

DAHOTRE & DAHOTRE
Chartered Accountants



Knowledge and Development Committee

Newsletter

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Contents

01. [Short Updates](#)
02. [Expenses disallowed under Income Tax Act](#)
03. [Applicability of Ind AS](#)
04. [Case Study: The JioHotstar Merger](#)
05. [Statutory Due Dates Calendar](#)
06. [Amendment Summary](#)

Editor-in-Chief's Message

Hello readers!

Welcome to the **19th** Newsletter Edition of 2025.

In this issue, we will discuss expenses that are disallowed under Income Tax Act, Applicability of Ind AS and Case Study of The JioHotstar Merger .

Vedant Potdar
Editor-in-chief

Team's Message

"Talent wins games, but teamwork and intelligence win championships."

Abhishek Maske
Knowledge Chairperson

Short Updates:

Indirect Tax

- In the GST system, when Withdrawal application (APL 01W) for appeal is filed before issuance of final acknowledgment (APL 02) by the Appellate authority, then the system automatically withdraws the Appeal application (APL 01). In such cases, the status of the appeal application will automatically change from "Appeal submitted" to "Appeal withdrawn".
- However, if withdrawal application is filed after issuance of final acknowledgment, then the withdrawal of such appeal is subjected to the approval of the Appellate authority. Once the Appellate authority approves the withdrawal application, the status of the Appeal application changes from "Appeal submitted" to "Appeal withdrawn".
- Waiver scheme under Section 128A mandates that any appeal against the requisite demand order should not remain pending with Appellate authority. In both the above-mentioned cases, the status of the

Appeal application is changed to "Appeal Withdrawn" which essentially fulfilled the requirement.

- While filing waiver application or in the already filed waiver application, taxpayers need to upload the screenshot of the appeal case folder showing status as "Appeal withdrawn".

General

- Gold prices on Thursday (May 15) hit their lowest level in over five weeks, as easing geopolitical tensions and a shift toward riskier assets weakened the appeal of the safe-haven metal.
- The focus now shifts to upcoming US economic data, which could further influence the Federal Reserve's monetary policy outlook.
- In India, currently 24 karat gold is priced at ₹93,930 per 10 grams, 22 karat at ₹86,100, and 18 karat gold at ₹70,450.

01 Direct Tax

Expenses disallowed under Income Tax Act



Sakshi Pawar

Introduction

While computing the profit and gains from business or profession, there are certain expenditures which are disallowed. This means that the income tax department does not allow the benefit of such expenditures and the assesses are required to pay taxes on such expenditures by adding it back to the net profits. There are two primary reasons for disallowance of any expenditure:

- The tax amount required to be deducted on certain expenditures are not deducted while making the payment.
- The expenditure does not implicitly relate to the conduct of such business or profession;

Any expenditure which is disallowed attracts the tax at 30% rate (25% in case of certain companies) but alongside, interest, penalty, and prosecution provisions are also triggered

Expenditures disallowed for TDS default

Nature of default	Expenditure deductible in current year	Expenditure deductible in any previous year
Tax is deductible but not deducted	100% of such expenditure is disallowed	If deducted in the subsequent year, expenditure is allowed in the year in which tax is deducted and deposited
Tax is deducted but not deposited before the due date or date of IT return	100% of such expenditure is disallowed	If deposited after due date or date of IT return, expenditure is allowed in the year in which tax is deposited

Payment (for other than salaries) outside India or to a non-resident or foreign company (for example payments for interest, royalty, technical fee, etc.)

If any amount is paid as salaries to a person outside India or a non-resident without deduction of TDS, the amount so paid is disallowed as expenditure.

Nature of default	Expenditure deductible in current year	Expenditure deductible in any previous year
Tax is deductible but not deducted	30% of such expenditure is disallowed	If deducted in the subsequent year, expenditure is allowed in the year in which tax is deducted and deposited
Tax is deducted but not deposited before the due date or date of IT return	30% of such expenditure is disallowed	If deposited after due date or date of IT return, expenditure is allowed in the year in which tax is deposited

Payment of any sum to a resident with TDS default (including salaries)

Expenditures disallowed for payment in cash

There are certain transactions where the payment for the services or goods are made by the assesses in cash instead of cheque or bank transfer, etc. In all such cases where the amount of payment to the same party in one day exceeds Rs. 10,000, the expenditure is disallowed.

The ceiling under Section 40A(3) is increased to Rs. 35,000 where the cash payment is made to transporters to hire, lease or ply goods vehicles.

Exceptions to Section 40A (3) under Rule 6DD

Although the section provides for disallowance in case of payments for expenditure in cash beyond Rs 10,000, there are certain instances where the payment exceeding Rs 10,000 is allowed in cash and the allowance for such expenditures are given as well. Such list of expenditures is prescribed in Rule 6DD.

- **Payments to the Government**
Disallowances are not made when you make payments to the Union Government or any state government via legal tender. This exception applies to payments like sales tax, customs, excise duty, freight charges, railway bookings, etc.
- **Payments to RBI, Banks and Other Credit Institutions**
You can make payments in non-specific modes (cash or bearer cheques) above the Rs.10,000 limit to the Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and any banking company. Furthermore, you can also pay in cash to any cooperative bank, primary credit society, land mortgage bank, primary agricultural credit society or LIC.
- **Payments Made to an Authorised Dealer**
Exceptions under Rule 6DD also apply to authorised dealers and money changers, people authorised by law to offer forex services. This exception only applies to the purchase of travellers' cheques and foreign currencies from such dealers.
- **Payments of Salary in Remote Locations**
This exception applies to employers paying salaries to employees posted temporarily at any place other than his/her normal place of duty or on a ship for 15 days or more. The employee must not have a bank account that is accessible at such a place.
- **Payments via Certain Options**
Exceptions to disallowances under Section 40A (3) of the Income Tax Act apply to payments made via the following modes:
Mail or telegraphic transfers from one bank to another
Letter of credit issued by banks
Bill of exchange payable to a bank

- **Payments via Book Adjustment**
Disallowances are exempted for payments made via adjusting the purchaser's liability against goods/services rendered by the seller in the past.
- **Purchase of Animal/Agricultural Produce**
Restrictions on payments under Section 40A(3) do not apply when you purchase any produce from poultry farming, animal husbandry, dairy farming, apiculture, horticulture or fisheries. However, the payment must be made to the cultivator, grower or producer of these goods. The exception does not apply to third parties selling these products.
- **Purchase of Animals by a Butcher**
The Rs.10,000 disallowance u/s 40A(3) does not apply to meat producers or butchers. Such persons must be engaged in the business of slaughtering animals to sell raw meat or animal carcasses to traders, retail outlets or meat processing factories. The person must declare his/her profession and receive certification from a veterinary doctor.
- **Purchase of Cottage Industry Produce**
Payments can be made in cash to purchase products from producers who do not use power for manufacturing or processing.
- **No Banking Service**
A payment is made in a village or town, which is not served by any bank, to any person who ordinarily resides, or is carrying on any business in such village.
- **Payment on retirement, retrenchment, resignation, discharge or death of employee**
Payment made to an employee or his legal heir in these cases if it does not exceed Rs. 50,000.

Expenditure disallowed for default in payment of PF/ESIC.

The deduction for employee contributions is strictly allowed only if the amounts are deposited within the due dates prescribed under the PF Act and ESI Act (15th of next month). Delays beyond these dates, even if the payment is made before the return filing date, result in permanent disallowance.

List Of Expenses Disallowed As Deduction Under Section 37(1) From Business Income.

- Fees to Registrar of Companies for changing an organisation's Articles of Association and Memorandum.
- Costs incurred by an assessee to gain possession of a vacant land he/she owns.
- Fees to Registrar of Companies to increase an organisation's authorised capital.
- Penalties for infringing or violating any law or regulation.
- Costs incurred for shifting a company's Registered Office from its present location to another.

Excessive or unreasonable payment to relatives and associates

Any payment in relation to expenditure made to a relative, associate concern or person with substantial interest shall be disallowed to the extent it is unreasonable or excessive.

While considering whether such payment is excessive or not, AO will consider the Fair Market Value.

Disallowance in case of partnership firms/LLP.

This Section determines the maximum amount of remuneration and interest on capital paid/payable to a partner under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The amount over the specified limit shall be disallowed

Remuneration shall include salary, bonus, and commission or by whatever name called.

Disallowance in case of provision for unapproved Gratuity Fund.

Gratuity is a liability which normally arises based on the term of service of the employees of the assessee. Deduction U/s 40A(7) is allowable on account of provision for gratuity when:

- The amount of gratuity has actually become payable during the previous year to the employees.
- In other words, any provision for unapproved gratuity fund (for meeting future liability) is not deductible

Conclusion

Therefore, it shall be the duty of the Assessee to claim the expenses which are allowable. If a particular expense is disallowed, then such amount shall be

treated as income and will be taxed @ 30% + Surcharge + Cess.

This becomes an additional burden for Assessee. Therefore, it will be the duty of the Assessee to comply with the provisions of the law and make sure that he can claim the expenses.

Learnings:

In this newsletter, we learnt about various disallowances under income tax act.

Question:

1. Whether delay in filing TDS returns attracts disallowance?
2. What are the exceptions under which payment above Rs. 10,000 is allowed as a deduction?

Read next: Applicability of Ind AS

02 Accountancy

Applicability of Ind AS



Maitreyee Kelkar

Introduction

Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) is generally applicable to listed companies in India and certain unlisted companies whose net worth exceeds a specific limit

What are IND AS?

IND AS are set of accounting standards notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) , converged with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) , these accounting standards are formulated by Accounting Standard Board (ASB) of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) .

IND AS are almost similar to IFRS but with few carve outs so as to make suitable for Indian environment.

Benefits of IND AS

- It provide a clear and consistent framework for accounting framework for accounting practices, reducing ambiguity and simplifying financial reporting
- It ensures that companies follow standardized accounting practices, promoting industry consistency and comparability.
- Convergence with IFRS facilitates easier comparison of Indian companies with their global counterparts , enhancing their attractiveness to international investors
- The standardized framework of IND AS makes financial statements more comparable , aiding

investors, creditors and other stakeholders in making decisions

- It provides a clear framework for auditors , making the auditing processes more efficient and effective
- Adherence to IND AS enhances the credibility of financial statements, increasing investor confidence
- It provides a standardized set of metrics for assessing management performance , facilitating better decision making and accountability
- The standardized framework and increased transparency reduce the opportunities for fraudulent activities and manipulation of financial information

What is Convergence?

Convergence means alignment of standards by making some changes as per the requirement of particular country

IND AS = IFRS + CARVE OUTS – CARVE INS

Phases of adoption

MCA has notified a phase wise convergence to IND AS from current accounting standards. IND AS shall be adopted by specific classes of companies based on their Net Worth and listing status.

PHASE 1

Mandatory applicability of IND AS to all companies from 1st April 2016, provided:

- It is a listed or unlisted company
- Its net worth is greater than or equal to Rs. 500 crores.

NOTE – Net worth shall be checked for previous three years

PHASE 2

Mandatory applicability of IND AS to all companies from 1st April 2017, provided,

- It is a listed company or is in the process of being listed
- Its net worth is greater than or equal to Rs. 250 crores but less than Rs. 500 crores

PHASE 3

Phase 3 makes the applicability of Indian Accounting Standards to all SEBI regulated entities, NBFCs, Insurance companies, and all types of banks

PHASE 4

This phase only covers all the Non-banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) that have a net worth of more than 500 crores but less than 250 crores

Important Note

- If a company becomes subject to IND AS, the subsidiaries, holding companies, associate companies and joint ventures must also adopt IND AS
- Indian companies' foreign operations may continue to use their jurisdictional accounting standards for standalone financial statements. However, these entities must report IND AS adjusted numbers to their parent company for consolidated financial reporting

Voluntary Adoption of Ind AS

Companies can voluntarily adopt IND AS for their financial reporting periods commencing on or after April 1, 2015. If a company chooses to voluntarily adopt IND AS, it must also prepare a comparative report for the periods ending March 31st, 2015 or later to clearly compare the new and old accounting standards. However, once a company has transitioned to IND AS, it cannot revert to previous accounting standards.

Net Worth Calculation

Net worth will be determined based on the standalone accounts of the company. Net Worth is total of paid up share capital and all reserves out of profits and securities premium account, after deducting accumulated losses, deferred expenditure and miscellaneous expense not written off. Only capital reserve arising out of promoter's contribution and government grants received can be included.

Reserves created out of revaluation of assets and written back depreciation cannot be included

Following are some examples of IND AS

IND AS 7 – Statements of Cash Flows

IND AS 33- Earnings per Share

Learning

IND AS are the accounting standards that are to be followed by the companies. These IND AS were made mandatory to companies in different phases. By going through the above points, we get to know about the Indian accounting standards, their benefits, their objectives and which company should adopt these standards.

Questions

1. Explain difference between IFRS and IND AS
2. Is IND AS applicable to subsidiary or associate company?
3. What is the Turnover limit for unlisted companies for IND AS?

Read next: The JioHotstar Merger

03 General

Case Study: The JioHotstar Merger



Vinod Jangid

The rapid evolution of the online streaming landscape in India has been nothing short of remarkable. At the forefront of this transformation is JioHotstar—a company that emerged from a groundbreaking merger between Disney+ Hotstar and JioCinema. This case study delves into the journey of this merger, exploring how it redefined content delivery, created disruptive business models, and ultimately set a benchmark for the streaming industry in India.

Introduction

In a market driven by an ever-increasing appetite for digital entertainment, the convergence of content and technology has catalysed a wave of innovation. The merger that forged JioHotstar represents not only a strategic business manoeuvre but also a response to evolving consumer behaviour. Combining the strengths of two powerhouse streaming platforms—Disney+ Hotstar (formerly Hotstar) and JioCinema—the new entity has emerged as a dominant player in India's online streaming ecosystem.

This article aims to provide an in-depth case study of the JioHotstar merger: examining the historical context, the strategic rationale behind the merger, the business models employed, and the technological and content innovations that propelled it to become the most valuable company in online streaming in India.

Background: The Origins of Hotstar and JioCinema

- **The Rise of Hotstar**

Hotstar was launched in 2015 by Star India during a time when live sports streaming was gaining popularity. The platform gained instant recognition by broadcasting high-profile events like the Cricket World Cup and the Indian Premier League (IPL). Leveraging a vast library of regional and international content, Hotstar quickly attracted millions of users by offering live sports, movies, TV shows, and original series. Its ability to stream content in multiple languages and formats made it a key player in an increasingly competitive market.

By 2020, Hotstar had already integrated a substantial global content catalogue following the acquisition of Star India by The Walt Disney Company. This paved the way for the rebranding to Disney+ Hotstar, which combined Disney's premium content—including Disney, Marvel, Pixar, and National Geographic titles—with its robust local offerings.

- **The Emergence of JioCinema**

Launched in 2016 by Jio Platforms, JioCinema was designed as a comprehensive video-on-demand service available exclusively to Jio subscribers. It built its reputation on providing a mix of movies, TV shows, and live sports streaming—especially during marquee events like the IPL. Over time, JioCinema also absorbed content from other local platforms, such as Voot, further expanding its digital footprint.

Although JioCinema was not as renowned internationally as Hotstar, its presence on a platform with deep penetration in the Indian telecom market meant that it was strategically positioned to capture the rapidly expanding consumer base in India.

The Merger: Strategic Rationale and Execution

- **Why Merge?**

The decision to merge Disney+ Hotstar and JioCinema was driven by several strategic imperatives:

Scale and Market Penetration: India is one of the largest digital markets in the world. By combining the subscriber bases of two leading platforms, the merged entity could achieve unparalleled scale. This scale translates into better pricing power with advertisers and more leverage in negotiating sports and film rights.

Content Synergies: While Disney+ Hotstar brought premium international content and live sports (such as the rights to international cricket tournaments and football leagues), JioCinema contributed by offering extensive local content and a strong presence during domestic cricket tournaments like the IPL. The merger allowed the new platform to offer a comprehensive library that caters to diverse tastes and linguistic preferences.

Technology and Infrastructure: Both platforms had invested significantly in building robust streaming infrastructures. Disney+ Hotstar was renowned for its glitch-free live sports streaming and ad-targeting capabilities, while JioCinema's integration with Jio's telecom network ensured deep penetration across urban and rural areas. By integrating these technologies, the merged company could offer an enhanced user experience with better scalability and data analytics.

Cost Efficiency and Monetization: Consolidating operations reduced overhead costs and allowed for a unified sales and marketing strategy. Additionally, the merger paved the way for innovative pricing and subscription models, including hybrid models where free access is offered up to a consumption threshold before a subscription is required. These models improved revenue generation while keeping the service accessible.

Merger Details and Key Milestones

The strategic merger was executed under a joint venture valued at approximately \$8.5 billion. This deal was the result of rigorous negotiations between The Walt Disney Company and Reliance Industries, with both parties pooling their media assets to create a new digital entertainment powerhouse. Key milestones in the merger included:

- **Negotiations and Approvals:**

Preliminary talks began in late 2023, with Disney and Reliance exploring a merger of their media assets. Regulatory approvals from India's Competition Commission and other legal entities were critical in moving forward with the deal.

- **Domain and Branding:**

As part of the merger, the domain "jiohotstar.com" was acquired, symbolizing the unification of the two platforms under the new JioHotstar brand. The rebranding was meticulously planned to ensure a smooth transition for existing users while attracting new subscribers.

- **Integration of Operations:**

The merger involved integrating content libraries, ad sales teams, technical infrastructures, and customer support systems. A phased approach was adopted, with initial focus on high value areas such as live sports streaming (with an emphasis on IPL coverage) and original programming.

- **Launch of the New Platform:**

On 14 February 2025, the newly merged service—JioHotstar—was officially launched. The launch was accompanied by extensive marketing campaigns highlighting its enhanced content offerings and improved streaming experience, including the promise of 4K streaming for marquee events like the IPL.

Business Models and Revenue Streams

The merger enabled JioHotstar to adopt diversified revenue models, positioning the company as a leader in India's streaming industry. Some key business models include:

- **Subscription-Based Revenue:**

JioHotstar offers multiple subscription tiers designed to cater to different consumer segments:

- **Mobile Plan:**

A basic plan that provides access on a single mobile device in standard definition. This plan is priced

affordably (e.g., Rs. 149 for three months) to attract cost-conscious users.

- **Super Plan:**

Designed for users who require access across multiple devices, this plan supports streaming on two devices simultaneously, typically in high definition. It is priced moderately (around Rs. 299 for three months).

- **Premium Plan:**

Targeting high-end consumers, the Premium plan offers content in 4K, **supports** streaming on up to four devices simultaneously, and is entirely ad free for on demand content (excluding live sports). This premium offering is available on monthly, quarterly, or annual subscription models.

The use of tiered pricing helps to maximize revenue capture by appealing to various consumer segments—from price-sensitive viewers to those willing to pay a premium for enhanced quality and features.

Ad Supported Streaming and Data Analytics

For users on lower cost plans, an ad supported model remains a critical revenue driver. JioHotstar robust technology platform is designed to deliver highly targeted advertisements leveraging advanced data analytics and user segmentation. By drawing on data from user behaviour, demographic information, and content preferences, the platform can offer personalized ad experiences that improve click through rates and drive higher revenue per impression.

Hybrid Model for Live Sports

Live sports, particularly IPL cricket, form the core of JioHotstar viewership. Recognizing the immense popularity of sports content in India, the merged entity adopted a hybrid revenue model for live streaming:

- **Free Access Threshold:**

Viewers initially enjoy a period of free access, especially during high-profile events, to build engagement and loyalty.

- **Subscription Kick in:**

After a predetermined threshold of content consumption, users are nudged to subscribe for continued or enhanced access (e.g., upgraded streaming quality in 4K, ad free viewing). This model enables the platform to capture additional revenue from dedicated sports fans while still attracting a wide audience.

Partnerships and Bundled Offers

Another significant revenue stream stems from strategic partnerships with telecom operators and device manufacturers. By bundling data plans with complimentary JioHotstar subscriptions, the platform has expanded its reach and monetized user acquisition effectively. These bundled offers not only drive subscriber growth but also create synergistic revenue streams through increased data usage and cross promotional opportunities.

Licensing and Content Syndication

The extensive content library curated through the merger positions JioHotstar as an attractive partner for global content distributors. Licensing deals with international studios and sports bodies help secure additional revenue while also enhancing the content portfolio available on the platform. Furthermore, the platform's ability to negotiate favourable rights deals for domestic and international sports events contributes significantly to its market valuation.

Technology Integration and User Experience

The success of JioHotstar is equally attributed to its technological prowess and dedication to a seamless user experience. Key areas of technology integration include:

- **Scalable Infrastructure and Cloud Technologies**

To handle millions of concurrent viewers—especially during peak events like the IPL finals—JioHotstar has invested heavily in scalable cloud infrastructure. The use of adaptive bitrate streaming ensures that users receive optimal video quality regardless of fluctuations in network conditions. This technology is supported by a robust content delivery network (CDN) that minimizes latency and buffering even during high traffic events.

- **Advanced AdTech and Analytics**

A cornerstone of JioHotstar business model is its advanced ad targeting system. The platform employs machine learning algorithms to analyse viewer data in real time, which allows it to serve personalized advertisements based on demographics, viewing history, and content engagement. This level of granularity not only enhances the user experience but also drives higher ad revenue by delivering relevant ads that are more likely to result in consumer action.

- **MultiDevice Compatibility and Cross Platform Availability**

Understanding the diverse consumption habits of Indian audiences, JioHotstar is available on multiple devices—from smartphones and tablets to smart TVs and desktop computers. The platform's responsive design and dedicated mobile applications ensure that content is accessible and highquality across devices. This multidevice compatibility is critical in a market where users may switch between devices based on availability and convenience.

- **Enhanced User Interface and Personalization**

A user-friendly interface with personalized recommendations is at the heart of JioHotstar's success. By leveraging deep learning algorithms, the platform curates content suggestions tailored to individual viewing habits and preferences. This not only increases viewer engagement but also prolongs session times, which are valuable for both subscription and advertising revenue models.

Conclusion

The merger that gave rise to JioHotstar stands as a landmark event in India's digital entertainment landscape. By combining the best of Disney+ Hotstar's global premium content and JioCinema localized sports and regional programming, the new entity has created a formidable business model that is both scalable and resilient.

This merger has not only propelled JioHotstar to the top of India's online streaming industry but has also redefined how content is delivered and monetized. With strategic investments in technology, diversified

revenue streams, and an unwavering focus on user experience, JioHotstar has set a gold standard for the digital media industry. Its hybrid model—balancing free content access with premium subscription options—ensures that a broad audience can enjoy high-quality content while generating sustainable revenue.

Read next: Wall of Wisdom

WALL OF WISDOM (WOW):

- "A little Progress each day adds up to Big Results."
- "You were born to be real, not to be perfect.."

Read next: Do you know?

DO YOU KNOW?

1. Babies are born without kneecaps.
2. It takes eight minutes for light to travel from the sun to Earth?

What else do You Know?

Let us know.

Read next: Motivational Quote

MOTIVATIONAL QUOTE:

"Every work has got to pass through hundreds of difficulties before succeeding, those that persevere will see the light, sooner or later "

- By Swami Vivekananda

Sources-

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- MCA21 Website.
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- 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 2025

Month's	Best Presenters
January	Vedika Pawale
February	Sakshi Pawar

DLC Assets Updates as on 15/05/25

Section	Name of Asset
Audit	Auditor Appointment
Audit	Commencement Certificate
Audit	FCRA Certificate
Audit	Gross Block Certificate
Audit	Liability Quantification Certificate
Audit	Project Report
Audit	Stock Statement
Audit	Usage of Funds Certificate
Audit	CMA Data
Audit	Due Diligence Report
Audit	Going Concern Certificate
Audit	NSIC Renewal Certificate
Audit	RERA Certificate
Audit	Stock and Receivables Audit

Upcoming Newsletters

1. Networth Certificate
2. Taxation of Various entities
3. Section 80M of Income Tax Act

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
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

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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