THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

(Setup by an Act of Parliament)

CA INDIA

ICAI Solapur Branch (WIRC)
E - Newsletter

प्रारंभ

Team

ICAI - Executive Committee

CA Prasanna Kumar D
(President)

CA Mangesh Pandurang Kinare
(Vice President)

WIRC Committee

CA Sourabh Ajmera
(Chairman)

CA Rikin Patel
(Vice Chairman)

CA Bishan Shah
(Secretary)

CA Rakesh Shah
(Treasurer)

CA Rajesh Agarwal
(WIRC WICASA Chairman Solapur Branch Nominee)

ICAI Solapur Committee (WIRC)

CA Shubham Nogja
(Chairman)

CA Jagannath Bhaise
(Vice Chairman & WICASA Chairman)

CA Rajendra Bura
(Secretary)

CA Nagesh Kanki
(Treasurer)

CA Chetan Nogaja
(Executive Member)

CA Chandrakant Galpalli
(Immediate Past Chairman)

Chairperson's Message

As we proudly present the second edition of our monthly e-newsletter, "Prarambh", I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all our members and readers for the overwhelming response and encouragement received for the inaugural edition. Your appreciation, valuable feedback, and active participation have truly motivated us to continue this initiative with greater enthusiasm and commitment towards the betterment of the profession and our fraternity.

The positive response to the first edition reaffirmed our belief that knowledge-sharing and professional collaboration are the foundations of a strong professional community. It encourages us not only to continue this initiative but also to make "Prarambh" more informative, relevant, and impactful with every edition.

The professional landscape around us is evolving rapidly. In particular, the field of Direct Taxes is witnessing significant developments with increasing digitisation, data-driven assessments, faceless proceedings, and greater emphasis on compliance and transparency. Discussions around reforms in direct tax laws, simplification measures, and widening of the tax base indicate that the coming years will bring both challenges and opportunities for professionals.

As Chartered Accountants, it is our responsibility to remain updated, adaptable, and proactive in guiding businesses and taxpayers through these changing regulatory environments. Our profession today extends beyond traditional compliance—it demands strategic thinking, ethical leadership, and technological readiness. In this dynamic environment, continuous learning and timely exchange of knowledge become more important than ever.

At ICAI Solapur Branch, we remain committed to organizing quality professional programs, seminars, workshops, and knowledge initiatives that empower our members and students. "Prarambh" is one such step towards creating a meaningful platform where members can share their expertise, perspectives, and experiences for the collective growth of the fraternity.

I sincerely appreciate the dedicated efforts of our editorial team, CA Ankita Murkya and CA Aniket Mantri, for once again putting together this edition with great enthusiasm and professionalism. I also extend my gratitude to all the contributors and Managing Committee Members whose continuous support makes this initiative successful.

I encourage more members to actively contribute articles, insights, and professional experiences for future editions. Your participation will strengthen this platform and help us create a vibrant culture of learning and collaboration within the branch.

Let us continue this journey together with the spirit of knowledge, unity, and professional excellence, and make "Prarambh" a valuable voice of the ICAI Solapur Branch.

Warm regards,
CA Shubham Nogja
Chairperson
ICAI Solapur Branch (WIRC)

Editorial Team

CA Aniket N. Mantri

CA Ankita M. Murkya

Dear Readers,
It is with great pride that we, as Editors, present the second edition of the Newsletter of the Solapur Branch of WIRC of ICAI. Encouraged by the positive response to our inaugural one, we have continued our efforts with renewed dedication to bring forth content that is relevant, insightful, and valuable to our professional fraternity.
In our role as editors, we strive to curate a balanced blend of technical knowledge, professional updates, and contributions from our members, with the objective of fostering awareness, learning, and engagement. We believe that this newsletter is not merely a publication, but a reflection of the collective intellect and aspirations of our members.
We'd like to extend our gratitude towards our Solapur Branch Chairman CA Shubham Nogja who motivated us to become a part of this amazing journey. We sincerely appreciate the contributions, feedback, and support extended by our members and the Managing Committee, which have been instrumental in shaping this edition. We once again invite you to actively participate by sharing your articles, insights, and achievements, and help us make this platform more enriching with every issue.
As editors, we remain committed to continuously improving the quality and relevance of this newsletter, and we look forward to your continued encouragement and association.

Warm regards,
Editorial Team
Solapur Branch of WIRC of ICAI

Risk Management for Co-operative Banks

Risk Management Advisory for Co-operative Banks

Co-operative Banks are important institutions serving traders, salaried persons, small businesses, manufacturers , builders , and society at large. Their strength depends upon public trust, sound governance, prudent lending, and regulatory discipline.

In the present environment, every Co-operative Bank must continuously identify and manage various risks to ensure long-term stability and growth.

1. Credit Risk

Credit Risk arises when borrowers fail to repay principal and interest on time.

<u>Major Risks:</u>

- Loan sanction under pressure or influence
- Inadequate appraisal of proposals
- Weak collateral or security documentation
- Non-verification of end use of funds
- Ignoring Character, Capacity, Capital, and Collateral
- Delay in identifying stressed accounts

<u>Mitigation Measures:</u>

- Transparent loan sanction policy
- Proper appraisal and documentation
- Independent approval mechanism
- Regular inspection and monitoring
- Timely review and renewal of accounts
- Strong recovery follow-up system

2. Operational Risk

Operational Risk arises due to failure of systems, staff errors, fraud, or weak internal controls.

Major Risks:

- Unapproved banking software
- Weak KYC / AML compliance
- Cash handling weaknesses
- Staff negligence or integrity issues
- Failure of maker-checker system
- Poor customer service

Mitigation Measures:

- Approved and secure banking systems
- IT and cyber security audit
- Strict KYC compliance
- Dual custody and CCTV controls
- Staff training and job rotation
- Strong grievance redressal system

3. Liquidity Risk
Liquidity Risk means inability to meet withdrawal demands or financial obligations on time.

Major Risks:

- Deposit-loan maturity mismatch
- Non-maintenance of CRR
- Non-maintenance of SLR
- Weak treasury management
- Excess dependence on bulk deposits

Mitigation Measures:

- Monthly ALM review
- Strict CRR / SLR compliance
- Diversified deposits
- Contingency liquidity planning
- Conservative investment policy

4. Reputational Risk
Reputation is a valuable asset of every bank.

Major Risks:

- Misconduct of Directors or officials
- Governance failures
- Rumours regarding bank operations
- Weak communication with depositors

Mitigation Measures:

- Strong code of conduct
- Transparent governance
- Immediate clarification of rumours
- Ethical leadership and discipline

Conclusion
The success of a Co-operative Bank depends not only on profit, but on trust, governance, discipline, liquidity strength, and quality lending.

Banks that manage risks proactively will remain strong, stable, and respected.
“Strong Controls (By Chartered Accountant) Create Strong Bank.”

CA Nandkishor Kabra
Chairperson (1997-1998)

Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings, and Employment Act, 1975

Professional tax in Maharashtra is a critical yet often underappreciated compliance that directly impacts every employer, self-employed professional, and practicing Chartered Accountant. With the introduction of the Profession Tax Registration Certificate (PTRC) and the Profession Tax Enrolment Certificate (PTEC), the framework has become more structured, but also more nuanced, especially for CA professionals and their article assistants who frequently advise clients or manage compliance in their own practice. This editorial aims to simplify the key provisions and clarify the practical obligations under both PTRC and PTEC, so that CA professionals and article assistants can comply with ease, avoid avoidable penalties, and instead treat professional-tax compliance as a routine, risk-managed exercise rather than a last-minute scramble.

Trade Circular No. 01T of 2026 dated 13 March 2026

Problem:
The Maharashtra MahaGST portal has been facing technical issues after the recent IT-system migration, making it difficult or impossible for many taxpayers to register for PTEC/PTRC and to file PTRC returns, even though the tax-payment function remains active.
Solution (as per recent circular):
Temporary PAN-based payment route

- The department has allowed profession-tax payments to be made using PAN on the MahaGST portal, even if the system does not fetch the PTEC/PTRC details.
- Any such PAN-based payment made within the prescribed due date will be treated as a valid discharge of professional-tax liability for that period.

Grace window for registration and filing

- Taxpayers who are unable to register or file due to portal issues must: Pay the tax via PAN by the normal due date (e.g.,15 June for PTEC, 15 March/15th of next month for PTRC-related months).
- Apply for PTEC/PTRC registration on or before30 April 2026;once registered, the earlier PAN-based payment will be mapped and treated as lawful compliance.

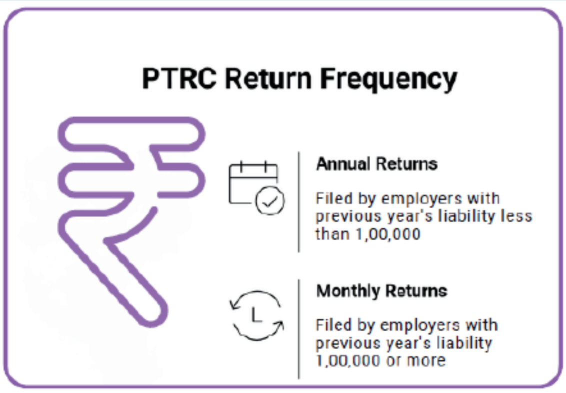
Professional Tax Registration Certificate (PTRC)

“Self-Employed Professionals including Chartered Accountants, may also be required to obtain a Profession Tax Enrollment Certificate (PTEC) if they derive professional income, even if they do not employ staff. Where both conditions apply, a taxpayer may need both PTEC and PTRC.”

Applicability:
Employers who pay salary to one or more persons earning more than the prescribed threshold (currently ₹7,500 per month) must obtain a Profession Tax Registration Certificate (PTRC) and deduct and deposit professional tax from such employees.

Tax calculation and liability ceilings

Monthly Gross Salary	Professional Tax to be Paid	Remarks
Up to ₹7,500	Nil	For Male Employees
₹7,500 to ₹10,000	₹175 per month	For Male Employees
Above ₹10,000	₹200 every month except for February, ₹300 for February	For Male Employees
Up to ₹25,000	Nil	For Female Employees
Above ₹25,000	₹200 every month except for February, ₹300 for February	For Female Employees



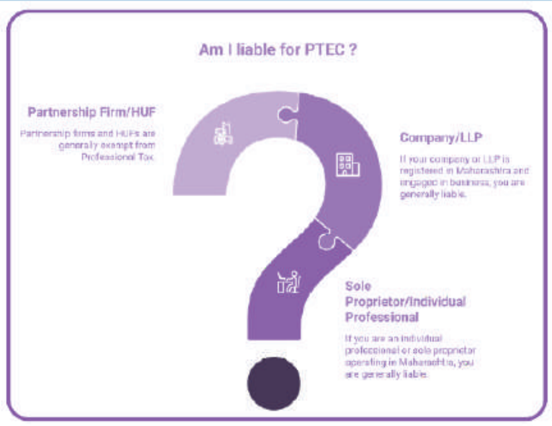
1) For annual PTRC (liability < ₹1,00,000)
The due date for payment and filing of the annual PTRC e-return is 15 March of the financial year to which the return relates. Even if there is no tax liability (nil return), the annual PTRC return must still be filed by this due date, failing which the employer becomes liable to late-fee and penalty.

2) For monthly PTRC (liability ≥ ₹1,00,000)
Here, tax must be paid, and the e-return filed, on or before the 15th day of the month to which the return relates. For example, the PTRC return for salary paid in respect of April must be filed, with the tax deposited, by 15 April. The basic rule remains: payment and return by the15th day of the month.

PTRC Late Fees, Interest & Penalties

Situation	Late payment of tax – upto 1 month	Late payment of tax – second & third month	Late payment of tax – fourth month onwards	Non-payment or late payment of tax	Late filing of returns (within 30 days from due date)	Late filing of returns (beyond 30 days from due date)	False Information in any application	Penalty for late application
Interest / Penalty	1.25% p.m.	1.5% p.m.	2% p.m.	10% of the tax due	Rs. 200 (reduced penalty)	Rs. 1000	Penalty equal to 3 times the tax payable under the Act	Rs. 5 per day

Professional Tax Enrollment Certificate (PTEC)

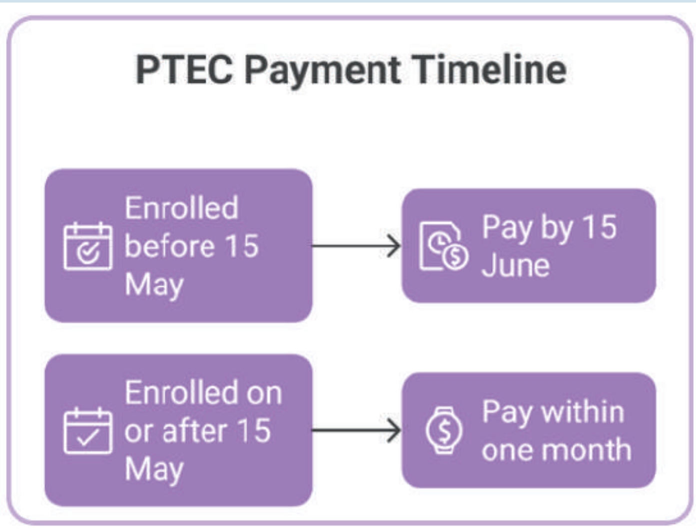


When is PTEC not applicable?
Partnership firms and HUFs, are carved out of the PTEC-liability category in Maharashtra. However, their partners and coparceners are required to obtain PTEC in their individual capacity.

PTEC for Partnership Firm ✗
PTEC for Partners ✓

Tax Liability under PTEC

The tax liability under PTEC (Professional Tax Enrollment Certificate) in Maharashtra is generally a fixed annual amount, not a slab-based levy like PTRC. For most classes of PTEC-liable assessee, that amount is ₹2,500 per year.



Interest on late PTEC payment

Payment Period	Interest Rate
First Month	1.25% per month
Months 2–3	1.50% per month
Beyond 3 Months	2.00% per month

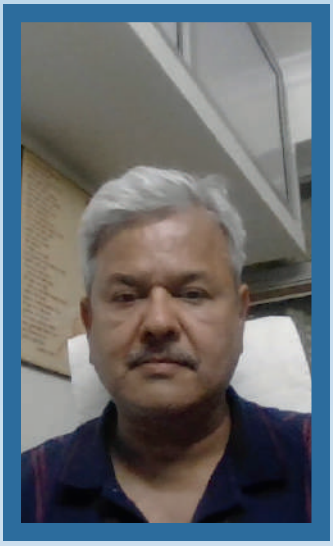
Is any “return” to be filed under PTEC?

Unlike PTRC, PTEC does not require periodic return filing; the compliance under
PTEC is limited to:

- Obtaining the PTEC enrolment certificate within the prescribed time (usually 30 days from commencement of profession/trade).
- Paying the annual professional-tax amount (₹2,500) by the due date mentioned above.

CA Arvind Shankur
Chairperson (2014-2015)

Concept Of "Survival Period" Introduced By Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of Rajiv Bansal – 167 Taxmann.Com 70



Law & Procedure for Reassessment which has been elaborated in section 147 to 153. It was amended by Finance Act 2021 (FA 21) (which came into effect from 01.04.2021) in a big way.
Introduction of new section 148A w.e.f. 01.04.2021 formally recognized the guidelines set out by Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of GKN Drive Shafts Ltd (125 Taxman 963) by incorporating them in the Act itself.
However, before that crucial amendment, Taxation and Other Amendments Act 2020 also known as TOLA was introduced primarily to tide over the difficulties faced by common people with respect to tighter compliance dates under various provisions of the Income Tax Act 1961 (ITA), during the period of COVID

Assuming powers under TOLA, some notifications were issued time & again extending the last dates for issuing notices under some provisions of ITA including those under the provisions dealing with Reassessment Proceedings, last one of such notifications extended the last date for issue of notices u/s 148 till 31.06.2021
Section 149 which deals with the timelines for issue of these notices, was amended to change the time frame and monetary limits for issue of these notices u/s 148 from 4 / 6 years to 3 / 10 years respectively with a rider in the proviso. The assessment years that came to be affected by these changes were from AY 2013-14 to AY 2017-18
The ruling by Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of Ashish Agarwal (138 taxmann.com 64) settled the issue of validity of reassessment notices issued after 01.04.2021 under unamended section 148 & gave them a new lease of life by treating all such notices issued u/s 148 between period of 01.04.2021 to 30.06.2021 as notices issued u/s 148A(b) of new Reassessment Regime after FA 21. This ruling therefore also took care that the provisions of newly introduced section 148A, are followed in letter and spirit of law
Article 142 of the Indian Constitution was probably used for the first time in Taxation Laws for the purpose of delivering complete justice to both the sides involved and a specific mention was made in this judgement that it will have a PAN INDIA application
However still a big question remained, which was whether provisions of TOLA would override the newly introduced provisions of Reassessment under ITA. This issue was given a formal burial by decision in case of Rajeev Bansal cited above by deciding that "TOLA overrides Income-tax Act to extent of relaxing time limit for issue of reassessment notice which fell for completion from 20-3-2020 to 31-3-2021, till 30-6-2021"
This decision of Rajeev Bansal has introduced a concept of "Survival Period"

We are all aware that thousands of notices proposing reassessment have been issued during this period of 01.04.2021 to 30.06.2021 based on unamended law existing prior to FA 21.

In order to test whether these notices have been issued within the "Survival Period", firstly one needs to check whether the time frame of 3 / 4 / 6 years as per the new section 149 falls for completion between the period from 20.03.2022 to 31.03.2021.

As mentioned above, AY 2013-14 to 2017-18 will squarely get covered by this time frame as period of six years for AY 2013-14 expires on 31.03.2020 & period of three years for AY 2017-18 expires on 31.03.2021.

The concept of survival period has been discussed in the Rajeev Bansal decision in para no 112, which has been reproduced below for the sake of clarity – 112. Let us take the instance of a notice issued on 1 May 2021 under the old regime for a relevant assessment year. Because of the legal fiction, the deemed show cause notices (u/s 148A(b)) will also come into effect from 1 May 2021. After accounting for all the exclusions, the assessing officer will have sixty-one days [days between 1 May 2021 and 30 June 2021] to issue a notice under Section 148 of the new regime. This time starts ticking for the assessing officer after receiving the response of the assessee (to notice u/s 148A(b)). In this instance, if the assessee submits the response on 18 June 2022, the assessing officer will have sixty-one days from 18 June 2022 to issue a reassessment notice under section 148 of the new regime. Thus, in this illustration, the time limit for issuance of a notice under Section 148 of the new regime will end on 18 August 2022.

Now we will consider some sample cases for various assessment years to check the validity of section 148 notices issued & check whether after taking into consideration the concept of Survival Period can these notices be treated as valid as per the Rajeev Bansal decision..

(based on a decision of Hon'ble Gujarat High Court in case of Dhanraj Govindram Kella – 177 taxmann.com 194 – quoted in Vinodkumar Rafhunathbhai Koringa – 183 taxmann.com 463 – Gujarat High Court)

Particulars	AY 2013-14	AY 2014-15	AY 2015-16	AY 2016-17
Date of old notice u/s 148 as per TOLA	17.06.2021	09.06.2021	30.06.2021	30.06.2021
No of days of Survival Period till 30.06.2021	13	21	1	1
Date of providing information As per notice u/s 148A(b)	26.05.2022	23.05.2022	23.05.2022	24.05.2022
Due Date for filing reply by assessee as per notice u/s 148A(b)	09.06.2022	06.06.2022	07.06.2022	11.06.2022
Actual date of reply by assessee	04.06.2022	NA	06.07.2022	10.06.2022
Date of order u/s 148A(d) & notice u/s 148 in New regime	29.07.2022	27.07.2022	30.07.2022	19.07.2022
Last date of issuing notice u/s 148 as per "Survival Period"	22.06.2022	27.06.20221	14.06.2022	18.06.2022

As can be seen from the above table all the notices issued u/s 148 in New Regime after FA 21 for all AYs have been issued beyond time.mI am sure that this write up will be of some help to those professionals who are facing litigation at first or second appellate level in the present conditions. Therefore a sincere attempt has been made by me to keep this write up simple as far as possible without using too much of technical jargon.

CA Deepak Gadgil

Companies Compliance Facilitation Scheme 2026

1. Brief Details of the Scheme:-
The Ministry of Corporate Affairs, through its circular dated 26th February 2026 has introduced the Companies Compliance Facilitation Scheme, 2026 in order to encourage the defaulting companies to either complete their long pending statutory filings or opt for an exit or dormant status. It enables the companies to complete their long pending annual filings at a discounted rate. The scheme shall come into force on 15th April, 2026 and shall remain in force till 15th July, 2026. The scheme offers one time immunity to eligible companies.

2. Applicability of the Scheme:-
The scheme does not specify any eligibility criteria, instead it prescribes a negative list ofcompanies who cannot take advantage of this scheme. That means, all the companies except those listed below, can take advantage of this scheme. The Scheme is not applicable to the following companies.

Companies already facing final notice for being "struck off" by the Registrar Companies that have already filed for strike-off or dormant status before the scheme began
Companies already dissolved through amalgamation "Vanishing companies" It specifically refers to companies and does not have any mention about LLPs. Also, the list of forms which can be filed under CCFS 2026 does not include the names of LLP forms. Hence it can be said that the scheme does not apply to LLPs.

3.Forms that can be filed under CCFS, 2026:-
The scheme aims at completing pending annual filing, it pre-dominantly allows filing of the annual filing related forms at a discounted late fee. Following is the list of forms which can be filed under this scheme:
MGT-7 / MGT-7A – Annual Return
AOC-4 / AOC-4 CFS / AOC-4 (XBRL)/ AOC-4 NBFC (Ind-AS) / AOC-4 CFS NBFC (Ind-AS)
ADT-1
FC-3
FC-4 and
Their corresponding forms under Companies Act 1956, like Form 20B, 21A, and 23AC) etc.
Note:- Other than this, companies desirous of obtaining dormant status or striking off their names from register of companies, can also file forms MSC-1 or STK-2 with discounted fees under this scheme.

4. Fees to be paid under CCFS, 2026:-
Under this scheme, companies only need to pay the normal filing fee plus 10% of the total additional fees that would otherwise be due for the delay. This is a significant reduction from the standard additional fee of Rs. 100 per day of delay. For example, if form MGT-7 is being filed with a delay of 100 days, then filing fee will be RS. 600 and late fee will be RS. 10,000 (RS. 100*100 days)) that means, fee under normal circumstances will be RS. 10600. But, under this scheme, late fee is reduced to 10% of actual late fee, that is, 10% of 10000 which comes to 1000. Hence amount payable under scheme will be RS. 1,600 instead of RS. 10,600.
Following table explains the action required by various companies and Applicable Fees under Companies Compliance Felicitation Scheme, 2026:-
nactive companies or such companies who do not wish to continue business, have two costeffective options:
 they can Apply for "dormant company" status (by filing Form MSC-1 by paying only half of the normal filing fee
 also, they can Apply to be "struck off" by filing Form STK-2 by paying only 25% of the applicable filing fees

Service Category	Action Required	CCFS-2026 Benefit
Regularizing Default	Filing pending Annual Returns & Financial Statements	90% Waiver on additional fees (Pay only 10%)
Dormant Status	Obtaining “Dormant Company” status via e-form MSC-1	50% Discount (Pay only half of the normal fee)
Company Closure	Application for Striking Off via e-form STK-2	75% Discount (Pay only 25% of the filing fees)

However, the scheme provides concession only in case of filing fees. The companies have to follow the complete procedure prescribed in the Companies Act in both these cases, which includes completion of pending annual filing and obtaining necessary approvals.
If filings are made under the scheme, no penalty under section 92 (Annual Return) or section 137 (Financial Statements) for delayed filing of forms, will be leviable Similar Immunity is also granted against prospective penal actions for delayed filings of other forms like ADT-1 or FC-3 etc.

5. Status of Directors’ Disqualification:-
If the company has not filed financial statements or annual returns for more than 3 years, then the directors are disqualified under section 164(2) by act of law. As per Para 65 and 66 of judgment in the matter of Mukut Pathak & Ors. Vs. Union of India and Anr. Delivered by Delhi High Court, it is clarified that, the disqualification takes place as per conditions specified in the Act and not by order of any authority. Also, this disqualification aims at highlighting the fiduciary duties of directors. Therefore, the director ones disqualified, will remain disqualified for period of 5 years even if the company completes its annual filing post disqualification. Additionally, the scheme talks about providing financial relief to the companies by relaxing the late fees. It does not specifically mention any thing about removal of director disqualification.

6. Format for Preparation of Financial Statements:-
The format for preparation of financial statements shall depend on the date of their approval and signing by the directors. If the financial statements were prepared, approved and signed by the directors during the relevant earlier year but only filing was pending, then they must have been prepared as per formats applicable at that time, which shall be acceptable.
However, if the statements are being prepared and signed today (March 2026), then they will have to be prepared as per currant formats.
For example, format of financial statements prescribed under schedule III of Companies Act 2013 and format of statutory auditor report were amended from FY 2021-22, So if the financial statements for year 2017-18 were prepared and approved in the year 2018 and are being filed in 2026 under CCFS 2026, then old formats are acceptable. But if financial statements for FY 2017-18 were not prepared at that time and are being prepared and approved by board now (March 2026) then the new formats will have to be used.

7. FAQs on the Companies Compliance Facilitation Scheme, 2026 (CCFS-2026)

Q1. Is the Scheme also available in cases where the financial statements of the company for the past years have not been audited?
ANS: The Scheme facilitates filing of overdue financial statements and annual returns, including e-Form ADT-1. Accordingly, a company is required to have its accounts audited for the relevant financial years and file the same after obtaining a valid Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) generated in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. If the company has conducted AGM for relevant earlier year and has got the financial statements approved, then such date can be entered.

However, if AGM was not conducted, company may now conduct the AGM, get the financial statements approved and then file the same in the form.
Non-conduct of AGM is altogether a separate non-compliance with section 96 of Companies Act 2013, which is not covered under CCFS 2026. Non-compliance of section 96 is a compoundable offence for which the company has to file an application before NCLT and get the same compounded separately.

Q2. What happens if a company does not avail the Scheme?
ANS: After the Scheme closes, the defaulting companies are liable to be subject to enforcement action, including striking off from the register.

Q3. Can a company use the Scheme to regularize multiple pending filings?
ANS: Yes. The Scheme is intended to facilitate filing of relevant overdue forms and may be used to regularize multiple pending filings, subject to eligibility and compliance with the applicable conditions.

Q4. In case the company intends to get its name struck off, is the company required to file only the form STK-2 form under the scheme at a concessional fees or is it mandatory to file all pending forms before applying for strike off?
ANS: The provisions of rule 4 of the Companies (Removal of Name of Companies from the Register of Companies) Rules, 2016 would become applicable, whereby in general company is required to file the financial statement and annual return up to the end of the financial year in which the company ceased to carry its business operations. However, in case the Registrar has initiated an action against the company under section 248(1), but the final notice in STK-7 has not been issued, then it shall file all pending overdue financial statements and annual returns

8. Conclusion:-
The CCFS-2026 is a significant step toward “Ease of Doing Business,” providing a clean slate for companies to regularize their records or exit the registry honourably. With the scheme active only from 15th April, 2026, to 15th July, 2026, stakeholders must act within this 90-day window to avail of the waiver on additional fees and gain immunity from potential penal actions.

CA Pratik Upendra Shirsikar

Event Gallery

जिल्हाधिकारी कार्तिकेयन यांचा सीए असोसिएशनकडून सत्कार

सोलापूर, ता. ७ : येथील नवनियुक्त जिल्हाधिकारी एस. कार्तिकेयन यांचा इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड अकाउंटंट्स ऑफ इंडियाच्या सोलापूर शाखेच्या वतीने सत्कार करण्यात आला.

या प्रसंगी शाखेचे अध्यक्ष सीए शुभम नोगजा यांनी मनोगत व्यक्त करताना सांगितले की, जिल्हाधिकारी कार्तिकेयन यांच्या अनुभव व दूरदृष्टीमुळे सोलापूरच्या विकासाला नवी दिशा मिळेल. आयटी पार्क प्रकल्पासह विविध प्रगत उपक्रम पुढे नेण्याच्या त्यांच्या भूमिकेचे त्यांनी स्वागत केले. यावेळी शाखेचे सचिव सीए राजेंद्र बुरा, उपाध्यक्ष सीए जगन्नाथ भैसे, माजी अध्यक्ष सीए चंद्रकांत गलपल्ली तसेच नगरसेवक विनोद भोसले उपस्थित होते.

सोलापूर : एस. कार्तिकेयन यांच्या सत्कार प्रसंगी सीए असोसिएशनचे पदाधिकारी.

Collector Felicitation

Foundation, Intermediate & Final Students Mock Test

Seminar on
'New Labour Code: Challenges & Opportunities'

Seminar on
'Decoding TDS & TCS Provisions under Income Tax Act, 2025'

TDS Rate Chart for Tax Year 2026-27

Old Section (1961)	New Section (IT Act, 2025)	Code	Nature of Payment	Threshold	TDS Rate
192	392(7)	1004	Salary (incl. accumulated balance)	As per slab	As per slab
194A	393(1)	1020	Interest – Senior Citizen	₹1,00,000	10%
194A	393(1)	1021	Interest – Others (Banks)	₹50,000	10%
194A	393(1)	1022	Interest – Others	₹10,000	10%
194C	393(1)	1023	Contractors (Individual/HUF)	₹30,000 / ₹1,00,000	1%
194C	393(1)	1024	Contractors (Others)	₹30,000 / ₹1,00,000	2%
194H	393(1)	1006	Commission/Brokerage	₹20,000	2%
194I(a)	393(1)	1008	Rent (Machinery etc.)	₹50,000/month	2%
194I(b)	393(1)	1009	Rent (Land/Building/Furniture)	₹50,000/month	10%
194IA	393(1)	1012	Transfer of Immovable Property	₹50,00,000	1%
194IC	393(1)	1011	JDA Payments	No threshold	10%
194J (Tech)	393(1)	1026	Technical Fees	₹50,000	2%
194J (Prof.)	393(1)	1027	Professional Fees	₹50,000	10%
194Q	393(1)	1031	Purchase of any goods	In excess of ₹50 Lakh	0%
194R	393(1)	1033	Benefit or Perquisite	₹20,000	10%
194T	393(3)	1067	Payments to Partners	₹20,000	10%

Statutory Due Date Calendar – May 2026

GST Returns Monthly Compliances

RETURN	DUE DATE
GSTR-1 - April	11-05-2026
GSTR-3B - April	20-05-2026

GST Returns Quarterly Compliances

RETURN	DUE DATE
IFF Details of Outward Supply - April	13-05-2026
PMT-06 - Deposit of Tax - April	25-05-2026

TDS Dates

RETURN	DUE DATE
TCS/TDS Payments for April	07-05-2026
TCS Return - 27EQ (Jan - March - Q4)	15-05-2026
TDS Return - 26Q/24Q (Q4)	31-05-2026

PF/ESI Compliances

RETURN	DUE DATE
PF/ESI - April	15-05-2026

PF/ESI Compliances

RETURN	DUE DATE
LLP Form 11	30-05-2026