

R.C. JAIN AND ASSOCIATES LLP

NEWSLETTER

July 2024

“Money is a great servant but a bad master.”

-Francis Bacon.



INDEX

1. Direct Tax	3-5
2. Case Laws	6-8
3. GST	9-23
4. RBI	24-25
5. ROC	26-27
6. Hunar Art	28

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**MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Revenue)
(CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES)
NOTIFICATION**

Notification No. 53/2021 dated May 5, 2021.

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2024

The Central Government has issued an amendment to notification No. 53/2021 dated May 5, 2021. According to this amendment, the deadline for compliance mentioned in the original notification has been extended by one year. Specifically, the new deadline is now March 31, 2025, instead of March 31, 2024. This change applies from April 1, 2024, until the publication date of this amendment in the Official Gazette.

The amendment was issued under the powers conferred by a specific clause of the Income-tax Act, 1961, and the notification is signed by Apoorv Tiwari, Under Secretary.

- The Central Government has granted tax exemption to the Uttaranchal Board of Technical Education, Roorkee (PAN: AAALU0281D) under section 10(46) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. This exemption covers:
 - Government grants and subsidies.
 - Fees, fines, and penalties under the Uttaranchal Board of Technical Education Act, 2003.
 - Income from selling application forms and educational materials.
 - Proceeds from disposing of assets, scrap, or waste papers.
 - Rent from letting properties.
 - Royalty or license fees for technical knowledge and infrastructure.
 - Interest on bank deposits.

Conditions for the exemption are:

- The Board must not engage in commercial activities.
- The nature of its activities and income must remain unchanged throughout the financial year.
- The Board must file its income tax return as specified.
- This exemption applies to the Assessment Year 2023-24 (Financial Year 2022-23).

Notification 2879(E)

- Issued under sub-clause (iv) of clause (c) of Explanation 1 to clause (23FE) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, designates **AIMCo** [Alberta Investment Management Corporation] India Infrastructure Limited (PAN: AAZCA0927A) as a specified person is eligible for tax exemption.
- This exemption applies to investments made in India between the notification's publication date and 31st March 2025, provided specific conditions are met.
- These conditions include filing timely income returns, maintaining compliance certificates, and adhering to investment reporting requirements.
- The notification emphasizes that any violation of these conditions will result in the loss of tax exemption eligibility.

Notification 2933(E)

- Issued under clause (46) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, designates **Punjab Skill Development Mission Society, Chandigarh** (PAN: AAAAE8085G), as eligible for tax exemption on specified incomes.
- These include grants, contributions, CSR funds, service charges, and interest on bank deposits received from various government entities and companies.
- The notification specifies conditions for eligibility, such as refraining from commercial activities, maintaining consistent activities and income nature, and filing income tax returns as per statutory requirements.
- The exemption is applicable for Assessment Years 2021-2022 to 2025-2026, corresponding to financial years 2020-2021 to 2024-2025.

Notification 2934(E)

- Under clause (46) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, designates **Himachal Pradesh State Load Dispatch Centre, Shimla** (PAN-AAAAH7757E), as eligible for tax exemption on specified incomes.
- These incomes include revenue generated by the Centre without engaging in commercial activities, such as activities related to load dispatch.
- The notification imposes conditions that the Centre must maintain unchanged activities and income nature throughout financial years, and file income tax returns as per specified provisions.
- This exemption is applicable for Assessment Years 2021-2022 to 2023-2024, corresponding to Financial Years 2020-2021 to 2022-2023.

Notification 2935(E)

- Issued under clause (46) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, designates the '**Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering & Research (SAMEER), Mumbai**' (PAN: AALAS5825K), a society constituted by the Central Government, eligible for tax exemption on specified incomes.
- These incomes include grants from the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, fees from test measurement and consultancy services, design and development charges, revenue from royalty and technology transfer, miscellaneous income as per their Memorandum of Association, and interest on bank deposits.
- The notification imposes conditions on SAMEER:
- It must not engage in any commercial activity.
- Its activities and the nature of specified incomes must remain unchanged throughout the financial years.
- SAMEER must file income tax returns in accordance with clause (g) of sub-section (4C) of section 139 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. This exemption applies for Assessment Years 2021-2022 to 2025-2026, corresponding to Financial Years 2020-2021 to 2024-2025.

~ Compiled by Swapnil Pendhari

CASE LAWS

1. **Issue Involved:**

Where assessee had only 50 per cent share in property since she and her late husband were governed by Portuguese Civil Code applicable to residents of Goa and sale consideration corresponding to her share had been duly offered in return of income, reopening notice issued under section 148 on ground that actual payment had not been disclosed in return of income and order rejecting objections deserved to be quashed and set aside.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

Smt. Sunita Purushottam Virgincar

v.

Income-tax Officer

M.S. KARNIK AND VALMIKI MENEZES, JJ.

WRIT PETITION NO. 496 OF 2023

JULY 4, 2024

Facts of the case:

- **Return Filed:** The assessee, Smt. Sunita Purushottam Virgincar, filed her return of income showing a total income of Rs 17.57 lakhs. She reported a sale consideration of Rs 2.95 Cr and calculated a capital gain of Rs 16.54 lakhs after indexing the cost of acquisition to Rs 22.78 Cr.
- **Discrepancy Found:** During a survey under section 133A, it was found that the actual sale consideration received was Rs 3.59 Cr, not Rs 2.95 Cr as disclosed. This discrepancy led the Assessing Officer to believe that the assessee had not fully disclosed her income.
- **Reopening of Assessment:** A notice under section 148 was issued for reassessment. The assessee did not respond initially, leading to further notices under sections 142(1) and 143(2). The Assessing Officer proceeded with the reassessment after rejecting the assessee's objections.

Conclusion held:

- **Incorrect Application of Section 5A:** The court found that Section 5A, which deals with income division between spouses under the Portuguese Civil Code, was incorrectly applied. The original petitioner's rights were governed by the Portuguese Civil Code, and Section 5A did not

apply since the petitioner's husband had passed away in 1986.

- **Document Availability Issue:** The revenue's claim that a copy of the sale deed was not available at the time of recording reasons was found to be fallacious. The sale deed should have been available from the Sub-Registrar's office, and its absence did not justify the reassessment.
- **Jurisdictional Error:** The failure of the revenue to properly consider available documents or correctly apply the law led to erroneous jurisdictional assumptions.
- The court concluded that the notice dated 28-5-2019 and the order dated 16-7-2021 were invalid due to errors in applying the law and handling available evidence. Consequently, the petition was allowed, and the impugned notice and order were quashed and set aside.

2. Issue involved:

JAO had no authority to issue a notice under section 148A(b) as necessarily such exercise if at all was required to be undertaken under faceless assessment scheme

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

Royal Bitumen (P.) Ltd.

v.

Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax*

G.S. Kulkarni and Somasekhar Sundaresan, JJ

WRIT PETITION (L) NO. 18296 OF 2024

JULY 8, 2024

Facts of the case:

- The assessee filed a writ petition under article 226 of the Constitution of India, in the context of a notice issued to the assessee under section 148A(b) and actions taken subsequent thereto.
- The assessee submitted that the impugned notice as issued to the assessee under section 148A(b) as also the consequent order under section 148A(d) and the notice issued to the assessee under section 148, had been issued by the Jurisdictional Assessing Officer.
- It was submitted that in view of the faceless scheme notified under section 151A by the Central Government vide notification dated 29-3-2022, the Jurisdictional Assessing Officer did not have an authority to issue the impugned notices, as necessarily, such exercise if at all was required to be undertaken under the faceless assessment scheme.

Conclusion Held:

- The Notification dated 29-3-2022 came to the conclusion that the Jurisdictional Assessing Officer would cease to have jurisdiction to issue any notice under section 148A(b) and to take

further actions under section 148A(d) and section 148, outside the faceless assessment. The respondents would not dispute this position.

- In view of the aforesaid discussion, the petition would be required to be allowed on this short ground without delving on any other contention/ground raised by the petitioner in the present proceedings.

~ **Compiled by Sanchit Jain**

CASE LAW

Goods & Service Tax
Partha Pratim Dasgupta Vs Joint Commissioner of State Tax
(HIGH COURT OF CALCUTTA)
Date of Judgment/Order - 10/06/2024

Brief of the Case

Petitioner-assessee appealed against an Order passed by the GST Department. Said appeal was filed on along with a 10% pre-deposit of disputed tax amount and a provisional acknowledgement was issued. Appeal was delayed by 55 days, accompanied by a Condonation of delay application. Assessee argued that Appellate Authority ignored explanation provided in said application and relied solely on Section 107(4) proviso, asserting it lacked jurisdiction to condone delays beyond one month after the prescribed period of 3 months and rejected application. The Honorable High Court **concluded** that in case there was a delay in filing of an appeal beyond one month by the aggrieved assessee, then too, the Appellate Authority has an authority to condone such delay by considering the genuinity of the cause of such delay, subject to the time limit of 3 years from the date of order as highlighted in Section 5 of the Limitations Act, 1963.

CIRCULARS➤ **Circular No. 207/01/2024-GST**

The Circular provides minimum monetary limit for the Officers to file an Appeal as under:

Appellate Forum	Monetary Limit (amount involved in Rupees)
GSTAT	20,00,000/-
High Court	1,00,00,000/-
Supreme Court	2,00,00,000/-

Rules for applying monetary limits:

1. Dispute pertains to tax with or without penalty and/or interest – Consider only tax amount.
2. Dispute pertains to only interest or only penalty or only late fee – Consider only interest or only penalty or only late fee.
3. Dispute pertains to interest, penalty and/or late fee without involving any disputed tax – Consider the aggregate of amount of interest, penalty and late fee.
4. Dispute pertains to erroneous refund – Consider the amount of refund in dispute.
5. Monetary limit be applied *only on disputed amount* of tax/interest/penalty/late fee.
6. In case of composite order which disposes more than one appeal/demand notice – Consider the total amount of tax/interest/penalty/late fee, as the case may be, and not on the amount involved in individual appeal or demand notice.

Exclusions in applying monetary limits:

In the following cases, the Officer has a power to appeal against an impugned Order *without* regards to the monetary limit mentioned above:

1. Where any provision of the CGST Act or SGST/UTGST Act or IGST Act or GST (Compensation to States) Act has been held to be ultra vires to the Constitution of India; or
2. Where any Rules or regulations made under CGST Act or SGST/UTGST Act or IGST Act or GST (Compensation to States) Act have been held to be ultra vires the parent Act; or
3. Where any order, notification, instruction, or circular issued by the Government or the Board has been held to be ultra vires of the CGST Act or SGST/UTGST Act or IGST Act or GST (Compensation to States) Act or the Rules made thereunder; or
4. Where the matter is related to – Valuation/Classification of goods or services, refunds, place of supply, any other issue which is recurring in nature and/or involves interpretation of the provisions of the Act /the Rules/ notification/circular/order/instruction etc.; or
5. Where strictures/adverse comments have been passed and/or cost has been imposed against the Government/Department or their officers; or
6. Any other case or class of cases, where in the opinion of the Board, it is necessary to contest in the interest of justice or revenue.

➤ **Circular No. 208/02/2024-GST**

CBIC had issued Notification No. 04/2024-Central Tax dated 05th January, 2024 which highlighted special procedure to be followed by the manufacturers of tobacco and related goods (specific Schedule of Goods attached in the said Notification) with regard to registration, furnishing of return, payment of tax and administration of such persons in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 148 of the CGST Act, 2017. Circular No. 208/02/2024-GST basically provides clarifications on various technical issues pertaining to special procedure laid down in Notification No. 04/2024 raised in the representations received from various trade associations.

➤ **Circular No. 209/03/2024-GST**

Explanation to Section 10(1)(ca) provided that the Place of Supply, in case where the invoice mentioned *only* the State of the Recipient and not his exact address, shall be deemed to be such State as mentioned in the invoice. Users must note that Section 10(1)(ca) prescribes Place of Supply of *Goods* for:

- a) Domestic Transactions (Other than Import and/or Export)
- b) Supply not involving movement of Goods.

However, the Circular prescribes the Place of Supply of Goods in case where the invoice mentions only the State of the recipient but the same is different from the state of actual delivery. In such circumstances, the Circular prescribes the Place of Supply to be the State of *Actual Delivery*. This Circular is particularly relevant where goods are being supplied through e-commerce platforms. The same has an important implication with regards to type of tax to be charged (such as CGST+SGST/UTGST or IGST).

➤ **Circular No. 210/04/2024-GST**

The Value of Supply in case of Import of Services from a related party shall be the Open Market Value of such services which is deemed to be the value declared in the invoice, provided the recipient is eligible for full ITC on such invoice. Further in such cases where no invoice is raised by the foreign affiliate, the value of such services may be deemed to be declared as Nil. The Circular provides a huge relief to the taxpayers where the Department interpreted S.No.4 of Schedule I of CGST Act, 2017 to include wide-array of activities and benefits from Foreign affiliate to be considered as “Supply even though without consideration” and hence, *levy RCM on the same*. The Circular still covers the said transaction under RCM but deems its value to be NIL resulting in net zero RCM Tax Liability.

➤ **Circular No. 211/05/2024-GST**

The time of supply of invoices in cases where the tax is paid by the Recipient under the RCM shall be the date when the invoice is issued. The Circular is a huge relief to the taxpayers where the earlier provisions linked the time limit for ITC availment of RCM Supplies with the financial year to which the invoice or debit note pertained. Until now, the dealers were forced to pay Cash under RCM on the basis of some subsequent clarifications, Court judgements, Audits and Assessments by the Tax Officers along with interest but the ITC on the same was denied on the ground of the expiration of time limit to claim ITC. But now, the time of RCM supplies shall be deemed to be date of issue of invoice and the due date to claim ITC on the same will be 30th November of the year succeeding the year of issue of invoice. For the purpose of other penal actions as well, the time of supply shall be the date of issuance of invoice.

➤ **Circular No. 212/06/2024-GST**

Section 15(3)(b)(ii) allows the amount of discount to be deducted from the value of supply upon reversal of proportionate ITC by the recipient, subject to satisfaction of other conditions mentioned in Section 15(3). However, currently there is no mechanism available to the Suppliers and the Department to verify the compliance of this condition. The Circular provides the issuance of following in the following cases:

Amount of Tax involved in the Credit Notes along with DRC-03	Issuance of
<u>Less than or Equal To Rs.5,00,000</u>	<u>Supplier Certificate</u>
<u>Exceeding Rs.5,00,000</u>	<u>CA/CMA Certificate (along with UDIN)</u>

Such certificates shall be treated as a suitable and admissible evidence for the Assessments/Audits involving dispute under Section for 15(3)(b)(ii) in the current, future as well as the past periods.

➤ **Circular No. 213/07/2024-GST**

Taxability of ESOP/ESPP/RSU provided by a company to its employees through its overseas holding company has been clarified by this circular as under:

- 1) Foreign company issuing shares to the employees of the Indian Subsidiary – Shares are “Securities” as per Section 2(h) of SCRA, 1956 and hence neither goods nor services under GST and hence, GST is not applicable.

- 2) Indian Subsidiary issuing ESOP/ESPP/RSU to its employees – The relation between Supplier and Recipient is that of Employer-Employee and the transactions involved in terms of employment are not considered “Supply” as per Schedule III to Section 7 of the CGST Act, 2017. Hence, GST is not applicable.
- 3) Reimbursement by the Indian Subsidiary for the shares allotted to its employees by the Foreign Holding Company on a “cost-to-cost” basis – Payment is in relation to the “Shares” which are “Securities” (neither Goods nor Services) and hence, GST is not applicable.
- 4) Foreign company charges any additional fee, markup, commission or where an additional amount over and above the cost of securities/shares is charged by the foreign company (by whatever name called) – The same is considered as a consideration for the supply of services of facilitating/arranging the transaction in securities/shares. Hence, GST is payable by the Indian subsidiary on the RCM basis on such additional amount, the same being import of services.

➤ **Circular No. 214/08/2024-GST**

The Taxable Value in case of Life insurance premium shall be the amount of gross premium charged as reduced by the amount allocated for investment, or savings on behalf of the policy holder. The detailed provisions for the value of supply of services in relation to life insurance business are provided under Rule 32(4) of the CGST Rules, 2017. The Circular provides that the proportion of such reduced Taxable Value shall neither be considered as an Exempt Supply nor a Non-Taxable supply as the same do not fall under the definitions of an “Exempt Supply” or “Non-Taxable Supply”. Accordingly, the Recipients who are eligible and have claimed the full Gross Premium as ITC are not required to reverse the proportionate ITC as the same do not fall under Section 17(1) and 17(2) of the CGST Act, 2017 read with Rule 42 and 43 of the CGST Rules, 2017.

➤ **Circular No. 215/09/2024-GST**

The Circular provides clarifications on the issue as to whether Insurance Companies are liable to pay GST on the salvage/wreck of the Motor Vehicle sold by it as under:

- 1) If the Insurance Company sells the salvage on behalf of the insured – the insurance Company’s liability to pay the insured is limited to Insured’s Declared Value (IDV) of the vehicle *less* the value of salvage/wreck or, the claim amount is reduced by the amount of salvage/wreck – The salvage remains the property of the insured and hence there is no supply amounting to non-applicability of GST for the Insurance Company.
- 2) If the Insurance Company pays full IDV or claim *without* deducting for the salvage/wreck – The salvage becomes the property of the Insurance Company after settling for the full amount of claim – Insurance Company is obligated to pay outward GST Liability on disposal/sale of salvage.

➤ **Circular No 216/10/2024-GST**

Replacement under Warranty: If a product or its parts are replaced for free during its warranty period due to defects, no additional GST is charged if no additional consideration is taken now for the replacement. Also, there is no need to reverse any previously claimed input tax credit (ITC). This is because it is assumed by the government that the cost of replacement is already recovered from the customer at the time of making original sale and GST on the same has already been discharged. The circular provides clarification for replacements which shall goods as well from now on, earlier it only clarified for parts which were replaced.

Distributor Replacements: When a distributor replaces a product or its parts out of their own stock on behalf of the manufacturer under warranty and then gets replenished by the manufacturer at no additional consideration charged by the manufacturer, no GST is applicable on the replenishment. The distributor does not need to reverse any ITC either. Earlier, this was clarified for parts, now it has been extended to goods as well.

Extended Warranty:

1. If you buy an extended warranty at the time of purchasing a product and it is from a different provider than the product's seller, both the transactions will be treated separately for GST purposes. The original sale will be supply of goods or services as the case may be and the extended warranty given by different supplier will be supplier of service.
2. If the extended warranty is bought later (even if from the supplier of goods), it is considered a service separate from the original product sale. It will not be treated as supply of goods, even if goods are replaced since it is an 'assurance' which is given when the extended warranty is bought.
3. If the extended warranty is bought at the time of supply **and** from the same supplier supplying goods or services, then such extended warranty becomes part of the composite (naturally bundled) supply, the principal supply being supply of goods or services as the case maybe and the GST would be charged according to the principal supply and the nature of supply for the extended warranty would be nature of the principal supply (goods / services).

The circular can be summarized as follows:

Scenario	GST Treatment	Input Tax Credit
Replacement under Warranty	No GST on replacement if no additional consideration is charged – Assumed that cost of replacement is covered by original sale GST.	No need to reverse ITC.
Distributor Replacements	No GST on replenishment from manufacturer if distributor replaces product from own stock and manufacturer's replenishment is at no additional charge.	No need to reverse ITC.
Extended Warranty (Bought at Product Purchase, Different Supplier)	Original sale and extended warranty are separate transactions for GST - Original sale: Supply of goods/services - Extended warranty: Supply of service.	ITC may apply as per individual case.
Extended Warranty (Bought Later, Same Supplier)	Extended warranty is treated as a separate service, not part of original product sale - Considered as 'assurance' and not part of goods supply.	ITC may apply as per individual case.

Extended Warranty (Bought at Time of Supply, Same Supplier)	Extended warranty is part of the composite supply - GST on extended warranty is based on the principal supply (goods/services).	ITC applicable as per composite supply rules.
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The circular clarifies how GST applies when products or warranties are replaced under warranty terms and how extended warranties are treated for GST, ensuring consistency in tax treatment across different scenarios.

➤ **Circular No. 217/11/2024-GST**

Insurance companies handle motor vehicle repair claims in two ways: Cashless (paying network garages directly) and Reimbursement (where insured pay first and are reimbursed). There has been debate on whether insurance companies can claim Input Tax Credit (ITC) on repair expenses in reimbursement mode. The GST Act clarifies that ITC is available to insurance companies in reimbursement mode, even if invoices are in their name but initially paid by insured. They can claim ITC on taxes paid for repair services, but only on the portion reimbursed to insured. If invoices are not in their name, ITC is not allowed.

➤ **Circular No.218/12/2024-GST**

Loans provided by overseas affiliates to their Indian counterparts or between related parties within India are considered taxable supplies under GST, as per clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the CGST Act read with Schedule I (deemed supplies). As per Notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate), entry 27(a), the GST exemption applies to loans where the only consideration received is interest or discount. However, if additional charges such as processing fees or administrative fees are levied along with interest or discount, GST becomes applicable on those charges under the same section and notification. Transactions between related parties may vary in their applicability of GST, depending on whether such additional charges are imposed. If loans between related parties or by an overseas affiliate to its Indian Party involve no charges other than interest or discount, GST does not apply. This clarification aims to standardize the interpretation and application of GST rules concerning loans, ensuring consistency and clarity for businesses involved in such financial transactions.

➤ **Circular No. 219/13/2024-GST**

Some tax authorities are denying Input Tax Credit (ITC) on ducts and manholes used in optical fiber cable (OFC) networks, citing section 17(5) of the CGST Act.

The Board clarifies that:

- Section 17(5) of the CGST Act restricts ITC for goods and services related to construction of immovable property, except for specified cases.
- Ducts and manholes used in OFC networks are considered "plant and machinery" under the CGST Act as they support the transmission of telecommunication signals.
- They are not explicitly excluded from the definition of "plant and machinery" in the CGST Act as they are neither in nature of land, building or civil structures nor are in nature of telecommunication towers or pipelines laid outside the factory premises.
- Hence, ITC can be availed on ducts & manholes used in OFC networks under the CGST Act.

➤ **Circular No 220/14/2024-GST**

The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) has clarified that custodial services offered by banks to Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) are not categorized as services provided to 'account holders' under Section 13(8)(a) of the IGST Act. Therefore, contrary to some interpretations, these services are not deemed to be supplied at the location of the bank (in India), but rather should follow the general rule under Section 13(2) of the IGST Act. This means the place of supply for custodial services should be determined based on where the FPI recipient is situated. This clarification aligns with previous rulings from the Service Tax era, ensuring consistency in the application of GST rules.

➤ **Circular No.-221/15/2024-GST**

Circular No.-221/15/2024-GST issued by the Government of India clarifies the time of supply for services related to construction and maintenance of National Highway Projects under the Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM). According to Section 13(2) of the CGST Act and Section 31(5), the time of supply for these services is determined based on when the invoice is issued or payment is received, whichever occurs earlier. If the invoice is issued within the specified period or upon completion of an event as per the contract terms, the time of supply is the date of invoice issuance or payment receipt whichever is earlier. However, if the invoice is not issued on time, the time of supply is the date when the service is provided or payment is received, whichever is earlier. The circular emphasizes that HAM contracts constitute continuous supply of services under Section 2(33) of the CGST Act, with the due date of payment as per the contract terms deemed as the date of service provision for determining the time of supply. It clarifies that tax liability for the concessionaire arises at the time of issuing the invoice or receiving payment, whichever comes first under the specified conditions. Additionally, any interest components included in annuity payments by NHAI to the concessionaire are also taxable and should be included in the taxable value.

➤ **Circular No.-222/16/2024-GST**

Telecom operators need to pay GST for spectrum allocation services using reverse charge. If they pay in installments based on the Frequency Assignment Letter from the Department of Telecommunications (DoT), it is considered continuous supply of service. GST must be paid earlier of when it is recorded in their books or debited from their account, or within 60 days of getting the invoice or similar document. The Frequency Assignment Letter acts like an invoice and might cause interest charges if payments are late. An invoice must be sent before each installment's due date as mentioned in the Letter. Whether paid upfront or in installments, GST is due when each payment is made or due. Similar rules could apply to other government allocations of natural resources.

➤ **Circular No. 223/17/2024-GST**

The Circular no. 1/1/2017-CT dated 26th June 2017, which originally assigned responsibilities under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (CGST Act) for Registration and Composition levy to various officers of the Central Tax, has been amended by the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC). This amendment comes as a result of the transfer of GST back office operations from ACES-GST to GSTN BO. Now, the Board has decided that the functions of the proper officer pertaining to Section 30, the Proviso to sub-section (1) of section 27, and Rules 6, 23, and 25 of the CGST Rules, 2017 will be handled by Superintendents of Central Tax. Previously, these responsibilities were under the purview of Assistant or Deputy Commissioners of Central Tax and Assistant or Deputy Directors of Central Tax.

➤ **Circular No. 224/18/2024 - GST**

The guidelines address situations where taxpayers cannot appeal GST decisions due to the Tribunal's non-operation. They can now make a partial pre-deposit via the GST portal to halt recovery actions temporarily. By navigating to 'Services' >> 'Ledgers' >> 'Payment towards demand', taxpayers can initiate this deposit, ensuring it is recorded in their Electronic Liability Ledger Part-II. They must also declare to the Jurisdictional Officer, their intent to appeal once the Tribunal is operational, pausing ongoing recovery actions. Mistaken payments through FORM GST DRC-03 can be adjusted later using FORM GST DRC-03A. Non-compliance may lead to GST authorities initiating recovery actions.

➤ **Circular No. 225/19/2024-GST**

Under Section 168(1) of the CGST Act, the recent circular clarified:

1. **Taxability Before and After October 26, 2023:**

- Providing corporate guarantees to banking or financial institutions by related entities was taxable even before Rule 28(2) was inserted on October 26, 2023. Before 26th October, 2023, the said guarantee is to be calculated as per Rule 28 and for guarantees issued or renewed on or after 26th October, 2023, it is to be valued as per Rule 28(2). Valuation rules apply accordingly.

2. **Valuation and ITC Eligibility:**

- GST on corporate guarantees is based on the guaranteed amount, not on actual loan disbursement. Recipients can claim full Input Tax Credit regardless of loan disbursement status.

3. **Takeover of Loans:**

- No GST impact unless a new or renewed guarantee is issued alongside a loan takeover.

4. **Multiple Co-Guarantors:**

- GST is paid proportionately by co-guarantors based on the guaranteed amount or actual consideration whichever is higher.

5. **Intra-Group and Foreign Guarantees:**

- Domestic guarantees are taxed under forward charge; foreign guarantees to Indian entities under reverse charge. Invoices to be issued as per Section 31 of CGST Act, 2017.

6. **Frequency of GST Payment:**

- GST (1% of guaranteed amount) is calculated annually, pro-rated for periods less than a year.

7. **Invoice Value and ITC:**

- Invoice value stands deemed as the open market value if full ITC is available to the recipient. Hence, the value declared in the invoice shall be deemed to be the value of supply of the said service.

8. **Export of Services:**

- Rule 28(2) does not apply to guarantees provided to recipients outside India.

These clarifications aim to ensure consistent implementation of GST rules for corporate guarantees among related parties.

➤ **Circular No. 226/20/2024-GST**

Refund Mechanism for Additional IGST Due to Upward Price Revision subsequent to Exports

Overview:

Exporters can now claim a refund for additional IGST paid when the price of exported goods is increased after export.

Relevant Provisions:

- **Section 168(1) of the CGST Act:** Board's power to issue guidelines.
- **Rule 89(1B) of CGST Rules:** Refund procedure for additional IGST.
- **Notification No. 12/2024-CT dated 10.07.2024:** Amendment to CGST Rules for refund process.

Steps for Claiming Refund:

1. Filing the Refund Claim

- **Form: FORM GST RFD-01** on the common portal.
- **Category:** "Any other" with remarks: "**Refund of additional IGST paid on account of increase in price subsequent to export of goods**".
- **Documents Required:**
 - Shipping bill/bill of exports.
 - Original invoices.
 - Contract or document for price revision.
 - Debit notes/supplementary invoices.
 - Proof of additional IGST payment and interest.
 - Foreign Exchange Receipt (FIRC).
 - Practicing CA/CMA certificate for foreign exchange remittance.
 - Statement 9A & 9B of FORM GST RFD-01.

2. Minimum Refund Amount

- Refunds are only processed if the amount is Rs.1,000 or more.
- **Reference: Section 54(14) of CGST Act**

3. Time Limit for Filing Refund

- Claim within two years from the relevant date or from the rule's effective date (10.07.2024) whichever is later.
- **Reference: Rule 89(1B) of CGST Rules**

4. Processing the Refund

- GST officers will verify export details, IGST payment, and foreign exchange receipts.
- **Reference: Rule 89(1B) of CGST Rules**

5. Downward Price Revision

- Deposit the refund of excess IGST if the price decreases after export.
- **Reference: Rule 89(1B) of CGST Rules**

Summary Table

Step	Details	Reference
1. File Refund Claim	FORM GST RFD-01 under “Any other” category.	Rule 89(1B), Notification No. 12/2024-CT
2. Minimum Refund	Amount must be ₹1,000 or more.	Section 54(14)
3. Time Limit	Two years from the relevant date or from 10.07.2024 whichever is later.	Rule 89(1B)
4. Process Refund	Verify documents and IGST payment.	Rule 89(1B)
5. Downward Price Revision	Refund excess IGST for price decrease.	Rule 89(1B)

➤ Circular No. 227/21/2024-GST

Refund Process for Canteen Stores Department (CSD)

1. Overview

The CSD can claim a refund of 50% of the central tax, integrated tax, and Union territory tax on goods received for subsequent supply to Unit Run Canteens or authorized customers. The new process allows electronic filing of refund applications.

Relevant Sections and Clauses:

- **Section 55 of CGST Act:** Refund for CSD.
- **Rule 95B of CGST Rules:** Procedure for refund claims.
- **FORM GST RFD-10A:** New form for refund claims.
- **Notification No. 12/2024-Central Tax dated 10.07.2024:** Updates to CGST Rules.

Steps for Claiming Refund

Step	Details	Reference
1. File Refund Application	Form GST RFD-10A on the common portal.	Rule 95B
2. Refund Claim Frequency	File quarterly or combine multiple quarters/years.	Rule 95B
3. Time Limit for Filing	Claim within two years from the end of the quarter of receipt of goods.	Section 54(2)
4. Process Refunds	Process like FORM GST RFD-01 ; max 50% of tax paid.	Rule 95B
5. Manual Claims	Circular No. 60/34/2018-GST still applies for manual claims filed before 10.07.2024.	Circular No. 60/34/2018-GST
6. Trade Notices & Issues	Issue trade notices and report issues to the Board.	Section 168(1)

Details

1. Filing Refund Claims:

- **Form: FORM GST RFD-10A**
- **Documents:** Undertaking & Declaration.

Reference: Rule 95B of CGST Rules

2. Claim Frequency:

- **Quarterly or combine periods clubbed for multiple FYs.**
- Ensure that the supplier has furnished details of supply to CSD in GSTR 1 and furnished GSTR 3B for the concerned tax period. All the invoices declared for refund must have GSTIN of supplier and respective CSD clearly mentioned on them.
- Claims already made shall be excluded
- ITC in respect of inward supplies received, for subsequent supply to Unit Run Canteens or authorized customers, shall be reversed.

Reference: Rule 95B of CGST Rules

3. Time Limit:

- **Two years** from the last day of the quarter in which such supply was received.

Reference: Section 54(2) of CGST Act

4. Processing Claims:

- **Refund** will be processed electronically, verifying invoices and taxes.

Reference: Rule 95B of CGST Rules

5. Manual Claims:

- Old claims filed manually under **Circular No. 60/34/2018-GST shall continue to process manually.**

Reference: Circular No. 60/34/2018-GST

➤ **Circular No. 228/22/2024-GST**

Circular to provide clarifications on GST applicability and address operational challenges faced by the Ministry of Railways, real estate regulators, digital payment facilitators, and the insurance sector. It also retrospectively regularizes GST liabilities in several cases to ensure past compliance issues.

Clarifications:

1. **GST Exemption for Railways:** The GST Council recognized difficulties faced by the Ministry and has now exempted specific services provided by Indian Railways to the public, such as: (a) Sale of platform tickets (b) Facility of retiring/waiting rooms (c) Cloakroom services (d) Battery-operated car services. Exemptions also apply to services exchanged between various zones/divisions within Indian Railways (vide Notification No. 04/2024-Central Tax (Rate) w.e.f. 15.07.2024). The exemption is regularized on 'as is where is' basis for the period from 20.10.2023 to 14.07.2024.

2. **GST Exemption on Transactions between SPVs and Ministry of Railways:** Earlier, 48th GST Council meeting had clarified that services provided by SPVs to Indian Railways and maintenance services by Indian Railways to SPVs were taxable. Now, by 53rd GST Council Meeting, Council exempts these transactions from GST (vide Notification No. 04/2024-Central Tax (Rate) w.e.f. 15.07.2024). This exemption is also regularized on ‘as is where is’ basis for the period from 01.07.2017 to 14.07.2024.
3. **GST on Statutory Collections by RERA:** Statutory collections made by RERA, as a governmental authority, fall under Entry No. 4 of notification No. 12/2017-CT(R) dated 28.06.2017, and are thus exempt from GST.
4. **GST on Incentives in Digital Payment Ecosystem:** Incentives paid by MeitY to acquiring banks for promoting RuPay Debit Cards and BHIM-UPI transactions were previously clarified as non-taxable. Now, it is clarified that “Further sharing of these incentive amount by the acquiring banks with other stakeholders (issuer banks, Payer PSPs, UPI apps, and TPAPs), upto the point where the incentive is distributed in the proportion and manner as decided by NPCI in consultation with the participating banks under the Notified Incentive Scheme is considered a subsidy and thus, non-taxable.
5. **GST on Reinsurance of Specified General and Life Insurance Schemes:** GST liability on reinsurance for certain exempt general insurance and life insurance schemes from 01.07.2017 to 24.01.2018 is regularized on an ‘as is where is’ basis.
6. **GST on Reinsurance of Government-Sponsored Insurance Schemes:** Reinsurance of insurance schemes fully paid by the government is exempt from GST under Sl. No. 40 of Notification No. 12/20217 -Central Tax (Rate), now it is clarified that the liability from 01.07.2017 to 26.07.2018 is regularized on an ‘as is where is’ basis.
7. **GST on Retrocession Services:** Retrocession, a reinsurance transaction where part of the reinsured risk is further ceded to another insurer or cross-border reinsurer, is included under the term ‘reinsurance’ as per Sl. No. 36A of notification No. 12/2017-CT(R) dated 28.06.2017, and is thus treated similarly for GST purposes.
8. **GST on Certain Accommodation Services:** Accommodation services valued at or below ₹ 20,000 per person per month for a continuous period of at least 90 days are exempt from GST, effective from 15.07.2024. (vide Notification No. 04/2024-Central Tax (Rate) w.e.f. 15.07.2024). For transactions of said services fulfilling the mentioned conditions before 15.07.2024, the GST liability is regularized on ‘as is where is’ basis.

➤ **Circular No. 229/23/2024-GST**

Circular to provide clarifications on GST rate applicability on specified goods. It also retrospectively regularizes GST liabilities in several cases to ensure past compliance issues.

Clarifications:

GST rate on Solar Cookers: It is clarified that solar cookers that work on dual energy of solar energy and grid electricity are appropriately classifiable under heading 8516 and already attract a GST rate of 12% vide Sl. No. 201A of Schedule II of notification No. 1/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated the 28th June, 2017.

GST rate on Fire Water Sprinklers: It is hereby clarified that all types of sprinklers, including fire water sprinklers attract GST at the rate of 12% vide Sl. No. 195 B of Schedule II of notification No. 1/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated the 28th June, 2017. The issues for the past period are regularized on “as is where is basis”.

GST rate on parts of Poultry-keeping machinery: The relevant entry at SL 199 of Schedule II of notification No. 1/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated the 28th June, 2017, has been amended vide notification No. 2/2024-Central

Tax (Rate), dated the 12th July, 2024 to specifically include 'parts' of Poultry-keeping machinery. The issues for the past period are regularized on "as is where is basis".

Scope of expression 'pre-packaged and labelled' for supply of agricultural farm produce:- The definition of 'pre-packaged and labelled' has been amended as provided under Goods Exemption Notification and Goods Rate Notification, to exclude the supply of agricultural farm produce in package(s) of commodities containing quantity of more than 25 kilogram or 25 liter from the scope of 'pre-packaged and labelled'. Consequently, supply of agricultural farm produce in package (s) containing quantity of more than 25 kilogram or 25 liter will not attract GST levy of 5%. The issues for the past period are hereby regularized on "as is where is".

Supplies of goods made to or by agency engaged by Government: The issues for the past period from 01.07.2017 up to 17.07.2022 are hereby regularized on "as is where is" basis for supplies made to or by any agency engaged by Union Government or State Government/Union Territory for procurement and sale of such goods under any programme/scheme duly approved by the Central Government or any State Government intended to distribute such goods at free of cost or at subsidized rate to the eligible beneficiaries like economically weaker sections of the society. Prior to 17th July, 2022, supplies of pulses and cereals attracted GST at the rate of 5%. If the supplier intends to take the benefit under the proposed regularisation, then he needs to furnish requisite certificate and reverse input if claimed within 180 days from the issuance of this certificate.

NOTIFICATIONS

Goods & Service Tax

➤ Notification No.12/2024 (Central Tax) Dated 10th July 2024

- **Aadhaar Verification:** New procedure for registration verification will be introduced for those not opting for Aadhaar authentication. The effective date is yet to be notified.
- **GSTR 1 and GSTR 1A:** New provisions for GSTR 1 and the introduction of GSTR 1A are made. The effective date for these changes is yet to be announced.
- **Corporate Guarantee: Rule 28(2):** Scope of corporate guarantee is restricted to services supplied to related 'Indian' persons. This will be reviewed on an annual basis. Relaxation in valuation of supply is provided if full Input Tax Credit (ITC) is available. This rule is amended retrospectively with effect from October 26, 2023.
- **ISD Mechanism: Rule 39:** The rules for Input Service Distributor (ISD) have been substituted, including new provisions for refunds and the period for applying for refunds.
- **Amendments to GSTR 1: B2C Interstate Reporting:** From August 1, 2024, reporting of interstate invoices is required separately for transactions over ₹1 lakh (previously ₹2.5 lakh) under **Section 37**.
- **Scope of Reporting in GSTR 1A:** New requirements for additional details and amendments in GSTR 1A are defined under **Section 37**. Form GSTR 1A will be available after filing of Form GSTR 1 till the filing of Form GSTR 3B. Amendment of GSTIN will not be available in GSTR 1A. The details amended in GSTR 1A will be reflected in **GSTR 2B of next month**. However, the payment of amended liability shall be discharged in the GSTR 3B of the relevant month i.e. the same month for which the amendment is made and not the next month as in case of GSTR 2B.
- **Composition Dealer Annual Return: Rule 62:** The due date for filing the return in Form GSTR 4 for composition dealers is extended to June 30 following the end of the financial year from FY 2024-25 onwards.
- **Interest Relaxation (Rule 88B): Rule 88B:** Relaxation from interest for amounts deposited in the cash ledger before the due date of GSTR 3B but return filed late.
- **Insertion of Form GST ENR-03:** An unregistered person required to or opting to generate E-way Bill shall submit the details electronically on the common portal in Form GST ENR-03. Upon validation of the details so furnished, a unique enrolment number shall be generated and communicated to the said person.

➤ Notification No.13/2024 (Central Tax) Dated 10th July 2024

The Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, hereby rescinds the notification **number 27/2022-Central Tax**, of non-applicability of Rule 8(4A) to all states and union territories except Gujarat. Rule 8(4A) specifies that persons opting for Aadhaar Authentication shall undergo Aadhaar Authentication and the date of submission of registration application will be date of authentication of Aadhaar or fifteen days from submission of registration application whichever is earlier. The notification has been rescinded except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such rescission.

➤ Notification No.14/2024 (Central Tax) Dated 10th July 2024

Annual Return Exemption: This notification exempts registered persons with an aggregate turnover of up to two crore rupees in the financial year 2023-24 from filing annual returns. This is a significant relief for small businesses, reducing their compliance burden.

➤ **Notification No.15/2024 (Central Tax) Dated 10th July 2024**

Similar to the Union Territory Tax adjustment, this notification amends the notification No. 52/2018-Central Tax by changing the tax rate from “half per cent” to “0.25 per cent”. **TCS Rate is reduced from 1% (0.5 + 0.5) to 0.5% (0.25 + 0.25) w.e.f. 10.07.2024.**

➤ **Notification No.01/2024 (Integrated Tax) Dated 10th July 2024**

This notification amends the **Notification No. 02/2018-Integrated Tax** by changing the tax rate from “one per cent” to “0.5 per cent”. TCS Rate is reduced from 1% to 0.5% w.e.f. 10.07.2024.

➤ **Notification No.01/2024 (Union Territory Tax) Dated 10th July 2024**

This notification amends the **Notification No. 12/2018-Union Territory Tax** by changing the tax rate from “half per cent” to “0.25 per cent”. TCS Rate is reduced from 1% (0.5 + 0.5) to 0.5% (0.25 + 0.25) w.e.f. 10.07.2024.

➤ **Notification No. 02/2024-Central Tax (Rate) Dated 12th July 2024**

The changes introduced by the CBIC have significantly impacted the GST rates for various goods:

1. **Milk Cans:** The GST rate for milk cans made from steel, iron, and aluminum has been reduced from 9% to 6%.
2. **Cartons, Boxes, and Cases:** The GST rate for cartons, boxes, and cases made of both corrugated and non-corrugated paper or paperboard has been reduced from 9% to 6%.
3. **Solar Cookers:** The GST rate for all solar cookers, whether single or dual energy source, has been set at 6%.

➤ **Notification No. 04/2024 of the Union Territory Tax (Rate), Integrated and Central tax (Rate)**, has been further clarified in **Circular No. 228/22/2024** of GST, providing explicit exemption for railway transactions, including those related to passenger and freight services, as well as transactions between Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) and the Ministry of Railways, thereby ensuring seamless execution of railway projects and operations.

➤ **Notification No. 01/2024 – Compensation Cess (Rate)**

Being necessary in public interest and on recommendation of GST Council, the Government has hereby exempted supply of goods falling under the heading 2202 by a Unit Run Canteen (URC) to authorized customers, from the whole of the Goods and Services Tax Compensation Cess leviable thereon.

~ Compiled by Sanish Naik

RBI/2024-25/47**A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 1****July 03, 2024****Release of foreign exchange for Miscellaneous Remittances**

In terms of the direction issued previously, Authorised Dealers were permitted to release foreign exchange for any current account transaction, on the basis of a simple letter containing basic information and subject to an upper limit of USD 25,000 or its equivalent. It was also advised that Authorised Dealers need not obtain any other documents, including Form A2, and that the payment was to be made by the applicant through Demand Draft or a cheque drawn on his / her bank account.

With a view on streamlining the regulatory compliances and operational procedures, it is now decided that Authorised Dealers shall obtain Form A2 in physical or digital form for all cross-border remittances irrespective of the value of transaction. Authorised Dealers shall continue to take necessary steps, in terms of Section 10(5) of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, to assure themselves that such transactions do not involve any contravention of the provisions of FEMA.

<https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12697&Mode=0> may be referred for details regarding online submission of Form A2.

RBI/2024-25/49**A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 15****July 10, 2024****Remittances to International Financial Services Centres (IFSCs)
under the Liberalized Remittance Scheme (LRS)**

At present, remittances under LRS (Liberalized Remittance Scheme) to IFSCs (International Financial Services Centres) can be made only for:

- Making investments in IFSCs in securities except those issued by entities/ companies resident in India (outside IFSC); and
- Payment of fees for education to foreign universities or foreign institutions in IFSCs for pursuing courses mentioned in the gazette notification no. SO 2374(E) dated May 23, 2022, issued by the Central Government.
- For these permissible purposes, resident individuals can open Foreign Currency Account (FCA) in IFSCs.

On a review it has been decided that Authorized Persons may facilitate remittances for all permissible purposes under LRS to IFSCs for:

- Availing financial services or financial products as per the International Financial Services Centres Authority Act, 2019 within IFSCs; and
- All current or capital account transactions, in any other foreign jurisdiction (other than IFSCs) through an FCA held in IFSCs.
- For these permissible purposes, resident individuals can open Foreign Currency Account (FCA) in IFSCs.

The directions contained in this circular have been issued under sections 10(4) and 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions/approvals, if any, required under any other law.

RBI/2024-25/52

CO.DPSS.POLC.No.S415/02.27.019/2024-25

July 24, 2024

Domestic Money Transfer – Review of Framework

The framework for Domestic Money Transfer (DMT) was introduced in 2011, vide RBI circular DPSS.PD.CO.No.622/02.27.019/2011-2012 dated October 5, 2011. A review was recently undertaken of various services facilitated in the current framework. Based on the review, the following changes are being made:

a) Cash Pay-out Service

The remitting bank shall obtain and keep a record of the name and address of the beneficiary.

b) Cash Pay-in Service

Remitting banks / Business Correspondents (BCs) shall register the remitter based on a verified cell phone number and a self-certified 'Officially Valid Document (OVD)' as per the Master Direction – Know Your Customer Direction 2016, as amended from time to time.

Every transaction by a remitter shall be validated by an Additional Factor of Authentication (AFA).

Remitting banks and their BCs shall conform to provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the rules / regulations framed thereunder (as amended from time to time), pertaining to cash deposits.

The transaction message shall include an identifier to identify the fund transfer as a cash-based remittance.

This circular is issued under Section 18 read with Section 10 (2) of the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 (Act 51 of 2007), and shall come into effect from November 01, 2024.

~ Compiled by Ruchi Bhanushali

➤ **FILING OF FORM MGT-6**

Filing Form MGT-6 in the new V3 version of the MCA 21 portal involves declaring the beneficial interest held by shareholders in the company's shares. This form is crucial for maintaining transparency and compliance with regulatory requirements.

➤ **EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FILING OF PAS-7 TILL 05-08-2024**

In accordance with Rule 9(2)(a) of the Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014, every Public Company which has issued share warrants prior to commencement of the Companies Act, 2013 and not converted such warrants into shares should have to inform the Registrar about the details of such warrants in form PAS-7 with in period of three months of the commencements of the Companies.

➤ **FORM FOR FURNISHING HALF YEARLY RETURN WITH THE REGISTRAR IN RESPECT OF OUTSTANDING PAYMENTS TO MICRO OR SMALL ENTERPRISES**

The Powers conferred by section 405 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013), the Central Government hereby makes the following:

“Provided that only those specified Companies which are having payments pending to any micro or small enterprises for more than 45 days from the date of acceptance or the date of deemed acceptance of the goods or services under section 9 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006) shall furnish the information in MSME Form-1.”

➤ **FILING UNDER SECTION 124 AND SECTION 125 OF THE COMPAINES ACT 2013 READ WITH IEPFA (ACCOUNTING, AUDIT, TRANSFER AND REFUND) RULES 2016 IN VIEW OF TRANSITION FROM MCA 21 VERSION 2 TO VERSION 3**

The transaction of a form from MCA 21 V2 to MCA 21 V3 and in order to provide opportunity to make compliances thereof, additional fee on filing of various IEPF e-form and e –verification of claims field in e-form IEPF-5 has been waived till 16th August,2024.

➤ **MERGER OF FORMS IEPF-3 WITH IEPF-4 AND IEPF-7 WITH IEPF-1 ALONG WITH CHANGE IN PAYMENT PROCESS THEREOF IN MCA VERSION 3-REG**

1. Forms IEPF-3 and IEPF-4: These forms are related to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF). The merger could imply that the information or functions these forms used to handle separately are now combined into a single form, likely for simplification or streamlining purposes.
2. Forms IEPF-7 and IEPF-1: Similarly, these forms are also related to the IEPF. Their merger could indicate that the content or purposes of these forms have been consolidated into one.
3. Change in payment process: This suggests that there have been updates in how payments are made related to these forms. This could involve changes in payment methods, procedures, or platforms used for submitting fees or charges associated with these forms.
4. MCA Version 3: Refers to the specific version of the MCA portal or software where these changes are implemented. Each version typically brings updates or improvements to the functionality and user experience of the MCA services.

~ Compiled by Riddhi Bhanushali.

#HUNAAR ART



~ By Ananya Poojari

Allow us to tell you more!



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