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VASAI BRANCH OF WIRC NEWSLETTER

July 2019



CHAIRMAN'S COMMUNICATION

Let me wish a very happy *Chartered Accountants' Day* to all of you! Being the world's second largest accountancy body today, we are all ready to celebrate our Platinum Jubilee CA Day completing the 70-year long fulfilling journey of excellence.

To achieve anything and everything in life, Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam recommends a mix of *great aim, knowledge, hard work and perseverance*. And, he asks the leaders with vision and passion to keep their integrity intact, since it is integrity that removes the obstacles before them. And for the last seven decades, ICAI has been ceaselessly contributing to the nation with its trained workforce of noble, efficient, suave and

globally-competent finance professionals. Having integrity and transparency ingrained in their fundamentals, Chartered Accountants are constantly bringing a positive difference in the financial health of all businesses, corporates, people that they serve.

We also celebrated International Yoga Day on June 21, 2019 with our members and their families at Jesal Park Chowpatty Bhayander. Shri. Narendra Mehta (MLA, Mira Bhayander) graced the event. It was fun, healthy and engaging event as we got to witness every member in his not so professional attire going on their toes and trying to perform a Surya Namaskar.

We have successfully started with Vasai Branch Ki Pathshala, 1st Event on GST Audit & Annual Return followed by 2nd Event on Companies Act 2013 in the month of June.

We also successfully commenced another Post Training Batch of Information System Audit from 15th June 2019 under the guidance of Digital Accounting and Assurance Board committee, ICAI.

On occasion of CA Day, branch celebrated CA Day Week by way of organized the events starting with Seminar on Investor Awareness at Branch Premises, Financial Literacy programme on GST & Career Counseling Session at S N College - Bhayander, Blood Donation Camp in association with Kutch Yuvak Sang - Bhayander, Plantation of Sapling at Shree Jivdani Devi Sansthan - Virar, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and CA Flag hoisting ceremony at Branch Premises.

Branch also conducted CPT Mock Test for June 2019 exam attempt and Seminar on Ind As for the CA Students.

Forthcoming Events

Two Days CA Students Conference on 3rd & 4th August at Maheshwari Bhawan, Bhayander

Vasai Branch Ki Pathshala – On 14th July Event on MSME covering the topic on Benefits of MSME Registration & Professional Opportunities in Maharashtra State New Industrial Policy.

On 18th August – Event on Internal Audit & 25th August – Event on Tax Audit.

Certificate Course on Concurrent Audit of Banks schedule in the month of Nov 2019. For details & registration visit - https://icai.org/post.html?post_id=8236

As CA Final, IPCC & CPT/Foundation results will be declare. Some will be clear and some not, never lose hope, come again and combat.

"Success is walking from failure to failure with no loss of enthusiasm."

– Winston Churchill

CA. Xavier Rajan

Chairman – Vasai Branch of WIRC

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July 2019

5th International Yoga Day held on 21st June 2019 at Jesal Park Chowpatty, Bhayander (East)




FORTHCOMING PROGRAMMES FOR MEMBERS

Date	Seminar on	Timings	Venue	Speakers	Coordinator	Fees	CPE
14th July 2019	4th Event of Vasai Branch Ki pathshala - MSME	11.00 am to 2.00 pm	Branch Premises, Maxus Mall B Wing, 7th Floor, Near Bank of India, Bhayander (West)	CA. G B Modi	CA. Abhishek Tiwari 9029326651 CA. Dayaram Paliwal 9820331010	Free for Members registered in Vasai Branch Ki Pathshala & Rs. 300 for others	3 Hrs
18th August 2019	5th Event of Vasai Branch Ki pathshala - Internal Audit	11.00 am to 2.00 pm	Branch Premises, Maxus Mall B Wing, 7th Floor, Near Bank of India, Bhayander (West)	Eminent	CA. Amit Agarwal 9821374485	Free for Members registered in Vasai Branch Ki Pathshala & Rs. 300 for others	3 Hrs
25th August 2019	6th Event of Vasai Branch Ki pathshala - Tax Audit	11.00 am to 2.00 pm	Branch Premises, Maxus Mall B Wing, 7th Floor, Near Bank of India, Bhayander (West)	Eminent	CA. Ankit Rathi 9029059911	Free for Members registered in Vasai Branch Ki Pathshala & Rs. 300 for others	3 Hrs
2nd to 17th Nov 2019 (Every Sat & Sun)	Certificate Course on Concurrent Audit of Banks	9.30 am to 5.30 pm	Branch Premises, Maxus Mall B Wing, 7th Floor, Near Bank of India, Bhayander (West)	Eminent	CA. Ankit Rathi 9029059911 CA. Amit Agarwal 9821374485 CA. Sorabh Agrawal 9930357066	Rs. 10,000 (Members born on or after 01.01.1989) & Rs. 12,750 (Members born before 01.01.1989)	30 Hrs

FORTHCOMING PROGRAMMES FOR STUDENTS

Date	Seminar on	Timings	Venue	Speakers	Coordinator	Fees	CPE
3rd & 4th August 2019	CA Students Conference 2019	9.30 am to 5.30 pm	Maheshwari Bhawan, Bhayander (West)	Eminent	CA. Lokesh Kothari 8108484120	Rs. 500	12 Hrs



Section 164(2) & (3) and section 167B of the Income Tax Act 1961



CA. Ravi Gupta

Mobile No. : 9769625256

E-mail : mail@caravigupta.com

There is a common misconception that if 12AA registration is withdrawn or not availed or the income becomes taxable, the trust will be assessed as AOP under section 167B at Maximum Marginal Rate (MMR) that is 30%. However the taxes should be determined on the basis of sec

164(2) and (3) and not 167B. As per section 164(2) and (3) the trust should be charged at normal rates applicable to individuals. The minimum tax slab exemption which is currently Rs. 2.5 lakhs is also available.

Definition of individual is inclusive. Besides being a single living human being, it can include body of individuals. Even though the assessment of income was in the hands of the trust it has to be made in the same manner and to the same extent as it would have been made in the hands of the beneficiaries. {DIT(Exempt) vs Shardaben Bhagubhai Mafatlal Public Charitable Trust [2001]247 ITR1(Bom)}

In the case of CIT v/s Children's Education Society (2013)358 ITR 373/(2013) 92DTR158/(2014) 264 CTR (Kar.) 389 the High Court of Karnataka held that the assessment status of a society shall be AJP and not AOP or BOI

Section 167B will not be applicable because of the following reasons:

1. Section 167B specifically excludes Companies and Societies registered under Societies Registration act and or any other similar legislation.
2. Rates as prescribed in section 167B are based upon knowledge and determination of share of individual members.

In charitable or religious organizations there is no scope of share of income or surplus among members concerned. Moreover the beneficiaries are public at large and not individual private beneficiaries.

Proviso to section 164(2) makes it abundantly clear that a charitable trust can be taxed at MMR only if there is a violation of clause 13(1) (c) (Income applied for the benefit of specified persons) and 13(1) (d) (Funds not invested in section 11(5) securities / deposits)

Disallowance of revenue expenses and levying tax on the gross receipts

In our day today practice we have come across many cases where the entire expense / application of funds is disallowed and gross receipts being taxed at MMR. Kind attention of the members is drawn to M/s KMR Educational Society V/s ACIT Central Circle Hyderabad (ITA 1146 / Hyd / 2011) whereby it was decided that, the income has to be computed in a commercial manner even in the case where exemption is denied. Capital receipts cannot be taken as income of the assessee. Moreover the revenue expenditure has to be reduced against revenue receipts to arrive at excess / deficit of Income over expenditure.



Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR)



CA. Anil Verma

Mobile No. : 7715899759

E-mail : ca.anilverma@gmail.com

What is CSR?

CSR is a concept which suggest that the corporates are having a social responsibility to contribute towards development of economic, social and environments within the society to create a positive impact at large.

This concept encourages a cause to the corporate that it needs to focus beyond just profit earning aim.

In early 1990's the global players started entering in social cause in India majorly in health, sports, education and eradicating hunger and malnutrition. This motivated local players also to show their care about their society and to enhance their brand value.

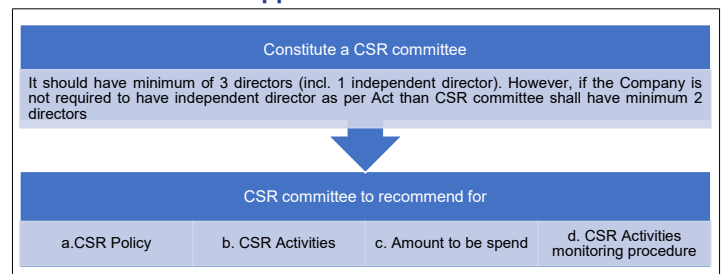
After Sec. 135 inserted in the Companies Act, 2013, India has become first country to make CSR compulsory.

Applicability of Sec. 135:

CSR is applicable to the Company satisfying any of the below three conditions during the immediately preceding financial year:

- a) Net worth is Rs. 500 crores or more, or
- b) Turnover is Rs. 1000 crores or more, or
- c) Net profit is Rs. 5 crores or more.

What to do if CSR is applicable?





Important Notes:

- a. A company's holding or subsidiaries which satisfies the above criteria, will also have to constitute the CSR committee.
- b. Every foreign company having its branch or project office in India satisfying above criteria will have to constitute the committee.
- c. The criteria of net profit etc. apply only to business operations in India in case of foreign Company or project office.
- d. The board report of the Company shall disclose composition of the CSR committee as per Rule 8 of the CSR rules. This report shall be a part of the Annual report of the Company.

Net Profit means:

1. For Indian Companies: Net profit as per Financial Statement prepared under the Companies Act, 2013, excluding:
 - i. Profit arising from its foreign branch
 - ii. Dividend received from other Companies in India which have to comply with the Sec.135 of the Act.
2. For foreign Companies: Net profit as per the Profit and Loss account prepared as per Sec.381(1)(a) read with Sec.198 of the Act.

The above net profit is required to ensure that atleast 2% of the average net profit of three immediately preceding years is spent on the CSR activities every year.

CSR Activities (Schedule VII):

CSR activities contains the benefits to whole society. It majorly focuses on:

- a. eradicating extreme hunger, under malnutrition, and poverty;
- b. reducing child mortality and improving maternal health;
- c. promoting health awareness and sanitation & making available safe drinking water.
- d. Providing medical facilities (hospitals, dispensaries, medical van, etc.)
- e. promotion of education;

- f. promoting sports, gender equality and empowering women;
- g. combating human immunodeficiency virus, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, malaria and other diseases;
- h. ensuring environmental sustainability (including ecological balance)
- i. employment enhancing vocational skills;
- j. social business projects;
- k. setting up residencies for students, orphans, senior citizens
- l. rural developments and slum area developments
- m. Animal welfare, improving horticulture activities.
- n. contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government or the State Governments for socio-economic development and relief and funds for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes, minorities and women; and
- o. such other matters as may be prescribed.

Other than above, there are many activities run by the Government (Central/ State). CSR activities can have a focus to take participate in those activities.

What is not CSR:

- a. CSR activities undertaken outside India
- b. CSR activities which benefits only the employees of the Company and/ or the families of the employees
- c. Contribution to any political party whether directly or indirectly under Sec.182 of the Act.
- d. Activities undertaken under normal course of business
- e. Activities not covered under Schedule VII of the Act.

Non-compliance of CSR provisions:

If a company fails to spend such amount, the Board shall specify reasons for not spending the amount in its report.

Thus, spending on CSR activities is not mandatory and no penalty can be imposed for non-compliance.





Communication of Key Audit Matters (KAM): Significant change in the auditor's reporting requirement



CA Namita Agrawal

E-mail : namag0303@gmail.com

Background:

On 17th May, 2016, ICAI issued a new standard SA 701, "Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor's Report". This standard is effective for financial year beginning on or after 1st April, 2018 for audit of financial statement.

The purpose is to enhance the value of audit report by providing greater transparency of the audit work performed.

Applicability:

SA 701 mandatorily applies to audit of complete sets of general purpose financial statement of listed entities; however, it also applies to audit of unlisted entities where auditor decides to communicate KAM in the auditor's report or where such communication of KAM is required by law or regulation.

What is 'Key Audit Matters'?

Key audit matters are those matters that, in the auditor's professional judgment, were of most significant in the audit of the financial statements of the current period. **Key audit matters are selected from the matters communicated with those charged with governance.** While determining KAM, auditor shall consider following:

- Areas of higher assessed risk based on risk assessment of material misstatement as per SA 315
- Auditor's judgement in relation to uncertainty in estimation identified in management's judgement, accounting estimates in areas of financial statement
- The effect on audit of significant events or transaction that occurred during the period

KAM is not substitute for:

- Disclosures required as per applicable Financial Reporting Framework
- Modified Opinion as per SA 705(Revised)
- Reporting for going concern in accordance with SA 570
- Separate opinion on individual matters

Under following situations KAM is not communicated in Auditor's report:

- Law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter; or
- Extremely rare circumstances where auditor determines that the matter should not be communicated in the auditor's

report because the adverse consequences of doing so would be reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication

Documentation:

Where applicable-

- The rationale for the auditor's determination as to whether or not the matters required significant auditor attention is a KAM in accordance with SA 701
- The rationale for the auditor's determination that there are no KAM or those reported are the only KAM to be communicated in the auditor's report
- The rationale for the auditor's determination, a matter determined to be a KAM not to communicate in the auditor's report

Reporting KAM:

The auditor shall state the KAM in a separate section titled as "Key audit matters" to be placed between Basis for Opinion and Management responsibility paragraph in the auditor's report.

Where there is no key audit matter for an auditor to communicate, auditor can state following in the 'Key Audit Matter' section, as stated in Implementation Guide SA 701 –

"We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report."

While reporting Key audit matters, auditor should ensure the compliance of other reporting standards such as Revised SA 706-Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter paragraphs in the Independent Auditor's Report. Where a matter that require significant auditor attention reportable as KAM and is also reportable under EOM being necessary for understanding the financial statement, the matter can prominently presented in Key audit matters section (e.g. as the first matter).

It is also to be taken care-off that the Audit Report format or the financial beginning on or after 1st April, 2018 have been vide Revised SA 700, Revised SA 705, Revised SA 706.

Relevant publications:

ICAI has issued implementation guide for Revised SA 700, Revised SA 705, Revised SA 706 where Audit report's illustrative formats for various entities. The link is as stated below.

<https://resource.cdn.icai.org/50035aasb39630.pdf>

The Implementation guide to SA 701, Communication of Key Audit Matters in Independent Audit Report issued by ICAI is formatted as FAQs will also provide more guidance in application of SA 701. The link is as stated below:

<https://resource.cdn.icai.org/48820aasb-icai-igsa701.pdf>





Taxation of Public Charitable Trust: In-built Discrepancies in ITR Form 7



CA Lalit Munoyat

Mobile No. : 9820193508

E-mail : munoyat@gmail.com

1) Income vs. Total Income

According to section 11 income derived from **property held under trust** wholly for charitable or religious purposes is not to be included in the total income subject to the condition that the Trust has spent minimum 85% of such income on the objects of the

Trust. This means a Trust can accumulate 15% of its income for spending in the future.

However, there is no definition of "income" except as defined in section 2(24)(ia) **"Income" includes Voluntary contributions received by a trust created wholly or partly for charitable or religious purposes and the word.** It is an expression of elastic ambit and the courts have always qualified their description by saying that it is not exhaustive.

What is chargeable to income-tax is left to be determined according to the statutory provisions of the Act in the light of the elastic concept of income. That is why Sec. 2(24) defines "income" as including particular category of receipts. The idea is more to bring in all the categories of income which are brought to tax by applying a legal fiction so that by their non-inclusion in the definition, such categories did not escape taxation. In the absence of any definition of "income" we have to proceed on the basis of it as a concept, as understood in general parlance. Income would ordinarily exclude a receipt by way of capital. Moreover gross receipt cannot also be taxed as income. It may be broadly stated that what is taxed is not also any gross receipt. The receipt must be revenue in nature and is to be taxed after excluding the necessary outgoings.

2) Expenses vs. Application

Taking into account the purpose for which the conditions of s. 11(1)(a) are imposed, it would be clear that we have to consider the income as arrived at in the context of what is available in the hands of the assessee after deducting all expenses necessarily incurred to earn the income. The balance so remaining thereafter only can be used or applied on the objects of the Trust. So long as the assessee disburses the amount for charitable purposes, whether the amounts are utilised for capital or revenue purposes the assessee would be entitled to exclude the amount of application from the income of the trust u/s 11 and it is only the balance that would require examination for finding out whether the assessee has complied with the rule of accumulation.

3) Accumulation

Accumulation refers to that part of the income that has not been applied on the objects of the trust during the year but reserved for application in future. The trust can accumulate a maximum of 15% of the income (excluding corpus donations) to get exemption u/s 11. If more than that is accumulated then the excess accumulation is taxable.

Since income has to be understood in commercial sense, it is only the net income after meeting the expenses that can be treated as income. It is only out of such income that an amount to the extent of 85% is required to be spent on the objectives of the trust. It was held by the Hon Kerala High Court in the case of *CIT v. Program for Community Organisations* [1997] 228 ITR 620 (KER) and later confirmed by the Hon Supreme Court [248] ITR 1 (SC) **that the assessee was entitled to have the net income reckoned as income.**

4) Contradictions in accumulation of 15% of Income

Differing judicial views are prevailing on the amount of income that can be accumulated.

- 1) The amount to be accumulated is restricted to 15% of income (excluding corpus donation) and it is an absolute accumulation (Case 1 below)
- 2) The amount to be accumulated is restricted to 15% of income (excluding corpus donation) and is restricted to the amount of the avail income. (Case 2 below) i.e. accumulation can lead to deficit.
- 3) The amount to be accumulated is restricted to 15% of income (excluding corpus donation) and is unrestricted by the amount of the income. (Case 3 below) i.e. accumulation can lead to deficit.

(Rs. Lakhs)

		Trust Registered u/s 12A		
A	Receipts/Income	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Corpus Donations	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Voluntary Donations	75.00	75.00	75.00
	Interest on investments-Gross	10.00		
	Less: Direct Expenses	3.00	7.00	7.00
B	Net Income	87.00	87.00	87.00
	(-) Corpus Donation- Capital receipt	5.00	5.00	5.00
C	Income before Application	82.00	82.00	82.00
	(-) Application of Income	50.00	82.00	90.00
D	Income/(Deficit) before Accumulation	32.00	-	(8.00)
E	Accumulation 15% (C)			
	a) Absolute Accumulation without limit	12.00		
	b) Accumulation restricted to the income		-	
	c) Accumulation even when there is deficit			12.00
		20.00	-	(20.00)

- a) In the first case the income available after application is more than 15% of income as in (C) above, the full amount of accumulation has been absorbed and the balance income remaining thereafter i.e. Rs. 20 Lakhs is taxable.
- b) In the second case the income available after application is more than 15% of income as in (C) above, no accumulation has been allowed because there is no income at all which can be accumulated.
- c) In the third case there is deficit still accumulation has been permitted because it is an absolute right of the trust which can't be curtailed by paucity of income or deficit.

**5) Practical situation of accumulation**

The template of ITR Form no.7 has been designed in such a way that it does not permit application of income which is more than the income itself. More over if the income is less than 15% accumulation then it restricts the accumulation just to the amount of income and does not permit creation of any deficit thereby. If we try to claim more application & accumulation then Notice u/s 139(9) crops up from the department stating that the treatment given in the return is not correct and that it should be corrected.

6) Carry forward of Deficit

Section 11 to 13 are silent on whether, in case of deficit, can it be carried forward to next year for set off against income of that year. Factually if we look again at the ITR Form 7 we find that it does not permit any deficit to be calculated in the form because it restricts the amount of application & accumulation to the amount of available income and makes the taxable income as NIL instead of deficit.

The judicial review of this matter is fully in favour of the assessee as the deficit is permitted to be carried forward to set off against the income of the next year(s). Since there is no column for holding deficit and for its carry forward, it can't be declared in the return of income and the department may take objection in future when we try to set off it on the ground that the amount of deficit is not as per any return of income filed earlier year when the deficit had arisen.

7) Rates of Income Tax

The rates of income tax to be levied on the taxable income of an AOP/BOI/trust are governed by section 164 & Section 167B. As per section 164 when the income is not specifically receivable on behalf or for the benefit of any one person or when the individual shares of the beneficiaries are indeterminate or unknown then income tax shall be levied at Maximum Marginal Rate without any basic exemption.

The existing provisions of rate differential were being misused by some tax payers for tax avoidance by creating a large number of associations of persons without specifying the shares of members in a small part of the income, with the result that such part gets taxed at the maximum marginal rate while the major portion of the income gets taxed at low rates of tax depending upon the size of the income. In order to counteract such attempts at tax avoidance through the creation of multiple associations of persons without defining the shares of the members the MMR was prescribed.

However it had never been the intention of the legislature to levy tax at MMR on income of Public Charitable & Religious. The Board therefore clarified vide Circular No. 320 dated 11-1-1982, Circular No.308, dated 29th June, 1981 and Circular No. 421, dated 12th June, 1985 that in the cases of registered societies, trade and professional associations, social and sports clubs, charitable or religious trusts, etc., where the members or trustees are not entitled to any share in the income of the association of persons, the provisions of new section 167B will not be attracted and accordingly tax will be payable in such cases at the rate ordinarily applicable to the total income of an association of persons and not at the maximum marginal rate.

The income tax department in its official publications and website clarified as under:

What is the tax rate?

A trust is chargeable to tax as per the slab rates which are applicable to an individual (not being a senior citizen or super senior citizen).

Q.14 What is the rate of taxation applicable to the taxable income if any, of a charitable or religious trust or organization?

Ans. Income derived from property held under trust wholly for charitable or religious purposes, to the extent it is not exempt under Sections 11 and 12 is liable to tax at normal rates applicable to an Association of Persons (AOP) except when the same is in the nature of anonymous donations which will be tax at MMR.

However the Income Tax Return Form No 7 is so programmed that it charges tax at the MMR on selection of Trust from the sub category of Status 05- AOP/BOI. For Example consider the following situations:

ITR Form No. -7 :- AY 2016-17

Status No.	Status	Tax on Rs. 6.00 Lakhs (No Cess)
06	AOP/BOI	Rs.45000/- (Slab Rates)
07	AOP (Trusts)	Rs.45000/- (Slab Rates)

ITR Form No. -7 :- AY 2017-18

Status	Sub-status	Tax on Rs. 6.00 Lakhs (No Cess)
05- AOP/BOI	01- Registered Society	Rs.45000/- (Slab Rates)
	05- Trust registered u/s 12A	Rs. 180000/- (MMR)
	06- Other Trust	Rs. 180000/- (MMR)
	07- Other AOP/BOI	Rs.45000/- (Slab Rates)

ITR Form No. -7 :-AY 2018-19

Status	Sub-status	Tax on Rs. 6.00 Lakhs (No Cess)
05- AOP/BOI	01- Registered Society	Rs. 32500/- (Slab Rates)
	05- Trust registered u/s 12A	Rs. 180000/- (MMR)
	06- Other Trust	Rs. 180000/- (MMR)
	07- Other AOP/BOI	Rs. 32500/- (Slab Rates)

ITR Form No. -7 AY:- 2019-20

Status	Sub-status	Tax on Rs. 6.00 Lakhs (No Cess)
05- AOP/BOI	01- Registered Society	Rs. 32500/- (Slab Rates)
	05- Trust registered u/s 12A	Rs. 180000/- (MMR)
	06- Other Trust	Rs. 180000/- (MMR)
	07- Other AOP/BOI	Rs. 32500/- (Slab Rates)

Therefore while filling the Return of Income Form No. 7 for Public Charitable Trust an assessee must check the resultant tax liability as worked out by the System Template and if it is found that tax has been worked out at MMR, then appropriate corrective measures must be taken before filing the Return.



DIRECT TAXES - Law Update



CA. Haresh P. Kenia

Mobile No. : 9821351838

E-mail : hpkenia@mtnl.mct.in

1. Income Tax Form No. 16 and Form No. 24Q Amended.

[262 Taxman (st.) 17]. The CBDT vide notification No. GSR 304(E) [NO.36/2019 (F.NO.370142/4/2019-TPL)], dated 12.04.2019, in exercise of the power conferred by section 200 and

203 read with section 295 of the Income Tax Act, hereby gives the Income tax (3rd Amendment) Rules, 2019. It came into force on 12th May, 2019. It amends Form No. 16 and Form 24Q, in Appendix II of the Income Tax Rule 1962.

A. Amendment in Form 16

- Notes occurring after 'Part A' shall be omitted.
- Part B (Annexure) is substituted. Readers may refer to the above citation of the Magazine for the changes made in new Part B (Annexure).

B. Amendment in Form 24Q

- 'Annexure – II' is substituted. Readers may refer to the above citation of the Magazine for the changes made in 'Annexure – II'.

2. Deduction of Tax at Source – Certificate for Tax Deducted (TDS) - Procedure, format and standards for issuance of certificate for TDS in Part B of Form 16.

[263 Taxman (st.) 2].

In exercise of the powers delegated by the CBDT under Rule 31(6A) of the Income Tax Rule 1962, the Principle Director General of Income Tax (System) hereby, vide notification no. 9/2019, dated 06.05.2019 specifies the procedure, formats and standards for the purpose of generation and download of certificates from "TDS Reconciliation Analysis Correction Enabling System" or (<https://www.tdscpc.gov.in>) (hereafter called TRACES portal) as below:

- Issue of Part B of Form No. 16 for deduction of tax at source made on or after 1st day of April, 2018:

All deductors (including Government deductors who deposit TDS in the Central Government Account through book entry) shall be able to issue the TDS certificate in part B of Form No. 16 (by generation and download through TRACES portal) in respect of all

sums deducted on or after the 1st day of April, 2018 under the provisions for the fourth quarter i.e. Form 24Q is furnished alongwith duly filled in Annexure II of Form 24Q as substituted vide Central Board of Direct Taxes Notification No. 36/2019, dated 12.04.2019. To ensure generation of accurate TDS certificate in Part B of Form No. 16, the Deductor(s) need to report correct data in Annexure II of Form 24Q. The TRACES generated Form No. 16 shall have a unique TDS certificate number.

- Authentication of TDS certificate in Form No. 16:

The deductor, issuing the TDS certificate in Form No. 16 by downloading it from the TRACES Portal, shall, before issuing to the deductee authenticate the correctness of contents mentioned therein and verify the same either by signature or by using digital signature in accordance with sub rule (6) of rule 31.

- 'Part B (Annexure)' of Form No. 16 item Nos. 2(f) and 10(k):

The item Nos. 2(f) and 10(k) in Part B (Annexure) of Form 16 required to be filled-in by the deductor manually shall be made available at the bottom of the TRACES generated Form 16 (Part B) and the deductor shall duly fill details, where available, in item numbers 2(f) and 10(k) appearing at the bottom of the Form. The deductor shall duly fill details, where applicable, in item numbers 2(f) and 10(k) before furnishing of Part B (Annexure) to the employee. The deductors who opt to authenticate Part B of Form No. 16 using Digital Signature Certificates (DSC) will be provided with the download of Part B of Form No. 16 without item Nos. 2(f) and 10(k) and therefore these details shall be required to be prepared by the employer and issued to the employee, where applicable, before furnishing of Part B to the employee.

3. Section 286 – Furnishing of Report in respect of International Group.

[262 Taxman (st.) 25].

The Central Government vide notification No. SO 1653(E) [NO. 37/2019 (F.NO. 500/15/2015-APA-I)], dated 25.04.2019, in exercise of the powers u/s 286(9)(b)(ii) of the Income Tax Act, hereby notifies the agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the United States of America on exchange of country – by – country reports. Readers may refer to the above citation for further details.





July 2019

1st Event of Vasai Branch Ki Pathshala on GST Audit & Annual Return held on 16th June 2019 at Branch Premises, Bhayander (West)



(L-R): CA. Ramanand Gupta (Past Chairman, Vasai Branch), CA. Ankit Rathi (Vice Chairman, Vasai Branch), CA. Xavier Rajan (Chairman, Vasai Branch), CA. Mohit Manglan (Speaker) & CA. Vijendra Jain (Committee Member, Vasai Branch) at the inaugural session



(L-R): CA. Vijendra Jain (Committee Member, Vasai Branch), CA. Abhishek Tiwari (Committee Member, Vasai Branch), CA. Xavier Rajan (Chairman, Vasai Branch), CA. Sajjan Kanodia (Speaker) & CA. Lokesh Kothari (Chairman, Vasai WICASA) at the dais



CA. Mohit Manglan



CA. Sajjan Kanodia



Participants



2nd Event of Vasai Branch Ki Pathshala on Companies Act 2013 held on 23rd June 2019 at Branch Premises, Bhayander (West)



Group photo taken at Inaugural session



CS. Savithri Parekh
(Speaker)



(L-R):- CA. Xavier Rajan (Chairman, Vasai Branch of WIRC), CA. Vijendra Jain (Committee Member), CA. Vimal Agarwal (RCM & Branch Nominee), CS. Savithri Parekh (Speaker), CA. Pramod Dhamankar (Past Chairman, Vasai Branch) & CA. Lokesh Kothari (Chairman - Vasai WICASA) at the dais



Participants

CA Day Flag hoisting on 1st July 2019 at Branch Premises, Bhayander (West)





July 2019

Tree Plantation held on 1st July 2019 at Shree Jivdani Devi Sansthan, Virar (East)



Financial Literacy programme on GST & Career Counselling Session held on 28th June 2019 at Shankar Narayan College of Arts & Commerce, Bhayander (East)



(L-R): Trustee Member – S N College, CA. Sorabh Agrawal (Treasurer, Vasai Branch), CA. (Dr.) Mahesh Gour (Speaker), Shri. Rohidasji Shankar Patil (Founder – Chairman, Shree Shankar Narayan Education Trust), Shri. Mahesh Mhatre (Secretary, Shankar Narayan Education Trust), CA. Abhishek Tiwari (Committee Member, Vasai Branch), CA. Vijendra Jain (Committee Member, Vasai Branch) & Dr. V. N. Yadav (Principal, S N College) at Inaugural Session



CA. (Dr.) Mahesh Gour
(Speaker)



CA. Xavier Rajan (Chairman, Vasai Branch of WIRC) presenting memento to Shri. Rohidasji Shankar Patil (Founder – Chairman, Shree Shankar Narayan Education Trust) alongwith Committee Members of Vasai Branch of WIRC



Participants



Seminar on Investor Awareness held on 27th June 2019 at Branch Premises, Bhayander (West)



Photo taken at Inaugural Session



CA. Jitesh Kothari
(Speaker)



Participants



(L-R): - CA. Vijendra Jain (Committee Member, Vasai Branch), CA. Xavier Rajan (Chairman, Vasai Branch), CA. Jitesh Kothari (Speaker) & CA. Umesh Mestry (Past Chairman, Vasai Branch) at the dais

Blood Donation





July 2019

Seminar on Ind AS (WICASA Event) held on 23rd June 2019 at Branch Premises, Bhayander (West)



CA. Lokesh Kothari (Chairman - Vasai WICASA) presenting memento to CA. Shweta Jain (Speaker) also seen Mr. Dhawal Pithadiya (Committee Member – Vasai WICASA)



CA. Shweta Jain
(Speaker)



Participants

Post Training Course on Information System Audit (ISA) from 15th June to 21st July 2019 at Branch Premises, Bhayander (West)



Photo taken at Inauguration Session



(L-R):- CA. Amish Thakkar (Speaker), CA. Xavier Rajan (Chairman, Vasai branch of WIRC) & CA. Lalit Bajaj (RCM & Branch Nominee) at the dais



Participants

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The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India,
Vasai Branch of WIRC

Address: Maxus Mall, B Wing, 7th Floor, Above Maxus Banquet Hall, Temba Road, Bhayandar (West) Thane-401 101.
Contact: 9029868900/ 8655068901/ 8976068902 | Email: vasaibranch@gmail.com | Website: www.vasai-icai.org