DEOKI BIJAY & CO KOLKATA
Chartered Accountants

Tax Compliance Calendar for April 2021

Nature of Compliance	Act	Due Date
Depositing of TCS for March, 2021	Income Tax	07.04.2021
Filing of GSTR-7 (TDS Deductor) for the month of March 2021	GST	10.04.2021
Filing of GSTR-8 (TCS Collector) for the month of March, 2021	GST	10.04.2021
Filing of GSTR-1 (other than QRMP) for March, 2021	GST	11.04.2021
Filing of GSTR-1 (who opted QRMP) for Jan to March, 2021	GST	13.04.2021
Filing of GSTR-6 by Input Service Distributors for the Month March, 2021.	GST	13.04.2021
Due Date for payment of Provident fund contribution for March, 2021	Provident Fund	15.04.2021
Due Date for payment of Provident fund and ESI contribution for March, 2021	ESI	15.04.2021
Filing of GSTR-3B (Other than QRMP) for March, 2021	GST	20.04.2021
Filing of GSTR-5A (OIDAR Service Provider) the month of March, 2021.	GST	20.04.2021
Filing of GSTR-5 (Non-Resident Taxable Person) for the month of March, 2021	GST	20.04.2021
Filing of GSTR-3B (Who opted QRMP) for March, 2021 for State category I	GST	22.04.2021
Filing of GSTR-3B (Who opted QRMP) for March, 2021 for State category II	GST	24.04.2021
Deposits of TDS for the month of March 2021.	Income Tax	30.04.2021
Upload declarations received from recipients in Form No. 15G/15H during the quarter ending March 31, 2021	Income Tax	30.04.2021

ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT ROZGAR YOJANA – PF SUBSIDY

The Government is taking many steps to boost economy and increase employments, to decrease the impact of **Covid-19** on economy. One such step is Atmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana. Under this scheme Govt will provide subsidy towards Provident Fund Contribution for adding new employees to establishment registered with **EPFO (Employees' Provident Fund Organisation)**

Eligibility:

1. The scheme is available for all those workers who lost job between 1st March 2020 to 30th September 2020 and for new workers employed after 1st October 2020

2. Subsidy available for workers with wages upto Rs. 15,000 per month

Which means if any establishments hire new employees on or after 1st October 2020 either a person who had lost job between 1st March 2020 to 30th September 2020 or any new employees who has never registered with EPFO, such establishments get this benefit.

Further Conditions:

The establishments get the benefit only if below conditions satisfied

Establishment with <=50 employees – minimum 2 employees to be hired

Establishment with > 50 employees – minimum 5 employees to be hired

(Reference for employee base is as on 30th Sep 2020)

The subsidy amount under the scheme, which will be operational till June 30, 2021, will be credited upfront only in Aadhaar-seeded EPFO accounts (UAN) of new employees.

Period:

New/Eligible employees employed between 1st October 2020 to 30th June 2021 will be eligible for the benefit

The benefit is available for a period of Two years from the date of their employment during the above-mentioned period.

Benefit:

Establishments employing upto 1000 employees – 24% of PF contribution which is both employer and employee contribution shall be borne by Govt

Establishments employing more than 1000 employees – Employee contribution of 12% shall be borne by Govt

ALERT

TDS, TCS rates on interest, dividend, other non-salary payments effective April 1, 2021

In May 2020, the government reduced TDS and TCS rates for interest income, dividend income, rent payments and other non-salary payments by 25%. This was done to increase liquidity in the hands of individuals, especially those going through financial hardships caused by the coronavirus-induced lockdown. The reduction in TDS and TCS rates on non-salary payments came into effect on May 14, 2021, and will be applicable till March 31, 2021. Thus, effective from April 1, 2021, the TDS and TCS rates on these non-salary payments will be back to their original (higher) levels. This would mean that, for instance, if the interest paid on a bank FD exceeds Rs 40,000 between April 1, 2021, and March 31, 2022, then the bank would deduct tax on the interest paid at the rate of 10% instead of 7.5% in the previous financial year 2020-21.

E-Invoicing for B2B Supplies of Goods or Services if aggregate Turnover exceeds Rs 50 Crore.

Filing GSTR-1 (Q) for Jan-Mar 2021 under QRMP Scheme

The taxpayers under QRMP scheme have a facility to file Invoice Furnishing Facility (IFF) in first two months of the quarter and file Form GSTR-1 in third month of the quarter. As IFF is an optional facility it cannot be filed after the end date (13th of the month succeeding the IFF period). The document saved in IFF, where taxpayer has not filed by the end date, cannot be filed anymore. Hence taxpayers are requested to declare such document in the GSTR-1 for the quarter. Hence, before filing of GSTR-1 for Jan-Mar-2021 quarter, the taxpayer must ensure that: Any saved but not Filed/Submitted IFF records for the first two months of the quarter i.e. month of Jan-2021 or Feb-2021 must be deleted using RESET button before filing GSTR-1 for Jan-Mar-2021 quarter.

New Series of Invoice as per Rule 46(b) of **CGST Act**

HSN Code of 4 digits is mandatory for all B2B Tax invoices & Optional for B2C Tax Invoices on the supplies of Goods & Services for Small Taxpayers with aggregate Turnover upto Rs 5 Crore

HSN Code of 6 digits is mandatory for all B2B & B2C Tax invoices on the supplies of Goods & Services for Large Taxpayers with aggregate Turnover more than Rs 5 Crore.
Businesses with turnover of more than Rs 5 crore will have to furnish six-digit HSN or tariff code on the invoices issued for supplies of taxable goods and services from April 1, the Finance Ministry said on Wednesday. Those with turnover of up to Rs 5 crore in the preceding financial year would be required to mandatorily furnish four-digit HSN code on B2B invoices. Earlier, the requirement was four-digits and two-digits respectively. "With effect from the 1st April, 2021, GST taxpayers will have to furnish HSN (Harmonised System of Nomenclature Code), or Service Accounting Code (SAC) in their invoices, as per the revised requirement, the Ministry said in a statement.

Tax Implication on Delay Deposit of PF/ESI

It can be noticed that there is a distinction between employer contribution and employee's contribution towards welfare fund. Based on the above amendment in Section 36 and 43B a clear message given by the Hon'ble Finance Minister that Government do not wish to allow employers to use the money deducted from the salary of employees. Accordingly, amount of employee's contribution must get deposited within the dates specified under the respective Act to remain eligible for the deductions u/s 36. The Employer's contribution is not covered under Section 36 as well as in the newly inserted Explanation 2 to section 43B. Accordingly, it may continue to enjoy the benefit of section 43B.

ICAI has issued an announcement on Criteria for classification of Non-company entities for applicability of Accounting Standards.

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has recently made substantial revisions in the threshold limits (investment criteria increased by five times, i.e., Rs 10 crore to Rs 50 crore and turnover criteria from Rs.50cr to Rs.250cr) for classification of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) vide Notification dated June 1, 2020, under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. The Government, in the recent past, has increased focus on ease of doing business for MSME and is also evaluating reducing compliance reporting / requirements.

In the above background, the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) of the ICAI undertook the task of revision in the criteria for classification of SMEs. The ASB also considered the inflation, other developments taken place since then, the insights from the outreach conducted in recent past and recommended the revision in the criteria for classification of SMEs to align the same with criteria prescribed by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The Council of ICAI considered the recommendations of the ASB and finalised the revised criteria for classification of SMEs. The revised criteria prescribed that for the purpose of applicability of ICAI Notified Accounting Standards, Non-company entities are classified into four categories, viz., Level I, Level II, Level III and Level IV. Level I entities are large size entities (Non- MSME), Level II entities are medium size entities, Level III entities are small size entities and Level IV entities are micro entities. Level IV, Level III and Level II entities are referred to as Micro, Small and Medium size entities (MSMEs).

In this regard, an Announcement has been issued by the ICAI prescribing the scheme for applicability of Accounting Standards to Non-company entities and criteria for classification of MSMEs which is applicable in respect of accounting periods commencing on or after April 1, 2020. The announcement includes details of exemptions/ relaxation and the guidance on transitioning between levels. It may be noted that this Announcement is not relevant for Non-company entities that may be required to follow Ind AS as per relevant regulatory requirements applicable to such entities.

Link: https://resource.cdn.icai.org/64269asb51535.pdf

Re-validation of existing Tax Exemption Certificate under new Section 12AB of Income Tax Act, 1961 w.e.f. April 1, 2021

Trusts or Institutions is required to apply for registration and approval under new Section 12AB of IT Act **within 3 months from1 April 2021, i.e., by 30th June 2021**.

OPPORTUNITY

No change in PPF, NSC, SCSS, Post Office FD interest rates: Modi govt withdraws previous order on small savings

Delhi : In a major relief to the common man, the Narendra Modi government has withdrawn the rate cut order on the small saving schemes. In a brief message on Twitter, Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said that interest rates for all saving schemes — which existed in the last quarter – will continue. "Interest rates of small savings schemes of GoI shall continue to be at the rates which existed in the last quarter of 2020-2021, ie, rates that prevailed as of March 2021. Orders issued by oversight shall be withdrawn," Sitharaman said in her tweet.

PAN Card-Aadhaar Card Link Last Date extended again! Now link Aadhaar with PAN till June 30

Delhi : PAN Aadhaar Link Deadline 2021: Central Government has extended the last date for linking of Aadhaar number with PAN from 31st March, 2021 to 30th June, 2021, in view of the difficulties arising out of the COVID-19 pandemic. Date for issue of notice under section 148 of Income-tax Act,1961, passing of consequential order for direction issued by the Dispute Resolution Panel (DRP) & processing of equalisation levy statements also extended to 30th April, 2021, the Income Tax department tweeted. While extending the PAN-Aadhaar linking deadline, the Income Tax Department said it had received representations from taxpayers that the last date for intimating the Aadhaar number may further be extended in the wake of the on-going COVID-19 pandemic

B2C Dynamic QR codes Implemention extended to 1st July 2021

Mandatory use of Accounting Software having Audit Trail Extended to 1st April, 2022:

Other Matters to be Included in Auditors Report as per Companies (Audit & Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021 extended to Financial Year Starting from 1st April, 2022

Higher TDS/TCS Rates for Non-Filers of Income Tax Returns applicable from 01/07/2021

CSR- Have u Covered?

Fast track Merger- An Easy Solution to limit the Compliance Hurdle?

Section 233 of the Companies Act 2013 lays down a simple, fast-track merger procedure where certain companies like holding and subsidiary companies, and small companies can carry out the procedure of amalgamation and merger in a shorter time.

FAST TRACK MERGER CAN BE PROPOSED BETWEEN:

i. A Holding Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary company*;

ii. Two or more small companies**;

iii. Such other class or classes of companies as may be prescribed.

NOTES:

* the wholly-owned subsidiary company can be Private/Public/Section 8 Company;

****Small Company** means a company, other than a public company, whose —

i. paid-up share capital of which does not exceed fifty lakh rupees or such higher amount as may be prescribed which shall not be more than ten crore rupees;

and,

ii. turnover of which (as per P&L account for the immediately preceding financial year), does not exceed two crore rupees or such higher amount as may be prescribed which shall not be more than one hundred crore rupees:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to—

a) a Holding Company or a Subsidiary Company;

b) a Company registered under Section 8; or

c) a Company or a Body Corporate governed by any Special Act;

4. ADVANTAGES OF FAST TRACK MERGER:

i. No requirement of NCLT approval;

ii. Increased ease of doing business;

iii. Reduced costs;

iv. Less regulatory requirements need to be followed now;

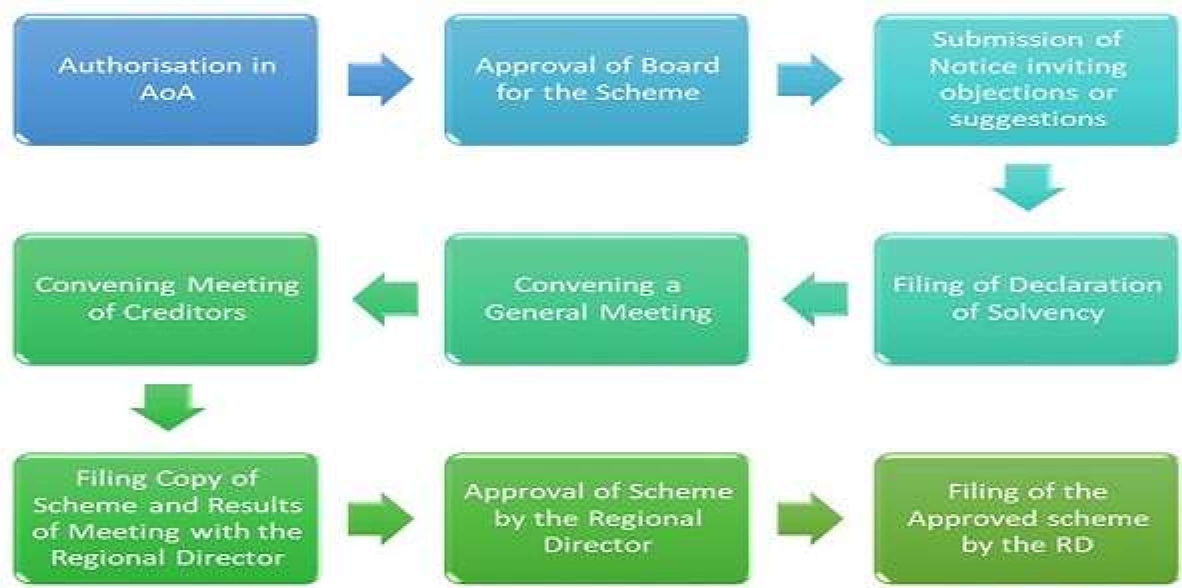
v. No need of issuing public advertisement which previously used to lengthen the process of mergers;

vi. Less administrative burden on the Merging Companies;

vii. Once the Companies have registered for a Merger scheme, the transferor company shall be deemed be dissolved without it going through the separate process of winding up;

viii. Time-saving, especially for small & medium-sized companies.

5. STEPS INVOLVED IN FAST TRACK MERGER:



I. AUTHORISATION IN THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION:

Articles of Association of both transferor and transferee company should authorize the merger. If such is not the case then the Articles of Association needs to be altered first.

II. APPROVAL OF THE BOARD FOR THE MERGER SCHEME:

Both transferor and transferee company need to prepare the draft scheme for Merger and the same should be approved by the members of the Board.

III. SUBMISSION OF NOTICE INVITING OBJECTIONS OR SUGGESTIONS:

Both transferor company and transferee company shall send the notice of proposed scheme in form CAA-9 to invite the objections and suggestions on the scheme. This notice in form CAA-9 is sent to the:

- Registrar of Companies (ROC) where the registered office of respective companies are situated;
- Official Liquidator (OL);
- Or any other person who is affected by the Scheme.

NOTE:

a. The objections/suggestions should be sent **within 30 days from the Date of Notice.**

b. The notice inviting objection from ROCs in Form CAA 9 is to be filed in **E-Form GNL-1.**

IV. FILING OF DECLARATION OF SOLVENCY:

Each Company that is participating in the Merger scheme is required to file their respective Declaration of Solvency Statement (Form CAA-10) with the ROC and the OL (Section 233(1)(c) read with Rule 25(2)).

The Declaration of Solvency in Form CAA 10 is be to filed with the ROC physically.

V. CONVENING OF GENERAL MEETING:

Both the Companies will consider the objections/suggestions received (if any) and shall also obtain the approval of members who are holding at least ninety per cent of the total number of shares.

VI. CONVENING THE MEETING OF THE CREDITORS:

The companies must obtain the approval of the Creditors and thus, they shall hold a meeting for the same where they will call upon all their respective creditors and obtain their permission to move ahead with the Merger:

With meeting: scheme shall be approved by the majority representing 9/10th value of Creditors or class of Creditors of the respective Companies.

Without Meeting: Such scheme shall be approved in writing by the majority representing 9/10th value of Creditors or class of Creditors of the respective Companies.

NOTE:

a. The notice for convening the meeting for Creditors and members meeting shall be given **21 clear days before commencement of meeting;**

b. The Notice of the Meeting shall be accompanied by the following documents:

- Copy of the proposed Scheme;
- Explanatory Statement as per Rule 6 (3) of The Companies (Compromises, Arrangements and Amalgamations) Rules, 2016;
- Copy of the Declaration of Solvency;
- Both the Companies shall file a Special Resolution that has to approved by the Members and Creditors with the ROC in **form MGT-14** along with the prescribed fee.

VII. FILING OF COPY OF THE SCHEME AND RESULTS WITH REGIONAL DIRECTOR (RD):

Once the meeting is completed, **both** the Companies need to file the following details with the Regional Director:

a. Approved scheme along with the results of the Members and Creditors meeting (in form CAA-11) within 7 days from the date of the conclusion of the meeting with the RD (Regional Director);

b. The approved scheme needs to be filed with the ROC in form GNL-1. The form GNL-1 needs to be accompanied by the form CAA-11 filed with RD;

c. Copy of the scheme and CAA-11 shall also be delivered to the Official Liquidator.

The Registrar and Official Liquidator shall communicate the objections/suggestions, if any, regarding the Merger scheme within a period of 30 days. If such communication is not received within the stipulated time, it shall be presumed that there is no objection to the scheme.

VIII. APPROVAL OF THE SCHEME:

If the Regional Director is of the opinion that the –

i. proposed Merger scheme is in Public Interest or is of interest to the Creditors, and;

ii. scheme does not receive any objections/suggestions from the ROC or from the Official Liquidator, then

RD will approve the scheme.

If the Regional Director after receiving the objections or suggestions or for any reason is of the opinion that such a scheme is not in the public interest or in the interest of the creditors, he/she may file an application before the Tribunal **within a period of sixty days of the receipt of the scheme** under sub-section (2) of section 232 stating its objections and requesting that the Tribunal may consider the scheme likewise.

IX. FILING OF APPROVED SCHEME WITH ROC

The Order from the RD, approving the Merger scheme, must be filed with the ROC in **form INC-28 within 30 days from the date of receipt of the order.**

<u>PHYSICAL FORMS THAT NEED TO BE FILED WHILE PROCEEDING WITH FAST-TRACK MERGERS</u>

S.NO	NAME OF THE FORM	BY	PARTICULARS	PROVISIONS
1.	**CAA-9**	Transferor & Transferee Company	Notice of scheme inviting the objection/suggestion.	Sec 233 (1)(a) r/w 25(1)
2.	**CAA-10**	Transferor & Transferee Company	Declaration of solvency by both transferor and transferee company.	Sec 233 (1)(c) r/w 25(2)
3.	**CAA-11**	Transferee Company	Filing the scheme of merger approved by the members and creditors.	Sec 233 (2) r/w 25(4)(A)

4.	**CAA-12**	Regional Director	Confirmation order by the RD for the scheme of merger.	Sec 233 r/w 25(2)

e-FORMS TO BE FILED DURING THE FAST-TRACK MERGER

S. NO	NAME OF THE FORM	BY	PARTICULARS
1.	**GNL-1**	Transferor & Transferee Company	It includes the notice inviting objections/suggestions in form CAA-9.
2.	**MGT_14**	Transferor & Transferee Company	Special Resolution & Board Resolution passed by both the Companies must be filed in form MGT-14.
3.	**GNL-1**	Transferee Company Only	Filing the scheme of Merger approved by the Members and Creditors in CAA-11.
4.	**RD-1**	Transferee Company	Filing of the scheme with RD.
5.	**INC-28**	Transferor & Transferee Company	The order approving the scheme must be filed with the ROC in form INC-28 by the involved Companies.

GST COMPOSTION SCHEME

composition scheme (Sec 10 of CGST Act, 2017) in two parts:-

Sec 10(1) – Goods Focused	**Sec 10(2A) – Service Focused**
2. Who can opt for the Composition Scheme under GST?	
• A person having turnover upto **75 Lakh/150 Lakh** in Previous Financial Year. • Who deals in goods as main business and can provide service upto 10% of total turnover or 5 Lakhs, whichever is higher. • Restaurant service.	• A person having turnover upto **50 Lakh** in Previous Financial Year. • Who deals in service (other than restaurant).

Conclusion of Point 2: –

Goods Focused	**Service Focused**
• Exclusively goods dealer	• Exclusively service dealer
• Goods + Limited supply of service (10% or 5 Lakh, Higher)	• Goods + supply of service exceeds the limit of 10(1)
• Restaurant	–

3. Who can not opt for the Composition Scheme under GST?	
• Person making inter state supply of **goods**. • Casual taxable person or Non resident taxable person. • Person making supply through e-commerce operator. • Supplier of non taxable goods. • Manufacturer of specified goods which are Tobacco, Ice cream, pan masala, Aerated water. • Person making supply of service (other than restaurant). • A person whose supply of service exceeds the limits of 10% or 5 Lakh, whichever is higher.	• Person making inter state supply of **goods or service**. • Casual taxable person or Non resident taxable person. • Person making supply through e- commerce operator. • Supplier of non taxable goods. • Manufacturer of specified goods which are Tobacco, Ice cream, pan masala, Aerated water.

4. Applicable tax rates under Composition Scheme under GST	
• **Manufacturer** – 1% of the turnover in State or UT • **Restaurant** – 5% of the turnover in State or UT • **Others (Trader, goods + limited service provider)** – 1% of the taxable turnover in State or UT	Service Providers – 6% of the turnover

5. Which Returns to file?

Form	Frequency	Due date
CMP-08	Quarterly	18th of next month
GSTR-4	Annual statement	30th April of next FY
GSTR-9A	Annual	31st Dec of next FY

6. Miscellaneous Provisions [Must Read]: –

- A composition dealer will issue "Bill of Supply" instead of "invoice" to its customers.
- He can not book ITC and can not charge GST from its customers.
- He will mention on Bill of supply issued by him that "Composition taxable person, not eligible to collect tax on supplies".
- Composition dealer will make payment of taxes quarterly while filing Form CMP-08.
- This scheme is applied on PAN basis i.e. Either all the registrations taken on a PAN will opt this scheme or all will opt out from this scheme. It is not possible to take composition scheme in one registration and regular scheme in another registration.
- Service provided by way of providing deposits, loans or advances shall be ignored.
- When a person opts for composition scheme then the scheme shall lapse from the day on which his aggregate turnover in current FY exceeds the limit of 50Lakh/75 Lakh/150 Lakh.
- Aggregate turnover means ALL outward supplies i.e. Taxable, Exempted etc.
- Limit of 75 Lakhs shall apply in these 8 states/UTs – Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Sikkim

Small Company Benefits

Benefits/ Privileges for small companies

1. Holding of Board Meetings:

Every company is required to hold 4 Board Meeting in a year. While a Small Company can hold only 2 Board meetings in a calendar year i.e. one board meeting in each half of the calendar year. However the gap between the two board meetings should not be less than 90 days. So in case of Small Companies, the Board is not required to conduct 4 meetings in a year as it is applicable in case of companies other than small and OPC companies

2. Signing of an Annual Return:

In case of Small Company, the Annual Return can be signed by Company Secretary alone or if there is no CS, by a single Director only.

3. Cash Flow Statements not required

A Small company does not require to maintain a Cash flow statement as a part of its Financial Statements. So while filing of Balance Sheet with Registrar of Companies, companies shall not be required to attach the CASH Flow Statements along with the Financial Statements

4. Abridged Director Report and Annual Return

For small companies, the format of director report is not vast rather an abridged Director Report shall also be sufficient. The format has already been prescribed by the Ministry for abridged Director Reports for Small Companies and One Persons Companies.

Please Note That Matters to be included in Board's Report mention in Rule -8 of companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 not apply for small company.

5. Fast Track Merger Process

The merger process between small companies is less cumbersome and less expensive and hence, on a fast track basis as compared to the other one

6. No Auditor Retire By Rotation

Every Private Limited company having a capital more than Rs. 20 crore is required to rotate its auditor after a term of 5 years. But being a small company, having capital less than 20 crore, shall never be required to rotate its auditor according to Section 139(2)of **Companies Act 2013**.

Please Note that Section 139(2) of the Company Act 2013, which mandates the rotation of auditors every 5 years (individual auditors) and every 10 years (firm of auditors).

7. Need not to have Internal Financial Control Report

A Small Company does not require to report in its Audit Report regarding Internal Financial controls and the operating effectiveness of the company.

8. Lesser Fees

Fees for filings and other formalities u/s. 403 of the Companies Act, 2013 is also comparatively lower for the small companies.

9. Lesser Penalties

Lesser penalties for Small Companies under Section 446B of the Companies Act, 2013: – If a small company fails to comply with the provisions of section 92(5), section 117(2) or section 137(3), such company and officer in default of such company shall be liable to a penalty which shall not be more than one half of the penalty specified in such sections.

10. No Certification by the Professional on E Forms

The companies are required to file the various E Forms pertaining to filing of Balance Sheets, Annual Returns, and various other event based e forms. If we look from the corporate point of view, the companies shall not be required to get the E Forms being certified from the Practicing Professionals.

Tax Saving Toll- NPS

NPS Registration using PAN (KYC verification by Bank/Non-Bank POP)

1. You must have a **'Permanent Account Number' (PAN)**

2. Bank / Demat /Folio account details with the impaneled Bank/Non-Bank for KYC verification for subscriber registration through eNPS

3. Your KYC verification will be done by the Bank/Non-Bank POP selected by you during the registration process. The name and address provided during registration should match with POP records for KYC verification. If the details don't match, the request is liable for rejection. In case of rejection of KYC by the selected POP, the an applicant is requested to contact the POP

4. You need to fill up all the mandatory details online

5. You need to upload a scanned copy of the PAN card and Cancelled Cheque in*.jpeg/*.jpg/*.png format having file size between 4KB – 2MB

6. You need to upload your scanned photograph and signature in *.jpeg/*.jpg/*.png format having file size between 4KB – 5MB

7. You will be routed to a payment gateway for making the payment towards your NPS account from Internet Banking

8. Contributions are credited in PRANs on a T+2 basis (subject to receipt of clear funds from Payment Gateway Service Provider)

In addition, NRI subscribers should,

1. Select the Bank Account Status i.e., Non-Repatriable account or Repatriable account

2. Provide the NRE/NRO bank account details and upload a scanned copy of the passport

3. Select the preferred address for communication i.e., Overseas Address or Permanent Address (communication at overseas address would entail extra charges)

After Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN) is allotted, the subscriber can use the following option:

Option 1 – eSign

1. Select 'eSign' option in the eSign / Print & Courier page

2. OTP for the purpose of authentication will be sent to your mobile number registered with the Aadhaar

3. After Authentication of Aadhaar, a Registration form will be successfully eSigned4. Once a document is eSigned, you need not send the physical copy of the form to CRA

5. eSign service charges plus taxes applicable is Rs. 25.90 (including UIDAI charge of Rs. 20)

Option 2 – Print and Courier

1. Select 'Print & Courier' option in the eSign / Print & Courier page

2. You need to take a printout of the form, paste your photograph (please do not sign across the photograph) & affix signature

3. You should sign on the block provided for signature

4. The photograph should not be stapled or clipped to the form

5. The form should be sent within 30 days from the date of allotment of PRAN to CRA at the following address or else the PRAN will be 'frozen temporarily

Central Record keeping Agency (eNPS)
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited,
1st Floor, Times Tower, Kamala Mills Compound,
Senapati Bapat Marg Lower Parel, Mumbai – 400 013

For queries please contact: 022 – 4090 4242 or write to eNPS@nsdl.co.in

Source- https://npscra.nsdl.co.in/download/pdf/Registration_using_PAN.PDF

SARAL SURAKSHA BIMA

From April 1, 2021, all general and **HEALTH INSURANCE** companies in India have to offer a standard personal accident insurance policy. Mandated by the regulatory body, IRDAI, the policy will be named Saral Suraksha Bima, which will be succeeded by the name of the insurer. This will be a standard accident product with common coverage and policy wordings across insurers, which every policyholder should know. The cover will be offered with a tenure of one year

SARAL PENSION POLICY

All life insurance companies will mandatorily offer a standard individual immediate annuity product from April, asked by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI). Under Saral Pension policy, minimum annuity of Rs 1,000 per month, Rs 3,000 per quarter, Rs 6,000 per half year, and Rs 1,2000 per annum will be provided. The minimum entry age to buy this plan will be 40 years and the maximum will be 80 years. This will be a single premium, non-linked non-participating immediate annuity plan.

……………………………………………………. THANK YOU……………………………………………….