



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

Visakhapatnam Branch (SIRC)

e-Newsletter

AUGUST - 2024

Chairman
CA. ANIRBAN PAL

Secretary
CA. LOKESH P

Editor
CA. G. VASUDEVAMURTY



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Chairman Writes ...



Dear Esteemed Members,

I hope that the Tax Filing obligations are completed and you are all in a relaxed mode. As we step into the heart of the monsoon season, I am delighted to share with you the highlights of our bustling July calendar. Our branch has been abuzz with activity, and it warms my heart to witness the enthusiasm and commitment of each one of you.

CA Day Celebrations

Our CA Day festivities were nothing short of spectacular! On these momentous days, we not only celebrated our profession but also embraced the spirit of togetherness. Sports & Recreational events for the members & their family were conducted to promote the theme of healthy living. The motto of giving back to the society was furthered through events like blood donation, plantation of saplings and distribution of books to the underprivileged. The cultural program was graced by the senior Chartered Accountants CA K V Gupta & CA M V Satyanarayana who were felicitated. Participation of our cherished family members, added a touch of warmth and camaraderie. It's moments like these that remind us why our professional community is truly a family.

Sub-Regional Conference "Dhriti"

The VMRDA Children's Arena witnessed a convergence of brilliance during our sub-regional conference under the able guidance of the Program Director and CCM, CA D Prasanna Kumar. The Office Bearers of the SIRC - Chairperson CA Geetha A B, Vice Chairperson CA Revathi S Raghunathan, Secretary CA Subba Rao M, Members CA Naresh Chandra Gelli and CA M Sunil Kumar graced the occasion. Members from across the region—each a beacon of knowledge and experience—came together to exchange ideas, learn, and grow. Eminent speakers shared their insights, and our sessions were nothing short of enlightening. I thank all the members, the event partners and the sponsors for making this event a resounding success!

MSME Bus Yatra

The MSME Bus Yatra program began in the year 2022 to popularise the Ecosystem of MSMEs and Start-ups. This year also the bus had arrived at our branch on July 24 2024. A host of events including Helpdesk and Udyam Registration Counters were setup. Resourceful sessions were delivered by the Chief Guest Sri Chandra Mouli Jangam, Assistant Director (Economic Investigation) at MSME-DFO, Visakhapatnam and by CA K Hemalatha.



Annual General Meeting

The Branch 47th Annual General Meeting held on July 27 2024 marked a pivotal moment in our branch's journey. We received the accounts and audit report for the fiscal year 2023-24. Your active participation and engagement during the meeting underscored our commitment to transparency and excellence. Let us continue to uphold these values as we move forward.

Gratitude to Speakers and Contributors to the Newsletters:

The articles in the Newsletter and CPE seminars held during the month were enlightening and informative. I extend my sincere gratitude to the esteemed resource persons and speakers who shared their knowledge and expertise with us. Your contributions are invaluable, and we appreciate your commitment to professional development.

Contributions to CABF:

The Chartered Accountants Benevolent Fund (CABF) is our safety net. By contributing to the CABF, we support our fellow members during times of need. Let us strengthen this noble cause by making our contributions count. A large number of members have already contributed to the cause and we hope that more members will join soon.

In closing, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to each member of our branch. Your dedication, passion, and unwavering support are the bedrock of our success. As we navigate the intricate landscape of accounting and taxation, let us remember that our collective efforts shape not only our professional lives but also the future of our community.

Stay inspired, stay connected, and keep the flame of knowledge burning bright.

Warm regards,

CA Anirban Pal

Chairman, Visakhapatnam Branch

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI)

Compliance Calendar

For the month of August 2024

CA. Rithik Agrawal



SL. No.	Particulars	Compliance	Due date
1	Income Tax Act, 1961	Monthly TDS and TCS payment	7 th August 2024
2	Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	GSTR-1 (normal tax payer)	11 th August 2024
		GSTR-3B (normal tax payer)	20 th August 2024
		Form IFF (QRMP scheme)	13 th August 2024
		GSTR-6 (Input service distributor)	13 th August 2024
		GSTR-7 (Taxpayer required to deduct TDS)	10 th August 2024
		GSTR-8 (E-commerce operator)	10 th August 2024
3	EPF, ESI and professional Tax	Contribution to employee's account in respect of Employee states insurance (ESI) & Employee Provident fund (EPF) contribution and filing of monthly Challan	15 th August 2024
		Professional Tax compliances for state of Andhra Pradesh Monthly Payment of Professional Tax and filing of return	10 th August 2024
4	FEMA Act	ECB return	7 th August 2024
5	SEBI (LODR) Regulation, 2015	Standalone financial results on the basis of accrual accounting policy	14 th August 2024
		Submission of Deviations or Variations	14 th August 2024

Accounting Standards Board The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

29th July, 2024

Amendments to AS 22, Accounting for Taxes on Income issued by the ICAI

(For non-company entities)

International Tax Reform-Pillar Two Model Rules

The Pillar Two Model Rules, released on 20 December 2021, are part of the Two-Pillar Solution to address the tax challenges of the digitalisation of the economy that was agreed by 137 member jurisdictions of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting's Statement (BEPS) and endorsed by the G20 Finance Ministers and Leaders in October 2021. The Pillar Two Model Rules are designed to ensure large multinational enterprises (MNEs) pay a minimum level of tax on the income arising in each jurisdiction where they operate

Considering that entities may need time to determine how to apply the principles and requirements in AS 22, Accounting for Taxes on Income (issued by the ICAI) to account for deferred taxes related to top-up tax, the Council of the ICAI decided to introduce a temporary exception to the requirements in AS 22 (issued by the ICAI) to recognise and disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes because once the Pillar Two Model Rules are enacted in India, these amendments would be relevant to the non-company entities applying Accounting Standards issued by the ICAI and to whom Pillar Two Model Rules will be applicable.

The amendments introduce:

- (a) a temporary exception to the requirements to recognise and disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes; and
- (b) targeted disclosure requirements for affected entities.

Amendments to AS 22, Accounting for Taxes on Income issued by the ICAI for non-company entities are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2024. The same can be accessed at the following link:

<https://resource.cdn.icai.org/81275asb65510.pdf>



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

Board of Studies

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

08th July, 2024

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

Invitation for Empanelment of Faculty / Subject Matter Experts for Self- paced Online Modules

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) invites expressions of interest from Chartered Accountants and Professionals, with 10+ years of teaching experience, for recording e-lectures for Self-Paced Online Modules (SPOM). This initiative is part of the new Scheme of Education and Training, featuring online learning and assessments.

About Self-Paced Online Modules:

Self-Paced Online Modules (SPOM) are designed to provide flexible and accessible learning opportunities for aspiring Chartered Accountants. In these Modules, experiential learning is to be imparted through high quality e-lectures delivered by subject experts. Experiential learning makes the process of studying more interesting and enhances retention. It encourages them to explore, experiment, and learn at their own pace.

Subjects for Self-Paced Online Modules:

- **SET A:** Corporate and Economic Laws
- **SET B:** Strategic Cost and Performance Management
- **SET C:**
 1. Risk Management
 2. Sustainable Development and Sustainability Reporting
 3. Public Finance and Government Accounting
 4. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016
 5. International Taxation
 6. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
 7. Forensic Accounting
 8. Valuation
 9. Financial Services and Capital Markets
 10. Forex and Treasury Management
- **SET D:**
 1. The Constitution of India & Art of Advocacy
 2. Psychology & Philosophy
 3. Entrepreneurship & Start-Up Ecosystem
 4. Digital Ecosystem and Controls

For syllabus of aforementioned paper details refer to link: <https://resource.cdn.icai.org/74848bos60515-spm.pdf>

For Study Material of aforementioned paper details refer to link: <https://www.icai.org/post/self-paced-online-modules-nset>

Honorarium/Remuneration:

- **SET A and SET B:** Up to Rs. 30,000 per hour of usable content
- **SET C and SET D:** Up to Rs. 25,000 per hour of usable content

Required Skill Set for Recording E-Lectures:

- **Subject Expertise:** In-depth knowledge and vast quality practical experience in the relevant subject area.
- **Communication Skills:** Excellent communication skills with ability to convey complex concepts clearly in simple and interesting manner.
- **Technical Skills:** Experience of online teaching tools and techniques for effective learning.
- **Pedagogical Skills:** Teaching skills and the ability to structure content effectively for self-paced learning.

Eligibility:

- 10+ years of work/teaching experience in the relevant subject

How to Apply:

Interested professionals are requested to submit their application and a demo video of 7-10 minutes on any of the aforementioned subjects through the Google form by 22nd July, 2024. Incomplete or inconsistent applications may be rejected.

For further details and to apply, visit: <https://forms.gle/xq8fZKUnCxhenmKT6> Join us in shaping the future of aspiring Chartered Accountants!

UNDERSTANDING A WEBPAGE

CA. A.V.S.R. Kushwanth

ACA, ACMA, DISA(ICAI), M.Com(FT)

Introduction:

In continuation to the previous article – “Introduction to Web Automation Using Python”, after installing the Python and selenium, we need to understand how a webpage works. The webpage that we are viewing is similar to the Income Tax Return Acknowledgment that we give to our client, however behind the Income Tax Return Acknowledgment, there will be immense work such as understanding the transactions entered by the client, correlating the transactions with the Income Tax Act, 1961 and preparing a Computation of Income and filling out the Income Tax Form thereafter.

However, the client mostly views the Income Tax Return Acknowledgment – a single piece of paper which contains the summarized data of the Income Tax Form. Similarly, in the websites, we only see the webpage that got loaded, however there are various background work which is going to take place in fraction of seconds to load that webpage and make it operative. For a webpage to be live and operative, we need to know the basics of a webpage which are as follows...

Web Browser:

A Web Browser is an application for accessing websites, which the user had requested. The web browser acts as a tool to fetch the content from the Cloud or local storage and display it on our device.

Website:

A Website is a collection of webpages that are grouped together generally under one domain.

Web Page:

A Web page is a document that can be displayed in a web browser generally coded in Hypertext Markup Language(HTML).

HTML:

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language which is the standard markup language for creating the webpages. It describes the structure of a web page and how it needs to be displayed by the web browser on the screen and it contains various elements.

HTML Element:

HTML Elements are defined by the tags and these tags represent headings, paragraphs, links and images. It is used to structure and present content on the web browser.

The html element consists of different types of attributes such as ID, class, style, title, alt, href, src, name, value and placeholder.

Methods to locate the elements:

The elements need to be located for interacting with them. There are various methods to locate these elements and these methods are as follows:

1. ID:

Every element will have a ID and such ID can be used find the element.

2. Name:

Within an ID, the sub elements are going to have name attribute and the same can be used to find the element.

3. Class Name:

The elements are going to have a class attribute which can be used to apply styles to the elements and this class can be used to find the element.

4. Tag Name:

The syntax of the Html is similar to the XML. Each and every element is going to have tags which are called as opening and closing tag and the same can be used to find the element.

5. CSS Selector:

CSS Selectors are used to apply styles to elements based on their type, class, ID, attributes and state. These CSS Selectors can be used to find the required element.

6. Link Text:

Webpages consists of various hyperlinks. These links have a link text and the same can be used to find the element.

7. Partial Link Text:

As stated supra, webpages comprises of various links. A part of this link text can be used to find the element.

8. XPath:

XPath stands for the XML Path Language which used a Non-XML syntax to provide a way of pointing to different parts of a document. This XPath can be used to find the element. This is most popularly used method as it is specific to an element and give us more accurate response than other methods.

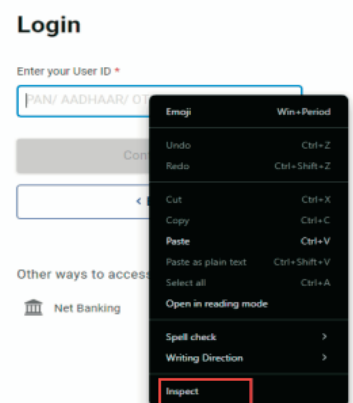
The Pictorial representation of these in a html code is as follows:

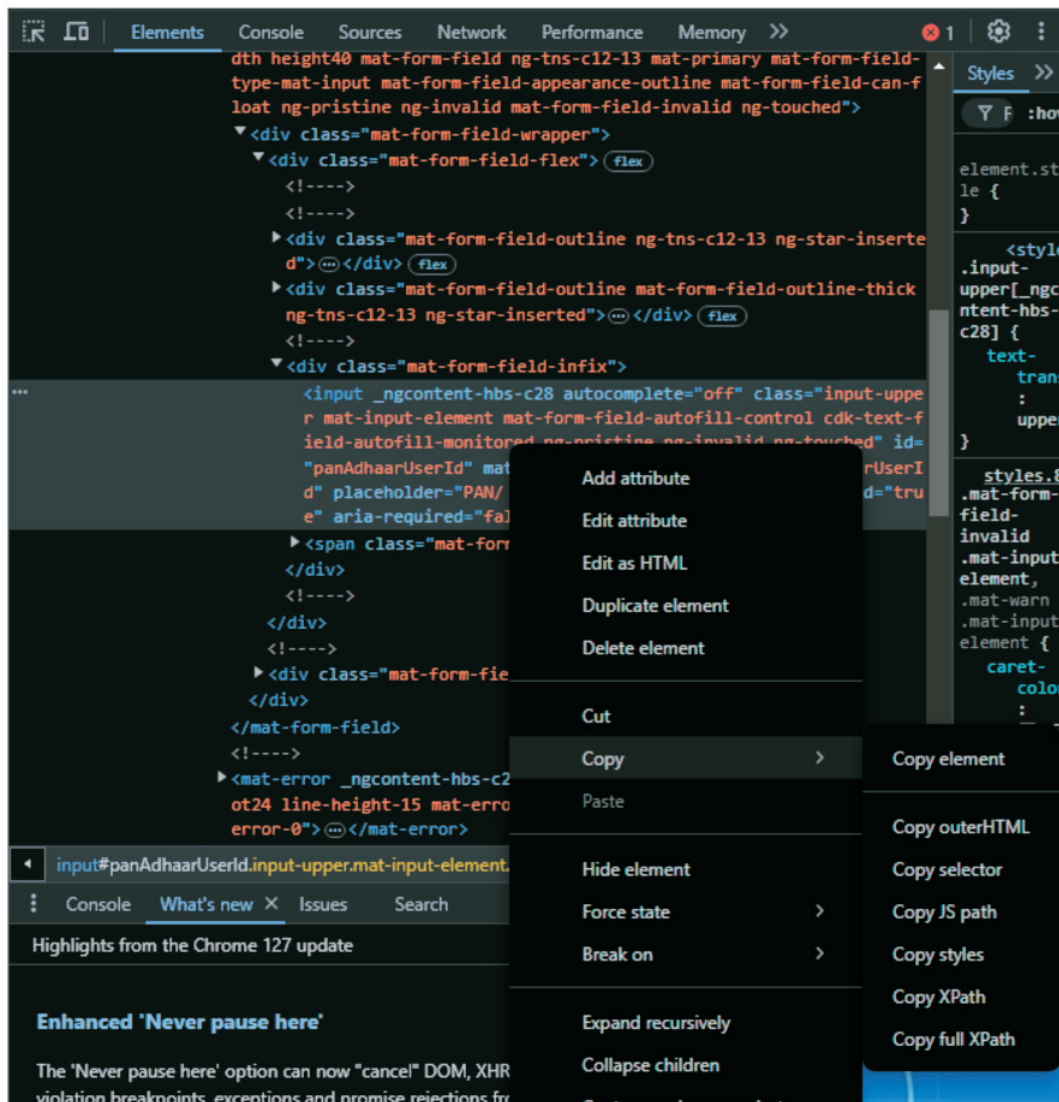
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Simple HTML Example</title>
  <style>
    <highlight { background-color: yellow; }
    #unique { color: red; }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p id="unique" class="highlight">This is a paragraph with an ID and class.</p>
  <a href="https://www.example.com" target="_blank">Go to Example</a>
  <form>
    <input type="text" name="username" placeholder="Username">
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

The diagram illustrates various HTML attributes and their corresponding selectors. Red boxes with arrows point to specific parts of the code: 'Tag Name' points to the <title> tag; 'CSS Selector' points to the 'highlight' class in the style block; 'ID' points to the 'unique' attribute in the <p> tag; 'Class Name' points to the 'highlight' attribute in the <p> tag; 'Link Text' points to the text 'Go to Example' inside the <a> tag; and 'Name' points to the 'username' attribute in the <input> tag.

For most of the websites, we can see the html code by simply clicking on the Function Key F12 or the Shortcut Key – Ctrl+Shift+I. However, it is simpler to right click on an element on a website and click on the inspect option, which will directly take us to the html code where the element was present in the html code.

The inspect option will navigate us to the html code. For Example, in this image we can see the inspect option for the User ID on the Income Tax Website and upon clicking on such option, we will be navigated to the html code which is going to look as follows:





In the aforesaid image, we can see the source code of the income tax login webpage. From the aforesaid image, the element to which that particular login box is related to be highlighted by the web browser and we have to right click on that html code and there out of the given options, we can select copy and select “**Copy XPath**” thereon to copy the XPath of that code and which will look like - `//*[@id="panAdhaarUserId"]`

Conclusion:

Out of the aforesaid methods, XPath can be used to locate an element while performing web automation as XPath is specific to that element so that we could get better results and also it is easier to use unless for a website, right click was disabled. Using this XPath and the previously installed Python Software and the Selenium Module we can perform the Web Automation which can be dealt in later articles.



CASELAW DIGEST – JULY 2024

Trust can apply for final approval even if it commenced its activities prior to grant of provisional registration: ITAT

ITAT Kolkata in [2024] 165 taxmann.com 12 (Kolkata - Trib.) in the case of North Eastern Social Research Centre V. CIT(E)

Where assessee applied for provisional approval under section 80G(5)(iv) and same was granted but application for final approval was rejected on ground that assessee had already commenced its activities in 2002 and, thus, time period for making application had already expired, since application could not be rejected on ground that institution had already commenced its activities even prior to grant of provisional registration, assessee-trust was entitled to apply for final approval and there was no bar to institution for making such application.

Reassessment notice issued without considering explanation offered by assessee was to be set aside: HC

High Court of Bombay in [2024] 165 taxmann.com 5 (Bombay) in the case of Benaifer Vispi Patel V. ITO:

Where Assessing Officer dispensed with applicability of section 148A and issued reopening notice based on information obtained as per scheme notified under section 135A that there was discrepancy in interest income received by assessee, since assessee had informed Assessing Officer that interest income disclosed in return was correct, such remarks or explanation as offered by assessee necessarily was required to be considered before Assessing Officer could proceed with issuance of notice under section 148 and thus, impugned reopening notice was issued without complying with mandatory requirement of section 148A and was to be set aside.

No concealment penalty if assessee relied on professional valuation report to compute capital gain

ITAT, Bangalore Bench in the case of Rahil Maheshkumar Nizamuddin V. ACIT reported in [2024] 164 taxmann.com 775 (Bangalore - Trib.)

Where addition of capital gain was computed on account of difference in estimation of cost of acquisition between claim made by assessee and value adopted by Assessing Officer and Assessing Officer not able to prove that there was any wilful or gross negligence on part of assessee resulting thereby either any concealment of income and or furnishing inaccurate particulars of income, penalty could

not be levied under section 271(1)(c).

HC quashed reassessment order as it was passed beyond period prescribed under second proviso to Sec. 153(2)

High Court of MANIPUR in [2024] 164 taxmann.com 778 (MANIPUR) in the case of Smt. Mema Paul V. ITO:

Where assessment order was passed on 28-12-2006 and same was communicated to assessee only on 5-1-2007, since period of limitation for completing proceeding of reassessment would end on 31-12-2006 as provided under section 153(2), impugned assessment order was to be quashed being illegal and violative of provisions of section 153(2).

Assessee to be given opportunity to explain before switching additions from u/s 68 to 69A

High Court of Calcutta in [2024] 164 taxmann.com 781 (Calcutta) in the case of Vishal Jhajharia V. ACIT:

Revenue having issued a show cause notice for adding back to assessee's income as 'unexplained cash credits' under section 68, could not pass final order by adding same amount as 'unexplained money' under section 69A without giving assessee an opportunity to explain.

Exp. incurred to make new house habitable is eligible for sec. 54 exemption: ITAT

ITAT, Delhi Bwench in [2024] 164 taxmann.com 704 (Delhi - Trib.) in the case of Om Prakash Thakur V. ITO:

Where assessee sold a residential property and purchased a house property and incurred certain expenditure to make it habitable, since said house was purchased in an inhabitable condition and expenditure was necessary for proper electrification, water facilities, wood work, glass work, etc., same could not be called renovation expenses and, thus, assessee's claim for exemption under section 54 was to be allowed.

JAO had no jurisdiction to issue notice u/s 148 as per requirements of Sec. 151A read with Sec. 144B: HC

Bombay High Court in [2024] 164 taxmann.com 633 (Bombay) in Sushila Sureshababu Malge V. ITO:

Whether JAO had no jurisdiction to issue notice under section 148 as per requirements of section 151A read with section 144B - Held, yes (Para 15)

Similar view held by the said High Court in [2024] 164taxmann.com 606 (Bombay) [08-07-2024] in the case of Royal Bitumen (P) Ltd V. ACIT

Notice issued by AO without obtaining prior approval of specified authority is bad in law: HC

High Court of Bombay [2024] 164 taxmann.com 663 (Bombay) in the case of Cipla Pharma and Life Sciences Ltd.V. DCIT:

Where Assessing Officer issued reopening notice beyond period of three years and prior approval was taken from Principal Commissioner in terms of section 151(i) and not by component authority under section 151(ii), impugned notice issued under section 148 was bad in law and should be quashed and set aside

HC quashes reassessment as notice was issued by jurisdictional AO instead of faceless AO

High Court of Bombay [2024] 164 taxmann.com 659 (Bombay) Pravina Jagdish Patel V, ITO:

Where impugned notice issued under section 148 for reopening assessment was issued by Jurisdictional Assessing Officer (JAO) and not by a Faceless Assessing Officer (FAO), as is required by provisions of section 151A, reassessment proceedings which were initiated by JAO would be quashed due to defective notice

Sec. 54F relief available on sale of depreciable long-term capital asset taxable u/s 50: ITAT

ITAT Mumbai in [2024] 164 taxmann.com 607 (Mumbai - Trib.)in case of Sonia Pathak Khanna V, ITO

Where building was held for more than 36 months by assessee before sale, thus, there was a transfer of long-term capital asset, assessee could claim exemption under section 54F on long term capital gain as asset remained a long-term capital asset despite deeming fiction of section 50, however, s assessee had claimed depreciation on this property, provision of section 41(2) applies, therefore, profit on sale of this property was required to be computed under provisions of sections 41(2) and 50

SLP dismissed against HC's order deleting sec. 68 additions as assessee proved genuineness of share premium

Supreme Court in [2024] 164 taxmann.com 464 (SC)[15-07-2024]in the case of ITO V. Cornerstone Property Investments (P) Ltd

SLP dismissed against order of High Court that where

assessee allotted shares at premium to a company and assessee produced various documents including copies of investor's bank statements, copies of share certificates which showed that it had huge funds, and further, transfer of funds was made through bank, assessee had proved identity and creditworthiness of investor and genuineness of transactions and, thus, no addition under section 68 could be made on account of share premium received by assessee.

SLP dismissed against ruling allowing assessee to claim dep. on actual cost of assets taken over from partnership firm

Supreme Court in [2024] 164 taxmann.com 465 (SC)in the case of PCIT V. Dharmanandan Diamonds (P) Ltd

SLP dismissed against order passed by High Court that where assessee was incorporated in assessment year 2008-09 to take over all assets and liabilities of erstwhile partnership firm and in assessment year 2009-10, asset was clearly owned by successor, i.e., assessee, then as per section 32 read with rule 5, assessee will be entitled to claim depreciation in respect of any assets on actual cost of said assets.

JAO had no authority to issue a notice under section 148A(b), as same would amount to breach of provisions of section 151A

Bombay HC in the case of Venus Jewel V. ACIT reported in [2024] 164 taxmann.com 414 (Bombay)

Whether JAO had no authority to issue a notice under section 148A(b), as same would amount to breach of provisions of section 151A - Held, yes.

—————By CA K Hemalatha



Program Calendar for the Month

S.No	Date & Time	Topics
1	03/08/2024 - 10.00 am to 01.30 pm Saturday - 3 hrs.	Physical - CPE Seminar on Analysis of the recommendation of 53rd GST Council
2	12/08/2024 - 10.00 am to 01.30 pm Monday - 3 Hrs.	Physical – CPE Seminar on Understanding Direct Tax provision of Finance Bill 2024 in association with Tax Bar of Vsakhaptnam
3	15/08/2024 - 9.00 am Thrusday	Independence Day Celebrations Flag Hoisting
4.	24/8/2024 - 10.00 am to 05.30 pm Saturday - 6 Hrs.	Physical - CPE Seminar on New Oportunitis for Chartered Accountants and Filling of Tax Audit Report
5	31/08/2024 - 10.00 am to 01.30 pm Saturday - 3 Hrs.	Physical - CPE Seminar on Programs fo Members in the Industry

“Snapshot of Memories: A Glimpse into Last Month’s Events”

Flag Hoising on the eve of CA Day Celebration (Morning) held on 1st July 2024





CA Day Celebration (Evening) held on 1st July 2024







Sub Regional Conference “Dhriti” held on 12th and 13th July, 2024





MSME Bus Yatra held on 24th July 2024



AGM held on 27th July, 2024



Published by **CA. Anirban Pal**, Chairman on behalf of Visakhapatnam Branch of SIRC of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Visakhapatnam and Designed at Maruthi Printers, Plot No. 193, Sector-3, MVP Colony, Visakhapatnam - 17, Cell : 92469 32859, email : balajiavprasad@gmail.com and Published for Visakhapatnam Branch of SIRC of ICAI, D.No.9-36-22/2, Pithapuram Colony, Visakhapatnam - 530 003, **Ph : 0891-2755019**, email : visakhapatnam@icai.org.
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