

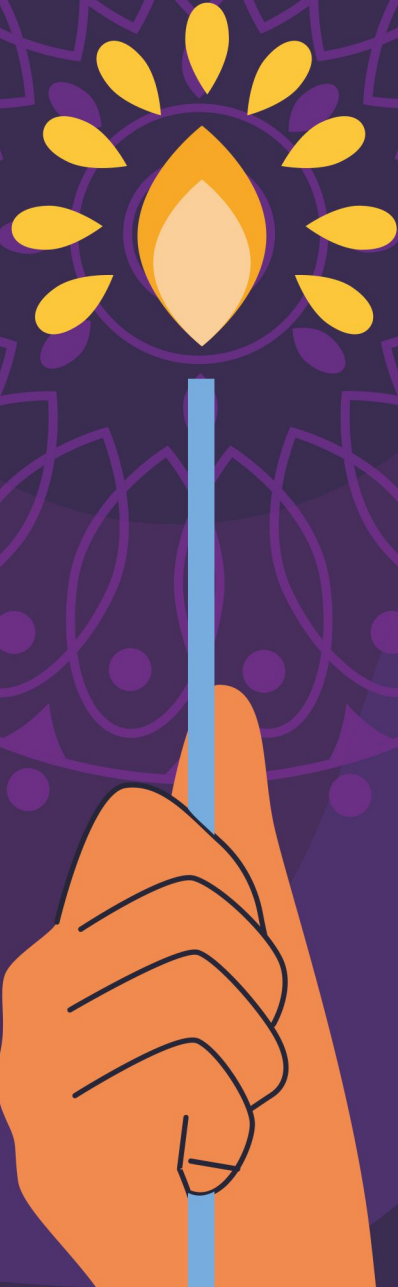


The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
(Setup by an Act of Parliament)

TIRUPUR BRANCH (SIRC)

NEWSLETTER

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NOVEMBER

2024

ICAI



WORLD FORUM | 31ST JAN - 2ND FEB 2025
OF ACCOUNTANTS | NEW DELHI, INDIA

Accountability Meets Innovation (AI): For A Sustainable Planet



THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
(Set up by an Act of Parliament)

TIRUPUR BRANCH (SIRC)

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Contents

S.No	Particulars	Page No
1	Chairman's Message	2
2	Forthcoming Programs	3
3	Voluntary Liquidation - Ease of Exit in India	4
4	Due Dates Chart for the Month of November 2024	9
5	Photo Gallery	12

Dear Professional Colleagues,

As we step into November, I hope this message finds you in good health and high spirits. With the completion of the Tax audit, Company audit, and ITR filing, I commend the dedication and hard work each of you has demonstrated during these challenging months. I trust you all had a joyful and rejuvenating Diwali, celebrating with your families and loved ones.



As the festive season draws to a close, it is time for us to refocus on personal and professional growth. I urge every member to concentrate on upgrading their knowledge and skills, which is vital in an ever-evolving professional landscape. Let us also prioritize our mental and physical health, ensuring that we maintain a balanced approach to both work and life.

In October, we conducted several impactful seminars, including the peer reviewer training program, which was well-received by all participants. I hope such initiatives continue to empower our members and enhance their expertise.

Looking ahead, I am pleased to inform you about a prestigious global event—the **World Forum of Accountants**—organized by ICAI with the theme "Accountability Meets Innovation: For a Sustainable Planet." This landmark event will take place in New Delhi from **31st January to 2nd February 2025**. I encourage all members to register and participate in this unique opportunity to engage with thought leaders and global influencers.

Finally, I request your generous contributions to the **Chartered Accountants Benevolent Fund (CABF)**, which plays a crucial role in supporting our fellow professionals in times of need.

Let us move forward with renewed energy, commitment, and a focus on both personal and professional excellence.

With Best Regards,

CA. Senthilkumar K C
Chairman
The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
(Set up by an Act of Parliament)
Tirupur Branch (SIRC)

Forthcoming Programs

Date	Day & Timing	Program	CPE Hours	Speaker/Guest	Venue
08.11.2024	Friday 5.00 pm to 8.00 pm	CPE Seminar on Audit Quality Maturity Model (AQMM)	3	CA. Survajith S Krishnan, Coimbatore	ICAI Bhawan Tirupur
22.11.2024	Friday 5.00 pm to 8.00 pm	Young Member Empowerment CPE Program	3	CA N Shanmugavadivel, Coimbatore	ICAI Bhawan Tirupur
23.11.2024	Friday 2.00 pm to 8.00 pm	One Day CPE Workshop on GST Amnesty Scheme and GSTR 9 & 9C Updates	6	CA T R Srinivasan, Chennai CA M Vishnukumar, Tirupur	ICAI Bhawan Tirupur
29.11.2024	Friday 5.00 pm to 8.00 pm	CPE Seminar on Networking Guidelines	3	CA P Aruljothi, Tirupur	ICAI Bhawan Tirupur

Voluntary Liquidation - Ease of Exit in India

- CA Gopal Krishna Raju

The ease of doing business is not only about seamless starts or how smooth the journey turns out to be – it is also about the freedom to exit, as and when needed. It is an equally essential aspect of the ease of doing business, as much as entry into business. A sound framework for exit, therefore, is essential for all businesses irrespective of whether or not they are insolvent.

Liquidation can be involuntary as in the case of insolvency or bankruptcy; or voluntary which could be due to personal reasons, subsidiaries being merged, and changes in technology or regulations. An important point to note here is that a company may decide to voluntarily close its operation even when it's viable. In order to improve the overall ease of doing business, there is a need to streamline the process for exit of companies-both voluntary and involuntary. Most of the debate over exit is dominated by insolvency and bankruptcy cases, but this article deals with issues related to voluntary liquidation.

The issue of ease of exit is not new. Several committees, including Goswami Committee (1993), Eradi Committee (2000), and Irani Committee (2005) pointed out loopholes in processes concerning exit of companies, time taken due to pendency of court approvals and lags in the process. Almost all the committees, however, focused mostly on involuntary liquidation processes and found that exit is an inordinately lengthy and costly affair. Even the Economic Survey 2015-16 notes that.

India has made great strides in removing the barriers to the entry of firms, talent, and technology into the Indian economy. Less progress has been made in relation to exit. Thus, over the course of six decades, the Indian economy moved from 'socialism with limited entry to 'marketism' without exit'.

While the reference in the Economic Survey is meant for insolvency and involuntary liquidation cases, this holds true in case of voluntary liquidation as well.

There has been an overhaul in the winding up process due to insolvency/bankruptcy regime in India with the introduction of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (Code/IBC). In fact, after the institution of IBC, India's ranking under the 'Resolving Insolvency' head in the World Bank Group's Doing Business report has improved sharply from 136 to 52.7 However, the procedure of voluntary exit of business still needs to be simplified radically. Economic Survey 2020-21 briefly touched upon this issue.

In the current scenario, there are two prominent methods of voluntary liquidation, one is under the IBC and another is through the Registrar of Companies (RoC) under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Companies Act). In this article, the authors explore the issues in the regulations and processes for voluntary liquidation under both ways and discuss possible solutions.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION PROCESS UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT

Section 248(2) of the Companies Act is currently the most popular way to voluntarily close a company. A company may, after extinguishing all its liabilities, by a special resolution or consent of 75% members in terms of paid-up share capital, file an application in a prescribed manner to the RoC. There must not be any pending litigations against the company. This is considered to be a

faster winding up process. However, as per the data available from Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), out of the 28,536 pending cases (as on June 13, 2021), nearly 10% are pending from more than 1000 days and 54% cases (15,310) are pending for more than one year.

Process of voluntary liquidation under section 248(2)

- **Step 1:** Company has to convene a board meeting to approve closure of bank account, pay off all the pending liabilities, and prepare the latest financial statement of the company after closure of bank account.
- **Step 2:** Company files a STK-2 form with the respective RoC.
- **Step 3:** Director shall furnish declaration in the e-form stating that the company does not have any dues towards any government department. This has to be certified by a Chartered Accountant/Cost Accountant/Company Secretary.
- **Step 4:** RoC issues a public notice in a prescribed manner in (i) MCA website; (ii) Official Gazette; (iii) Largest circulating newspaper, one in English and other one in vernacular language giving 30 days' notice time for any claims and objections to be raised. If the company applying for winding up is regulated under Special Act (under section 8), approval of the concerned Regulatory body is required, otherwise not required.
- **Step 5:** After expiry of notice period, RoC may strike off company's name and publish dissolution notice in Official Gazette.

Issues in the voluntary liquidation process

- (a) There is no strict timeline in place to be followed by RoC leading to uncertainty among companies applying for liquidation. The companies that file under this section do not have any pending litigations etc., still almost half of the cases take more than a year for processing.
- (b) RoC takes a lot of time to publish the final notice of strike off in newspapers. RoCs have to give notice in two leading newspapers – one in English and other one in vernacular language. These notices may run upto five to ten full size pages. Since the cost of publication of notice in leading newspapers are high, RoCs generally wait for accumulation of processing of more STK-2 forms, and once they get substantial number of cases (e.g. 1000 cases) publication of notice in newspapers is done in one go. This is entirely unnecessary in the digital age.
- (c) Despite submission of an affidavit and an indemnity bond regarding no pending litigation in the affidavit, sometimes objections are raised by RoC. In many cases, RoC demands that the documents need to be resubmitted for any inconsistency in the notarisation and apostalisation, leading to delays. This is because there is no standard format of affidavit or bond decided by the RoC.

Recommended solutions

- First, there is a need to put in place a strict timeline for RoC to follow.
- Second, requirement of RoC to publish the final notice of strike-off in newspapers may be dropped and the regulations should allow for notice to be published on the website of MCA.
- Third, there should be a standard format of affidavits with clear language that should be displayed on the website of MCA so that there are no rejections or requirements of changes at

a later stage. Further, all the documents required to be submitted along with affidavit and forms should be clearly displayed.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION PROCESS UNDER IBC

Section 59 of IBC states that '*A corporate person who intends to liquidate itself voluntarily and has not committed any default may initiate voluntary liquidation proceedings under this chapter*'. This is a relatively newly introduced path for voluntary liquidation, and, in theory, it should be an important process. However, as on March, 2021, 907 cases have been filed under this scheme so far and out of them, 7 have been withdrawn. Out of the total, final reports have been received for 400 cases, however, the final order of dissolution has been passed in 226 cases. 500 cases are ongoing.

Process of voluntary liquidation

Section 59 of IBC together with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Voluntary Liquidation Process) Regulations, 2017 (Voluntary Liquidation Regulations) provide the mechanism for voluntary liquidation of a corporate person. The major steps for voluntary liquidation process under section 59 of IBC are as follows:

- **Step 1:** Board meeting is held approving the voluntary liquidation. Section 59(3) (a) of the Code provides that majority of the directors of the company shall pass declaration regarding solvency and that the company is not being liquidated to defraud any person. Such declaration is to be accompanied with (a) audited financial statements and record of business operations of the company for the previous two years or since its incorporation, whichever is later and (b) a report of the valuation of assets of the company, if any, prepared by a Registered Valuer.
- **Step 2:** Passing of shareholder's resolution and appointing a Liquidator. Section 59 (3) (c) of the Code provides that there shall be a resolution / special resolution of the members of the company in a general meeting requiring the company to be liquidated voluntarily and appointing an Insolvency Professional to act as the Liquidator. Further, creditors representing two-thirds in value of the debt of the company shall approve the said resolution within seven days of such resolution.
- **Step 3:** Liquidator files the resolution to Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) and RoC within seven days as per section 59(4) of the Code and regulation 3 (2) of Voluntary Liquidation Regulations. Regulation 14 of Voluntary Liquidation Regulations requires to make public announcement (in English and regional newspapers) within five days calling stakeholders to submit claims within 30 days (section 38 (1) of IBC).
- **Step 4:** Opening a designated bank account for cash and liquid funds and closure of existing bank account(s) and transfer of funds to designated bank account.
- **Step 5:** Apply for No Objection Certificate (NOC) in Central Board of Direct Taxes, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Custom, Employee Provident Fund Organisation and sectoral regulators. **It is important to note that these compliances are not explicitly mentioned in the Code but these compliances are implied.**
- **Step 6:** Liquidator gives final remittance to shareholders and deposits applicable withholding taxes and then closes the bank account.

- **Step 7:** Liquidator then submits a final report to shareholders, RoC, IBBI and National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT).
- **Step 8:** Order is passed by NCLT.
- **Step 9:** File copy of order for dissolution of corporate debtor (CD) with RoC vide Form INC 28 and RoC to strike-off the name of CD from RoC. This is also not specified under the Code; however, this task is also implied.

Issues in voluntary liquidation process

As on March 2019, out of the 907 cases filed for voluntary liquidation under IBC, 674 cases have not yet been closed. Of the 500 cases where closure report has not been filed, nearly 30% (144 cases) have been ongoing for more than two years. Therefore, the procedure for voluntary liquidation needs to be streamlined. Some major issues are listed below:

- (a) The Code does not specifically mention the need for taking NOCs from departments, however, it is implied to be taken. It is implied that NOCs from various departments including the Central Board of Direct Taxes, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Custom, Employee Provident Fund Organisation and other sectoral regulators needs to be taken. However, it is not explicitly mentioned in the Code. This leads to confusion regarding the procedure to be followed among the departments, Liquidators etc. as to the exact procedure to be followed.
- (b) There are no Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) in the departments for granting NOCs. The departments have no well-defined SoPs to grant NOCs for the voluntary liquidation applications. As per the current practice, the Liquidators write a letter to the head of the departments asking for any claims that the department has on the company and to grant NOCs. The department then assesses the application and responds. Since there are no SoPs, the claims raised by the departments come with a lag and not within stipulated time period.
- (c) There are conflicting timelines between Income Tax Act and IBBI regulations. There are some timelines in the Code which conflict with other existing laws. One such example is section 14(2) of Voluntary Liquidation Regulation which mentions that 'last date for submission of claims, which shall be 30 days from the liquidation commencement date', whereas section 178(2) of the Income Tax Act provides that the assessing officer shall within three months from receipt of notice of appointment from the Liquidator provide details of any tax arrears.
- (d) There is a lack of standard guidelines on requirements by NCLT bench. Discussion with market participants shows that certain benches of the NCLT specifically require an NOC from the relevant RoC to be submitted before taking the application for dissolution on record, even though this requirement does not emanate from regulations. This leads to lags in the processes as the company has to then go back to take the specified clearances.
- (e) There is hesitancy in the banks for closure of existing bank accounts and also for opening of the new liquidation bank account by the Liquidator which is a mandatory step in the liquidation proceedings. The bank employees are not fully aware of the requirements leading to hesitancy among them.

Recommended solutions

- First, the requirements of taking NOCs from various departments should be explicitly mentioned in the Code.
- Second, there is a need to create well-defined SOPs with clear timelines in each department. There should be a standard form to apply for NOCs which should be available on the website of IBBI and MCA. If no response is received from the concerned department within specified time period, then it shall be deemed that the department has no objection and no pending claims. SoPs should be properly disseminated to the field officers/ assessing officers and clearly displayed on the website of each department. There should be a senior level nodal officer for making sure that the process is followed.
- Third, there is a need to work on making the timelines in IBC consistent with the other existing laws.
- Fourth, consistent SoPs in the form of documents, checklists, etc. required across NCLT benches should be issued. This is important for clarity among relevant stakeholders, i.e., registry, Liquidators and claimants regarding documentation. Another option that may be considered is that in ordinary cases where there are no pending litigations, there may be no need for the liquidation process to involve NCLT and the case may directly go to an Adjudicating Authority, maybe IBBI. This process is followed in some countries, including, UK, Singapore, Hong Kong and Malaysia.
- Fifth, there is a need to issue guidelines to banks making them aware about the liquidation process, and powers of Liquidator for opening of liquidation accounts and closure of existing accounts. Department of Financial Services (in Ministry of Finance) may issue an internal checklist to the banks clearly specifying the list of items required for closure of accounts/opening of bank accounts of companies under voluntary liquidation and undertakings required for account closure and opening up.

CONCLUSION

There is a case for simplifying the voluntary liquidation process to improve the ease of exit for businesses in India, both under the IBC and under section 248(2) of the Companies Act.

Most importantly, there is a need for creation of a 'single window' for the entire process of voluntary liquidation. A portal should be created which combines all the steps of the liquidation process. Companies should be able to apply and submit all the forms on the portal and departments can process the applications and update it on the portal accordingly. This will help in fast-tracking and streamlining the entire process.

In the process under section 248(2) of the Companies Act, there is a need to put in place a strict timeline for RoC. The requirement of publishing the final notice in newspaper by RoC that creates a lot of delays needs to be dropped and replaced by publishing notice on the website instead. MCA along with RoC should decide and come up with standard format of affidavits, and also deliberate on whether declarations can replace affidavits to make the process faster by avoiding the step of notarisation.

In the IBC process, there is a need to explicitly list down taking of NOCs as a part of the process. Further, well-defined SoPs with clear timelines for all departments to grant NOCs as well as for NCLT should be in place. The SoPs should detail out all the required documents, checklists etc. and should be displayed clearly on the website of departments and IBBI. A nodal officer from each department should be appointed to ensure that this is followed. There is a need to move away from Liquidators writing letters to all relevant departments for getting NOCs to having standard forms to be filled to apply for NOCs.

Overall, slight procedural changes to the voluntary liquidation process will go a long way in improving ease of doing business in India by facilitating the voluntary exit process.

DUE DATES CHART FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2024:

GST Due Dates:

Date	Period	Form No	Description
10-11-24	Oct, 24	GSTR-7	Summary of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) and deposited under GST laws for the month of October, 2024
10-11-24	Oct, 24	GSTR-8	Summary of Tax Collected at Source (TCS) and deposited by e-commerce operators under GST laws for the month of October, 2024
11-11-24	Oct, 24	GSTR-1	Summary of outward supplies where turnover exceeds Rs.5 crore or have not chosen the QRMP scheme for the quarter of Oct - Dec, 24
13-11-24	Oct, 24	GSTR-6	GSTR 6 is a monthly return for Input Service Distributors (ISD) to provide the details of their inward supplies & distributed Input Tax Credit (ITC).
13-11-24	Oct, 24	IFF	Invoice Furnishing is an optional facility which enables the small registered person, furnishing the quarterly Form GSTR-1, to file their invoice details on monthly basis.
13-11-24	Oct, 24	GSTR-5	Summary of outward taxable supplies and tax payable by a non-resident taxable person
Upto the Filing of GSTR-3B	Oct, 24	GSTR-1A	A taxpayer who needs to amend any supply record furnished in GSTR 1 or need to add any supply record of same tax period, the same can be done through GSTR 1A in the same month after filing of GSTR-1 and before filing of GSTR-3B.
20-11-24	Oct, 24	GSTR-5A	Summary of outward taxable supplies and tax payable by a person supplying OIDAR services
20-11-24	Oct, 24	GSTR-3B	Summary of outward supplies, ITC claimed, and net tax payable for taxpayers with turnover more than Rs.5 crore in the last FY or have not chosen the QRMP scheme for the quarter of July - Sep, 24
25-11-24	Oct, 24	PMT-06	Due Date of Payment of Tax for the month of October 2024 for Taxpayers Opting for the QRMP Scheme
30 -11- 24 or the actual date of furnishing the Annual Return, whichever is earlier	FY 23-24	GSTR-1, GSTR-3B and GSTR-8	Time limit for availment of input tax credit in respect of any invoice or debit note for the supply of goods/services pertaining to F.Y. 2023-24 GSTR -3B, Time limit to declare the details of credit notes pertaining to F.Y. 2023-24 in GSTR-1, Time limit for rectifying the errors or omissions in Form GSTR-1 for the supplies pertaining to FY 2023-24 Time limit for rectifying the omission or incorrect particulars in Form GSTR-3B pertaining to F.Y. 2023-24 and Time limit for rectification of any omission or incorrect particulars in Form GSTR-8 pertaining to F.Y. 2023-24 for Regular Taxpayer

Income Tax:

Date	Period	Form No.	Description
15-11-24	FY 23-24	Filing of various forms of Income Tax AY 24-25	Extends the specified date of furnishing of report of audit under any provision of the Act for the Previous Year 2023-24, which was 31 st October, 2024 in the case of assessee referred in clause (a) of Explanation 2 to sub-section (1) of section 139 of the Act, to 15 th November, 2024.
07-11-24	Oct, 24	TDS/TCS Payment	Due date for deposit of Tax deducted/collected for the month of October, 2024. However, all the sum deducted/collected by an office of the government shall be paid to the credit of the Central Government on the same day where tax is paid without production of an Income-tax Challan
07-11-24	Oct, 24	TCS	Uploading of declarations received in Form 27C from the buyer in the month of October, 2024
14-11-24	Oct, 24	Form 16B, Form 16C, Form 16D, Form 16E	Due date for issue of TDS Certificate for tax deducted under section 194-IA, 194-IB, 194M, 194S in the month of September, 2024
15-11-24	Oct, 24	Form No. 3BC	Due date for furnishing statement by a recognised association in respect of transactions in which client codes been modified after registering in the system for the month of October, 2024
15-11-24	Oct, 24	Form no. 3BB	Due date for furnishing statement in Form no. 3BB by a stock exchange in respect of transactions in which client codes been modified after registering in the system for the month of October, 2024
15-11-24	Oct, 24	Form 24G	Last day for furnishing Form 24G by government offices for TDS or TCS payment in October 2024 without challan.
30-11-24	Oct, 24	Form 26QB, Form 26QC, Form 26QD, Form 26QE	Due date for furnishing of challan-cum-statement in respect of tax deducted under section 194-IA, 194-IB, 194M, 194S in the month of October, 2024
15-11-24	July - Sep	Form 16A	Furnishing of TDS certificates in respect of tax deducted (from payments other than salary) for the quarter ending September 30, 2024
30-11-24	FY 23-24	ITR 1 to ITR 7	Furnishing of return of income for the assessment year 2024-25 by an assessee required to submit a report under Section 92E pertaining to the international or specified domestic transaction
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 3CFA	Furnishing of statement for exercising the option to pay tax at a concessional rate under section 115BBF for income in the nature of royalty arising from patent developed and registered in India (if the assessee is required to submit return of income by November 30, 2024)
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 10-IEA	Exercising the option to opt out from the new tax regime under Section 115BAC (if assessee is required to submit return of income by November 30, 2024)
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 10-IF	Exercising the option to opt for alternative tax regime under Section 115BAD by co-operative society (if assessee is required to submit return of income by November 30, 2024)
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 10-IFA	Exercising the option to opt for alternative tax regime under Section 115BAE by co-operative society (if assessee is required to submit return of income by November 30, 2024)
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Business Income	Statement to be filed by scientific research association, university, college or other association or Indian scientific research company as required by Rules 5D, 5E and 5F (if due date of submission of return of income is November 30, 2024)

30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 10BA	Furnishing of declaration by a taxpayer claiming deduction under Section 80GG in respect of the rent paid for residential accommodation (if the assessee is required to submit return of income by November 30, 2024)
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 10BBD	Reporting of details of funds received from eligible persons (either directly or through Alternative Investment Fund) in the previous year 2023-24 (if the assessee is required to submit return of income by November 30, 2024) Section 10 (23FE)
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 10CCD	Furnishing of certificate by a resident individual being an author (including a joint author) claiming deduction under Section 80QQB in respect of royalty income (if the assessee is required to submit return of income by November 30, 2024)
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 10CCE	Furnishing of certificate by a resident individual being a patentee claiming deduction under Section 80RRB in respect of royalty income on patents (if the assessee is required to submit return of income by November 30, 2024)
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 10E	Furnishing of particulars for claiming relief under Section 89 (if assessee is required to submit return of income by November 30, 2024)
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 10-EE	Furnishing of statement for exercising the option to claim relief under section 89A for income arising from retirement benefit account maintained in a notified country at the time of withdrawal or redemption (if assessee is required to submit return of income by November 30, 2024)
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 10-IK	Furnishing of an annual statement of exempt income under section 10(4D) and income taxable under section 115AD (if assessee is required to submit return of income by November 30, 2024)
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 10-IG	Furnishing of an annual statement of income exempt under section 10(4D) (if assessee is required to submit return of income by November 30, 2024)
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 10-IH	Furnishing of an annual statement of income taxable at concessional rate under section 115AD (if assessee is required to submit return of income by November 30, 2024)
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 10-II	Furnishing of annual statement of exempt income under section 10(23FF) by specified fund, being a category-III AIF (if assessee is required to submit return of income by November 30, 2024)
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 10-IB, Form 10-IC, Form 10-ID	Exercising the option to opt for alternative tax regime under Section 115BA, 115BAA, 115BAB(1) by a domestic company (if due date of submission of return of income is November 30, 2024)
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 3CLA	Submission of audited accounts to the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in case company is eligible for deduction under Section 35(2AB) [if company has international/ specified domestic transactions]
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 64	Submission of statement of income distributed by venture capital company or venture capital fund in respect of income distributed during previous year 2023-24
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 64A	Filing of annual statement by a business trust in respect of income distributed during the Financial Year 2023-24
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 64E	Filing of annual statement by a securitisation trust in respect of income distributed during 2023-24 to investors
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 5C	Furnishing of details of attribution of capital gain taxable under section 45(4) to the capital asset remaining with the firm, AOP or BOI after reconstitution (if the firm, AOP or BOI is required to furnish return of income by November 30,2024)
30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 3CEAA	Report by a constituent entity of an international group for the accounting year 2023-24

30-11-24	FY 23-24	Form 3CEJ	Submission of a report from a Chartered Accountant for the previous year 2023-24 relating to arm's length price of the remuneration paid by an eligible investment fund to the fund manager(if the assessee is required to submit return of income by November 30, 2024)
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PF & ESIC:

Date	Period	Form No.	Description
15-11-24	Oct, 24	PF & ESIC	PF deducted from the Employees salary in the month of Oct24, needs to be paid on or before 15th of Novt, 2024 The payment of ESIC is made by every employer to the ESIC department on a monthly basis.

ROC:

Date	Period	Form No.	Description
29-11-24	01-04-24 to 30-09-24	PAS-6	Unlisted and Listed Public Company for Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit Report
29-11-24	FY 23-24	MGT-7/7A	For the Companies which conducted their AGM on 30th September (However if AGM is held prior to this then due date will change accordingly. This form has to be filed within 60 days of AGM).

PHOTO GALLERY



GREEN INITIATIVE PROGRAMME ON 03.10.2024 AT ICAI BHAWAN, TIRUPUR



CAREER COUNSELLING PROGRAMME ON 04.10.2024



TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR PEER REVIEWERS ON 09.10.2024 AT ICAI BHAWAN, TIRUPUR



CAREER COUNSELLING PROGRAMME ON 15.10.2024



CPE SEMINAR ON 18.10.2024 AT ICAI BHAWAN, TIRUPUR



INVESTOR AWARENESS PROGRAMME ON 15.10.2024 & 23.10.2024