



ICAI Solapur Branch (WIRC)
E - Newsletter



प्रारंभ





Team

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CA Prasanna
Kumar D
(President)



CA Mangesh
Pandurang Kinare
(Vice President)

WIRC Committee



CA Sourabh
Ajmera
(Chairman)



CA Rikin
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(Vice Chairman)



CA Bishan
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(Executive Member)



CA Chandrakant Galpalli
(Immediate Past
Chairman)





Chairperson's Message



My Dear Professional Colleagues,

It gives me great delight to present the inaugural edition of our branch newsletter, "Prarambh", for March 2026. As the Chairperson of the ICAI Solapur Branch (WIRC), I feel proud to witness this new beginning that reflects the spirit of knowledge-sharing, professional growth, and collective progress of our fraternity.

We are stepping into a period of global challenges marked by economic uncertainties and changing business landscapes. Yet, India continues to stand strong with stable economic policies, growing digital advancements, and expanding global partnerships. As Chartered Accountants, we play a vital role in supporting this growth by ensuring transparency, strengthening governance, and building trust in the financial ecosystem.

"Prarambh" is not just a newsletter—it is a platform for ideas, insights, and professional excellence. This first edition is a result of the dedicated efforts and valuable contributions of our members.

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all the contributors who have shared their insightful articles and enriched this publication. A special thanks to our Editors, CA Ankita Murkya and CA Aniket Mantri, for their commendable efforts in conceptualizing and compiling this newsletter. I also extend my sincere appreciation to all the Managing Committee Members for their continuous support and encouragement in making this initiative a success.

I encourage all members of our fraternity to actively contribute to the upcoming editions of "Prarambh". Your knowledge, experiences, and perspectives will help make this newsletter more meaningful and impactful.

Let us work together to make this initiative a strong medium for learning, collaboration, and professional excellence.

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



Editorial Team



CA Aniket N. Mantri



CA Ankita M. Murkya

Dear Readers,

It gives us immense pleasure to present the inaugural edition of the Newsletter of the Solapur Branch of WIRC of ICAI.

A newsletter is not just a compilation of activities and updates; it is a reflection of the thoughts, efforts, and aspirations of a professional community. With this initiative, we aim to create a platform that keeps our members informed, connected, and inspired. This publication will serve as a medium to share knowledge, highlight key professional developments, and showcase the various activities undertaken by our branch.

The beginning of this newsletter marks a new chapter for our branch—one that encourages participation, learning, and collaboration among members. We truly believe that the strength of this newsletter will lie in the valuable contributions from our members. We warmly invite you all to share your articles, insights, achievements, and suggestions in the editions to come.

As editors, we have made sincere efforts to present content that is relevant, insightful, and engaging. We hope this initiative adds value to your professional journey and strengthens our bond as a fraternity.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to the Managing Committee and all contributors who have supported us in bringing out this first edition.

Looking forward to your continued encouragement and participation.

Warm regards,
Editorial Team
Solapur Branch of WIRC of ICAI



Clarity Emerges on GST Interest: Net Liability Principle Settled with Retrospective Effect



A long-standing area of friction between taxpayers and GST authorities—calculation of interest on delayed tax payments—has now reached a position of legal certainty. The debate, which persisted for years after the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 2017, centered on a fundamental question: should interest be levied on the gross tax liability or only on the net cash component after adjusting Input Tax Credit (ITC)?

Recent statutory amendments, administrative instructions, and a consistent line of judicial pronouncements have firmly established that interest under Section 50 of the CGST Act is to be charged only on the net tax liability paid through cash, with retrospective effect from July 1, 2017.

Understanding the Nature of Interest

At the heart of the controversy lies the legal character of “interest” itself. Courts have repeatedly emphasized that interest is compensatory, not punitive. It is intended to compensate the government for the time value of money where tax payments are delayed.

Judicial precedents have consistently drawn a clear distinction between tax, penalty, and interest. While tax represents a statutory liability and penalty arises from non-compliance or misconduct, interest is linked solely to delayed payment of dues. Importantly, interest is calculated based on the actual amount withheld and the duration of delay.

This principle became central to the GST debate: if a taxpayer already had sufficient ITC available in their electronic credit ledger, could it really be said that the government was deprived of revenue?

The Core Dispute: Gross vs Net Liability

In the initial years of GST implementation, ambiguity in the wording of Section 50 led to aggressive interpretations by field officers. Many authorities



insisted that interest be calculated on the gross tax liability, without considering ITC balances. This approach resulted in substantial financial demands and, in several cases, coercive recovery actions.

Taxpayers argued that such a method ignored the economic reality—ITC represents tax already paid and lying with the government. Charging interest on this component would effectively amount to double recovery.

The issue gained national attention, prompting widespread representations to the GST Council.

GST Council's Intervention

A decisive shift occurred during the 39th GST Council meeting held on March 14, 2020. After extensive deliberations, the Council acknowledged the hardship caused to taxpayers and recommended that interest should be charged only on the net cash tax liability.

Significantly, the Council also recommended that this principle be applied retrospectively from July 1, 2017, the date GST was implemented.

A subsequent press release reinforced this position, stating that interest for delayed payment should be levied only on the portion of tax paid in cash.

Administrative and Legislative Backing

To ensure uniformity in implementation, administrative instructions issued on September 18, 2020 directed field formations to recover interest only on the net cash liability, even for past periods.

The legislative seal came through the Finance Act, 2021, which amended Section 50 by inserting a proviso clarifying that interest is payable only on the portion of tax discharged through the electronic cash ledger. Crucially, this amendment was given retrospective effect from July 1, 2017.

This retrospective application addressed concerns of taxpayers who had already paid interest on a gross basis and opened the door for potential refunds or reassessment.

Judicial Endorsement Strengthens the Position

Courts across the country have consistently supported the net liability principle, reinforcing both its legal and equitable basis.

High Courts have held that where sufficient ITC is available, the government is not deprived of funds, and therefore, no interest should be levied on that portion. In strong observations, courts have cautioned against unjust enrichment by the revenue, noting that demanding interest on ITC would amount to collecting compensation on funds already in government possession.

In several cases, courts have also directed authorities to recompute interest liability and refund excess amounts collected, emphasizing that the amendment to Section 50 is remedial and intended to correct an anomaly from the inception of GST.

Retrospective Application: A Key Relief

One of the most contentious aspects of the issue was whether the amendment should apply prospectively or retrospectively. While initial notifications suggested prospective application, the combined effect of GST Council recommendations, administrative instructions, and judicial rulings has settled the matter in favor of retrospective applicability.



Courts have applied well-established principles of statutory interpretation, holding that provisions introduced to remove hardship or clarify legislative intent should be treated as retrospective.

Implications for Taxpayers and Authorities

The resolution of this issue brings significant relief to businesses, particularly those who faced large interest demands in the early years of GST. It also imposes a clear obligation on tax authorities to align assessments and recovery proceedings with the settled legal position.

For ongoing and future cases, the principle is now unequivocal:

- Interest is payable only on the net tax liability discharged through cash.
- ITC balances must be excluded from the interest computation.
- The rule applies retrospectively from July 1, 2017.

Tax professionals advise businesses to review past interest payments and, where applicable, seek rectification or refunds in line with the amended law.

Conclusion

What began as a technical ambiguity in statutory drafting evolved into a major compliance and litigation issue under GST. Today, through a combination of policy intervention, legislative correction, and judicial clarity, the matter stands conclusively resolved.

The net liability principle not only aligns with the fundamental nature of interest as compensatory but also restores fairness in tax administration. For taxpayers and authorities alike, the message is clear: interest under GST must reflect economic reality—not merely statutory interpretation.

CA Girish W. Shah
(Past chairperson 1992-93)



Form 3 under MahaRERA: A Practical Note for the Certifying Chartered Accountant



For members in practice, the real difficulty in Form 3 is not reading the format but certifying it with consistency and defensibility. Section 4(2)(I)(D) of the Act requires 70% of the amounts realised from allottees to be deposited in a separate account, and withdrawals are permitted only in proportion to percentage of completion after certification by an engineer, an architect and a chartered accountant in practice. Form 3 is therefore not a routine statement of figures; it directly operates in the statutory withdrawal mechanism.

The first precaution is that the exercise should start from the registration record, not merely from the trial balance. The prescribed Form 3 itself states that estimated cost shall be revised through a correction application, and MahaRERA's correction guidance permits change in estimated cost with supporting Forms 1, 2 and 3. The safer course is to identify the mismatch and advise correction at source.

The second precaution is to define a minimum document set before certification begins. Form 3 certification should ordinarily be backed by the registration application, approved cost sheet, sanctioned plans, earlier Forms 1, 2, 3 and 5, sold and unsold inventory statements, agreement-for-sale data, project loan documents, land-cost records, statutory demand letters and challans, and the full designated bank account trail. A weak Form 3 usually fails not on arithmetic, but on incomplete records.

A sound certification should then reconcile four records together: the registration cost architecture, the books of account, the engineer's certification and the designated bank account. Verification of ledgers alone is therefore insufficient. The CA is effectively certifying a withdrawal entitlement, not merely a cost summary.



One recurring practical difficulty is land cost, particularly where actual acquisition price or book value is far higher than ASR value. The present Form 3 expressly uses the phrase “value of the land as ascertained from the Annual Statement of Rates (ASR)” in both Table A and Table B. In such cases, the safer professional approach is to retain the statutory ASR-based disclosure in the relevant field of Form 3 and keep the higher book or acquisition value in a separate reconciliation note or working paper, rather than substituting book cost into the prescribed ASR field. This preserves consistency within the form and reduces the risk of distorting the withdrawal computation.

Equal care is required in relation to construction cost, development cost and borrowing cost. Practically, this means that mere payment does not automatically become “cost incurred”; cut-off, actual execution, engineer support and book recognition must all be tested. If borrowing cost or a major development component was omitted at the registration stage, it should not be introduced casually only in actual cost without examining whether the estimated cost framework itself requires correction.

Another area requiring caution is inventory and receivables. Sold inventory figures, unsold area, estimated receivables and their linkage with balance project cost all affect the overall conclusion under the certificate. Likewise, bank verification should be cumulative, not quarter-specific. A current-period certificate issued without checking the historical movement of the designated account remains professionally unsafe.

Lastly, Table G – Comments/Observations of CA should not be left blank mechanically. Form 3 is a certificate that may later be examined in the context of withdrawals already made. In that setting, a well-documented working-paper file and a concise observation often protect the certifying member as much as the certificate itself.

CA Daresh Patil
(Past Chairman 2016-17)



Key Changes in the New Income Tax Act, 2025



The New Income Tax Act, 2025 marks a significant step towards simplification and modernization of India's direct tax framework. One of the major reforms is the rationalization of provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961, aiming to reduce litigation and improve clarity. The Act emphasizes a taxpayer-friendly regime by promoting faceless assessments and enhanced digital compliance mechanisms.

A key change is the simplification of income classification and reduction in complex exemptions and deductions, aligning with a broader base and lower rates philosophy. The concept of "specified persons" and "designated persons" has been introduced to ensure better accountability and reporting. Further, provisions relating to Tax Deducted at Source (TDS), including replacement and restructuring of certain sections, have been streamlined to reduce compliance burden.

The new law also strengthens anti-abuse measures while ensuring ease of doing business, especially for MSMEs and startups. Alignment with global best practices and increased use of technology-driven assessments are notable highlights.

Overall, the New Income Tax Act, 2025 represents a progressive shift towards a simpler, transparent, and efficient tax regime, balancing revenue considerations with taxpayer convenience.

CA Nilasha Nogaja
(Past Chairman 2021-22)



Year-End GST Compliance Master Checklist

FY 2025–26 Closure & FY 2026–27 Readiness



FY 2025–26 Closure

A comprehensive guide to reconcile GST data, safeguard Input Tax Credit (ITC), and minimize regulatory scrutiny. Split into closing actions and readiness steps to prevent financial loss and ensure audit sustainability.

Section 1: Outward Supply & Revenue Reconciliation

- Core Revenue Matching: Reconcile turnover and tax liability between Books of Accounts, GSTR-1, and GSTR-3B (HSN-wise/rate-wise).
- System-Based Validation: Match e-invoice data against GSTR-1 and ensure e-way bill data aligns with recorded outward supplies.
- Critical Review Areas: Verify classification (Taxable vs. Exempt), place of supply accuracy, and reporting of advances for services or fixed asset sales.
- Practical Insight: Inconsistencies can trigger immediate regulatory scrutiny. Accurate matching is crucial.

Section 2: Input Tax Credit (ITC) Management

- Mandatory Reconciliations: Compare ITC in Books vs. GSTR-2B, ITC availed in GSTR-3B vs. ITC Register, and Import IGST vs. Bill of Entry.
- Vendor-Level Controls: Identify missing invoices in GSTR-2B; follow up with defaulting vendors as their compliance impacts your tax position.
- Common ITC Reversals: Review non-payment to suppliers within 180 days, annual apportionment for common credits, and blocked credits (Motor vehicles, Food & Beverages, CSB).



Section 3: RCM, Notes, and Special Transactions

- RCM Audit: Scrutinize legal fees, GTA services, import of services, and related party transactions; ensure self-invoices are issued.
- Time-Bound Credit Notes: Issue/report credit notes for sales returns or price revisions before statutory deadlines for tax adjustments.
- Cross-Charge & ISD: Evaluate inter-branch services and ensure proper distribution of common ITC to avoid litigation.
- Special Transaction Review: Review “hidden” GST areas such as employee recoveries, interest on delayed payments, and job work compliance.

FY 2026–27 Readiness

Section 4: Documentation & Audit Readiness

- Pro Tip: Documentation = Defence
- Lack of records leads to denial of claims. Maintain reconciliation statements, vendor logs, and RCM calculations.
- Essential Record Checklist: Maintain e-invoice and e-way bill reconciliations, refund documentation, and copies of issued notices and filed replies.

Section 5: Critical Timelines & Transition



Deadline:
31 March 2026

Complete LUT filing/renewal,
Exercise GTA options,
Review e-invoice applicability for next year

Deadline:
1 April 2026

Start new invoice series for FY 2026–27, Implement updated accounting/GST system controls

Deadline:
November 2026

Perform final reconciliation adjustments,
Complete annual ITC computations, Apply Rule 37A reversals for FY 2025–26



FY 2025–26 vs. FY 2026–27 Focus

Area	FY 2025–26 Closure (Action)	FY 2026–27 Readiness (Setup)
Invoicing	Reconcile e-invoices vs Books	Start New Invoice Series (April 1)
ITC	Final Rule 37A & Annual Reversals	Evaluate QRMP Scheme Eligibility
Reporting	Final Corrections by November	Review E-invoicing Thresholds
Compliance	File Annual Return & Reconciliations	Update Internal SOPs & Controls

Section 6: Summary & Quick Action Checklist

- Quick Action Checklist:
- Reconcile Turnover
- Match ITC with GSTR-2B
- Complete Rule-based reversals
- Discharge RCM liabilities
- Follow up with vendors

Key Takeaways

Year-end compliance is a risk management exercise. Proactive corrections help minimize tax exposure and ensure strong long-term regulatory standing.

CA Suraj Hundekari



Event Gallery



DTC Outreach Programme



Women's Day

दिव्य
मराठी

सोलापूर सिटी 11-03-2026

'आयसीएआय' तर्फे जागतिक महिला दिनी विविध उपक्रम

सोलापूर । दि इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड अकाउंटंट्स ऑफ इंडिया सोलापूर शाखा व 'विसाका' तर्फे जागतिक महिला दिन विविध उपक्रमांनी साजरा झाला. संस्थेच्या आवारात झालेल्या कार्यक्रमात सुरवातीला महिला व विद्यार्थिनींचा सन्मान करण्यात आला. त्यानंतर सर्वांनी उस्फूर्तपणे रंगपंचमी साजरी केली. महिला सीए सभासद आणि विद्यार्थिनींसाठी विविध खेळ, मनोरंजनात्मक कार्यक्रम आयोजिले होते. या उपक्रमासाठी महिला समितीच्या सीए निलाशा नोगजा, सीए संतोष सोनी आणि सीए जोत्सना भट्टड आणि विद्यार्थिनींनी विशेष परिश्रम घेतले आहेत. सोलापूर शाखेचे अध्यक्ष सीए शुभम नोगजा यांनी सर्वांचे स्वागत केले. यावेळी उपाध्यक्ष सीए जगन्नाथ भैय्ये, सचिव सीए राजेंद्र बुरा, खजिनदार सीए नागेश कणकी, कार्यकारिणी सदस्य सीए चेतन नोगजा आदी उपस्थित होते.

Women's Day

Divya Marathi Newspaper, Solapur

सकाळ



सोलापूर : दि इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड अकाउंटंट्स ऑफ इंडियाच्या वतीने महिला दिनी आयोजित सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमास उपस्थित सभासद.

आयसीएआय सोलापूर शाखेत सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम

सोलापूर : दि इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड अकाउंटंट्स ऑफ इंडिया (आयसीएआय) सोलापूर शाखा व विसाका (डब्ल्यूआयसीएएसए) यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने महिला दिन व होळीनिमित्त सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमाचे आयोजन करण्यात आले. हा कार्यक्रम आयसीएआय सोलापूर शाखेच्या आवारात पार पडला. यावेळी शाखेचे अध्यक्ष सीए शुभम नोगजा यांनी व्यावसायिक क्षेत्रात महिला चार्टर्ड अकाउंटंट्सचे योगदान महत्त्वपूर्ण असल्याचे सांगितले. उपाध्यक्ष सीए जगन्नाथ भैय्ये, सचिव सीए राजेंद्र बुरा, खजिनदार सीए नागेश कणकी, कार्यकारिणी सदस्य सीए चेतन नोगजा तसेच मार्जी अध्यक्ष सीए चंद्रकांत गलपली यांनीही मनोगत व्यक्त केले. कार्यक्रमाच्या आयोजनासाठी महिला समितीच्या सीए निलाशा नोगजा, सीए संतोष सोनी व सीए जोत्सना भट्टड यांनी सहकार्य केले.

Women's Day

Sakal Newspaper, Solapur



CMA Institute interaction & invitation



Orientation MCM



Womens Study Circle



(Set up by an Act of Parliament)
Organised By - Auditing & Assurance Standards Board
Hosted by
SOLAPUR BRANCH (WIRC)

SESSION SPEAKERS

 CA. Prasanna Kumar D President, ICAI	 CA. Mangesh P. Kinare Vice President, ICAI	 CA. Sripriya Kumar Chairperson, AASB	 CA. Ravi Kumar Patwa Vice-Chairperson, AASB
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ONE DAY WORKSHOP ON BANK BRANCH AUDIT

Breakfast & Registration: 8.00 am To 9.30 am | Inaugural Session: 6.30 am To 10.00 am

SESSION SPEAKERS

 CA ABHIJEET SANZGIRI Topic : Advances & IRAC Norms Time : 10.00 am to 11.30 am	 CA RISHIKESH JOSHI Topic : LPAR (Credit Appraisal, Monitoring and Large Advances) Time : 12.00 pm to 01.30 pm	 CA RAHUL DHARANE Topic : AI IN BANK AUDIT Time : 02.30 pm to 04.00 pm
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6 Hrs. CPE

PANEL DISCUSSION WITH ABOVE SPEAKERS
Time : 04.00 pm to 05.30 pm

Managing Committee Members

CA Shubham Nogja Chairperson	CA Jagannath Bhaise Vice-Chairperson & WICASA Chairperson	CA Rajendra Bura Secretary
CA Nagesh Kanaki Treasurer	CA Chetan Nogaja Executive Member	CA Chandrakant Galpalli Immediate Past Chairperson

Date : 23rd March 2026 (Monday) Time : 09.00 am - 05.30 pm

Members Fees: 1180/- (January 2026)
Non-Members Fees: 1770/- (January 2026)



दिवस सरती सोलापूर सिटी 24-03-2026

बँक ब्रँच ऑडिट विषयावर कार्यशाळेत मार्गदर्शन

सोलापूर । दि इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड अकाउंटंट्स ऑफ इंडियाच्या ऑडिटिंग अँड अँस्युरन्स स्टँडर्ड्स बोर्डच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली 'बँक ब्रँच ऑडिट' चा विषयावर एकदिवसीय कार्यशाळा घेण्यात आली. स्टेट बँक ऑफ इंडियाचे सहाय्यक सरव्यवस्थापक आनंदकुमार पाटकर उपस्थित होते. यावेळी सीए अभिजीत सांजगिरी, सीए ऋषिकेश जोशी आणि सीए राहुल धारणे यांनी अनुक्रमे बँकिंग, आर्थिक गुंतवणूकीच्या विषयी कायद्यातील तरतुदी, लेखा परीक्षणसमूह, विविध विषयांवर मार्गदर्शन केले. सीए असोसिएशनचे अध्यक्ष शुभम नोगजा अध्यक्षता सنبोधित करत असताना उपस्थित होते. या कार्यशाळेसाठी उपाध्यक्ष सीए अजयचं परे, सचिव सीए राजेंद्र बुध, खजिनदार सीए नगेश कानकी, कार्यकारी सदस्य सीए चेतन नोगजा तसेच यावेळी उपस्थित सीए चंद्रकान्त गालपल्ली यांची उपस्थिती होती.

Bank Branch Audit



Advance ITT Batch



Orientation Batch



GMCS Batch



Due Date Chart For April 2026

Date	Act	Period	Description
7 April	Income Tax	Mar, 26	TCS Payment
10 April	GST	Mar, 26	GSTR-7 GSTR-8
11 April	GST	Mar, 26	GSTR-1
13 April	GST	Mar, 26	GSTR-5 GSTR-6
13 April	GST	Jan – Mar, 26	GSTR-1 for QRMP
14 April	Income Tax	Feb, 26	Issue of TDS Certificate – 194-IA, 194-IB, 194M, 194S
15 April	Income Tax	Jan – Mar, 26	Form No. 15CC
15 April	PF & ESIC	Mar, 26	PF & ESIC Payment
18 April	GST	Jan – Mar, 26	CMP-08
20 April	GST	Mar, 26	GSTR-5A GSTR-3B
22 April	GST	Jan – Mar, 26	GSTR-3B for QRMP 1
24 April	GST	Jan – Mar, 26	GSTR-3B for QRMP 2
25 April	GST	Oct – Mar, 26	ITC-04
25 April	GST	FY 25–26	ITC-04
30 April	GST	FY 25–26	GSTR-4
30 April	Income Tax	Mar, 26	Form 24G TDS Pay – 194-IA, 194-IB, 194M, 194S TDS Payment
30 April	Income Tax	Jan – Mar, 26	Form 15G/15H TDS Payment – AO permitted
30 April	Income Tax	Oct – Mar, 26	Form No. 61
30 April	MCA	Oct – Mar, 26	Form MSME-1



ITR Filing Due Dates

FY 2025–26 | AY 2026–27



ITR-1 (Sahaj)

Salary income up to ₹50 Lakhs +
2 house properties



31st July 2026



ITR-2

Capital gains income | No
business or professional income



31st July 2026



ITR-3

Business or professional income



31st August 2026



ITR-4 (Sugam)

Presumptive income scheme



31st August 2026



Audit Cases

Businesses requiring tax audit



31st October 2026



Belated Return

Filing after the due date



31st December 2026



Revised Return

Correction of previously
filed return



31st March 2027



Updated Return (ITR-U)

Updating return within 48 months



31st March 2031