

NEWSLETTER

JUNE 2022

J P Chawla & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Taxation | **Audit** | Outsourcing | Regulatory | **Transaction Advisory** | **Business Intelligence**



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Indian Economy is currently vibrant with global recession not effecting the grass root and middle level of population. Companies' margins are becoming thin, with rising costs of inputs and human resources but demand remains buoyant with malls and tourism at its peak. Supply issues exist but businesses are somehow pulling forward.

India is one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, and it is predicted that it would reach US\$ 30 trillion in the next 30 years, also between January and March 2022, India experienced 9.36 billion transactions worth Rs. 10.25 trillion (US\$ 130.91 billion) through a variety of payment methods, with the Unified Payment Interface leading the way (UPI). Further Bangalore, Delhi, Hyderabad, and Mumbai are four of the top 20 most sustainable cities in the world, according to the Asia Pacific Sustainability Index 2021.

Although the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine continues to have a negative influence on the global economy, it is anticipated that the Indian economy would grow by 7–7.8% in FY 2022–23 as a result of increased agricultural output and a revived rural sector.

In direct taxes, The CBDT has notified the Cost Inflation Index "331" for FY 2022-23. Further the Finance Act, 2022 had introduced two new Sections 194R and 194S. These sections are applicable from July 01, 2022. Section 194R is applicable when a person provides a benefit/perquisite to a resident recipient and the total value of perquisite exceeds INR 20,000. TDS is to be deducted @ 10% and Section 194S is applicable when there is transfer of virtual digital asset. TDS is to be deducted @ 1% of the sales consideration. In transfer pricing, the CBDT has extended the provisions of Safe harbour rules specified in Rule 10TD of Income Tax Rules, 1962 to AY 2022-23 and the Central Government has notified that where the variation between the arm length price determined under section 92C and the price at which the international transaction or specified domestic transaction has actually been undertaken does not exceed 1 % of the latter in respect of wholesale trading and 3% of the latter in all other cases, the price at which the international transaction or specified domestic transaction has actually been undertaken shall be deemed to be the arm length price for AY 2022-2023.

In Indirect taxes, GST authorities have released very detailed instructions and guidelines for sanction, post-audit and review of GST refunds in order to bring uniformity in procedure and enabling effective monitoring.

In regulations, MCA through its general circular no. 07/2022 dated 29.06.2022 announced the extension in the due date for filing LLP Form 11 (Annual Return) for the Financial Year 2021-22 without paying additional fees up to 15th July 2022.

We sincerely hope this volume of newsletter will update you regarding new developments in the area of Business, Tax, Assurance & Accounting and regulations.

Happy Reading!!
Sincerely Yours,

Rajat Chawla
Director & CEO
New Delhi

India is one of the fastest-growing economies in the world and is anticipated to reach \$ 30 Trillion in the next three decades. UPI (person to merchant) becomes the favourite payment option. Further, AI will boost India's GDP by 450–500 billion dollars by 2025.

The top 20 sustainable cities in the Asia Pacific include 4 Indian cities.

Bangalore, Delhi, Hyderabad, and Mumbai are four of the top 20 most sustainable cities in the world, according to the Asia Pacific Sustainability Index 2021.

In the APAC region, Bengaluru was placed 14th, attained the 'Gold' standard category and topped the sustainability index. Mumbai ranked 20th, Hyderabad ranked 18th and Delhi ranked 17th.

Indian direct selling industry retail sales surpass \$3.25 billion USD and place 12th globally.

Research from the World Federation of Direct Selling Associations (WFDSA) states that the Indian direct selling industry generated retail sales of US\$ 3.25 billion in 2021, maintaining its position as the 12th largest direct selling market worldwide.

India finished sixth in the Asia Pacific area, behind Taiwan, Korea, China, Japan, Korea, and Malaysia.

In Q1 2022, India recorded 9.36 billion transactions totalling Rs. 10.2 trillion, with UPI leading.

Between January and March 2022, India experienced 9.36 billion transactions worth Rs. 10.25 trillion (US\$ 130.91 billion) through a variety of payment methods, with the Unified Payment Interface leading the way (UPI).

UPI P2M (person to merchant) transactions have become the customers' favourite payment option, with a market share of 64% in volume and 50% in value.

Indian GDP could reach \$30 trillion in the next 30 years, according to Piyush Goyal.

India is one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, and it is predicted that it would reach US\$ 30 trillion in the next 30 years, according to Mr. Piyush Goyal, Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, and Textiles. According to him, India's economy will double in size in around nine years if it enjoys compound annual growth of 8%..

Despite global headwinds, the Indian economy is projected to increase by 7% to 7.8% in FY23, according to experts.

Although the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine continues to have a negative influence on the global economy, it is anticipated that the Indian economy would grow by 7–7.8% in FY 2022–23 as a result of increased agricultural output and a revived rural sector.

According to the World Gold Council, India is presently the fourth-largest gold recycler.

India will recycle 75 tonnes of gold in 2021, or 6.5 percent of all the gold recycled globally, according to a recent estimate by the World Gold Council (WGC). The WGC research states that during the past five years, 11% of India's gold supply has come from "old gold," driven by changes in the price of gold, predictions for future gold prices, and the country's overall economic outlook.

India raises its position in the world's fixed and mobile broadband rankings.

India moved up three spots in the global ranking for median mobile download speed, to 11^{5th} place, in a recent poll by network intelligence and connectivity pioneer Ookla, with a speed of 14.28 Mbps in May, up from 14.19 Mbps in April. India moved up one spot from 76th to 75th in the world for overall fixed median download speeds in May.

Direct tax revenue increased by 45 per cent to Rs 3.39 trillion: CBDT

According to the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), between April 1 and June 16 of this year's fiscal year, net direct tax receipts climbed by 45 percent to Rs. 3.39 trillion (US\$ 43.51 billion), up from Rs. 2.33 trillion (US\$ 29.90 billion) during the same time last year.

As the pandemic instils financial discipline, mutual funds have experienced record highs in the last two years.

Following a sharp rebound from Covid-19 lows, ongoing investor inflows have increased mutual fund assets under management (AUM) past Rs. 38 lakh crore (US\$ 488.15 billion) for FY22.

UN: Despite a dip, India would be among the top 10 global countries for FDI in 2021.

According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's (UNCTAD) World Investment Report, India is still among the top ten economies in the world in terms of foreign direct investment (FDI) in 2021, despite a dip. India now ranks seventh globally, behind the US, China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Canada, and Brazil, with FDI inflows down by US\$ 19 billion to US\$ 45 billion in 2021.

According to a NASSCOM report, India would have invested \$880 million in AI by 2023.

In India, investments in artificial intelligence (AI) capabilities are growing at a CAGR of 31.8 percent and are anticipated to reach US\$ 881 million by 2023, according to NASSCOM's most recent study on the AI Adoption Index.

AI will boost India's GDP by 450–500 billion dollars by 2025. The analysis predicts that more than 60% of this will come from the consumer goods and retail, banking, financial services & insurance, energy & industrials, auto manufacturing, and healthcare industries.

Indirect Tax

Procedure relating to sanction, post-audit and review of refund claims

Instruction No. 01/2022-23-GST

The board issues the instructions and guidelines for sanction, post-audit and review of refunds in order to bring uniformity in procedure and enabling effective monitoring of sanction of refund claims to safeguard the interest of revenue.

For sanctioning of refund the proper officer shall give speaking order along with the GSTR RFD-06 which contains the following details:

A. Details for all category of refund claims:

- a) The period for which refund claim has been filed, date of filing & the category in which refund has been claimed.
- b) Whether it has been checked that refund claim for the same period has not been filed in the same category including any claim filed under 'Any Other' Category.
- c) Details of Deficiency Memo, if any, in FORM GST RFD-03 issued in respect of the said refund claim previously.
- d) Whether the refund claim has been filed within limitation of time, as provided under CGST Act and Rules thereof, including in the cases, where Deficiency Memo in FORM GST RFD-03 had been issued previously.
- e) Details of the documents/ statements uploaded along with the refund claim. Whether all the necessary documents have been uploaded with the refund claim in terms of rule 89(2) of the CGST Rules. Details of document furnished by the applicant via e-mail/ in soft copy/ in hard copy, if any, may also be provided.
- f) Whether all the due returns have been filed by the applicant or not, whether any dues are pending recovery from the applicant, and whether refund is required to be withheld/ any amount is required to be deducted as per provisions of section 54(10) of CGST Act on account of non-filing of returns or dues being pending for recovery from the applicant.
- g) Whether any SCN was issued to the applicant. Details of reply of the applicant and PH details.
- h) Discussion and findings in respect of applicant submission. Details of case laws relied upon in deciding the matter, if any.
- i) Whether provisions of unjust enrichment are applicable or not in terms of the provisions of section 54(8) of the CGST Act. If unjust enrichment is applicable in the refund, whether the applicant has furnished due documents/ certificates, in terms of clause (b) of section 54(4) of CGST Act, certifying/ establishing not passing burden of tax, in respect of which refund is being claimed, on any other person.

B. Additional details in case of the refund of accumulated ITC (on account of zero-rated supplies/ inverted rated structure) and refund of IGST paid on account of zero-rated supplies

- a) Whether the refund amount claimed has been debited from the electronic credit ledger, in terms of sub-rule (3) of rule 89 of CGST Rules.
- b) In case of refund of IGST paid on account of zero-rated supplies, whether the amount of IGST has been paid through GSTR-3B return.
- c) Whether the calculation given by the applicant of export/ zero-rated turnover, adjusted aggregate turnover, turnover of inverted duty supplies, as applicable, is correct as per the relevant provisions.
- d) Whether calculation of Net ITC, wherever applicable, is correct as per the relevant provisions. Also, whether the verification of admissibility of ITC as per the provisions of GST Law has been done or not and the findings thereof.
- e) Whether it has been verified that ITC on capital goods has not been included in calculation of Net ITC for refund of ITC in zero rated supplies.
- f) Whether it has been verified that ITC in respect of input services as well as capital goods is not included in calculation of Net ITC in case of inverted tax structure refund.
- g) Whether refund has been restricted to the ITC as per those invoices, details of which are uploaded by the supplier in FORM OSTR-1 and are reflected in FORM GSTR-2A of the applicant in terms of Circular No. 135/05/2020-GST dated 31.03.2020.
- h) Whether the refund is barred under the provisions of 2" and 3" proviso to section 54(3) of the CGST Act, 2017.
- i) Details of computation of refund claim amount as per the relevant provisions/ prescribed formula in the Act/ Rules and verification whether the refund amount claimed is correct or not.
- j) In case of refund on account of inversion, whether the supply qualifies for refund of unutilized ITC under clause (ii) of 1" proviso to section 54(3) of the CGST Act, 2017.
- k) In case of refund on account of export of goods, whether the details of shipping bill/bill of exports, wherever applicable, have been verified from the ICEGATE portal.
- l) In case of refund on account of export of services, whether the claimant has furnished the BRC/FIRC/ other relevant documents evidencing receipt of export remittances in respect of zero-rated services for which refund is being claimed.
- m) In case of refund on account of zero-rated supply by DTA to SEZ, whether the said supply is meant for authorized operations on the basis of Letter of Authorization (Loa). Further, whether the details of supply by the applicant to the SEZ have been cross checked from the SEZ Online portal.
- n) Whether the documents pertaining to zero-rated supply to SEZ have been endorsed by the specified/authorized officer of the zone.
- o) Whether the DTA supplier has received the payment from the SEZ recipient in case of supply of services to SEZ.

C. Additional details in case of refund of tax paid on supplies regarded as deemed export:

- a) Whether necessary procedure was followed while making procurement/supplying of goods regarded as deemed exports.
- b) Whether the ITC claimed against the tax paid on such deemed export supplies has been debited from the electronic credit ledger by the recipient for filing application of refund. c) Whether it has been verified that no ITC has been claimed by the recipient when refund is claimed by supplier.

D. Additional details in case of refund of excess balance in cash ledger:

- a) Whether the amount claimed has been debited from the electronic cash ledger.
- b) Whether the amount to be refunded has been calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 49(6) of CGST Act.

E. Additional details in case of refund filed under the other categories of refund except those mentioned above:

- a) Whether the documents furnished/uploaded along with the refund claim have been verified for their correctness from the source like FORM GSTR-1, FORM GSTR-3B, ICEGATE portal etc., wherever required.
- b) Details of the verification conducted and reasoning for grant/ rejection of refund.
- c) In case of refund ITC filed under "Any Other" category, whether the amount claimed has been debited from the electronic credit ledger, wherever required.

AS per extant practice, all refund orders are required to be reviewed for examination of legality and propriety of the refund order and for taking a view whether an appeal to the appellate authority under provisions of sub-section (2) of section 107 of the CGST Act is required to be filed against the said refund order.

The post-audit and review of the refund claims shall be conducted as per the following guidelines:

- a) All the refund orders passed should be immediately transmitted online to the review module after issuance of refund order in FORM GST RFD-06. The review and post audit officers shall have access to all documents/ statements on ACES-GST portal pertaining to the said refund claims.
- b) For the purpose of post-audit of refund order, a Post-Audit Cell under a Deputy/Assistant Commissioner along with one/ two Superintendents and Inspectors as required, may be created in Commissionerate Headquarters.
- c) The post-audit should be concluded within 3 months from the date of issue of FORM GST RFD-06 order. The findings of the post-audit shall be communicated to the review branch within the said time period of 3 months.
- d) The review of refund order shall be completed at least 30 days before the expiry of the time period allowed for filing appeal under Section 107(2) of the CGST Act.

Advisory for availing ITC

Government on dated 18 July 2022 has issued a advisory for availing ITC in accordance with the law while filing GSTR-3B. The advisory is as follows:

“For some of the taxpayers, there was an issue in relation to duplicate entries in GSTR2B which has since been fixed and correct GSTR 2B has been generated. In this regard, taxpayers while filing GSTR3B are advised to check and ensure that the value of ITC they are availing is correct as per the law. They may check the correct ITC value from download of Auto drafted ITC statement GSTR2B or pdf of System Generated GSTR3B or on the ITC observed on the mouse hover of Table 4 in GSTR3B, particularly in any such case where there is any difference observed between the correct figures available at places as stated above and the prefilled GSTR3B observed on screen.”

Advisory for reporting of supplies attracting 6% rate

Earlier an advisory was issued for reporting the supplies attracting 6% tax rate under the column of 5% by editing the tax figure manually. Now the 6% rate has been added and the revised advisory has been issued on the same on 1 June 2022 which reads as follows:

“It may be noted that 6% tax rate has been added in the item details section of all the tables of form GSTR-1, except HSN table 12. In case your outward supplies attracts 6% tax rate, you are required to upload the details against 6% tax rate in the item details section.

In respect to HSN table 12 of form GSTR-1, 6% tax rate shall be added shortly. Meanwhile, you may report the HSN details of supplies attracting 6% tax rate under tax rate 5% by updating the values/tax amounts as per the actual supplies made by you.”



Direct Tax

Notification of Cost Inflation Index for FY 2022-23

The CBDT has notified the Cost Inflation Index “331” for FY 2022-23.

- [Notification No. 62/2022]

Insert of New Rule 21IAI

The CBDT has inserted a new rule 21IAI which specifies the conditions required to be fulfilled by the specific fund for the purpose of claiming exemption under Section 10(4D) of Income Tax Act, 1961. Further, the CBDT has substituted the Form 10IG.

- [Notification No. 64/2022]

No Deduction of TDS on lease for aircraft

The Central government has clarified specified that no deduction of tax shall be made under section 194-I of the Income-tax Act on payment in the nature of lease rent or supplemental lease rent, as the case may be, made by a person to a person being a Unit located in International Financial Services Center for lease of an aircraft subject to the specified conditions.

- [Notification No. 65/2022]

Extension of Provisions of Safe Harbour Rules

The CBDT has extended the provisions of Safe harbour rules specified in Rule 10TD of Income Tax Rules, 1962 to AY 2022-23.

- [Notification No. 66/2022]

Notification of Form 26QE and Form 16E

The CBDT has notified the Form 26QE i.e. the statement cum challan to be filed by specified persons on transfer of virtual asset. The Form 26QE is to be filed within 30 days from the end of the month in which deduction is made. The Form 16E is the certificate of TDS for Form 26QE. It is to be issued within 15 days from due date of filing of Form 26QE.

Further, the CBDT has notified the clauses to be included in the Form 26Q to incorporate the additional reporting required for Section 194R and 194S of Income Tax Act, 1961.

- [Notification No. 66/2022]

Notification of Form 26QF

The CBDT has notified the Form 26QF i.e. the quarterly statement of tax deposited in relation to transfer of virtual asset. This statement is to be furnished by an exchange.

- [Notification No. 73/2022]

Applicability of Section 194R and 194S

The Finance Act, 2022 had introduced two new Sections 194R and 194S. These sections are applicable from July 01, 2022.

Section 194R is applicable when a person provides a benefit/perquisite to a resident recipient and the total value of perquisite exceeds INR 20,000. TDS is to be deducted @ 10%.

Section 194S is applicable when there is transfer of virtual digital asset. TDS is to be deducted @ 1% of the sales consideration.

Notification of Variation for Arm Length Price u/s 10CA

The Central Government hereby notifies that where the variation between the arm length price determined under section 92C and the price at which the international transaction or specified domestic transaction has actually been undertaken does not exceed 1 % of the latter in respect of wholesale trading and 3% of the latter in all other cases, the price at which the international transaction or specified domestic transaction has actually been undertaken shall be deemed to be the arm length price for AY 2022-2023.

- [Notification No. 70/2022]



Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

Release of Educational Material on Ind AS 34, Interim Financial Reporting

An interim financial report is a complete or condensed set of financial statements for an interim period which is shorter than a full financial year. Ind AS 34 does not specify which entities must publish an interim financial report. This is generally a matter for relevant law and government regulations. Ind AS 34 applies if an entity following Ind AS in its annual financial statements publishes an interim financial report that asserts compliance with Ind AS. Ind AS 34 prescribes the minimum content of such an interim financial report. It also specifies the recognition and measurement principles applicable to an interim financial report.

In these circumstances, there was a need of guidance to clarify certain queries or doubts. To clarify these doubts and to guide on specific matters, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) through its Accounting Standards Board (ASB) has come out with Educational Material on Ind AS 34, Interim Financial Reporting.

This Educational Material provides guidance in the form of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on the practical issues that the preparers of the financial statements face while applying this Ind AS. This Educational Material is available on <https://resource.cdn.icai.org/70876asb56847.pdf>.



Regulations

MCA

Extension of Due date for Filing LLP Form 11

MCA through its general circular no. 07/2022 dated 29.06.2022 announced the extension in the due date for filing LLP Form 11 (Annual Return) for the Financial Year 2021-22 without paying additional fees up to 15th July 2022.

The Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Second Amendment, Rules, 2022

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide its notification dated June 10, 2022, notified the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Second Amendment, Rules, 2022" which shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette. According to the amendment sub-rule 5 is inserted under rule 6 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, which is specifying, that any individual whose name has been removed from the databank under sub-rule (4), may apply for restoration of his name on payment of fees of Rs. 1000 and the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs shall allow such restoration, subject to the following conditions, namely:

- name shall be shown in a separate restored category for a period of 1 year from the date of restoration.
- such individual shall be required to pass the online proficiency self-assessment test within a period of 1 year from the date of restoration.
- name shall be included in the databank, only, if the individual passes the said online proficiency self-assessment test.
- upon passing the test, the fees paid by the individual at the time of initial registration shall continue to be valid for the period for which the same was initially paid;
- in case the individual fails to pass the online proficiency self-assessment test within 1 year from the date of restoration, his name shall be removed from the data bank;
- upon failing the online proficiency self-assessment test, the individual shall be required to apply afresh under sub-rule (1) for inclusion of his name in the databank.

The Companies (Removal of Names of Companies from the Register of Companies) Amendment Rules, 2022

MCA vide its notification dated June 09, 2022, has notified the Companies (Removal of Names of Companies from the Register of Companies) Amendment Rules, 2022, which came into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette. According to the amendment new sub-rule (3) to rule 4 is inserted pertaining to application for removal of company, which is defining timelines for re-submission of Form STK-2 as follows:

- i) On examining the application made in Form STK-2, the Registrar shall, if required, call for further information/document and inform the applicant to re-submit the complete Form within 15 days' of servicing such information to applicant.
- ii) After re-submission of Form, if Registrar finds that the Form or document is again defective or incomplete in any respect, then further period of 15 days' time for removal of defects shall be given to the applicant.

For the purposes of the Companies (Removal of Names of Companies from the Register of Companies) Rules, 2016 the format of Form No. STK-1, Form No. STK-5 and Form No. STK-5A are substituted.

Further, any re-submission of the application in form STK-2 made prior to the commencement of these rules shall not be counted for the purposes of reckoning the maximum number of re-submissions.

The Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Amendment Rules, 2022

MCA vide a notification dated June 1, 2022, has issued the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Amendment Rules, 2022 to further amend the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014. According to this rule, citizens from the national of a country that shares a land border with India need security clearance from the government before they are appointed as directors on boards of Indian companies. It is important to note that the amendment rules are made effective from 1st June 2022.

If any person who is a national of a country that shares a land border with India (i.e., China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, and Afghanistan), seeking an appointment in any Indian Company, shall on or before his/her appointment shall obtain and attach necessary security clearance from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India along with his/her consent in writing to act as such in Form DIR-2.

If an application for allotment of Director Identification Number (DIN) is made by any person who is a national of a country that shares a land border with India (i.e., China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, and Afghanistan) then no DIN will be allotted until and unless necessary security clearance from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has been attached along with an application for DIN. Hence prior to security clearance from the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government of India is compulsory to obtain a DIN by any person who is a national of a country that shares a land border with India.

SEBI

The Securities and Exchange Board of India ('SEBI') revises the threshold for adjustment in derivative contracts post dividend

The Securities and Exchange Board of India, vide its circular dated June 28, 2022, came out with new adjustment rules for dividends in Futures and Options (F&O) scrips. "It has been decided that the adjustment in derivative contracts shall be carried out in cases where dividends declared are at or above 2 percent of the market value of the underlying stock," SEBI said in a circular. The threshold has been revised from 5 percent and above to 2 percent and above. Currently, dividends that are below 5 percent of the market value of the underlying stock are deemed ordinary dividends and no adjustment in the strike price is made for such dividends.

Reduction of timelines for a listing of units of privately placed Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT)

As a part of the continuing endeavor to streamline the process of allotment and listing of units, SEBI, vide its notification dated June 24, 2022, has reduced the time taken for allotment and listing of units of privately placed Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT), after the closure of an issue to six working days as against the present requirement of thirty working days. The provisions of this circular shall be applicable to the listing of units of privately placed InvIT under the SEBI (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014 which opens on or after August 01, 2022.

MFs can resume investments in global stocks

The Securities and Exchange Board of India, vide its notification dated June 21, 2022, has permitted mutual funds to again invest in foreign stocks within the aggregate mandated limit of USD 7 billion for the industry. This came in the wake of a major correction in global markets that brought down the valuation of international stocks. In January, SEBI had asked mutual fund houses to stop taking fresh subscriptions in schemes investing in overseas stocks. The directive to stop subscription was mainly on account of the mutual fund industry crossing the mandated limit of USD 7 billion for overseas investments.



JPC is a professional services firm based in New Delhi & Noida, India. We were established in the year 1974 with the aim to create value for our clients by delivering quality, comprehensive, timely, practical and innovative services. We offer a comprehensive range of services, including taxation services, regulatory services, transaction advisory services, financial & management consultancy services, assurance & risk services, and outsourcing services. Over the past several decades, we have established significant competitive presence in the country. Our vast and diversified client base includes Multinational enterprises, domestic companies, high net worth individuals, government companies and institutions in all leading industry verticals. We are a team of distinguished Chartered Accountants, Management Accountants, Corporate Financial Advisors and Tax Consultants. Our team has the requisite skills and experience to provide complex business, financial, assurance, tax and regulatory services to our clients. Our strength lies in our timely performance-based, industry-tailored and technology-enabled services which are delivered by some of the most talented professionals in the country. For more information about JPC's service offerings, visit www.jpc.co.in

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