

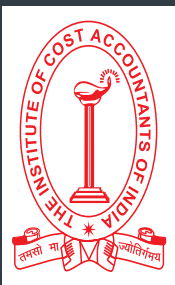


February, 2024

TAX Bulletin

Volume - 154
17.02.2024

TAX



THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

Statutory Body under an Act of Parliament

www.icmai.in

Headquarters: CMA Bhawan, 12, Sudder Street, Kolkata - 700016

Ph: 091-33-2252 1031/34/35/1602/1492

Delhi Office: CMA Bhawan, 3, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003

Ph: 091-11-24666100

VISION STATEMENT

“The Institute of Cost Accountants of India would be the preferred source of resources and professionals for the financial leadership of enterprises globally.”

MISSION STATEMENT

“The CMA Professionals would ethically drive enterprises globally by creating value to stakeholders in the socio-economic context through competencies drawn from the integration of strategy, management and accounting.”

Objectives of Taxation Committees:

1. Preparation of Suggestions and Analysis of various Tax matters for best Management Practices and for the professional development of the members of the Institute in the field of Taxation.
2. Conducting webinars, seminars and conferences etc. on various taxation related matters as per relevance to the profession and use by various stakeholders.
3. Submit representations to the Ministry from time to time for the betterment and financial inclusion of the Economy.
4. Evaluating opportunities for CMAs to make way for further development and sustenance of the opportunities.
5. Conducting and monitoring of Certificate Courses on Direct and Indirect Tax for members, practitioners and stake holders and also Crash Courses on GST for Colleges and Universities.



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Certificate Courses Offered by the Tax Research Department

1. Certificate Course on GST (CCGST)
2. Advanced Certificate Course on GST (ACCGST)
3. Advanced Certificate Course on GST Audit and Assessment Procedure (ACGAA)
4. Certificate Course on TDS (CCTDS)
5. Certificate Course on Filing of Returns (CCFOF)
6. Advanced Course on Income Tax Assessment and Appeals (ACIAA)
7. Certificate Course on International Trade (CCIT)

Admission Link - <https://eicmai.in/advsc/DelegatesApplicationForm-new.aspx>

Modalities

Description	Course Name						
	CCGST	ACCGST	ACGAA	CCTDS	CCFOF	ACIAA	CCIT
Hours	72	40	30	30	30	30	50
Mode of Class	Offline/ Online	Online					
Course Fee* (₹)	10,000	14,000	12,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	10,000
Exam Fee* (₹)	1,000 per attempt						
Discounts	20% Discount for CMA Members, CMA Qualified and CMA Final Pursuing Students						

*18% GST is applicable on both Course fee and Exam fee

Eligibility Criteria for Admission

- ▲ Members of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India
- ▲ Other Professionals (CA, CS, MBA, M.Com, Lawyers)
- ▲ Executives from Industries and Tax Practitioners
- ▲ Students including CMA Qualified and CMA Pursuing

On passing the examination with 50% marks a Certificate would be awarded to the participant with the signature of the President of the Institute

Course Details

<https://icmai.in/TaxationPortal/OnlineCourses/index.php>

Courses for Colleges & Universities by the Tax Research Department

Modalities

Eligibility

- ▲ B.Com/ BBA pursuing or completed
- ▲ M.Com/ MBA pursuing or completed

Description	Courses for Colleges and Universities	
	GST Course	Income Tax
Batch Size	Minimum 50 Students per Batch per course	
Course Fee* (₹)	1,000	1,500
Exam Fee* (₹)	200	500
Duration (Hrs)	32	32

For enquiry about courses, mail at: trd@icmai.in

*18% GST is applicable on both Course fee and Exam fee

Behind every successful business decision, there is always a **CMA**



CMA (Dr.) V. Murali
Chairman
Direct Taxation Committee, ICMAI

FROM THE DESK OF CHAIRMAN

Esteemed Professional Colleague,

As we move towards the end of the Financial Year the time has come to make last minute investments, payment of advance tax (final instalment). Closing of Accounts is crunch time for many of us accountancy professionals. All the very best!

POINT TO PONDER

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said "Hatred paralyzes life; love releases it. Hatred darkens life; love illuminates it." Be happy, not because everything is good, but because you can see the good side in everything.

ACTIVITIES AND PLAN OF ACTION

The Tax Research team is all geared up to commence the upcoming batches of the Taxation courses. The classes are scheduled to commence from 24th & 25th of February. These courses are important to the participants as they help to get practical knowledge about everyday working in Tax, the latest changes and how to incorporate the same in their daily work. Corporates also enrol their employees in these courses for garnering knowledge. The courses and the batches which have been commenced are:

- (i) Certificate Course on GST (Batch – 15)
- (ii) Advanced Certificate Course on GST (Batch – 11)
- (iii) Advanced Course on GST Audit and Assessment Procedure (Batch – 8)
- (iv) Certificate Course on International Trade (Batch – 5)
- (v) Certificate Course on TDS (Batch – 11)
- (vi) Certificate Course on Filing of Returns (Batch – 11) and
- (vii) Advanced Course on Income Tax Assessment & Appeals (Batch – 8)

Apart from this for departmental activities, I would like to state that the department for this fortnight has published the fortnightly bulletin and conducted of the quiz for the members among all other activities which are being carried on methodically.

A webinar was conducted on 16.02.2024 on the Topic, 'Inventory Valuation Under Section 142(2A)' where CMA Navneet Jain was the faculty. The webinar discussed about the

notifications of CBDT that has come up at various locations PAN India and the process the CMAs is to follow to undertake this activity. He also discussed about FORM 6D and its requirements.

WRAP UP POINT

Leo Buscaglia's words touched a chord in me and I would like to share them with you: ***"Too often we underestimate the power of a touch, a smile, a kind word, a listening ear, an honest compliment or the smallest act of caring all of which have the potential to turn a life around."*** The potential to make someone's life a bit sweeter, happier and better, lies in each one of us.

With Warm Professional Regards,

Forever, yours in service,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'V Murali', with a period at the end.

CMA (Dr.) V Murali
Chairman
Direct Taxation Committee, ICAI
17.02.2024



CMA Rajendra Singh Bhati
Chairman
Indirect Taxation Committee, ICMAI

FROM THE DESK OF CHAIRMAN

The budget 2024 has been a brief one being a vote to accounts. The most important proposed change that has been the one, whereby registration as an Input Services Distributor ('ISD') is proposed to be made mandatory for the office of the supplier of goods or services, where the tax invoices for common input services are received. In this regard, the definition of the term ISD is also proposed to be amended to include in its ambit the input services in respect of which the tax needs to be discharged by the recipient under the reverse charge mechanism. To understand budget better a webinar was also conducted on the "Indian Economy in the Light of Budget 2024" on 1st of February, 2024 from 4.00 pm to 6.00 pm.

As regards to the departmental activity I would like to appreciate the efforts of the department wherein the workshop has been conducted on 07.02.2024 to 10.02.2024 on Customs. Professor R Vijayan has been the faculty for the workshop and huge participations has been there along with admissions taken up by corporates also. The topics which were discussed in the session were: Understanding Export Import Management, International Trade, Regulation of Foreign Trade in India, Regulatory Framework of Customs (Customs Act 1962, Customs Tariff 1975, Foreign Trade Policy, Foreign Trade (Development & regulations) Act 1992, FEMA 1999, Export (Quality Control & Inspection) Act 1963, IGST, IEC Certificate, Tariff and non-tariff barriers, INCO terms, Import documentation, Export Documentation, Customs Clearance procedure, Customs Duty calculations, Export Promotion councils/Commodity board, Methods of Payments, Re import & Re export, Free Trade agreements, Regulatory documents/Commercial documents, ICD/CFS/Port/Warehouse, Country of origin etc.

The examination for the eligible batches of the Taxation Courses has been conducted on 04.02.2024. Every student gets 3 consecutive chances to clear the exam from the first time it becomes due. Students who have not appeared / applied would be counted as a chance also. I congratulate all the successful candidates for their future endeavours.

The quiz on indirect tax is conducted on every Friday pan India basis. The Taxation Portal is being updated regularly with the circulars, notifications and press releases. Tax Bulletin has also been published and circulated to the Government and corporates.

I appreciate the efforts of the Tax Research Department in spreading knowledge.

Thank You.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Rajendra Singh Bhati', written in a cursive style.

CMA Rajendra Singh Bhati
Chairman
Indirect Tax Committee, ICAI
17.02.2024

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- Deputy Director - Tax Research

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Articles on the Topics of Direct and Indirect Taxation are invited from readers and authors. Along with the article please share a recent passport-sized photograph, a brief profile and the contact details. The articles should be the author's own original.

Please send the articles to

trd@icmai.in / trd.ad1@icmai.in

The Concept of Demand & Recovery Under GST



CMA Kedarnath
Cost Accountant

Introduction:

- The Goods and Service Tax is payable on a self-assessment basis under section 59 of CGST Act, 2017.
- If the Assessee pays the tax on self-assessment correctly then there will not be any problem.
- If there is any short payment or non-payment of tax or wrong availment and utilisation of input tax credit or erroneously claimed refund, then the GST authorities will initiate demand and recovery provisions against the Assessee.
- Provisions of demand under GST Act and the consequent recovery provisions are similar to the provisions of Service Tax and Central Excise Act.

Demand and Adjudication

Demand u/s 73:

- ❖ Where it appears to the proper officer that any
 - ✓ tax has not been paid or
 - ✓ short paid or
 - ✓ erroneously refunded, or

✓ where input tax credit has been wrongly availed or

✓ input tax credit has been wrongly utilised

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

Demand u/s 74:

Where it appears to the proper officer that **any**

✓ tax has not been paid or



- ✓ short paid or
- ✓ erroneously refunded, or
- ✓ where input tax credit has been wrongly availed or
- ✓ input tax credit has been wrongly utilised
- ❁ by reason of fraud or any wilful-misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax,
- ❁ he shall serve notice on the person chargeable with tax which has not been so paid or which has been so short paid or to whom the refund has erroneously been made, or who has wrongly availed or utilised input tax credit,
- ❁ requiring him to show cause as to why he should not pay the amount specified in the notice
- ❁ along with interest payable thereon under section 50 and
- ❁ a penalty equivalent to the tax specified in the notice.

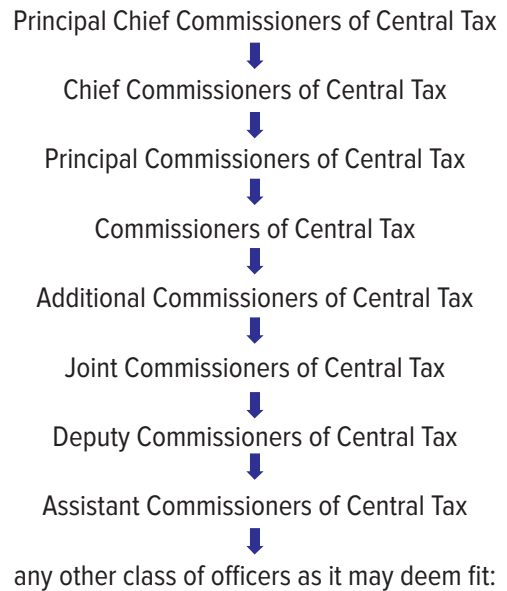
Adjudicating Authority:

As per Section 2(4) of the CGST Act, 2017 “Adjudicating Authority” means any authority, appointed, or authorised to pass any order or decision under this Act, but does not include

- ❁ the Central Board of Excise and Customs,
- ❁ the Revisional Authority,
- ❁ the Authority for Advance Ruling,
- ❁ the Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling,
- ❁ the Appellate Authority and
- ❁ the Appellate Tribunal

Hence, the officers who are passing the demand orders are called as Adjudicating Authority.

Officers’ u/s 3 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017:



Note: Commissioner also called as Director

Monetary Limits to issue Notices and Orders:

The amount of CGST/IGST

- ✓ not paid or
- ✓ short paid or
- ✓ erroneously refunded or
- ✓ input tax credit of central tax wrongly availed or utilized

for issuance of show cause notices and passing of orders under sections 73 and 74 of CGST Act

S. No.	Office of Central Tax	CGST (including cess)	IGST (including cess)	IGST&IGST (including cess)
1	Superintendent of Central Tax	≤ ₹10 lakhs	≤ ₹20 lakhs	≤ ₹20 lakhs
2	Deputy or Joint Commissioner of Central Tax	> ₹10 lakhs ≤ ₹1core	> ₹20 lakhs ≤ ₹2core	> ₹20 lakhs ≤ ₹2core
3	Additional or Joint Commissioner of Central Tax	> ₹1core without any limit	> ₹2core without any limit	> ₹2core without any limit

Time Limit to issue SCN

Time limit for Show Cause Notice (SCN) and Adjudication (Order):		
Nature of transaction	Time for issuance of SCN	Time of issuance of order
Other than fraud	Within 2 years and 9 months from the due date of filing Annual Return for the Financial Year to which the demand pertains or from the date of erroneous refund. Section 73(2) of the CGST Act, 2017	Within 3 years from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the Financial Year to which the demand pertains or from the date of erroneous refund. Section 73(10) of the CGST Act, 2017
Fraud case	Within 4 years and 6 months from the due date of filing Annual Return for the Financial Year to which the demand pertains or from the date of erroneous refund. Section 74(2) of the CGST Act, 2017	Within 5 years from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the Financial Year to which the demand pertains or from the date of erroneous refund. Section 74(10) of the CGST Act, 2017
Any amount collected as tax but not paid Section 76(1) and (2) of the CGST Act, 2017.	No time limit	Within 1 Year from the date of issue of notice. Section 76(6) of the CGST Act, 2017
Non-payment of self-assessed tax	No need to issue a show cause notice	Recovery proceedings can be started directly.

Amount of Penalty payable u/s 73 & 74:

Sl. No	Action by the Tax Payer	Amount of Penalty Payable	
		Normal Cases	Fraud Cases
1	Tax amount, along with the interest paid before issuance of SCN	No Penalty and No Notice shall be issued	15% of the tax amount payable as penalty and no notice shall be issued
2	Tax amount, along with the interest paid within 30 Days of issuance of SCN	No Penalty and All proceedings deemed to be concluded	25% of the tax amount payable as penalty. All proceedings deemed to be concluded
3	Tax amount, along with the interest paid within 30 Days of Communication of the Order	10% of the Tax amount or Rs 10,000 whichever is higher	50% of the tax amount payable as penalty. All proceedings deemed to be concluded
4	Tax amount, along with the interest paid after 30 Days of communication of the Order	10% of the Tax amount or Rs 10,000 whichever is higher	100% of the tax amount payable as penalty.

Sl. No	Particulars	Order Passed	
		Normal Cases u/s 73	Fraud Cases u/s 74
1	Time Limit to pass Order	The proper officer shall issue the order within three years from the due date for furnishing of annual return for the financial year to which the tax not paid or short paid or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised relates to or within three years from the date of erroneous refund.	The proper officer shall issue the order within a period of five years from the due date for furnishing of annual return for the financial year to which the tax not paid or short paid or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised relates to or within five years from the date of erroneous refund.

Time limit for passing the Order u/s 73 & 74:

Key Note:

- The proper officer shall serve the show cause notice under form GST DRC-01
- Reply to the SCN shall be furnished by the taxable person under GST DRC-06
- The Order shall be passed by the proper officer under GST DRC-07
- The Taxable Person shall make the payment of the demand amount or any other payment voluntarily by using form GST DRC-03 by giving the details of the same.
- On receipt of payment the proper officer shall serve and acknowledge the payment through form GST DRC-04 accordingly.

Recovery Proceedings under GST

S.78 Initiation of recovery proceedings:

Any amount payable by a taxable person in pursuance of an order passed under this Act shall be paid by such person **within a period of 3 months** from the date of service of such order failing which recovery proceedings shall be initiated:

Provided that where the proper officer considers it expedient in the **interest of revenue**, he may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, require the said taxable person

to make such payment within such period **less than a period of 3 months** as may be specified by him.

Sec. 79 Recovery of tax:

- (1) Where any amount payable by a person to the Government under any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder is not paid, the proper officer shall proceed to recover the amount by one or more of the following modes, namely

(a) Recovery by deducting form any money owed:

- The proper officer may deduct the amount so payable from any money owing to such person which may be under the control of the proper officer
- The proper officer shall issue Form GST DRC-09

(b) Recovery by sale of goods under the control of proper officer:

- The sale will be by auction including e-auction by issuing a notice in Form GST DRC-10
- Perishable or hazardous goods can be auctioned immediately, but in other cases a 15 days' notice is required.
- The successful bidder will be informed in Form GST DRC-11 requiring him to make the payment within a period of 15 days from the date of auction.



- On payment of full bid amount, the proper officer shall transfer the possession of the said goods by issuing a certificate in Form GST DRC-12

(C) Recovery from a third person:

- (i) the proper officer may, by a notice in writing, require any other person
 - from whom money is due or may become due to such person or
 - who holds or may subsequently hold money for or
 - on account of such person,
 - to pay to the Government
- (ii) every person to whom the notice is issued under sub-clause (i) shall be **bound to comply** with such notice, and in particular, where any such notice is issued to a post office, banking company or an insurer, it **shall not be necessary to produce any passbook**, deposit receipt, policy or any other document for the purpose of any entry, endorsement or the like being made before payment is made, notwithstanding any rule, practice or requirement to the contrary;
- (iii) in case the person to whom a notice under sub-clause (i) has been issued, **fails** to make the payment in pursuance thereof to the Government, he shall be **deemed to be a defaulter** in respect of the amount specified in the notice and all the consequences of this Act or the rules made thereunder shall follow
- (iv) the officer issuing a notice under sub-clause (i) may, at any time, **amend** or revoke such notice or extend the time for making any payment in pursuance of the notice

Practical:

Recovery of defaulted money can be undertaken from such third person by issuing him a **notice in Form GST DRC-13** directing him to deposit the amount specified in the notice.

On payment by such person, the proper officer shall **issue a certificate in Form GST DRC-14** indicating the details of

the liability so discharged.

(d) Recovery by sale of movable or immovable property

- The proper officer may, in accordance with the rules to be made in this behalf, distrain (seizure of property) any movable or immovable property belonging to or under the control of such person
- Detain the same until the amount payable is paid
- If any amount remains unpaid for a period of 30 days next after any such distress, the proper officer may sell the property
- If any surplus arises, he may refund to the tax payer

Practical

The Proper Officer shall issue a notice for attachment in form GST DRC-16

Subsequently, the proper officer will serve Notice for Auction of Immovable / Movable Property under section 79(1) in Form GST DRC-17

(e) Recovery through land revenue authority:

- The proper officer may prepare a certificate signed by him specifying the amount due from such person and
- send it to the Collector of the district in which such person owns any property or resides or carries on his business or to any officer authorised by the Government and
- the said Collector or the said officer, on receipt of such certificate, shall proceed to recover from such person the amount specified thereunder as if it were an arrear of land revenue
- The proper officer shall issue GST DRC-18 to the District Collector for recovery of the demand amount.

**(f) Recovery through court:**

- Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the proper officer may file an application to the appropriate Magistrate and such Magistrate shall proceed to recover from such person the amount specified thereunder as if it were a

fine imposed by him.

- The proper officer shall issue GST DRC-19 in the form of Application to the Magistrate for Recovery as Fine.

Summary of Demand & Recovery (DRC) Forms as follows:

Form	Particulars
DRC-01A	Intimation of Tax Liability ascertained u/s 73 or 74
DRC-01B	Intimation of difference in liability reported in statement of outward supplies and that reported in return
DRC-01	Summary of Show Cause Notice
DRC-02	Summary of Statement
DRC-03	Intimation of payment made voluntarily or made against the show cause notice (SCN) or statement
DRC-04	Acknowledgement of acceptance of payment made voluntarily
DRC-05	Intimation of conclusion of proceedings
DRC-06	Reply to the Show Cause Notice
DRC-07	Summary of the order
DRC-08	Summary of Rectification / Withdrawal Order
DRC-09	Order for recovery through specified officer under section 79
DRC-10	Notice for Auction of Goods under section 79 (1) (b) of the Act
DRC-11	Notice / Information to successful bidder
DRC-12	Sale Certificate to Bidder
DRC-13	Notice to a third person under section 79(1) (c)
DRC-14	Certificate of Payment to a Third Person
DRC-15	Application Before the Civil Court requesting Execution for a Decree
DRC-16	Notice for attachment and sale of immovable/movable goods/shares u/s 79
DRC-17	Notice for Auction of Immovable/Movable Property under section 79(1) (d)
DRC-18	Certificate action under clause (e) of sub-section (1) section 79 to District Collector
DRC-19	Application to the Magistrate for Recovery as Fine
DRC-20	Application for Deferred Payment/ Payment in Instalments
DRC-21	Order for acceptance/rejection of application for deferred payment / payment in instalments
DRC-22	Provisional attachment of property under section 83
DRC-23	Restoration of provisionally attached property / bank account under section 83
DRC-24	Intimation to Liquidator for recovery of amount
DRC-25	Continuation of Recovery Proceedings

Way to resolve when Income Tax Return not furnished within the stipulated period under section 139 of Income Tax Act, 1961



CMA Rakesh Kumar Sinha
Practicing Cost Accountant

As per the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 every person having taxable income or in case taxable income is less than exemption limit but has satisfied the other conditions provided under section 139(1)(b) i.e. Consume electricity during the previous year of exceeding Rs.1 lakhs, or at any time occupy during the previous year . an immovable property exceeding a specified floor area, whether by way of ownership, tenancy or otherwise, or at any time during the previous year . is the owner or lessee of a motor vehicle other than two wheeled vehicle, or at any time during the previous year travelled any foreign country and incurred travel expenditure exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs whether for himself or for any other person, or at any time during the previous year is the holder of a credit card, not being “add-on” issued by any bank or institution, or at any time during the previous year, is a member of a club where entrance fee is charged Rs. 25 thousand or more, or who during the previous year . has deposited an amount or aggregate of the amounts exceeding 1 crore in

one or more current accounts maintained in any bank or a co-operative bank, or if his total sales, turnover or gross receipts, as the case may be in the business exceeds Rs. 60 lakhs during the previous year, or if his gross receipts in profession exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs during the previous year, or if the aggregate of TDS and TCS is Rs. 25000 or more during the previous year, or in case of an individual resident in India who is of age of 60 years or more at any time during the previous year if the aggregate of TDS and TCS is Rs. 50000 or more during the previous year, or the deposit in one or more savings bank account of the person in aggregate is Rs. 50 lakhs or more during the previous year . have to furnish income tax return within the stipulated time under section 139(1).

If any person could not furnish income tax return within the due date under section 139(1), can furnish belated return under section 139(4) of any previous year up to the 31st December of the relevant Assessment year. Person may furnish revised income tax return if find any error or omission or wrong statement in the income tax return filed under section 139(1) or 139(4) as the case may be, up to 31st December of the relevant assessment year of any previous year.

It may happen that due to certain unavoidable reasons any person could not furnish income tax return within the stipulated date under section 139(1) or 139(4) of Income tax Act, 1961, then a question arises what are the next steps in such a scenario to furnish income tax return?

There are two ways through which any person who could not furnish income tax return within the due date as per section 139(1) or 139(4) of IT Act, 1961 may furnish income tax return of any previous year subject to the satisfaction of the conditions mentioned under the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act.

Way 1- Permission by the Central Board of Direct Tax.

Section 119 of IT Act, 1961 empowered the Board to grant permission to furnish income tax return of any previous year which is not furnished under section 139(1) or 139(4) if it is desirable or expedient to do so to avoid genuine hardship in any case. The board may grant permission only in those cases where a refund would be claimed.

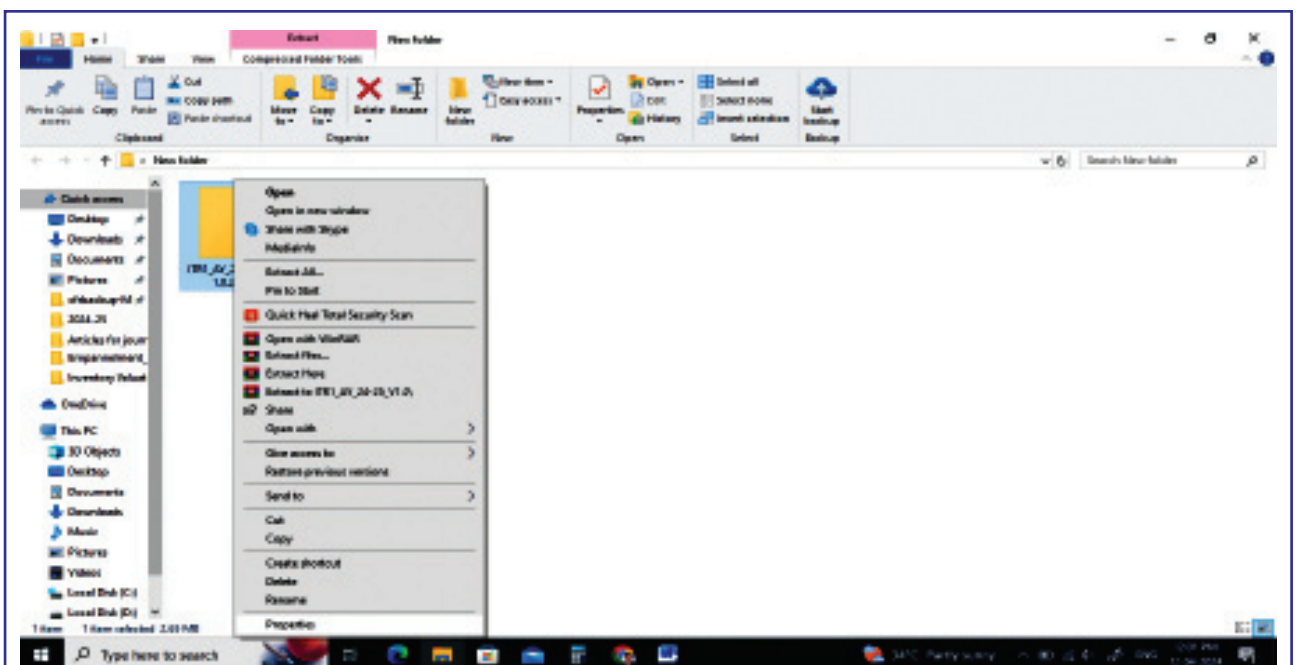
Under this process an application has to give in offline mode before the jurisdictional Chief Commissioner or Commissioner of income tax under section 119(2) (b) with the description of reason due to which income tax return could not furnish within the stipulated time as per section 139(1) or 139(4), ground of application and computation of income showing refund amount. After the submission of an application, the Commissioner will forward the application

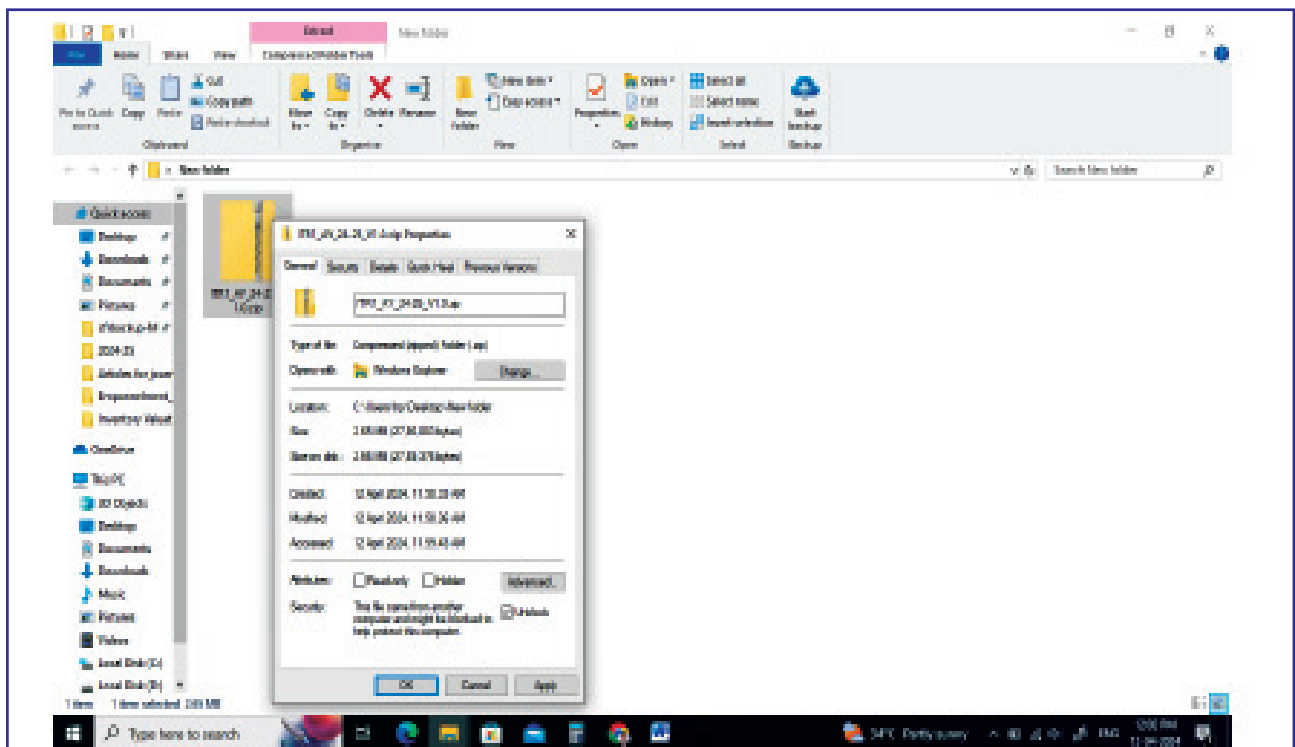
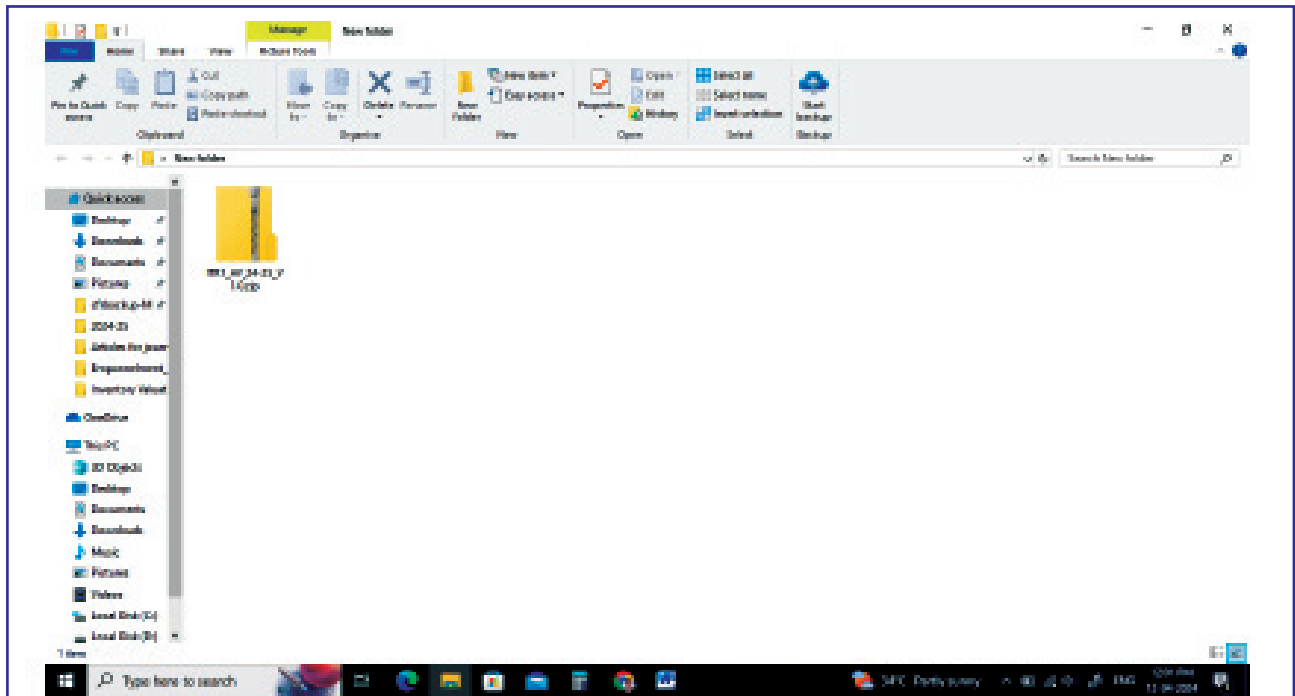
to the jurisdictional Assessing officer for detailed verification. The AO will submit the detailed report after giving an opportunity to the person and due verification of the genuineness of the case in record to the Commissioner. Based on the report of the AO, the Commissioner will grant a permission to the person to furnish income tax return under section 119(2)(b) in the prescribed income tax return form. After furnishing the return, the department shall assess the return and a refund shall be released. It may take some time, maybe 2-3 years.

Way-2. Update return

From 1st April, 2022 there is another way open in such cases. Any person can furnish an updated return under section 139 (8A) subject to the satisfaction of the conditions lying with section 139(8A), of any previous year within the 24 months from the end of the relevant Assessment year. As per this section any person cannot file an updated return in case there is a refund or loss. An updated return can be furnished only where income tax is payable. Under this process a person has to furnish the income tax return online. Person is required to download the excel utility of the income tax return form from the income tax department's official website <https://www.incometax.gov.in/iec/foportal/>. Utility Excel Based

After downloading the Excel Utility the zip form is required to check the unblock box under security tab in properties and click on apply, then only this excel utility will work properly.





Thus it is advisable in case there is a refund and due to any unavoidable reason the assessee could not file an income tax return should adopt way 1 as described above. In other cases assessee may adopt way 2 and may file update return as described above.



Press Releases

Direct Tax collections at 80.23% of total Revised Estimates of Direct Taxes for F.Y. 2023-24 upto 10.02.2024

Gross Direct Tax collections at Rs. 18.38 lakh crore with Y-o-Y growth of 17.30%, as on 10th February, 2024

Direct Tax collection, Net of refunds, stands at Rs. 15.60 lakh crore with Y-o-Y growth of 20.25%

Net Corporate Income Tax (CIT) grows at 13.57% and Net Personal Income Tax (PIT) grows 26.91% Y-o-Y respectively Refunds worth Rs. 2.77 lakh crore issued during 1st April, 2023 to 10th February, 2024

Posted On: 11 FEB 2024 2:13PM by PIB Delhi

The provisional figures of Direct Tax collections continue to register steady growth. Direct Tax collections up to 10th February, 2024 show that gross collections are at Rs. 18.38 lakh crore which is 17.30% higher than the gross collections for the corresponding period of last year. Direct Tax collection, net of refunds, stands at Rs. 15.60 lakh crore which is 20.25 % higher than the net collections for the corresponding period of last year. This collection is 80.23% of the total Revised Estimates of Direct Taxes for F.Y. 2023-24.

The gross revenue collections for Corporate Income Tax (CIT) and Personal Income Tax (PIT) also show a steady growth. The growth rate for CIT is 9.16% while that for PIT is 25.67% (PIT only)/ 25.93% (PIT including STT). After adjustment of refunds, the net growth in CIT collections is 13.57% and that in PIT collections is 26.91% (PIT only)/ 27.17% (PIT including STT).

Refunds amounting to Rs. 2.77 lakh crore have been issued during 1st April, 2023 to 10th February, 2024

1B

NOTIFICATIONS & CIRCULARS

Indirect Tax

CUSTOMS (NON - TARIFF)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
CENTRAL BOARD OF
INDIRECT TAXES AND CUSTOMS
NOTIFICATION NO. 12/2024-CUSTOMS (N.T.)

New Delhi, 15th February, 2024 26 Magha, 1945 (SAKA)
S.O. ... (E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs, being satisfied that it is necessary and expedient to do so, hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd August, 2001, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii), vide number S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, namely:- In the said notification, for TABLE-1, TABLE-2, and TABLE-3 the following Tables shall be substituted, namely:

Sl. No.	Chapter/ heading/ sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value (US \$Per Metric Tonne)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1511 10 00	Crude Palm Oil	890
2	1511 90 10	RBD Palm Oil	1901
3	1511 90 90	Others – Palm Oil	896
4	1511 10 00	Crude Palmolein	907
5	1511 90 20	RBD Palmolein	910
6	1511 90 90	Others Palmolein	909
7	1507 10 00	Crude Soya bean Oil	903
8	7404 00 22	Brass Scrap (all grades)	4859

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
CENTRAL BOARD OF INDIRECT TAXES AND CUSTOMS
Notification No. 13/2024 - Customs (N.T.)

New Delhi, dated the 15th February, 2024 26 Magha 1945 (SAKA)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), and in supersession of the Notification No. 10/2024-Customs(N.T.), dated 1st February, 2024 except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs hereby determines that the rate of exchange of conversion of each of the foreign currencies specified in column (2) of each of Schedule I and Schedule II annexed hereto, into Indian currency or vice versa, shall, with effect from 16th February, 2024, be the rate mentioned against it in the corresponding entry in column (3) thereof, for the purpose of the said section, relating to imported and export goods.

SCHEDULE-1

Sl. No.	Foreign Currency	Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees	
		a	b
1	2	3	
		(For Imported Goods)	(For Exported Goods)
1	Australian Dollar	55.05	52.70
2.	Bahraini Dinar	228.90	212.20
3.	Canadian Dollar	62.30	60.35
4.	Chinese Yuan	11.80	11.4
5.	Danish Kroner	12.10	11.80
6.	EURO	90.65	87.55
7.	Hong Kong Dollar	10.75	10.50
8.	Kuwaiti Dinar	278.25	260.95



Sl. No.	Foreign Currency	Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees	
		3	
		a	b
		(For Imported Goods)	(For Exported Goods)
9	New Zealand Dollar	51.75	49.40
10.	Norwegian Kroner	7.95	7.75
11	Pound Sterling	106.10	102.65
12.	Qatari Riyal	23.55	22.10
13.	Saudi Arabian Riyal	22.85	21.55
14.	Singapore Dollar	62.60	60.65
15.	South African Rand	4.50	4.20
16.	Swedish Kroner	8.00	7.80
17.	Swiss Franc	95.60	92.05
18.	Turkish Lira	2.80	2.60
19.	UAE Dirham	23.30	21.95
20	US Dollar	83.90	82.20

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Foreign Currency	Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees	
		3	
		a	b
		(For Imported Goods)	(For Exported Goods)
1.	Japanese Yen	56.10	54.40
2	Korean Won	6.40	6.00

Central Excise (Tariff)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
 MINISTRY OF FINANCE
 (Department of Revenue)
 Notification No. 06/2024-Central Excise

New Delhi, the 15th February, 2024

G.S.R.....(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) read with section 147 of the Finance Act, 2002 (20 of 2002), the Central Government, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 18/2022-Central Excise, dated the 19th July, 2022, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 584 (E), dated the 19th July, 2022, namely:-

In the said notification, in the Table, -

- (i) against S. No. 1, for the entry in column (4), the entry “Rs. 3300 per tonne” shall be substituted;

2. This notification shall come into force on the 16th day of February, 2024.

[F. No. 354/15/2022-TRU].

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
 MINISTRY OF FINANCE
 (Department of Revenue)
 Notification No. 07/2024-Central Excise

New Delhi, the 15th February, 2024

G.S.R. ...(E). - In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) read with section 147 of Finance Act, 2002 (20 of 2002), the Central Government, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 04/2022-Central Excise, dated the 30th June, 2022, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 492 (E), dated the 30th June, 2022, namely:-

In the said notification, in the Table,

- (i) against S. No. 2, for the entry in column (4), the entry “Rs. 1.50 per litre” shall be substituted;

2. This notification shall come into force on the 16th day of February, 2024.



JUDGEMENT INDIRECT TAX

Refund of accumulated ITC is admissible even if principal input & output have same GST but other inputs have different rate: HC

Facts of the case -

Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. v. Commissioner of Central Goods & Services Tax - [2023]

In the present case, the assessee procured Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in bulk and same was refilled and bottled in cylinders after being compressed into liquid and sold. It filed application for refund of accumulated ITC but the refund of accumulated ITC was denied on ground that input and output attract same rate of GST of 5%. It filed writ petition against the rejection of refund.

The department contended that the refund of accumulated ITC was rejected relying on CBIC Circular No.135/5/2020-GST dated 31-3-2020, which stated that refund of accumulated ITC under section 54(3)(ii) of CGST Act would not be applicable in cases where input and output supplies are same.

Decision of the case :

- ◆ The Honorable High Court noted that various items were used for production including accessories required for safety and such goods were essential for production of bottled LPG and making it suitable for retail supply such as valves, nylon thread, clips and plastic seals which were chargeable to different rate of GST of 18%.
- ◆ The word 'inputs' used in plural in provision indicated refund of accumulated ITC was not confined to ITC accumulated on a single input and the law did not require comparing tax rate of principal input with tax rate of principal output supply. The Court further noted that tax rate of other inputs could not be disregarded and there were no reason or scope for confining refund of unutilized ITC to cases where tax rate on main input was higher than tax rate of principal output.
- ◆ Moreover, the aforementioned Circular was not applicable in the instant case as it was related to ITC accumulated on account of different rates applicable at different points of time. Thus, the Court directed GST

authorities to process refund applications along with interest.

Application for revocation of cancellation could not be delayed by dept. seeking reconciliation of discrepancy in ITC: HC

Facts of the case -

Cuthbert Winner LLP v. Assistant Commissioner of CGST - [2023] (Delhi)

In the present case, the assessee had made an application to reflect change of its principal place of business in GST records. After submission of the said application, the proper officer issued a notice demanding proof of new address and in the meanwhile, certain officers of DRI visited assessee's previous place of business and found that assessee was not present at said premises. Thereafter, assessee's application was rejected and assessee's registration was suspended on ground that it was found to be non-existent at its registered address.

It applied for revocation of cancellation order and furnished information regarding change of its principal place of business but the proper officer had issued a further communication seeking reconciliation of difference between ITC claimed and ITC available in GSTR-2A. It filed writ petition against the demand of further information and not deciding revocation application till date.

Decision of the case :

- ◆ The Honorable High Court noted that the discrepancy in credit claimed by assessee was not ground on which assessee's GST registration was cancelled. Therefore, the Court held that the proper officer should decide assessee's application for revocation of cancellation order after examining all aspects as to whether assessee was existent at its principal place of business at material time.
- ◆ The Court also directed that GST registration would be restored if the proper officer will find that the assessee was existent at its principal place of business prior to applying for change of address.

Goods can't be confiscated for non-existence of supplier without giving purchaser opportunity to establish bona fide purchase: SC

Facts of the case -

Deputy Assistant Commissioner-1 (ST) v. Arhaan Ferrous and Non Ferrous Solutions (P.) Ltd. - [2023] (SC)

In the present case, the department detained the goods of the petitioner on the ground that the consignor was not available at the given address. The petitioner filed writ petition against the detention of goods and the Honorable High Court directed provisional release of goods but gave liberty to the department to initiate independent action against petitioner under Section 129 of CGST Act, 2017.

The department filed SLP against the order of High Court and contended that the goods were liable to be confiscated as the consignor was not available at the given address.

Decision of the case :

- ◆ The Honorable Supreme Court noted that the GST department could not have confiscated goods belonging to petitioner on account of absence of consignor at given address without giving petitioner an opportunity to establish bona fide purchase, as goods were duly covered under E-Way Bill and invoice. Therefore, it was held that the Apex Court was not inclined to interfere in matter and the SLP was dismissed.

Bank account of assessee should be de-frozen since it filed appeal and deposited 10% of total outstanding demand: HC

Facts of the case -

Jey Tech Moulds Dies v. Deputy Commissioner (GST)-II - [2024] (Madras)

The petitioner was engaged in manufacturing of plastic moulds and dies. It had filed GST returns. However, the supplier of petitioner failed to make the payment of GST. The department proceeded against the petitioner and passed an order but it also froze the bank account of the petitioner. It filed writ petition to de-freeze their bank account and submitted that it had filed an appeal before the Appellate Authority and paid 10% of the demand amount.

Decision of the case :

- ◆ The Honorable High Court noted that as per provision of Section 107, if assessee had paid 10% of outstanding tax dues along with penalty, the GST proceedings would be automatically stayed. In the instant case, the petitioner had paid the pre-deposit amount and therefore, the revenue was supposed to de-freeze bank account of petitioner as per Section 107. Therefore, the Court directed the department to de-freeze the petitioner's bank account.

Commissionerate issuing SCN to assessee with highest demand holds jurisdiction to adjudicate all connected SCNs: Delhi HC

Facts of the case -

Aasanvish Technology (P.) Ltd. v. Director General of GST Intelligence - [2024] (Delhi)

The petitioner was engaged in the business of providing online gaming services. The department issued show cause notice (SCN) proposing to demand tax and penalty. It filed writ petition to challenge the SCN and contended that the Additional Commissioner of Central Tax, Thane would have no jurisdiction to adjudicate the said notice.

The Honorable High Court noted that in the instant case, multiple SCNs were issued in connected matters. The CBIC has issued Circular No. 31/05/2018-GST to clarify that the matter for adjudication can be placed before an officer, who exercises jurisdiction in respect of the noticees (where multiple notices have been issued), in whose case the maximum demand has been raised.

Decision of the case :

- ◆ Therefore, the Court held that the contention of the petitioner that Additional / Joint Commissioner of Central Tax, Thane would have no jurisdiction was unmerited since highest demand was raised in impugned SCN. The Court also directed the concerned officer to consider all contentions and defences raised by the petitioner and he would be required to pass a speaking order.



JUDGEMENT DIRECT TAX

ITAT can rectify its order if it failed to consider amendment made in CBDT circular while deciding the appeal: HC

Facts of the case -

Ajit Pramod v. Income-tax Officer - [2024] (Chhattisgarh)

Assessing Officer (AO) made additions as undisclosed income to the assessee's total income for the relevant assessment year. The additions were made per the CBI investigation, and the assessee didn't refute the additional income that belonged to him through any documentary evidence.

On appeal, the CIT(A) set aside the order passed by the AO. Further, the Tribunal dismissed the AO's appeal due to the low tax effect. After that, the AO preferred an application under Section 254(2), contending that monetary limits would not apply. Accordingly, there was an apparent mistake on the face of the record in the order passed by ITAT.

The Tribunal admitted the application, and the assessee filed the instant writ petition against such admission before the Chhattisgarh High Court.

Decision of the case :

- ◆ The High Court held that from a bare perusal of section 254(2), it was quite clear that if any patent, manifest and self-evident error cropped up in the order passed by the Tribunal which does not require elaborate discussion of evidence or argument to establish it can be said to be an error apparent on the face of the record and can be corrected while exercising jurisdiction under this Act.
- ◆ Further, the Tribunal, in the instant case, while dismissing the appeal, had taken into consideration the circular dated 11-7-2018 but did not consider when the circular was amended on 20-7-2018. The circular was amended by inserting clause 10(e), which clearly provided that if additions based on information received from external sources like law enforcement agencies such as CBI/ED/DRI/SFIO/ Directorate General of GST Intelligence (DGGI), the issues will be contested on merits notwithstanding that the tax effect entailed is less than the monetary

limits specified or there is no tax effect.

- ◆ From the factual and legal position, it is quite vivid that the Tribunal has not committed any illegality in allowing the Miscellaneous Application vide its order dated 19-10-2023, as is apparent on the face of the record, which can very well be rectified by the Tribunal while exercising the power under section 254(2).
- ◆ Therefore, while considering the application under section 254(2), the Tribunal is not required to revisit the earlier order and go into the details of merits. The powers under section 254(2) are only to rectify/correct any mistake apparent from the record.
- ◆ Thus, the writ petition was dismissed.

HC condones delay in filing ITR as Co. was under bona fide belief that it can't file ITR if AAR ruling is pending

Facts of the case -

M/s. Tiong Woon Project & Contracting Pte. Ltd vs. The Deputy Director of Income Tax - [2024] (Madras)

The petitioner was a company incorporated in Singapore undertaking turnkey construction projects involving erection, installation, and commissioning. In relation to three projects, the petitioner approached the Authority for Advance Rulings (AAR) and requested a ruling with regard to the tax liability in India. The due date for filing the return of income for the relevant assessment year was 30.09.2012, and the extended deadline under Section 139(4) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (the Income Tax Act) was 31.03.2014.

Referring to the provisions of Section 245(R)(1) providing that the AAR shall not allow an application where the question raised in the application is already pending before any income tax authority, the petitioner did not furnish the returns of income for the relevant AY as it would result in the pending applications.

Subsequently, the questions were answered, holding that the income is taxable in India, and the petitioner filed the return of income for that year in March 2017, along with

an application for condonation of delay. However, the application for condonation of delay was rejected.

Aggrieved by the order, the assessee filed a writ petition to the Madras High Court.

Decision of the case :

- ◆ The High Court held that section 119(2)(b) enabled the Board to condone the delay in filing return of income. The provision indicated that the Board may admit an application if it is desirable or expedient to condone the delay to avoid genuine hardship.
- ◆ In the instant case, the petitioner explained the delay and that it relied on the provision of Section 245R(2). The section empowers the AAR not to allow an application for an advance ruling where the question raised in the application is already pending before any income tax authority or the Appellate Tribunal. The petitioner asserted and contended that it was under the bona fide belief that the filing of income returns would qualify as a pending proceeding before the assessing officer.
- ◆ It was held that the petitioner's assertion that it believed bona fide that it could lose the valuable right of requesting an advance ruling by filing the returns of income while the applications are pending before the AAR cannot be disregarded as lacking credibility.
- ◆ If the petitioner had filed the returns of income prior to the due dates, it was likely that the applications for advance ruling would have been held to be not maintainable as per the proviso to Section 245R(2). Accordingly, the writ petition was allowed.

No limitation period prescribed for compounding of offences under Income Tax Act: HC

Facts of the case -

Photon Kathaas Production (P.) Ltd. v. DGIT (Investigation) - [2024] (Madras)

Assessee faced a delay in filing its income tax return due to a disagreement between auditors in India and Singapore. The return was filed on 14.05.2018, followed by prosecution initiated on 03.01.2019, with summons issued on 09.11.2021.

After receiving the summons on 19.05.2022, the assessee filed a compounding application, which was rejected for being beyond the time limit specified in the guidelines issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) on 14.06.2019.

Assessee filed the writ petition before the Madras High Court.

Decision of the case :

- ◆ The Madras High Court held that the provision outlined in subsection (2) of Section 279, pertaining to the compounding of offences, grants the Commissioner the authority to compound such offences either before or after the commencement of proceedings.
- ◆ Neither subsection (2) nor any of the other subsections of Section 279 prescribe a period of limitation with regard to the compounding of offences.
- ◆ By taking note of this aspect, the guidelines issued by the CBDT were quashed by the Madras High Court in the case of Jayshree vs. the Central Board of Direct Taxes W.P.No.2968 & 2970 of 2023, dated 03-11-2023.
- ◆ Even otherwise, the complaint was lodged on 03.01.2019, about fifteen months lapsed between the date of the complaint and the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. If the period excluded under orders of the Supreme Court, i.e. the period running from 15.03.2020 to 28.02.2022, is excluded, the compounding application filed on 19.05.2022 would be within the period prescribed in the guidelines.
- ◆ Thus, CBDT was directed to dispose of the compounding application within a maximum period of one month from receipt of a copy of the order after providing a reasonable opportunity.

Criminal liability of Co. gets wiped off once it's taken over by new management pursuant to resolution plan: HC

Facts of the case -

Vasan Healthcare (P.) Ltd. v. DDIT (Investigation) - [2024] (Madras)



The Income Tax Department prosecuted company A1 and its erstwhile Directors for offences under the Income-tax Act committed during various assessment years from 2010-2011 to 2015 – 2016.

Later, a resolution plan was approved in its favour by the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), and a new management took over the company.

The new management filed the present petition on the ground that, as per 32A of IBC, the liability of Company-A1 completely gets wiped off after the NCLT approves the resolution plan. Therefore, the prosecution as against company-A1 cannot be continued.

Decision of the case :

- ◆ The Madras High Court held that the moment the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process is initiated against the corporate debtor and the application is accepted by the NCLT, the moratorium comes into operation.
- ◆ Once the resolution plan is accepted by the NCLT and orders are passed and the Corporate debtor gets into hands of the new management, all the past liabilities including the criminal liability of the Corporate debtor gets wiped off and the new management takes over the company with clean slate.
- ◆ In the instant case, company A1 has now gone into the hands of the new management, pursuant to the order passed by the NCLT. In view of this, the new management takes over company A1 as a clean slate, and the criminal liability can no longer be mulcted as against company A1. Therefore, the continuation of criminal proceedings against company A1 can no longer subsist.

Loose sheets found in house of 3rd party can't be considered as evidence without producing corroborative evidence: HC

Facts of the case - DCIT v. Sunil Kumar Sharma - [2024] (Karnataka)

The Assessing Officer (AO) filed the instant writ petition

challenging the order passed by the single Judge of the Karnataka High Court. The case involved AO searching at the premises of one Rajendran at New Delhi and recovering certain diaries/loose sheets, which purportedly consisted of certain entries relating to the assessee.

Based on Rajendran's statement during the investigation, AO initiated action against the assessee. Assessee challenged the action taken by AO, and the single Judge of the High Court set aside the initiation of proceedings by setting aside the notice issued to the assessee under Section 153C.

It was contended by the AO that single Judge was not right in referring to Section 34 of the Evidence Act and then holding that loose sheets cannot be considered as evidence. The single judge failed to appreciate one more aspect: Section 132 refers to not only books of accounts but also other documents. Even if it is to be assumed that the loose sheets would not fall within the ambit of books of accounts, undoubtedly, the same would fall within the ambit of documents.

Decision of the case :

- ◆ The Karnataka High Court held that the entire allegation was made out based on loose sheets of documents, which does not come under the ambit and scope of 'books of entry' or as 'evidence' under the Indian Evidence Act.
- ◆ The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in the case of Common Cause And Others v. Union of India [2017] 77 taxmann.com 245 (SC), has ruled that a sheet of paper containing typed entries in loose form, not shown to form part of the books of accounts regularly maintained by the assessee or his business entities, do not constitute material evidence.
- ◆ Thus, the action taken by AO against the assessee based on the material contained in the diaries/loose sheets was contrary to the law declared by the Hon'ble Apex Court.
- ◆ Accordingly, notices issued under Section 153C, based on the loose sheets/diaries, are contrary to law, which is required to be set aside in these writ appeals, as the same is void and illegal.



Tax Calendar (Indirect Tax)

Due Date	Returns
Feb 20th, 2024	GSTR-3B-Other than QRMP scheme
	GSTR-5A-OIDAR Services

E-PUBLICATIONS OF TAX RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Guide Book for GST Professionals	Handbook on GST on Service Sector
Handbook for Certification for difference between GSTR-2A & GSTR - 3B	Handbook on Works Contract under GST
Impact of GST on Real Estate	Handbook on Impact of GST on MSME Sector
Insight into Customs-Procedure & Practice	Assessment under the Income Tax Law
Input Tax Credit and In depth Discussion	Impact on GST on Education Sector
Taxation on Co-operative Sector	International Taxation and Transfer Pricing
Guidance notes on Preparation and Filing of Form GSTR 9 and 9c	Handbook on E-Way Bill
Guidance Note on Anti Profiteering	Filing of Return
	Handbook on Special Economic Zone and Export Oriented Units

For E-Publications, Please Visit Taxation Portal-

<https://icmai.in/TaxationPortal/>

Notes

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Notes

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TAXATION COMMITTEES - PLAN OF ACTION

Proposed Action Plan:

1. Successfully conduct all Taxation Courses.
2. Publication and Circulation of Tax bulletin (both in electronic and printed formats) for the awareness and knowledge updation of stakeholders, members, traders, Chambers of Commerce, Universities.
3. Publication of Handbooks on Taxation related topics helping stakeholders in their job deliberations.
4. Carry out webinars for the Capacity building of Members - Trainers in the locality to facilitate the traders/registered dealers.
5. Conducting Seminars and workshops on industry specific issues, in association with the Trade associations/ Traders/ Chamber of commerce in different location on practical issues/aspects associated with GST.
6. Tendering representation to the Government on practical difficulties faced by the stakeholders in Taxation related matters.
7. Updating Government about the steps taken by the Institute in removing the practical difficulties in implementing various Tax Laws including GST.
8. Facilitating general public other than members through GST Help-Desk opened at Head quarter of the Institute and other places of country.
9. Introducing advance level courses for the professionals on GST and Income Tax.
10. Extending Crash Courses on Taxation to Corporates, Universities, Trade Associations etc.

Disclaimer:

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Contact Details:

Tax Research Department
12, Sudder Street, Kolkata - 700016

Phone: +91 33 40364717/ +91 33 40364798/ +91 33 40364711

E-mail: trd@icmai.in



THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

Statutory Body under an Act of Parliament

www.icmai.in

Headquarters: CMA Bhawan, 12, Sudder Street, Kolkata - 700016

Ph: 091-33-2252 1031/34/35/1602/1492

Delhi Office: CMA Bhawan, 3, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003

Ph: 091-11-24666100