

ADVISORY BOARD



CA. Ajay Aggarwal
B. Com. (Hons.), FCA, FCS, LLB
DISA, Dip. (International
Taxation)
Email ID: ajay@ajayrattanco.com
Phone Number: 9810005583



CA. Varun Garg
B. Com. (Hons.), FCA
Email ID:
varun@ajayrattanco.com
Phone Number: 9023637000

EDITORS

CA Payal Garg
B. Com (H), CA

CA Karnika Goyal
B. Com (H), CA

Pragati Rawat
B. Com (H)

Swati Negi
B. Com

NEWSLETTER

AJAY RATTAN & CO. Chartered Accountants

Newsletter for September'22
Volume 12, Issue 9



IN THIS ISSUE:

TITLES	1
DUE DATES	2
INCOME TAX	3
COMPANY LAW	8
GST	10
DISCLAIMER	16



DUE DATES | SEPTEMBER 2022

Due Date	Compliance Detail	Applicable To
7th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) TDS/ TCS deposit b) Equalization Levy deposit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Non-Government Deductors b) All Deductors
10th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) GSTR – 7 (TDS return under GST) b) GSTR – 8 (TCS return under GST) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Person required to deduct TDS under GST b) Person required to collect TCS under GST
11th	GSTR – 1 (Outward supply return)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Taxable persons having annual turnover > Rs. 5 Crore in FY 2021-22 b) Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 Crore in FY 2021-22 and not opted for Quarterly Return Monthly Payment (QRMP) Scheme.
13th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Invoice Furnishing Facility – IFF (Details of outward supplies of goods or services) b) GSTR-6 [Return by Input Service Distributor (ISD)] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 Crore in FY 2021-22 and opted for Quarterly Return Monthly Payment (QRMP) Scheme. b) Person registered as ISD
15th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Deposit of PF & ESI contribution b) Deposit of 45% (2nd Instalment) of advance Tax for FY 2022-23. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) All Deductors b) Taxpayers liable to pay advance tax.
20th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) GSTR-5 (Return by Non-resident) b) GSTR-5A (OIDAR) services return c) GSTR-3B (Summary return) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Non-resident taxable person b) OIDAR services' provider c) (i) Taxable person having annual turnover > Rs. 5 Crore in FY 2021-22 (ii) Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 Crore in FY 2021-22 and not opted for Quarterly return Monthly Payment (QRMP) Scheme.
25th	Form GST PMT-06 (Payment of tax for QRMP filers)	Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2021-22 and opted for QRMP scheme
30th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Filing of KYC details of directors in Form Web KYC b) Filing of KYC details in form DIR-3 KYC c) Due date of holding Annual General Meeting (AGM) for all the companies d) Filing of Form FC-3 (Annual accounts and list of places of Business in India) with ROC e) Filing of Annual Activity Certificate (AAC) and Audited financials f) Revised annual return on Foreign Assets & Liabilities (FLA) on the basis of Audited Financial Statements g) Filing of Tax Audit Report u/s 44AB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) All directors / designated partners who hold director Identification No (DIN) and do not require any change in particulars b) All directors / designated partners who have been allotted DIN during FY 2021-22 & those who require changes in particulars c) All Companies d) Liaison/Branch/Project office in India e) Liaison/Branch/Project office in India f) All companies & LLPs having Foreign Assets or Liabilities g) Taxpayers whose books of accounts are required to be tax-audited (i.e., annual sales / turnover > INR 10 million in case of business or INR 5 million in case of profession).

INCOME TAX

Notification 96/2022

Charitable institutions – Specific categories of tax-exempt institutions u/s 10(23C) allowed to accumulate unspent income upto 5 years on submission of Form 10 with tax authorities before due date of filing annual Income-tax return (ITR)

The Finance Act, 2022 amended Section 10(23C) to provide for accumulation-related conditions like Section 11.

Rule 17 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 and Forms 9A, 10

Rule 17 of the Income-tax Rules provides for furnishing of *Form 10* and Form 9A. If an institution is unable to apply 85% of its income in a particular year, it can accumulate the shortfall to be used for the specified objects within the next 5 years. This accumulation is allowed if the tax officer is informed in Form 10 about the purpose of the accumulation and the period for which the income is being accumulated.

Amendment of Rule 17 and Form 10

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has amended Rule 17 to incorporate norms for filing of Form 10 by Section 10(23C) institutions. The form is required to be furnished with the tax authorities before the due date of filing the tax return u/s 139(1). CBDT has also amended the format of Form 10 to incorporate the necessary changes.

Notification 94/2022

Charitable institutions -Books of accounts required to be maintained for entitlement to tax-exemption

Pursuant to the amendment, CBDT has inserted a new Rule 17AA in the Income-tax Rules, 1962, prescribing the books of account required to be maintained by charitable institutions including:

- Cash books,
- Ledger,
- Journal,
- Original / copies of bills issued to / issued by the charitable institutions
- Any other document which explains the transactions and gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs

Where are the books of accounts required to be maintained?

At the registered office address or any other place in India as decided by the management by way of a resolution (to be intimated to the tax authorities).

For how long should the books of accounts be maintained?

10 years from the end of relevant AY. In case reassessment proceedings are initiated for any year, books of account are to be maintained till the reopened assessment is finalized.

Notification 91/2022, Notification 92/2022 & Notification 93/2022

Additional conditions notified to claim tax exemption of medical reimbursement & ex-gratia compensation received on death / illness due to COVID-19 from employers & other persons

CBDT has issued the captioned notifications applicable from AY 2020-21 onwards, prescribing additional conditions as below for claiming COVID-19 tax relief.

Notification no.	90	91	92
Exemption from	Salary (perquisite) for COVID-19 medical expense reimbursement	Gift taxation for COVID-19 medical reimbursement	Gift taxation for COVID-19 death ex gratia from employer or other person
Additional conditions to be fulfilled to claim tax exemption	Documents to be submitted by employee to employer: •COVID-19 positive / medical report of the employee or family member, and •Documents of medical diagnosis for illness suffered within 6 months from the date of being determined as COVID-19 positive, and •Certification of expenditure incurred on treatment of COVID-19	Individual shall keep a record of the following documents: •COVID-19 positive / medical report of the individual or family member, and •Documents of medical diagnosis for illness suffered within 6 months from the date of being determined as COVID-19 positive	Death of the individual should be within 6 months from the date of testing positive or from the date of being clinically determined as a COVID-19 case, for which any sum of money has been received by the family member; The family member of the individual shall keep a record of the following documents

The individual is required to verify and furnish in Form No. 1, statement of any amount received for any expenditure actually incurred for illness related to COVID-19. Details of the amount received in any year shall be furnished in Form 1 to the tax authority within 9 months from the end of such year or 31 December 2022, whichever is later. Format of Form 1 has been prescribed in the notification

•COVID-19 positive / medical report of the individual
•Medical report or death certificate issued by a medical practitioner or a Government civil registration office
Family member of a deceased person is required to verify and furnish in Form A, a statement of any amount received from the employer of the deceased person or from any other person or persons, on account of death due to COVID-19.
Details of the amount received in any year shall be furnished in Form A to the tax authority within 9 months from the end of such year or 31 December 2022, whichever is later. Format of Form A has been prescribed in the notification

Notification 89/2022

Impetus to International Financial Services Centre (IFSC) –Capital gains tax exemption u/s 47(viiab) -CBDT adds ‘Bullion Depository Receipt with underlying bullion’ to list of instruments entitled for tax exemption on transfer made by non-resident on recognized stock exchange located in an IFSC

One of the benefits offered by the Government is tax-exemption u/s 47(viiab) of the Act, which provides that capital gains tax shall not be charged on transfer of following instruments made by a non-resident on a recognized stock exchange located in an IFSC in India and where the compensation is paid / payable in foreign currency

CBDT has issued another notification on 3 August 2022 notifying ‘Bullion depository receipt with underlying bullion’ as another instrument entitled for the tax exemption

Notification 87/2022

Impetus to IFSC –Tax exemption u/s 10(4E) -CBDT prescribes conditions to be fulfilled for tax exemption on transfer of offshore derivative instruments or over-the-counter derivatives by non-residents

Section 10(4E) of the Income-tax Act exempts income arising to a non-resident by way of transfer of

- Non-deliverable forward contracts, or
- Offshore derivative instruments, or
- Over-the-counter derivatives,

entered into with an offshore banking unit of an IFSC which fulfils prescribed conditions under rule 21AK of the Income-tax Rules, 1962.

Going forward, however, off-shore derivative instruments and over-the counter derivatives have also been included in the rule to align the same with section 10(4E).

Notification 98/2022

New Form 29D prescribed to claim refund of tax deducted on payment to non-resident under 'net of taxes' contract New Form 29D prescribed to claim refund of tax deducted on payment to non-resident under 'net of taxes' contract

Contracts with non-residents are usually 'net-of-taxes', i.e., tax liability on income payable to non-residents is usually borne by the payer of income. In this context, section 239A was newly inserted in the Income-tax Act last year to state that where the payer of such income, after deduction and deposit of tax with the Indian tax authorities, claims that no tax was required to be deducted, he may (within 30 days from date of payment of such tax) file an application before the tax officer for refund of such tax. The tax officer may accept or reject the application, but he has to do so within 6 months from the end of the month in which the application is received

CBDT has prescribed new Form 29D for this purpose. The Form is required to be accompanied with copy of the contract with non-resident along with following details:

Details of the payer (applicant) and payee (deductee)

- Details of the contract
- Details of transaction on which tax was not deductible and has been deducted
- Details of tax deducted
- Reason as to why tax was not required to be deducted on the income; and
- Whether tax deducted on similar transaction was refunded in 3 years prior to the relevant year

Notification 100/2022

Foreign Tax Credit (FTC) –CBDT extends time limit for submission of annual Form 67 by resident taxpayers

Earlier, the time limit for submission of Form 67 (along with supporting documents) was the due date of filing original ITR. However, due to representations received from the industry, CBDT has extended the time limit till end of Assessment Year relevant for the Financial Year in which the concerned income has been offered to tax. However, the relaxation in time limit is subject to the condition that ITR for such FY is furnished within the due date as explained with the help an illustration below.

ITR/ITR	Due Date of filing ITR	Time limit for submission of Form 67 & supporting documents	
		Earlier	Extended
Original 139(1)	u/s •31 July 2023 (mostly for individuals / salaried taxpayers) •31 October 2023 (for corporates / taxpayers with tax audit; transfer pricing not applicable) •30 November 2023 (taxpayers subject to transfer pricing)	Due date for filing original ITR, i.e., •31 July 2023 •31 October 2023 •30 November 2023	31 March 2024, provided original ITR is filed within the due date
Belated 139(4)	u/s 31 December 2023 or completion of assessment, whichever is earlier		31 March 2024, provided belated ITR is filed within its due date
Updated 139(8A) (newly inserted provision last year)	u/s 31 March 2026		On or before filing of updated ITR

- Name and Corporate Identification No (CIN) of the company
- Latest Registered office address of the company as per MCA records
- Date of authorization letter issued by the ROC
- Name of the ROC
- Date and time of visit for physical verification of the Registered office.
- Location details along with landmark.
- Details of the person available if any at the time of visit.
- Remarks, if any.

The said report shall enclose the following documents:

- Copy of the ownership agreement / rent agreement / no objection certificate received from owner / tenant / lessor.
- Photograph of the Registered office.
- Self-attested ID-card of the person available, if any.
- Any other documents

Notification dated 18 August 2022.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies certain changes in rules requiring maintenance of books of accounts by companies in electronic mode

Rule 3 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 deals with the manner of maintaining books of accounts by companies in electronic mode. MCA vide notification dated 5 August 2022 has notified certain changes such as below.

- | | | |
|------|---|--|
| 3(1) | The books of account and other relevant books and papers maintained by the companies in electronic mode shall remain accessible in India so as to be usable for subsequent reference | For the words 'accessible in India', the words 'accessible in India, at all times' shall be substituted |
| 3(5) | The back-up of the books of account and other books and papers of the company maintained in electronic mode, including at a place outside India, if any, shall be kept in servers physically located in India on a periodic basis | For the words 'periodic basis', the words 'daily basis' shall be substituted |
| 3(6) | Company shall intimate following information to the ROC on an annual basis at the time of filing of financial statements:
(a) Name of the service provider;
(b) Internet protocol address of service provider.
(c) Location of service provider (where applicable);
(d) Where the books of account and other books and papers are maintained on cloud, such address as provided by the service provider | After clause (d), another clause (e) shall be added under Rule 3(6):
(e) Where the service provider is located outside India, the name and address of the person in control of the books of account and other books and papers maintained by the company in electronic mode in India, shall also be intimated to the ROC on an annual basis |

Notification dated 5 August 2022.



E- Invoicing – CBIC lowers threshold criteria of annual turnover from Rs 20 Crore to 10 Crore from 1st October 2022 onwards

[Refer Notification no-17/2022 – Central Tax dated 01.08.2022]

CBIC has lowered the threshold criteria of AATO for applicability of e- invoicing from Rs. 20 Crore to 10 Crore effective from 1st October 2022 onwards.

CBIC has issued the following guidelines to be followed in matters related to investigation under GST: -

[Instruction No - 03/2022-23 dated 01.08.2022]

Power to issue summons are generally exercised by Superintendents, though higher officers may also issue summons. Summons by Superintendents should be issued after obtaining prior written permission from an officer not below the rank of Deputy / Assistant Commissioner with the reasons for issue of summons to be recorded in writing.

Where for operational reasons it is not possible to obtain such prior written permission, oral / telephonic permission from such officer must be obtained and the same should be reduced to writing and intimated to the officer according such permission at the earliest opportunity.

In all cases where summon is issued, the officer issuing summons should record in file about appearance/ non-appearance of the summoned person and place a copy of statement recorded in file.

Summons should normally indicate the name of offer under(s) against whom the case is being investigated (unless revelation of the name of the offender is harmful to cause of investigation),

so that the recipient of summons has preliminary understanding as whether he has been summoned as an accused, co-accused or witness.

Issue of summons may be avoided to call upon statutory documents which are already available online on GST portal.

Senior management officials such as Chief Managing Director (CMD)/ Managing Director (MD)/ Chief Executive Officer (CEO) / Chief Financial Officer (CFO) / similar officers of any company should not generally be issued summons in the 1st instance. They should be summoned when there are clear indications in the investigation of their involvement in the decision making process which led to loss of revenue of the department

It is mandatory to generate and quote Document Identification Number (DIN) on communications issued by the officers of CBIC to taxpayers and other concerned persons for the purpose of investigation

The summoning officer must be present at the time and date for which summons is issued. In case of any emergency, the summoned person must be informed in advance in writing or orally

All persons summoned are bound to appear before the officer concerned, the only exception being women who do not by tradition appear in public or privileged persons.

Issue of repeated summons without ensuring service of the summons must be avoided. Sometimes it may so happen that summoned person does not join investigation even after being repeatedly summoned. In such cases, after giving reasonable opportunity (generally 3 summons at reasonable intervals) a complaint should be filed with the jurisdictional magistrate under Indian Penal Code. Before filing such complaints, it must be ensured that summons have adequately been served upon the intended person. However, this does not restrict to issue further summons of the said person under GST

CBIC has issued clarification regarding applicable GST rates & exemptions on certain services-reg.

[Circular no- 177/09/2022 dated 03.08.2022]

Representations have been received seeking clarification on the following issues:

- Applicability of GST on supply of ice-cream by ice-cream parlors during the period 1 July 2017 to 5 October 2021.
- Applicability of GST on application fee charged for entrance / issue of eligibility certificate for admission / migration certificate by educational institutions.
- Whether exemption is allowed for supply of storage or warehousing of cotton in baled or ginned form for the period before 18 July 2022.
- Whether exemption is allowed for supply of services associated with transit cargo both to and from Nepal and Bhutan.
- Applicability of GST on sanitation and conservancy services supplied to Army and other Central and State Government departments.
- Whether activity of selling of space for advertisement in souvenirs is eligible for concessional rate of 5%.
- Applicability of GST on transport of minerals from mining pit head to railway siding, beneficiation plant etc., by vehicles deployed with driver for a specific duration of time.

- Whether location charges or preferential location charges (PLC) collected in addition to the lease premium for long term lease of land constitute part of the lease premium or up front amount charged for long term lease of land and are eligible for the same tax treatment.
- Applicability of GST on payment of honorarium to the Guest Anchors
- Whether the additional toll fees collected in the form of higher toll charges from vehicles not having fastag is exempt from GST.
- Applicability of GST on services in the form of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART)/In vitro fertilization (IVF).
- Whether sale of land after levelling, laying down of drainage lines etc., is taxable under GST.
- Situations in which corporate recipients are liable to pay GST on renting of motor vehicles designed to carry passengers.
- Whether hiring of vehicles by firms for transportation of their employees to and from work is exempt.
- Whether supply of service of construction, supply, installation and commissioning of dairy plant on turn-key basis constitutes a composite supply of works contract service and is eligible for concessional rate of GST prior to 18 July 2022
- Applicability of GST on tickets of private ferry used for passenger transportation.

Circular no. 177/09/2022 & 179/11/2022 dated 3 August 2022

Issue	Clarification issued by CBIC
Whether electric vehicles where the battery is not fitted to such vehicle attract GST at 5%?	Yes. Electrically operated vehicle is to be classified under HSN 8703 even if the battery is not fitted to such vehicle at the time of supply.
Whether Stones which are not mirror polished such as Napa stones, are eligible for concessional rate of 5%?	Yes. Exemption covers minor polished stone. Napa stone is variety of dimensional limestone and are not subject to extensive polishing and accordingly do not qualifies as mirror polished stone.
Whether Mangoes including mango pulp, but other than fresh mangoes and sliced, dried mangoes, are taxable at GST rate of 12%?	Yes. All other forms of dried mango, including mango pulp attract GST rate of 12%.
Whether supply of Treated sewage water attracts Nil rate of GST?	Yes. Supply of treated sewage water is exempt under GST.
Whether supply of Nicotine Polacrilex Gum attracts GST rate of 18%?	Yes. Supply of Nicotine Polacrilex gum which is commonly applied orally and is intended to assist tobacco attract GST rate of 18%.
Fly ash bricks and aggregate –Whether condition of 90% fly ash content applies to fly ash bricks?	No. The condition of 90% or more fly ash content was applicable only for fly ash aggregate, not for fly ash bricks.
Applicability of GST on by-products of milling of Dal/ Pulses such as Chilka, Khanda and Churi	5%. While milling of pulses/ dal, a wide range of by-products such as chilka, khanda, churi, among others, are obtained which are preferred as cattle feed by dairy industry for better palatability and higher nutritive value. It has been clarified that goods which amongst others are used as cattle feed ingredient attract

CBIC clarifies issues regarding compensation & penalty arising out of breach of contract or law

Circular No. 178/10/2022 dated 3rd August 2022

Nature of Transaction	Illustration
Agreeing to the obligation to refrain from an act	Non-compete agreements where one taxpayer agrees Not to compete with the other taxpayer in a product, service or geographical area against a consideration paid by the other taxpayer.
Agreeing to the obligation to tolerate an act or situation	Shopkeeper allowing a hawker to operate from the common road in front of his shop against a monthly payment by the hawker.
Agreeing to the obligation to do an act	Industrial unit agrees to install equipment of zero emission/discharge at the order of the resident welfare association (RWA) of a neighboring residential complex against a consideration paid by such RWA, even though the emission/discharge from the industrial I unit was within permissible limits and there was no legal obligation upon the unit to do so

The said nature of transactions was intended to cover services as described above. However, over the years' questions have been raised by the taxpayers relating to applicability of GST on payments in the nature of liquidated damage, compensation, penalty, cancellation charges, cheque dishonor penalty, late payment surcharge etc. arising out of breach of contract or any other provisions of law. Accordingly, CBIC on their commendation of the GST council to clear such ambiguity has clarified as below: -

Clarification Regarding	Background	Issues	Clarification issued
Applicability of GST on cheque dishonor fine or penalty	<p>In an ideal situation, where any buyer issues cheque to the supplier for his payment, the buyer's bank transfers the funds from the buyer's account to the supplier's account.</p> <p>However, there are instances when the buyer's bank or supplier's bank refuses to honor the payment due to various reasons and bank imposes some penalty accordingly.</p> <p>No supplier wants a cheque given to him to be dishonored. It entails administrative cost to him and</p>	Whether GST shall be applicable on the fine/penalty imposed by supplier on buyer for dishonor of cheque?	<p>There is never an offer or willingness on part of supplier that he would tolerate deposit of an invalid or unworthy cheque of payment against consideration in the form of cheque dishonor fine /penalty.</p> <p>A cheque is never given with the purpose that it will be dishonored and the fine/penalty imposed for dishonor of cheque is a penalty imposed for discouraging such an act or situation.</p> <p>Therefore, cheque dishonor fine/penalty is not a consideration for</p>

	<p>disruption of his routine activities and cash flows.</p> <p>Accordingly, supplier imposes some fine/penalty on buyer for dishonor of cheque</p>		<p>any service and hence not taxable under GST</p>
<p>Applicability of GST on fine/penalty imposed for violation of statutory laws</p>	<p>Sometimes several fines/penalties have been imposed by government or local authority for violation of statutory laws such as traffic violations, or for violation of pollution norms or any other fine/penalty imposed for violation of other statutory laws</p>	<p>Whether GST shall be applicable on the fine/penalty imposed for violation of statutory laws?</p>	<p>There is no agreement between the government and the violator specifying that violation would be allowed or permitted against payment of fine/penalty</p> <p>A law is never intended to be violated and hence there exists no agreement with the government for tolerating violation and accordingly any amount paid does not represent consideration for tolerating</p> <p>Therefore, fine/penalty imposed for violation of laws are not consideration for any supply received and are not taxable under GST</p>
<p>Applicability of GST on forfeiture of salary or payment of bond amount in the event of the employee leaving the employment before serving the minimum agreed period</p>	<p>Generally, an employer carries out an elaborate selection process & incurs expenditure in recruiting an employee, invests in his training and makes him a part of the organization, privy to its processes and business secrets in the expectation that the recruited employee would work for the organization</p> <p>for a certain minimum period as per the employment contract</p> <p>Where an employee left the organization before serving the minimum period and employers however forfeits the salary or recovers some bond amount from the said employee for premature resignation as defined in the employment contract</p>	<p>Whether GST shall be applicable on the amount forfeited or bond amount recovered by the employer for premature resignation from the employee?</p>	<p>The provisions for forfeiture of salary or recovery of bond amount are incorporated in the employment contract to discourage non-serious candidates from taking up employment</p> <p>The said amounts are recovered by the employer not as a consideration for tolerating the act of such premature quitting of employment but as penalties for discouraging the non-serious employees from taking up employment and deter such situations</p> <p>Further, the employee does not get anything in return from the employer against payment of such amounts. Therefore, such amount recovered by the employer are not taxable under GST</p>

Applicability of GST on late payment surcharge or fine/penalty	<p>This is not uncommon or unnatural for customers to sometimes miss the last date of payment of utility bills such as electricity, water, telecommunication services etc.</p> <p>Almost all service providers provide the facility of accepting late payments with interest and late payment surcharge or fine/penalty</p>	Whether GST shall be applicable on the amount collected on account of interest and late payment surcharge or fine/penalty?	<p>The facility of accepting late payments with interest or late payment fee, fine/penalty is a facility granted by supplier naturally bundled with the main supply</p> <p>Even if this service is described as a service of tolerating the act of late payment, it is an ancillary supply naturally bundled and supplied in conjunction with the principal supply, and therefore should be assessed as the principal supply</p> <p>Therefore, such amounts should be considered as consideration for tolerating the act of late payment and hence taxable under GST</p>
Applicability of GST on cancellation charges	<p>It is a common business practice for suppliers of services such as hotel accommodation, tour and travel, transportation etc. to provide the facility of cancellation within a certain time period on payment of cancellation fee</p> <p>Cancellation fee can be considered as the charges for the costs involved in making arrangements for the intended supply and the costs involved in cancellation of the supply, such as in cancellation of reserved tickets by the Indian Railways</p>	Whether GST shall be applicable on the amount collected on account of cancellation fees?	<p>Services such as travel and tour constitute a bundle of services which starts with booking of the ticket for travel</p> <p>And lasts at least till exit of the passenger from the destination terminal. The facilitation service of allowing cancellation against payment of cancellation charges is also a natural part of this bundle.</p> <p>Therefore, such amount should be considered as consideration for tolerating the act of late payment and hence taxable under GST.</p>

[Introducing Single Click Nil Filing of GSTR-1](#)

Single click Nil filing of GSTR-1 has been introduced on the GSTN portal to improve the user experience and performance of GSTR-1/IFF filing. Taxpayers can now file NIL GSTR-1 return by simply ticking the checkbox File NIL GSTR-1 available at GSTR-1 dashboard.

[Portal opened for TRAN-1 credit for 60 days from 1st September 2022 to 31st October, 2022](#)

The supreme Court, on Friday has granted an extension of one-month time to the re-opening of GST portal for filing of "Transition Credit". In July, the supreme court has directed to open the GST system enabling to claim transitional credit for Two Months starting from 1st September 2022 to 31st October 2022.



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**HEAD OFFICE: E-115, 11TH FLOOR, HIMALAYA HOUSE,
KASTURBA GANDHI MARG, NEW DELHI-110001**

**BRANCH OFFICE: 1113, 11TH FLOOR, ARUNACHAL BUILDING,
BARAKHAMBHA ROAD, NEW DELHI -110001**

(Partner-in-charge - CA Ajay Aggarwal)

BRANCH OFFICES:

Flat No. 103, Tower-5,
Parsavnath Greenville
Society, Sohna Road, Sector -
48, Gurugram -122001
(CA Varun Garg)

212-A, Vashisht Complex,
Sikanderpur, Gurugram-
122004
(CA Piyush Jindal)

House No. 14266, Street No.
2A, Ganesha Basti, Bhatinda-
151001
(CA Yogesh Kumar Jain)

Flat No.- S-3, Second Floor,
Yash Apartment, 37-B Patel
Nagar, Raisen Road, Anand
Nagar, Bhopal-462021
(CA Prakhar Srivastava)

Hanna Tower, Flat No.-1622,
Gaur Saundaryam, Tech
Zone-4, Near Charmurti
Chowk, Gautam Buddha
Nagar, Uttar Pradesh-201009
(CA Pradeep Rastogi)