

DAHOTRE & DAHOTRE
Chartered Accountants



Knowledge and Development Committee

Newsletter

Period of Update: 17th March 2024 to 23rd March 2024
Period of Issue: 24th March 2024 to 30th March 2024

© 2021-2022 Varun A Dahotre and Associates. All Rights Reserved.

Editor-in-Chief's Message

Hello readers!

Welcome to the **12**th Newsletter Edition of 2024.

In this issue, we will discuss Standards on Auditing -705 and Section 194R of Income Tax Act. Also, we will know regarding Difference between GSTR 2A and GSTR 2B.

Trupti Narawade
Editor-in-chief

Contents

01. [Short Updates](#)
02. [SA 705](#)
03. [Difference between GSTR 2A and GSTR 2B](#)
04. [Section 194R](#)
05. [Statutory Due Dates Calendar](#)
06. [Amendment Summary](#)

Team's Message

“The greater the loyalty of a group toward the group, the greater is the motivation among the members to achieve the goals of the group, and the greater the probability that the group will achieve its goals.”

Sanskar Kasar
KND Chairperson

Short Updates:

Direct Taxes

- 19th March, 2024 Press Release 1. Gross Direct Tax collections for the Financial Year (FY) 2023-24 register a growth of 18.74%.
- Net Direct Tax collections for the FY 2023-24 have grown at over 19.88%. Advance Tax collections for the FY 2023-24 stand at INR. 9, 11,534 crore which shows a growth of 22.31% 4. Refunds aggregating to INR 3,36,808 crore have been issued in the current fiscal.

RERA

- NFRA's FRQRR of PSP Projects Ltd. highlighted significant compliance issues.

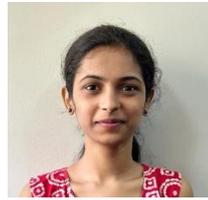
- The National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) is mandated by the Companies Act, 2013.

- The company is directed to rectify these discrepancies to ensure adherence to accounting standards. This analysis underscores the importance of transparent and accurate financial reporting in maintaining the integrity of companies in the market.

General

- Temporary Suspension of accepting fresh investment in Midcap and Small cap fund.
- All fresh and additional purchase is suspended for small and midcap fund.
- SIP is allowed for a monthly limit of 2 lakh per month per PAN.

01 Audit SA 705



Srushti Zodge

SA 705 “Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report” deals with the auditor's responsibility to issue an appropriate report in circumstances when, in forming an opinion in accordance with SA 700 (Revised) “Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements”, the auditor concludes that a modification to the auditor's opinion on the financial statements is necessary.

Objective of the Auditor

As per SA 705 the objective of the auditor is to express clearly an appropriately modified opinion on the financial statements when:

- The auditor concludes based on the audit evidence obtained, that the financial statements as a whole are not free from material misstatements; or
- The auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to conclude that the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements.

Types of modified opinions

- Qualified Opinion
- Adverse Opinion
- Disclaimer of Opinion

The decision on the type of opinion depends upon:

- The nature of the matter giving rise to the modification i.e. whether the financial statements are materially misstated.
- Inability to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence.
- Auditors' judgment about the pervasiveness of the effects or possible effects of the matter.

The auditor shall modify the opinion when:

- He concludes that, based on audit evidence, the financial statements as a whole are NOT free of material misstatements; or
- The auditor is UNABLE to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to conclude that the financial statements are free of material misstatements.

Qualified Opinion

The auditor shall express qualified opinion when:

- He concludes that the misstatements, individually or in aggregate, are MATERIAL, BUT NOT PERVASIVE to the financial statements.
- He is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence but also concludes that the possible effects of undetected misstatements could be Material, But Not Pervasive.

Adverse Opinion

When the auditor concludes that having obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence, the misstatements, individually or in aggregate, is BOTH MATERIAL AND PERVASIVE, he issues an adverse opinion.

Disclaimer of Opinion

When the auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence and concludes that the possible effects of undetected misstatements are both material and pervasive, He Issues An Disclaimer of opinion.

In extremely rare circumstances, having obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence, BUT due to multiple uncertainties, the auditor is not able to form an opinion, due to possible interaction of those uncertainties and their possible cumulative outcomes; he issues a disclaimer of opinion.

Auditors' Report Modification Matrix

Nature of matter giving rise to the modification	Auditor's judgement about the Pervasiveness of the Effects or Possible Effects on the Financial statements
--	--

	Material but not pervasive	Material and Pervasive
Financial statements are materially misstated	Qualified opinion	Adverse opinion
Inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence	Qualified opinion	Disclaimer of opinion

A misstatement is the difference between the amounts of classification, presentation, or disclosure reported in the financial statements and the classification, presentation, or disclosure required as per the applicable financial reporting framework. This may arise in relation to:

- Appropriateness of the selected accounting policies
- Application of the selected accounting policies
- Appropriateness or adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements

Appropriateness of the selected accounting policies

Material misstatements relating to appropriateness may arise when:

- Selected accounting policies are not consistent with the applicable financial reporting framework.
- Financial statements, including notes thereon, do not represent underlying transactions and events that achieves fair presentation.

Application of selected accounting policies

Material misstatements relating to application may arise when:

- When accounting policies are not applied consistently, including consistency between periods, similar transactions, and events.
- Method of application is erroneous.

Appropriateness or adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements

Material misstatements relating to appropriateness or adequacy of disclosures may arise when:

- Financial statements do not include all disclosures required by the applicable financial reporting framework.
- Disclosures are not presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.
- The financial statements do not provide the disclosures necessary to achieve fair presentation.

Inability to Obtain Sufficient Appropriate Audit Evidence

Auditors' inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence may arise from:

- Circumstances beyond the control of the entity. Where records have been destroyed by fire, or seizure by government authority, etc.
- Circumstances relating to nature or timing of the auditors' work e.g. when auditor is appointed on such date that he cannot observe the physical count.
- Limitation imposed by the management.
- In case limitation is imposed by the management, the auditor shall request the management to remove the limitation.
- If the management persists, he shall communicate it to those charged with governance and determine if alternative audit procedures are possible.
- If the auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, he shall:
 1. Resign from the engagement, where practicable and not prohibited by law.
 2. If resignation is not possible due to stage of the audit or legal or professional restriction, the auditor shall give a disclaimer of opinion.
 3. Where the auditor decides to resign, he shall inform to those charged with the governance any matters regarding misstatements identified during the audit that would have given rise to modification in the report.

Form and Content of Modified Report

In addition to the elements of the auditors' report, the following need to be added for modified reports:

- Basis of modification paragraph
- Amendments in the opinion paragraph
- Amendments in the Auditors' responsibility paragraph

Basis of modification paragraph

This is placed immediately before the opinion paragraph and under the heading "Basis of Qualified Opinion, Basis of Adverse Opinion, Basis of Disclaimer of Opinion".

Modification may relate to:

- Specific amounts in the financial statements – in this case, include the description and quantification of the financial effects, if practicable. If not practicable, state the fact in the report.
- Narrative disclosures in the financial statements – in this case explain how the disclosures are misstated.
- Non-disclosure of information required to be disclosed – in this case.
 1. Discuss the non-disclosure with those charged with governance.
 2. Describe the nature of omitted information.
 3. If practicable, not prohibited by law and if sufficient appropriate audit evidence relating to that item is obtained, include the omitted disclosure.
 4. If modification results from inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, include the reason for inability.
 5. Even if the auditor has expressed an adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, he shall describe other matters which he is aware that would have required a modification.

Amendments in the opinion paragraph

- Use the heading – "Qualified Opinion", "Adverse Opinion", or "Disclaimer of Opinion".
- Must use the phrases – "with the foregoing explanation" or "subject to" or "except that".
- Where a qualified opinion is issued due to material misstatement the auditor shall state in the opinion

paragraph that except for the matters described in the basis of qualified opinion, the financial statements have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

- When modification arises from inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, the auditor shall use the corresponding phrase "except for the possible effects of the matter(s)..." for the modified opinion.
- When issuing an adverse opinion, the auditor shall state:
- That the financial statements DO NOT PRESENT a true and fair view; or
- The financial statements have NOT been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.
- When the auditor disclaims an opinion due to inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, he shall state:
 1. Because of the significance of the matter(s) described in the Basis for Disclaimer of opinion paragraph, the auditor has NOT been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence.
 2. The auditor does NOT express an opinion on the financial statements.

Amendments in the Auditors' responsibility paragraph

In case of qualified opinion or adverse opinion, the auditor shall state that he believes that the audit evidence is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for his MODIFIED audit opinion.

In case of Disclaimer of opinion due to inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence:

- The auditor shall amend the introductory paragraph to state that he was engaged to audit the financial statements.
- He shall amend the auditors' responsibility paragraph and scope to include the following "because of the matter(s) described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, we have not been able obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our audit opinion."

Read next: Difference between GSTR 2A and GSTR 2B

02 Indirect Taxes

Difference between GSTR 2A and GSTR 2B



Vedika Pawale

What is Input Tax Credit (ITC)?

Input Tax Credit or ITC is the tax that a business pays on a purchase and that it can use to reduce its tax liability when it makes a sale. In other words, businesses can reduce their tax liability by claiming credit to the extent of GST paid on Purchases. Goods and Service Tax (GST) is an integrated tax system where every purchase by a business should be matched with a sale by another business. This makes flow of credit across an entire supply chain a seamless process.

What is GSTR 2A?

GSTR 2A is a purchases-related dynamic tax return that is automatically generated for each business by the GST portal. When a seller files his GSTR-1, the information is captured in GSTR 2A. It takes the information of goods and/ or services that have been purchased in a given month from the seller's GSTR 1. As a GST registered buyer, you may refer to GSTR 2A for input tax credit details while filing GSTR 3B and GSTR 9. However, for GSTR 3B preparation since August 2020, taxpayers must refer to GSTR 2B which is a static version of GSTR 2A.

What is GSTR 2B?

GSTR 2B provides eligible and ineligible Input Tax Credit (ITC) for each month, similar to GSTR 2A but remains constant or unchanged for a period. In other words, whenever a GSTR 2B for a month is accessed on the GST portal, the data in it remains the same without being changed for subsequent changes by

their suppliers in later months. GSTR 2B is available to all normal, SEZ and casual taxpayers. Every recipient can generate it on the basis of the GSTR 1, GSTR 5 and GSTR 6 furnished by their suppliers.

What happens if the seller delays GSTR 1 or fails to upload invoices?

The input tax credit pertaining to those invoices not uploading or delayed will not appear in GSTR 2A of the relevant tax period. The buyer may have to bring this to the notice of his defaulting suppliers or vendors to upload the missing invoices on time. From August 2020, every buyer must refer to GSTR 2B instead of GSTR 2A to know the input tax credit available to him for a tax period.

Nonetheless, until 31st December 2021, the buyer could have claimed on input tax credit on a provisional basis in his GSTR 3B to the extent of 5% of eligible tax credit appearing in GSTR 2B towards the invoices not found in GSTR 3B under the CGST Rule 36(4)

However, from 1st January 2022 onwards, it is not possible to claim such 5% provisional or additional ITC due to the amendment made to CGST rule 36(4). A buyer can only claim ITC appearing in GSTR 2B by virtue of section 16(2) (aa) of the CGST Act.

Importance and benefits of GSTR 2B

1. Remains Unchanged

The documents filed by suppliers in their returns will become available in the next GSTR 2B of the recipient without taking into consideration the date of filing. For instance, if a supplier furnishes a document, say INV-05 dated Oct.15th 2022, on November 11th 2022. It will be shown in GSTR 2B of October, which will be auto-generated on November 12th 2022

Likewise, if a document is filed on November 12th 2022, it will reflect in GSTR 2B of November. So, in the case of GSTR 2B, Input Tax Credit can be availed by taxpayers, in the following month.

2. Detailed Information

GSTR 2B consists of detailed information in relation to supplies. Taxpayers can view or choose to download

individual invoices, debit notes, and credit notes.

3. Segregation of ITC

Input Tax Credit is segregated into two parts available and not available. The details in “ITC available” automatically are reflected in GSTR 3B. ITC might not be available for the taxpayer to claim if it was become void or when IGST has been wrongly charged for the intra-state supply of goods. For example, the place of supply and state of the supplier is the same, but the recipient of the goods is from another state.

4. Maximum Convenience

This return comes with many other features to offer more convenience to taxpayers. They can view the same and save it on their device in both PDF and Excel format. Moreover, apart from an advanced search option, the GST portal also allows taxpayers to sort, filter, and hide data. Every month, an SMS and email are sent to the registered taxpayer, information the generation of this auto-populated statement.

5. Details as per supplier

Taxpayers can opt to view supplier-wise details for each month.

6. View advisory

Taxpayers can find a “View Advisory” option in every section of this return. By clicking on this option, they can get clarification regarding the action that needs to be taken in that particular section.

7. GST Reconciliation

Reconciliation refers to the maintenance of records for all transactions that took place during a specific period. With the advent of GSTR 2B, taxpayers can now carry out reconciliation between the details provided in the auto-populated statement and the taxpayer’s books of accounts. Hence, by performing this reconciliation, taxpayers can ensure that the credit is reversed, and no credit has been charged twice.

8. Maximises accuracy

This statement minimizes the possibility of making errors, like input tax credit cannot be taken twice for the same supply, which results in more accurate details.

How GSTR 2A is different from GSTR 2B?

Parameters for Comparison	GSTR 2A	GSTR 2B
Purpose of Statement	An auto drafted statement that provides ITC details to every recipient of supplies, based on the supplier’s data including changes done later on.	A Constant auto drafted statement that provides ITC details to every recipient of supplies, based on the supplier’s
Nature of the statement	Dynamic, as it changes from day to day, as and when a supplier reports the documents.	Static, as the GSTR 2B for one month, cannot change based on actions of
Advisory on ITC Claims	Does not consist of information/advisory on the action a registered buyer needs to take.	Consist of an advisory against each section on whether the ITC is eligible, ineligible or reversal, for the taxpayer to take
Cut-off date for entries, to view the statement for a tax period	Not applicable, as it’s a dynamic statement	11 th or 13 th of the next month and the statement will be generated on the 14 th

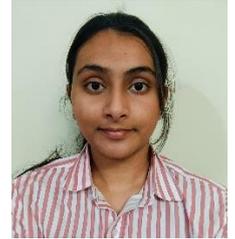
Conclusion

The GSTR-2A is a dynamic statement that gets updated whenever a taxpayer's suppliers file their GST return of outward supplies.

On the other hand, the GSTR-2B is static statement containing details of input tax credit only for a particular return period. This helps taxpayers with identifying the exact input tax credit for the said return period. Further, the GSTR 2B contains section-wise advisories indicating what actions taxpayers need to take in their GSTR 3B.

Read next: Section 194R

03 Direct Tax Section 194R



Tanaya Yeske

Any individual providing any benefit or perquisite to a resident, whether convertible into money or not, arising from business or the exercise of a profession by such resident shall—before providing such benefit or perquisite, to such resident—ensure that tax has been deducted.

In simple terms, under Section 194R, the TDS applies to any resident who is providing any benefit or perquisite to another resident. The benefit has to be in kind or cash and could be arising from business promotions.

Applicability of Section 194R:

This section is applicable when any business, company or professional gives any perks, gift, incentive, or any other benefit (monetary or non-monetary) in cash, kind, or partially in cash and kind to a person exceeding Rs.20,000 during the financial year.

OR Person providing benefits has turnover more than 1crore in case of Business and for profession, gross receipts should exceed 50lakhs during immediately preceding FY.

Purpose of Section 194R:

The purpose of introducing the new Section 194R is to plug the possibility of tax revenue leakages (tax evasions) in businesses or professions. A few companies claimed expenses for business promotions while offering various gifts, perks, perquisites, or benefits to its distributors, dealers, or channel partners (on fulfilments of conditions of under

agreement or as per prevalent norms/traditional practice followed over the years by the business entity) under Section 37 of Income-tax Act, 1961.

Who should deduct TDS under Section 194R?

When a business, company or professional gives benefits or perquisites to an agent, dealer, channel partner, distributor or any other person during the financial year, the business, company or professional is liable to deduct TDS under Section 194R.

Non-applicability of TDS under Section 194R:

1. Section 194R does not apply to employees who receive benefits from their employers. Section 192 will apply to them.
2. When the recipient is a non-resident, the tax will be deducted under Section 195.
3. When there is no business relationship, this section will not apply.

How to deduct TDS under Section 194R?

TDS should be deducted and paid by the company, business or professional who provides benefits or perquisites before giving such benefits or perquisites.

In the case of benefits provided in kind TDS is deducted by taking fair market value.

TDS certificate:

The deductor will issue a quarterly TDS certificate to the deductee in Form 16A. The deductor can download Form 16A from the TRACES account, and the deductee can view it in their 26AS. The deductor liable to deduct tax under Section 194R should file quarterly returns in Form 26Q.

TDS Rate Applicable on Section 194R:

This section came into effect on 1 July 2022 and the applicable TDS rate is 10%. Businesses or professionals should deduct TDS @10% if the monetary value of such gift or perquisites exceeds INR 20,000 during the financial year of each recipient.

Examples:

1. A cement manufacturing company gives non-monetary benefits like motorcycles and electronic items to their dealers.
2. When the benefits are wholly in kind or partly in kind and partly in cash then in such case first utilize the entire cash to the extent of TDS liability.

Read next: Wall of Wisdom

WALL OF WISDOM (WOW):

- “You can't use up creativity. The more you use, the more you have.”
- “Some people want it to happen, some people wish it would happen, others make it happen.”

Read next: Do you know?

DO YOU KNOW?

1. Did you know Ants don't have lungs? They instead breathe through spiracles, nine or ten tiny openings, depending on the species.
2. The Moon looks upside down in the Southern Hemisphere. Compared to the Northern Hemisphere, anyway. This means that the 'Man in the Moon' is upside down in the Southern Hemisphere.

What else do You Know Let us know.

Read next: Motivational Quote

MOTIVATIONAL QUOTE:

“Time is not measured by the passing of years but by what one does, what one feels, and what one achieve.”
—Jawaharlal Nehru

Sources-

- Company Law Notifications and Circulars
- CBDT Notifications and Circulars
- CBIC Notifications and circulars
- Other Allied Law Notifications and circulars
- MCA21 Website.
- Income Tax Website.
- GST Website.
- Other Statutory Government Websites.
- Extracts from Tax guru- Extracts from Clear Tax.- Extracts from CA club India.

Contact Details-

Offices 3,4,9,11 Gaurav Building, Opp. Karishma Society Gate No. 2, Kothrud, Pune – 411038.

Phone: +91 20-67426111

Email – knd@dahotreanddahotre.com

Read next: Statutory Due Date

Statutory Due Dates Calendar

INCOME TAX

Due Dates in the Month of	Particulars	For the Period	Due Date
April-2023	1 TDS/TCS Payment	March 2023	07/04/2023
May-2023	1 TDS/TCS Payment	April 2023	07/05/2023
	2 TDS Statement for Form 24Q, 26Q and 27Q	Q4 FY 2022-23	31/05/2023
	3 TCS Statement– for Form 26QB, 26QC, 26QD	Q4 FY 2022-23	15/05/2023
June-2023	1 TDS/TCS Payment	May 2023	07/06/2023
	2 Advance Tax	1 st Installment of FY 2023-24	15/06/2023
	3 Form 16/ 16A	Q4 FY 2022-23	15/06/2023
	4 Statement of Financial Transactions (SFT) Compliance	FY 2022-23	31/05/2023
July-2023	1 TDS/TCS Payment	June 2023	07/07/2023
	2 TDS Statement for Form 24Q	Q1 FY 2023-24	31/07/2023
	3 TCS Statement– for Form 26QB, 26QC, 26QD	Q1 FY 2023-24	15/07/2023
	4 Income tax Return for A.Y. 2023-24 for all assessee other than (a) Assessee whose accounts are required to be audited (b) Partner of a firm whose accounts are required to be audited (c) An assessee who is required to furnish a report under Section 92E.	FY 2022-23	31/07/2023
August-2023	1 TDS/TCS Payment	July 2023	07/08/2023
September-2023	1 TDS/TCS Payment	August 2023	07/09/2023
	2 Advance Tax	2 nd Instalment FY 2023-24	15/09/2023
	3 Due date for filing of audit report under Section 44AB for AY 2023-24 in the case of a corporate- assessee or non-corporate assessee (who is required to submit his/its return of income on October 31, 2023)	FY 2022-23	30/09/2023

		TDS Statement for Form 26Q and 27Q	Q1 FY 2023-24	30/09/2023
October-2023	1	TDS/TCS Payment	September 2023	07/10/2023
	2	Due date for filing of return of income for AY 2023-24 if assessee is (a) Corporate-assessee (b) Non-corporate assessee (whose books of account are required to be audited) (c) Partner of a firm whose accounts are required to be audited (d) An assessee who is required to furnish a Report u/s 92 E	FY 2022-23	30/09/2023
	3	TDS Statement for Form 24Q, 26Q and 27Q	Q2 FY 2023-24	31/10/2023
	4	TCS Statement– for Form 26QB, 26QC, 26QD	Q2 FY 2023-24	15/10/2023
November-2023	1	TDS/TCS Payment	October 2023	07/11/2023
December-2023	1	TDS/TCS Payment	November 2023	07/12/2023
	2	Advance Tax	3 rd Installment FY 2023-24	15/12/2023
	3	Filing of belated/revised return of income for the assessment year 2023-24 for all assessee.	FY 2022-23	31/12/2023
January-2024	1	TDS/TCS Payment	December 2023	07/01/2024
	2	TDS Statement for Form 24Q, 26Q and 27Q	Q3 FY 2023-24	31/01/2024
	3	TCS Statement– for Form 26QB, 26QC, 26QD	Q3 FY 2023-24	15/01/2024
February-2024	1	TDS/TCS Payment	January 2024	07/02/2024
March-2024	1	Advance Tax	4 th Installment of FY 2022-23	15/03/2024
	2	TDS/TCS Payment	February 2024	07/03/2024

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT

Due Dates in the Month of	Particulars	For the Period	Due Date
April-2023	1 GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	March 2023	11/04/2023
	2 GSTR 1 (Quarterly Taxpayers)	March 2023	13/04/2023
	3 GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	March 2023	20/04/2023
	3 GSTR 3B (Quarterly Return)	Jan to Mar 2023	22/04/2023
	4 CMP 08	Jan to Mar 2023	18/04/2023
5 GSTR 4(Annual Return under Composition scheme)	Apr 2022 to Mar 2023	30/04/2023	
May-2023	1 GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	April 2023	11/05/2023
	2 GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	April 2023	20/05/2023
	3 Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	April 2023	25/05/2023
June-2023	1 GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	May 2023	11/06/2023
	2 GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	May 2023	20/06/2023
	3 Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	May 2023	25/06/2023
July-2023	1 GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	June 2023	11/07/2023
	2 GSTR 1 (Quarterly Taxpayers)	Apr to June 2023	13/07/2023
	3 GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	June 2023	20/07/2023
	4 GSTR 3B Quarterly Return)	June 2023	22/07/2023
	5 CMP-08	Apr to June 2023	18/07/2023

August-2023	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	July 2023	11/08/2023
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	July 2023	20/08/2023
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under ORMP Scheme(PMT 06)	July 2023	25/08/2023
September-2023	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	August 2023	11/09/2023
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	August 2023	20/09/2023
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under ORMP Scheme(PMT 06)	August 2023	25/09/2021
October-2023	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	September 2023	11/10/2023
	2	GSTR 1 (Quarterly Taxpayers)	July to Sept 2023	13/10/2023
	3	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	September 2023	20/10/2023
	4	GSTR 3B (Quarterly Return)	July to Sept 2023	22/10/2023
	5	CMP-08	July to Sept 2023	18/10/2023
November-2023	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	October 2023	11/11/2023
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	October 2023	20/11/2023
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under ORMP Scheme(PMT 06)	October 2023	25/11/2023
December-2023	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	November 2023	11/12/2023
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	November 2023	20/12/2023
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under ORMP Scheme(PMT 06)	November 2023	25/12/2023
	4	GSTR-9(Annual Return)	FY 2022-23	31/12/2023
January-2024	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	December 2023	11/01/2024
	2	GSTR 1 (Quarterly Return)	Oct to Dec 2023	13/01/2024
	3	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	December 2023	20/01/2024
	4	GSTR 3B Quarterly Return)	Oct to Dec 2023	22/01/2024
	5	CMP-08	Oct to Dec 2023	18/01/2024

February-2024	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	January 2024	11/02/2024
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	January 2024	20/02/2024
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	January 2024	25/02/2024
March-2024	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	February 2024	11/03/2024
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	February 2024	20/03/2024
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	February 2024	25/03/2024
April-2024	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	March 2024	11/04/2024
	2	GSTR 1 (Quarterly Return)	Jan to Mar 2024	13/04/2024
	3	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	March 2024	20/04/2024
	4	GSTR 3B Quarterly Return)	Jan to Mar 2024	22/04/2024
	5	CMP-08	Jan to Mar 2024	18/04/2024
	6	GSTR 4(Annual Return under Composition scheme)	Apr 2023 to Mar 2024	30-04-2024

COMPANIES ACT

Due Dates in the Month of	Particulars	Description	Due Date
April-2023	Form MSME (outstanding payments to MSME's)	The return is to be filed by any company, who get supplies of goods or services from micro and small enterprises and whose payments to micro and small enterprise suppliers exceed forty-five days from the date of acceptance or the date of deemed acceptance of the goods or services.	30 th April 2023 (For the period of October'22 – March'23)
			31 st October 2023 (For the period of April'23 – September'23)
May-2023	LLP FORM-11	Annual Return (to be filed by all LLP's irrespective of turnover)	15 th July 2023
June-2023	DPT-3	To be filed in case company has deposit or exempted deposit.	31th July 2023
September-2023	DIR-3 KYC	Form for Director KYC. Need to be filed mandatorily for every director on Board	30 th September 2023
October-2023	ADT-1	Form for Auditor Appointment	15 th October 2023
	AOC-4	Form for filing Financials, Auditors Report, Directors Report, etc.	30 th October 2023
November-2023	MGT-7	ROC Annual Return (Details of Shareholding etc.)	29 st November 2023
Event Based	CHG FORMS	Form for charge creation, modification, satisfaction	Within 30 days of any charge occurring
	DIR-12	Form for Director Changes (Appointment/Resignation/Death)	Within 30 days of any charge occurring

PTRC and PTEC Compliance

Due Dates in the Month of	Particulars	Description	Due Date
June-2023	PTEC	Person who stands enrolled before the commencement of a year or is enrolled on or before 31st May of a year (F.Y. 2022-23)	30/06/2023
		Person who is enrolled after the 31st May of a year	Within one month of the date of enrolment
		Person who is enrolled and the rate of tax at which he is liable to pay tax is revised	Within one month of the date of such revision
March-2023	PTRC	Yearly - Tax Liability is less than INR 1,00,000/-	31/03/2023
		Monthly - Tax Liability is equal to or more than INR 1,00,000/-	The last date of the month to which the return relates

VAT

Due Dates in the Month of	Particulars	For the Period	Due Date
April	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	March 2023	21/04/2023
	2 Quarterly Return (VAT payment)	January 2023 to March 2023	21/04/2023
May	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	April 2023	21/05/2023
June	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	May 2023	21/06/2023
July	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	June 2023	21/07/2023
	2 Quarterly Return (VAT payment)	April 2023 to June 2023	21/07/2023
August	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	July 2023	21/08/2023
September	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	August 2023	21/09/2023
October	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	September 2023	21/10/2023
	2 Quarterly Return (VAT payment)	July 2023 to September 2023	21/10/2023
November	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	October 2023	21/11/2023
December	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	November 2023	21/12/2023
	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	December 2023	21/01/2024
January	2 VAT Audit (Form 704)	F.Y. 2022-2023	15/01/2024
	3 Quarterly Return (VAT payment)	October 2023 to December 2023	21/01/2024
February	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	January 2024	21/02/2024
March	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	February 2024	21/03/2024

Summary of Penalties of Income Tax

Particulars	Description	Amount/ Interest rate
1. Default in making payment of tax.	The amount of penalty leviable will be as determined by the Assessing Officer. However, the amount will not exceed the amount of tax in arrears	Penalty determined by the assessing officer
2. Under-reporting of income.	1. If the income assessed/ re-assessed exceeds the income declared by the assessee, or in cases where return has not been filed and income exceeds the basic exemption limit, penalty at 50% of tax payable on such under reported income shall be levied.	50% of tax payable Under reported Income OR 200% of tax payable from misreporting of income
	2. 200% of the tax is payable if under-reporting results from misreporting of income	
3. Failure to maintain books of accounts and other documents	1. Normally, the amount of penalty leviable is INR25,000	INR 25000 OR 2% of value of International transaction
	2. In case, the assessee is a person who has entered into international transaction, the penalty will be 2% of the value of such international transactions or specified domestic transactions	
4. Penalty for false entry such as fake invoices	1. The assessee might have to pay a penalty of the amount equal to sum of such false or omitted entries.	Amount equal to such false or omitted entries
5. Undisclosed income	1. If undisclosed income is admitted during the course of Search and assessee pays tax and interest and files return, a penalty @ 30% of such undisclosed income is payable.	30% OR 60%
	2. In all other cases, penalty is leviable @ 60%	
6. Audit and Audit Report	1. If the assessee fails to get his accounts audited, obtain audit report, or furnish report of such auditor, a penalty will be leviable at the INR 1,50,000 or 0.5% of the total sale/ Turnover/ gross receipts whichever is lesser.	INR 150000/- OR 0.5% of total sale, turnover/gross receipt
	2. Failure of assessee to furnish Audit report related to foreign transaction, a penalty @ INR 1,00,000 will be payable	

7. TDS/TCS	1. Where a person fails to deduct tax at source, he will be liable to pay a penalty equal to the amount of tax which he has failed to deduct/ pay.	Penalty equal to amount of Tax,
	2. Where a person fails to collect tax at source, he will be liable to pay a penalty equal to the amount of tax which he has failed to collect.	
	3. Failure to furnish TDS/TCS statement or furnishing incorrect statements, shall attract a penalty ranging from 10,000 to 1,00,000	INR 10000/-to INR 100000/-
	4. Non-Deduction of TDS, either in whole or part	1% Per month
	5. Non-payment of TDS (after deduction), either in whole or part	1.5% per month
	6. Failure to furnish information/ furnishing inaccurate information related to TDS deduction related regarding Non-residents shall attract a penalty of 100,000	INR 100000/-
8. Penalty for using modes other than Account payee cheque/ draft/ ECS	1. If a person takes/ accepts loan/ deposit except by way of Account payee cheque/ account payee draft/ ECS, and if the aggregate amount exceeds INR20,000, he shall be liable to pay a penalty of an amount equal to such loan/ deposit.	Penalty amount equals to such loan / deposit
	2. If, an amount of INR2,00,000 or more is received in aggregate from a person in a day/ single transaction/ relating to one event, a penalty equal to such amount will be payable.	
	3. If a person repays loan/ deposit and such amount so repaid exceeds INR20,000 and such amount has been repaid except by way of Account payee cheque/ account payee draft/ ECS, an amount equal to such loan/ deposit shall be payable.	
9. Others	1. Failure to apply/quote/ intimate PAN/ quoting false PAN shall attract a penalty of INR10,000	INR 10000/-
	2. Failure to apply/quote TAN/ quoting false TAN shall attract a penalty of INR10,000	
	In case of the following defaults, INR10,000 will be the penalty leviable,	
	1. Refusal to answer questions put by the department	

	2. Refusal to sign statements made in income tax proceedings	
	3. Noncompliance with summons to give evidence/ produce books of accounts	
	4. Failure to comply with a notice	
10. late Filing ITR	1. If the ITR is filed after the due date but by 31st December of the succeeding year.	INR 5000/-
	2. If the ITR is filed after 31st December of the succeeding year.	INR 10000/-
	3. for small taxpayers having total income of up to INR 5 lakh.	INR 1000/-

Read next: Amendment Summary

Amendment Summary

DEC-2022						
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
			1 Central Excise	2	3	4
5	6	7 Direct Tax	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Sr. No.	Date	Area of Knowledge (AOK)	Notification/ Circular/ Press Release	Short Description
1	1/12/2022	Central excise	Notification No 40.2022	To reduce the Special Additional Excise Duty on Diesel, Seeks to further amend No. 04/2022-Central Excise, dated the 30th June, 2022
2	1/12/2022	Central excise	Notification No 41.2022	To reduce the Special Additional Excise Duty on production of Petroleum Crude, Seeks to amend No. 18/2022-Central Excise, dated the 19th July, 2022
3	7/12/2022	Direct Tax	Circular No 24.2022	Deduction Of Tax At Source income-Tax Deduction From Salaries Under Section 192 Of The Income-Tax Act, 1961 During The Financial Year 2022-23

Rectifications in the previous Newsletter:

No Rectifications pertaining to the previous Newsletter(s).

Copyright Disclaimer:

Every effort has been made to avoid errors or omissions in this Newsletter. In spite of this, errors may creep in. Any mistake, error or discrepancy noted may be brought to our notice, which shall be taken care of in the next Newsletter. It is notified that neither the author nor Knowledge & Development Committee nor Varun A. Dahotre and Associates nor other network firms will be responsible for any damage or loss of action to anyone, of any kind, in any manner therefrom. It is suggested that to avoid any doubt, the reader should cross check all the facts, law and contents of the Newsletter with original Government publication or notifications and if required contact the Office of Dahotre and Dahotre Chartered Accountants at +91 20-67426111 by dialling the specific extension number.

No part of this Newsletter may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means or reproduced on any disc, tape, perforated media or other information storage device, etc. without the written permission of the Knowledge and Development Committee and Varun A. Dahotre and Associates. Breach of this condition is liable for legal action.

Contact us [Here](#)