

# ***BHUJ BRANCH OF WIRC OF ICAI***

**E-NEWSLETTER FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY-2019**

**(FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY)**

***CA. Darshan Khandol***

***Chairman***

**8866583411**

***CA. Hardik Thacker***

***WICASA Chairman &***

***Vice Chairman***

**9825858580**

***CA. Jitendra Thacker***

***Secretary & Treasurer***

**9825537937**

***CA. Buntly Popat***

***Past Chairman***

**9426803457**

***CA. Hemen Furiya***

***Member***

**9879379801**

***CA. Bhavee Thacker***

***Imm. Past Chairperson***

**9825227449**

***CA. Pradeep Agrawal***

***Branch Nominee***

**9898560967**

***CA Jagrut Anjaria***

***Newsletter Advisor***

**9426788728**

**Address:-**

**311, Balram Complex, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor**

**Near ICICI Bank, Station Road**

**Bhuj-Kachchh**

**Phone:-258580**

**E-mail:-bhujbranch.wirc@gmail.com**



## ***CHAIRMAN'S COMMUNICATION***

Dear Professional colleagues,  
Happy New Year 2019 to all

This cold month came with record breaking temperature in the month of January in last few years. At the same time, this time we have got record breaking result by way of All India 2nd Rank of CA. Shahid Memon, which is proud moment for the branch and entire kutch. He has really established the example how a student from a village can achieve a great success to the future generations of the students. Heartily welcome and many many congratulations to all the new members.

And to celebrate the grand success of Shahid and all the newly qualified CAs we have arranged felicitation program immediately after the declaration of the result. I thank all the seniors, members and students to make the felicitation program of newly qualified Chartered Accountants a grand event.

This time we have great sports event of both indoor as well as box cricket and we have added participation of family members also this time. I really appreciate the great support of the young and energetic team of members and students who made this event so much successful.

One more good news for the branch is now ICAI facilitates us by approving more grant for rent of the branch so we may expand our activities and for that I request all the members to suggest good rented premises of approx 1200-1500 sq. feet in Bhuj to the managing committee.

Bhuj Branch again proved the cordial relationship among the members and we have got exact 5 nominations for the 5 vacancy for managing committee members. My heartily congratulations and best wishes to the new managing committee of Bhuj Branch.

Thank you

CA DARSHAN KHANDOL

Chairman, Bhuj Branch of WIRC of ICAI

**Reopening of Assessment u/s. 147 to Rectify 154**  
**Mistakes**

**CA. Chunauti H. Dholakia**  
**B.Com.,FCA, DISA(ICAI)**

*Introduction:*

*The general principle is that once the assessment is completed, it becomes final. However, in case of mistake in the order of the Assessing Officer, three remedies are possible under the Act namely (1) Rectification u/s. 154 (2) Revision u/s. 263 and (3) Reassessment u/s. 147. It is exercisable by different authorities within different period of limitation.*

*Section 147 empowers the assessing officer to reopen the assessment subject to following conditions:*

- (1) The assessing officer has to record reason for taking action under section 147;*
- (2) Recorded reason must have a live link with the formation of belief. Meaning thereby, the assessing officer has reason to believe that any income chargeable to tax has escaped assessment for any assessment year and those reasons cannot be supplemented or improved upon subsequently;*
- (3) Reason must be based on relevant material on record at the time of recording reason. It is not open for AO to relook at the same material only because he was subsequently of the view that conclusion arrived at earlier was erroneous; and*
- (4) No action can be initiated under section 147 after expiry of 4 years from the end of relevant assessment year unless the income chargeable to tax has escaped assessment by reason for the failure on the part of the taxpayer to disclose fully and truly all material facts for the assessment.*

*Section 154 empowers the income tax authorities including AO to amend any order passed by them to rectify any mistake apparent from the record within four years from the end of the financial year in which the order sought to be amended was passed. Hence when mistakes are apparent from the record, AO should invoke section 154 and when mistakes are not apparent from the record, AO can reopen the assessment u/s.147 subject to satisfaction of preconditions. Hence where the powers to rectify order of assessment under section 154 are adequate to meet a mistake or error in the order of assessment, AO must take recourse to that power as opposed to wider power to reopen the assessment. Moreover, the AO cannot initiate*

*both proceedings at the same time. Hence when proceedings under section 154 are pending on the same issue and not concluded, parallel proceedings under section 147 initiated by the AO are invalid ab initio, especially when except the return and its enclosures, no other material or information are in the possession of the assessing Officer. There are some judicial rulings supporting this view.*

*Rectification of Computational errors by invoking section 147:*

*In case of Bhawana Adwani vs. ITO Jaipur, AO received information that the stamp authority has enhanced the value of sale of land. Accordingly AO issued order to reopen the assessment u/s. 147. Assessee submitted that section 155(15) of the Act specifically provides that where the value adopted by stamp duty authority is subsequently revised in an appeal or revision or reference, the AO is empowered to take such value by amending order u/s. 154. Thus when there is specific provision to deal with a particular situation, then the action taken by the AO to reopen the assessment is bad in law. ITAT Jaipur held that computational error cannot be attributed to any act or omission on the part of the assessee when assessee has clearly disclosed it in statement of income. The provisions of statute lay down overlapping remedies which are available to the revenue but the exercise of these remedies must be commensurate with the purpose that sought to be achieved with the legislature. When a statute confers an idea of discretion, the exercise of discretion is structured by the requirement that the discretionary powers must be exercised reasonably. When one or more remedies are available with the taxing authority, the authority must adopt the remedy which is a matter of least prejudice to the assessee, Hence when the revenue has efficacious remedy open to it in the form of rectification under section 154 for correcting the computational error, the consequent recourse to the provisions of section 147 are not warranted and it is set aside.*

*Similarly, in the case of Hndustan Unilever Limited vs. DCIT, Bombay High Court held that in the event that the AO was to exercise the power of rectification u/s. 154, the order would have to be corrected to the extent of computational error. Exercising the power of reopening the assessment on that ground of a simple computational error is a matter of serious prejudice to the assessee since in such an event, entire assessment would be liable to be reopened including all other issues which come to the notice of AO in the course of proceedings u/s. 147. The assessee cannot be penalized for the fault of AO. A simple computational error can be resolved by rectifying an order of assessment u/s. 154. It would be entirely arbitrary for the AO to reopen the entire assessment u/s. 147. Hence in this case proceedings u/s.147 are set aside.*

*Simultaneous invoking of section 147 and 154:*

*In the case of Mahinder Freight Carriers Vs. DCIT, 129 ITD 278 (2011) there was no regular assessment u/s. 143(3). AO issued notice u/s. 154, which was not responded by the assessee. Hence the AO initiated proceedings u/s.147 by issuing notice u/s.148 for same reason. But except the return of income and its enclosures no other extra material or information was in possession of the AO. Assessee challenged the notice before ITAT. AO argued that if he has initiated proceedings u/s.154, it is not necessary that the issue should be concluded in the same proceedings and then only he can resort to proceedings u/s.147. Moreover, the AO has full power to opt for alternative proceeding to bring the tax escaped income. But ITAT Mumbai held that merely because the return filed by the assessee was accepted u/s.143(1) and the AO failed to take action u/s.143(2) within the specified time limit, that will not take away AO's power to take action u/s.147, if there is escapement of income. But at the same time mandate of s.147 must be fulfilled. If the AO initiated proceeding u/s.154 and said proceeding has not reached the finality, either by dropping the same or passing any order in the said proceeding and at the same time the AO initiated proceedings u/s.147, mandate of s.147 is not fulfilled, as AO himself is not sure whether the issue in controversy can be subject matter of s.154 or the subject matter of s.147. As per law, there is no bar to invoke s.147, but the AO has to demonstrate why he is required to do so..Where noting has been demonstrated by the AO, proceedings u/s.147 are not justified and void ab initio Same decision is followed in case of CIT vs. Jandu Construction Co.(2018) 61 ITR 235 (Chand).*

*However, there are some contrary judicial decisions also, which directs that section 154 and section 147 both are self contained provisions wherein conditions for invoking powers, procedure to be followed and time limit of passing the order is mentioned. The fact that AO initiated proceedings u/s.154 does not mean that he should stick to the same only and proceed to issue order as proposed. It cannot be said as general principle that if notice u/s.154 is issued, then notice u/s.147/148 is barred or prohibited. . .*

**AMENDMENTS IN FILING OF FORM NO 13 FOR LOWER/NO  
DEDUCTION CERTIFICATE**

**CA Nikit Atul Desai**  
**B.Com,ACA,DISA(ICAI)**

Considering tendency of taxpayers to adopt tax evasion measures, Income tax provisions provide for deduction of tax at source / collection of tax source. Tax rates for such deduction are provided under Section 192, Section 194 and 195(non-residents). Person responsible for making the payment is entrusted with the responsibility of deducting the tax at specified rates either at the time of credit in the books or payment to the recipient, whichever is earlier and only pay the balance amount to the recipient.

While TDS rates are determined in general considering larger income population as a whole and income category, it might lead to undue difficulties to certain taxpayers as above who would not have any taxable income yet tax gets deducted at source for them which they end up claiming as refund. No doubt these taxpayers are eligible for an interest on such refund, funds unnecessarily get blocked till refund is received. Moreover, they have to go through the process of filing their return to claim it (in a case where it was not otherwise mandatory for them to file it under law). Therefore, with an objective to remove this undue hardship on such taxpayers, income tax law provides for an option to obtain a certificate from the Assessing officer confirming either a lower rate of TDS compared to the rate specified under the law or a NIL rate of TDS, depending on facts and circumstances of each case based on the application made. Section 197 governs these provisions.

CBDT has in order to rationalise the existing Form No. 13 and relevant IT rules to make the process electronic for issuance of certificate under section 197/ 206C for no deduction/ collection of tax or deduction/ collection of tax at lower rate notifies amended IT Rules 28, 28AA, 28AB, 37G and 37H along with Revised Form 13 to implement E-process for issue of Certificate under Section 197/ 206C for Lower/ Nil Rate of deduction/ collection of Tax (TDS/ TCS) under Income Tax, vide Notification No. 74/2018 dt. 26 Oct. 2018 (**Income-tax (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 2018**).

**G.S.R. 1068(E).**- In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 197 and 206C read with section 295 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Income-tax Rules, 1962, namely:-

1. Short title and commencement,-

(1) These rules may be called the **Income-tax (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 2018**.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Income-tax Rules, 1962,-

(I) for rule 28, the following rule shall be substituted, namely: –

**“Application for grant of certificates for deduction of income-tax at any lower rates or no deduction of income-tax.**

28. (1) An application by a person for grant of a certificate for the deduction of income-tax at any lower rates or no deduction of income-tax, as the case may be, under sub-section (1) of section 197 shall be made in Form No. 13 electronically, –

(i) under digital signature; or

(ii) through electronic verification code.

(2) The Principal Director General of Income-tax (Systems) or the Director General of Income-tax (Systems), as the case may be, shall lay down procedures, formats and standards for ensuring secure capture and transmission of data and uploading of documents and the Principal Director General of Income-tax (Systems) or the Director General of Income-tax (Systems) shall also be responsible for evolving and implementing appropriate security, archival and retrieval policies in relation to the furnishing of Form No.13.”;

(II) in rule 28AA,-

(A) in sub-rule (2),-

(a) in clause (ii), for the words “income, as the case may be, of the last three”, the words “or estimated income, as the case may be, of last four” shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (iv), after the word “payment”, the words “, tax deducted at source and tax collected at source” shall be inserted;

(c) clause (v) and clause (vi) shall be omitted;

(B) for sub-rule (4), sub-rule (5) and sub-rule (6), the following sub-rules shall, respectively, be substituted, namely:-

“(4) The certificate for deduction of tax at any lower rates or no deduction of tax, as the case may be, shall be issued direct to the person responsible for deducting the tax under advice to the person who made an application for issue of such certificate:

Provided that where the number of persons responsible for deducting the tax is likely to exceed one hundred and the details of such persons are not available at the time of making application with the person making such application, the certificate for deduction of tax at lower rate may be issued to the person who made an application for issue of such certificate, authorising him to receive income or sum after deduction of tax at lower rate.

(5) The certificates referred to in sub-rule (4) shall be valid only with regard to the person responsible for deducting the tax and named therein and certificate referred to in proviso to the sub-rule (4) shall be valid with regard to the person who made an application for issue of such certificate.

(6) The Principal Director General of Income-tax (Systems) or the Director General of Income-tax (Systems), as the case may be, shall lay down procedures, formats and standards for issuance of certificates under sub-rule (4) and proviso thereto and the Principal Director General of Income-tax (Systems) or the Director General of Income-tax (Systems) shall also be responsible for evolving and implementing appropriate security, archival and retrieval policies in relation to the issuance of said certificate.”;

(III) in rule 28AB,-

(A) in sub-rule (2),-

(a) in clause (i), the word “and” shall be inserted at the end;

(b) in clause (ii), the words “and” occurring at the end shall be omitted;

(c) clause (iii) shall be omitted.

(IV) for rule 37G, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:-

**“Application for certificate for collection of tax at lower rates under sub-section (9) of section 206C**

37G. (1) An application by the buyer or licensee or lessee for a certificate under sub-section (9) of section 206C shall be made in Form No. 13 electronically, –

(i) under digital signature; or

(ii) through electronic verification code.

(2) The Principal Director General of Income-tax (Systems) or the Director General of Income-tax (Systems), as the case may be, shall lay down procedures, formats and standards for ensuring secure capture and transmission of data and uploading of documents and the Principal Director General of Income-tax (Systems) or the Director General of Income-tax (Systems) shall also be responsible for evolving and implementing appropriate security, archival and retrieval policies in relation to the furnishing of Form No.13” ;

(V) in rule 37H, –

(a) for sub-rule (1), the following sub-rules shall be substituted, namely:-

“(1) Where the Assessing Officer, on an application made by a person under sub-rule (1) of rule 37G is satisfied that existing and estimated tax liability of a person justifies the collection

of tax at lower rate, the Assessing Officer shall issue a certificate in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (9) of section 206C for collection of tax at such lower rate;

(1A) The existing and estimated tax liability referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be determined by the Assessing Officer after taking into consideration the following, namely:-

- (i) tax payable on estimated income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year;
- (ii) tax payable on the assessed or returned or estimated income, as the case may be, of the last four previous years;
- (iii) existing liability under the Act and the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (27 of 1957);
- (iv) advance tax payment, tax deducted at source and tax collected at source for the relevant assessment year relevant to the previous year till the date of making application under sub-rule (1) of rule 37G.”;

(b) after sub-rule (5), the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely : –

“(6) The Principal Director General of Income-tax (Systems) or the Director General of Income-tax (Systems), as the case may be, shall lay down procedures, formats and standards for issuance of certificate under sub-rule (5) and the Principal Director General of Income-tax (Systems) or the Director General of Income-tax (Systems) shall also be responsible for evolving and implementing appropriate security, archival and retrieval policies in relation to the issuance of said certificate.”;

(VI) in Appendix II, for Form No.13, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

**“FORM No. 13**  
**[See rules 28 and 37G]**  
**Application by a person for a certificate under section 197**  
**and/or sub-section (9) of section 206C of the Income-tax Act, 1961, for no**  
**deduction of tax or deduction or collection of tax at a lower rate**  
*(please refer attachment for detailed format)*

Note : The Principal Rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) vide notification number S.O. 969(E), dated the 26th of March, 1962 and were last amended vide notification number G.S.R. 1054(E) dated the 23rd of October, 2018.



### Steps for Filing Form No. 13 online through TRACES portal:

- Step 1**
  - Login to TRACES website with your “User ID”, “Password”, “PAN for the Taxpayer” and the “Verification Code”. Landing page will be displayed on Screen.
- Step 2**
  - Go to „Statement/Forms” tab and click on „Request for Form 13” to initiate request. Pop-Up window will display (whether DSC is registered or not ) . Click on Yes to proceed further.
- Step 3**
  - Select the residential status as „Resident”. A popup will appear on the screen. Click on „Yes” button in case of Taxpayer covered under Rule 28AB of the Income Tax Rules, 1962.
- Step 4**
  - Check List for 197 will appear on the next screen. Click on „Proceed” button
- Step 5**
  - Enter Financial Year then click on „Proceed” button.
- Step 6**
  - Select option “With (TAN & Amount)- Deductor TANs & Amount”. Pop up on the screen to select the number of entries. Select on „Less than or equal to 50 (Online)” option. Note : Offline mode for uploading annexure in case of more than 50 entries will be available subsequently.
- Step 7**
  - User need to basic fill details which needs to be furnished in Form -13, some of the details are auto-populated on the basis of Traces profile.
- Step 8**
  - After filling up the basic details Annexure-I will open to fill the annexure details.
- Step 9**
  - User need to upload and fill the Estimated Income Computation for which Financial Year certificate is sought. Click on „Browse” to select a file and then click on „Upload” to upload the document in tiff, .pdf, .zip,. JPEG formats only. Note: Size of file should not be larger than 5MB
  - Click on „Template” button to fill Computation of Estimated Income of Financial Year for which certificate is sought then submit. Details saved successfully message will appear on screen. Note: Template is mandatory to fill

### **Following documents are required to upload while filing Form No. 13:**

1. Estimated Income Computation for which F.Y certificate is sought.

2. Computation of estimated total income any of the four previous year preceding to the previous year for which return of income has not been filed.
3. Registration /exemption Certificate incase of certain entities covered under section 11 or 12.
4. Registration /exemption Certificate incase of certain entities covered under section 139(4C).
5. Assessment Orders if assessed, for the last four assessment years.
6. Return of income for four previous years.
7. Details of income claimed to be exempt and not included in the total income.

### Step 10

- After submitting declaration, click on „Preview & Submit“ button to review the form details.

### Step 11

- A pop up on the next screen to validate the Form request through DSC (Digital Signature Certificate) or E Verification (Through Internet Banking). Click on „Proceed“ after selecting available validating option.

### Step 12

- After validation, request for Form -13 will be submitted successfully. an e-mail and SMS will be sent for submission of Form -13. User can check the status under „Track Request Form-13“ option available under „Statement/Forms“ tab. User can cancel the request if status is „Submitted to ITD“ or „ Clarification required by AO“

New requirement on e-filing of Application for ‘Lower’ or ‘Nil’ TDS Rate Certificate in Form 13 u/s 197/ 206C(9) of Income Tax Act, 1961 has been relaxed by CBDT upto 31 March 2019 for Non-residents (NRIs), in view of hardships being faced by them. In the meantime manual filing of Form 13 will continue.

### **Check out the below link to e-tutorial file on TRACES portal for filing of Form No.13**

[https://contents.tdscpc.gov.in/docs/e-Tutorial-%20Request%20for%20Form%2013-%20%20Resident%20\(Covered%20under%20Rule%2028AB%20of%20the%20Income%20Tax%20Rules.%201962\)-16-11-2018.pdf](https://contents.tdscpc.gov.in/docs/e-Tutorial-%20Request%20for%20Form%2013-%20%20Resident%20(Covered%20under%20Rule%2028AB%20of%20the%20Income%20Tax%20Rules.%201962)-16-11-2018.pdf)

Procedure, format and standards for filing an application for grant of certificate for lower deduction of income tax at lower or no deduction of income tax under sub section (1) of Section 197 / collection of tax at any lower rate under sub section (9) of section 206C of the Income tax Act 1961 through TRACES has been explained vide Notification No. 08/2018 dated 31<sup>st</sup> Dec.2018

## MISCONDUCT UNDER THE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ACT

CA Darshana Varu

B.Com,ACA



**ANY ACT OF CA, NOT BEING IN RELATION TO PROFESSION BUT WHICH BRINGS DISREPUTE TO THE PROFESSION OR THE INSTITUTE AS A RESULT OF HIS ACTION, CAN BE HELD AS GUILTY OF OTHER MISCONDUCT**

The Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, an Act to make provision for the regulation of profession of Chartered Accountants and for that purpose it established the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

As per the act, Section 2, Sub-Section (1)(b) defines a **Chartered Accountant** means, *a person who is a member of the Institute*”.

Further, Sub-Section (2) of Section 2 provides that a **member in practice** when, individually or in partnership with chartered accountants, he, in consideration of the remuneration received or to be received, does any of the acts mentioned in the four clauses of the sub-Section. The four clauses read: -

*“(i) engages himself in the practice of accountancy; or*

*(ii) offers to perform or performs services involving the auditing or verification of financial transactions, books, accounts or records, or the preparation, verification or certification of financial accounting and related statements or holds himself out to the public as an accountant; or*

*(iii) renders professional services or assistance in or about matters of principle or detail relating to accounting procedure or the recording, presentation or certification of financial facts or data; or*

*(iv) renders such other services as, in the opinion of the Council, are or may be rendered by a chartered accountant and the words “to be in practice” with their grammatical variations and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly.”*



While section 30 of the Act confers power on the Central Government to make regulations. Accordingly, Regulation 78 provides, “Without prejudice to the discretion vested in the Council in this behalf, a Chartered Accountant may act as liquidator, trustee, executor, administrator, arbitrator, receiver, adviser, or as representative for costing financial and taxation matter or may take up an appointment that may be made by Central or State Governments and Courts of law or any Legal Authority, or may act as Secretary in his professional capacity not being an employment on a salary-cum-full time basis.”

After discussing what is right or what are the function the member in practice generally discharges, let’s discuss what can be conducted as professional misconduct or other misconduct.



### **Professional or other misconduct defined as per Section 22 of the Act**

*For the purposes of this Act, the expression “professional or other misconduct” shall be deemed to include any act or omission provided in any of the Schedules, but nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or abridge in any way the power conferred or duty cast on the Director (Discipline) under sub-section (1) of section 21 to inquire into the conduct of any member of the Institute under any other circumstances.*

Further, as per section 21(3) of the act,

***“(3) Where the Director (Discipline) is of the opinion that a member is guilty of any professional or other misconduct mentioned in the First Schedule, he shall place the matter before the Board of Discipline and where the Director (Discipline) is of the opinion that a member is guilty of any professional or other misconduct mentioned in the Second Schedule or in both the Schedules, he shall place the matter before the Disciplinary Committee.”***

Now the question is why we are discussing about all these section?

In a recent judgement of **Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India vs. Gurvinder Singh (Delhi High Court)**, the Apex Court ruled that disciplinary action can be taken against CAs if their conduct, professional or otherwise, brings 'disrepute' to their profession.



### **DETAILS OF THE CASE IS AS UNDER -**

Mr. Mohit Gupta (complainant) claimed that Mr. Gurvinder Singh (respondent), Chartered Accountant by profession, sold 100 shares of AbanLyodChiles Offshore Ltd. to him in November 1999 but he lodged the transfer deed for transfer of the shares on November 04, 2004.

In the interregnum, respondent continued to receive dividends and in July 2004 obtained duplicate share certificates in his name by misrepresenting that the original share certificates were lost.

The complainant made good his complaint before the Disciplinary Committee of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

The view taken by the Disciplinary Committee found that the conduct of the Respondent Chartered Accountant was derogatory in nature and highly unbecoming and held him guilty of 'Other Misconduct' under Section 22 read with Section 21 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

The Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, therefore, made its recommendation to the High Court to remove the aforesaid Chartered Accountant for a period of six months from the rolls.

While the Delhi High Court in the instant case held that the respondent was acting as an individual in his dealings with the complainant which were purely commercial. While selling the shares held by him the respondent was not acting as a Chartered Accountant. He was not discharging any function in relation to his practice as a Chartered Accountant.

Thus, no penalty is imposed upon respondent by High Court by taking reference of above cited section.

Aggrieved by the decision, the **COUNCIL OF THE ICAI** has filed appeal in **SUPREME COURT**.

**The Court by taking reference of section 21 (3) as discussed above and Schedule-I Part-IV which reads as under;**

***“Other Misconduct in Relation to Members of the Institute Generally***

*A member of the Institute, whether in practice or not, shall be deemed to be guilty of other misconduct, if he-*

*(1) is held guilty by any civil or criminal court for an offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months;*

*(2) in the opinion of the Council, brings disrepute to the profession or the Institute as a result of his action whether or not related to his professional work.”*

Held that the Chartered Accountant can be held guilty of a practice which was not in the Chartered Accountant's professional capacity but whose act brings disrepute to the profession whether or not related to his professional work.

Accordingly, the impugned judgment of High Court is incorrect and must, therefore, be set aside and remand the matter to the High Court to be decided afresh leaving all contentions open to both parties.

**To Conclude,** A Chartered Accountant can be held guilty of professional misconduct even when he is acting as an individual in commercial dealings and is not acting as a CA nor discharging any function in relation to his practice as a Chartered Accountant. Under the CA Act, any action which brings disrepute to the profession or the Institute is misconduct whether or not related to professional work.



**It will be relevant to refer to the opinion expressed by a former office bearer of the ICAI;**

***“This Judgement now settles and vindicates ICAI's position. The example that we normally use is if a CA drinks and drives or creates a scene in public space that can bring disrepute to the profession, action should be taken against him.”***

Now Chartered accountants (CAs) might face disciplinary action for 'lapses' in behavior even outside their field of work.

**BHUJ BRANCH OF WIRC OF ICAI**

**SPORTS FESTIVAL - 2018 LIST OF WINNERS AND RUNNERS UP**

TABLE TENNIS (MALE) : CHAMPION	: CA. HEMEN FURIYA
TABLE TENNIS (MALE) : RUNNERS UP	: CA. ABHISHEK SHAH
TABLE TENNIS (FEMALE) : CHAMPION	: ANJUM KHOJA
TABLE TENNIS (FEMALE) : RUNNERS UP	: DHARA PANIYA
CHESS (MALE) : CHAMPION	: CA. JEKIL SHAH
CHESS (MALE) : RUNNERS UP	: CA. VIPUL VORA
BADMINTON (MALE) : CHAMPION	: ADITYA VORA
BADMINTON (MALE) : RUNNERS UP	: HARSH THACEKR
BADMINTON (FEMALE) : CHAMPION	: DHARA PANIYA
BADMINTON (FEMALE) : RUNNERS UP	: ANJUM KHOJA
CARROM (MALE) : CHAMPION	: CA. REHAN MEMON
CARROM (MALE) : RUNNERS UP	: CA. HEMEN FURIYA
CARROM (FEMALE) : CHAMPION	: CA. KIRAN THACKER
CARROM (FEMALE) : RUNNERS UP	: MITTAL THACKER
100 M RACE (MALE) : CHAMPION	: YOGESH KERASIYA
100 M RACE (MALE) : RUNNERS UP	: CHAND THACKER & MEET SHAH
100 M RACE (FEMALE) : CHAMPION	: CA. SONALI ASODIYA
100 M RACE (FEMALE) : RUNNERS UP	: KARUNA MOTA

SLOW CYCLING (MALE) : CHAMPION : CA. YASH BHINDE

SLOW CYCLING (MALE) : RUNNERS UP : AJIT BHATTI

SLOW CYCLING (FEMALE) : CHAMPION : SHIVANI THACKER

SLOW CYCLING (FEMALE) : RUNNERS UP : MITTAL THACKER

SACK RACE (MALE) : CHAMPION : CHAITANYA THACKER

SACK RACE (MALE) : RUNNERS UP : JINAY SANGHVI

SACK RACE (FEMALE) : CHAMPION : JESSIKA MEHTA

SACK RACE (FEMALE) : RUNNERS UP : CA. SNEHA VERMA

### **BHUJ BRANCH OF WIRC OF ICAI**

### **SPORTS FESTIVAL - 2018 - CRICKET CHAMPION AND RUNNERS UP**

#### **MALE TEAM CHAMPIONS**

<b>Team Wealth Worriers</b>
<b>Pritesh Solanki</b>
MRUDANG VAISHNAV
TIRTH THACKER
KANHAIYA BHANUSHALI
MEET SHAH
MEET PITHADIYA

#### **MALE TEAM RUNNERS UP**

<b>Team PAN Panthers</b>
<b>Hardik Jadeja</b>
PARAS RATHOD
AKASH THACKER
CHINMAY KATIRA
NILESH VELANI
KAILASH MEHTA

**FEMALE TEAM CHAMPIONS**

<b>Team Richi Richers</b>
RICHA SHAH
PRACHI DHIRAI
MEGHNA THACKER
ESHITA KOTHARI
SNEHA VARMA
KIRAN THACKER

**FEMALE TEAM RUNNERS UP**

<b>Team 4-Princess Players</b>
ANJUM KHOJA
KRISHMA GANDHI
VIVA FURIYA
KARUNA MOTA
PUSHTI VELANI
NEHA VELANI









E-NEWSLETTER-BHUJ BRANCH OF WIRC OF ICAI-JANUARY-2019







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