

DAHOTRE & DAHOTRE
Chartered Accountants



Knowledge and Development Committee

Newsletter

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Editor-in-Chief's Message

Hello readers!

Welcome to the **07**th Newsletter Edition of 2025.

In this issue, we will discuss Statement of Financial Transaction (SFT) and Exemptions and Deductions for NRI. Also, we will know about Indicative list of parameters for scrutiny of GST returns.

Vinod Jangid
Editor-in-chief

Team's Message

"Great things in business are never done by one person; they're done by a team of people."

Tejashree Darawade
Associates

Short Updates:

Direct Tax

- Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman will introduce the new Income Tax Bill 2025 to Parliament today (on 13/02/2025). The new Income Tax Bill, once it is passed by the Parliament, is set to replace the existing Income Tax Act of 1961. According to government sources, the new Income Tax Bill will be effective from April 1, 2026. The new Income Tax Bill is being brought to simplify the current Income Tax Act and consolidate and amend the income tax laws.
- According to government sources, the new Income Tax Bill will likely make some changes to simplify the understanding of tax law. The new Income Tax Bill will likely replace the concept of assessment year and previous year (financial year) with the 'Tax Year' concept. This will be in line with the global best practices. Further, the new Income Tax Bill has replaced the current structure of provisos, provisions and explanations with the sub-sections.

- This is done to provide a more structured approached to the tax law.

Trust

- Rationalisation of persons specified under sub-section (3) of section 13 for trusts or institutions
- The Finance Bill, 2025, proposes amendments to Section 13(3) of the Income-tax Act, which specifies conditions under which trusts and institutions lose tax exemptions under Sections 11 and 12 if their income benefits certain persons. Currently, a person contributing over ₹50,000 is considered a specified person, along with their relatives and any concern in which they hold a substantial interest. The amendment increases the contribution threshold to ₹1 lakh in a financial year or ₹10 lakh cumulatively. Additionally, relatives of such contributors and concerns in which they have substantial interest will no longer be considered specified persons.
- These amendments aim to simplify compliance requirements and will take effect from April 1, 2025.

01 Direct Tax

Statement of Financial Transaction (SFT)



Vinod Jangid

Statement of Financial Transaction (SFT) provides a reporting mechanism wherein specified entities are required to provide information about material financial transactions to the Income-tax Dept. The Statement of Financial Transaction is furnished in Form 61A as per the provisions of Section 285BA read with Rule 114E. This Statement is filed annually on or before 31st May immediately following the financial year in which the transaction is registered or recorded. However, the SFT in relation to transactions in listed securities and units of mutual funds is required to be filed on half-yearly basis.

The following transactions are reported in SFT by the specified persons:

- a) High-value transactions;
- b) Payment of dividend
- c) Payment of interest; and
- d) Transactions in listed securities and units of mutual funds.

Reporting of transactions:

The following financial transactions are required to be reported under SFT if the value of the transaction exceeds the threshold limit, and is registered or recorded by the specified person on or after 01-04-2016.

Nature of Transaction	Value of Transaction	Reporting Person/ Specified Person
Cash payment for the purchase of bank drafts or pay orders or banker's cheques.	If the aggregate payment is INR 10 lakhs or more in a financial year.	Bank or Co-operative Bank
Cash payment for the purchase of pre-paid instruments issued by the RBI	If aggregate payment is INR 10 lakhs or more in a financial year	Bank or Co-operative Bank
Cash deposits in one or more current accounts of a person	If the aggregate amount is INR 50 lakhs or more in a financial year	Bank or Co-operative Bank
Cash withdrawals (including through bearer's cheque) from one or more current accounts of a person	If the aggregate amount is INR 50 lakhs or more in a financial year	Bank or Co-operative Bank
Cash deposits in one or more accounts (other than a current account and time deposit) of a person	If the aggregate amount is INR 10 lakhs or more in a financial year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank or Co-operative Bank • Post Master General

Receipt of cash payment for the sale, by any person, of goods or services of any nature, not being a transaction whose specific reporting is otherwise required	If the amount is more than INR 2 lakhs	Any person who is liable for tax audit under Section 44AB
Payment in cash for one or more credit cards issued to that person	If aggregate payment is INR 1 lakh or more in a financial year	Bank or Co-operative Bank or any other company or institution issuing credit card
Payment in any mode (other than cash) for one or more credit cards issued to that person	If aggregate payment is INR 10 lakhs or more in a financial year	Bank or Co-operative Bank or any other company or institution issuing credit card
One or more time deposits (other than a time deposit made through renewal of another time deposit) of a person	If the aggregate amount is INR 10 lakhs or more in a financial year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank or Co-operative bank • Post Master General • Nidhi Companies • NBFCs
Receipt from any person for acquiring bonds or debentures issued by the	If the aggregate amount is INR 10 lakhs or more in a financial year	A company or institution issuing bonds or debentures

company or institution (other than the amount received on account of renewal of the bond or debenture issued by that company)		
Receipt from any person for acquiring shares (including share application money) issued by the company	If the aggregate amount is INR 10 lakhs or more in a financial year	A company issuing shares
Buyback of shares from any person (other than the shares bought in the open market)	If the aggregate amount is INR 10 lakhs or more in a financial year	A company listed on a recognized stock exchange purchasing its own securities
Receipt from any person for acquiring units of one or more schemes of a Mutual Fund (other than the amount received on account of transfer from one scheme to another scheme of that Mutual Fund)	If the aggregate amount is INR 10 lakhs or more in a financial year	A trustee of a Mutual Fund or such other authorized person managing the affairs of a Mutual Fund

Purchase or sale by any person of immovable property	If transaction value or valuation by Stamp Valuation Authority is INR 30 lakhs or more	Inspector-General or Registrar or Sub-Registrar under the Registration Act, 1908
Receipt from any person for sale of foreign currency including credit of such currency to a foreign exchange card	If the aggregate amount is INR 10 lakhs or more in a financial year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I Authorised Dealer • Money Changer • Offshore Banking Unit • Any other person authorised to deal in foreign exchange or foreign securities
Expense in foreign currency through a debit or credit card or through the issue of Travellers Cheque or Draft or any other instrument.	Aggregating to INR 10 lakh rupees or more in a financial year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorised Dealer • Money Changer • Offshore Banking Unit • Any other person authorised to deal in foreign exchange or foreign securities

How to file SFT?

The Statement of Financial Transaction, in respect of a financial year, shall be furnished electronically under the digital signature of the person responsible for verification of the statement in Form 61A.

Due date to furnish SFT?

The Statement of Financial Transactions shall be furnished on or before 31st May, immediately following the financial year in which the transaction is registered or recorded.

Verification of SFT

The statement of the financial transaction referred shall be signed, verified, and furnished by the designated director. "Designated Director" means a person designated by the reporting person to ensure overall compliance relating to SFT and includes:

Status of Reporting Person	To be verified by
Company	Managing Director or Whole-time Director duly authorized by the Board of Directors
Partnership Firm	Managing Partner
Proprietorship Concern	Proprietor
Trust	Managing Trustee
Any unincorporated association or body of individuals or any other person	A person or individual who controls and manages the affairs of such reporting person

Note: Where the reporting person is a non-resident, the statement may be signed, verified, and furnished by a person who holds a valid power of attorney from the aforementioned persons.

Consequences of default in furnishing SFT

- Consequences if inaccurate particulars are furnished

If after furnishing SFT, the reporting person comes to know or discovers any inaccuracy in the information provided in the statement, he shall, within a period of 10 days, inform the Income-tax authority, of the inaccuracy in such statement and furnish the correct

information. If SFT filed is considered to be defective by the Income-tax authority, it shall be intimated to the reporting person. An opportunity shall be given to the reporting person to rectify the defect within 30 days from the date of such intimation. This time limit for rectification of default can be extended further by the Income-tax authority at his discretion on an application made on this behalf. If the defect is not rectified within 30 days or such an extended period, then it shall be treated as if the reporting person has furnished inaccurate information in the statement.

A person is liable to pay a penalty of INR 50,000 under section 271FAA

- Consequences if SFT is not furnished

If a person fails to furnish a Statement of Financial Transaction, he is liable to pay a penalty under Section 271FA which shall be INR 500 per day for every day during which such default continues.

In case of non-furnishing of SFT within the due date, the prescribed income-tax authority may serve notice upon such person requiring him to furnish SFT within a period not exceeding 30 days from the date of service of such notice. If no report is furnished even within the extended due date specified in the notice, a penalty of INR 1,000 per day will be levied from the day immediately following the day on which the time specified in the notice expires.

Questions:

1. How the SFT compliance does helps the government?
2. What is the particular transaction for any person who is liable for tax audit under Section 44AB?
3. What is the penalty for non-filling of SFT return?

Read next: Exemptions and Deductions for NRI

02 Direct Tax

Exemptions and Deductions for NRI



Sarvesh Mahashabde

Meaning of Resident Indian

Individual

- Person who has stayed in India for 182 or more in Current P.Y
Or
- Person who has stayed in India for 60 Days or more in Current P.Y. and has stayed 365 Days or More in last 4 P.Y.

In following 3 cases, only 1st condition is applicable to determine Residential Status

1. Indian citizen has left India during P.Y. for employment outside India.
2. Indian citizen, who is crew member of Indian ship, has left India during P.Y.
3. Indian Citizen or Person of Indian origin who is engaged outside India in any Employment or Business or Profession and he is visiting India during P.Y. and his total income is upto INR 15 Lakh during P.Y.

For HUF & Company

- If HUF & Company are located in India then it is Resident
- If Karta(in case of HUF) is resident and place of effective management (in case of company) is located in India ,then they are also classified as Resident

Difference between Exemption and Deduction

- Exemption: Exemptions exclude certain types of income from taxation altogether.
- Deductions: Deductions reduce your taxable income. They are deducted after calculating Gross Total Income.

Exemptions for NRI

Exemptions under Section 10

Section 10 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, allows salaried professionals to enjoy income tax exemption. Some common examples of income exempted under Section 10 include agricultural income, certain types of gratuity, and specific allowances provided by employers like house rent allowance and travel allowance.

NRI are entitled to enjoy tax exemptions on certain investments.

1. Interest on 'NRI Bonds 1988' and 'NRI Bonds' (Second Series), issued by SBI purchased in foreign exchange.
2. Premium income on redemption of such bonds.
3. Interest income from the credited amount in a Non-Resident (External) Account.
4. Interest on Foreign currency deposits placed with an offshore banking unit in an International Financial Service Centre.

Exemptions under Section 24

1. Municipal taxes are to be deducted from the Gross Annual value to derive the Net annual value of the house property. Deduction of municipal tax is allowed only if it has been borne by the owner and paid during that financial year.
2. Section 24(a): Standard Deduction is allowed 30% of the NAV calculated above.
3. Section 24(b): House Property owners can claim a deduction of up to Rs.2 lakh on their home loan interest if the owner or his family reside in the house property. If you have rented out the property, the entire interest on the home loan is allowed as a deduction.

Exemption under Section 54

1. Section 54: Exemption for Residential House Property.
2. Assessee: Individual, HUF
3. Transferred asset: Residential House Property
4. Nature of Capital Gain: Long Term Capital Gain
5. Acquired Asset: One Residential House Property in India (If capital gain is upto ₹2 Crores then 2 Residential Property. This benefit is allowed only once in life to assessee.)
6. Period of Construction or Purchase:
 - Purchased within 1 year before transfer or within 2 years after transfer.OR
 - Constructed within 3 years after transfer.
7. Exemption: Lower of Capital Gain and Cost of New Asset (Maximum 10 Crores).
8. Lock in Period: 3 Years

Section 54B: Exemption for Urban Agriculture Land

1. Assessee: Individual or HUF
2. Transferred Asset: Urban Agricultural Land used by Individual or by parents during 2 years before transfer.
3. Nature of Capital Gain: Short Term Capital Gain/Long Term Capital Gain
4. Acquired Asset: Urban or Rural Agriculture Land
5. Period of Purchase: 2 Years after Date of Transfer
6. Amount of Exemption: Lower of Capital Gain and Cost of New Agriculture land.

Section 54EC:

1. Assessee: Any person
2. Transferred Asset: Land, Building
3. Nature of Capital Gain: Long Term Capital Gain
4. Assets Acquired: Bonds redeemable after 5 years and issued by,
 - National Highway Authority of India(NHAI)
 - Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd(RECL)
 - Power Finance Corporation Ltd(PFCL)
 - Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd(IRFCL)
5. Period of Purchase: Within 6 months from transfer of asset
6. Amount of Exemption: Lower of Capital Gain and Cost of Bonds (Maximum Exemption ₹50 Lakh)

7. Lock in Period: 5 years

Deduction for NRI

1. Section 80C: Specified Investments
2. Maximum Deduction Allowed: INR 150000
3. Investments made in
 - Life Insurance Policy (Lower of Premium paid and 10% of Policy Value if policy issued on or after 1/4/12. If policy issued upto 1/4/12 then lower of Premium paid and 20% of Policy Value)
 - Tuition Fees
 - Principal repayment of home loans
 - Unit Linked Insurance plan
 - Stamp Duty, Registration fee for acquisition of House property.

Section 80D: Medical Insurance:

1. Mode of payment: Any mode other than cash
2. If self, spouse, dependent children are aged upto 60 years: Deduction allowed is upto INR 25000
3. If self, spouse, dependent children are aged above 60 years: Deduction allowed is upto INR 50000 (Additional Deduction of INR 25000)
4. Deduction under this section can be claimed for medical expenditure/Medical insurance paid for parents.
5. Maximum Deduction under this section can be claimed upto INR 50000.

Section 80G: Donations

- NRI is allowed to claim entire amount made as donation as deduction under this section where he has made donations into specified funds such as National Defence Fund, National Sports Fund, National Children Fund, National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse, etc.
- NRI can claim 50% of amount invested into P.M. Drought Relief Fund as deduction.
- NRI is also entitled for claiming deductions under this section with some specified criteria where he has made donation for Renovation or repair of Temple, Public charitable trust, Development of infrastructure for sports.

Section 80E: Interest on loan for higher education (any course after 12th)

NRI can claim deduction of amount of interest for period of 8 consecutive years from the year he has started to pay the interest.

Section 80CCH: Contribution to Agnipath Scheme

An individual enrolled in the Agnipath Scheme can claim a deduction for the full amount paid into the Agniveer Corpus Fund from November 1, 2022.

Deductions not allowed to NRI

Section 80C

1. NRI is not allowed to open Public Provident Fund Account so investment in PPF account is not allowed as deduction.
2. Investment in National Saving Certificate.
3. Post office 5 years Deposit Scheme.
4. Senior Citizen Savings Scheme.

Section 80CCG: Investment in Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme (RGESS)

Section 80DD: Deduction for maintenance including medical treatment of dependant handicapped as defined under section.

Section 80DDDB: Deduction for medical treatment of dependant handicapped (as certified by a prescribed specialist)

Learnings:

1. Difference between exemptions and deductions.
2. Exemptions specifically allowed to NRI.
3. Deductions that are allowed and specifically not allowed to NRI.

Questions:

1. How to determine residential status of HUF and Company?
2. Which exemptions are specifically allowed to NRI?
3. If any Land/Building is sold and assessee has earned Long term capital Gain he can claim exemption of maximum Rs.50 Lakh by investing the amount of capital gain into bonds that are

issues by certain authorities. Specify the section and name those authorities.

Read next: Indicative list of parameters for scrutiny of GST returns

03 Indirect Taxes

Indicative list of parameters for scrutiny of GST returns



Vedant Potdar

The scrutiny process is governed by Section 61 of the CGST Act, 2017, along with Rule 99 of the CGST Rules, 2017. It empowers the proper officer to examine returns filed by registered taxpayers to verify the correctness of tax liability, input tax credit (ITC) utilization, and other key parameters. As per Section 61 of the CGST Act, 2017, the proper officer, shall scrutinise the return filed by the registered taxpayer for its correctness of input tax credit availment and discharge of tax liability and notify the discrepancies identified to the taxpayer.

If the proper officer is satisfied with the taxpayer's explanation on discrepancies pointed out, no further action will be taken. As per Rule 99 of the CGST Rules, 2017, when a return is selected for scrutiny, the proper officer shall scrutinise the same as per Section 61 based on information available to him. The discrepancies shall be intimated to the taxpayer via Form GST ASMT-10 and seek his explanation within 30 days from the date of service of notice (Rule 99 of CGST Rules, 2017)

If the discrepancies pointed out in FORM GST ASMT-10 is not acceptable to the taxpayer then he has to submit his explanation electronically through common portal vide FORM GST ASMT-11 [Rule 99(2)]. If the reply of the taxpayer is found to be satisfactory and acceptable, then the proper officer may inform

the taxpayer electronically in FORM GST ASMT-12 [Rule 99(3)]. If no explanation is provided by the taxpayer or if he fails to pay tax within 30 days of intimation, the proper officer may proceed to determine the tax and other dues as per Section 73 or Section 74 of CGST Act, 2017. The officer may refer the matter to the Jurisdictional Principal Commissioner or Commissioner, if he believes that an audit or investigation is required to determine the correct amount of liability. The Principal Commissioner or Commissioner can decide the appropriate action, like audit by the tax officers under Section 65, special audit by a Chartered Accountant or a Cost Accountant nominated by Commissioner under Section 66 or inspection, search and seizure in terms of Section 67 to be referred to the Audit Commissionerate or Anti Evasion Wing. (Section 73 & 74 of CGST Act, 2017) (Section 65, 66 & 67 of CGST Act, 2017)

Objectives of Scrutiny

1. Ensure Revenue Accuracy: To detect underpayments, overclaimed ITC, and other discrepancies that may affect government revenues.
2. Promote Compliance: Encourage taxpayers to maintain accurate records and file correct returns.
3. Minimize Tax Evasion: Deter fraudulent practices such as fake invoicing and misuse of ITC.

The list of parameters for selection of GST returns for scrutiny are as follows

1. The tax liability in Tables 3.1(a) and (b) of GSTR-3B must match with tax liability in Tables 4, 5, 6, 7A(1), 7B(1), 11A and 11B of GSTR-1 [Net of amendments in Tables 9, 10, and 11(II)]. {Outward Tax Liability- GSTR-3B Vs.GSTR-1}
2. Advances adjusted are accurately reflected by reporting the same in Table 11B and Tables 4, 5, 6 and 7 of GSTR-1.
3. Reporting and paying in cash the exact tax liability under the reverse charge mechanism using Tables 3.1(d) for tax liability and 4(A)(2) and 4(A)(3) for ITC claimed on it in GSTR-3B. . The value in GSTR-3B should be more than the eligible

ITC in Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6 of GSTR-2A. {RCM Tax Liability- GSTR-3B Vs.GSTR-2A}

4. ITC claimed in Table 4(A)(4) of GSTR-3B should match with amounts marked as eligible ITC in Table 7 of GSTR-2A (Net of amendments in Table 8). { ITC claimed – GSTR-3B Vs.GSTR-2A}
5. Sales subjected to TCS or TDS under GST in GSTR-3B should match the TDS and TCS credit reflected under Column 6 of Table 9 of the GSTR-2A. { TCS or TDS claimed – GSTR-3B Vs.GSTR-2A}
6. In Table 3.1(a) and (b) of the GSTR-3B the tax liability should match with the corresponding e-way bills. {Outward Tax Liability- GSTR-3B Vs. e-way bills }
7. ITC is ineligible for claims for the period after the effective date of cancellation of the supplier's GST registrations, especially in case of retrospective cancellation of GST registrations.
8. The GSTR-3B filing status of respective vendors must not be 'No' while claiming ITC of such invoice or debit note in the GST returns, despite it appearing in the GSTR-2A. {Check FILING status of GSTR-3B}
9. No ITC should be claimed if the relevant period's GSTR-3B is filed after the last date allowed under Section 16(4) of the CGST Act, 2017, i.e. 30th November of the year following the financial year in which such invoice/debit note is raised or date of filing annual returns, whichever is earlier. (Section 16(4) of CGST Act)
10. ITC on import of goods in Table 4(A) (1) of GSTR-3B should match with amounts in Tables 10 and 11 of GSTR-2A and data on ICEGATE. { ITC Import – GSTR-3B Vs.GSTR-2A Vs. ICEGATE data}
11. Adherence to Rule 42 and 43 of CGST Rules, 2017 for accurate reversals of ITC in Table 4(B) of GSTR-3B. (Rules 42 and 43 of CGST Rules, 2017)
12. Computation and payment of late fee/interest as per Sections 47 and 50 of the CGST Act, 2017, wherever return filing/tax payment is delayed. (Sections 47 and 50 of CGST Act, 2017)

Conclusions regarding Parameters for Scrutiny (Key areas of scrutiny include):

1. Outward Tax Liability: Comparing liability reported in GSTR-3B with GSTR-1 and e-way bills.

Ensuring all taxable supplies are accurately declared.

2. Input Tax Credit (ITC): Verifying ITC claimed in GSTR-3B against supplier details in GSTR-2A and import data. Checking compliance with ITC eligibility criteria, such as filing timelines and supplier compliance.
3. Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM): Ensuring proper declaration and payment of RCM liability and corresponding ITC claims.
4. TCS/TDS Credits: Matching TCS/TDS credits in GSTR-3B with GSTR-2A.
5. Timely Filing and Payments: Ensuring compliance with deadlines for filing returns and payment of interest or late fees as per Sections 47 and 50 of the CGST Act.

Questions:

1. What actions does the proper officer takes in case of non-compliance of scrutiny initiated?
2. What are the key areas for scrutiny under GST?
3. How a proper officer does initiates scrutiny for GST returns?

Read next: Wall of Wisdom

WALL OF WISDOM (WOW):

- "The Greatest glory to live lies not in never falling, but in rising in every time we fall."
- "The best way to predict your future is to create it."

Read next: Do you know?

DO YOU KNOW?

1. Did you know Bubble gum was invented by an accountant in 1928?
2. Did you know Mr. Potato Head was the first toy to be advertised on TV?

What else do You Know?

Let us know.

Read next: Motivational Quote

MOTIVATIONAL QUOTE:

"A man is but the product of his thoughts. What he thinks, he becomes."

— Mahatma Gandhi

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

Best Newsletter Presenters of 2024

Month's	Best Presenters
July	Arpit Kale
August	Srushti Zodage
September	Sakshi Pawar
October	Akash Patel
November	Isha Dagra
December	Tanaya Yeske

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)		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
August-2024	1 GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	July 2024	11/08/2024
	2 GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	July 2024	20/08/2024
	3 Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	July 2024	25/08/2024

September-2024	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	August 2024	11/09/2024
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	August 2024	20/09/2024
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	August 2024	25/09/2024
October-2024	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	September 2024	11/10/2024
	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
November-2024	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	October 2024	11/11/2024
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	October 2024	20/11/2024
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under ORMP Scheme(PMT 06)	October 2024	25/11/2024
December-2024	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	November 2024	11/12/2024
	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
January-2025	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	December 2024	11/01/2025
	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	11/02/2025
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	January 2025	20/02/2025
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	January 2025	25/02/2025
	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	February 2025	11/03/2025

March-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
	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	March 2025	11/04/2025
April-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
December 2024	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
January 2025	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	January 2025	21/02/2025
February 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
12	13	14	15	16	17
19	20	21	22	23	24
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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