Agarwal
Chairman, CMP, ICAI



CA. Umesh Sharma
Vice Chairman, CMP, ICAI

For any Clarifications, Contact CMP:
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<https://cmpbenefits.icai.org/electronics-products/>

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SCAN
TO
AVAIL



Offer Varies from
product to product
category.





TAX COMPLIANCE CALENDER

<u>Due Date</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Relevant Act</u>	<u>Due Date Type</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Due Date Details</u>
07-May-24	Tue	Income Tax	TDS/TCS Payment	Apr-2024	Due date for deposit of Tax collected or Tax deducted by an assessee other than an office of the Government for the month of April-2024.
07-May-24	Tue	Income Tax	TDS/TCS Payment - Government Office	Apr-2024	Due date for deposit of Tax deducted/collected by an office of the government for the month of April 2024. However, all sum deducted by an office of the government shall be paid to the credit of the Central Government on the same day where tax is paid without production of an Income-tax Challan.
10-May-24	Fri	GST	GSTR-7	Apr-2024	Summate of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) and deposited under GST laws for the month of April-2024.
10-May-24	Fri	GST	GSTR-8	Apr-2024	Summary of Tax Collected at Source (TCS) and deposited by e-commerce operators under GST laws for the month of April- 2024.
11-May-24	Sat	GST	GSTR-1	Apr-2024	Summary of output supplies where turnover exceeds Rs.5 crore or have not chosen the QRMP scheme for the quarter of April- 2024.
13-May-24	Mon	GST	IFF	Apr-2024	Summary of outward supplies by taxpayers who opted for QRMP scheme.
13-May-24	Mon	GST	GSTR-6	Apr-2024	GSTR 6 is a monthly return for Input Service Distributors (asp) to provide the details of their inward supplies & distributed Input Tax Credit (ITC).
13-May-24	Mon	GST	GSTR-5	Apr-2024	Summary of outward taxable supplies and tax payable by a non-resident taxable person.
15-May-24	Wed	PF & ESIC	PF & ESIC	Apr-2024	PF deducted from the Employees salary in the month of April 24, needs to be paid on or before 15th of May 2024 The payment of ESIC is made by every employer to the ESIC department on a monthly basis. The due date for ESIC is 15th May 2024.
15-May-24	Wed	Income Tax	Issue of TDS Certificate- 194-IA, 194-IB, 194M, 194S	Mar-2024	Due date for issue of TDS Certificate for tax deducted under section 194-IA, 194-IB, 194M, 194S in the month of March, 2024
15-May-24	Wed	Income Tax	Form 24G	Apr-2024	Due date for furnishing of Form 24G by an office of the Government where TDS/TCS for the month of April, 2024 has been paid without the production of a challan
15-May-24	Wed	Income Tax	FORM 27EQ	Mar-2024	Quarterly statement of TCS deposited for the quarter ending March 31, 2024
20-May-24	Mon	GST	GSTR-5A	Apr-2024	Summary of outward taxable supplies and tax payable by a person supplying OIDAR services.
20-May-24	Mon	GST	GSTR-3B	Apr-2024	Summary of outward supplies: ITC claimed, and net tax payable for taxpayers with turnover more than Rs.5 crore in the last FY or have not chosen the QRMP scheme for the period of April-24.
30-May-24	Thu	Income Tax	FORM 26QB, QC, QD, & QE	Apr-2024	Due date for furnishing of challan-cum-statement in respect of tax deducted under section 194-IA, 194-IB, 194M, 194S in the month of April, 2024
30-May-24	Thu	Income Tax	Issue of TCS certificates	F.Y. 2023-24	Issue of TCS certificates for the 4th Quarter of the Financial Year 2023-24
31-May-24	Fri	Income Tax	FORM 24Q/ 26Q/ 27Q	Mar-2024	Quarterly statement of TDS deposited for the quarter ending March 31, 2024
31-May-24	Fri	Income Tax	Form No. 61A	F.Y. 2023-24	Due date for furnishing of statement of financial transaction (in Form No. 61A) as required to be furnished under sub-section (1) of section 285BA of the Act respect for financial year 2023-24
31-May-24	Fri	Income Tax	Form No. 9A	F.Y. 2023-24	Application in Form 9A for exercising the option available under Explanation to section 11(1) to apply income of previous year in the next year or in future (if the assessee is required to submit return of income on or before July 31, 2024)
31-May-24	Fri	Income Tax	Form No. 10	F.Y. 2023-24	Statement in Form no. 10 to be furnished to accumulate income for future application under section 10(21) or section 11(1) (if the assessee is required to submit return of income on or before July 31, 2024)
31-May-24	Fri	Income Tax	Form No. 10BD	F.Y. 2023-24	Statement of donation in Form 10BD to be furnished by reporting person under section 80G(5)(iii) or section section 35(1A)(i) in respect of the financial year 2023-24
31-May-24	Fri	Income Tax	Form No. 10BE	F.Y. 2023-24	Certificate of donation in Form no. 10BE as referred to in section 80G(5)(ix) or section 35(1A)(ii) to the donor specifying the amount of donation received during the financial year 2023-24.



BRANCH PERSONNEL



**Mr. Purushottam
Bulia**



**Mr. Nand Kishor
Sharma**



Mrs. Vinita Jain

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