

DAHOTRE & DAHOTRE
Chartered Accountants



Knowledge and Development Committee

Newsletter

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Contents

01. [Short Updates](#)
02. [TDS Under GST](#)
03. [Financial Markets](#)
04. [Audit in an Automated Environment](#)
05. [Statutory Due Dates Calendar](#)
06. [Amendment Summary](#)

Editor-in-Chief's Message

Hello readers!

Welcome to the **28th** Newsletter Edition of 2024.

In this issue, we will discuss TDS under GST and A brief overview on Financial Markets. Also, we will Know about audit in an automated environment.

Vinod Jangid
Editor-in-chief

Team's Message

"The ratio of we's to I's is the best indicator of the development of a team."

Akash Patel
Senior Leader(Audit)

Short Updates:

Direct Tax

- The Income Tax Department has issued a strong advisory to taxpayers, advising them against submitting income tax returns with inaccurate claims for exemptions and deductions. Authorities emphasized the serious repercussions of such behaviour, which may result in significant fines and the possibility of imprisonment.
- The I-T Department, in partnership with the South Central Railway (SCR), hosted an 'Outreach Awareness Programme' in Vijayawada recently. The purpose of the event was to educate employees on the significance of precise tax filings, aiming to equip them with the necessary knowledge on tax compliance and to deter them from depending on intermediaries who could potentially file false claims on their behalf.

ROC

- In the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, in rule 12A,-
- (a) In the third proviso, after the word "only", the words and figures "on or before 30th September of the financial year" shall be inserted;
- (b) After the third proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely: - "Provided also that if an individual intends to update his personal mobile number or the e mail address again at any time during the financial year in addition to the up-dation allowed under the third proviso, he shall update the same by submitting e-form DIR-3 KYC on payment of fees of five hundred rupees.

01 General TDS Under GST



Trupti Narawade

Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) is one of the ways to collect tax based on certain percentages on the amount payable by the receiver on goods/services. The collected tax is a revenue for the government. The provision pertaining to TDS under GST is given under Section 51 of the CGST Act to be read with CGST Rule 66.

Who is liable to deduct TDS under GST law??

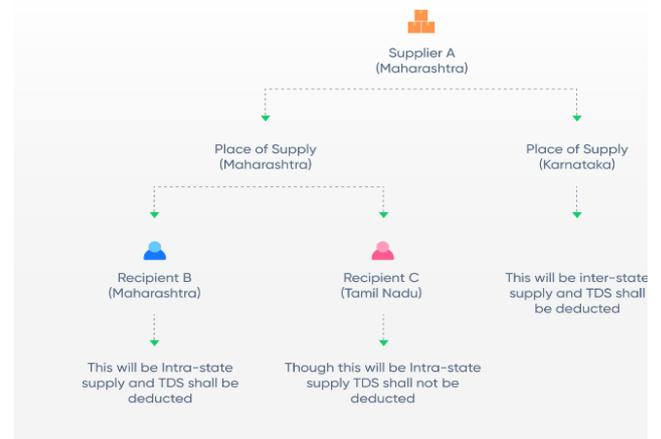
- A department or an establishment of the Central Government or State Government; or
- Local authority; or
- Governmental agencies; or
- Such persons or categories of persons as may be notified by the Government.
- An authority or a board or any other body which has been set up by Parliament or a State Legislature or by a government, with 51% equity (control) owned by the government.
- A society established by the Central or any State Government or a Local Authority and the society is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
- Public sector undertakings.

Liability to deduct TDS under GST and TDS rate

TDS is to be deducted at the rate of 2% on payments made to the supplier of taxable goods and/or services, where the total value of such supply, under an individual contract, exceeds INR 2,50,000. No deduction of Tax is required when the location of

supplier and place of supply is different from the State of the registration of the recipient.

Cases when TDS is deducted under GST



Location of supplier	place of supply	Type of GST	Place of recipient	TDS applicability	TDS %
Bangalore	Bangalore	CGST & SGST	Bangalore	Yes	2% (1% + 1%)
Bangalore	Chennai	IGST	Bangalore	Yes	2%
Bangalore	Chennai	IGST	Delhi	Yes	2%
Bangalore	Bangalore	CGST & SGST	Delhi	No	—

What are the registration requirements for TDS deductor?

A person who is liable to deduct TDS has to compulsorily register and there is no threshold limit for this. The registration under GST can be obtained without a PAN and by using the existing Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number (TAN) issued under the Income Tax Act. Thus it can be said having TAN is mandatory.

When and to whom should the TDS be paid?

TDS shall be paid within 10 days from the end of the month in which tax is deducted and filed in Form GSTR-7. The payment shall be made to the appropriate government which means: The Central Government in the case of the IGST and the CGST. The State government in the case of the SGST.

What are the provisions relating to the issue of TDS certificates under the GST law?

Similar to the Income Tax Law, the person deducting tax under GST has to issue the TDS certificate in form GSTR-7A to the concerned person within 5 days of depositing the tax to the government. The GST portal will automatically make GSTR-7A available to the deductee on the basis of the GSTR-7 filed.

How will the Value of supply on which TDS shall be deducted be considered?

For the purpose of deduction of TDS, the value of supply is to be taken as the amount excluding the tax indicated on the invoice. This means TDS shall not be deducted on the CGST, SGST or IGST component of invoice. For example, supplier A makes a supply worth INR 5,000 to B. The rate of GST is 18%. When B pays A, he/she will pay INR 5,000 (worth of Supply) + INR 900 (GST) to A and INR 100 (INR 5000*2%) as TDS to the government. So it can be said that TDS is not deducted on the tax element (GST) of a transaction.

Which form is required to file the TDS return?

The person deducting tax is required to file a TDS return in form GSTR-7 within 10 days from the end of the month in which the tax has been deducted.

Penalties for not complying with TDS provisions under GST

Scenario No	Scenario	Penalties
1	TDS not deducted	Interest is to be paid @ 18% along with the TDS. Otherwise, the amount shall be determined and recovered as per the provisions of the law.
2	TDS certificate has not been issued or delayed beyond 5 days	A late fee of INR 100 per day will be charged (subject to a maximum of INR 5000) under each Act.
3	TDS is deducted but not paid to the government or paid after the 10th of the following month	Interest is to be paid @ 18% along with the TDS, calculated beginning from the next day of the return filing deadline until the actual date of payment. Otherwise, the amount shall be determined

		and recovered as per the provisions of the law.
4	Late filing of TDS return	A late fee of INR 100 per each day of delay will be charged (subject to a maximum of INR 5000) under each Act.

Read next: *Financial Markets*

02 General

Financial Markets



Ayushi Mishra

Financial markets refer to platforms or systems where financial instruments like stocks, bonds, currencies, and derivatives are traded. These markets facilitate the buying and selling of assets, enabling capital flow and risk management across the economy.

There are two types of markets

- Capital Market
- Money Market

Capital Market-

The capital market and the money market are both parts of the financial market, but they differ in terms of the types of financial instruments traded, the duration of the investment, and their overall purposes.

- **Types of Instruments:** Includes long-term securities such as stocks (equity), bonds, and other long-term investments.
- **Duration:** Deals with investments that have maturities of more than one year.
- **Purpose:** Primarily for long-term funding for businesses and governments, facilitating capital formation and economic growth.
- **Participants:** Includes individual and institutional investors, companies, governments, and financial intermediaries.
- **Risk and Return:** Generally, higher risk and potentially higher returns compared to the money market.

Components of the Capital Market

1. Primary Market:

- Purpose: Issuance of new securities.
- Participants: Companies, governments, and other entities seeking to raise capital.
- Instruments: Stocks, bonds, and other securities.
- Process: Initial Public Offerings (IPOs), private placements, and rights issues.

2. Secondary Market:

- Purpose: Trading of existing securities.
- Participants: Investors, including retail and institutional investors.
- Instruments: Stocks, bonds, derivatives, and other securities.
- Exchanges: New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), NASDAQ, London Stock Exchange (LSE), etc.

Money Market-

The money market is a segment of the financial market where short-term borrowing, lending, buying, and selling of financial instruments occur. These instruments typically have maturities of one year or less. The primary purpose of the money market is to provide liquidity to the financial system and facilitate the management of short-term funding needs.

Key characteristics and components of the money market include:

- Short-Term Maturities: Instruments usually mature in less than one year.
- High Liquidity: Instruments can be quickly converted into cash with minimal impact on their value.
- Low Risk: Generally, the instruments traded are considered low-risk due to their short duration.
- Participants -Central Banks, Commercial Banks, Corporations, Government Entities.

Major Instruments

1. Treasury Bills (T-Bills): Short-term government securities issued at a discount from their face value.
2. Commercial Paper: Unsecured short-term promissory notes issued by corporations to raise funds.
3. Certificates of Deposit (CDs): Time deposits issued by banks with specific maturity dates.
4. Repurchase Agreements (Repos): Short-term borrowing agreements where securities are sold with an agreement to repurchase them at a later date.
5. Banker's Acceptances: Short-term credit investments created by a non-financial firm and guaranteed by a bank.

Corporate actions

Corporate actions are events initiated by a company that impact its securities and shareholders. They can be mandatory, affecting all shareholders automatically, or voluntary, giving shareholders a choice to participate. Here are some common types:

Mandatory Corporate Actions

1. Dividends: Payments made to shareholders, either in cash or additional shares.
2. Stock Splits: Increase or decrease in the number of shares, adjusting the share price.
3. Mergers and Acquisitions: Combining with or acquiring another company.
4. Spin-offs: Creating a new independent company from part of the existing company.
5. Rights Issues: Offering existing shareholders the right to buy additional shares at a discount.
6. Bonus Issues: Issuing free additional shares to existing shareholders.

Voluntary Corporate Actions

1. Tender Offers: Company offers to buy back shares at a premium.
2. Exchange Offers: Shareholders can exchange their shares for other securities or assets.
3. Share Buybacks: Company repurchases its own shares from the market.

Impact on Shareholders

- Valuation Changes: Share value can increase or decrease.
- Ownership Dilution: Issuance of new shares can reduce the ownership percentage of existing shareholders.
- Tax Implications: Some actions may have tax consequences.
- Market Perception: Influences investor sentiment and the perceived health of the company.

Corporate actions are significant events that can affect investment strategies and portfolio performance.

Read next: Audit in an Automated Environment

03 Audit

Audit in an Automated Environment



Isha Dagra

Automated environment refers to a business environment where the processes, operations, accounting and decisions are being carried out by using computer systems – also known as Information Systems (IS) or Information Technology (IT) systems.

Fundamental principle of an automated environment is the ability to carry out business with less manual intervention and more system driven.

The complexity of a business environment depends on the level of automation i.e., if a business environment is more automated, it is likely to be more complex. For example, if a company uses an integrated enterprise resource planning system (ERP) viz., SAP, Oracle etc., then it is considered more complex to audit. On the other hand, if a company is using an off-the-shelf accounting software, then it is likely to be less automated and hence less complex environment.

Key features of Automated Environment:

- Faster Business Operations.
- Accuracy in data processing and computation.
- Ability to process large volume of data.
- Integration between business operations.
- Better security and controls.
- Less prone to human errors.
- Provides latest information.
- Connectivity and networking capability.

Relevance of IT in business functions and activities:

In an automated environment it is likely that a number of business functions and activities happened within the systems, for example:

- Computation and Calculations are automatically carried out.
- Accounting entries are posted automatically.
- Business policies and procedures, including internal controls, are applied automatically
- Reports used in business are produced from systems. Management and other stakeholders rely on these reports and information produced.
- User access and security are controlled by assigning system roles to users.
- Companies derive benefit from the use of IT systems as an enabler to support various business operations and activities, but at the same time such systems also introduce certain new risks, including IT specific risks, which need to be considered, assessed and addressed by management.

Relevance of IT in auditing;

In an automated environment, carrying out audit using traditional substantive audit procedures may be difficult or even not feasible if the company prepares, records and conducts majority of business activities through IT systems only.

Auditor is required to obtain an understanding of IT environment of the company and document the same. While carrying out audit in an automated environment, auditors are required to understand, assess and respond to such risks that arise from the use of IT systems.

Situations requiring use of IT in Audit:

1. Increased use of Systems and Application software in Business (for example, use of ERPs)
2. Increased complexity of business transactions (multiple systems, network of systems)
3. Technology based business (Telecom, e-Commerce).

4. High volume of transactions (Insurance, Banking, etc.).
5. Company Policy (Compliance).
6. Regulatory requirements – IT Act, 2008.
7. Requirement of Standards of Auditing – SA 315.
8. Increases efficiency and effectiveness of audit.

Concept of Automated Environment:

- With the increasing adoption of information technology, business today relies on software systems and applications more than ever. Many of these IT systems generate and process data that is used in the preparation of financial statements of a company.
- Auditors also often rely on the data and reports that are generated from these systems. In this context, it is critical to understand the IT specific risks that could potentially impact the integrity and reliability of financial transactions and data flowing through a company's systems.
- An automated environment basically refers to a business environment where the processes, operations, accounting and even decisions are carried out by using computer systems – also known as Information Systems (IS) or Information Technology (IT) systems. Nowadays, it is very common to see computer systems being used in almost every type of business.

Example:

Carrying out of banking transactions using ATMs (Automated Teller Machines), or purchasing of tickets using “apps” on mobile phones, etc. Computer systems enable these transactions at any time and any day.

Understanding of Automated Environment:

As required by SA 315, auditor is required to obtain an understanding of the entity and its environment as a part of Risk Assessment procedure to identify and assess Risk of Material Misstatements.

While obtain an understanding of the company's automated environment, auditor should consider the

following points:

- Information systems being used (one or more application systems and what they are).
- Their purpose (financial and non-financial).
- Location of IT systems – local v. global.
- Architecture (desktop based, client-server, web application, cloud based).
- Version (functions and risks could vary in different versions of same application).
- Interfaces within systems (in case multiple systems exist).
- In-house v. Packaged.
- Outsourced activities (IT maintenance and support).
- Key persons (CIO, CISO, Administrators).
- As required by SA 230, auditor is required to document the understanding of a company automated environment.

Risk to internal control imposed by IT:

As per SA 315, “Identifying and Assessing Risk of Material Misstatements through Understanding the Entity and its Environment” IT poses specific risks to an entity’s internal control, including, for example:

- a. Reliance on systems or programs that are inaccurately processing data, processing inaccurate data or both.
- b. Unauthorised access to data that may result in destruction of data or improper changes to data, including the recording of unauthorized or non-existent transactions, or inaccurate recording of transactions. Particular risk may arise when multiple users access a common database.
- c. The possibility of IT personnel gaining access beyond those necessary to perform their assigned duties thereby breaking down segregation of duties.
- d. Unauthorised changes to data in Master files.
- e. Unauthorised changes to systems or programs.
- f. Failure to make necessary changes to systems or programs.
- g. In appropriate manual intervention
- h. Potential loss of data or inability to access data as required.

Impact of IT Related Risks:

When risks in IT systems are not mitigated the audit may be impacted as:

- Auditor may not be able rely on the reports, data obtained, automated controls, calculations and accounting procedures in the IT system.
- Auditor has to perform additional audit work by spending more time and efforts.
- Auditor may have to issue a modified opinion, if necessary.

Impact of IT on substantive tests, controls and reporting:

A. On Substantive Audit:

- Non-reliance on the data obtained from systems.
- Substantive testing of system data and reports for completeness and accuracy.
- Need of more audit evidences.

B. On Controls:

- Non-reliance on automated controls, system calculations and accounting procedures.
- Non-reliance on IT dependent Manual Controls.
- Substantive testing of system data and reports for completeness and accuracy.
- Need of more substantive test audit.

C. On Reporting:

- Communication to TCWG.
- Modified Audit reports.

Testing Methods used while auditing in an Automated Environment:

There are basically four types of audit tests that should be used:

1. Inquiry
2. Observation
3. Inspection
4. Reperformance

Consideration while selecting testing method:

- Which audit test to use, when and in what combination a matter of professional judgment is and will vary depending on several factors including risk assessment, control environment, desired level of evidence required, history of errors/ misstatements, complexity of business, assertions being addressed, etc.
- Inquiry is the most efficient audit test but it gives least audit evidence. Therefore, inquiry should be used in combination with other audit testing methods. Inquiry alone is not sufficient.
- Reperformance is most effective as an audit test and gives the best audit evidence. However, it will be very time consuming and least efficient most of the time.
- Applying inquiry in combination with inspection gives the most effective and efficient audit evidence.
- The auditor should document the nature of test (or combination of tests) applied along with the judgments in the audit file as required by SA 230.

Read next: Wall of Wisdom

WALL OF WISDOM (WOW):

- "Good people are good because they've come to wisdom through failure."
- "Action. One word that can turn dreams into reality."

Read next: Do you know?

DO YOU KNOW?

1. Venus is the only planet to spin clockwise.
2. The world's smallest mammal is the Bumble Bee Bat. It weighs less than a coin.

What else do You Know?

Let us know.

Read next: Motivational Quote

MOTIVATIONAL QUOTE:

**"I don't believe in taking right decisions.
I take decisions and then make them
right "**

— Ratan Tata

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.

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Read next: Statutory Due Date

Statutory Due Dates Calendar

INCOME TAX

Due Dates in the Month of	Particulars	For the Period	Due Date
April-2024	1 TDS/TCS Payment	March 2024	TDS 30/04/2024 and TCS 07/04/2024
May-2024	1 TDS/TCS Payment	April 2024	07/05/2024
	2 TDS Statement for Form 24Q, 26Q and 27Q	Q4 FY 2023-24	31/05/2024
	3 TCS Statement– for Form 26QB, 26QC, 26QD	Q4 FY 2023-24	15/05/2024
	4 Statement of Financial Transactions (SFT) Compliance	FY 2023-24	31/05/2024
June-2024	1 TDS/TCS Payment	May 2024	07/06/2024
	2 Advance Tax	1 st Installment of FY 2024-25	15/06/2024
	3 Form 16/ 16A	Q4 FY 2023-24	15/06/2024
July-2024	1 TDS/TCS Payment	June 2024	07/07/2024
	2 TDS Statement for Form 24Q	Q1 FY 2024-25	31/07/2024
	3 TCS Statement– for Form 26QB, 26QC, 26QD	Q1 FY 2024-25	15/07/2024
	4 Income tax Return for A.Y. 2024-25 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 2023-24	31/07/2024
August-2024	1 TDS/TCS Payment	July 2024	07/08/2024
September-2024	1 TDS/TCS Payment	August 2024	07/09/2024
	2 Advance Tax	2 nd Instalment FY 2024-25	15/09/2024
	3 Due date for filing of audit report under Section 44AB for AY 2024-25 in the case of a corporate- assessee or non-corporate assessee (who is required to submit his/its return of income on	FY 2023-24	30/09/2024

October 31, 2024)

TDS Statement for Form 26Q and 27Q

Q1 FY 2024-25

30/09/2024

October-2024	1	TDS/TCS Payment	September 2024	07/10/2024
	2	Due date for filing of return of income for AY 2024-25 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 2023-24	31/10/2024
	3	TDS Statement for Form 24Q, 26Q and 27Q	Q2 FY 2024-25	31/10/2024
	4	TCS Statement– for Form 26QB, 26QC, 26QD	Q2 FY 2024-25	15/10/2024
November-2024	1	TDS/TCS Payment	October 2024	07/11/2024
December-2024	1	TDS/TCS Payment	November 2024	07/12/2024
	2	Advance Tax	3 rd Installment FY 2024-25	15/12/2024
	3	Filing of belated/revised return of income for the assessment year 2024-25 for all assessee.	FY 2023-24	31/12/2024
January-2025	1	TDS/TCS Payment	December 2024	07/01/2025
	2	TDS Statement for Form 24Q, 26Q and 27Q	Q3 FY 2024-25	31/01/2025
	3	TCS Statement– for Form 26QB, 26QC, 26QD	Q3 FY 2024-25	15/01/2025
February-2025	1	TDS/TCS Payment	January 2025	07/02/2025
March-2025	1	Advance Tax	4 th Installment of FY 2024-25	15/03/2025
	2	TDS/TCS Payment	February 2025	07/03/2025

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT

Due Dates in the Month of	Particulars	For the Period	Due Date	
April-2024	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	March 2024	11/04/2024
	2	GSTR 1 (Quarterly Taxpayers)	March 2024	13/04/2024
	3	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	March 2024	20/04/2024
	3	GSTR 3B (Quarterly Return)	Jan to Mar 2024	22/04/2024
	4	CMP 08	Jan to Mar 2024	18/04/2024
	5	GSTR 4(Annual Return under Composition scheme)	Apr 2023 to Mar 2024	30/04/2024
May-2024	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	April 2024	11/05/2024
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	April 2024	20/05/2024
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	April 2024	25/05/2024
June-2024	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	May 2024	11/06/2024
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	May 2024	20/06/2024
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	May 2024	25/06/2024
July-2024	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	June 2024	11/07/2024
	2	GSTR 1 (Quarterly Taxpayers)	Apr to June 2024	13/07/2024
	3	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	June 2024	20/07/2024
	4	GSTR 3B Quarterly Return)	June 2024	22/07/2024
	5	CMP-08	Apr to June 2024	18/07/2024
	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	July 2024	11/08/2024
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	July 2024	20/08/2024

August-2024	3	Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	July 2024	25/08/2024
	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	August 2024	11/09/2024
September-2024	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	August 2024	20/09/2024
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	August 2024	25/09/2024
	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	September 2024	11/10/2024
October-2024	2	GSTR 1 (Quarterly Taxpayers)	July to Sept 2024	13/10/2024
	3	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	September 2024	20/10/2024
	4	GSTR 3B (Quarterly Return)	July to Sept 2024	22/10/2024
	5	CMP-08	July to Sept 2024	18/10/2024
	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	October 2024	11/11/2024
November-2024	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	October 2024	20/11/2024
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under ORMP Scheme(PMT 06)	October 2024	25/11/2024
	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	November 2024	11/12/2024
December-2024	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	November 2024	20/12/2024
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under ORMP Scheme(PMT 06)	November 2024	25/12/2024
	4	GSTR-9(Annual Return)	FY 2023-24	31/12/2024
	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	December 2024	11/01/2025
January-2025	2	GSTR 1 (Quarterly Return)	Oct to Dec 2024	13/01/2025
	3	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	December 2024	20/01/2025
	4	GSTR 3B Quarterly Return)	Oct to Dec 2024	22/01/2025
	5	CMP-08	Oct to Dec 2024	18/01/2025
	February-2025	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	January 2025
2		GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	January 2025	20/02/2025
3		Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP	January 2025	25/02/2025

		Scheme(PMT 06)		
March-2025	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	February 2025	11/03/2025
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	February 2025	20/03/2025
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	February 2025	25/03/2025
April-2025	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	March 2025	11/04/2025
	2	GSTR 1 (Quarterly Return)	Jan to Mar 2025	13/04/2025
	3	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	March 2025	20/04/2025
	4	GSTR 3B Quarterly Return)	Jan to Mar 2025	22/04/2025
	5	CMP-08	Jan to Mar 2025	18/04/2025
	6	GSTR 4(Annual Return under Composition scheme)	Apr 2024 to Mar 2025	30-04-2025

COMPANIES ACT

Due Dates in the Month of	Particulars	Description	Due Date
April-2024	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 2024 (For the period of October'23 – March'24)
May-2024	LLP FORM-11	Annual Return (to be filed by all LLP's irrespective of turnover)	30 th May 2024
June-2024	DPT-3	To be filed in case company has deposit or exempted deposit.	30th June 2024
September-2024	DIR-3 KYC	Form for Director KYC. Need to be filed mandatorily for every director on Board	30 th September 2024
October-2024	ADT-1	Form for Auditor Appointment	15 th October 2024
	AOC-4	Form for filing Financials, Auditors Report, Directors Report, etc.	30 th October 2024
	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.	31 st October 2024 (For the period of April'24 – September'24)
November-2024	MGT-7	ROC Annual Return (Details of Shareholding etc.)	29 th November 2024
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-2024	PTEC	Person who stands enrolled before the commencement of a year or is enrolled on or before 31st May of a year (F.Y. 2023-24)	30/06/2024
		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-2025	PTRC	Yearly - Tax Liability is less than INR 1,00,000/-	31/03/2024
		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 2024	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	March 2024	21/04/2024
	2 Quarterly Return (VAT payment)	January 2024 to March 2024	21/04/2024
May 2024	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	April 2024	21/05/2024
June 2024	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	May 2024	21/06/2024
July 2024	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	June 2024	21/07/2024
	2 Quarterly Return (VAT payment)	April 2024 to June 2024	21/07/2024
August 2024	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	July 2024	21/08/2024
September 2024	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	August 2024	21/09/2024
	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	September 2024	21/10/2024
October 2024	2 Quarterly Return (VAT payment)	July 2024 to September 2024	21/10/2024
	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	October 2024	21/11/2024
November 2024	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	November 2024	21/12/2024
	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	December 2024	21/01/2025
January 2025	2 VAT Audit (Form 704)	F.Y. 2023-2024	15/01/2025
	3 Quarterly Return (VAT payment)	October 2024 to December 2024	21/01/2025
February 2025	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	January 2025	21/02/2025
March 2025	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	February 2025	21/03/2025

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 2023	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).

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