



AKOLA BRANCH OF WIRC OF ICAI



NEWSLETTER FOR THE MONTH OF

—• FEBRUARY 2021 •—





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TORCH BEARERS YEAR 2020-21

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT OF INDIA



CA. ATUL KUMAR GUPTA
PRESIDENT



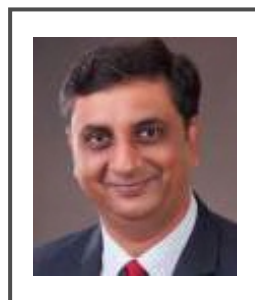
CA. NIHAR NIRANJAN JAMBUSARIA
VICE PRESIDENT

TORCH BEARERS YEAR 2020-21

WESTERN INDIA REGIONAL COUNCIL



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CHAIRMAN



CA. VISHAL DOSHI
VICE CHAIRMAN



CA. MURTUZA KACHWALA
SECRETARY



CA. ANAND JAKHOTIYA
TREASURER

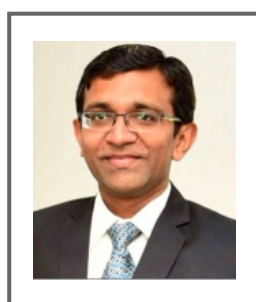


CA. HITESH POMAL
CHAIRMAN - WICASA

AKOLA BRANCH OF WIRC OF ICAI
MANAGING COMMITTEE
YEAR 2020-21



CA. JALAJ BAHETI
CHAIRMAN



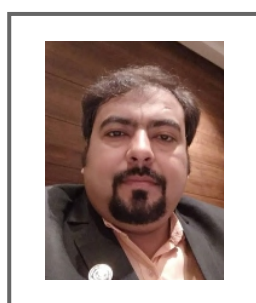
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VICE- CHAIRMAN & TREASURER
WICASA CHAIRMAN



CA. DEEPAK AGRAWAL
IPC & SECRETARY



CA. GAURISHANKAR MANTRI
EXECUTIVE MEMBER



CA. HIREN JOGI
EXECUTIVE MEMBER



CA. JAYESH KALA
BRANCH NOMINEE

आभार

Namaskar



I am short of words to express my gratitude for your support and wishes during my entire tenure as 17th Chairman of Akola Branch of WIRC of ICAI. On 17th Feb 2020, I took over charge as the Chairman & the wings were open aiming to fly above the sky with numerous thoughts and ideas to do something special for my profession and colleagues. The show was ignited on 17th Feb itself followed by other spark on 7th March with First Full Day Women's Conference .

There are always barriers to face as one pursues a dream. The dream itself provided sufficient motivation, but when times got tough due to Covid 19 pandemic, all physical activities came to a halt. In the middle of every difficulty lies opportunity and we immediately started with webinars on online platform. I along with my team arranged various online webinar so that members are professionally updated in this tough time also.

It gives me immense pleasure to announce that we have arranged about 30+ webinars on online platform where 68 CPE Hours were generated. However Total (online + physical) 86 CPE Hours were generated during the pandemic year. This all was made possible only with the active support of Executive Team, Branch Office Staff and Co-operations by all the Members of Akola Branch.

Akola Branch also conducted 19 Career Counselling in Government & Private Colleges in various parts of the Akola, Washim & Buldana Districts through Offline & Online mode covering 3000+ Students before and during the pandemic to join the CA Course.

I am glad to share with you all that Akola Branch of WIRC of ICAI received the First Best Branch Award in (Small category) at WIRC Level for the year 2020 for the first time in 17 years . We also got 2nd Award for WICASA for the year 2020.

Our dream project of ICAI MARG turned into reality as Municipal Corporation of Akola passed a resolution in their meeting on 18/2/2021 and we are proud enough to say that Akola Branch will be first city in India where we have ICAI MARG .

Once again I express heartfelt gratitude for the love ,support and guidance offered by all Seniors Managing Committee Members, all Members of Akola Branch & Staff during my journey.
Truly Yours,

Chairman

CA Jalaj Rameshchandra Baheti

Akola Branch of WIRC of ICAI



Union Budget - 2021

Part A - Direct Tax Proposals

The Lok Sabha has passed the Finance Bill, 2021 on March 23, 2021. The Bill presented originally in the Lok Sabha on February 1, 2021 has not been passed in its original shape. More than 100 changes have been made in the Finance Bill, 2021 as passed by the Lok Sabha [hereinafter referred to as Finance Bill (Lok Sabha)]. New amendments have been proposed, some proposed amendments have been removed or altered.

1. Tax on Interest earned on PF contribution exceeding Rs. 2.50 Lakhs or Rs. 5 Lakhs

As per the existing provision, interest on the contribution made by the employees to the statutory provident fund, recognized provident fund and the public provident fund is exempt from tax.

The Finance Bill, 2021 has proposed that no exemption shall be available for the interest income accrued during the previous year in the recognized and statutory provident fund to the extent it relates to the contribution made by the employees over Rs. 2,50,000 in the previous year. This amendment is applicable from the assessment year 2022-23. This amendment has been proposed as the Government noticed that some employees have been contributing a huge amount to these funds and earning interest free income. Thus, to curb this practice, the Government has proposed such amendment to Section 10(11) and Section 10(12). The amendment proposed that the taxable component shall be computed in such manner as may be provided by Rules.

The Finance Bill (Lok Sabha) has added a *second proviso* to Section 10(11) and Section 10(12) that if an employee is contributing to the fund but there is no contribution to such fund by the employer, then the interest income accrued during the previous year shall be taxable to the extent it relates to the contribution made by the employee to that fund in excess of Rs. 5,00,000 in a financial year.

The impact of this amendment can be understood with the help of the following example.

<i>Amount Contributed by assessee during Previous Year (INR)</i>	<i>Whether employer contributing to fund?</i>	<i>Whether interest earned shall be taxable?</i>	<i>How much interest of employee's contribution shall be taxable?</i>
2,00,000	Yes	No	-
4,00,000	Yes	Yes	<i>Interest on contribution of Rs. 1,50,000</i>
6,00,000	Yes	Yes	<i>Interest on contribution of Rs. 3,50,000</i>
2,00,000	No	No	-
4,00,000	No	No	-
6,00,000	No	Yes	<i>Interest on contribution of Rs. 1,00,000</i>

The interest income shall be taxable under the head 'Income from other sources'. Such income should be taxable as a residuary income as it is not accruing from a source emanating from an employer-employee relationship. This interest income will become

part of the total taxable income of the taxpayer. There are no special rates for the taxability of this interest. Hence, such income shall be taxed at the prevailing income tax rates.

Possibly, such interest component shall be subject to TDS under Section 194A by the EPFO.

2. Tax Audit: Transaction settled by way of a non-account payee cheque/draft is a cash transaction

[Applicable from Assessment Year 2021-22]

Every person carrying on a business and maintaining books of account is required to get them audited from a Chartered Accountant if total sales, turnover or gross receipt from the business during the previous year exceeds Rs. 1 crore.

To reduce the compliance burden on small and medium enterprises, the Finance Act, 2020 has increased such threshold limit of turnover, for a person carrying on business, from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 5 crores. The higher threshold limit applies only if the cash receipt and payment made during the year does not exceed 5% of total receipt and total payment respectively.

The Finance Bill, 2021 has proposed to further increase this threshold limit from Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 10 crores. The Finance Bill (Lok Sabha) inserts a new *proviso* that for computation of the threshold limit of Rs. 10 crores, the payment or receipt settled through a non-account payee cheque or non-account payee bank draft shall be deemed to be cash payment or cash receipt respectively. Thus, the same shall be included while computing 5% cash transaction limit under section 44AB.

3. HUF is also not eligible for presumptive taxation scheme under section 44ADA

[Applicable from Assessment Year 2021-22]

Section 44ADA provides for computation of profit and gains of profession on a presumptive basis. It applies to an assessee engaged in the specified profession. Under the presumptive taxation scheme, the assessee computes the taxable income on a presumptive basis if gross receipts of the profession do not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs during the year. The presumptive income shall be 50% of total receipts of the year from such a profession.

The existing Section 44ADA only provides that the benefit of this provision is available to an assessee being resident in India. It restricts an assessee on basis of residential status and not on basis of type of assessee. In other words, there was no explicit or obvious prohibition on the Companies, LLP or the HUF to compute the income under this presumptive scheme. The Finance Bill, 2021 has specifically excluded an LLP from the scope of presumptive taxation under section 44ADA. Thus, the Finance Bill, 2021 first time proposed to expressly limit the provisions of Section 44ADA to a resident assessee being an Individual, Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) or a partnership firm (other than an LLP). The Finance Bill (Lok Sabha) has further restricted the scope of section 44ADA. Now an HUF shall also not be eligible for presumptive taxation scheme under section 44ADA.

Consequently, w.e.f. Assessment Year 2021-22, only a resident Individual and a resident partnership firm shall be eligible to compute the income under the said presumptive taxation scheme. An LLP, HUF, Company, AOP, BOI, etc. shall not be eligible to claim the benefit of Section 44ADA.

4. Fee for default in furnishing return of income

The late filing fee under Section 234F is charged when a person fails to furnish a return of income by the due date prescribed under section 139(1). The fees to be charged (Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000) shall depend on the quantum of income and the date of filing of return of income.

The fee for default in furnishing return of income is levied at the following rates:

<i>Amount of total income</i>	<i>Date of filing of Income-tax return</i>	<i>Fees (in Rs.)</i>
Not liable to file return of income	Any time	<i>Nil</i>
Any amount of Income	On or before the due date	<i>Nil</i>
Up to Rs. 500,000	After the due date	1,000
Above Rs. 500,000	After the due date but on or before December 31 of the relevant Assessment Year	5,000
Above Rs. 500,000	After the due date but between January 1 and March 31 of the relevant Assessment Year	10,000

The Finance Bill, 2021 has proposed to reduce the time-limit to file belated or revised returns of income, as the case may be, by 3 months. Therefore, the last date to file the revised or belated return shall be 31st December of the relevant Assessment Year.

As the last date cannot exceed 31st December, the higher late filing fees of Rs. 10,000 cannot be levied in any situation. The Finance Bill (Lok Sabha) has made a consequential amendment to Section 234F that the late-filing fee shall be Rs. 5,000. However, where the total income of a person does not exceed Rs. 5 Lakhs, the fee payable shall not exceed Rs. 1,000.

After, the amendment, the late-filing fee shall be leviable in the following manner:

<i>Amount of total income</i>	<i>Date of filing of Income-tax return</i>	<i>Fees (in Rs.)</i>
Not liable to file return of income	Any time	<i>Nil</i>
Any amount of Income	On or before the due date	<i>Nil</i>
Up to Rs. 500,000	After the due date	1,000
Above Rs. 500,000	After the due date	5,000

5. Fee for default in linking Aadhaar and PAN

As per Section 139AA, it is mandatory for every person, who is eligible to obtain Aadhaar, to quote the Aadhaar Number (a 12-digit Unique Identification Number) in the Income-tax return and the application for allotment of PAN.

Further, every person who has been allotted PAN as on July 1, 2017, and who is eligible to obtain Aadhaar number, shall link his PAN with Aadhaar. In case, assessee fails to do so, the PAN allotted to the person shall be made inoperative after the notified due date. The

due date for such linking had been extended on multiple occasions and the latest date is 31-03-2021.

The Finance Bill (Lok Sabha) has inserted a new Section 234H to levy a fee for default in intimating the Aadhaar Number. If a person is required to intimate his Aadhaar under Section 139AA(2) and such person fails to do so, he shall be liable to pay a fee, as may be prescribed, not exceeding Rs. 1,000 at the time of making such intimation.

Therefore, if the person fails to link PAN-Aadhaar by 31-03-2021, he shall be liable to pay a fee, maximum of Rs. 1,000. This fee shall be in addition to the other consequences the person has to face if PAN becomes inoperative due to non-intimation of Aadhaar.

As per rule 114AAA, where a person is required to furnish, intimate or quote his PAN, and his PAN has become inoperative, it shall be deemed that he has not furnished, intimated or quoted the PAN. Consequently, he shall be liable for all the consequences for not furnishing, intimating or quoting the PAN. Some of these consequences have been enumerated below:

- (a) The tax shall be deducted at a higher rate as per Section 206AA;
- (b) The tax shall be collected at a higher rate as per Section 206CC;
- (c) Taxpayers will not be able to file the return of income. Consequently, he shall be liable for the consequences of non-filing of a return, *inter alia*, payment of late fee under section 234F, interest under section 234A, forfeiture of current year's losses, best judgment assessment, the penalty for concealment of income, prosecution for failure to furnish return of income, so on and so forth;
- (d) A penalty under Section 272B shall be levied as such person shall not be able to comply with the provisions of Section 139A requiring him to quote his PAN in certain financial transactions, etc.

6. Tax on ULIPs

Introduction

Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP) is a life insurance product, which provides risk cover for the policyholder along with investment. In ULIP, a small amount of the premium paid by the individual goes to secure life and the rest of the money is invested in qualified stocks, bonds or mutual funds. Currently, the amount received under the ULIPs is exempt from tax.

Section 10(10D) provides for exemption with respect to any sum received under ULIP, including the sum allocated by way of bonus on such policy. However, if the premium payable for any of the years during the term of the policy exceeds 10% of the actual capital sum assured, then no exemption under this section would be allowed with respect to the sum received under the policy. Such situation hereinafter is referred to as 'excess premium'.

Amendment by the Finance Bill, 2021

Besides restricting the exemption under Section 10(10D) for payment of excess premium, the Finance Bill, 2021 has proposed to insert *Fourth and Fifth Proviso* to Section 10(10D) that no exemption shall be available under this provision in respect of ULIPs issued on or after the 01-02-2021, if the amount of premium payable for any of the previous year during

the term of the policy exceeds Rs. 2,50,000 ('high premium ULIPs'). Further, if the premium is payable by a person for more than one ULIPs, the exemption shall be available only for those policies whose aggregate premium does not exceed Rs. 2,50,000, for any of the previous years during the term of any of the policy.

The income arising from such high-premium ULIPs is proposed to be taxed under Section 112A. Consequently, the Finance Bill, 2021 has proposed to amend the definition of 'equity-oriented fund' to cover the high premium ULIPs. Thus, the equity-oriented fund to cover the ULIPs if such fund invests minimum 90% (in case of investments in other units listed on a recognized stock exchange) or 65% (in any other case) in equity shares of a domestic company.

Amendment by the Finance Bill (Lok Sabha)

The Finance Bill (Lok Sabha) has inserted *second proviso* to Section 112A that the minimum requirement of 90% or 65%, as the case may be, is required to be satisfied throughout the term of such insurance policy.

ULIPs are governed by the IRDAI (Investment) Regulations, 2016. As per Regulation 7, every insurer shall invest and at all times keep invested its segregated funds of Unit linked business as per pattern of investment offered to and subscribed to by the policy-holders where the units are linked to categories of assets which are both marketable and readily realizable within the approved pattern as per the product regulations. However, the investment in Approved Investments shall not be less than 75% of such fund(s) in each such segregated fund. In other words, there are only two conditions an insurer has to comply with. First, the investment shall be as per the pattern subscribed to by the investor, and second, investment in approved mode shall not be less than 75%. Further, such investments shall be subject to the exposure norms prescribed under Regulation 9. Thus, the Finance Bill (Lok Sabha) has introduced the condition that the abovementioned limit of 90%/65% shall be complied with at all times.

7. Due date for filing of belated and revised ITR

If a return of income is not filed on or before the specified due date, it is regarded as a belated return. Further, the taxpayer has an option to revise a return to correct any error or omission in the original return. An assessee may file a revised or belated return for any previous year at any time before the expiry of the relevant assessment year or before completion of the assessment, whichever is earlier. Thus, as per the existing provisions, the last date to file the revised or belated return is 31st March of the relevant Assessment Year.

The Finance Bill, 2021 proposed amendments to Section 139(4) and 139(5), with effect from the assessment year 2021-22, to provide that the belated and revised return can be filed at any time within three months prior to the end of the relevant assessment year or before completion of the assessment, whichever is earlier.

The Finance Bill (Lok Sabha) has redrafted the wordings of the proposed amendment although the intent remains the same. Now, it has been provided that the belated and revised return can be filed before three months prior to the end of the relevant assessment year or before the completion of the assessment, whichever is earlier.

Thus, pursuant to the amendment, a belated and revised return in respect of assessment year 2021-22 and subsequent assessment years can be filed up to 31st December of that assessment year.

New scheme of Re-assessment
Changes proposed by the Finance Bill, 2021

The Finance Bill, 2021 proposed a new re-assessment procedure for an income which has escaped the assessment and in search and seizure cases. The Explanatory Memorandum stated that the new scheme of assessment would result in less litigation and would provide ease of doing business to the taxpayers. The Finance Bill substituted existing Sections 147, 148, 149 and 151 and inserted a new section 148A making a complete change in the assessment proceedings relating to income escaping assessment and search related cases. Consequential amendments have also been proposed to Sections 151A, 153A and 153C.

The new Section 147 provides that the Assessing Officer can make the re-assessment of an income escaping assessment if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) Any income chargeable to tax has escaped assessment for any assessment year; and
- (b) The Assessing Officer follows the provisions of sections 148 to 153.

If the above conditions are satisfied, the Assessing Officer can assess or reassess such income or recompute the loss or the depreciation allowance or any other allowance or deduction for such assessment year. It is imperative to note that in view of *Explanation* to Section 147 the Assessing Officer can assess or reassess all those incomes which have escaped assessment and which come to his notice subsequently in the course of such proceeding notwithstanding that the procedure prescribed in section 148A was not followed before issuing such notice for such income.

Power to assess or reassess for assessment or reassessment or re-computation

The Finance Bill (Lok Sabha) has also covered 're-computation' within the scope of the said *Explanation* to Section 147. Thus, the Assessing Officer for the purpose of assessment or reassessment **or re-computation** can assess or reassess all those incomes which have escaped assessment and which come to his notice subsequently in the course of such proceeding notwithstanding that the procedure prescribed in Section 148A was not followed before issuing such notice for such income.

Information suggests income escaping in case of Survey

The new scheme of reassessment proposes that the Assessing Officer can initiate the proceedings if he has the information which suggests that some income has escaped the assessment. *Explanations 1 and 2* of the proposed Section 148 define the situation in which an Assessing Officer shall be deemed to have the information which suggests that the income chargeable to tax has escaped the assessment.

Explanation 2 applies in the case of search, survey or requisition of books, documents or other assets. *Explanation 1* applies in other cases.

In search, survey or requisition cases initiated or made or conducted, on or after 1-4-2021, it shall be deemed that the Assessing Officer has information which suggests that the income chargeable to tax has escaped assessment in the case of the assessee for the 3 assessment years immediately preceding the assessment year relevant to the previous year in the following cases:

- (a) A search is initiated under Section 132 or books of account, other documents or any assets are requisitioned under Section 132A, on or after 01-04-2021, in the case of the assessee;
- (b) A survey is conducted under section 133A in the case of the assessee;
- (c) The Assessing Officer is satisfied, with the prior approval of PCIT or CIT, that any money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing, seized or requisitioned in case of any other person on or after 01-04-2021, belongs to the assessee; or
- (d) The Assessing Officer is satisfied, with the prior approval of PCIT or CIT, that any books of account or documents, seized or requisitioned in case of any other person on or after 01-04-2021, pertains or pertain to, or any information contained therein, relate to, the assessee.

The Finance Bill (Lok Sabha) has excluded the survey under Section 133A(2A) and Section 133A(5) from the scope of this provision (point (b) mentioned above). Therefore, in the following surveys conducted under Section 133A, it shall not be deemed that the Assessing Officer has information which suggests that the income chargeable to tax has escaped assessment.

- (a) Survey for verifying that tax has been deducted or collected at source in accordance with the provisions of sub-heading B of Chapter XVII or under sub-heading BB of Chapter XVII.
- (b) Survey at any function, ceremony or event having regard to the nature and scale of expenditure incurred by an assessee during that event.

In other words, the Assessing Officer cannot initiate re-assessment proceedings merely based on the survey conducted in the above two cases.

Information suggesting escapement of income in case of Requisition

The Finance Bill, 2021 has proposed that it shall be deemed that the Assessing Officer has the information which suggests that some income has escaped the assessment where the Assessing Officer is satisfied, with the prior approval of PCIT or CIT, that any money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing, seized or requisitioned in case of any other person on or after 01-04-2021, belongs to the assessee.

The Finance Bill (Lok Sabha) has provided that this deeming fiction shall apply only in the case of requisition under Section 132 or Section 132A. Therefore, in case of any unauthorized requisition, it shall not be deemed that the Assessing Officer has the information which suggests that some income has escaped the assessment.

Meaning of 'Asset' representing the income escaping assessment

The Finance Bill, 2021 proposes the following time-limit for issuance of notice under Section 148 for re-assessment under Section 147.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Time Limit</i>
In General	No notice shall be issued if 3 years have elapsed from the end of the relevant assessment year.
Where the Assessing Officer has evidence in his possession which reveals that the income escaping assessment, represented in the form of asset, amounts to or is likely to amount to Rs. 50 lakhs or more.	Notice can be issued beyond a period of 3 years but not beyond the period of 10 years from the end of the relevant assessment year.

The Finance Bill (Lok Sabha) has inserted an *Explanation* to new Section 149(1) to define the meaning of 'Asset'. For this purpose, the asset shall include the following:

- (a) Immovable property, being land or building or both;
- (b) Shares and Securities;
- (c) Loans and Advances; (d) Deposits in Bank Account.

Thus, the notice can be issued up to 10 years if the Assessing Officer has evidence in his possession which reveals that the income escaping assessment, represented in the form of any asset, amounts to or is likely to amount to Rs. 50 lakhs or more. The income escaping assessment may be represented by any immovable property, shares, securities, loans, advances, bank balance, sundry debtors, jewellery, cash-in-hand, stock-in-trade, paintings, other investments, etc.

Exclusion of Time limit for Completion of Assessment

While computing the period allowed for completion of assessment or reassessment, certain time periods are excluded. Where assessee approaches the Authority for Advance Ruling, the period to be excluded from the limitation period shall commence from the date on which an application is made before the AAR and end with the date on which the order rejecting such application or the Advance Ruling, as the case may be, is received by Principal CIT or CIT.

The Finance Bill, 2021 proposed that the Authority for Advance Rulings shall cease to operate with effect from such date, as may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette. The Central Government has been empowered to constitute one or more Board for Advance Rulings for giving advance rulings on and after the notified date.

The Finance Bill (Lok Sabha) has made consequential amendments to make the reference of Board for Advance Rulings along with the Authority for Advance Rulings in Section 153. Therefore, while computing the period of limitation, the period to be excluded from the limitation period shall commence from the date on which an application is made before the AAR or Board for Advance Rulings and end with the date on which the order rejecting such application or the Advance Ruling, as the case may be, is received by Principal CIT or CIT. Similar amendments have been made to Section 153B (time-limit for completion of assessment in search or requisition cases).

Time-limit for completion of assessment on withdrawal of application filed before Settlement Commission

The Finance Bill, 2021 has proposed to discontinue the Income-tax Settlement Commission ('ITSC') with effect from 01-02-2021. It has been proposed to constitute an Interim board for settlement of cases pending with the Settlement Commission.

The assessee (who had filed an application with the Settlement Commission) has the option to withdraw such application within 3 months from the date of commencement of the Finance Act, 2021. If not withdrawn, the application will be deemed to be received by the Interim Board on the date on which the application was allotted by the Board.

The Finance Bill (Lok Sabha) has inserted *fourth proviso* after *Explanation 1* to Section 153 to provide that if the assessee has exercised the option to withdraw the application filed before Settlement Commission, the period of limitation available to the Assessing Officer for making an assessment, reassessment or re-computation after the excluded time shall not be less than one year. If such period of limitation is less than one year, it shall be deemed to have been extended to one year.

Similar amendments have been made to Section 153B (time-limit for completion of assessment in search or requisition cases). In such cases, the period shall stand extended to a minimum one year where assessee has exercised the option to withdraw the application filed before the Settlement Commission.

This amendment shall also apply for determining the period of limitation in the following sections:

- (a) For determination of the period of limitation for issue of notice for re-assessment under Section 149;
- (b) For filing of application for rectification of mistake apparent from record under Section 154;
- (c) For other amendments as specified in Section 155;
- (d) For payment of interest on refund under Section 244A.

Part B - Indirect Tax Proposals

CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICE TAX ACT, 2017

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 7 :- INSERTION IN DEFINITION OF SCOPE OF SUPPLY

INSERTION VI DE THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

In the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 in section 7, in sub-section (1), after clause (a), the following clause **shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of July, 2017**, namely:— 12 of 2017.

“(aa) the activities or transactions, by a person, other than an individual, to its members or constituents or vice-versa, for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, it is hereby clarified that, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or any judgment, decree or order of any Court, tribunal or authority, the person and its members or constituents shall be deemed to be two separate persons and the supply of activities or transactions inter se shall be deemed to take place from one such person to another;

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 16: - ELIGIBILITY AND CONDITIONS FOR TAKING INPUT TAX CREDIT

EARLIER

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no registered person shall be entitled to the credit of any input tax in respect of any supply of goods or services or both to him unless, -

(a) he is in **possession of a tax invoice or debit note** issued by a supplier registered under this Act, or such other tax paying documents as may be prescribed;

INSERTION VI DE THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

In section 16 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (a), the following clause shall be **inserted, namely** :-

—(aa) the details of the invoice or debit note referred to in clause (a) has been furnished **by the supplier in the statement of outward supplies and such details have been communicated to the recipient** of such invoice or debit note in the manner specified under section 37; .

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 35: - ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECORDS

EARLIER

(5) Every registered person whose turnover during a financial year exceeds the prescribed limit shall **get his accounts audited by a chartered accountant or a cost accountant and shall submit a copy of the audited annual accounts, the reconciliation statement** under sub-section (2) of section 44 and such other documents in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to any department of the Central Government or a State Government or a local authority, whose books of account are subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or an auditor appointed for auditing the accounts of local authorities under any law for the time being in force.

OMISSION VI DE THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

In section 35 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, sub-section (5) **shall be omitted** .

SUBSTITUTION OF NEW SECTION FOR SECTION 44 :- ANNUAL RETURN

EARLIER

- 1) Every registered person, other than an Input Service Distributor, a person paying tax under section 51 or section 52, a casual taxable person and a non-resident taxable person, shall furnish an annual return for every financial year electronically in such form and manner as may be prescribed on or before the thirty-first day of December following the end of such financial year.

[Provided that the Commissioner may, on the recommendations of the Council and for reasons to be recorded in writing, by notification, extend the time limit for furnishing the annual return for such class of registered persons as may be specified therein:

Provided further that any extension of time limit notified by the Commissioner of State tax or the Commissioner of Union territory tax shall be deemed to be notified by the Commissioner]

Explanation. - For the purposes of this section, it is hereby declared that the annual return for the period from the 1st July, 2017 to the 31st March, 2018 shall be furnished on or before the 28[31st January, 2020].

- 2) Every registered person who is required to get his accounts audited in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 35 shall furnish, electronically, the annual return under sub-section (1) along with a copy of the audited annual accounts and a reconciliation statement, reconciling the value of supplies declared in the return furnished for the financial year with the audited annual financial statement, and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

Explanation. — For the purposes of this section, it is hereby declared that the annual return for the period from the 1st July, 2017 to the 31st March, 2018 shall be furnished on or before the ~~31st March, 2019~~ ~~30th June 2019~~ ~~31st August, 2019~~ ~~30th November 2019~~ 31st December, 2020

SUBSTITUTION VIDE THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

For section 44 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:— Annual return.

—44. Every registered person, other than an Input Service Distributor, a person paying tax under section 51 or section 52, a casual taxable person and a non-resident taxable person **shall furnish an annual return which may include a self -certified reconciliation statement** , reconciling the value of supplies declared in the return furnished for the financial year, with the audited annual financial statement for every financial year **electronically** , within such time and in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Commissioner may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, exempt any class of registered persons from filing annual return under this section

Provided further that nothing contained in this section shall apply to any department of the Central Government or a State Government or a local authority, whose books of account are subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or an auditor appointed for auditing the accounts of local authorities under any law for the time being in force.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 50: INTEREST ON DELAYED PAYMENT OF TAX

EARLIER

(1) Every person who is liable to pay tax in accordance with the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder, but fails to pay the tax or any part thereof to the Government within the period prescribed, shall, for the period for which the tax or any part thereof remains unpaid, pay, on his own, interest at such rate, not exceeding eighteen per cent, as may be notified by the Government, on the recommendation of the Council.

[Provided that the interest on tax payable in respect of supplies made during a tax period and declared in the return for the said period furnished after the due date in accordance with the provisions of section 39, except where such return is furnished after commencement of any proceedings under section 73 or section 74 in respect of the said period, shall be levied on that portion of the tax that is paid by debiting the electronic cash ledger.]

SUBSTITUTION VIDE THE FINANCE BILL, 202 1

In section 50 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, in sub-section (1), for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect **from the 1st day of July, 2017** , namely:—

—Provided that the interest on tax payable in respect of supplies made during a tax period and declared in the return for the said period furnished after the due date in accordance with the provisions of section 39, except where such return is furnished after commencement of any proceedings under section 73 or section 74 in respect of the said period, **shall be payable on that portion of the tax which is paid by debiting the electronic cash ledger** . . .

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 74:- FRAUD OR ANY WILFUL MISSTATEMENT OR SUPPRESSION O F FACTS

EARLIER

Explanation 1.— For the purposes of section 73 and this section, —

(ii) where the notice under the same proceedings is issued to the main person liable to pay tax and some other persons, and such proceedings against the main person have been concluded under section 73 or section 74, the proceedings against all the persons liable to pay penalty under sections 122, 125, 129 and 130 are deemed to be concluded.

SUBSTITUTION VIDE THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

In section 74 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, in Explanation 1, in clause (ii), for the words and figures –sections 122, 125, 129 and 130 , the words and figures **sections 122 and 125” shall be substituted.**

ii) where the notice under the same proceedings is issued to the main person liable to pay tax and some other persons, and such proceedings against the main person have been concluded under section 73 or section 74, the proceedings against all the persons liable to pay penalty **under sections 122 and 125 are deemed to be concluded** .

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 75 :- GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO DETERMINATION OF TAX

EARLIER

(12) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 73 or section 74, where any amount of **self assessed tax** in accordance with a return furnished under section 39 remains unpaid, either wholly or partly, or any amount of interest payable on such tax remains unpaid, the same shall be recovered under the provisions of section 79.

INSERTION VIDE THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

In section 75 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, in sub-section (12), the following Explanation shall be **inserted** , namely:—

‘Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression **"self-assessed tax"** shall include the tax payable in respect of details of outward supplies furnished under section 37, but not included in the return furnished under section 39.’

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 83 :- PROVISIONAL ATTACHMENT TO PROTECT REVENUE IN CERTAIN CASES

EARLIER

(1) Where during the pendency of any proceedings under section 62 or section 63 or section 64 or section 67 or section 73 or section 74, the Commissioner is of the opinion that for the purpose of protecting the interest of the Government revenue, it is necessary so to do, he may, by order in writing attach provisionally any property, including bank account, belonging to the taxable person in such manner as may be prescribed.

SUBSTITUTION VIDE THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

In section 83 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

—(1) Where, after the initiation of any proceeding **under Chapter XII, Chapter XIV or Chapter XV**, the Commissioner is of the opinion that for the purpose of protecting the interest of the Government revenue it is necessary so to do, he may, by order in writing, attach provisionally, any property, including bank account, belonging to the taxable person or any person specified in sub-section (1A) of section 122, in such manner as may be prescribed. .

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 107 :- APPEALS TO APPELLATE AUTHORITY

EARLIER

(6) No appeal shall be filed under sub-section (1) unless the appellant has paid –

(a) in full, such part of the amount of tax, interest, fine, fee and penalty arising from the impugned order, as is admitted by him, and

(b) a sum equal to ten per cent of the remaining amount of tax in dispute arising from the said order [subject to a maximum of twenty-five crore rupees], in relation to which the appeal has been filed.

INSERTION VIDE THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

In section 107 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, in sub-section (6), the following proviso shall be **inserted** , namely:—

—Provided that no appeal shall be filed against an order **under sub -section (3) of section 129** unless a sum equal to **twenty -five per cent. of the penalty has been paid by the appellant.**”.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 129 :- DETENTION, SEIZURE AND RELEASE OF GOODS AND CONVEYANCES IN TRANSIT

EARLIER

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, where any person transports any goods or stores any goods while they are in transit in contravention of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder, all such goods and conveyance used as a means of transport for carrying the said goods and documents relating to such goods and conveyance shall be liable to detention or seizure and after detention or seizure, shall be released, -

(a) **on payment of the applicable tax and penalty equal to one hundred per cent. Of the tax payable on such goods** and, in case of exempted goods, on payment of an amount equal to two per cent of the value of goods or twenty-five thousand rupees, whichever is less, where the owner of the goods comes forward for payment of such tax and penalty;

(b) **on payment of the applicable tax and penalty equal to the fifty per cent. of the value of the goods** reduced by the tax amount paid thereon and, in case of exempted goods, on payment of an amount equal to five per cent. of the value of goods or twenty-five thousand rupees, whichever is less, where the owner of the goods does not come forward for payment of such tax and penalty;

(c) upon furnishing a security equivalent to the amount payable under clause (a) or clause (b) in such form and manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that no such goods or conveyance shall be detained or seized without serving an order of detention or seizure on the person transporting the goods.

SUBSTITUTION VIDE THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

In section 129 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, — (i) in sub-section (1), for clauses (a) and (b), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

—(a) **on payment of penalty equal to two hundred per cent. of the tax payable on such goods and**, in case of exempted goods, on payment of an amount equal to two per cent. of the value of goods or twenty-five thousand rupees, whichever is less, where the owner of the goods comes forward for payment of such penalty;

(b) **on payment of penalty equal to fifty per cent. of the value of the goods or two hundred per cent. of the tax payable on such goods, whichever is higher**, and in case of exempted goods, on payment of an amount equal to five per cent. of the value of goods or twenty-five thousand rupees, whichever is less, where the owner of the goods does not come forward for payment of such penalty; ;

EARLIER

(2) The provisions of sub-section (6) of section 67 shall, mutatis mutandis, apply for detention and seizure of goods and conveyances

OMISSION VIDE THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

(ii) sub-section (2) shall be **omitted**;

EARLIER

(3) The proper officer detaining or seizing goods or conveyances shall issue a notice specifying the tax and penalty payable and thereafter, pass an order for payment of tax and penalty under clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c).

SUBSTITUTION VIDE THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

(iii) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

—(3) The proper officer detaining or seizing goods or conveyance shall issue a notice **within seven days of such detention or seizure, specifying the penalty payable**, and thereafter, pass an order **within a period of seven days from the date of service of such notice**, for payment of penalty under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1). ;

EARLIER

(4) **No tax, interest or penalty** shall be determined under sub-section (3) without giving the person concerned an opportunity of being heard.

SUBSTITUTION VIDE THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

(iv) in sub-section (4), for the words —No tax, interest or penalty, the words **“No penalty”** shall be substituted;

EARLIER

(6) Where the person transporting any goods or the owner of the goods fails to pay the amount of tax and penalty as provided in sub-section (1) within [fourteen] days of such detention or seizure, further proceedings shall be initiated in accordance with the provisions of section 130:

Provided that where the detained or seized goods are perishable or hazardous in nature or are likely to depreciate in value with passage of time, the said period of [fourteen] days may be reduced by the proper officer.

SUBSTITUTION VIDE THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

(v) for sub-section (6), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

—(6) Where the person transporting any goods or the owner of such goods fails to pay the amount of penalty **under sub -section (1) within fifteen days from the date of receipt of the copy of the order passed under sub -section (3)**, the goods or conveyance so detained or seized shall be liable to be **sold or disposed of otherwise, in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed, to recover the penalty payable under sub -section (3)**:

Provided that the conveyance shall be released on payment by the transporter of penalty under **sub-section (3) or one lakh rupees, whichever is less** :

Provided further that where the detained or seized goods are perishable or hazardous in nature or are likely to depreciate in value with passage of time, the said period of fifteen days may be reduced by the proper officer. .

NEW PROPOSED SEC. 129 OF THE CGST ACT, 2017 AFTER THE FINANCE BILL, 20 21

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, where any person transports any goods or stores any goods while they are in transit in contravention of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder, all such goods and conveyance used as a means of transport for carrying the said goods and documents relating to such goods and conveyance shall be liable to detention or seizure and after detention or seizure, shall be released, -

—(a) **on payment of penalty equal to two hundred per cent. of the tax payable on such goods and**, in case of exempted goods, on payment of an amount equal to two per cent. of the value of goods or twenty-five thousand rupees, whichever is less, where the owner of the goods comes forward for payment of such penalty;

(b) **on payment of penalty equal to fifty per cent. of the value of the goods or two hundred per cent. of the tax payable on such goods, whichever is higher** , and in case of exempted goods, on payment of an amount equal to five per cent. of the value of goods or twenty-five thousand rupees, whichever is less, where the owner of the goods does not come forward for payment of such penalty; ;

(c) upon furnishing a security equivalent to the amount payable under clause (a) or clause (b) in such form and manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that no such goods or conveyance shall be detained or seized without serving an order of detention or seizure on the person transporting the goods.

~~(2) The provisions of sub-section (6) of section 67 shall, mutatis mutandis, apply for detention and seizure of goods and conveyances~~

(3) The proper officer detaining or seizing goods or conveyance shall issue a notice **within seven days of such detention or seizure, specifying the penalty payable**, and thereafter, pass an order **within a period of seven days from the date of service of such notice**, for payment of penalty under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1);

(4) No penalty shall be determined under sub-section (3) without giving the person concerned an opportunity of being heard.

(5) On payment of the amount referred to in sub-section (1), all proceedings in respect of the notice specified in sub-section (3) shall be deemed to be concluded.

(6) Where the person transporting any goods or the owner of such goods fails to pay the amount of penalty **under sub-section (1) within fifteen days from the date of receipt of the copy of the order passed under sub-section (3)**, the goods or conveyance so detained or seized shall be liable to be **sold or disposed of otherwise, in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed, to recover the penalty payable under sub-section (3)**:

Provided that the conveyance shall be released on payment by the transporter of penalty under **sub-section (3) or one lakh rupees, whichever is less** :

Provided further that where the detained or seized goods are perishable or hazardous in nature or are likely to depreciate in value with passage of time, the said period of fifteen days may be reduced by the proper officer

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 130: - CONFISCATION OF GOODS OR CONVEYANCES AND LEVY OF PENALTY

EARLIER

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, if any person –

(i) supplies or receives any goods in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder with intent to evade payment of tax; or

(ii) does not account for any goods on which he is liable to pay tax under this Act; or

(iii) supplies any goods liable to tax under this Act without having applied for registration; or

(iv) contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder with intent to evade payment of tax; or

(v) uses any conveyance as a means of transport for carriage of goods in contravention of the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder unless the owner of the conveyance proves that it was so used without the knowledge or connivance of the owner himself, his agent, if any, and the person in charge of the conveyance,

then, all such goods or conveyances shall be liable to confiscation and the person shall be liable to penalty under section 122.

(2) Whenever confiscation of any goods or conveyance is authorized by this Act, the officer adjudging it shall give to the owner of the goods an option to pay in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the said officer thinks fit:

Provided that such fine leviable shall not exceed the market value of the goods confiscated, less the tax chargeable thereon:

Provided further that the aggregate of such fine and penalty leviable shall not be less than the **amount of penalty leviable under sub-section (1) of section 129** :

Provided also that where any such conveyance is used for the carriage of the goods or passengers for hire, the owner of the conveyance shall be given an option to pay in lieu of the confiscation of the conveyance a fine equal to the tax payable on the goods being transported thereon.

(3) Where any fine in lieu of confiscation of goods or conveyance is imposed under sub-section (2), the owner of such goods or conveyance or the person referred to in sub-section (1), shall, in addition, be liable to any tax, penalty and charges payable in respect of such goods or conveyance.

SUBSTITUTION VIDE THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

In section 130 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words —Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, if , the word **“Where” shall be substituted** ;

(b) in sub-section (2), in the second proviso, for the words, brackets and figures —amount of penalty leviable under sub-section (1) of section 129 , the words **“penalty equal to hundred per cent. of the tax payable on such goods” shall be substituted;**

(c) sub-section (3) **shall be omitted.**

Substitution of new section for section 151 :- POWER TO CALL FOR INFORMATION

EARLIER

(1) The Commissioner may, if he considers that it is necessary so to do, by notification, direct that statistics may be collected relating to any matter dealt with by or in connection with this Act.

(2) Upon such notification being issued, the Commissioner, or any person authorised by him in this behalf, may call upon the concerned persons to furnish such information or returns, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, relating to any matter in respect of which statistics is to be collected.

SUBSTITUTION VIDE THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

For section 151 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely: —

—151. The Commissioner or an officer authorised by him may, by an order, **direct any person to furnish information relating to any matter dealt with in connection with this Act,** within such time, in such form, and in such manner, as may be specified therein.

Amendment of section 152: - BAR ON DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

EARLIER

(1) No information **of any individual return or part thereof** with respect to any matter given for the purposes of section 150 or section 151 shall, without the previous consent in writing of the concerned person or his authorised representative, be published in such manner so as to enable such particulars to be identified as referring to a particular person and no such information shall be used for the purpose of **any proceedings under this Act** .

(2) Except for the purposes of prosecution under this Act or any other Act for the time being in force, no person who is not engaged in the collection of statistics under this Act or compilation or computerisation thereof for the purposes of this Act, shall be permitted to see or have access to any information or any individual return referred to in section 151.

SUBSTITUTION VIDE THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

In section 152 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) the words —of any individual return or part thereof **shall be omitted** ;

(ii) after the words —any proceedings under this Act , the words **“without giving an opportunity of being heard to the person concerned” shall be inserted;**

(b) sub-section (2) shall **be omitted**.

Amendment OF SECTION 168: - POWER TO ISSUE INSTRUCTIONS OR DIRECTIONS

EARLIER

(1) The Board may, if it considers it necessary or expedient so to do for the purpose of uniformity in the implementation of this Act, issue such orders, instructions or directions to the central tax officers as it may deem fit, and thereupon all such officers and all other persons employed in the implementation of this Act shall observe and follow such orders, instructions or directions.

(2) The Commissioner specified in clause (91) of section 2, sub-section (3) of section 5, clause (b) of sub-section (9) of section 25, sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 35, subsection (1) of section 37, sub-section (2) of section 38, sub-section (6) of section 39, **[sub-section (1) of section 44,** sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 52], sub-section (5) of section 66, [sub-section (1) of section 143, except the second proviso thereof], subsection (1) of section 143, **sub-section (1) of section 151** , clause (1) of sub-section (3) of section 158 and section 167 shall mean a Commissioner or Joint Secretary posted in the Board and such Commissioner or Joint Secretary shall exercise the powers specified in the said sections with the approval of the Board.

SUBSTITUTION VIDE THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

In section 168 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, in sub-section (2),—

(i) for the words, brackets and figures —sub-section (1) of section 44 , the word and figures **“section 44” shall be substituted;**

(ii) (ii) the words, brackets and figures –subsection (1) of section 151, **shall be omitted** .

Amendment to Schedule II :- ACTIVITIES OR 8[TRANSACTIONS] TO BE TREATED AS SUPPLY OF GOODS OR SUPPLY OF SERVICES

EARLIER

Supply of Goods

The following shall be treated as supply of goods, namely:—

Supply of goods by any unincorporated association or body of persons to a member thereof for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration

OMISSION VIDE THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

In Schedule II of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, paragraph 7 shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have **been omitted with effect from the 1st day of July, 2017** .

INTEGRATED GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT, 2017

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 16: - ZERO RATED SUPPLY

EARLIER

(1) –Zero rated supply means any of the following supplies of goods or services or both, namely:

(a) export of goods or services or both; or

(b) **supply of goods or services or both** to a Special Economic Zone developer or a Special Economic Zone unit.

INSERTION VIA THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

In the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, in section 16-

(a) in sub-section (1), in clause (b), after the words –supply of goods or services or both , the words **“for authorised operations” shall be inserted** ;

EARLIER

(3) A registered person making zero rated supply shall be eligible to claim refund under either of the following options, namely: —

(a) he may supply goods or services or both under bond or Letter of Undertaking, subject to such conditions, safeguards and procedure as may be prescribed, without payment of integrated tax and claim refund of unutilized input tax credit;

or

(b) he may supply goods or services or both, subject to such conditions, safeguards and procedures as may be prescribed, on payment of integrated tax and claim refund of such tax paid on goods or services or both supplied, in accordance with the provisions of section 54 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act or the rules made thereunder.

SUBSTITUTION VIDE THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

(b) for sub-section (3), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

—(3) A registered person making zero rated supply shall be eligible to claim refund of unutilised input tax credit on supply of goods or services or both, without payment of integrated tax, under bond or Letter of Undertaking, in accordance with the provisions of section 54 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act or the rules made thereunder, subject to such conditions, safeguards and procedure as may be prescribed:

Provided that the registered person making zero rated supply of goods shall, **in case of non realisation of sale proceeds, be liable to deposit the refund so received under this sub section along with the applicable interest under section 50 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act within thirty days after the expiry of the time limit prescribed under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999** for receipt of foreign exchange remittances, in such manner as may be prescribed.

(4) The Government may, on the recommendation of the Council, and subject to such conditions, safeguards and procedures, by notification, specify—

(i) a class of persons who may make zero rated supply on payment of integrated tax and claim refund of the tax so paid;

(ii) a class of goods or services which may be exported on payment of integrated tax and the supplier of such goods or services may claim the refund of tax so paid. .

DISCLAIMER

TEAM disclaim all liability in respect to actions taken or not taken based on any or all the contents of this Insight report to the fullest extent permitted by law.

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Seminar On GST Audit & Issues In GST Audit FY 2019-2020



CA BCL 2021



Seminar On Union Budget & Felicitation Of Newly Qualified Cas



Akola Branch of WIRC received 1st Prize in Best Branch Category

लोकमत

मुंबई अंश की उपस्थिति रही।
कर्मचारी रमेश चव्हाण व सुबोध शर्माकर ने परिश्रम लिया।

सनदी लेखापाल की अकोला इकाई रही सर्वोत्कृष्ट

संबंधित

आर्थिक विषय की सेवा समेत सामाजिक दायित्व को निभानेवाली दि इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड अकाउंटन्ट्स ऑफ इंडिया की अकोला इकाई अपने कार्य में सर्वोत्कृष्ट रहकर पुरस्कार की हकदार बनी। सनदी लेखापाल अकोला शाखा को पहलीबार लघु शाखा श्रेणी में महारत्न, सुवर्ण एवं गोवा राज्य के वेस्टर्न इंडिया रिजनल काउन्सिल का वर्ष 2020, 21 वर्ष का सर्वोत्कृष्ट उत्कृष्ट शाखा पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुआ। इसी के साथ शाखा के वेस्टर्न इंडिया चार्टर्ड अकाउंटन्ट स्टूडेंट एसो. अर्थात विकास को भी द्वितीय पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुआ। सनदी लेखापाल अकोला शाखा के पदाधिकारी, सदस्य व छात्रों ने लोकडाउन काल में ऑनलाइन विविध रचनात्मक उपक्रम, वेबिनार, परिसंवाद, रक्तदान पथारोपण आदि विद्यार्थी व नागरिकों के लिए उपक्रम आयोजित कर अपना सामाजिक दायित्व पूर्ण किया। शाखाध्यक्ष सीए जलज बाहेती, उपाध्यक्ष सीए केयूर देविया, सचिव सीए दीपक अग्रवाल, कर्मचारी सदस्य सीए गौरीशंकर मंत्री, सीए हिरन जोगी आदि ने यह उपक्रम सफल के लिए परिश्रम लिया। अकोला शाखा को मिला इस उपलब्धि के लिए शाखा अध्यक्ष सीए जलज बाहेती ने सभी का आभार माना। वेस्टर्न इंडिय रिजनल काउन्सिल के अध्यक्ष सीए ललित बजाज, ट्रेडर सीए आनंद नाथोडिया ने शाखाध्यक्ष सीए जलज बाहेती एवं विकास के अध्यक्ष सीए केयूर देविया समेत समस्त कार्यकारी मंडल को शुभेच्छा देकर अभिनंदन किया। ऐसी जानकारी जनसेवक समिति अध्यक्ष सीए गौरीशंकर मंत्री ने दी।



सनदी लेखापाल शाखेला सर्वोत्कृष्ट पुरस्कार
अकोला : दि इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड अकाउन्टन्ट्स ऑफ इंडियाच्या अकोला शाखेला प्रथमच छोट्या शाखेच्या श्रेणीतून वेस्टर्न इंडिया रिजनल काउन्सीलचा उत्कृष्ट शाखा पुरस्कार मिळाला. छोट्या शाखेच्या श्रेणीतून सन २०२०-२०२१ या वर्षासाठी पुरस्कार मिळाला. तसेच छोट्या शाखेच्या श्रेणीतून विकासा (वेस्टर्न इंडिया चार्टर्ड अकाउन्टन्ट स्टुडंट्स असोसिएशन) ला द्वितीय पुरस्कार मिळाला आहे. अकोला शाखेच्या सदस्यांनी व विद्यार्थ्यांनी लोकडाऊन काळात सामाजिक उपक्रम राबवून सदस्य, विद्यार्थी व जनतेसाठी काम केले. विविध कार्यक्रम यशस्वी पार करण्यासाठी शाखाध्यक्ष दीपक अग्रवाल, गौरीशंकर मंत्री व हिरन जोगी तसेच बरेच सदस्यांनी विविध संकल्पना राबविल्या त्याची दखल घेऊन या शाखेला पुरस्कृत केल्याची माहिती अकोला शाखेचे अध्यक्ष जलज बाहेती, पब्लिक रिलेशन कमिटीचे चेअरमन रमेश चौधरी यांनी दिली.

उपक्रम - जिले भर में रक्तदान शिविर के माध्यम से रक्त संकलन

Sat, 27 February 2021
दिनांक 27 फेब्रुवारी 2021
<https://anar.bhaskarhindi.com/r/58777263>



Election Of Office Bearers For The Year 2021-2022

नवभारत

सनदी लेखाकार की कार्यकारिणी गठित

सीए देढिया बने अध्यक्ष



नवभारत ब्यूरो

अकोला. आर्थिक एवं वित्तीय सेवा सहित सामाजिक दायित्व का जतन करने वाली दि इन्स्टिट्यूट आफ चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट्स आफ इंडिया के अकोला शाखा की कार्यकारिणी गठित की गयी है. स्थानीय तोष्णीवाल ले आउट परिसर के शाखा कार्यालय में शनिवार को सामाजिक अंतर निभाते हुए नई कार्यकारी समिति का गठन किया गया है. इसमें सन 2021-22 के लिए सीए केयूर देढिया की अध्यक्ष पद पर नियुक्ति गयी. शाखा के

निवर्तमान अध्यक्ष सीए जलज बाहेती ने नए अध्यक्ष सीए केयूर देढिया को अध्यक्ष पद का पदभार बहाल किया. नई कार्यकारिणी में उपाध्यक्ष के सीए हिरन जोगी, सचिव के रूप में सीए जलज बाहेती, कोषाध्यक्ष व विकास अध्यक्ष के रूप में सीए दीपक अग्रवाल तथा सदस्य के रूप में सीए गौरीशंकर मंत्री कामकाज संभालेंगे. निवर्तमान अध्यक्ष सीए बाहेती ने नए अध्यक्ष सीए देढिया एवं कार्यकारिणी को शुभकामनाएं देकर सहयोग का आश्वासन देते हुए सभी के सहयोग हेतु आभार माना.

ePaper
देशोन्नती

2/10



सनदी लेखापाल अकोला शाखेची कार्यकारणी जाहीर

देशोन्नती वृत्तसंकलन...

अकोला ■ आर्थिक विश्वाच्या सेवेसोबतच सामाजिक दायित्व निभावणारी दि इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट्स ऑफ इंडियाच्या अकोला शाखा अध्यक्षपदी शाखेचे सीए केयूर देढिया यांची निवड करण्यात आली.

स्वानिक तोष्णीवाल ले आउट परिसरातील शाखा कार्यालयात शनिवारी कार्यकारी समितीची निवड संपन्न होऊन यात सन २०२१-२२ च्या कालावधीसाठी सीए केयूर देढिया यांची अध्यक्षपदी निवड करण्यात आली. अकोला शाखेचे मावळते अध्यक्ष सीए जलज बाहेती यांनी नूतन अध्यक्ष सीए केयूर देढिया यांना अध्यक्षपदाची सूत्रे बहाल केली. नूतन कार्यकारी समितीत उपाध्यक्ष म्हणून सीए हिरन जोगी, सचिव म्हणून सीए जलज बाहेती, कोषाध्यक्ष व विकास अध्यक्ष म्हणून सीए दीपक अग्रवाल तथा सदस्य म्हणून सीए गौरीशंकर मंत्री कामकाज



सीए केयूर देढिया अकोला शाखेचे अध्यक्ष

बघणार आहेत. मावळते अध्यक्ष सीए बाहेती यांनी नूतन कार्यकारी समिती सहकार्य करण्याचे आश्वासन देत आपणास दिलेल्या सहकार्याबद्दल सर्वांचे आभार मानले. नूतन अध्यक्ष सीए देढिया यांनी आगामी उपक्रमांची माहिती देत शाखेच्या विकास व सनदी लेखापाल व विद्यार्थी व नागरिकांसाठी विविध रचनात्मक सामाजिक सेवा उपक्रम राबवून शाखेला गतिमान करण्याचा मनोदय व्यक्त केला.

सुंदर अकोला, हिरवे अकोला संकल्पना राबविणार सनदी लेखापाल अकोला शाखा आगामी उपक्रमात शाखा कार्यालय व परिसरात वृक्षारोपण उपक्रम राबवून सुंदर अकोला .. हिरवे अकोला ही संकल्पना राबविण्याची इच्छा नवनिर्मुक्त अध्यक्ष केयूर देढिया यांनी व्यक्त केली. नूतन कार्यकारी समितीचे कौतुक होत आहे.

सीए रमेश चौधरी
अध्यक्ष, जनसंपर्क समिती

Collector's Letter on adding 'CA Offices to Essential Services'

जिल्हाधिकारी तथा जिल्हादंडाधिकारी अकोला यांचे कार्यालय

दुरध्वनी :- 0724-2435193

फॅक्स :- 0724-2435007

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क्र.कक्ष-2/गृह/क.लि./कावि- 439 /2021

दिनांक:- 23 / 02/2021

प्रति,

अध्यक्ष,


दि. इन्स्टिटयुट ऑफ चार्टर्ड अकाऊन्ट्स ऑफ इंडिया,
शाखा अकोला.

विषय - सनदी लेखापाल कार्यालयास आवश्यक सेवा म्हणून समाविष्ट करणे बाबत.

संदर्भ - आपला अर्ज दिनांक २३/०२/२०२१.

उपरोक्त संदर्भाकित विषयाला अनुसरून, आपण सीए कार्यालयास आवश्यक सेवा म्हणून समाविष्ट करण्याबाबतचा अर्ज या कार्यालयास सादर केला आहे. सदर अर्जावर मा. जिल्हाधिकारी यांनी संबंधीत अधिकारी/कर्मचारी यांनी कामाचे ठिकाणी त्यांचे ओळखपत्र सोबत ठेऊन काम करावे व तसेच सर्व कार्यालयीन अधिकारी/कर्मचारी यांची RTPCR किंवा RAT तपासणी करून घेण्याबाबत निर्देशित केले आहे.

त्या अनुषंगाने मा. जिल्हाधिकारी यांनी निर्देशित केल्यानुसार आवश्यक ती कार्यवाही आपले स्तरावरून करावी.


(मुकेश चव्हाण.)

अपर जिल्हादंडाधिकारी, अकोला