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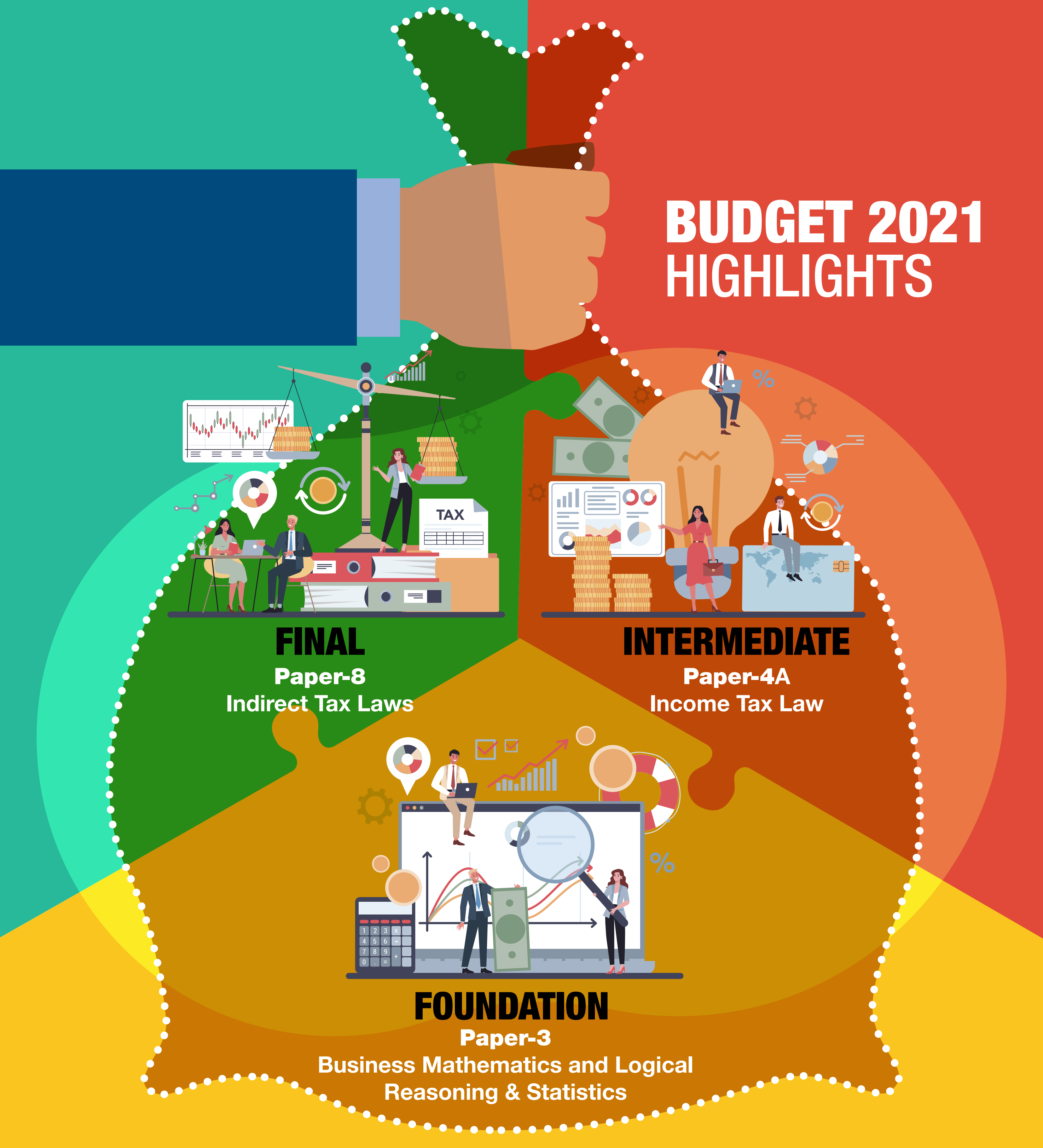
The Chartered Accountant STUDENT

Your monthly guide to CA news, information and events

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
(Set up by an act of Parliament)

BUDGET 2021 HIGHLIGHTS



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Office
Board of Studies, The Institute of Chartered, Accountants of India, ICAI Bhawan, A-29, Sector-62, Noida-201 309. Phone : 0120-3045907

Head Office
The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, ICAI Bhawan, Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi-110 104.

EDITOR: CA. JAY CHHAIRA

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SWACHH BHARAT - A STEP TOWARDS CLEANLINESS

My Dear Students,

Warm Greetings to all of you. It is an absolute pleasure to communicate with you as the President of this esteemed institute, which ranks amongst the best. With an internationally benchmarked Scheme of Education and Training and a world-class robust system of examination, ICAI stands tall amongst the best accounting institutions worldwide. It is assiduously engaged in the noble cause of nation building not just in policy but enriching the human capital, preparing and skilling the youth to take over the reins thus carrying forward the legacy of this coveted profession.

At the outset, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Council and the CA fraternity for entrusting me with a profound responsibility of serving in the best interest of our stakeholders, our students, members and the profession. I truly believe that with your active participation and unstinted support, we shall together add a new chapter in the success story of our beloved Institute.

We, as Council, assure you to continue the good work initiated by my predecessors and make further efforts towards the growth of accounting profession so that it achieves greater heights in the dynamic global environment, thus, further enhancing its public image, value, and respect in the society.

Results Declared: Achievement in face of Adversity

I convey heartiest congratulations to all of you who recently qualified the CA Foundation, Intermediate and Final examination held in Nov-Dec 2020 which I must say is one of the historic examinations conducted by the ICAI while undertaking all precautions amidst the pandemic with highest number of examination centres ever.

I cordially welcome to the profession those who qualified the Final examination. While it is time to rejoice, you cannot rest on your laurels as you need to prepare for the significant transition from being a diligent student to a competent professional. You have big responsibility on your shoulders now primarily towards the society and the nation which I am sure you all will diligently fulfil.

Those of you who qualified the Intermediate /IPCC examination should complete Integrated Course on Information Technology and Soft Skills (ICITSS) to join articleship at the earliest.

All of you who qualified the CA Foundation examination are welcome to the CA Student fraternity. It marks the beginning of an arduous path ahead as you embark upon the most significant academic journey of your professional career. I am sure that you will continue to work hard and move ahead with your grit, perseverance and resilience.

Those of you, who could not make it this time, should not feel disheartened. There may be tough times but the hurdles which you are facing today should make you more determined to achieve your ultimate aim and success.

Our Priority: Nurturing Skills by Recalibrating Education and Training

We at ICAI are committed to develop and nurture the best talent in the profession by inculcating strong work ethics by facilitating best learning resources, infrastructure, services, and opportunities to enable our students to realize their dream and leverage professional opportunities globally. We intend to stride ahead to realize the same through concrete measures to be undertaken this year to:

- Develop and strengthen holistic learning amongst our students by formulating a mutli-pronged system in place to ensure a balanced approach in learning from theoretical learning inputs to practical experience in articleship. This will ensure that our students not only become technically competent but also hone their skills to leverage global career opportunities.
- Review the system of CA Education and Training vis a vis the National Education Policy 2020 with an objective to improve the same in alignment with the guiding principles and spirit of the policy.
- Revisit the curriculum to make it further engaging and contemporary for our students. This will not only enhance their critical and analytical skills but also bridge the gap between industry and academia thus significantly increasing their employability.
- Transform ITT centres nationwide into state of the art Forensic and Analytics labs to equip our students with the necessary digital auditing skills to prepare them for the next-gen accounting.

Developing New Avenues: Global positioning of our Chartered Accountants

In the recent years, ICAI has been constantly striving to expand its global imprint through strategic partnerships with leading accounting bodies and education boards worldwide by signing MOUs and MRAs as well as establishing links with the global industry outfits through foreign chapters. We intend to further intensify our efforts to enable our members to spread their wings globally. In order to achieve our objective we plan to:

- Promote international placements and industrial training by engaging with international bodies of commerce and industry chambers.
- Work jointly with international fora and institutions towards collaborative research in futuristic areas of global relevance to build capacity and competence of our members.
- Launch initiatives to promote the recently released International curriculum to make inroads into unexplored territories by attracting their students.

As a professional institution, we would endeavour to provide ample exposure, placement and training opportunities for our young and budding chartered accountants by enhancing participation of national and foreign organizations/companies and regulatory authorities in campus placements and industrial training programs.

Knowledge delivered at your doorsteps!

The BoS of ICAI introduced the exemplary measure of organizing **Free Virtual Coaching Classes** at all levels amidst the pandemic to engage our students, enabling them to learn from home. Renowned faculties are delivering quality education uniformly and universally across all boundaries. These classes have been running successfully and lauded both by students and members alike. I am sure that you shall continue to derive maximum benefits from these resources and services to enrich your knowledge.

I am quite hopeful that our continual endeavors and initiatives towards strengthening the system and delivery of education, training and services, will hugely benefit our students and will further be instrumental in empowering you to become accomplished professionals.

The future belongs to the competent, Get better and better till you become the Best!

Best Wishes to you and your family for a cheerful Holi!

CA. Nihar N Jambusaria
PRESIDENT, ICAI

My Dear Students,

I feel delighted to communicate with all of you for the first time as the Vice President of this august Institute. Students have always been very close to my heart. I considered myself fortunate to work for the cause of students as the Chairman of Board of Studies (Academic) last time. Since, I have been assigned with greater responsibilities; it would be my endeavour to continue to serve the interest of students besides working towards the growth of profession.

I convey my heartiest congratulations to all the students who have passed in the November 2020, examinations. Those who could not successfully clear in the attempt of November 2020, should not get disheartened but prepare well in a thorough manner and cross the hurdle successfully in the next attempt.

"To succeed in your mission, you must have single-minded devotion to your goal."

-A P J Abdul Kalam

I would also like to emphasize that students should read the updated Study Materials, MCQs and Case scenario booklet, Case study digest, RTPs and other publications of the Board of Studies of the Institute. These updated versions of various publications of BOS are available on the BOS Knowledge Portal.

Free Virtual Coaching Classes: A catalyst for CA exam preparation

During my tenure as Chairman, Board of Studies (Academic), I had an opportunity to get first-hand exposure to the challenges faced by the students in the Chartered Accountancy Course especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. In this challenging situation, BoS had conducted Free Virtual Coaching Classes (VCC) from July 2020 for all the levels of the CA course. To get the full benefit of the virtual coaching classes, there need to be concerted efforts that promote inclusion, personalization and intelligence by using a range of collaborative tools and engagement methods. To further strengthen the VCC, Board of Studies is coming with equipped technology, digital display screen, real-time clearance of doubts, developing of mobile application for integrated live and recorded classes. Students may attend live classes as per the daily schedule of Foundation, Intermediate and Final.

e-Books

The Board of Studies, in its continuous endeavor to facilitate students in learning anytime and anywhere by leveraging technology, has introduced e-Books for the benefit of the students registered under the new scheme of Education and Training. E-books have classic features like adding notes, bookmarks, text to speech, embedded search engine, annotation, reflowable content for convenient study on different devices. Recently, audio features have also been added to facilitate the students. The e-books are available on the Digital Learning Hub.

Practical Training: Backbone of CA course

Our CA course is very unique as it is developed to offer you an exposure of theoretical and practical knowledge. The rigorous practical training is the backbone in framing a strong base for applying theory into practice. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India considers practical training as imperative for the overall development of our students and is committed to serve society by providing world class Chartered Accountants.

I advise all of you to develop a high level of interest while pursuing your practical training. An honest and sincere approach towards practical training will yield rich dividends in all your professional endeavours.

Learning: A continuous process

We, at the Institute, are trying our best to ensure that all possible doors are opened for the students who will join the profession in the upcoming years. I hope that the student community will enthusiastically respond and support the Institute's initiatives for the advancement of the accounting profession. Albert Einstein said, "Education is not about learning of facts but training young minds to think." There is a big difference between cramming up facts and learning them so that the same can be applied in productive ways. At the institute, we try to work towards holistic development of our students by providing them the tools and experiences that encourage our students to apply their minds. The aim is to create empowered minds so that students are able to decide what is good for them, differentiate between right and wrong, choose opportunities that help build them and enable them to live in harmony with the environment.

"Develop a passion for learning. If you do, you will never cease to grow."

- Anthony J.1 D'Angelo

Wishing you and your family a very Happy Holi.

Yours sincerely

Debashis Mitra

CA. (DR.) DEBASHIS MITRA
VICE PRESIDENT, ICAI

"If You Are Working On Something That You Really Care About, You Don't Have To Be Pushed. The Vision Pulls You." – Steve Jobs

My Dear Students,

I am delighted to address you as the Chairman, Board of Studies for the first time. At the outset, I would like to express my earnest gratitude to the President and all my Council Colleagues for entrusting me with the responsibility to helm the affairs of one of the most important committees of the Institute-Board of Studies. I am confident that with the solemn and ingenuous guidance and inspiring leadership of our **President CA. Nihar N Jambusaria, and Vice-President CA. (Dr.) Debashis Mitra**, I shall be able to deliver my responsibilities towards the welfare of our students to the best extent possible. I am sure that with the unbridled support and collaboration of my colleague **Vice-Chairman CA. Ranjeet Kumar Agarwal**, the enlightened members and formidable team of Board of Studies, we shall together introduce many initiatives, services and create unique opportunities to further improve the plight of our students.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to all our students who qualified the November 2020 CA Foundation, Intermediate and Final exams. All of you, who have qualified CA Foundation are welcome to the CA students fraternity and I wish you the best for your forthcoming academic pursuits. Those of you who have qualified the Intermediate exam should complete the Integrated Course on Information Technology and Soft Skills (ICITSS), so that you are able to join articleship at the earliest. I welcome all of you who qualified the CA Final examination to this esteemed profession. You must gear up for the upcoming Campus Interviews and work towards a challenging career ahead.

As students of one of the most respectable professions, you would know that there is no dearth of opportunities for competent and confident Chartered Accountants in myriad industrial sectors. From manufacturing to services, finance to consulting, advanced research to academics, there are virtually endless streams you could choose for a career. The Board of Studies, your companion and guide has always endeavoured to facilitate best learning resources, systems, services and infrastructure to prepare you as an all-round professional ready to embrace challenges in any sector

BoS: Your Knowledge partner

The BoS has always been mindful of your needs in context with knowledge creation and enrichment through BoS learning resources viz.

- The recently **updated Study Materials**, replete with illustrations, examples and practice exercises to whet your learning.
- E-Books with annotations and random access facilities have also been developed for all levels facilitating complete agility and mobility in learning.
- **MCQ booklets** comprising ample questions for practice based on Case Studies and Case Scenarios for selected subjects in CA Intermediate to develop your understanding of vital concepts having extensive application. These booklets are available on the BoS Knowledge Portal. Similar MCQ Booklets for CA Final will be released shortly.
- **Case Study Digest:** A compilation of Case studies and related questions based on Elective subjects as well as Paper-5 Strategic Cost Management and Performance Evaluation in the CA Final curriculum has been released recently. This will enhance conceptual clarity and enrich your analytical acumen.
- Our monthly publication **'The Chartered Accountant Student'** includes **Subject Capsules** for Foundation, Intermediate and Final, comprising summarised contents in visually appealing pictoral formats/illustrations amenable for quick revision. Academic & News Updates are also featured to apprise you about the changes in the syllabus, current business environment and government policies & regulations.
- **Knowledge Delivery through Virtual Coaching Classes:** These classes have been running successfully since last year, catering to students of all levels, assisting them in their preparation while staying home. These have been organized to reach out to our students across the country, to provide quality education free of cost through renowned subject experts. The schedule for the on-going CA Foundation and Intermediate classes can be accessed at: https://www.icai.org/post/vcc-batch2-mayjune2021exam
- **Practical Training Assessment :** Home-based virtual exam is going to be conducted during March 13 till 15, 2021. I hope eligible students must have registered for the same.

We have indeed come a long way from just a ***Distance Learning course to a Distance Learning as well as Distance Serving Course!***

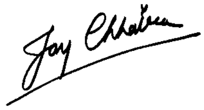
Students, the course requires your unwavering dedication, consistent efforts, positive attitude along with a smart strategy to harness your strengths to be able to reap desired results. Work around a regimen to strengthen your strengths and overcome the weaknesses if, any. You need to follow a multifaceted approach to enrich your subject specific knowledge, hone your analytical skills for sound application as well as keep yourself updated with regard to the latest government policy decisions on various industrial sectors ,economy and business news worldwide.

You must take articleship training most seriously to cultivate/ enhance skills such as communication, articulation, presentation and teamwork. It is the most important phase of the curriculum as it prepares you to make a smooth transition into the profession. The hands-on experience you get during articleship is the key differentiating factor that makes you stand apart from your peers. You need to strike a balance between articleship and studies. Time Management is crucial, as you have to make time for both. Careful planning and its judicious execution will help you sail through both successfully.

This issue features summarised capsules based on **Business Mathematics and Logical Reasoning & Statistics for CA Foundation, Income-Tax Law for CA Intermediate and Indirect Tax Laws for CA Final.** You must refer to these to revise important topics in the designated subjects.

You being our principal stakeholders, we are committed to your progress. I assure you that we shall strive together to build a conducive learning environment that exhorts you to develop yourself as a complete professional endowed with knowledge , skills and a resilient attitude. We seek your active participation in all our endeavours. I am confident that with your honest and constructive feedback, we at BoS will be able to introduce many a key initiatives and implement innovative measures to develop an ideal learning ecosystem.

Happy Holi !



CA. JAY CHHAIRA
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF STUDIES (ACADEMIC)

"People Who Are Crazy Enough To Think They Can Change The World, Are The Ones Who Do." – Rob Siltanen

PROFILE || Our New President

CA. NIHAR N JAMBUSARIA
PRESIDENT,
ICAI 2021-22

A man of professional wisdom, vision and strong organisational skills with a firm belief in all round inclusive growth of Indian Chartered Accountancy profession, CA. Nihar N Jambusaria has been elected as the new President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) for the year 2021-22 wherein he is currently serving for third consecutive term, i.e. 2013-16, 2016-19 and 2019-22. A blend of erudition, experience, foresight, technical expertise and professional excellence worth emulating and a Fellow Chartered Accountant from Mumbai, CA. Jambusaria, qualified as a Chartered Accountant in 1984 and was in practice for nearly 27 years. He has also served as Chairman of WIRC of ICAI in 2004-05.

CA. Jambusaria is now Chairman of all Standing Committees i.e. Executive, Finance and Examination Committees, besides being the ex-officio member of all Non-Standing Committees and Editor of ICAI Journal, The Chartered Accountant. CA. Jambusaria is Director of ICAI Registered Valuers Organisation (RVO) and also the representative from ICAI RVO on the "Committee to advise on Valuation matters" of MCA. CA. Jambusaria is Chairman of the ICAI Research wing, ICAI – Accounting Research Foundation and Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) India.

CA. Jambusaria is a member of Professional Accountants in Business (PAIB) Advisory Group of International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). He, in his capacity as President, ICAI would also be representing ICAI on International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) and the Board of South Asian Federation of Accountants (SAFA). He has also served as Member of SAFA Committee on Professional Accountants in Business (PAIB).

CA. Jambusaria is a member of very important committees constituted by the government and regulators relating to policy formation that include Government Accounting Standards Advisory Board (GASAB) and Audit Advisory Board- both constituted by the C&AG of India. He is also a Board Member of Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority (IRDA), Insurance Advisory Committee and Apex Committee of IRDA, and Member of SEBI's Primary Market Advisory Committee. He has also been nominated for the Services Sector Division Council (SSDC) of Bureau of Indian Standards and the Review Committee for the B.Com (Hons) and B.Com New Syllabus for all the Universities in the Country by the University Grants Commission(UGC). He was a Member of the e – Commerce Committee formed by the Ministry of Finance and Peer Review Committee of the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

An altruistic hard – worker bestowed with exceptional organisational, networking, administrative and leadership skills, CA. Jambusaria has made noteworthy contributions in whatever capacity he served the profession, particularly as the Chairman of – Ind AS Implementation Committee, International Tax Committee and various other important Committees/ Board of ICAI.

CA. Jambusaria has been a prolific speaker at national and international forum. As an academician and an orator par excellence, he has attended and contributed to numerous national and international seminars. He has addressed more than 900 seminars, conferences so far covering various subjects of professional interest like Direct Tax, Accounting Standards, International Tax and Professional Development and alike.

With focus on technological innovation, public advocacy, financial literacy and niche enablement, he intends to translate his passion for the inclusive growth of the profession through the transformational agenda that the current paradigm merits.

PROFILE || Our New Vice President

CA. (DR.) DEBASHIS MITRA
VICE PRESIDENT,
ICAI 2021-22

CA. (Dr.) Debashis Mitra, with his unequivocal commitment has been elected as the Vice-President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for the year 2021-22. After being part of the Central Council for the period 2016-19, Dr. Mitra is serving his second consecutive term in the Council for the period 2019-22. With great vigour and enthusiasm, he has been serving the accounting profession for last more than thirty-four years. Academically erudite Dr. Mitra, a senior practising member, is also a Cost Accountant, Company Secretary, holds a Master Degree in Commerce, Law graduate and a qualified Information Systems Auditor. With keen interest in academic research, he is doctorate in the complex and intrigue area of accounting standards and has been awarded Ph.D. on the topic 'A Critical Study of Select Indian GAAP, US GAAP & IAS / IFRS.'

A persuasive and intense trainer, he is renowned for his interactive deliberations in International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Corporate Laws. He has trained several officials of many corporate and non-corporate entities as well as Central and State governmental organisations. An avid speaker, he passionately shares his deep and incisive knowledge in India & abroad at various events organised by the ICAI, trade organisations and other reputed Institutes.

As an accomplished professional having immense knowledge of trade and industry, he has served as an active member of several prestigious boards, forums and institutions in India, viz., Quality Review Board established by Govt. of India, Board of Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) India and The Board of Governors of Assam Down Town University. He also represented ICAI in Uday Kotak Committee on Corporate Governance set up by SEBI as well as the Committee set up by Ministry of Corporate Affairs for revision in CARO.

On international front, he is the Chairman of Committee on Education, Training and CPD of South Asian Federation of Accountants (SAFA) and member of Audit Group of Confederation of Asian and Pacific Accountants (CAPA). He has also served as member of SAFA Committee on Auditing Standards and Quality Control.

Dr. Mitra has held several key positions in the ICAI, viz., Chairman, Board of Studies of ICAI (Academic), Director, Accounting Research Foundation, Vice Chair, Auditing & Assurance Board, member, Disciplinary Committee, Bench 4 of ICAI and as member of many other important committees. He has also held key positions as former Chairman of the Eastern Indian Regional Council of ICAI as well as Guwahati Branch of ICAI.

A seasoned strategist and leader to the core, he is the President of Rotary Club of Calcutta, the oldest running Rotary Club in Asia, as well as former National President of The Institute of Internal Auditors (India).

"We Generate Fears While We Sit. We Overcome Them By Action." – Dr. Henry Link

PROFILE || Our New Chairman

JAY CHHAIRA
CHAIRMAN,
ICAI 2021-22

CA. Jay Chhaira is a senior member with admirable credentials, charismatic personality and immense knowledge. He has to his credit several degrees including B.Com., LL.B., F.C.A., A.C.M.A., M.F.M., M.B.A.(Fin.), P.G.D.F.M., M.F.C., M.Bk.M., M.Phil. (Mgt.), M.A.(Eco), M.Com. (CIM), D.B.M., D.B.F., I.S.A.(ICA), M.B.A.(Inv.), A.D.B.A., P.G.D.Ent., P.G.D.M., P.G.D.I.B., M.G.E.M., D.I.M., P.G.D.Mkt., P.G.D.Adv., P.G.D.W.M., A.M.P.G.S.(U.S.), A.D.M.A. (London). He has studied Advanced Management at various reputed institutions in Italy, Germany, U.S., U.K. and China.

He has been associated with ICAI activities since 1995. He has served as the **Chairman** Surat Branch in 2005 and went on to become the **Vice Chairman WIRC** in the year 2012. He is currently serving his third consecutive term in the Central Council. He has helmed many a committees as the Chairman such as Professional Development Committee, Students' Skill Enrichment, Peer Review Board, Committee for Capacity Building of Members in Practice, Committee for Financial Markets and Investors Protection, etc.

He has held many significant positions such as the President of The Rotary Club in 2008 and Member of Civil Defence, Government of Gujarat. Owing to his exceptional contributions, he has been awarded by Governor of Gujarat as **Legend of Surat**, by Health Minister of Gujarat as **Star of Surat**, by Member of Parliament as **Jewel in the Crown**, by Mayor of Surat as **Surat na Sitara** and as **Youth Icon** by leading newspaper group Dainik Bhaskar. He has been awarded by the **President of India** for getting First in India in research and also awarded by Chief Minister of Gujarat for Science and Research.

He has a multi-faceted personality with varied talents. A state level winner in Painting, Singing, Elocution and Drama, he has acted in many Gujarati dramas and films. He has participated in Akshay Kumar International Martial Arts Competition. As an eloquent speaker having keen interest in Education, he has represented India at various prestigious fora for Higher Education at Los Angeles, Milan, Guangzhou, Phuket London, Paris, etc.

"Entrepreneurs are great at dealing with uncertainty and also very good at minimizing risk. That's the classic entrepreneur." – Mohnish Pabrai

"Knowing is not enough; we must apply. Wishing is not enough; we must do." – Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe

PROFILE || Our New Vice Chairman

CA. RANJEET KUMAR AGARWAL
VICE CHAIRMAN,
ICAI 2021-22

CA. Ranjeet Kumar Agarwal is a Fellow member having more than 20 years of experience and holds a **Diploma in Information System Audit** from ICAI. He graduated in Commerce from the prestigious Calcutta University. Besides being an outstanding practicing member, he is an Associate Member of ICSI.

He has been a member in the Eastern Indian Regional Council for two terms from 2009 till 2015 and has made valuable contributions to the members and students fraternity alike. During his Chairmanship in 2013-14, EIRC received the coveted award for the **Best Regional Council**.

As an avid speaker and expert on **Code of Ethics, Professional opportunities, and Students Motivation**, he is a regular on many a fora.

Currently serving the second consecutive term in the Central Council since 2016, he has chaired many a committees in his tenure and has many accomplishments to his credit. As a visionary techno-savvy reformist, in 2018, he Chaired the Professional Development Committee that implemented the Bank Branch Audit Software and the much acclaimed landmark reform UDIN. He also led the ICAI Group that presented the FRRB Bill before Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC). Further in 2019 he became Convenor of a Group constituted to implement UDIN in all SAARC Countries.

An expert in Professional Ethics, he as Chairman of the Ethical Standard Board revised the **Code of Ethics** after a long gap of 10 years and implemented the **New Code of Ethics** considered to be the guiding light for the accounting profession.

A seasoned strategist and leader to the core, during the last year he chaired **Committee on Capital Market and Investor Protection and Tax Audit Quality Review Board**.

Being a responsible and respectable member of society, he is closely engaged in the activities and affairs of the **Lions Club, Barabazar Library, JCI, Friends of Tribal Societies, Awantika etc.**

Presently, he is **Non-Executive Director** at Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) India and **Accounting Research Foundation of ICAI** as well as an active member of **Financial Reporting Review Board**.

Apart from holding the Vice chair at the BOS of ICAI, he currently is the Vice Chairman of Taxation Audits Quality Review Board and a member of standing committees viz. the **Executive, Examination and Finance committees**, and an array of non-standing committees.

"Whether You Think You Can Or Think You Can't, You're Right." – Quote By Henry Ford

SIGNIFICANT DIRECT TAX PROPOSALS IN THE FINANCE BILL, 2021

The Finance Bill, 2021 has introduced a spate of proposals on business taxation and personal taxation as well as proposals relating to assessment and dispute resolution. The significant proposals on direct taxes are briefed hereunder -

Business Taxation

Expansion of scope of deduction under section 80-IBA and extension of outer time limit for obtaining approval

Under section 80-IBA, 100% deduction of the profits and gains derived from business of developing and building affordable housing project is allowable, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions specified therein. One of the conditions is that the project should be approved by the competent authority after the 1.6.2016 but on or before 31.3.2021.

The outer time limit for getting the approval is proposed to be extended by one year i.e., upto 31.3.2022. Moreover, taking into consideration the interest of migrant labourers and to promote affordable rental, this deduction proposed to be extended to rental housing project notified by the Central Government (CG), subject to such conditions as specified in the said notification. The said outer time limit would be applicable for affordable rental housing project as well.

Increase in permissible variation from 10% to 20% under section 43CA and 56(2)(x) for specified transfers to boost real estate sector

Section 43CA provides that where the value adopted or assessed or assessable by the authority for the purpose of payment of stamp duty does not exceed 110% of the consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer, the consideration so received or accruing as a result of the transfer shall, for the purposes of computing profits and gains from transfer of such asset, be deemed to be the full value of the consideration.

Likewise, section 56(2)(x), provides that where the assessee receives any immovable property for a consideration and the stamp duty value of such property exceeds 10% of the consideration or

₹ 50,000, whichever is higher, the stamp duty value of such property as exceeds such consideration shall be charged to tax under the head "Income from other sources".

In order to uplift the real-estate sector and to help the real-estate developers liquidate their unsold inventory at a lower rate to home buyers, the safe harbour threshold of 10% under section 43CA is proposed to be increased to 20%, if -

- the transfer of residential unit takes place during the period from 12.11.2020 to 30.06.2021
- the transfer is by way of first time allotment of the residential unit to any person
- the consideration received or accruing as a result of such transfer does not exceed ₹ 2 crore.

Correspondingly, the permissible variation limit under section 56(2)(x) is also proposed to be increased from 10% to 20% in cases where such asset is covered under section 43CA and conditions specified above are satisfied.

Increase in threshold limit for tax audit in case of businesses receiving and making payments in a mode otherwise than cash

The threshold limit to get the books of accounts audited under section 44AB, for a person carrying on business is proposed to be increased from ₹ 5 crores to ₹ 10 crores w.e.f. A.Y. 2021-22, subject to the following existing conditions -

(i) aggregate of all receipts in cash during the previous year does not exceed 5% of such receipt; and

(ii) aggregate of all payments in cash during the previous year does not exceed 5% of such payment.

LLP not eligible to opt for presumptive income provisions under section 44ADA

Section 44ADA proposed to be amended w.e.f. A.Y. 2021-22 to clarify that the presumptive income provisions for professionals would apply to an assessee, being an individual, HUF or partnership firm, not being an LLP, being a resident in India engaged in a profession referred to in 44AA(1) and whose total gross receipts do not exceed ₹ 50 lakhs in a previous year. Consequently, LLPs would not be eligible to opt for presumptive income provisions under section 44ADA.

Goodwill not eligible for depreciation

In order to provide certainty, section 32 proposed to be amended w.e.f. A.Y. 2021-22 to clarify that goodwill of a business or profession would not be considered as a depreciable asset and no depreciation would be allowed on goodwill.

However, in case depreciation has been claimed by the assessee in relation to goodwill purchased by him, the depreciation so claimed by the assesse shall be reduced from the amount of the purchase price of the goodwill and considered as cost of acquisition for the purpose of computation of capital gains under section 48.

Extension of date of incorporation for eligible start for deduction under section 80-IAC and for investment to avail capital gains exemption under section 54GB

The eligible start-up is required to be incorporated between 1.4.2016 and 31.3.2021 in order to be eligible for deduction under section 80-IAC.

Individuals or HUFs can claim exemption under section 54GB from capital gain arising from the transfer of a long-term capital asset, being a residential property (a house or a plot of land), if net consideration from transfer is utilised for subscription in the equity shares of an eligible start-up, before the due date of furnishing of return of income under section 139(1). This benefit is available only when the residential property is transferred on or before 31.3.2021.

To order to give a fillip to eligible start-ups, the outer time limit for incorporation is proposed to be extended from 31.3.2021 to 31.3.2022, for the purpose of deduction under section 80-IAC. Moreover, the outer date of transfer of residential property for availing capital gains exemption is also proposed to be extended from 31.3.2021 to 31.3.2022.

PERSONAL TAXATION

Advance tax liability on dividend income

So far, interest under section 234C is not attracted where the shortfall in the advance tax instalment or the failure to pay the same on time is on account of income by way of capital gains, winnings from lotteries, casual incomes etc. and the assessee has paid full tax in subsequent advance tax instalments.

This provision is to protect the taxpayers from payment of interest under section 234C in cases where accurate determination of advance tax liability is not possible due to the intrinsic nature of the income. Since dividend income also falls in the said category of income, the same is proposed to be included in the above list w.e.f. A.Y. 2021-22, so that the advance tax liability arises only in the installment(s) which fall subsequent to receipt of dividend. However, such dividend does not include deemed dividend under section 2(22)(e).

Extension of outer time limit for sanction of loan for availing deduction under section 80EEA

New section 194P is proposed to be inserted to require specified banks to compute total income of specified senior citizens and deduct tax at source thereon, after giving effect to deductions under Chapter VI-A and rebate, if any, allowable u/s 87A. The provisions u/s 139 requiring filing return of income would not be applicable to such specified senior citizens. Specified senior citizens have been defined to mean an individual, resident in India,

(i) who is of the age of 75 or more during the previous year;
(ii) has pension income and no other income. However, in addition to such pension income, he may also have interest income from any account maintained in the same bank (specified bank as notified by the Government) in which he is receiving his pension income;
(iii) has furnished a declaration to the specified bank. The declaration shall be containing such particulars, in such form and verified in such manner, as may be prescribed.

Taxability of proceeds of high premium Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP)

A cap of ₹ 2.5 lakh has been fixed on the annual premium of ULIP in respect of policy or policies taken on or after 01.02.2021. Accordingly, if the annual premium exceeds ₹ 2.50 lakhs in respect of such policies, exemption u/s 10(10D) in respect of maturity proceeds would not be available. Further, such ULIPs would be treated as a capital asset and where any amount is received by the unit holder from ULIP, profits and gains therefrom would be chargeable to tax as capital gains u/s 111A or 112A, as the case may be. However, the amount received on death shall continue to remain exempt without any limit on the annual premium.

Taxability of interest on employee's contribution to provident funds exceeding specified threshold

Tax exemption for the interest income earned on the employees' contribution to various provident funds proposed to be restricted to annual contribution by an employee to the extent of ₹ 2.5 lakh. This restriction shall be applicable only for the contribution made on or after 01.04.2021.

PROCEDURAL AND COMPLIANCE PROVISIONS

Higher rate of TDS/TCS on persons not filing return of income

New section 206AB is proposed to be inserted to deduct tax at higher rate of the following, on any sum or income or amount paid, or payable or credited, by a person to a specified person -

- twice the rate specified in the relevant provision of the Act; or
- twice the rate or rates in force; or
- the rate of 5%

However, this provision would not be applicable where the tax is required to be deducted under sections 192, 192A, 194B, 194BB, 194LBC or 194N of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Similarly, it is proposed to insert new section 206CCA to collect tax at source at higher of the following on any sum or amount received by a person from a specified person

- twice the rate specified in the relevant provision of the Act; or
- the rate of five per cent

If the provision of section 206AA or section 206CC regarding non furnishing of PAN is also applicable to such specified person, the tax shall be deducted at higher of the two rates provided in section 206AA and section 206AB or section 206CC and section 206CCA.

Specified person means a person who has not filed the returns of income for both of the two assessment years relevant to the two previous years immediately prior to the previous year in which tax is required to be deducted or collected, for which the time limit of filing return of income under section 139(1) has expired; and the aggregate of tax deducted at source and tax collected at source in his case is ₹ 50,000 or more in each of these two previous years. However, a non-resident who does not have a permanent establishment in India will not be a specified person.

TDS on purchase of goods exceeding a specified threshold

Tax is proposed to be deducted under new section 194Q by a buyer responsible for paying to any resident for purchase of goods of the value or aggregate of such value in excess of ₹ 50 lakhs in any previous year. The TDS provisions would be applicable only to a buyer whose turnover is more than ₹ 10 crore during the financial year immediately preceding such financial year in which purchase is carried out. Tax is to be deducted at source @0.1% of such sum exceeding ₹ 50 lakhs, at the time of crediting the amount or at the time of payment of such amount, whichever is earlier. In case of non-furnishing of PAN, tax @5% is required to be deducted at source. In case, TDS or TCS is required to be deducted or collected under any other section, then it would not be subject to TDS under this section. However, if any transaction attracts TCS u/s 206C(1H) and TDS under this section, then on such transaction only TDS under this section would be deducted.

Time limit for filing return of income by partner of a firm which is required to furnish report u/s 92E increased

A firm which is required to furnish report from an accountant for entering into international transaction or specified transaction under section 92E, the due date for filing return of income is 30th November of the assessment year. It is proposed to extend such date of 30th November to the partner of such firm w.e.f. A.Y. 2021-22.

Time limit for filing belated return and to revise original return reduced

The belated return u/s 139(4) and revised return u/s 139(5) can be filed on or before the end of the assessment year or before the completion of the assessment, whichever is earlier. In the faceless and jurisdiction-less assessment regime, the time taken to conduct and complete the assessment has greatly reduced. Therefore, it is proposed that the last date for filing of belated or revised returns of income, as the case may be, be reduced by three months.

Provision for Faceless Proceedings before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) in a jurisdiction less manner

In order to provide transparent tax appellate mechanism, it is proposed to the make the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal faceless and jurisdiction-less. A National Faceless Income-tax Appellate Tribunal Centre is to be established and all the communication between the Tribunal and the appellant is to be made electronically. Wherever personal hearing is needed, it shall be done through video-conferencing.

Income escaping assessment and search assessments

In order to reduce compliance burden, the time-limit for re-opening of assessment is being reduced to three years from the current six years from the end of the relevant assessment year. Re-opening up to 10 years is proposed to be allowed only if there is evidence of undisclosed income of ₹ 50 lakh or more for a year. Further, it is proposed to completely remove discretion in re-opening and henceforth re-opening shall be made only in cases flagged by system on the basis of data analytics, objection of C&AG and in search/survey cases.

Further, in order to bring certainty in income tax proceedings at the earliest, it is also proposed to reduce the time limits for general assessment or processing of income tax return by three months and also for filing of returns.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Threshold limit of annual receipts of university or educational institution or hospital or institution for availing exemption enhanced

Section 10(23C)(iiiad) and (iiiae) provides exemption to university or educational institution or hospital or medical institution subject to the condition that the annual receipts of such university or educational institution or hospital or institution do not exceed the annual receipts of ₹ 1 crore. The threshold limit of annual receipts for the purpose of exemption under these sub-clauses of section 10(23C) is proposed to be increased from ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 5 crores. However, ₹ 5 crores would be the aggregate limit for an assessee.

Constitution of Dispute Resolution Committee for small and medium taxpayers

In order to reduce litigation and to provide tax certainty to small and medium taxpayers, new section 245MA is proposed to be inserted providing for constitution of a Dispute Resolution Committee by the Central Government. A taxpayer having returned income up to Rs.50 lakh and disputed income up to Rs.10 lakh shall be eligible to approach the Committee. For ensuring efficiency, transparency and accountability, the procedure of the Committee is proposed to be conducted in a faceless manner. Consequently, the Settlement Commission would be discontinued from 01.02.2021. However, the pending cases shall be decided by an Interim Board if opted by the applicant.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS - INDIRECT TAXES

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

Amendments proposed in the CGST Act, 2017

To be effective from a date to be notified after the enactment of the Finance Bill, 2021

- A new clause (aa) to sub-section (2) of the section 16 of the CGST Act is proposed to be inserted to provide that input tax credit on invoice or debit note may be availed only when the details of such invoice or debit note have been furnished by the supplier in the statement of outward supplies and such details have been communicated to the recipient of such invoice or debit note in the specified manner.
- Sub-section (5) of section 35 of the CGST Act is proposed to be omitted so as to remove the mandatory requirement of getting annual accounts audited and reconciliation statement submitted by specified professional. Consequently, section 44 of the CGST Act is also proposed to be substituted so as to remove the mandatory requirement of furnishing a reconciliation statement duly audited by specified professional and to provide for filing of the annual return on self certification basis. It further provides for the Commissioner to exempt a class of taxpayers from the requirement of filing the annual return.
- Section 74 of the CGST Act is proposed to be amended so as make seizure and confiscation of goods and conveyances in transit a separate proceeding from recovery of tax.
- An explanation to sub-section (12) of section 75 of the CGST Act to be inserted to clarify that "self-assessed tax" shall include the tax payable in respect of outward supplies furnished under section 37, but not included in the return furnished under section 39.
- Section 83 of the CGST Act is proposed to be amended so as to provide that provisional attachment of any property, including bank account, belonging to the taxable person or any person specified in sub-section (1A) of Section 122 shall remain valid for the entire period starting from the initiation of any proceeding under Chapter XII on Assessment, Chapter XIV on Inspection, Search and Seizure or Chapter XV on Demands and Recovery till the expiry of a period of one year from the date of order made there under.
- A proviso to sub-section (6) of section 107 of the CGST Act to be inserted to provide that no appeal shall be filed against an order made under sub-section (3) of section 129, unless a sum equal to 25% of penalty has been paid by the appellant.
- Section 129 of the CGST Act is proposed to be amended to delink the proceedings under that section relating to detention, seizure and release of goods and conveyances in transit, from the proceedings under section 130 relating to confiscation of goods or conveyances and levy of penalty.

- The quantum of penalty u/s 129 has been doubled to 200% of the tax payable where the owner of the goods comes forward for payment of such penalty and penalty equal to fifty per cent of the value of the goods or 200% of the tax payable on such goods, whichever is higher, is proposed in case where the owner does not come forward for payment of such penalty while penalty in case of exempted goods remains same.
- Further provision of provisional release under section 129 is proposed to be done away with by omitting sub-section (2) of Section 129.
- Section 130 of the CGST Act is proposed to be amended to delink the proceedings under that section relating to confiscation of goods or conveyances and levy of penalty from the proceedings under section 129 relating to detention, seizure and release of goods and conveyances in transit.
- Section 151 of the CGST Act is proposed to be substituted to empower the jurisdictional commissioner to call for information from any person relating to any matter dealt with in connection with the Act.
- Section 152 of the CGST Act is proposed to be amended so as to provide that no information obtained under sections 150 and 151 shall be used for the purposes of any proceedings under the CGST Act without giving an opportunity of being heard to the person concerned.
- Section 168 of the CGST Act is proposed to be amended to enable the jurisdictional commissioner to exercise powers under section 151 to call for information.

Retrospective amendments

- A new clause (aa) in sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the CGST Act is proposed to be inserted, retrospectively with effect from the 1st July, 2017, so as to ensure levy of tax on activities or transactions involving supply of goods or services by any person, other than an individual, to its members or constituents or vice-versa, for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration. It is also proposed to insert an Explanation therein, to clarify that the person and its members or constituents shall be deemed to be two separate persons and the supply of activities or transactions inter se shall be deemed to take place from one such person to another.
- Section 50 of the CGST Act is proposed to be amended, retrospectively, to substitute the proviso to sub-section (1) so as to charge interest on net cash liability only. In other words, interest will be charged on net tax in case of belated filing of GSTR-3B.
- Consequent to the amendment in section 7 of the CGST Act paragraph 7 of Schedule II to the CGST Act is proposed to be omitted.

Amendments proposed in the IGST Act, 2017

To be effective from a date to be notified after the enactment of the Finance Bill, 2021

- The following amendments are proposed in section 16 of the IGST Act:
  - (i) Zero rate the supply of goods or services to a Special Economic Zone developer or a Special Economic Zone unit only when the said supply is for authorised operations;
  - (ii) Allow the zero-rated supply on payment of integrated tax only to a notified class of taxpayers or notified supplies of goods or services. In other words, rebate option will be restricted to specified 'class of persons' or to specified 'class of goods or services';
  - (iii) Make the registered person making zero rated supply of goods, be liable to deposit the refund received along with the applicable interest if the sale proceeds have not been received within 30 days after the expiry of the time limit prescribed under the FEMA, 1999 for receipt of foreign exchange remittances.

CUSTOMS

Amendments proposed in the Customs Act, 1962

Effective from the date of enactment of the Finance Bill, unless otherwise specified

- The term "common portal" (Common Customs Electronic Portal) has been defined under the Customs Act, 1962 under section 2 by inserting a new clause 7(B).
- Section 5(3) of the Customs Act is proposed to be amended to empower Commissioner (Appeals) to carry out functions specified under Chapter XV, section 108 and the new sub-section (1D) of section 110 of the Customs Act. It also aims to expand the scope of the term "instrument" to include duty credit issued under section 51B.
- Section 25 of the Customs Act is proposed to be amended to prescribe that all conditional exemptions, unless otherwise specified or varied or rescinded, given under Customs Act shall come to an end on 31st March falling immediately 2 years after the date of such grant or variation.
- A new section 28BB is proposed to be introduced prescribing a 2 year time-limit, further extendable by 1 year by the Commissioner, for completion of any proceedings under this act which would culminate in issuance of a notice under section 28 of the Customs Act, 1962.
- Section 46(3) of the Customs Act to be amended so as to ensure mandatory filing of bill of entry in advance, i.e. before the day of arrival (including holidays) of conveyance. A proviso is proposed to be inserted therein to empower the Board to provide different time limits for presentation of bill of entry in such cases, as it deems fit, to ensure faster clearance.
- Section 110 of the Customs Act is proposed to be amended so as to revise the procedure for pre-trial disposal of seized gold, in any form as notified. Commissioner (Appeals) having jurisdiction, to certify the correctness of inventory of the seized goods and carry out other procedures as prescribed, before the disposal of the gold in a manner as may be determined by the Central Government. Other consequential amendments to give effect to this provision are also proposed to be carried out.
- Section 113 of the Customs Act is proposed to be amended so as to provide that any goods entered for exportation under claim of remission or refund of any duty/tax/levy, to make a wrongful claim in contravention of the Act or

any other law for the time being in force shall be liable to confiscation.

- A new section 114AC is proposed to be inserted in the Customs Act so as to provide penalty for fraudulent utilisation of input tax credit for discharging any duty/tax on goods entered for exportation under claim of refund not exceeding five times the refund claimed.
- Section 149 of the Customs Act is proposed to be amended by inserting second and third provisos therein so as to provide that documents may be amended electronically through the customs automated system and also to enable certain amendments to be done by the importer or exporter on common portal.
- Section 153(1) of the Customs Act is proposed to be amended by inserting clause (ca) therein so as to enable service of order, summons, notice or any other communication under the said Act by making it available on the common portal.
- Chapter XVII containing miscellaneous provisions is proposed to be amended so as to insert a new section 154C for notification of a common portal for facilitating registration, filing of bills of entry, shipping bills, any other document or form prescribed under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force or the rules and regulations made thereunder, payment of duty and for carrying out such other functions and for such purposes as may be specified.

Amendment proposed in the Customs Tariff Act, 1975

- Section 8B providing for imposition of safeguard duty is proposed to be amended so as to make both conditions thereunder mutually exclusive and to define the expression 'special economic zone' in the same manner as defined in the Special Economic Zone Act, 2005.
- Section 9 of the Customs Tariff Act is proposed to be amended to include provisions for anti-absorption, retrospective levy from the date of initiation of investigation in anti-circumvention cases, aligning countervailing duty provisions with those in safeguard measures in respect of levy on goods cleared from EOU and SEZ into Domestic Tariff Area, stipulating that when countervailing duty is revoked temporarily, such revocation shall be for a period not exceeding one year at a time and to provide for imposing Countervailing duty on review for period not exceeding 5 years at a time, instead of the 5 years at present.
- Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act is proposed to be amended to include provisions for anti-absorption, retrospective levy in anti-circumvention cases, aligning anti-dumping duty provisions with those in safeguard measures in respect of levy on goods cleared from EOU and SEZ into Domestic Tariff Area, stipulating that when anti-dumping duty is revoked temporarily, such revocation shall be for a period not exceeding one year at a time and to provide for imposing Anti-dumping duty on review for period not exceeding 5 years at a time, instead of the 5 years at present.

Imposition of agriculture infrastructure and development cess on import of certain items – Effective from 02.02.2021

- An Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess (AIDC) has been imposed on import of specified goods. To ensure that imposition of cess does not lead to additional burden in most of these items on the consumer, the BCD rates has been lowered. This cess shall be used to finance the improvement of agriculture infrastructure and other development expenditure.

Form-IV (See Rule 8)

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I, CA. Vandana D Nagpal, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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Signature of Publisher

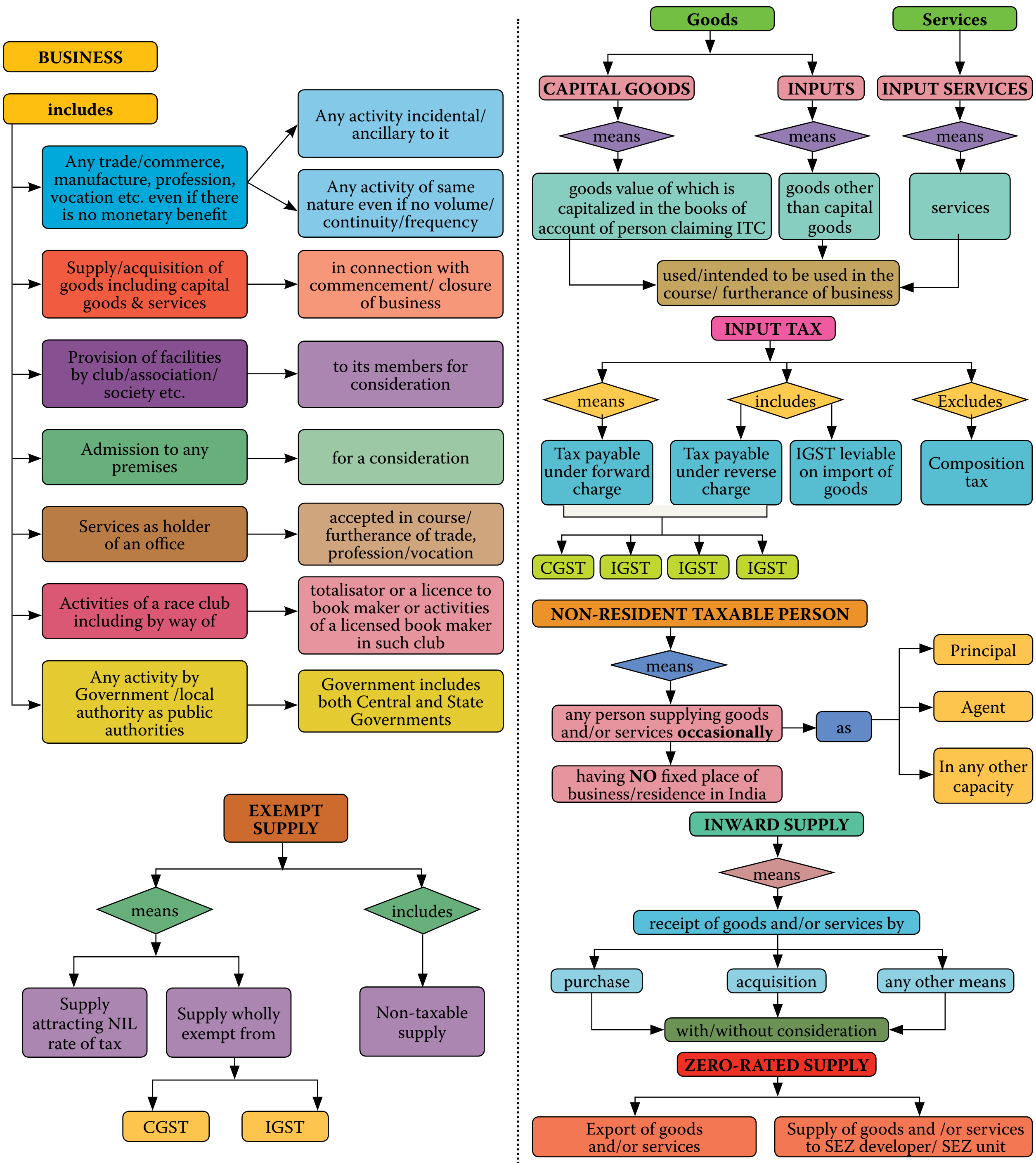
"Failure will never overtake me if my determination to succeed is strong enough."

- Og Mandino

CA FINAL - PAPER 8 - INDIRECT TAX LAWS

It has always been the endeavour of Board of Studies to provide quality academic inputs to the students of Chartered Accountancy Course. Keeping in mind this objective, BoS has come up with a crisp and concise capsule on Part I: Goods and Services Tax (GST) of Paper 8: Indirect Tax Laws of Final Course (Old as well as New), to facilitate students in quick revision before examination. The Capsule makes use of diagrams, tables, flow charts etc. to facilitate recap of significant substantive aspect of GST law namely Input Tax Credit. The capsule on GST is based on the GST law as amended by the significant notifications/circulars issued till October 31, 2020 and is thus, relevant for students appearing in May, 2021 examination. Students may note that this capsule is a tool for quick revision and thus, should not be taken as a substitute for the detailed study of the subject. Students are advised to refer to the November 2020 Edition of Final Course Study Material for comprehensive study and revision.

Definitions of certain key terms



Provisions of section 16 relating to eligibility and conditions for taking ITC read with relevant rules

Registered person to take credit of tax paid on inward supplies of goods and/or services → used/ intended to be used in the course or furtherance of business → if the following four conditions are fulfilled:

He has furnished return u/s 39 + Tax on such supply has been paid either in/by (Cash / Utilisation of ITC) + He has received goods and/or services + He has valid tax invoice/debit note/ prescribed tax paying document. ITC claimed should not exceed 110% of ITC reflecting in his GSTR-2A on the due date of filing GSTR–1 of the suppliers.

Goods delivered / services provided to third person on the direction of the registered person deemed to be received by the registered person ➞ ITC available to registered person [Bill to Ship to Model]

Goods received in lots – ITC allowed upon receipt of last lot

If depreciation claimed on tax component, ITC not allowed

Time limit for availing ITC - ITC pertaining to a particular FY can be availed by due date of filing the return for the month of September of next FY or filing of annual return, whichever is earlier. **Exception:** Re-availment of ITC reversed earlier

- ITC to be added to the output tax liability with interest @ 18% if value + tax of goods and /or services is not paid within 180 days of the issuance of invoice.
- On payment, the ITC could be re-availed without any time limit.

EXCEPTIONS →

- Reverse charge supplies
- Deemed supplies without consideration
- Additions made to value of supplies on account of supplier's liability being incurred by the recipient of the supply

Restriction on availing ITC under rule 36(4) of CGST Rules, 2017

ITC on invoices/ debit notes which have been uploaded by the suppliers in their GTSR-1s → 100% ITC can be claimed on such invoices/debit notes, if all other conditions of availing ITC are fulfilled

ITC on invoice/debit note which have not been uploaded by suppliers in their GTSR-1s → 10% of the eligible ITC available on invoices/debit notes uploaded by suppliers in their GSTR-1s can be claimed on such invoices/ debit notes.

- Restricted amount of ITC claimed on invoices/debit notes not uploaded by suppliers in their GSTR-1s should not exceed the actual eligible ITC available in respect of the invoices not uploaded.
- Invoices on which ITC is not available under any of the provisions e.g., under section 17(5), are not to be considered for calculation of 10% of the eligible credit available.
- Full ITC can be availed in respect of IGST paid on imports, documents issued under reverse charge, credit received from ISD etc., which are outside the ambit of section 37(1).
- Restricted ITC (10%) is calculated on a consolidated basis on total eligible ITC from all suppliers against all supplies whose details have been uploaded by the suppliers.

Provisions of section 17 relating to apportionment of credit and blocked credits read with relevant rules

A. Apportionment of credit

Goods and/or services → Used partly for business and partly for non-business purposes → ITC available only as → Attributable to business purposes

Goods and/or services → Used partly for making taxable (including zero rated supplies) supplies & partly for exempt supplies → ITC available only as → Attributable to taxable supplies including zero rated supplies

Exempt supplies include reverse charge supplies & transactions in securities and exclude activities specified in Schedule III except sale of land and sale of building when entire consideration is received post completion certificate/first occupation, whichever is earlier.

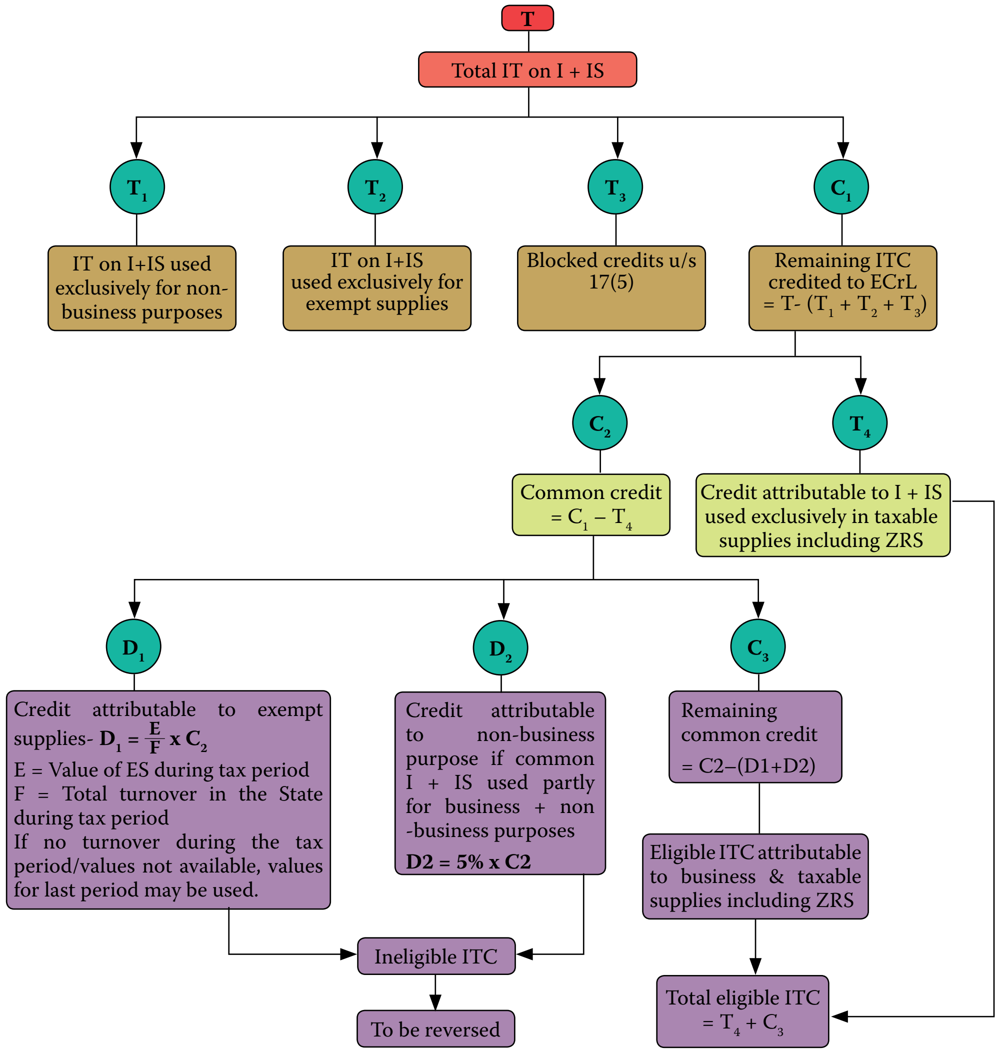
B. Special provisions for banking companies and NBFCs

Option 1: Avail proportionate ITC

Option 2: Avail 50% of eligible ITC

- Remaining 50% ITC will lapse.
- Restriction of 50% shall not apply to the tax paid on supplies received from another registration within the same entity.
- Option once exercised cannot be withdrawn during remaining part of the year.

C. Apportionment of common credit in case of inputs and input services

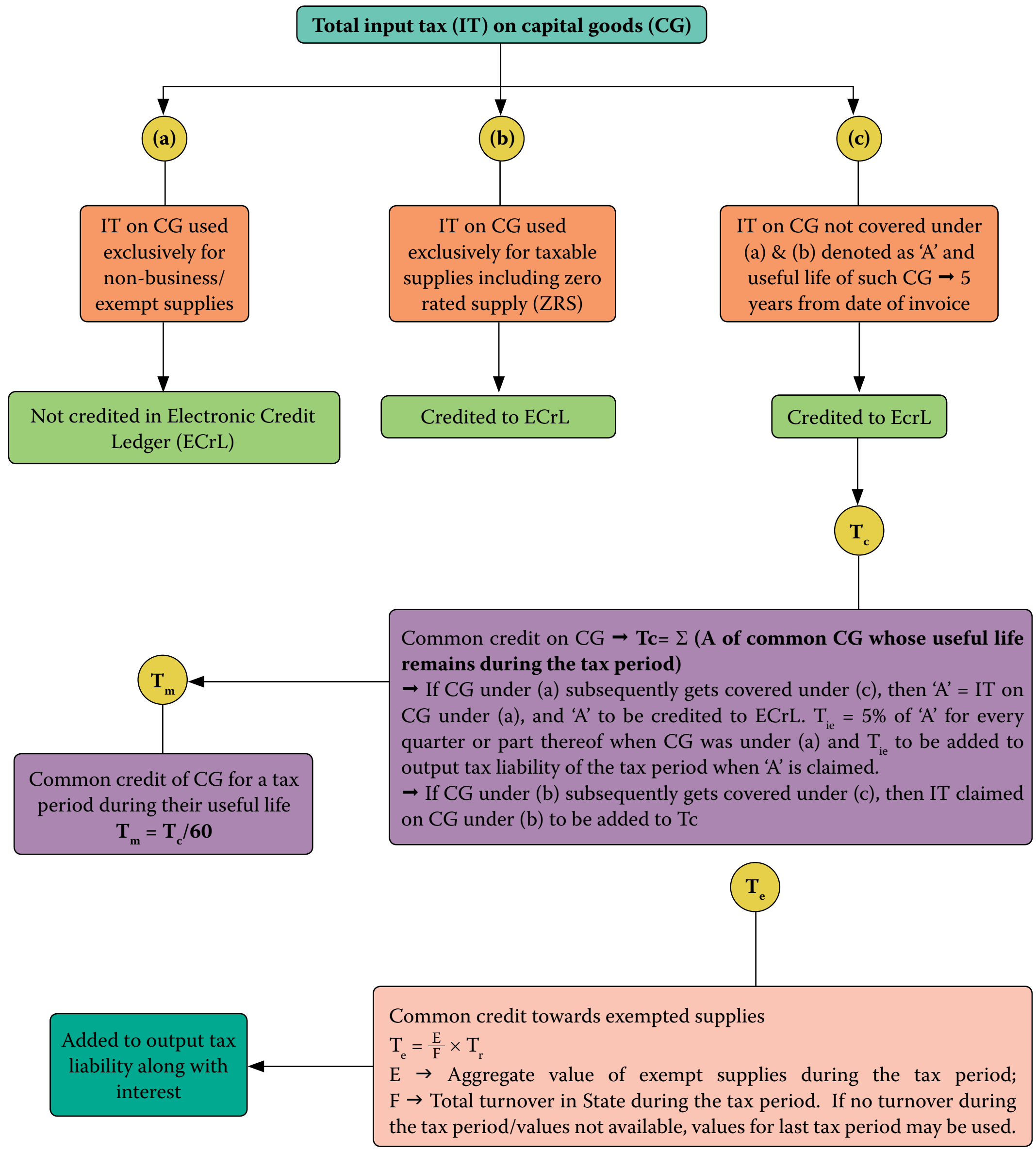


- C_3 will be computed separately for ITC of CGST, SGST/ UTGST and IGST.
- $\Sigma (D_1 + D_2)$ will be computed for the whole financial year, by taking exempted turnover and aggregate turnover for the whole financial year. If this amount is more than the amount already reversed every month, the differential amount will be reversed in any of the month till September of succeeding year along with interest @ 18% from 1st April of succeeding year till the date of payment.
- If this amount is less than the amount reversed every month, the additional amount paid has to be claimed back as credit in the return of any month till September of the succeeding year.

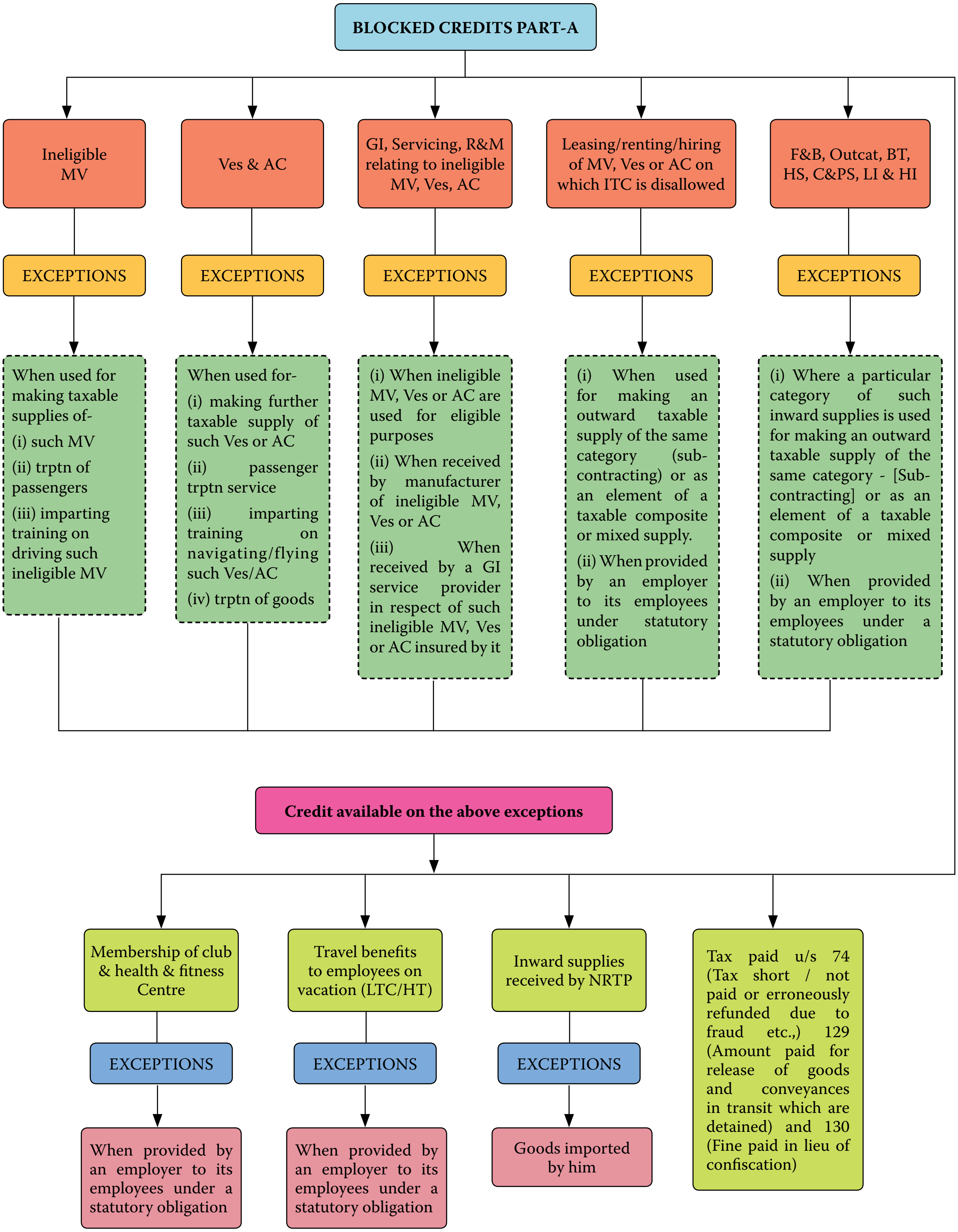
- Exempt supplies include reverse charge supplies & transactions in securities.
- Exempt supplies exclude (i) activities specified in Schedule III except sale of land and sale of building when entire consideration is received post completion certificate/first occupation, whichever is earlier, (ii) services of accepting deposits, extending loans/advances where the consideration is interest/discount and the same are provided by persons other than banking company/ financial institution including NBFC, and (iii) outbound (overseas) transportation of goods by a vessel.
- Aggregate value of exempt supplies and total turnover exclude central excise duty, state excise duty, central sales tax and VAT.
- Value of exempt supply in respect of land and building is the stamp duty value and for security is 1% of the sale value of such security.

IT	=	Input tax	ECrl	=	Electronic Credit Ledger
I	=	Inputs	ZRS	=	Zero rated supply
IS	=	Input services	ES	=	Exempt supplies

D. Apportionment of common credit on capital goods



- T_m is to be computed during the useful life of capital goods which is five years from the date of invoice.
- T_{ie} and T_e are to be computed separately for ITC of CGST, SGST/ UTGST and IGST and declared in GSTR-3B
- Exempt supplies include reverse charge supplies & transactions in securities.
- Exempt supplies exclude (i) activities specified in Schedule III except sale of land and sale of building when entire consideration is received post completion certificate/first occupation, whichever is earlier, (ii) services of accepting deposits, extending loans/advances where the consideration is interest/discount and the same are provided by persons other than banking company/financial institution including NBFC, and (iii) outbound (overseas) transportation of goods by a vessel.
- Aggregate value of exempt supplies and total turnover exclude central excise duty, state excise duty, central sales tax and VAT.
- Value of exempt supply in respect of land and building is the stamp duty value and for security is 1% of the sale value of such security.


BLOCKED CREDITS PART-A
Ineligible MV
Ves & AC
GI, Servicing, R&M relating to ineligible MV, Ves, AC
Leasing/renting/hiring of MV, Ves or AC on which ITC is disallowed
F&B, Outcat, BT, HS, C&PS, LI & HI
EXCEPTIONS
EXCEPTIONS
EXCEPTIONS
EXCEPTIONS
EXCEPTIONS
When used for making taxable supplies of- (i) such MV (ii) trptn of passengers (iii) imparting training on driving such ineligible MV
When used for- (i) making further taxable supply of such Ves or AC (ii) passenger trptn service (iii) imparting training on navigating/flying such Ves/AC (iv) trptn of goods
(i) When ineligible MV, Ves or AC are used for eligible purposes (ii) When received by manufacturer of ineligible MV, Ves or AC (iii) When received by a GI service provider in respect of such ineligible MV, Ves or AC insured by it
(i) When used for making an outward taxable supply of the same category (sub-contracting) or as an element of a taxable composite or mixed supply. (ii) When provided by an employer to its employees under statutory obligation
(i) Where a particular category of such inward supplies is used for making an outward taxable supply of the same category - [Sub-contracting] or as an element of a taxable composite or mixed supply (ii) When provided by an employer to its employees under a statutory obligation
Credit available on the above exceptions
Membership of club & health & fitness Centre
Travel benefits to employees on vacation (LTC/HT)
Inward supplies received by NRTP
Tax paid u/s 74 (Tax short / not paid or erroneously refunded due to fraud etc.,) 129 (Amount paid for release of goods and conveyances in transit which are detained) and 130 (Fine paid in lieu of confiscation)
EXCEPTIONS
EXCEPTIONS
EXCEPTIONS
When provided by an employer to its employees under a statutory obligation
When provided by an employer to its employees under a statutory obligation
Goods imported by him

BLOCKED CREDITS PART-B

WCS for construction of immovable property

EXCEPTIONS

(A) WCS for P & M
(B) WCS availed by a works contractor for further supply of WCS [Sub-contracting]
(C) Where value of WCS is not capitalized

Inward supplies received by taxable person for construction of immovable property on his own account including when such supplies are used in the course or furtherance of business

EXCEPTIONS

(A) Construction of P & M
(B) Construction of immovable property for others
(C) Value of construction is not capitalised

Credit available on such exceptions

Inward supplies charged to composition levy

Goods lost/ stolen/ destroyed/ written off or disposed of by way of gift or free samples

Inward supplies used for personal consumption

Ineligible MV-Motor vehicle for transportation of persons with seating capacity of ≤ 13 persons (including driver); Ves & AC-Vessel & Aircraft; GI-General insurance; R&M-Repairs & maintenance; F&B-Food & beverages; Outcat-Outdoor catering; BT-Beauty treatment; HS-Health services; C&PS-Cosmetic & plastic surgery; LI-Life insurance; HI-Health insurance; NRTP-Non-resident taxable person; WCS-Works contract service; LTC-Leave Travel Concession; HT-Home town; trptn-transportation; P & M-Plant & machinery

(A) Construction includes re-construction/ renovation/ addition/ alterations/ repairs to the extent of capitalisation to said immovable property.

(B) P & M means apparatus, equipment, & machinery fixed to earth by foundation or structural supports but excludes land, building/ other civil structures, telecommunication towers, and pipelines laid outside the factory premises.

Provisions of section 18 read with relevant rules

A. Special circumstances enabling availing of credit

Special circumstances enabling availing of credit

Registered person switching from composition levy to regular scheme of payment of taxes

Registered person's exempt supplies becoming taxable

Person applying for registration within 30 days of becoming liable for registration

Person obtaining voluntary registration

Credit entitled on
- Inputs as such held in stock
- Inputs contained in semi-finished goods held in stock
- Inputs contained in finished goods held in stock
- **Capital goods [In case of exempt supply becoming taxable → Capital Goods used exclusively for such exempt supply] reduced by 5% per quarter or part thereof from the date of invoice**

Note: ITC claimed shall be verified with the corresponding details furnished by the corresponding supplier.

Credit entitled on
- Inputs as such held in stock
- Inputs contained in semi-finished goods held in stock
- Inputs contained in finished goods held in stock

On the day immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under regular scheme

On the day immediately preceding the date from which such supply becomes taxable

On the day immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax

On the day immediately preceding the date of registration

ITC, in all the above cases, is to be availed within 1 year from the date of issue of invoice by the supplier.

Conditions for availing above credit:

(i) Filing of electronic declaration giving details of inputs held in stock/contained in semi-finished goods and finished goods held in stock and capital goods on the days immediately preceding the day on which credit becomes eligible.

(ii) Declaration has to be filed within 30 days from becoming eligible to avail credit.

(iii) Details in (i) above to be certified by a CA/ Cost Accountant if aggregate claim of CGST, SGST/ IGST credit is more than ₹2,00,000.

B. Special circumstances leading to reversal of credit/payment of amount

Special circumstances leading to reversal of credit /payment of amount

- Registered person (who has availed ITC) switching from regular scheme of payment of tax to composition levy
- Supplies of registered person getting wholly exempted from tax
- Cancellation of registration
- Supply of capital goods (CG)/ plant and machinery (P& M) on which ITC has been taken

Amount to be reversed is equivalent to ITC on :

- Inputs held in stock/ inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock
- Capital goods

on the day immediately preceding the date of switch over/ date of exemption/date of cancellation of registration

Manner of reversal of credit on inputs and capital goods & other conditions

(i) **Inputs** ➡ Proportionate reversal based on corresponding invoices. If such invoices not available, prevailing market price on the effective date of switch over/ exemption/cancellation of registration should be used with due certification by a practicing CA/ Cost Accountant

(ii) **Capital goods** ➡ Reversal on pro rata basis pertaining to remaining useful life (in months), taking useful life as 5 years.

(iii) ITC to be reversed will be calculated separately for ITC of CGST, SGST/ UTGST and IGST.

(iv) Reversal amount will be added to output tax liability of the registered person.

(v) Electronic credit/cash ledger will be debited with such amount. Balance ITC if any will lapse.

Amount to be paid is equivalent to higher of the following:

(i) ITC on CG or P&M less 5% per quarter or part thereof from the date of invoice

(ii) Tax on transaction value of such CG or P & M

- If amount at (i) exceeds (ii), then reversal amount will be added to output tax liability.
- Separate ITC reversal is to be done for CGST, SGST/UTGST and IGST
- Tax to be paid on transaction value when refractory bricks, moulds, dies, jigs & fixtures are supplied as scrap.

Transfer of unutilised ITC on account of change in constitution of registered person

In case of sale, merger, amalgamation, lease or transfer of business, unutilised ITC can be transferred to the new entity if there is a specific provision for transfer of liabilities to the new entity. The inputs and capital goods so transferred should be duly accounted for by the transferee in his books of accounts.

In case of demerger, ITC is apportioned in the ratio of value of entire assets (including assets on which ITC has not been taken) of the new units as per the demerger scheme.

Details of change in constitution are to be furnished on common portal along with request to transfer unutilised ITC. CA/Cost Accountant certificate is to be submitted certifying that change in constitution has been done with specific provision for transfer of liabilities.

Upon acceptance of such details by the transferee on the common portal, the unutilized ITC is credited to his Electronic Credit Ledger.

Transfer of unutilised ITC on obtaining separate registrations for multiple places of business within a State/UT

Registered person having separate registrations for multiple places of business can transfer the unutilised ITC to any or all of the newly registered place(s) of business in the ratio of the value of assets held by them at the time of registration.

Value of assets means the value of the entire assets of the business irrespective of whether ITC has been availed thereon or not.

The resgistered person should furnish the prescribed details on the common portal within a period of 30 days from obtaining such separate registrations.

Upon acceptance of such details by the newly registered person (transferee) on the common portal, the unutilised ITC is credited to his electronic credit ledger.

Provisions of Section 19

Taking Input tax credit in respect of inputs and capital goods sent for Job work

- ❑ Principal can take credit on goods (inputs and capital goods) sent for job work.
- ❑ Credit can be taken even if the said goods are sent directly to job worker without being first brought to the principal's place of business.

Time limit for return of goods sent for job work/ supply from job worker's place of business

- **Inputs** - 1 year (extendible by another 1 year)
- **Capital goods** - 3 years (extendible by another 2 years)

from the date of sending the same for job work or from the date of receipt of the same by the job worker.

- ❑ On failing to comply with the timelines, the goods will be deemed to have been supplied to the job worker on the day they were sent out.
- ❑ Principal is liable to pay tax along with applicable interest on such supply.
- ❑ Subsequent return of the goods by the job worker will be treated as a separate supply.

Time-lines do not apply to moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures or tools sent out for job work.

Provisions of section 20 and 21 read with relevant rules

ISD is basically an office meant to receive tax invoices towards receipt of input services and distribute the credit of taxes paid on such input services to supplier units (having the same PAN) proportionately

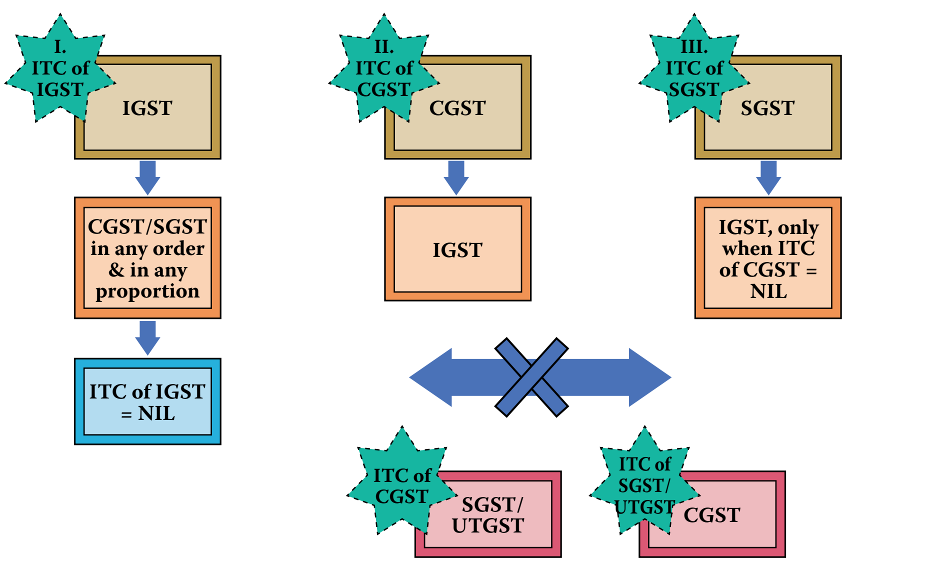
An ISD is required to obtain a separate registration even though it may be separately registered. The threshold limit of registration is not applicable to ISD.

- ITC of input services is distributed only amongst those recipients to whom the input services are attributable.
- ITC is distributed amongst the operational units only and **in the ratio of turnover in a State/UT of the recipient during the relevant period to the aggregate of turnover of all recipients during the relevant period to whom input service being distributed is attributable.**
- Relevant period is previous FY or last quarter prior to the month of distribution for which turnover of all recipients is available.
- Distributed ITC should not exceed the credit available for distribution.

- ISD should issue an ISD invoice for distributing ITC. It should be clearly indicated in such invoice that it is issued only for distribution of ITC.
- The ISD needs to issue a ISD credit note, for reduction in credit if the distributed credit gets reduced for any reason.
- ITC available for distribution in a month is to be distributed in the same month.
- Details of distribution of credit and all ISD invoices issued should be furnished by ISD in monthly GSTR-6 within 13 days after the end of the month.

If the ISD has distributed excess credit to any recipient, the excess will be recovered from the recipient with interest as if it was tax not paid.

Provisions relating to utilization of ITC



CA INTERMEDIATE - PAPER 4A - INCOME-TAX LAW

This Capsule on Income-tax law attempts to give an overview of the provisions relating to advance tax, tax deduction at source and tax collection at source and provisions relating to filing of return of income and self-assessment, as amended by the Finance Act, 2020 and Taxation and Other Laws (Relaxation and Amendment of Certain Provisions) Act, 2020, to the extent included in the syllabus of Intermediate (New) Paper 4A: Income-tax Law and relevant for May, 2021 and November, 2021 examinations. These provisions are contained in Chapters 9 and 10 of Module 3 of the October, 2020 edition of the Study Material of Intermediate (New) Paper 4A Income-tax Law. The capsule is relevant for IIPCC (Old) Paper 4A: Income-tax also, with the exception of the portions relating to tax collection at source and self-assessment.

CHAPTER 9: ADVANCE TAX, TDS AND INTRODUCTION TO TCS

I. TAX DEDUCTION AT SOURCE						
Section	**Nature of payment**	**Threshold Limit for deduction of tax at source**	**Payer**	**Payee**	**Rate of TDS**	**Time of deduction**
192	Salary	Basic exemption limit (₹ 2,50,000/₹ 3,00,000, as the case may be). This is taken care of in computation of the average rate of income-tax.	Any person responsible for paying any income chargeable under the head "Salaries	Individual (Employee)	**Average rate of income-tax** computed on the basis of the **rates in force** (or) **the rates specified in section 115BAC,** if intimated by the employee	At the time of payment (payt)
192A	Premature withdrawal from EPF	Payt or aggregate payt ≥ **₹ 50,000**	Trustees of the EPF Scheme or any authorised person under the Scheme	Individual (Employee)	**10%** [**In case of failure to furnish PAN, TDS@ Maximum Marginal Rate**]	At the time of payt
193	Interest on Securities	**> ₹ 10,000 in a F.Y.,** in case of interest on 8% Savings (Taxable) Bonds, 2003/7.75% Savings (Taxable) Bonds, 2018. **> ₹ 5,000 in a F.Y.,** in case of interest on debentures issued by a Co. in which the public are substantially interested, paid or credited to a resident individual or HUF by an A/c payee cheque. > **No threshold specified in any other case.**	Any person responsible for paying any income by way of interest on securities	Any resident	**10%** ***(7.5% for the period from 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021)***	At the time of credit of such income to the a/c of the payee or at the time of payt, whichever is earlier.
194	Dividend (including dividends on preference shares)	**> ₹ 5,000 in a F.Y.,** in case of dividend paid or credited to an individual shareholder by any mode other than cash **> No threshold in other cases**	The Principal Officer of a domestic company	Resident shareholder	**10%** ***(7.5% for the period from 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021)***	Before making any payt by any mode in respect of any dividend or before making any distribution or payt of dividend.

I. TAX DEDUCTION AT SOURCE						
Section	**Nature of payment**	**Threshold Limit for deduction of tax at source**	**Payer**	**Payee**	**Rate of TDS**	**Time of deduction**
194A	Interest other than interest on securities	**> ₹ 40,000 in a F.Y.**, in case of interest credited or paid by – (i) a banking company; (ii) a co-operative society engaged in banking business; and (iii) a post office on any deposit under a notified Scheme. In all the above cases, **if payee is a resident senior citizen,** tax deduction limit is **> ₹ 50,000.** **> ₹ 5,000 in a F.Y.**, in other cases.	Any person **(other than an individual or HUF whose total sales, gross receipts or turnover ≤ ₹ 1 crore in case of business or ₹ 50 lakhs in case of profession during the immediately preceding F.Y.)** responsible for paying interest other than interest on securities.	Any Resident	**10%** ***(7.5% for the period from 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021)***	At the time of credit of such income to the a/c of the payee or at the time of payt, whichever is earlier.
194B	Winnings from any lottery, crossword puzzle or card game or other game of any sort	> **₹ 10,000**	The person responsible for paying income by way of such winnings	Any Person	**30%**	At the time of payt
194BB	Winnings from horse race	> **₹ 10,000**	Book Maker or a person holding licence for horse racing or for arranging for wagering or betting in any race course.	Any Person	**30%**	At the time of payt
194C	Payts to Contractors	**Single sum credited or paid > ₹ 30,000** (or) **The aggregate of sums credited or paid to a contractor during the F.Y. > ₹ 1,00,000** **Individual/HUF need not deduct tax where sum is credited or paid exclusively for personal purposes**	Central/State Govt., Local authority, Central/State/Provincial Corpn., company, firm, trust, registered society, co-operative society, university estd under Central/State/Provincial Act, declared university under the UGC Act, Govt. of Foreign State or a foreign enterprise, Individual/HUF whose total sales, gross receipts or turnover exceeds ₹ 1 crore in case of business or ₹ 50 lakhs in case of profession during the immediately preceding F.Y.	Any Resident contractor for carrying out any work (including supply of labour)	**1%** ***(0.75%*)*** of sum paid or credited, if the payee is an Individual or HUF **2%** ***(1.5%*)*** of sum paid or credited, if the payee is any other person. ** The rates of 0.75% and 1.5% are for the period from 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021*	At the time of credit of such sum to the a/c of the contractor or at the time of payt, whichever is earlier.
194D	Insurance Commission	**> ₹ 15,000 in a F.Y.**	Any person responsible for paying any income by way of remuneration or reward for soliciting or procuring insurance business	Any Resident	**5%** ***(3.75% for the period from 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021)***	At the time of credit of such income to the a/c of the payee or at the time of payt, whichever is earlier.
194DA	Any sum under a Life Insurance Policy	**≥ ₹ 1,00,000** (aggregate amt of payt to a payee in a F.Y.)	Any person responsible for paying any sum under a LIP, including the sum allocated by way of bonus	Any resident	**5% of the amt of income comprised** ***(3.75% for the period from 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021)***	At the time of payt
194E	Payment to non-resident (NR) sportsmen or sports associations of income referred to in section 115BBA	-	Any person responsible for making the payt	NR sports-man or enter-tainer who is not a citizen of India or NR sports association or institution	**20.8%** (including health and education cess @ 4%)	At the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payt, whichever is earlier.

I. TAX DEDUCTION AT SOURCE						
Section	**Nature of payment**	**Threshold Limit for deduction of tax at source**	**Payer**	**Payee**	**Rate of TDS**	**Time of deduction**
194EE	Payment of deposit under NSS	**≥ ₹ 2,500 in a F.Y.**	Any person responsible for paying	Individual or HUF	10% *(7.5% for payt to residents for the period from 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021)*	At the time of payt
194G	Commission on sale of lottery tickets	**> ₹ 15,000 in a F.Y.**	Any person responsible for paying any income by way of commission, remuneration or prize on lottery tickets	Any person stocking, distributing, purchasing or selling lottery tickets	5% *(3.75% for payt to residents for the period from 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021)*	At the time of credit of such income to the a/c of the payee or at the time of payt, whichever is earlier.
194H	Commission or brokerage	**> ₹ 15,000 in a F.Y.**	Any person (other than an individual or HUF whose total sales, gross receipts or turnover ≤ ₹ 1 crore in case of business or ₹ 50 lakhs in case of profession during the immediately preceding F.Y.) responsible for paying commission or brokerage.	Any resident	5% *(3.75% for the period from 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021)*	At the time of credit of such income to the a/c of the payee or at the time of payt, whichever is earlier.
194-I	Rent	**> ₹ 2,40,000 in a F.Y.**	Any person (other than an individual or HUF whose total sales, gross receipts or turnover ≤ ₹ 1 crore in case of business or ₹ 50 lakhs in case of profession during the immediately preceding F.Y.) responsible for paying rent.	Any resident	**For P & M or equipment - 2%** *(1.5%*)* **For land or building, land appurtenant to a building, furniture or fittings -10%** *(7.5%*)* ***Note - The rates of 1.5% and 7.5% are for the period from 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021***	At the time of credit of such income to the a/c of the payee or at the time of payt, whichever is earlier.
194-IA	Payment on transfer of certain immovable property other than agricultural land	**≥ ₹ 50 lakh (Consideration for transfer)**	Any person, being a transferee (other than a person referred to in section 194LA responsible for paying compensation for compulsory acquisition of immovable property other than rural agricultural land)	Resident transferor	1% *(0.75% for the period from 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021)*	At the time of credit of such sum to the a/c of the transferor or at the time of payt, whichever is earlier.
194-IB	Payment of rent by certain individuals or HUF	**> ₹ 50, 000 for a month or part of a month**	Individual/HUF (other than Individual/HUF whose total sales, gross receipts or turnover ≤ ₹ 1 crore in case of business or ₹ 50 lakhs in case of profession during the immediately preceding F.Y.) responsible for paying rent.	Any Resident	5% *(3.75% for the period from 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021)*	**At the time of credit of rent, for the last month of the P.Y. or the last month of tenancy, if the property is vacated during the year,** as the case may be, to the a/c of the payee or **at the time of payt, whichever is earlier**

I. TAX DEDUCTION AT SOURCE						
Section	**Nature of payment**	**Threshold Limit for deduction of tax at source**	**Payer**	**Payee**	**Rate of TDS**	**Time of deduction**
194-IC	Payment under specified agreement (agmt)referred to in section 45(5A)	No threshold limit.	Any person responsible for paying any sum by way of consideration (consdn), not being considn in kind, under a registered agmt, wherein L or B or both are handed over by the owner for developmt of real estate project, for a consdn, being a share in L or B or both in such project, with payt of part consdn in cash.	Any Resident	10% ***(7.5% for the period from 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021)***	At the time of credit of such income to the a/c of the payee or at the time of payt, whichever is earlier.
194J	Fees for professional services or technical services (FPS/ FTS)/ Royalty/ Non-compete fees/ Director's remuneration	**> ₹ 30,000 in a F.Y., for each category of income. (However, this limit does not apply in case of payt made to director of a company).**	Any person, other than an individual or HUF; However, in case of FPS or FTS paid or credited, an individual/HUF, whose total sales, gross receipts or turnover > ₹ 1 crore in case of business or ₹ 50 lakhs in case of profession during the immediately preceding F.Y., is liable to deduct tax u/s 194J, except where FPS is credited or paid exclusively for his personal purposes.	Any Resident	2% ***(1.5%*)*** - Payee engaged only in the business of operation of call centre. 2% ***(1.5%*)***- In case of FTS or royalty, where such royalty is in the nature of consideration for sale, distribution or exhibition of cinemato-graphic films 10% ***(7.5%*)*** - Other payts ***Note*** *– The rates would be 1.5%, 1.5% and 7.5% for the period from 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021*	At the time of credit of such sum to the A/c of the payee or at the time of payt, whichever is earlier.
194K	Income on units other than in the nature of capital gains	**> ₹ 5,000 in a F.Y.**	Any person responsible for paying any income in respect of units of a mutual fund/Administrator of the specified undertaking/specified company	Any Resident	10% ***(7.5% during the period from 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021)***	At the time of credit of such sum to the a/c of the payee or at the time of payt, whichever is earlier.
194LA	Compensation on acquisition of certain immovable property other than agricultural land	**> ₹ 2,50,000 in a F.Y.**	Any person responsible for paying any sum in the nature of compensation or enhanced compensation on compulsory acquisition of immovable property	Any Resident	10% ***(7.5% during the period from 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021)***	At the time of payt
194M	- Payments to Contractors - Commission or brokerage - Fees for professional services	**> ₹50,00,000 in a F.Y.**	Individual or HUF other than those who are required to deduct tax at source u/s 194C or 194H or 194J	Any Resident	5% ***(3.75% during the period from 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021)***	At the time of credit of such sum to the a/c of the payee or at the time of payt, whichever is earlier.

I. TAX DEDUCTION AT SOURCE						
Section	**Nature of payment**	**Threshold Limit for deduction of tax at source**	**Payer**	**Payee**	**Rate of TDS**	**Time of deduction**
194N	Cash withdrawals	**> ₹ 1 crore**	- a banking company or any bank or banking institution -a co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking or - a post office who is responsible for paying any sum, being **the amt or the aggregate of amts, as the case may be, in cash exceeding ₹ 1 crore during the P.Y.,** to any person from one or more accounts maintained by the recipient	Any person	**@2% of such sum** In case the recipient **has not filed ROI for all the 3 immediately preceding P.Y.s,** for which time limit u/s 139(1) has expired, such sum shall be **the amt or agg. of amts, in cash > ₹20 lakh during the P.Y.** TDS **- @2% of the sum, where cash withdrawal > ₹20 lakhs but ≤ ₹1 crore** **- @5% of sum, where cash withdrawal exceeds ₹1 crore**	At the time of payt of such sum
194-O *(w.e.f. 1st Oct, 2020)*		**> ₹ 5 lakhs,** being gross amt of sales or service or both in a financial year to an e-commerce participant, being individual or HUF and such e-commerce participant has furnished PAN or Aadhar number to the e-commerce operator > **No threshold in other cases**	E-commerce operator, who facilitates sale of goods or provision of services of an e-commerce participant through digital or electronic facility or platform	E-commerce participant	1% ***(0.75% for the period upto 31.3.2021)* of gross amt of sale or service or both [In case of failure to furnish PAN, Maximum TDS@5%]**	At the time of credit of such sum to the a/c of the payee or at the time of payt, whichever is earlier.

Notes –

(1) Section 206AA requires furnishing of PAN by the deductee to the deductor, failing which the deductor has to deduct tax at the **higher of the following rates***, namely, -*

(i) at the rate specified in the relevant provision of the Income-tax Act, 1961; or

(ii) at the rate or rates in force; or

(iii) at the rate of 20% and in case of section 194-O, 5%.

(2) The threshold limit given in column (3) of the table is with respect to each payee.

II. ADVANCE PAYMENT OF TAX

Liability for payment of advance tax [Sections 207 & 208]

- Tax shall be payable in advance during any F.Y. in respect of the total income (TI) of the assessee which would be chargeable to tax for the A.Y. immediately following that F.Y.
- **Advance tax is payable** during a F.Y. in every case where the amt of such tax payable by the assessee during the year **is ₹10,000 or more.**
- However, **an individual resident in India of the age of 60 years or more** at any time during the P.Y., who **does not have any income chargeable under PGBP, is not liable to pay advance tax.**

Instalments of advance tax and due dates [Section 211]

Advance tax payment schedule for corporates and non-corporates (other than an assessee computing profits on presumptive basis u/s 44AD or section 44ADA) – Four instalments

Due date of instalment	Amount payable
On or before 15th June	Not less than **15%** of advance tax liability.
On or before 15th September	Not less than **45%** of advance tax liability (-) amt paid in earlier instalment.
On or before 15th December	Not less than **75%** of advance tax liability (-) amt paid in earlier instalment or instalments.
On or before 15th March	The whole amt of advance tax liability (-) amt paid in earlier instalment or instalments.

Advance tax payment by assessees computing profits on presumptive basis u/s 44AD(1) or 44ADA(1)

An eligible assessee, opting for computation of profits or gains of business or profession on presumptive basis in respect of eligible business referred to in section 44AD(1) or in respect of eligible profession referred to in section 44ADA(1), shall be required to pay advance tax of the whole amt **on or before March 15 of the F.Y.**

However, any amt paid by way of advance tax **on or before March** 31 shall also be treated as advance tax paid during the F.Y. ending on that day.

Interest for defaults in payment of advance tax [Section 234B]

(1) Interest u/s 234B is attracted for **non-payment of advance tax or payt of advance tax of an amt less than 90% of assessed tax.**

(2) The interest liability would be **1% per month or part of the month from 1st April following the F.Y. upto the date of determination of TI u/s 143(1)** and where regular assessment is made, upto the date of such regular assessment.

(3) Such interest is calculated on the amt of **difference between the assessed tax and the advance tax paid**.

(4) **"Assessed tax"** means the **tax on TI determined u/s 143(1)/under regular assessment, as the case may be, *less* TDS & TCS, any relief of tax allowed u/s 89, any tax credit** allowed to be set off in accordance with **the provisions of section 115JD.**

(5) Where self-assessment tax is paid by the assessee u/s 140A or otherwise, interest shall be calculated upto the date of payt of such tax and reduced by the interest, if any, paid u/s 140A towards the interest chargeable under this section.

Interest for deferment of advance tax [Section 234C]

(a) **Manner of computation of interest u/s 234C for deferment of advance tax by corporate and non-corporate assessees:**
In case an assessee, other than an assessee who declares profits and gains in accordance with the provisions of section 44AD(1) or section 44ADA(1), who is liable to pay advance tax u/s 208 has failed to pay such tax or the advance tax paid by such assessee on its current income on or before the dates specified in column (1) below is less than the specified percentage [given in column (2) below] of tax due on returned income, then simple interest@1% per month for the period specified in column (4) on the amt of shortfall, as per column (3) is leviable u/s 234C.

Specified date (1)	Specified % (2)	Shortfall in advance tax (3)	Period (4)
15^{th} June	15%	15% of tax due on returned income (-) advance tax paid up to 15^{th} June	3 months
15^{th} September	45%	45% of tax due on returned income (-) advance tax paid up to 15^{th} September	3 months
15^{th} December	75%	75% of tax due on returned income (-) advance tax paid up to 15^{th} December	3 months
15^{th} March	100%	100% of tax due on returned income (-) advance tax paid up to 15^{th} March	1 month

Note – However, ***if the advance tax paid by the assessee on the current income, on or before 15th June or 15th September, is not less than 12% or 36%*** of the tax due on the returned income, respectively, then, ***the assessee shall not be liable to pay any interest*** on the amt of the shortfall on those dates.

Tax due on returned income = *Tax chargeable on TI declared in the return of income – TDS – TCS - any relief of tax allowed u/s 89 - any tax credit allowed to be set off in accordance with section 115JD*

(b) **Computation of interest u/s 234C in case of an assessee who declares profits and gains in accordance with the provisions of section 44AD(1) or 44ADA(1):**
In case an assessee who declares profits and gains in accordance with the provisions of section 44AD(1) or 44ADA(1), who is liable to pay advance tax u/s 208 has –
- failed to pay such tax or
- the advance tax paid by the assessee on its current income **on or before March 15** is less than the tax due on the returned income,

then, the assessee shall be liable to pay **simple interest at the rate of 1%** on the amt of the shortfall from the tax due on the returned income.

(c) **Non-applicability of interest u/s 234C in certain cases:**
Interest u/s 234C shall **not** be leviable in respect of any shortfall in payt of tax due on returned income, where **such shortfall** is on account of **under-estimate or failure to estimate –**
(i) the amount of **capital gains;**
(ii) income of nature referred to in section 2(24)(ix) i.e., **winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles etc.;**
(iii) **income under the head "PGBP" in cases where the income accrues or arises under the said head for the first time.**
However, the assessee should have **paid the whole of the amt of tax payable** in respect of such income referred to in (i), (ii) and (iii), as the case may be, had such income been a part of the TI, **as part of the remaining instalments of advance tax which are due or where no such instalments are due, by March 31 of the F.Y.**

Tax Collection at source [Section 206C]

(a) Sellers of certain goods are required to collect tax from the buyers at the specified rates. The specified percentage for collection of tax at source is as follows:

Nature of Goods		Percentage	
		From 1.4.2020 to 13.5.2020	From 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021
(i)	Alcoholic liquor for human consumption	1%	1%
(ii)	Tendu leaves	5%	3.75%
(iii)	Timber obtained under a forest lease	2.5%	1.875%
(iv)	Timber obtained by any mode other than (iii)	2.5%	1.875%
(v)	Any other forest produce not being timber or tendu leaves	2.5%	1.875%
(vi)	Scrap	1%	0.75%
(vii)	Minerals, being coal or lignite or iron ore	1%	0.75%

However, no collection of tax shall be made in the case of a resident buyer, if such buyer furnishes a declaration in writing in duplicate to the effect that goods are to be utilised for the purpose of manufacturing, processing or producing articles or things or for the purposes of generation of power and not for trading purposes

(b) **Every person who grants a lease or a licence or enters into a contract or otherwise transfers any right or interest in any**
- **parking lot or**
- **toll plaza or**
- **a mine or a quarry**

to another person (other than a public sector company) for the use of such parking lot or toll plaza or mine or quarry for the purposes of business. The tax shall be collected as provided, from the licensee or lessee of any such licence, contract or lease of the specified nature, at the rate of 2% ***(1.5% during the period between 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021)***, at the time of debiting of the amt payable by the licensee or lessee to his account or at the time of receipt of such amt from the licensee or lessee in cash or by the issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier

(c) Every person, being a seller, who receives any amt as consideration **for sale of a motor vehicle of the value exceeding ₹10 lakhs,** shall, at the time of receipt of such amt, collect tax from the buyer*@1%* ***(0.75% during the period between 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021)*** of the sale consideration.

(d) Every person,
- **being an authorised dealer, who receives amt under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme of the RBI for overseas remittance from a buyer,** being a person remitting such amt out of India,
- **being seller of an overseas tour programme package who receives any amt from the buyer who purchases the package**

has to **collect tax** at the rate of 5% of such amt at the time of debiting of the amt payable by the buyer or at the time of receipt of such amt from the said buyer by any mode, whichever is earlier.

Rate of TCS in case of collection by an authorised dealer

S. No.	Amt and purpose of remittance	Rate of TCS
(i)	(a) Where the amt **is remitted for a purpose other than purchase of overseas tour program package;** and (b) the amt or aggregate of the amts being remitted by a buyer **is less than ₹ 7 lakhs in a F.Y.**	**Nil** (No tax to be collected at source)
(ii)	(a) Where the amt is remitted for a purpose **other than purchase of overseas tour program package;** and (b) the amt or aggregate of the **amts in excess of ₹ 7 lakhs is remitted by the buyer in a F.Y.**	**5% of the amt or agg. of amts > ₹ 7 lakh**
(iii)	(a) where the amt being remitted out is **a loan obtained from any financial institution, for the purpose of pursuing any education;** and (b) the amt or aggregate of the **amts in excess of ₹ 7 lakhs is remitted by the buyer in a F.Y.**	**0.5% of the amt or agg. of amts > ₹ 7 lakh**

Cases where no tax is to be collected

(i)	No TCS by the authorised dealer on an amt in respect of which the sum has been collected by the seller
(ii)	No TCS, if the buyer is liable to deduct tax at source under any other provision of the Act and has deducted such tax
(iii)	No TCS, if the buyer is the Central Govt, a State Govt, an embassy, a High Commission, a legation, a commission, a consulate, the trade representation of a foreign State, a local authority or any other person notified by the Central Govt, subject to fulfillment of conditions stipulated thereunder

(e) Every person, being **a seller, who receives any amt as consideration for sale of goods of the value exceeding ₹50 lakhs in a P.Y.,** other than exported goods or goods covered in (a)/(c)/(d)], is required to collect tax at source, at the time of receipt of such amt, @0.1% ***(0.075% during the period between 14.5.2020 to 31.3.2021) of the sale consideration exceeding ₹50 lakhs.***
However, tax is not required to be collected if the buyer is liable to deduct tax at source under any other provision of the Act on the goods purchased by him from the seller and has deducted such tax.
In case of **non-furnishing of PAN or Aadhar number** by the buyer to the seller, tax is required to be collected at the higher of –
(i) twice the rate specified in this sub-section; and
(ii) 1%.

CHAPTER 10: PROVISIONS FOR FILING RETURN OF INCOME AND SELF ASSESSMENT

Section	Particulars
139(1)	**<u>Assessees required to file return of income compulsorily</u>** (i) **Companies and firms** (whether having profit or loss or nil income); (ii) a person, being a **resident other than not ordinarily resident, having any asset (including any financial interest in any entity) located outside India held as a beneficial owner or beneficiary or who has a signing authority in any account located outside India,** whether or not having income chargeable to tax; (iii) **Individuals, HUF, AOPs or BOIs and artificial juridical persons whose total income before giving effect to the provisions of Chapter VI-A and sections 54, 54B, 54D, 54EC or 54F exceeds the basic exemption limit.** (iv) Any person who during the P.Y. – - has **deposited more than ₹ 1 crore in one or more current accounts** maintained with a banking company or a co-operative bank - has incurred **expenditure of more than ₹ 2 lakh** for himself or any other person **for travel to a foreign country;** - has incurred **expenditure of more than ₹ 1 lakh** towards consumption of **electricity** - fulfils such other conditions as may be prescribed **<u>Due date of filing return of income</u>** ***31st October*** of the A.Y., in case the assessee is: (i) a company; (ii) a person (other than company) whose accounts are required to be audited; or (iii) a partner of a firm whose accounts are required to be audited. ***31st July*** of the A.Y., in case of any other assessee (other than assessees who are required to furnish report u/s 92E, for whom the due date is 30th November of the A.Y.).

234A	**Interest for default in furnishing return of income** Interest u/s 234A is payable **where an assessee furnishes the return of income after the due date or does not furnish the return of income.** Assessee shall be liable to **pay simple interest@1% per month** or part of the month for the period commencing from the date immediately following the due date and ending on the following dates – **Circumstances** — **Ending on the following dates** Where the return is furnished after due date — the date of furnishing of the return Where no return is furnished — the date of completion of assessment However, where the assessee has paid taxes in full on or before the due date, interest u/s 234A is not leviable.
234F	**Fee for default in furnishing return of income** Where a person who is required to furnish a return of income u/s 139, fails to do so within the prescribed time limit u/s 139(1), he shall pay, by way of fee, a sum of – (i) ₹ 5,000, if the return is furnished on or before 31st December of the A.Y.; (ii) ₹ 10,000 in any other case However, if the total income of the person ≤ ₹ 5 lakhs, the fees payable shall not exceed ₹ 1,000
139(3)	**Return of loss** An assessee can carry forward or set off his/its losses provided he/it has **filed his/its return u/s 139(3), within the due date specified u/s 139(1).** **Exceptions** Loss from house property and unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward for set-off even though return has not been filed before the due date.
139(4)	**Belated Return** A return of income for any P.Y., which has not been furnished within the time allowed u/s 139(1), may be furnished at any time before the: **(i) end of the relevant A.Y.; or** **(ii) completion of the assessment,** whichever is earlier.
139(5)	**Revised Return** If **any omission or any wrong statement is discovered in a return furnished u/s 139(1) or belated return u/s 139(4),** a revised return may be furnished by the assessee at any time before the: **(i) end of the relevant A.Y.; or** **(ii) completion of assessment,** whichever is earlier. Thus, **belated return can also be revised.**
139A	**Permanent Account Number (PAN)** Quoting of PAN is mandatory in all documents pertaining to the following prescribed transactions : (a) **in all returns to, or correspondence with, any income-tax authority;** (b) **in all challans for the payt of any sum due under the Act;** (c) in all documents pertaining to such transactions en¬tered into by him, as may be prescribed by the CBDT in the interests of revenue. For example, sale or purchase of a motor vehicle, payt in cash of an amt exceeding ₹ 50,000 to a hotel against a bill or bills at any one time, etc. **Inter-changeability of PAN with the Aadhaar number** Every person who is required to furnish or intimate or quote his PAN may furnish or intimate or quote his Aadhar Number in lieu of the PAN w.e.f. 1.9.2019 if he - has not been allotted a PAN but possesses the Aadhar number - has been allotted a PAN and has intimated his Aadhar number to prescribed authority in accordance with the requirement contained in section 139AA(2).
139AA	**Quoting of Aadhar Number** To be quoted by every person in the application for allotment of PAN and in Return of Income If a person does not have Aadhar Number, the Enrolment ID of Aadhar application form issued to him at the time of enrolment shall be quoted. Every person who has been allotted PAN and who is eligible to obtain Aadhar Number, shall intimate his Aadhar Number to the prescribed authority on or before 31.03.2021.
140A	**Self-Assessment** Where any tax is payable on the basis of any return required to be furnished u/s 139, after taking into account – (i) the amt of tax, already paid, (ii) the tax deducted or collected at source (iii) any relief of tax claimed u/s 89 (iv) any tax credit claimed to be s/o as per section 115JD; and (v) any tax and interest payable as per section 191(2) the assessee shall be liable to pay such tax together with interest and fee pay¬able under any provision of this Act for any delay in furnishing the return or any default or delay in payt of advance tax before furnishing the return. Where the amt paid by the assessee u/s 140A(1) falls short of the aggregate of the tax, interest and fee as aforesaid, the amt so paid shall first be adjusted towards the fee payable and thereafter, towards interest and the balance shall be adjusted towards the tax payable.

CA FOUNDATION - PAPER 3 - BUSINESS MATHEMATICS, LOGICAL REASONING AND STATISTICS

At the Foundation level the concept of Probability is used in accounting and finance to understand the likelihood of occurrence or non-occurrence of a variable. It helps in developing financial forecasting in which you need to develop expertise at an advanced stage of chartered accountancy course. Here in this capsule an attempt is made for solving and understanding the concepts of probability.

Chapter 16 : Probability

The terms 'Probably' 'in all likelihood', 'chance', 'odds in favour', 'odds against' are too familiar nowadays and they have their origin in a branch of Mathematics, known as Probability. In recent time, probability has developed itself into a full-fledged subject and become an integral part of statistics.

Random Experiment: An experiment is defined to be random if the results of the experiment depend on chance only. For example if a coin is tossed, then we get two outcomes—Head (H) and Tail (T). It is impossible to say in advance whether a Head or a Tail would turn up when we toss the coin once. Thus, tossing a coin is an example of a random experiment. Similarly, rolling a dice (or any number of dice), drawing items from a box containing both defective and non—defective items, drawing cards from a pack of well shuffled fifty—two cards etc. are all random experiments.

Events: The results or outcomes of a random experiment are known as events. Sometimes events may be combination of outcomes. The events are of two types:
(i) Simple or Elementary,
(ii) Composite or Compound.
An event is known to be simple if it cannot be decomposed into further events. Tossing a coin once provides us two simple events namely Head and Tail. On the other hand, a composite event is one that can be decomposed into two or more events. Getting a head when a coin is tossed twice is an example of composite event as it can be split into the events HT and TH which are both elementary events.

Mutually Exclusive Events or Incompatible Events: A set of events A_1, A_2, A_3, ... is known to be mutually exclusive if not more than one of them can occur simultaneously. Thus, occurrence of one such event implies the non-occurrence of the other events of the set. Once a coin is tossed, we get two mutually exclusive events Head and Tail.

Exhaustive Events: The events A_1, A_2, A_3, ... are known to form an exhaustive set if one of these events must necessarily occur. As an example, the two events Head and Tail, when a coin is tossed once, are exhaustive as no other event except these two can occur.

Equally Likely Events or Mutually Symmetric Events or Equi-Probable Events: The events of a random experiment are known to be equally likely when all necessary evidence are taken into account, no event is expected to occur more frequently as compared to the other events of the set of events. The two events Head and Tail when a coin is tossed is an example of a pair of equally likely events because there is no reason to assume that Head (or Tail) would occur more frequently as compared to Tail (or Head).

CLASSICAL DEFINITION OF PROBABILITY OR A PRIORI DEFINITION

Let us consider a random experiment that result in n finite elementary events, which are assumed to be equally likely. We next assume that out of these n events, $n_A(\leq n)$ events are favourable to an event A. Then the probability of occurrence of the event A is defined as the ratio of the number of events favourable to A to the total number of events. Denoting this by P(A), we have

$$P(A) = \frac{n_A}{n} = \frac{\text{Number of equally likely events favourable to A}}{\text{Total Number of equally likely events}}$$

However, if instead of considering all elementary events, we focus our attention to only those composite events, which are mutually exclusive, exhaustive and equally likely and if $m(\leq n)$ denotes such events and is furthermore $m_A(\leq n_A)$ denotes the no. of mutually exclusive, exhaustive and equally likely events favourable to A, then we have

$$P(A) = \frac{m_A}{m} = \frac{\text{"Number of mutually exclusive,exhaustive and equally likely events favourable to A"}}{\text{"Total Number of mutually exclusive,exhaustive and equally likely events"}}$$

PROBABILITY AND EXPECTED VALUE BY MATHEMATICAL EXPECTATION

For this definition of probability, we are indebted to Bernoulli and Laplace. This definition is also termed as a priori definition because probability of the event A is defined based on prior knowledge.

This classical definition of probability has the following demerits or limitations:

(i) It is applicable only when the total no. of events is finite.
(ii) It can be used only when the events are equally likely or equi-probable. This assumption is made well before the experiment is performed.
(iii) This definition has only a limited field of application like coin tossing, dice throwing, drawing cards etc. where the possible events are known well in advance. In the field of uncertainty or where no prior knowledge is provided, this definition is inapplicable.

In connection with classical definition of probability, we may note the following points:

(a) The probability of an event lies between 0 and 1, both inclusive.
i.e. $0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$
When P(A) = 0, A is known to be an impossible event and when P(A) = 1, A is known to be a sure event.
(b) Non-occurrence of event A is denoted by A′ or A^C or and it is known as complimentary event of A. The event A along with its complimentary A′ forms a set of mutually exclusive and exhaustive events.
i.e. $P(A)+P(A')=1$, $P(A')=1-P(A) = 1 - \frac{m_A}{m} = \frac{m - m_A}{m}$

Statistical definition of Probability: Owing to the limitations of the classical definition of probability, there are cases when we consider the statistical definition of probability based on the concept of relative frequency. This definition of probability was first developed by the British mathematicians in connection with the survival probability of a group of people.

Let us consider a random experiment repeated a very good number of times, say n, under an identical set of conditions. We next assume that an event A occurs F_A times. Then the limiting value of the ratio of F_A to n as n tends to infinity is defined as the probability of A.

i.e. $P(A) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{F_A}{n}$

This statistical definition is applicable if the above limit exists and tends to a finite value.

Two events A and B are mutually exclusive if $P(A \cap B) = 0$ or more precisely

$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$

Similarly, three events A, B and C are mutually exclusive if.

$P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C)$

Two events A and B are exhaustive if.

$P(A \cup B) = 1$

Similarly, three events A, B and C are exhaustive if.

$P(A \cup B \cup C) = 1$

Three events A, B and C are equally likely if

$P(A) = P(B) = P(C)$

Axiomatic or modern definition of probability: Then a real valued function p defined on s is known as a probability measure and p(a) is defined as the probability of A if P satisfies the following axioms:

(i) $P(A) \leq 0$ for every $A \subseteq S$ (subset)

(ii) $P(S) = 1$

(iii) For any sequence of mutually exclusive events $A_1, A_2, A_3,..$

$P(A_1 \, U A_2 U \, A_3 U....) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + P(A_3)$

Addition theorems or theorems on total probability: For any two mutually exclusive events A and B, the probability that either A or B occurs is given by the sum of individual probabilities of A and B.i.e. $P(A \cup B)$ or $P(A + B) = P(A) + P(B)$ or P(A or B) whenever A and B are mutually exclusive

For any three events A, B and C, the probability that at least one of the events occurs is given by

$P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$

(d) For any two events A and B, the probability that either A or B occurs is given by the sum of individual probabilities of A and B less the probability of simultaneous occurrence of the events A and B.

i. e. $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

For any three events A, B and C, the probability that at least one of the events occurs is given by

$P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$

(e) Two events A and B are mutually exclusive if

$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$

Similarly, three events A, B and C are mutually exclusive if $(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C)$

(f) $P(A-B) = P(A \cap B') = P(A) - P(A \cap B)$

And $P(B-A) = P(B \cap A') = P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

Some important Results

1.If A and B are two independent events, then the probability of occurrence of both is given by $P(A \cap B) = P(A). P(B)$

2.If A, B and C are three events, then. $P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A). P(B/A). P(C/A \cap B)$

3.If A and B are two mutually exclusive events of a random experiment, then.

$A \cap B = \phi$, $P(AUB) = P(A) + P(B)$

4. If A and B are associated with a random experiment, then.

$P(AUB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

5. If A, B and C are three events connected with random experiment, then

$P(AUBUC) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(B \cap C) - P(C \cap A) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$

(g) Compound Probability or Joint Probability

$P(B/A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$

(h) For any three events A, B and C, the probability that they occur jointly is given by

$P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A) \;\; P(B/A) \;\; P(C/(A \cap B))$ Provided $P(A \cap B) > 0$

(i) $P(A'/B) = \frac{P(A' \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B) - P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$

(j) $P(A/B') = = \frac{P(A \cap B')}{P(B')} = \frac{P(A) - P(A \cap B)}{1 - P(B)}$

(k) $P(A'/B') = \frac{P(A' \cap B')}{P(B')}$

$= \frac{P(A \cup B)'}{P(B')}$ [by De-Morgan's Law $A' \cap B' = (A \cup B)'$]

$= \frac{1 - P(A \cup B)}{1 - P(B)}$

CROSSWORD SOLUTION – FEBRUARY 2021

[1]T	A	[2]C	I	[3]T	[4]U	R	[5]N		[6]W	[7]F	[8]A
E		[9]L	A	O	S		[10]O	C	E	A	N
[11]S	O			[12]R	A	[13]H				L	T
T		[14]C	[15]O	Y		[16]U	P	[17]R	[18]I	S	E
	[19]B	O	O		[20]I	M		[21]E	N	E	
[22]M	O	U	N	T	E	B	[23]A	N	K		[24]G
[25]E	Y	T	A			[26]U	A	E			O
[27]T	I	E				[28]G	A	G		[29]R	
	[30]S	N	A		[31]A			[32]E	[33]V	E	[34]R
[35]C	H	A	R	[36]A	D	[37]E		[38]D	I	S	A
O		N		[39]K	O	S	[40]H		[41]T	E	N
E		[42]C	H	A	R	L	A	T	A	N	
[43]D	U	E	L		E		[44]S	A	L	T	

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
[Set up by an Act of Parliament]
Examination Department
The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

19th February, 2021

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

No. 13-CA (EXAM)/M/2021: In pursuance of Regulation 22 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1988, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is pleased to announce that the next Chartered Accountants Intermediate (IPC) {Under Old Scheme}, Intermediate {Under New Scheme} and Final {Under Old & New Scheme} Examinations will be held on the dates given below at the following places provided that sufficient number of candidates offer themselves to appear from each centre.

Similarly, Examinations in Post Qualification Course under Regulation 204, viz.: Insurance and Risk Management (IRM) Technical Examination and International Taxation – Assessment Test (INTT – AT) (which is open to the members of the Institute) will be held on the dates and places (centres in India only) which are given below provided that sufficient number of candidates offer themselves to appear from each of the below mentioned places.

INTERMEDIATE (IPC) COURSE EXAMINATION – UNDER OLD SCHEME

[As per syllabus contained in the scheme notified by the Council under Regulation 28 E (3) of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1988]

Group-I:	**22nd, 24th, 27th & 29th May 2021**
Group-II:	**31st May 2021, 2nd & 4th June 2021**

INTERMEDIATE COURSE EXAMINATION – UNDER NEW SCHEME

[As per syllabus contained in the scheme notified by the Council under Regulation 28 G (4) of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1988.]

Group-I:	**22nd, 24th, 27th & 29th May 2021**
Group-II:	**31st May 2021, 2nd, 4th & 6th June 2021**

FINAL COURSE EXAMINATION - UNDER OLD SCHEME

[As per syllabus contained in the scheme notified by the Council under Regulation 31 (ii) of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1988.]

Group-I: 21st, 23rd, 25th & 28th May 2021
Group-II: 30th May 2021, 1st , 3rd & 5th June 2021

FINAL EXAMINATION - UNDER NEW SCHEME

[As per syllabus contained in the scheme notified by the Council under Regulation 31 (iv) of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1988.]

Group-I: 21st, 23rd, 25th & 28th May 2021
Group-II: 30th May 2021, 1st, 3rd & 5th June 2021

MEMBERS' EXAMINATION
INSURANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (IRM) TECHNICAL EXAMINATION

Modules I to IV	**21st, 23rd, 25th & 28th May 2021**

INTERNATIONAL TAXATION – ASSESSMENT TEST (INTT – AT)

21st & 23rd May 2021

No examination is scheduled on 26th May 2021 (Wednesday) on account of Buddha Purnima being a compulsory (Gazetted) Central Government holiday as per F. No. 12/9/2020 - JCA-2 dated 10.06.2020 issued by Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pensions, Government of India.

It may be emphasised that there would be no change in the examination schedule in the event of any day of the examination schedule being declared a Public Holiday by the Central Government or any State Government / Local Holiday.

Candidates may note that Elective Paper - 6 of Final Examination (under New Scheme) is of 4 hours. However, all other examinations are of 3 hours duration, and the examination wise timing(s) are given below:

Examination	Paper(s)	Exam Timings (IST)	Duration
Intermediate (IPC) (Old Scheme)	All Papers	3 PM to 6 PM	3 Hours
Intermediate (New Scheme)	All Papers	3 PM to 6 PM	3 Hours
Final (Old Scheme)	All Papers	3 PM to 6 PM	3 Hours
Final (New Scheme)	Paper 1 to 5 & Paper 7 & 8.	3 PM to 6 PM	3 Hours
	Paper 6 (Elective)	3 PM to 7 PM	**4 Hours**
Post Qualification Course Examinations i.e. IRM Technical Examination and (INTT – AT)	ALL	3 PM to 6 PM	3 Hours

Further, in case of composite papers having both MCQs based & Descriptive Question Papers, seal of MCQs based Question Paper shall be opened at 3 PM (IST). In other words there will be no prior reading time for MCQs based Question Papers.

EXAMINATION

PLACES OF EXAMINATION CENTRES IN INDIA:

The Chartered Accountants examinations in May 2021 will be held in the following cities:

Name of the State	Name of the Examination City
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Eluru, Guntur, Kadapa, Kakinada, Kurnool, Nellore, Ongole, Rajamahendravaram, Srikakulam, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram
Assam	Dibrugarh, Golaghat, Guwahati , Jorhat, Nagaon, Sibsagar, Silchar, Tezpur and Tinsukia
Bihar	Arrah, Aurangabad, Banka, Begusarai, Bettiah, Bhagalpur, Bihar Sharif, Chhapra, Darbhanga, Gaya, Gopalganj, Hajipur, Jamui, Jehanabad, Katihar, Lakhisarai, Madhepura, Madhubani, Motihari, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Patna, Purnea, Samastipur, Sasaram, Sitamarhi, Siwan and Supaul
Chattisgarh	Ambikapur, Bilaspur, Durg, Janjgir, Korba, Raigarh, Raipur and Rajnandgaon
Chandigarh	Chandigarh
Delhi / New Delhi	Delhi / New Delhi
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
Goa	Mapusa and Margao
Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Gandhidham, Gandhinagar, Godhra, Himatnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Mehsana, Nadiad, Navsari, Palanpur, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara and Vapi
Haryana	Ambala, Bahadurgarh, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hisar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Narnaul, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonepat and Yamuna Nagar
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur, Kangra, Mandi, Shimla, Solan and Una
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu and Srinagar
Jharkhand	Bokaro Steel City, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, Giridih, Hazaribagh, Jamshedpur, Ramgarh and Ranchi
Karnataka	Bagalkot, Belgaum, Bellary, Bengaluru, Bidar, Chamaraja Nagar, Chikamgalur, Chikkaballapur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Gadag, Hassan, Haveri, Hubli, Kalaburgi (gulbarga), Kolar, Koppal, Madikere, Mandya, Mangalore, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Sirsi, Tumakuru, Udupi and Vijayapura
Kerala	Adoor, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kalpetta, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kollam (quilon), Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Betul, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Indore, Itarsi, Jabalpur, Katni, Khandwa, Khargone, Mandsaur, Narsinghpur, Neemuch, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Singrauli, Ujjain and Vidisha
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Badlapur, Beed, Bhandara, Bhiwandi, Khamgaon (Buldhana), Chandrapur, Dhule, Gondia, Hingoli, Ichalkaranji, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nasik, Navi Mumbai, Osmanabad, Palghar, Panvel, Parbhani, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Pune, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Satara, Sindhudurg, Solapur, Thane, Vasai, Wardha, Washim and Yavatmal
Meghalaya	Shillong
Manipur	Imphal
Nagaland	Dimapur
Odisha	Angul, Balangir, Balasore, Bargarh, Berhampur (Brahmapur), Bhadrak, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Jeypore, Jharsuguda, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Puri, Rayagada, Rourkela and Sambalpur
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
Puducherry	Puducherry
Punjab	Amritsar, Bathinda, Ferozepur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Mandi Gobindgarh, Mansa, Pathankot, Patiala, Phagwara, Sangrur and Sri Muktsar Sahib
Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Balotra, Banswara, Beawar, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh Town, Jaipur, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kishangarh, Kota, Nagaur, Pali - Marwar, Rajsamand, Sikar, Sirohi, Sri Ganga Nagar, Tonk and Udaipur
Sikkim	Gangtok
Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Hosur, Kancheepuram, Karaikudi, Karur, Kumbakonam, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Nagercoil, Namakkal, Ooty, Pudukkottai, Salem, Sivakasi, Theni, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Tirupur, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Tuticorin, Vellore and Villupuram

Name of the State	Name of the Examination City
Telangana	Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda Nizamabad, Sangareddy, Shamshabad and Warangal
Tripura	Agartala
Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Amroha, Azamgarh, Badaun, Baghpat, Bahraich, Ballia, Bareilly, Basti, Bhadohi, Bijnor, Bulandshahr, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hathras, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kanpur, Kushinagar, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lucknow, Mathura, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Noida, Pilibhit, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareli, Rampur, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Sonebhadra, Sultanpur and Varanasi
Uttarakhand	Almora, Dehradun, Haldwani, Haridwar, Kashipur and Kotdwar
West Bengal	Asansol, Durgapur, Haldia, Hooghly, Kharagpur, Kolkata, Purulia, Raniganj and Siliguri

PLACES OF EXAMINATION CENTRES OVERSEAS
[For Intermediate (IPC), Intermediate and Final Examinations only]

The May - 2021 examinations will also be held at the 8 (Eight) overseas examination centres, namely

Overseas	Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Doha, Dubai, Kampala (Uganda), Kathmandu, Kuwait, Muscat

The Examination commencement timings at Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Muscat Centres will be 1.30 PM i.e. Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Muscat local time corresponding / equivalent to 3 PM. (IST). The Examination commencement timing at Bahrain, Doha, Kampala and Kuwait Centre will be 12.30 PM i.e. Bahrain / Doha / Kampala / Kuwait local time corresponding / equivalent to 3 PM. (IST). The Examination commencement Timing at Kathmandu (Nepal) Centre will be 3.15 PM Nepal local time corresponding / equivalent to 3 PM (IST).

The Council reserves the right to withdraw any city / centre at any stage without assigning any reason.

Online filling up of examination forms:
Applications for admission to Intermediate (IPC), Intermediate & Final Examinations; Candidates are required to apply on-line at **https://icaiexam.icai.org** from **31st March, 2021** to **13th April, 2021** and remit the examination fee on-line by using VISA or MASTER or MAESTRO Credit / Debit Card / Rupay Card / Net Banking / Bhim UPI. They shall however, be required to remit additional ₹600/- towards late fee (for Domestic & Kathmandu centres) and US$ 10 (for Overseas centres) in case the application on-line is made after **13th April, 2021** and up to **16th April, 2021.**

Further, applications for admission to Post Qualification Course Examinations i.e. Insurance and Risk Management (IRM) Technical Examination and International Taxation – Assessment Test (INTT – AT) (which is open to the members of the Institute) are required to apply on-line at **pqc.icaiexam.icai.org** from **31st March, 2021** to **13th April, 2021** and remit the examination fee on-line by using VISA or MASTER or MAESTRO Credit / Debit Card / Rupay Card / Net Banking / Bhim UPI. They shall however, be required to remit additional ₹600/- towards late fee in case the application on-line is made after **13th April, 2021** and up to **16th April, 2021**.

The examination fees payable for various courses are as under:

Intermediate (IPC) & Intermediate Course Examinations {Old and New Scheme}	
For Indian Centre(s)	
Single Group / Unit 1 to 10 (except Unit 9) / Unit 4A to 7A	₹ 1500/-
Both Groups / Unit 9 / Unit 8A / Unit 9A	₹ 2700/-
For Overseas Centre(s) – Excluding Kathmandu Centre	
Single Group / Unit 1 to 10 (except Unit 9) / Unit 4A to 7A	US$ 325
Both Groups / Unit 9 / Unit 8A / Unit 9A	US$ 500
For Kathmandu Centre	
Single Group / Unit 1 to 10 (except Unit 9) / Unit 4A to 7A	₹ 2200
Both Groups / Unit 9 / Unit 8A / Unit 9A	₹ 3400
Final Course Examinations {Old and New Scheme}	
For Indian Centre(s)	
Single Group	₹ 1800/-
Both Groups	₹ 3300/-
For Overseas Centre(s) – Excluding Kathmandu Centre	
Single Group	US$ 325/-
Both Groups	US$ 550/-
FOR KATHMANDU CENTRE	
Single Group	₹ 2200/-
Both Groups	₹ 4000/-
INSURANCE & RISK MANAGEMENT (IRM)	₹ 2000/-
INTERNATIONAL TAXATION – ASSESSMENT TEST	₹ 2000/-

The late fee for online submission of examination application form after the scheduled last date would be ₹600/- (for Indian / Kathmandu Centres) and US$ 10 (for Abroad Centres) as decided by the Council.

OPTION TO ANSWER PAPERS IN HINDI
Candidates of Intermediate (IPC), Intermediate and Final (Old & New Scheme) Examinations will be allowed to opt for English / Hindi medium for answering papers. Detailed information will be found in guidance notes hosted at **https://icaiexam.icai.org**. However, the medium of Examinations will be only English in respect of Post Qualification Course viz.: Insurance and Risk Management (IRM) Technical Examination and International Taxation – Assessment Test (INTT – AT).

(S. K. GARG)
ADDITIONAL SECRETARY (EXAMINATIONS)

TOPPERS

FINAL EXAMINATIONS- NOVEMBER-2020 OLD SCHEME

AIR-1

ESSAKIRAJ A
SALEM

AIR-2

SRIPRIYA RAMESH
CHENNAI

AIR-3

MAYANK SINGH
JAIPUR

FINAL EXAMINATIONS- NOVEMBER-2020 NEW SCHEME

AIR-1

KOMAL KISHOR JAIN
MUMBAI

AIR-2

MUDIT AGRAWAL
SURAT

AIR-3

RAJVI BHADRESH NATHVANI
MUMBAI

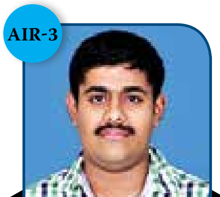
INTERMEDIATE (IPC) EXAMINATIONS- NOVEMBER-2020 OLD SCHEME

AIR-1

ZARIN BEGUM YUSUF KHAN
MUMBRA

AIR-2

AJIT B SHENOY
CHENNAI

AIR-3

SIDDARTH MENON R
PALAKKAD

INTERMEDIATE (NEW) EXAMINATIONS- NOVEMBER-2020 NEW SCHEME

AIR-1

SHREYA RAKESH TIBREWAL
AHMEDABAD

AIR-2

RANVEER SANJU SONI
MUMBAI

AIR-3

SANSKRUTI ATUL PAROLIA
MUMBAI

FOUNDATION - NOVEMBER-2020

AIR-1

PUNEET AGRAWAL
BHARATPUR

AIR-1

NIDHI DINESHKU-MAR LALWANI
ICHALKARANJI

AIR-2

CHINMAY BENGANI
COIMBATORE

AIR-3

PRASANNAKUMAR PRAFULL SURANA
NASHIK

ECONOMIC UPDATES

IMF sees Indian economy growing 11.5% in 2021

IMF has revised the growth forecast for the Indian Economy in the year 2021 to 11.5%, making it only major economy to register double digit growth in the COVID-19 Pandemic era. Other countries after India is china (8.1%), Spain (5.9%) and France (5.5%) respectively.

https://www.businesstoday.in/current/economy-politics/imf-sees-indian-economy-growing-115-in-2021/story/429159.html

Recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission for 2021-26

The Chairman of 15th Finance Commission Mr. N K Singh has Submitted two reports. The first report consisting of recommendation for the Financial Year 2020-21 was tabled in Parliament in February 2020, however the Final report for Year 2021-26 was tabled in the Parliament in the Current Budget Session on Ist February 2021.

https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1693868

Global and India output set to expand in 2021-2022, says World Bank

As per the World Bank's Global Economic Prospects (GEP) released recently, the global Output is projected to grow by 4% in 2021 assuming widespread roll out of the Covid -19 vaccine throughout the year.

https://www.thehindu.com/business/global-and-india-output-set-to-expand-in-2021-2022-world-bank/article33503651.ece

RBI Monetary Policy Committee 2021

The Reserve Bank of India's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) in their meeting from February 3 to 5, 2021, has kept the repo rate at 4% which is unchanged from the previous meeting. The MPC has also decided to continue with the accommodative stance as long as necessary to revive growth on a durable basis and mitigate the impact of Covid 19 Pandemic.

https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=51077

Crisil Revises GDP Forecast to -7.7% for fiscal 2021

Real gross domestic product (GDP) is now expected to contract 7.7% for 2021 as compared to 9% forecast in September according to Crisil.

https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/economy/crisil-revises-gdp-forecast-to-77-for-fiscal-2021/article33329554.ece

"We May Encounter Many Defeats But We Must Not Be Defeated." – Maya Angelou

RNI NO. 66180/1997

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Posting Date: Last Three Days of Advance Month (29th, 30th, 31st) and first four days of current month days/ dates only (1st to 4th of next month), Date of publication: 26th of previous month

CROSSWORD - MARCH 2021

1	2	3	■	4	5	6	7		■	8	9	10	11
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15			16					■	17				
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51			■	52		53				54	■	■	
	■	■	55	■	56				■	57		58	
■	59				■			■	60				

ACROSS

1. Used for data storage
4. Larceny
8. FCRA registration certificate granted is valid for a period of ------------years from issue date.
12. The Directive of the European Parliament and the Council regarding the ______in criminal matter was proposed in 2010 by 7 European countries.
13. Bright
14. Smell
15. In the long run, when the growth rate slows down stars become ______.
17. Residence
18. Chooses.
19. Opposite of off.
20. Also _____
22. Spheres.
26. It records all the monetary transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world during any given period.
28. A non-labor professional trade organization of private investigators, attorneys etc.
30. These functions provide the ability for generating probability density values, cumulative probability density values and moments about zero values for triangular distribution bounded between [0,1]
31. Preface
33. Indian Banks operating at regional level in different States of India.
35. Indian bread
36. Roman numeral of 2
37. Ourselves
39. Slacks
41. Specification that allows mobile phones, computers, and PDAs to be connected wirelessly over short ranges
45. Indicates woman's maiden name.
46. Currency of Japan.
47. _______is used to refer to an electric current that continually changes direction as it flows
48. You can save taxes by creating a family unit and pooling in assets to form a _______
49. Web address.
51. Collecting tax on income by requiring the payer to deduct tax due before paying the balance to the payee
52. A......... is a record of financial transactions in order by date.
56. Falsehoods
57. Burden
59. Its supply is fixed.
60. RBI has issued RBIA framework to align with best practices of Internal Audit for ------------

DOWNWARD

1. The MCA has extended the timeline for companies whose AGMs were due to be held 2020, or become due in 2021, to conduct AGMs through VC or OAVM till ------ end of 2021.
2. Container
3. A measured quantity of a medicine.
4. __________establish common principles and process for managing cash transfers among UN agencies.
5. Self- Prides
6. A type of reinsurance contract.
7. Distress Signal
8. It indicates when liability and ownership of goods is transferred from a seller to a buyer.________
9. Altar vow.
10. It refers to content that is uploaded to a library for viewers to access at their leisure.
11. Before
16. The greatest number which divides each of the two or more numbers is called ______
17. Indefinite article used before words beginning with a vowel sound.
20. Uprising
21. A wholly owned subsidiary of the Volkswagen Group
22. Financial instrument that gives the holder the right to acquire equity shares.
23. ____ Act 2005 mandates timely response to citizen requests for government information.
24. Client applications that access WWW servers.
25. A trigonometric function of an angle.
27. It disseminates information to the media on government policies, initiatives etc.
28. The form in which assessee files information about his Income and tax thereon to IT Department
29. Rule of conduct.
32. Indian public sector coal mining company in Kolkata.
34. Irritated
38. The objective case of I.
39. Avoid
40. It succeeded the Western Union after the 1954 amendment of the 1948 Treaty of Brussels
41. The standard size of data in a computer as 8-bits
42. _______is an alloy designation system widely accepted in North America
43. ____ Mahal.
44. Insolvency Professional are required to preserve physical Copies of records for minimum --- years from date of completion of CIRP.
50. Small Amount
53. An investment company that offers a fixed portfolio, generally of stocks and bonds, as redeemable units to investors for a specific period of time.
54. A legal document that allows customers to authorise someone to act on their behalf within agreed limits.
55. Chic.
58. An island nation in north Western Europe.

If undelivered, please return to: The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, ICAI Bhawan, Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi-110104