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NEWSLETTER

JUNE 2022

Covering Updates for the Month of May' 22
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DIRECT TAX UPDATES

Circulars & Notifications

1. Insertion of New Rules 114BA r.e.Sec 139A(1)(vii) & 114BB r.e.Sec 139A(6A) for Specified Transactions (CBDT Notification No. 53 /2022 Dated 10.05.2022)

Section 139A(1) provides conditions for applications of PAN by an assessee. Under clause (vii) the CBDT has to notify such transactions requiring PAN. By this notification, the CBDT has inserted Rule 114BA & 114BB specifying the under mentioned transactions:

- i. Cash deposit or deposits or withdrawals aggregating to Rs. 20 Lakhs or more in a financial year, in one or more account of a person with a banking company or a co-operative bank to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) applies or a Post Office
- ii. Opening of a current account or cash credit account by a person with a banking company or a co-operative bank to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) applies or a Post Office.

Similarly, sub-section (6A) of section 139A provides that every person shall quote his PAN in transactions as may be notified by the CBDT. Such transactions are now specified under the new Rule 114BB. The said Rule 114BB also specifies persons who receives such documents shall ensure that PAN has been mentioned on it. Transactions and such persons specified are as under:

Specified Nature of transaction	Specified Person
Cash deposit or deposits or withdrawals aggregating to Rs. 20 Lakhs or more in a financial year, in one or more account of a person or opening of a current account or cash credit account with a banking company or a co-operative bank to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) applies	A banking company or a co-operative bank to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949)
Cash deposits or withdrawals aggregating to Rs. 20 Lakhs or more in a financial year, in one or more account of a person or opening of a current account or cash credit account with a Post Office	Post Master General as referred to in section 2(j) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898

2. Guidelines for selection of returns for complete scrutiny during F.Y.2022-23 (C.B.D.T. Circular F. NO. 225/81/2022 dated 11.05.2022)

The CBDT has notified the under mentioned parameters for compulsory selection of returns for Complete Scrutiny during F.Y. 2022-23 :

- i. Cases pertaining to survey u/s 133A.
However, cases where undermentioned conditions are satisfied, are excluded from selection for compulsory scrutiny
 - a. Books of accounts, documents, etc. were not impounded during Survey;
 - b. Returned income (excluding any disclosure of undisclosed income made during the Survey) is not less than returned income of preceding assessment year; and
 - c. Assessee has not retracted from the disclosure referred to in point (b) above

- ii. Cases pertaining to Search and Seizure
- iii. Cases where no return has been furnished in response to a notice u/s 142(1) of the Income tax Act
- iv. Notices u/s 148 of the Act have been issued
- v. Cases where registration/approval under various sections of the Act, such as section 12A, 35(i)(ii) / (iia) / (iii), 10(23C), etc. have not been granted or have been cancelled/withdrawn by the Competent Authority, yet the assessee has been found to be claiming tax-exemption/deduction in the return.
- vi. Where the addition in an earlier assessment year(s) on a recurring issue of law or fact (including transfer pricing issue) is:
 - a. Exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs in eight metro charges at Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai and Pune;
 - b. Exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in charges other than eight metro charges; and where such an addition:
 - 1. Has become final, as no further appeal has been preferred against the assessment order; or
 - 2. Has been upheld by the Appellate Authorities in favor of Revenue; even if further appeal of assessee is pending, against such order.
- vii. Cases related to specific information regarding tax-evasion is provided by any law-enforcement agency, (Investigation Wing / Intelligence / Regulatory Authority / Agency, etc.)

3. Use of Functionality u/s 206AB and 206CCA (C.B.D.T. Circular No. 10 dated 17.05.2022)

Finance Act, 2021 inserted two new sections 206AB and 206CCA in the Income-tax Act, 1961. These sections mandated tax deduction (section 206AB) or tax collection (section 206CCA) at higher rate in case of certain non-filers (specified persons) with respect to tax deductions (other than under sections 192, 192A, 194B, 194BB, 194LBC and 194N) and tax collections. In order to ease this compliance burden the Income-tax Department came out with functionality "Compliance Check for Sections 206AB & 206CCA", which was made available through reporting portal of the Income-tax Department.

Finance Act, 2022 has amended the meaning of 'specified person' U/sec 206AB and U/sec 206CCA of the Act with effect from 1st April, 2022. It is now provided that "specified person" means a person who satisfies both the following conditions:

- i. He has not furnished the return of income for the assessment year relevant to the previous year immediately preceding the financial year in which tax is required to be deducted/collected. The previous year to be counted is required to be the one whose return filing date under sub-section (1) of section 139 has expired.
- ii. Aggregate of tax deducted at source and tax collected at source is rupees fifty thousand or more in that previous year.

Thus, it can be seen that now a person can become a specified person for default in one year instead of earlier provision of default in two years. Accordingly the logic of the functionality has been amended. The new logic for the current financial year is as under:

- A list of specified persons is prepared as on the start of the financial year 2022-23, taking previous year 2020-21 as the relevant previous year. List contains names of the taxpayers who did not file return of income for the assessment year 2021-22 and have aggregate of TDS and TCS of fifty thousand rupees or more in the previous year 2020-21.
- During the financial year 2022-23, no new names are added in the list of specified persons. This is a taxpayer friendly measure to reduce the burden on tax deductor and collector of checking PANs of non-specified person more than once during the financial year.
- If any specified person files a valid return of income (filed & verified) for the assessment year 2021-22 during the financial year 2022-23, his name would be removed from the list of specified persons. This would be done on the date of filing of the valid return of income during the financial year 2022-23.
- If any specified person files a valid return of income (filed & verified) for the assessment year 2022-23, his name would be removed from the list of specified persons. This would be done on the due date for filing of the return of income for AY 2022-23 or on the date of actual filing of valid return (filed & verified), whichever is later.
- If the aggregate of TDS and TCS, in the case of a specified person, in the previous year 2021-22 is less than fifty thousand rupees, his name would be removed from the list of specified persons. This would be done on the first due date under sub-section (1) of section 139 of the Act falling in the financial year 2022-23. For the financial year 2022-23 this due date is 31st July 2022.
- Belated and revised TCS & TDS returns of the relevant financial year filed during the financial year 2022-23 would also be considered for removing persons from the list of specified persons on a regular basis.

The deductor or the collector of tax may check the PAN in the functionality at the beginning of the financial year and then he is not required to check the PAN of non-specified person during that financial year.

It may be noted that as per the provisos of Sections 206AB & 206CCA, the specified person shall not include a non-resident who does not have a permanent establishment (PE) in India. Since the functionality does not have the visibility of non-resident having PE in India, there is likelihood that non-resident having PE in India may not get reflected in this list. Tax Deductor & Collector are expected to carry out necessary due diligence in respect of non-residents about the applicability of section 206AB and section 206CCA on them.

4. Amendment to Faceless Penalty Scheme

(C.B.D.T. Notification No. 55/2022 dated 27.05.2022)

CBDT has notified Faceless Penalty (Amendment) Scheme, 2022 in consequence to the amendments made in section 144B of the Income tax Act by the Finance Act, 2022. Accordingly under mentioned amendments are made under the Faceless Penalty Scheme U/sec 274.

- i. Regional Faceless Penalty Centre has been removed. Accordingly, the Penalty Unit shall now communicate directly to the Faceless Penalty Centre.
- ii. Personal Hearing:-

Where the request for personal hearing has been received, the income-tax authority of relevant unit shall allow such hearing, through National Faceless Penalty Centre, i.e. through video conferencing or video telephony, including use of any telecommunication application software which supports video conferencing or video telephony, to the extent technologically feasible, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Board.



COMPANY LAW UPDATES

I) MCA Updates

A. Amendment in Company Incorporation Rules:

Companies Incorporation Rules have been amended by replacing the existing Form INC-9 – Declaration by Subscribers and First Directors with new form.

Notification can be accessed at:

<https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/ebook/dms/getdocument?doc=OTk2MzQ2NzU=&docCategory=Notifications&type=open>

B. Amendment in Companies Prospectus and Allotment of Securities Rules:

A proviso to Rule 14 have been added in the rules which prohibits to offer or invitation of any securities to a body corporate incorporated in, or a national of, a country which shares a land border with India, unless such body corporate or the national, as the case may be, have obtained Government approval under the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) Rules, 2019 and attached the same with the private placement offer cum application letter. Further, Form PAS-4 have also been amended to seek information on whether or not the applicant is required to obtain Government approval under the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) Rules, 2019 prior to subscription of shares.

Notification can be accessed at:

<https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/ebook/dms/getdocument?doc=Nzg2MjU1Nzg=&docCategory=Notifications&type=open>

C. Amendment in Companies (Share Capital and Debenture) Rules:

In form SH-4, before the Enclosures, the declaration regarding requirement of approval of Government under the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) Rules, 2019 by the transferee prior to the transfer has been added.

Notification can be accessed at:

<https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=z0TPPBoxhsbnobHAN7dyxw%253D%253D&type=open>

D. Amendment in Companies (Compromises, Arrangements and Amalgamations) Rules, 2016:

In case of a compromise or an arrangement or merger or demerger between an Indian company and a company or body corporate which has been incorporated in a country which shares land border with India, a declaration in Form No. CAA-16 shall be required at the stage of submission of application. Format of Form CAA-16 has also been inserted in the amended Rules.

Notification can be accessed at:

<https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/ebook/dms/getdocument?doc=MTEwNjc1OTYz&docCategory=Notifications&type=open>

E. Clarification of holding AGM through Video Conferencing (VC) or Other Audio-Visual Means (OAVM):

It has been clarified to allow Companies whose AGMs are due in the year 2022, to conduct their AGMs on or before December 31, 2022 through Video Conferencing or Other Audio Visual Means. It is further clarified that this Circular doesn't extend the timeline to conduct AGMs.

Circular can be accessed at:

<https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/ebook/dms/getdocument?doc=Nzg2MzA1NTc=&docCategory=Circulars&type=open>

F. Clarification on Passing Resolution through Video Conferencing (VC) or Other Audio-Visual Means (OAVM) in EGM:

It has been clarified to allow Companies to conduct their EGMs or transact items through postal ballot, on or before December 31, 2022 through Video Conferencing or Other Audio Visual Means.

Circular can be accessed at:

<https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/ebook/dms/getdocument?doc=Nzg2Mjk4MzY=&docCategory=Circulars&type=open>

G. Relaxation in paying additional fees in case of delay in filing Annual Return by LLPs:

It has been clarified that Annual Return (Form 11) of LLP can be filed upto June 30, 2022 without paying any additional fees with respect to Financial Year 2021-22.

Circular can be accessed at:

<https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/ebook/dms/getdocument?doc=MTAzNjcwNjAw&docCategory=Circulars&type=open>

H. Relaxation in paying additional fees in case of delay in event-based Forms by LLPs:

It has been clarified that all the Event based Forms, due dates of which falls between February 25, 2022 and May 31, 2022, can be filed upto June 30, 2022 without paying additional fees.

Circular can be accessed at:

<https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/ebook/dms/getdocument?doc=MTEwNzE5NDI3&docCategory=Circulars&type=open>

I. Alteration of Object by Section 8 Companies to conduct Micro-finance activity:

It has been directed that all ROCs shall prevent Section 8 Companies from carrying out Micro finance activities by passing Special Resolution, if at the time of incorporation of such companies, a permission of carrying out micro finance activities was not given.

Circular can be accessed at:

<https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/ebook/dms/getdocument?doc=MTEwNjkyMTQ2&docCategory=Circulars&type=open>



SEBI

SEBI UPDATES

A. Revised format of security cover certificate, monitoring and revision in timelines:

Manner of preparation and submission of security cover certificate by Debenture Trustee(s) and the Format of Security Cover Certificate have been amended for entities who have listed and/ or propose to list Non-Convertible Securities, Securitised Debt Instruments, Security Receipts, Municipal Debt Securities or Commercial Paper on Recognized Stock Exchanges. Further, timelines of submission of security cover certificate, valuation report and Quarterly compliance report and regulatory compliance by Debenture Trustees have also been amended. This provisions are applicable w.e.f. October 1, 2022.

Notification can be accessed at:

https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/may-2022/revised-format-of-security-cover-certificate-monitoring-and-revision-in-timelines_59051.html



ACCOUNTING UPDATES

A. EAC Opinion:

Expert Advisory Committee (EAC) of ICAI has provided an Opinion on Estimation of Final Mine Closure Plan and treatment of the same in the books of account on year-on-year basis

The relevant text of the Opinion is reproduced below:

“The Committee notes that the Company is under a legal obligation to incur costs on site restoration and mine closure work as per its governing laws. Under Ind AS 37, a provision is required to be recognised in respect of such costs since there exists an obligation to perform the site restoration and closure of the mine. However, the relevant regulations should be taken into account when determining the existence and extent of the obligation. Thus, the Company in the extant case should recognise a decommissioning or restoration provision in respect of the mine closure obligation and this obligation may arise even before any production takes place. The Committee further notes that the accounting for decommissioning provision will depend on how the related costs have been accounted for. If the related costs are capitalised, the associated decommissioning costs should also be capitalised and included in the initial measurement of the related tangible or intangible asset. However, if the related costs are expensed (such as certain exploration and evaluation costs that do not meet the capitalisation criteria under Ind AS 106), any associated decommissioning or restoration costs should also be expensed.

With regard to measurement of the provision, the Standard provides that the provision shall be recognised at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation is the amount that an entity would rationally pay to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. Thus, the Committee is of the view that the provision for estimated expenditure should be made at current prices at the reporting date considering the relevant conditions and obligation. Further, since the mine closure costs are towards the closure activities at the end of the mine life, the obligation is a long-term obligation and therefore, if the effect of time value of money is material, the provision should be discounted. Accordingly, the initial cost of the related asset should include the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation. Thus, although the estimates are made at current prices on the reporting date, since the estimates are for the expenditure to be incurred in the future at the end of mine life, these are discounted if the effect of time value of money is material. Subsequently, where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision is increased in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as borrowing cost. Further, the cost of the related asset, including the initial estimate of mine closure costs, should be depreciated/amortised based on the pattern in which the related asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards.”

EAC Opinion can be accessed at:

<https://resource.cdn.icai.org/70548cajournal-june2022-8.pdf>

The image shows a close-up of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) logo, which is a circular emblem featuring a lion standing on a pedestal, surrounded by the text 'भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक' (Bharatiya Reserve Bank) in Hindi and 'RESERVE BANK OF INDIA' in English. To the left of the logo is a black iron gate with vertical bars and decorative finials. A blue banner with the text 'RBI UPDATES' is overlaid on the bottom left of the image.

RBI UPDATES

1. Clarification for MSME registrations:

RBI had issued clarification on revised definition of MSME's in June 2020. In continuation to said notification and further notifications issued to extend the validity of existing registrations, it has now clarified that:

- i. the existing Entrepreneurs Memorandum (EM) Part II and Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) of the MSMEs obtained till June 30, 2020 shall remain valid till June 30, 2022 for classification as MSMEs; and
- ii. the validity of documents obtained in terms of O.M. No.12(4)/ 2017-SME dated March 8, 2017 (RBI Circular FIDD.MSME & NFS.BC.No.10/06.02.31/2017-18 dated July 13, 2017), for classification of MSMEs upto June 30, 2020, has been extended upto June 30, 2022.

Notification dated 19th May, 2022

<https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12319&Mode=0>

- RBI raised repo rate by 40 basis points from 4 % to 4.40%. For the first time the rate is increased since August, 2018. As explained by RBI Governor, as part of its anti-inflationary measures, the central bank increased the repo rate.
- The Monetary Policy Committee of RBI (MPC) is expected to convene on June 8, and it is expected that it will further hike the repo rate to put a check on inflation.
- The policy decision to increase the rate by RBI, will influence all loans as banks and NBFCs will soon begin boosting interest rates.
- Review of Minimum Investment Grade Credit Ratings for Deposits of NBFCs :
 - Minimum investment grade credit rating for deposits of NBFCs shall be 'BBB -' from any of the SEBI - registered Credit Rating Agencies.



ARTICLE ON NFT

Non-fungible tokens (NFTs) seem to have exploded out of the ether this year. From art and music to tacos and toilet paper, these digital assets are selling like 17th-century exotic Dutch tulips—some for millions of dollars.

But are NFTs worth the money—or the hype? Some experts say they're a bubble poised to pop, like the dotcom craze or Beanie Babies. Others believe NFTs are here to stay, and that they will change investing forever.

What is an NFT?

An NFT is a digital asset that represents real-world objects like art, music, in-game items and videos. They are bought and sold online, frequently with cryptocurrency, and they are generally encoded with the same underlying software as many cryptos.

NFTs are also generally one of a kind, or at least one of a very limited run, and have unique identifying codes. "Essentially, NFTs create digital scarcity," says Arry Yu, chair of the Washington Technology Industry Association Cascadia Blockchain Council and managing director of Yellow Umbrella Ventures.

But many NFTs, at least in these early days, have been digital creations that already exist in some form elsewhere, like iconic video clips from NBA games or securitized versions of digital art that's already floating around on Instagram.

For instance, famous digital artist Mike Winklemann, better known as "Beeple" crafted a composite of 5,000 daily drawings to create perhaps the most famous NFT of the moment, "EVERYDAYS: The First 5000 Days," which sold at Christie's for a record-breaking \$69.3 million.

Anyone can view the individual images—or even the entire collage of images online for free. So why are people willing to spend millions on something they could easily screenshot or download?

Because an NFT allows the buyer to own the original item. Not only that, it contains built-in authentication, which serves as a proof of ownership. Collectors value those "digital bragging rights" almost more than the item itself.

How is an NFT Different from Cryptocurrency?

NFT stands for non-fungible token. It's generally built using the same kind of programming as cryptocurrency, like Bitcoin or Ethereum, but that's where the similarity ends.

Physical money and cryptocurrencies are "fungible," meaning they can be traded or exchanged for one another. They're also equal in value—one dollar is always worth another dollar; one Bitcoin is always equal to another Bitcoin. Crypto's fungibility makes it a trusted means of conducting transactions on the blockchain.

NFTs are different. Each has a digital signature that makes it impossible for NFTs to be exchanged for or equal to one another (hence, non-fungible). One NBA Top Shot clip, for example, is not equal to EVERYDAYS simply because they're both NFTs. (One NBA Top Shot clip isn't even necessarily equal to another NBA Top Shot clip, for that matter.)

How Does an NFT Work?

NFTs exist on a blockchain, which is a distributed public ledger that records transactions. You're probably most familiar with blockchain as the underlying process that makes cryptocurrencies possible.

Specifically, NFTs are typically held on the Ethereum blockchain, although other blockchains support them as well.

An NFT is created or "minted" from digital objects that represent both tangible and intangible items, including:

Art, GIFs, Videos and sports highlights, Collectibles, Virtual avatars and video game skins, Designer sneakers, Music. Even tweets count. Twitter co-founder Jack Dorsey sold his first ever tweet as an NFT for more than \$2.9 million.

Essentially, NFTs are like physical collector's items, only digital. So instead of getting an actual oil painting to hang on the wall, the buyer gets a digital file instead.

They also get exclusive ownership rights. That's right: NFTs can have only one owner at a time. NFTs' unique data makes it easy to verify their ownership and transfer tokens between owners. The owner or creator can also store specific information inside them. For instance, artists can sign their artwork by including their signature in an NFT's metadata.

What are NFTs used for?

Blockchain technology and NFTs afford artists and content creators a unique opportunity to monetize their wares. For example, artists no longer have to rely on galleries or auction houses to sell their art. Instead, the artist can sell it directly to the consumer as an NFT, which also lets them keep more of the profits. In addition, artists can program in royalties so they'll receive a percentage of sales whenever their art is sold to a new owner. This is an attractive feature as artists generally do not receive future proceeds after their art is first sold.

Art isn't the only way to make money with NFTs. Brands like Charmin and Taco Bell have auctioned off themed NFT art to raise funds for charity. Charmin dubbed its offering "NFTP" (non-fungible toilet paper), and Taco Bell's NFT art sold out in minutes, with the highest bids coming in at 1.5 wrapped ether (WETH)—equal to \$3,723.83. Nyan Cat, a 2011-era GIF of a cat with a pop-tart body, sold for nearly \$600,000 in February. And NBA Top Shot generated more than \$500 million in sales as of late March. A single LeBron James highlight NFT fetched more than \$200,000.

Even celebrities like Snoop Dogg, Lindsay Lohan, Amitabh Bachchan and Salman Khan are jumping on the NFT bandwagon, releasing unique memories, artwork and moments as securitized NFTs.

How to Buy NFTs

If you're keen to start your own NFT collection, you'll need to acquire some key items:

First, you'll need to get a digital wallet that allows you to store NFTs and cryptocurrencies. You'll likely need to purchase some cryptocurrency, like Ether, depending on what currencies your NFT provider accepts. You can buy crypto using a credit card on platforms like Coinbase, Kraken, eToro and even PayPal and Robinhood now. You'll then be able to move it from the exchange to your wallet of choice.

You'll want to keep fees in mind as you research options. Most exchanges charge at least a percentage of your transaction when you buy crypto.

Popular NFT Marketplace

Once you've got your wallet set up and funded, there's no shortage of NFT sites to shop. Currently, the largest NFT marketplaces are:

- **OpenSea.io:** This peer-to-peer platform bills itself a purveyor of "rare digital items and collectibles." To get started, all you need to do is create an account to browse NFT collections. You can also sort pieces by sales volume to discover new artists.
- **Rarible:** Similar to Open Sea, Rarible is a democratic, open marketplace that allows artists and creators to issue and sell NFTs. RARI tokens issued on the platform enable holders to weigh in on features like fees and community rules.
- **Foundation:** Here, artists must receive "upvotes" or an invitation from fellow creators to post their art. The community's exclusivity and cost of entry—artists must also purchase "gas" to mint NFTs—means it may boast higher-caliber artwork. For instance, Nyan Cat creator Chris Torres sold the NFT on the Foundation platform. It may also mean higher prices — not necessarily a bad thing for artists and collectors seeking to capitalize, assuming the demand for NFTs remains at current levels, or even increases over time.

Although these platforms and others are host to thousands of NFT creators and collectors, be sure you do your research carefully before buying. Some artists have fallen victim to impersonators who have listed and sold their work without their permission.

In addition, the verification processes for creators and NFT listings aren't consistent across platforms — some are more stringent than others. OpenSea and Rarible, for example, do not require owner verification for NFT listings. Buyer protections appear to be sparse at best, so when shopping for NFTs, it may be best to keep the old adage "caveat emptor" (let the buyer beware) in mind.

Should you buy NFTs?

Just because you can buy NFTs, does that mean you should? It depends.

“NFTs are risky because their future is uncertain, and we don’t yet have a lot of history to judge their performance.”
“Since NFTs are so new, it may be worth investing small amounts to try it out for now.”

In other words, investing in NFTs is a largely personal decision. If you have money to spare, it may be worth considering, especially if a piece holds meaning for you.

But keep in mind, an NFT’s value is based entirely on what someone else is willing to pay for it. Therefore, demand will drive the price rather than fundamental, technical or economical indicators, which typically influence stock prices and at least generally form the basis for investor demand.

All this means, an NFT may resale for less than you paid for it. Or you may not be able to resell it at all if no one wants it.

Bear in mind, NFTs may also be subject to tax as will the cryptocurrencies used to purchase the NFT be. The Indian Budget 2022 proposed imposing withholding tax on transfer of virtual digital assets — which should include NFTs and cryptocurrencies — effective July 1. A tax deduction at source is also proposed. It is yet to be seen how the taxation will work and that means you should check in with a tax professional when considering adding NFTs to your portfolio.

That said, approach NFTs just like you would any investment: Do your research, understand the risks—including that you might lose all of your investing rupees—and if you decide to take the plunge, proceed with a healthy dose of caution.

DUE DATES

Due dates of various compliances falling in the month of June 2022

S.No	Due Date	Act/Authority	Compliance Description
1	07/06/2022	Income Tax	Deposit of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) / Tax Collected at source (TCS) during the month of May-2022
2	10/06/2022	GST	GSTR-7 for the month of May-2022 for persons required to deduct TDS
3	10/06/2022	GST	GSTR-8 for the month of May-2022 for e-commerce operator required to Collect TCS
4	11/06/2022	GST	GSTR-1 for the month of May-2022 for taxpayers having turnover more than Rs. 5 crores or opted to file Monthly Return
5	13/06/2022	GST	GSTR-6 for the month of May-2022 for Input Service Distributor
6	15/06/2022	Income Tax	First Instalment of advance tax for assessment year 2023-24
7	15/06/2022	PF/ESIC	Payment of PF / ESIC for the month of May-2022
8	20/06/2022	GST	Payment of GST & Filling of GSTR-3B for the month of May-2022, for taxpayers having turnover of more than Rs.5 Crore in preceding financial Year
9	20/06/2022	GST	GSTR-5 & 5A by Non-resident taxable person & OIDAR for the month of May-2022
10	25/06/2022	GST	GST Challan Payment if no sufficient Input Tax Credit for the month of May-2022 for taxpayers opted for quarterly return monthly payment (QRMP)
11	30/06/2022	Income Tax	Furnishing of challan-cum statement of tax deducted under 194-IA,194-IB and 194M in the month of May-2022
12	30/06/2022	Income Tax	Furnishing of Equalisation Levy Statement for the Financial Year 2021-22
13	30/06/2022	MCA	Filing of Annual return by Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) for the financial year 2021-2022
14	30/06/2022	MCA	Filing of Form DPT-3 by all companies other than Government Company for the financial year 2021-2022

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