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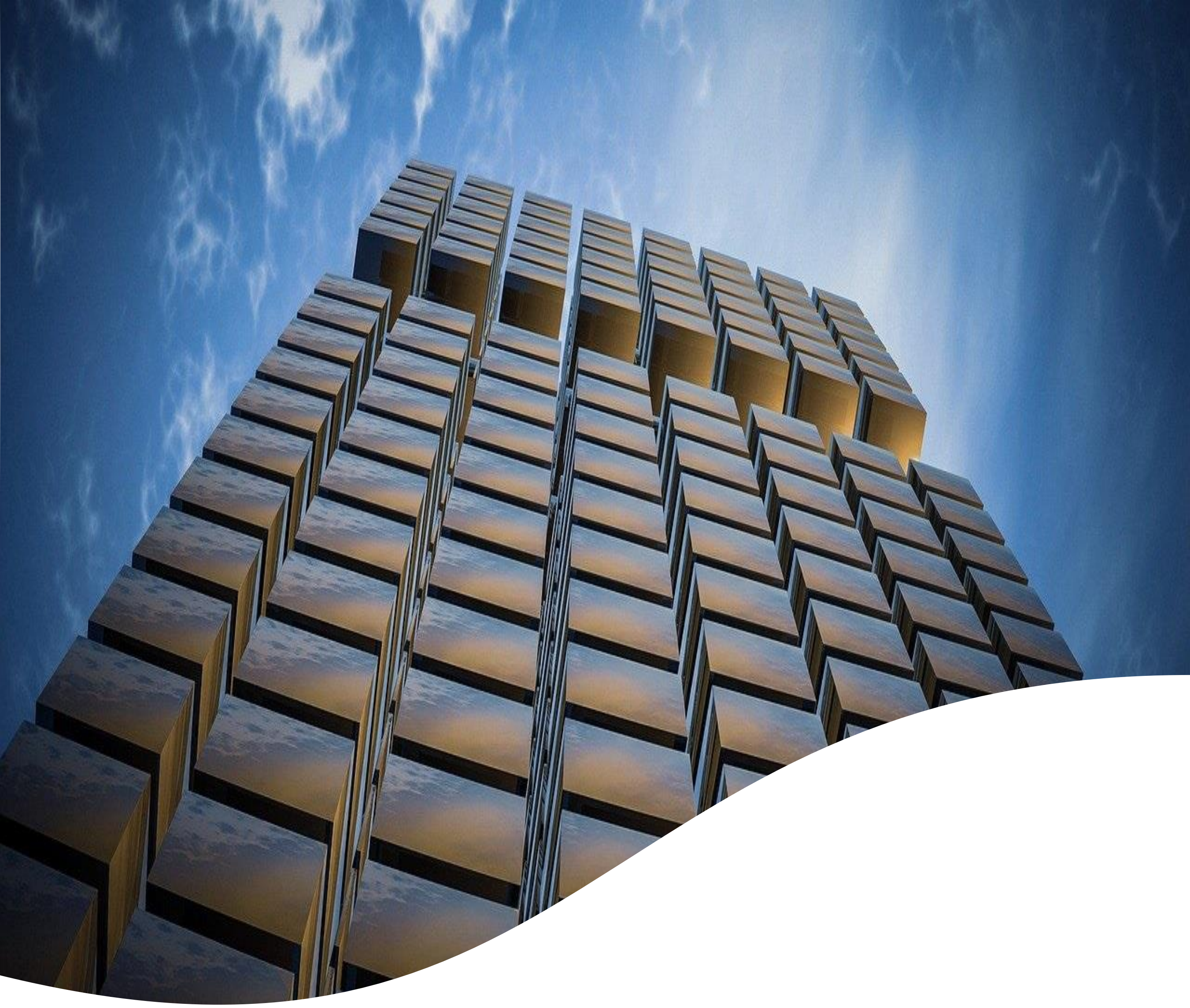


Measures to combat COVID-19

Measures to combat COVID-19

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) issues Guidelines for Surveillance, Containment & Caution to be effective till 31st December 2020

MHA issued an Order on 25th November 2020 with Guidelines for Surveillance, Containment and Caution, which will be effective from 1st December 2020 till 31st December 2020.

The main focus of the Guidelines is to consolidate the substantial gains that have been achieved against the spread of COVID-19 which is visible in the steady decline in number of active cases in the country. Further, keeping in view the recent spike in new cases in few States / Union Territories, ongoing festival season and onset of winter, it is emphasised that to fully overcome the pandemic, there is need to maintain caution and to strictly follow the prescribed containment strategy, focussed on surveillance, containment and strict observance of the guidelines/ Standard Operating Procedures issued by MHA and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW). Local district, police and municipal authorities shall be responsible to ensure that the prescribed Containment measures are strictly followed. States and Union Territories, based on their assessment of the situation, may impose local restrictions, with a view to contain the spread of COVID-19.

Surveillance and Containment

- States to ensure careful demarcation of Containment Zones by the district authorities, at the micro level, taking into consideration the guidelines prescribed by MoHFW in this regard. The list of Containment Zones will be notified on the websites by the respective District Collectors and by the States/ Union Territories. This list will also be shared with MoHFW

- Within the demarcated Containment Zones, containment measures, as prescribed by MoHFW, shall be scrupulously followed, which includes:

  - ✓ Only essential activities shall be allowed in the Containment Zones
  - ✓ There shall be strict perimeter control to ensure that there is no movement of people in or out of these zones, except for medical emergencies and for maintaining supply of essential goods and services
  - ✓ There shall be intensive house-to-house surveillance by surveillance teams formed for the purpose
  - ✓ Testing shall be carried out as per prescribed protocol
  - ✓ Listing of contacts shall be carried out in respect of all persons found positive, along with their tracking, identification, quarantine and follow up of contacts for 14 days (80% of contacts to be traced in 72 hours)
  - ✓ Quick isolation of COVID-19 patients shall be ensured in treatment facilities/ home (subject to fulfilling the home isolation guidelines)
  - ✓ Clinical interventions, as prescribed, shall be administered
  - ✓ Surveillance for ILI/ SARI cases shall be carried out in health facilities or outreach mobile units or through fever clinics in buffer zones
  - ✓ Awareness shall be created in communities on COVID-19 appropriate behaviour
  - ✓ Local district, police and municipal authorities shall be responsible to ensure that the prescribed Containment measures are strictly followed and State/ UT Governments shall ensure the accountability of the officers concerned in this regard.

Measures to combat COVID-19

COVID-Appropriate behaviour

- State / Union Territories Governments shall take all necessary measures to promote COVID-19 appropriate behaviour and to ensure strict enforcement of wearing of face masks, hand hygiene and social distancing

- In order to enforce the core requirement of wearing of face masks, States and Union Territories may consider administrative actions, including imposition of appropriate fines, on persons not wearing face masks in public and work spaces

- For observance of social distancing in crowded places, especially in markets, weekly bazaars and public transport, MoHFW will issue a Standard Operating Procedure, which shall be strictly enforced by States and Union Territories.

National Directives for COVID-19 Management shall continue to be followed throughout the country, so as to enforce COVID-19 appropriate behavior.

Strict adherence to the prescribed Standard Operating Procedures

All activities have been permitted outside Containment Zones, except for the following, which have been permitted with certain restrictions:

- ✓ International air travel of passengers, as permitted by MHA
- ✓ Cinema halls and theatres, with upto 50% capacity
- ✓ Swimming pools, only for training of sports persons
- ✓ Exhibition halls, only for business to business (B2B) purposes
- ✓ Social/ religious/ sports/ entertainment/ educational/ cultural/ religious gatherings, with upto a maximum of 50% of the hall capacity, with a ceiling of 200 persons in closed spaces; and keeping of the size of the ground/ space in view, in open spaces.

However, based on their assessment of the situation, State/ UT Governments may reduce the ceiling to 100 persons or less, in closed spaces.

The Guidelines enclose a list of 19 Standard Operating Procedures that have been issued from time to time to regulate the activities that have been permitted. These Standard Operating Procedures shall be strictly enforced by the authorities concerned, who shall be responsible for their strict observance.

Measures to combat COVID-19

Local restrictions

States and Union Territories, based on their assessment of the situation, may impose local restrictions, with a view to contain the spread of COVID-19 such as night curfew. However, State/ Union Territories Governments shall not impose any local lockdown (State/ District/ sub-division/City level), outside the containment zones, without prior consultation with the Central Government.

States and Union Territories also need to enforce social distancing in offices. In cities, where the weekly Case Positivity Rate is in more than 10%, States and Union Territories concerned shall consider implementing staggered office timings and other suitable measures, with a view to reduce the number of employees attending office at the same time, thereby ensuring social distancing.

No restriction on Inter-State and intra-State movement

There shall be no restriction on inter-State and intra-State movement of persons and goods including those for cross land-border trade under Treaties with neighbouring countries. No separate permission/ approval/ e-permit will be required for such movements.

Protection for vulnerable persons

Vulnerable persons, i.e., persons above 65 years of age, persons with co-morbidities, pregnant women, and children below the age of 10 years, are advised to stay at home, except for meeting essential requirements and for health purposes.

Use of Aarogya Setu

The use of Aarogya Setu mobile application will continue to be encouraged.

Please Click Here to read press release dated 25th November 2020.

Measures to combat COVID-19

The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog releases publication 'Mitigation and Management of COVID-19: Practices from India's States & Union Territories'

NITI Aayog on 25th November 2020 released a compendium of practices from states and union territories that details information about various initiatives implemented by states, districts, and cities in India for containing and managing the Covid-19 outbreak.

Over the past several months, the world has been facing an unprecedented public health crisis in the form of Covid-19. States and union territories have been equal partners of the Central Government in managing the Covid-19 outbreak in the country.

"While there is much to be gained by learning from global practices for tackling the pandemic, it is equally important to take note of practices that are grounded in our realities. Instead of expecting every state to reinvent the wheel, dissemination of such practices allows them to learn from each other and help find solutions to common problems," wrote NITI Aayog CEO Amitabh Kant in the foreword.

In preparing the compendium of practices, NITI Aayog reached out to all states and union territories by email and telephonically, requesting them to share any practices that they believe had been useful for COVID-19 mitigation and management. Additional information was provided by some states during review meetings with Member (Health), NITI Aayog. Sourcing of information directly from states / union territories was supplemented with a comprehensive literature review.

Measures to combat COVID-19

The practices in the compendium have been disaggregated under 6 sections as below.

- Public health and Clinical response
- Governance mechanisms
- Digital health
- Integrated model
- Welfare of migrants and other vulnerable groups
- Other practices

A summary of the relevant Government of India guidelines has been included for the aforementioned categories, wherever applicable.

Practices adopted by states and union territories in the fight against COVID-19 range from preparation of comprehensive route maps for contact tracing to operationalization of mobile vans for testing and providing essential health services to the doorsteps of people. Technology has been leveraged extensively by several states and union territories including the use of robots for delivering food, water, and medicines to patients in hospitals as well as training health personnel using virtual platforms. Start-ups have been at the forefront of several technological innovations, such as the development of apps offering telemedicine services. Civil society organizations too have worked closely with state governments and district administrations to set up control rooms for COVID 19 management, enable the delivery of door-to-door food supplies, and mobilize self-help groups for making masks and sanitizers.

Please Click Here to read the full document.

Please Click Here to read press release dated 25th November 2020.

Measures to combat COVID-19

Public Movement against COVID 19 gains traction in Ayush sector

With thousands of Ayush (Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy) professionals joining the Public Movement against COVID 19, the Movement has gained considerable traction in the traditional systems of medicine. The Movement is covering Ayush dispensaries, hospitals, educational institutions, wellness centres and other units. Ayush professionals work closely with the public at the grass root level, and hence they have been successful in adding momentum to the campaign by influencing public behaviour during this awareness campaign.

It was seen in a review done at Ayush Ministry that during the 5 days period from 26th to 30th October 2020, Ayush stake-holders reached out to an estimated 110 lakh people with messages propounding COVID 19-appropriate behaviours, through channels ranging from face-to-face communication to digital media. The ongoing festival season poses public health challenges as people tend to drop caution in the spirit of the festivals, increasing the risk of spread of the pandemic. It is expected that the interventions of the Ayush professionals will add to the efforts to encourage people across the country to adopt COVID 19-appropriate behaviours.

Please Click Here to read the Press Release dated 31st October 2020.

Measures to combat COVID-19

Prime Minister (PM) inaugurates Arogya Van, Arogya Kutir, Ekta Mall & Children Nutrition Park at Kevadia in Gujarat

PM Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated various projects under Integrated Development of Kevadia in Gujarat as below.

Arogya Van & Arogya Kutir

Arogya Van has 5 lakh plants of 380 different species spread over an area of 17 acre. Arogya Kutir has a traditional treatment facility named Santhigiri wellness centre which will provide healthcare based on Ayurveda, Siddha, Yoga and Panchakarma.

Children Nutrition Park & Mirror Maze

It is the world's first ever technology driven nutrition park for children and is spread over an area of 35,000 sq ft. A Nutri Train runs across the park to various exciting theme based stations namely 'Phalshaka Griham', 'Payonagari', 'Annapoorna', 'Poshan Puran', and 'Swastha Bharatam'. It will raise nutritional awareness through various edutainment activities like Mirror Maze, 5D Virtual reality theatre and Augmented reality games.

Ekta Mall

The Mall displays a diverse range of handicrafts and traditional items from all over India symbolizing unity in diversity and is spread over 35,000 sq ft. The mall consists of 20 Emporia each representing a specific state in India and is built in just 110 days.

Please Click Here to read the Press Release dated 30th October 2020.

Measures to combat COVID-19

6 women led startups win COVID 19-Shri-Shakti-Challenge organized by MyGov in collaboration with UN Women

6 women led startups have won COVID 19 Shri Shakti Challenge organized by MyGov in collaboration with UN Women. With an objective to encourage and involve women led startups to come up with innovative solutions that can help in the fight against COVID 19 or solve problems that impact a large number of women, MyGov in collaboration with UN Women, launched the COVID 19 Shri Shakti Challenge in April 2020.

This was a unique challenge hosted on the innovate platform of MyGov that called for applications from women led startups as well as startups who have solutions that address issues faced by a larger number of women.

The Challenge was implemented in 2 stages: Ideation stage and Proof of Concept (PoC) Stage.

The challenge received an overwhelming response with a total of 1265 entries, from across the nation.

MyGov congratulated the winners of Shri Shakti Challenge and hope that the solutions developed by them mature into full-blown products, and can scale up into robust solutions that help in our fight against COVID 19; and of course also help address challenges facing women. All the winners and the participants of Shri Shakti Challenge are true testimony to the talent pool that exists in India and this challenge will go a long way in promoting women entrepreneurship in India.

Please Click Here to read the Press Release dated 3rd November 2020.

Measures to combat COVID-19

Ministry of Culture issues Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for re-opening of Museums, Art Galleries & Exhibitions

Based on the Unlock 5.0 Guidelines of MHA, and after considering suggestions received from various stakeholders in the culture and creative industry, Ministry of Culture has issued detailed SOPs for re-opening of Museums, Art Galleries and Exhibitions on preventive measures to contain spread of COVID 19. These guidelines contain SOPs to be followed by the management of museums, art galleries and exhibitions (both temporary and permanent), as well as the visitors to these spaces.

Comprehensive guidelines have been issued for adequate cleaning, purchase of tickets and for ensuring safety of visitors and staff at museums, exhibitions and art galleries. It is clarified that no museums and/or art galleries shall re-open inside containment zones. Further, State Governments may consider proposing additional measures as per their field assessment. The National Directives for COVID 19 Management and the relevant guidelines issued by the MHA, MoHFW, State Governments, etc. shall be strictly complied with during all activities and operations. These guidelines shall come into effect immediately, and shall continue to be in effect until further orders. While the museums, exhibitions and art galleries under Ministry of Culture would be reopened from 10th November 2020 onwards, others can be reopened as per convenience and in tune with relevant State/city/local laws, rules and regulations/unlock guidelines in force.

Please Click Here to read the SOPs dated 5th November 2020 issued by Ministry of Culture.

Measures to combat COVID-19

University Grants Commission (UGC) issues Guidelines for Re-opening Universities & Colleges post lockdown

The UGC has framed and issued Guidelines for Universities and Colleges for reopening their campuses. These Guidelines have been vetted by MoHFW and approved by MHA and the Ministry of Education. The Guidelines may be adopted by the institutions as per the local conditions and directives of the Government authorities.

The Universities and Colleges outside the containment zones may be opened in a graded manner after consultations with concerned State Governments and subject to adherence to the guidelines/SOP for safety and health protocol prepared by UGC. These Guidelines provide in detail the measures to be taken by Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) before re-opening of campuses. It also describes the safety measures to be taken by HEIs at Entry/Exit Points, in the classrooms and other learning sites, inside the campus and in the Hostels. Guidance for counseling and mental health is also provided in the guidelines.

Earlier, the UGC issued 'Guidelines on Examinations and Academic Calendar for the Universities in view of COVID 19 and subsequent lockdown" on 29th April, 2020 and then on 6th July, 2020. These Guidelines covered important dimensions related to examinations, academic calendar, admissions, online teaching-learning, and provided flexibility for adoption by the universities.

Please Click Here to read the detailed Guidelines issued by UGC on 5th November 2020.

Please Click Here to read Salient features of the above Guidelines.

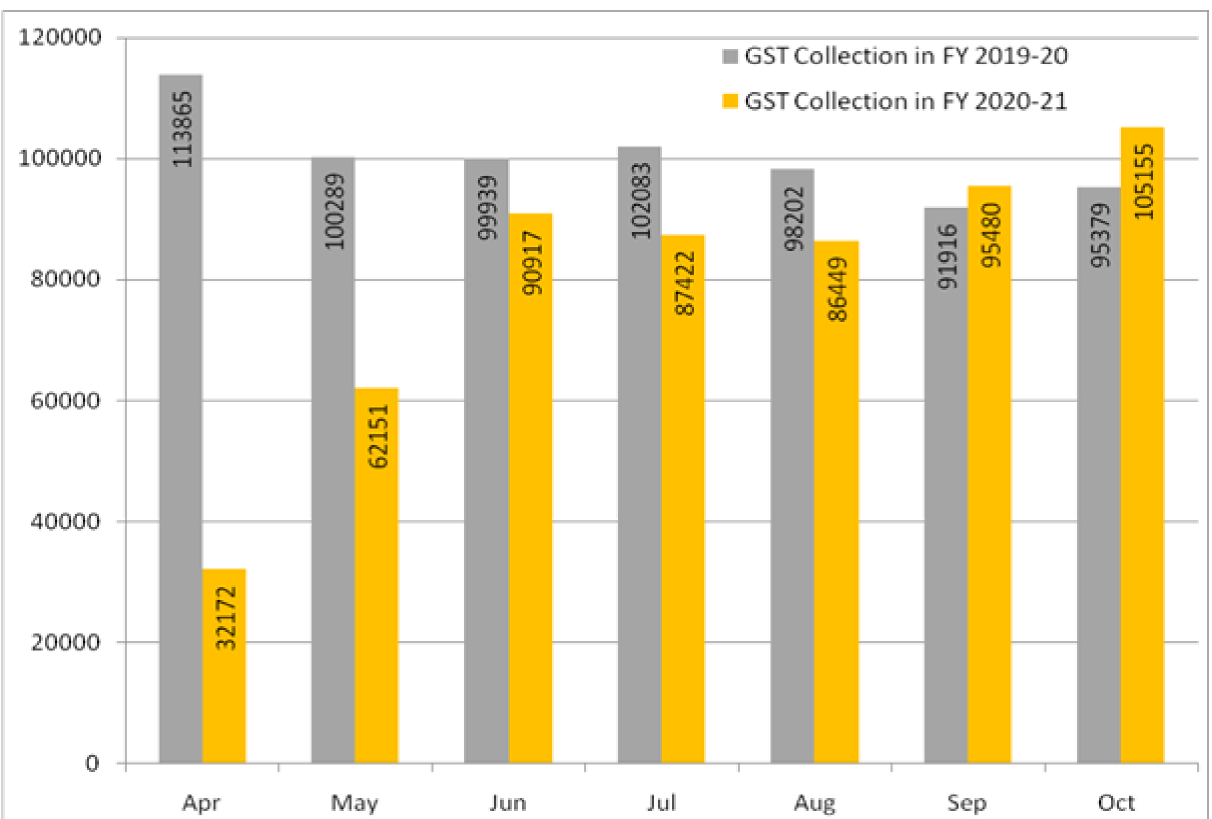
Goods & Services Tax

Goods & Services Tax

GST revenue collection for October 2020, Rs. 105,155 crores (10% higher than GST revenue collection in October 2019)

Gross GST revenue collection for the month of October, 2020 is Rs. 105,155 crore (details given below). The revenues for the month are 10% higher than the GST revenues in the same month last year. During the month, revenues from import of goods was 9% higher and the revenues from domestic transaction (including import of services) are 11% higher that the revenues from these sources during the same month last year. The growth in GST revenue as compared to that in months of July, August and September, 2020 of -14%, -8% and 5% respectively shows the trajectory of recovery of the economy and, correspondingly, of the revenues.

IGST (Integrated Goods and Services Tax)	Rs. 52,540 crore
CGST (Central Goods and Services Tax)	Rs. 19,193 crore
SGST (State Goods and Services Tax)	Rs. 25,411 crore
Compensation cess	Rs. 8,011 crore
Total	***Rs. 105,155 crore***



Please Click Here to read press release dated 1st November 2020.

Goods & Services Tax

Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) extends due date for furnishing Form ITC-04 (details of goods sent / received from job worker) for the period July -September 2020

CBIC vide Notification No. 87/2020 has extended the due date for filing of Form ITC-04 (i.e. return giving details of goods sent / received from a job worker) for the period July - September 2020 from 25th October 2020 to *30th November 2020*.

Please Click Here to read the notification dated 10th November 2020.

CBIC restores turnover-limit for issue of e-invoices in respect of Business to Business (B2B) to Rs.100 crores

CBIC vide Notification No. 61/2020 dated 30th July 2020 had increased the limit of the aggregate turnover for issue of e-invoices from Rs.100 crores to Rs.500 crores in respect of B2B supplies.

CBIC has now restored the above limit back to Rs.100 crores.

Please Click Here to read the notification dated 10th November 2020.

Revision in due date for furnishing Form GSTR-1 (Outward supply return) for the period January – March 2021

CBIC vide notification nos. 74/2020 and 75/2020 both dated 15th October 2020 had notified the due dates for filing of Form GSTR-1 as below.

Class of Taxpayers	Period	Due date
Taxable person having aggregate annual turnover > Rs. 1.5 Crore (monthly return)	October 2020 to March 2021	11th day of succeeding month
Taxable person having aggregate annual turnover < Rs. 1.5 Crore (quarterly return)	October to December 2020	13th January 2021
	January to March 2021	13th April 2021

CBIC has now rescinded the above notifications with effect from 1st January 2021 to state that Form GSTR-1 for the tax period should be filed by the *11th day of the month succeeding such tax period*.

Furthermore, the time period for filing of Form GSTR-1 returns for the class of persons having aggregate annual turnover < Rs. 1.5 Crore shall be 13th day of the month succeeding such tax period (i.e. quarterly return filers).

Please Click Here to read the notification dated 10th November 2020.

CBIC explains Scheme of 'Quarterly Return filing along with Monthly Payment of taxes' (QRMP Scheme)

Background

As a trade facilitation measure and to further ease doing business, the GST Council in its 42nd meeting held on 5th October 2020, had recommended that a registered person having aggregate turnover up to Rs.5 crores may be allowed to furnish return on quarterly basis along with monthly payment of tax, with effect from 1st January 2021 onwards. Government has issued following notifications to implement the QRMP Scheme.

Sl. No.	Notification	Remarks
1.	Notification No. 81/2020 – Central Tax, dated 10.11.2020.	Notifies amendment carried out in sub-section (1), (2) and (7) of section 39 of the CGST Act vide Finance (No.2) Act, 2019.
2.	Notification No. 82/2020 – Central Tax, dated 10.11.2020.	Makes the Thirteenth amendment (2020) to the CGST Rules 2017.
4.	Notification No. 84/2020 – Central Tax, dated 10.11.2020.	Notifies class of persons under proviso to section 39(1) of the CGST Act.
5.	Notification No. 85/2020 – Central Tax dated 10.11.2020.	Notifies special procedure for making payment of tax liability in the first two months of a quarter

CBIC has issued the following clarifications to explain the Scheme in simple words and ensure uniformity in implementation.

Who can opt for the Scheme?

Following registered persons, with effect from 1st January 2021:

- A registered person who is required to file Form GSTR 3B with aggregate turnover of up to Rs 5 crores in the previous financial year (FY) is eligible
- If aggregate turnover exceeds Rs. 5 crores during a quarter, then registered person will become in-eligible for the Scheme from next quarter
- Any person obtaining a new registration or opting out of Composition Scheme can also opt for this Scheme
- The option to avail this Scheme can be availed Goods and Services Tax Identification Number (GSTIN) wise. Therefore, few GSTINs for that PAN can opt for the Scheme and remaining GSTINs can remain out of the Scheme

Goods & Services Tax

Changes on the GST Portal

For the quarter January - March 2021, all registered persons whose aggregate turnover for the FY 2019-20 is up to Rs 5 crore and have furnished the return in Form GSTR-3B for the month of October 2020 by 30th November 2020, will be migrated by default in the GST system as follows:

Class of registered person	Default Option
Registered persons having aggregate turnover of up to 1.5 crore rupees who have furnished FORM GSTR-1 on quarterly basis in the current FY	Quarterly Return
Registered persons having aggregate turnover of up to 1.5 crore rupees who have furnished FORM GSTR-1 on monthly basis in the current FY	Monthly Return
Registered persons having aggregate turnover more than 1.5 crore rupees and up to 5 crore rupees in the preceding FY	Quarterly Return

When can a person opt for the Scheme?

- Facility can be availed throughout the year, in any quarter
- Option for QRMP Scheme, once exercised, will continue till registered person revises the option or his aggregate turnover exceeds Rs. 5 crore
- Registered person migrated by default can choose to remain out of the Scheme by exercising their option from 5th December 2020 till 31st January 2021

Tax payment under the Scheme:

- Registered person needs to pay tax due in each of the 1st 2 months (by 25th of next month) in the quarter by selecting 'Monthly payment for quarterly taxpayer' as reason for generating challan
- Registered persons can either use Fixed Sum Method (pre-filled challan) or Self-Assessment Method (actual tax due), for monthly payment of tax for 1st 2 months, after adjusting Input Tax Credit (ITC)
- No deposit is required for the month, if tax liability is Nil
- Tax deposited for 1st 2 months can be used for adjusting liability for the quarter in Form GSTR-3B and cannot be used for any other purpose till the filing of return for the quarter

Please Click Here to read circular no.143/13 dated 10th November 2020.

Please Click Here to read notification no.81 dated 10th November 2020.

Please Click Here to read notification no.82 dated 10th November 2020.

Please Click Here to read notification no.84 dated 10th November 2020.

Please Click Here to read notification no.85 dated 10th November 2020.

CBIC amends CGST Rules 2017 for QRMP Scheme

- Rule 59 of the CGST Rules, 2017 which prescribes return form GSTR-1 and manner of furnishing the same has been amended from 1st January 2021 onwards to provide an optional facility to the taxpayers who are required to furnish quarterly Form GSTR-1.

- The facility allows furnishing of invoice wise details in respect of B2B supplies made up to a cumulative value of Rs.50 lakh in each of the months, for the 1st and 2nd months of each quarter using invoice furnishing facility ('IFF'), within 1st to 13th day of the succeeding month. The details of outward supplies reported through IFF shall not be reported while filing Form GSTR-1 for the said quarter.

- Rule 60 of the CGST Rules, 2017 has been substituted from 1st January 2021 onwards. The rule removes reference to Form GSTR-2 (Details of inward supplies of taxable goods and/or services) and provides that outward supply details furnished in Form GSTR-1 and through IFF would be reflected in Forms GSTR-2A (Auto drafted details of Inward Supplies), GSTR-4A (Auto-generated read-only summary for a composition taxpayer to view all inward supplies details from the supplier) and GSTR-6A (System generated draft Statement of Inward Supplies for an ISD (Input Service Distributor), as the case may be. The rule also specifies that the details of import of goods and goods bought from Special Economic Zone (SEZ) on a bill of entry would also be available in Form GSTR-2A. Further, an auto-drafted summary of ITC in Form GSTR-2B would be available for taxpayers, for every month, prepared on the basis of Form GSTR-1, GSTR-5, GSTR-6, IFF, imports and SEZ supplies. The format of the Form GSTR-2B has also been prescribed by the notification.

- Rule 61(6) has been inserted from 10th November 2020 onwards specifying the due date for furnishing Form GSTR-3B as 20th day of the succeeding month.

Further, if the taxpayer's aggregate turnover is upto Rs.5 crores in FY 2019-20, then the due date of furnishing Form GSTR-3B for the period October 2020 to March 2021, depending upon the place of business, would be as below.

Class of Taxpayers	States covered	Due Date
Aggregate Turnover > Rs. 5 crore in the FY 2019-20	All States	20th day of succeeding month
Aggregate Turnover $\leq$ Rs. 5 crore in the FY 2019-20	14 States / Union Territories: Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, the Union territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep	22nd day of succeeding month
	22 States / Union Territories: Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, the Union territories of Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Chandigarh, Delhi	24th day of succeeding month

Note- The above specified due dates were earlier provided in notification no. 76/2020-Cental Tax dated 15th October 2020 which has now been rescinded vide notification no. 86/2020-Central Tax dated 10th November 2020.

Goods & Services Tax

- Further, from 1st January 2021 onwards, Rule 61 of the CGST Rules, 2017, would be substituted omitting all references to Form GSTR-3 in the pre- substituted rule and providing the following due dates for furnishing Form GSTR-3B.

Class of Taxpayers	States covered	Due Date
Monthly return filers	All States	20th day of succeeding month
Quarterly return filers	14 States / Union Territories: Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, the Union territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep	22nd day of succeeding month
	22 States / Union Territories: Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, the Union territories of Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Chandigarh, Delhi	24th day of succeeding month

- Rule 61A has also been inserted in the CGST Rules, 2017 from 10th November 2020 onwards providing the procedure for opting to file quarterly GST returns by the taxpayers having aggregate turnover upto Rs. 5 crores in the preceding FY. Such taxpayers shall pay tax for the first 2 months of the quarter in Form GST PMT-06 by 25th day of the month succeeding such month

- A new instruction no. 18 has been added in the Form GSTR-1 whereby it would be mandatory to specify the number of digits of HSN code for goods or services that a class of registered persons shall be required to mention basis the notifications issued from time to time under proviso to Rule 46 of the CGST Rules, 2017.

Please Click Here to read notification no.82 dated 10th November 2020.

Please Click Here to read notification no.84 dated 10th November 2020.

Direct Tax

Direct Tax

Vivad (Dispute) se (to) Vishwas (Trust) Scheme - Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) clarifies ambiguity regarding requirement to deposit disputed tax within 15 days from receipt of certificate from the tax officer

Background

The Direct Tax Vivad se Vishwas Act, 2020 was enacted on 17th March, 2020 with the objective to reduce pending income tax litigation, generate timely revenue for the Government and to benefit taxpayers by providing them peace of mind, certainty and savings on account of time and resources that would otherwise be spent on the long-drawn and vexatious litigation process.

In order to provide more time to taxpayers to settle disputes, earlier the due date for filing declaration and making payment without additional amount (interest / penalty, etc.) was extended from 31st March 2020 to 30th June 2020. Later again, the said date was extended to 31st December 2020. Therefore, earlier both the declaration and the payment without additional amount were required to be made by 31st December 2020.

Subsequently, Government again extended the due date for payment without additional amount from 31st December till *31st March 2021* in cases where the declarations are filed timely (i.e., till 31st December 2020) vide notification no. 85/2020 dated 27th October 2020.

Process

Step 1 - Submission of declarations by taxpayer in Forms 1 & 2 with the Tax authority

Step 2 - Within 15 days of submission of declaration, the Tax authority shall pass an order and grant certificate in Form 3 determining the amount payable

Step 3 - Within 15 days of receiving the above certificate, taxpayer would be required to deposit the tax and intimate details of the payment to Tax authority in Form 4

Step 4 – Order of full and final settlement would be passed by the Tax authority in Form 5

The Issue that arose

The timeline of 15 days mentioned in Step 3 above led to a contradiction of the notification no.85 for taxpayers who file declaration timely (before 31st December 2020) and in whose case the period of 15 days expires before 31st March 2021.

Clarification issued by CBDT

To address the above lacuna, CBDT has clarified that where a taxpayer files the above declaration on or before 31st December, 2020, the tax officer while issuing the certificate mentioned in Step 2 above shall allow the taxpayer to pay the disputed tax without additional amount on or before 31st March 2021.

Please Click Here to read circular no.18 dated 28th October 2020.

CBDT condones delay in filing audit report in Form 10BB for Assessment Year (AY) 2016-17 onwards for section 10(23C) entities

Background

According to section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (Act), certain specific entities (funds, trusts, institutions including educational / medical universities / hospitals claiming income-tax exemption under the said provision) need to get their accounts audited and furnish their audit report electronically in Form 10BB along with return of income. Failure to do so results in barring of such entity from claiming exemption u/s 10(23C).

Reportedly, CBDT has received representations from the industry saying that Form 10BB could not be filed along with return of income for AYs 2016-17 and 2017-18. It has been requested that the delay in filing Form 10BB may be condoned.

Circular issued by CBDT on 3rd November 2020

To expedite the disposal of applications filed by such entities, CBDT has provided below relief to dispose the applications for condonation of delay.

Period	Relief provided by CBDT
Belated applications in filing of Form 10BB for years prior to AY 2018-19	The Commissioner of Income-tax (CIT) has been authorised to admit such applications for condonation of delay on being satisfied that the applicant was prevented by reasonable cause from filing such application within the stipulated time. The time limit for disposal of such applications is 31st March 2021
Where there is delay of upto 365 days in filing Form 10BB for AY 2018-19 or subsequent years	The CIT has been authorised to admit such applications for condonation of delay on being satisfied that the applicant was prevented by reasonable cause from filing such application within the stipulated time

Please Click Here to read circular no. 19 dated 3rd November 2020.

Direct Tax

Relief for Real-estate Developers & Home Buyers – Tolerance limit for variation between agreement value & circle rate in case of sale of real estate inventory increased from 10% to 20%

Background

As part of the Self Reliant India Package 3.0 announced by the Finance Minister on 12th November 2020, certain Income-tax relief measures were brought in for real-estate developers and home buyers.

Upto 2018, section 43CA of the Act provided for deeming of the stamp duty value (circle rate) as sale consideration for transfer of real-estate inventory in case the circle rate exceeded the declared (actual) consideration. Consequentially, stamp duty value was deemed as purchase consideration in case of buyer u/s 56(2)(x) of the Act for the purpose of computing income from other sources.

In order to provide relief to real estate developers and buyers, the Finance Act, 2018 provided a safe harbour of 5%. Accordingly, the above deeming provision triggered only where the difference between the sale/purchase consideration and the circle rate exceeded 5%. In order to provide further relief, Finance Act 2020 increased the safe harbour from 5% to 10%. Therefore, currently, the circle rate is deemed to be the sale/purchase consideration for real estate developers and buyers only where the variation between the agreement value and the circle rate is more than 10%.

Relief provided by CBDT on 13th November 2020

In order to boost demand in the real-estate sector and to enable the real-estate developers liquidate their unsold inventory at a rate substantially lower than the circle rate and giving benefit to the home buyers, CBDT has increased the tolerance limit from 10% to 20% u/s 43CA.

The above relief has been granted for the limited period from 12th November 2020 to 30th June 2021 in respect of only primary sale of residential units of value up to Rs.2 crore. Consequential relief has been allowed to home buyers as well while computing income from other sources in their hands.

Therefore, for these transactions, circle rate shall be deemed as sale/purchase consideration only if the variation between the agreement value and the circle rate is more than 20%.

Please Click Here to read the press release dated 13th November 2020.

Direct Tax

Finance Ministry seeks ideas, suggestions, proposals for Annual Budget 2021-22

Over the years, the Ministry of Finance has been holding pre-budget consultations in North Block with industry / commerce associations, trade bodies and experts to seek ideas for the Annual Budget.

Owing to the pandemic situation, the Ministry has received suggestions from various quarters for holding pre-budget consultations in a different format. It has accordingly been decided to create a dedicated email to receive suggestions from various Institutions/Experts. A specific communication to this effect will be sent shortly.

It has also been decided to make the Annual Budget 2021-22 consultations more participatory and democratic by taking it closer to the people of India. Government has launched a micro-site (online portal) on MyGov platform *(https://www.mygov.in/mygov-survey/inviting-suggestions-budget-2021-22)* which is currently live from 15th November 2020 to receive ideas for the budget.

General public in their individual capacity need to register on MyGov to submit their ideas for Budget 2021-22. The submissions will be further examined by the concerned Ministries / Departments of Government of India. If required, individuals may be contacted on the email / mobile no. provided at the time of registration to seek clarification on their submissions. The portal will remain open till 30th November 2020.

Please Click Here to read the press release dated 13th November 2020.

Direct Tax

Tax exemption for payment of deemed Leave Travel Concession (LTC) fare for non-Central Government employees

Due to COVID 19, many employees are not able to avail benefit of LTC in the current Block of 2018-21.

To compensate Central Government employees and incentivize consumption, thereby giving a boost to consumption expenditure, the Government of India allowed payment of cash allowance equivalent to LTC fare to Central Government employees subject to fulfilment of certain conditions vide OM No F. No 12(2)/2020-EII (A) dated 12th October 2020. It has also been provided that since the cash allowance of LTC fare is in lieu of deemed actual travel, the same shall be eligible for income-tax exemption on the lines of existing income-tax exemption available for LTC fare.

In order to provide the benefits to other employees (i.e. non-Central Government employees) who are not covered by the above mentioned OM, it has been decided to provide similar income-tax exemption for the payment of cash equivalent of LTC fare to the non-Central Government employees also. Accordingly, the payment of cash allowance, subject to maximum of Rs 36,000 per person as Deemed LTC fare per person (Round Trip) to non-Central Government employees, shall be allowed exemption subject to fulfilment of below conditions:

- The employee exercises an option for the deemed LTC fare in lieu of the applicable LTC in the Block year 2018-21

- The employee spends a sum equals to thrice of the value of the deemed LTC fare on purchase of goods / services which carry a GST rate of not less than 12% from GST registered vendors / service providers through digital mode during the period 12th October 2020 to 31st March 2021 and obtains a voucher indicating the GST number and the amount of GST paid

- An employee who spends less than thrice of the deemed LTC fare on specified expenditure during the specified period shall not be entitled to receive full amount of deemed LTC fare and the related exemption and the amount of both shall be reduced proportionately

The disbursing officers shall allow exemption subject to fulfilment of the above conditions after obtaining copies of invoices of specified expenditure incurred during the specified period.

Further, as this exemption is in lieu of the exemption provided for LTC fare, an employee who has exercised an option to pay tax u/s 115BAC 1961 shall not be entitled for this exemption.

Please Click Here to read the press release dated 29th October 2020.

International Tax

CBDT amends rules to implement Equalization Levy (EL) on E-commerce supply & service

Background

EL on Advertisement and related services (Advertisement EL) - EL was introduced in India vide Finance Act 2016 from 1st June 2016 onwards to tax the digital economy. As per the levy, any specified person making payment to a Non-Resident (NR) for availing online advertisement and related services is required to deduct EL @ 6% of the gross consideration. In order to implement the provisions, the Equalisation Levy Rules, 2016 ('EL rules') were notified by CBDT in May 2016 which provided the manner of deposit of EL, form for furnishing annual return and for filing of appeal.

EL on E-commerce supply or services (E-commerce supply / services EL) - The Finance Act 2020 amended the scope of EL from 1st April 2020 onwards to cover consideration receivable by NR e-commerce operators for e-commerce supply or services provided to specified persons subject to conditions. The E-commerce supply / services EL is required to be paid @ 2% on the amount of consideration receivable by NR e-commerce operators.

Unlike Advertisement EL, the obligation to pay E-commerce supply / services EL lies with the NR e-commerce operators, who are required to deposit EL on a quarterly basis and also file an annual return.

In order to implement the provisions relating to E-commerce supply / services EL, the existing EL rules and accompanying forms have been modified by CBDT on 28th October 2020.

Key Changes in the EL Rules (effective from 28th October 2020 onwards)

- The annual return can be furnished electronically using digital signature *or* through electronic verification code. The procedures for this is yet to be notified

- Due date for furnishing annual return in case of Advertisement EL (namely 30 June) has also been made applicable for E-commerce supply / services EL

- Unlike Advertisement EL, in case of E-commerce supply / services EL, the e-commerce operator is not required to provide transaction wise information and is only required to provide quarterly details of consideration received / receivable and EL paid thereon

- Where the taxpayer or e-commerce operator is a company, verification of the annual return can be made by the persons authorized to verify return of income as per the Income-tax Act

- The taxpayer or e-commerce operator has the option to provide Aadhar number instead of Permanent Account Number (PAN) while filing the annual return and also while filing appeal before the appellate authorities

- While filing the appeal forms, the taxpayer or ecommerce operator is required to provide details regarding the disputed amount of EL, interest and penalty

Please Click Here to read notification no.87 dated 28th October 2020.

Company Law

Company Law

Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) Settlement Scheme, 2020 - Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) extends due date for defaulting LLPs to file belated forms & returns

Pursuant of Government's efforts to provide relief to law abiding Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) in the wake of COVID 19, MCA had introduced the LLP Settlement Scheme 2020 (Scheme) to provide one-time opportunity to LLPs to make good any filing related defaults, irrespective of duration of default, and make a fresh start as a fully compliant entity.

The said Scheme was initially applicable to all defaulting LLPs required to file belated forms and returns which were due for filing, till 31st August 2020. However, MCA vide circular dated 9th November 2020 has extended the due date of defaulting LLPs from 31st August 2020 till *30th November 2020*.

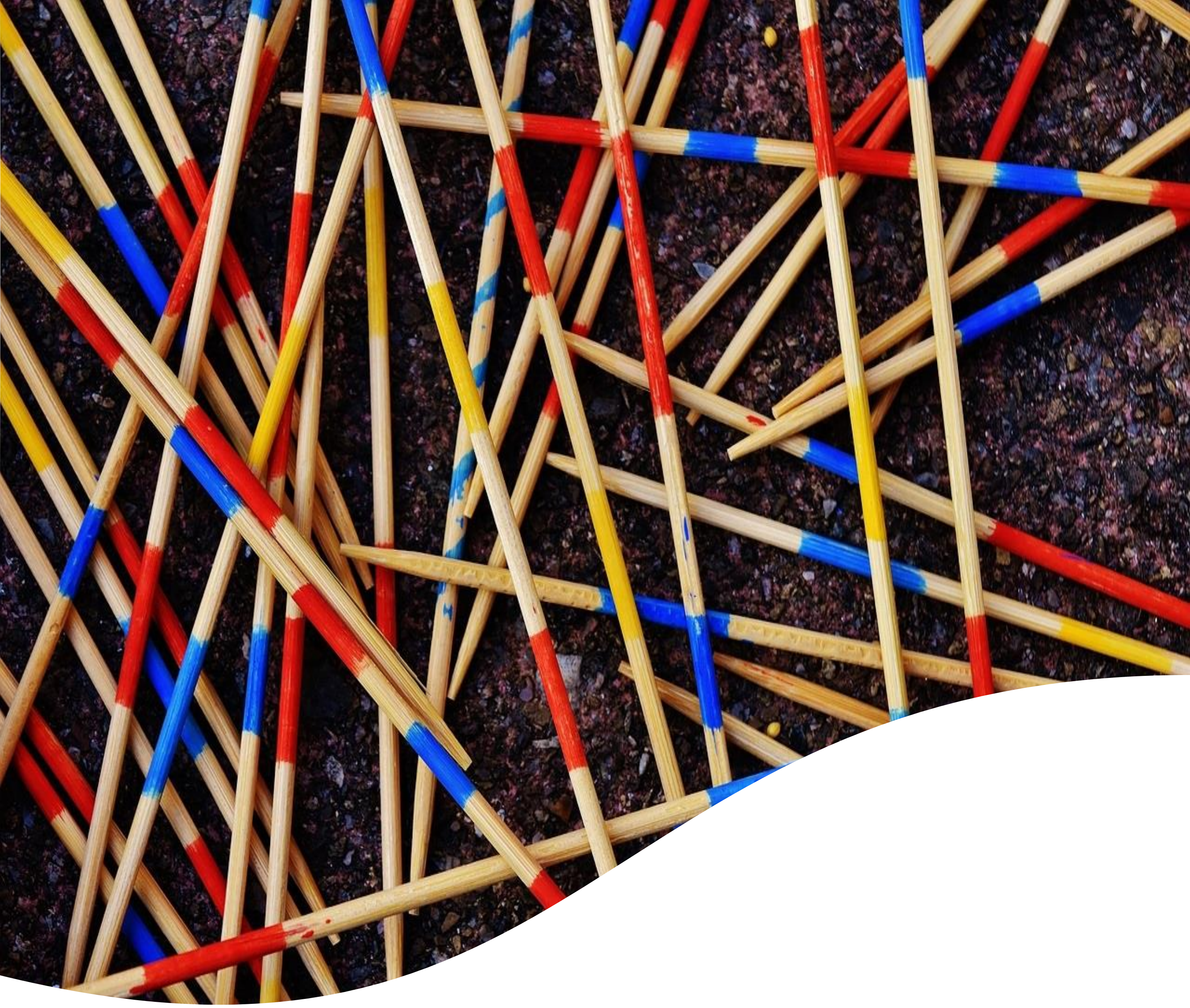
Further, MCA has also clarified that if a statement of account and solvency of LLP for the FY 2019-20 has been signed beyond 6 months from the end of FY (i.e, 30th September 2020) but not later than 30th November, 2020, then the same shall not be deemed as non-compliance under the LLP Act 2008.

Please Click Here to read the circular dated 9th November 2020.

MCA releases video-based tutorial on SPICe+ for ease of company formation in India

To help professionals and companies in the process of incorporation, MCA has released a dedicated video to provide demonstration regarding the process of filing the form SPICe+, which is an integral web based form for incorporation of companies in India.

Please Click Here to view the video released by MCA on 17th November 2020.



Reserve Bank Of India (RBI)

RBI

New Consolidated Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy effective from 15th October 2020 onwards

FDI is considered as a major source of economic development. FDI flows into India have grown consistently since liberalization in 1991 and are an important component of foreign capital. FDI infuses long term sustainable capital in the economy and contributes towards technology transfer, development of strategic sectors, greater innovation, competition and employment creation amongst other benefits. The Government of India is always inclined to attract and promote FDI in order to supplement domestic capital, technology and skills for accelerated economic growth and development.

The Government has put in place a policy framework on FDI, which is transparent, predictable and easily comprehensible. This framework is embodied in the Circular on Consolidated FDI Policy, which is often updated on an annual basis, to capture and keep pace with the regulatory changes, effected in the interregnum.

The FDI Department of Government of India [Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry] has released a new consolidated FDI Policy on 15th October 2020.

Please Click Here to read the new consolidated FDI Policy dated 15th October 2020.

RBI

RBI discontinues requirement to file certain returns / reports under Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999 (FEMA)

In order to facilitate the ease of doing business and reduce the cost of compliance, RBI has discontinued the requirement to file following returns / reports under FEMA from 13th November 2020 onwards.

S no.	List of Discontinued Reports	Reporting Entity	Frequency
1	Category-wise transaction where the amount exceeds USD 5000 per transaction	Authorized Dealer (AD) Category-II	Monthly
2	Category-wise, transaction-wise statement where the amount exceeds USD 25,000 per transaction		
3	Statement of Purchase transactions of USD 10,000 and above (including transactions of their franchisees)	FFMCs and AD Category- II	
4	Extension of Liaison Offices (LOs)	AD Category-I banks	As and when extension is granted
5	Extension of Project Offices (POs)		
6	FII/FPI daily: Daily inflow/outflow of foreign fund on account of investment by FPIs	AD banks	Daily
7	FII/FPI Return (Monthly): Data relating to actual inflow /outflow of remittances on account of investments by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) in the Indian Capital market	AD Category-I banks	Monthly
8	FVCI reporting: Inflows/outflows of remittances on account of investments by Foreign Venture Capital Investor (FVCIs) and Market value of Investments made by FVCIs	AD Category-I banks/Custodian banks	
9	Reporting of Inflow/Outflow details in respect of Mutual Fund by Asset Management Companies	Asset Management Companies	Quarterly
10	Market value of FII Investment in India on fortnightly basis	AD Category-I banks	Fortnightly
11	Market value of FII Investment in India on Monthly basis		Monthly
12	FII holdings as percentage of floating stock		
13	Form DRR for Issue/transfer of sponsored/unsponsored Depository Receipts (DRs) *[Only the hardcopy filing of form DRR that has been discontinued. The domestic custodian may continue to report the form DRR on FIRMS application in terms of Regulation 4(5) of FEM (Mode of Payment and Reporting of Non-Debt Instruments) Regulations, 2019]*	Custodian	At the time of issue/transfer of depository receipts
14	ADR/GDR Movement Report- 2 way fungibility	AD Category-I banks	Monthly
15	Repatriation of Sales proceeds of underlying shares represented by FCCBs/GDRs/ ADRs	Custodian	
16	GDR/ADR underlying shares issued, re deposited and released monthly reporting		
17	Monitoring of disinvestments by Overseas Corporate Bodies	AD Banks	

Please [Click Here]() to read the circular along with Annexure dated 13th November 2020.

RBI

Compliance of the FDI Policy with respect to the entities involved in uploading / streaming of news & current affairs through digital media

The Central Government vide its press note no 4 of 2019 dated 18th September 2019 had permitted FDI upto 26% under Government approval route for entities engaged in uploading / streaming of news and current affairs through digital media. A clarification on this decision of the Government was issued by the DPIIT on 16th October 2020 and accordingly Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MIB) has also issued a public notice dated 16th November 2020 regarding the FDI compliance by eligible entities engaged in aforesaid uploading / streaming of news through digital media.

- Entities having FDI below 26% may furnish intimation to MIB on or before 15th December 2020 along with the prescribed details as mentioned in the circular
- Entities which currently have FDI exceeding 26% would also be required to intimate MIB with the above information on or before 15th December 2020. Such entities would be required to take necessary steps for bringing down the FDI to 26% by 15th October 2021 and seek approval of MIB;
- Any entity which intends to bring fresh FDI in the country has to seek prior approval of Government through Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal (FIFP) of DPIIT in due adherence with FDI Policy and press note dated 18th September 2019.
- Every entity has to comply with the requirements of citizenship of Board of Directors and of the Chief Executive Officers. The entities are required to obtain security clearance for all foreign personnel likely to be deployed for more than 60 days in a year by way of appointment, contract or consultancy or any other capacity for functioning of the entity, prior to their deployment.

Please Click Here to read the Public Notice issued by MIB on 16th November 2020.

Delegation of powers for compounding of contraventions under FEMA

In terms of the RBI's Master Direction on 'Compounding of Contraventions under FEMA, 1999' the powers to compound certain contraventions have been delegated to the Regional Offices / Sub-Offices of the RBI for enhanced customer service and operational convenience.

Further, FEMA (Non-Debt Instruments) Rules, 2019 and Foreign Exchange Management (Mode of Payment and Reporting of Non-Debt Instruments) Regulations, 2019 i.e. both notified on 17th October 2019 have since superseded the earlier RBI notification(s) in this regard. Accordingly, the compounding powers stand delegated to the Regional Offices/ Sub Offices of the RBI to compound the contraventions under the said rules and regulations.

Please Click Here to read the circular dated 17th November 2020.

Prohibition on establishment of place of business in India by Foreign Law Firms

RBI has notified that that no fresh permissions / renewal of permission shall be granted by RBI / AD Banks to any Foreign Law Firm for opening of Liaison Office / Project Office / Branch Office in India.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has held that advocates enrolled under the Advocates Act, 1961 alone are entitled to practice law in India and that foreign law firms / Companies or foreign lawyers cannot practice profession of law in India. As such, foreign law firms / Companies or foreign lawyers or any other person resident outside India, are not permitted to establish any Branch office, Project office, Liaison office or other place of business in India for the purpose of practicing legal profession

Accordingly, AD Banks have been directed by RBI not to grant any approval for setting up any Branch Office / Project Office / Liaison Office or other place of business in India under FEMA for the purpose of practicing legal profession in India.

Please Click Here to read the circular dated 23rd November 2020.

Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

SEBI enhances overseas investment limits for mutual funds

SEBI vide circular dated 5th November 2020 has enhanced overseas investment limits for mutual funds as per the below conditions:

- A mutual fund launching a New Fund Offer (NFO) and intending to invest overseas will be required to specify the amount it will invest outside India and use the limit specified within 6 months;

- SEBI has doubled the foreign investment limit per mutual fund house to US$ 600 million, from the existing US$ 300 million. US$ 50 million would be reserved for each mutual fund individually, within the overall industry limit of US$ 7 billion;

- Mutual Funds can invest in overseas Exchange Traded Fund (ETFs) subject to a maximum of US$ 200 million per mutual fund, within the overall industry limit of US$ 1 billion;

- For existing schemes, SEBI specified a headroom of 20% of the assets under management (AUM) in the previous 3 months in overseas securities, for investment in foreign securities subject to the overall limit of US$ 600 million;

- Further, Mutual Funds shall report the utilization of the overseas investment limits to SEBI on monthly basis, within 10 days from the end of each month in the prescribed format.

Please Click Here to read the circular dated 5th November 2020.

SEBI strengthens Investor Grievance Redressal Mechanism

In order to provide prompt and adequate redressal to investors' grievances, SEBI has provided the following:

- SEBI has instructed the Stock Exchanges to ensure that investor grievances are resolved within 15 working days after receiving such complaints;

- Additional information, if any, required from the complainant, would be sought within 7 working days from the date of receipt of the complaint;

- The Investor Grievance Redressal Committee (IGRC) would not dispose of the complaint citing lack of information and complexity of the case. However, in case the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, the same may be referred to IGRC after recording the reasons in writing by the chief regulatory officer or any other authorised officer of the exchange;

- Further, all the expenses of IGRC will be borne by the respective stock exchange and no fees would be charged to the complainant;

- With regard to handling complaints by IGRC, SEBI has mandated that the committee will have a time of 15 working days to resolve the investor complaint through a conciliation process. With regard to arbitration, any dispute between the member and the client, which is of civil nature, will be first referred to IGRC and/ or to arbitration mechanism before resorting to other remedies available under any other law.

Please Click Here to read the circular dated 6th November 2020.

Compliance Calendar

Compliance calendar for the month of December 2020

Compliance Due Date	Concerned (Reporting) Period	Compliance Detail	Applicable To
7th December	November 2020	TDC/TCS deposit	Non-government Deductors
		Equalization Levy deposit	All Deductors
10th December		a) GSTR-7 (TDS return under GST) b) GSTR-8 (TCS return under GST)	a) Person required to deduct TDS under GST b) Person required to deduct TCS under GST
11th December		GSTR-1 (Outward supply return)	Taxable persons having turnover > Rs. 1.5 crore
13th December		GSTR-6 [Return by input service distributor (ISD)]	Person registered as ISD
15th December	FY 2020-21	3rd Installment of Advance Tax	Taxpayers liable to pay advance tax
	November 2020	Deposit of PF & ESI contribution	All Deductors
20th December		a) GSTR-5 (Return by Non-resident) b) GSTR-5A [Online Information Database Access and Retrieval (OIDAR) services return]	a) Non-resident taxable person b) OIDAR services provider
		GSTR-3B (Summary return)	All taxable persons (except composition dealer) having annual turnover > Rs. 5 crore in FY 2019-20
22nd December			All taxable persons (except composition dealer) having annual turnover upto Rs. 5 crore and having principal place of business in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, the Union territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep
24th December			All taxable person (except composition dealer) having annual turnover upto Rs. 5 crore and having principal place of business in any other state.

Compliance Calendar

Compliance Due Date	Concerned (Reporting) Period	Compliance Detail	Applicable To
31st December	FY 2019-20	Income Tax Return for AY 2020-21	All assessees other than • corporate-assessee • non-corporate assessee (whose books of account are required to be audited) • partner of a firm whose accounts are required to be audited • an assessee who is required to furnish Transfer Pricing report u/s 92E.
		Filing of Tax Audit Report u/s 44AB of Income-tax Act	In case annual turnover exceeds threshold limit as below: • For businesses (a) Rs.1 crore (b) Rs.5 crore in case cash receipts / cash payments do not exceed 5% of aggregate receipts / payments during the year • For profession – Rs.50 lakh
		Transfer Pricing Report in Form 3CEB	Assessees in case of international transactions with associated enterprises / specified domestic transactions
		Due date of holding Annual General Meeting for FY 2019-20	All Companies
		Due date of filing belated forms & return under Companies Fresh Start Scheme, 2020	
		Due date of filing belated forms & return under LLP settlement Scheme 2020	All LLPs
	FY 2018-19	a) Annual Return in Form GSTR-9 and Reconciliation Statement in Form GSTR-9C b) Annual Return in Form GSTR-9A	a) All taxpayers having aggregate turnover exceeding Rs. 5 crore b) For composition taxpayers (optional)

About KrayMan

KrayMan Consultants LLP is an Accounting and multi-disciplinary Advisory Firm founded in 2012 by professionals with Big-4 Consulting and Industry experience. Our forte lies in handholding foreign companies establishing presence in India by demystifying the complex Indian regulatory environment making it easy for them to do business in India. Since inception, we have been delivering value to a mix of multinational Clients from across the globe

The Leadership team comes with rich experience and is supported by a capable & efficient team of professionals including Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries, Cost Accountants, Advocates and MBAs who are committed in providing timely, professional and quality services to our Clients

We believe that in today's dynamic and ever changing business environment, it is important for accounting, tax & legal professionals to operate with a global approach and mind set. In pursuit of extending global footprints, we have a Japan Desk and an EU Desk to support investments from these countries into India.

In addition, we are members of various associations and forums both at national as well as international levels viz. JCCII, IICCI, IFCCI, CBA, PAN, CII and TiE Delhi

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