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Covering Updates for the Month of September 24

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DIRECT TAX UPDATES

I. Circulars & Notifications

1. Enhancement of monetary limits for filing of appeals by Department before various Appellate authorities

(C.B.D.T. Cir.no. 9/2024 dated 17.09.2024)

In order to minimize unnecessary appeal filing by the Department before Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, High Courts and SLP/appeals before Supreme Court, the monetary limits of tax effect, for filing of income tax appeals by the Department have been again increased subject to certain exceptions to the monetary limits which were specified vide paras 3.1 and 3.2 of the said Circular No. 05/2024 dated 15.03.2024. The revised monetary limit are as under:

| Sr. No. | Appeals/SLPs in Income-tax matters before | Monetary Limit (Tax effect) |
|---------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Income Tax Appellate Tribunal | Rs.60 Lakhs |
| 2 | High Court | Rs.2 Crores |
| 3 | Supreme Court | Rs.5 Crores |

Exceptions as provided in paras 3.1 and 3.2 of the said Circular No. 05/2024 dated 15.03.2024, where the monetary limits given with regarding to filing appeal/SLP shall not be applicable to all cases including those relating to TDS/TCS under the Act are as under:

- i. Where any provision of the Act or the Rules or notification issued thereunder has been held to be constitutionally invalid, or
- ii. Where any order, notification, instruction or circular of the Board or the Government has been held to be illegal or ultra vires the Act or otherwise constitutionally invalid, or
- iii. Where the assessment is based on information in respect of any offence alleged to have been committed under any other law received from any of the law enforcement or intelligence agencies such as CBI, ED, DRI, SFIO, NIA, NCB, DGGI, state law enforcement agencies such as State Police, State Vigilance Bureau, State Anti-Corruption Bureau, State Excise Department, State Sales/Commercial Taxes or GST Department, or
- iv. Where the case is one in which prosecution has been filed by the Department in the relevant case and the trial is pending in any Court or conviction order has been passed and the same has not been compounded, or
- v. Where strictures/adverse comments have been passed and/or cost has been levied against the Department of Revenue, CBDT or their officers, or
- vi. Where the tax effect is not quantifiable or not involved, such as the case of registration of trusts or institutions under sections 10(23C), 12A/ 12AA/12AB of the Act, order passed u/s 263 of the Act etc. The reference to cases involving sections referred here, where it is not possible to quantify tax effect or tax effect is not involved, is for the purpose of illustration only.
- vii. Where addition relates to undisclosed foreign income/undisclosed foreign assets (including financial assets)/undisclosed foreign bank account, or



- viii. Cases involving organized tax evasion including cases of bogus capital gain/loss through penny stocks and cases of accommodation entries, or
- ix. Where mandated by a Court's directions, or
- x. Writ matters, or
- xi. In respect of litigation arising out of disputes related to TDS/TCS matters in both domestic and international taxation charges: -
 1. Where dispute relates to the determination of the nature of transaction such that the liability to deduct TDS/TCS thereon or otherwise is under question, or
 2. Appeals of International taxation charges where the dispute relates to the applicability of the provisions of a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement or otherwise
- xii. Any other case or class of cases where in the opinion of the Board it is necessary to contest in the interest of justice or revenue and specified so by a circular issued by the board in this regard

2. Vivad Se Vishwas Scheme 2024 (VSV Scheme, 2024)

CBDT has notified following circular regarding VSV Scheme, 2024. The VSV Scheme 2024 is effective from 01.10.2024:

| Notification No. | Notification |
|------------------------------|--|
| 104/2024 dated 20.09.2024 | Direct tax Vivad se Vishwas Rules, 2024. The Notification can be accessed at: https://incometaxindia.gov.in/communications/notification/notification-104-2024.pdf |
| 04/2024 dated 30.09.2024 | Procedure for making declaration & furnishing undertaking in Form-1 under Rule 4 of The Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Rules, 2024. The Notification can be accessed at: https://incometaxindia.gov.in/communications/notification/notification-no-4-2024-25.pdf |

II. Supreme Court Decision

Validity of Reopening Notice issued under TOLA, 2020

Union of India **V. Rajeev Bansal & Others [2024] 167 taxmann.com 70 (SC)**

The Supreme Court has reversed the decision of Delhi High Court who had held that extended time under the Taxation and Other Laws (Relaxation of Certain Provisions) Ordinance 2020, (TOLA) is not applicable to notice U/sec 148A.

The Supreme Court held that:

After 1 April 2021, the Income Tax Act has to be read along with the substituted provisions. TOLA will continue to apply to the Income Tax Act after 1 April 2021 if any action or proceeding specified under the substituted provisions of the Income Tax Act falls for completion between 20 March 2020 and 31 March 2021.

Section 3(1) of TOLA overrides Section 149 of the Income Tax Act only to the extent of relaxing the time limit for issuance of a reassessment notice under Section 148.

TOLA will extend the time limit for the grant of sanction by the authority specified under Section 151. Accordingly, in the case of new regime, if the time limit of three years from the end of an assessment year falls between 20 March 2020 and 31 March 2021, then the specified authority under Section 151(I) has extended time till 30 June 2021 to grant approval.

In the case of Section 151 of the old regime, if the time limit of four years from the end of an assessment year falls between 20 March 2020 and 31 March 2021, then the specified authority under Section 151(2) can issue notice to grant approval till the extended time till 31 March 2021.



Our Comments

The above decision of Supreme Court shall have adverse impact to all the reassessment notices issued under the old regime during the period 1 April 2021 and 30 June 2021. Besides, notices issued under new regime within the time limit surviving under the Income Tax Act read with TOLA are valid and therefore the assessing Officer can continue the proceedings of reassessments in those cases with valid notice. So, notices issued under new regime having income escapement up to Rs.50 lakhs for A.Y. 2016-17 onwards & income escapement exceeding Rs.50 lakhs for A.Y. 2012-13 onwards can be considered as valid. The notices issued beyond the surviving period are time barred and liable to be set aside.





COMPANY LAW UPDATES

A. Companies (Compromises, Arrangements and Amalgamations) Amendment Rules, 2024:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has inserted rule which will be effective from September 17, 2024. The said rule provides that for a merger or amalgamation where transferor foreign company incorporated outside India being a holding company and the transferee Indian company being a wholly owned subsidiary company incorporated in India.

The notification can be accessed at:

<https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=qTyAFp6vBFvAlie1mgFTbg%253D%253D&type=open>



B. Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2024

Ind AS 116 has been amended by adding illustrations in relation to Sale and Leaseback Transactions for following cases:

- (i) Sale and leaseback transaction with fixed payments and above-market terms
- (ii) Subsequent measurement of a right-of-use asset and lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction with variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate

The notification can be accessed at:

<https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=G2RyU1%252F3f6giST1Y5Hresw%253D%253D&type=open>



C. Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2024

Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules have been amended to provide that an insurer or insurance company may provide its financial statement as per Ind AS 104 for the purposes of consolidated financial statements by its parent or investor or venturer till the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority notifies the Ind AS 117 and for this purpose, Ind AS 104 shall, continue to apply.

The notification can be accessed at:

<https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=uACoyuaVbuLEUjj8ds3Erw%253D%253D&type=open>



D. Clarification on holding of Annual General Meeting (AGM) and EGM through Video Conference (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM):

In continuation of MCA's circular dated 5th May, 2020, 5th May, 2022, 28th December, 2022, 25th September, 2023, it has been decided to allow companies whose AGMs are due in the year 2024 or 2025, to conduct their AGMs through VC or OAVM or their EGMs through VC or OAVM or to transact items through postal ballot on or before 30th September, 2025 in accordance with the requirements laid down in Para 3 and Para 4 of the General Circular No. 20/2020 dated 5th May, 2020.

The circular can be accessed at:

<https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=4C8ofg1graQ0Blj5Bx1IJw%253D%253D&type=open>



E. Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Amendment Rules, 2024

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified that in respect of issue of securities in dematerialised form by non-small private companies, the Producer companies covered under this rule shall be required to comply with the requirements of this rule within 5 years of closure of such financial year through which it has become applicable to it.

The circulars can be accessed at:

<https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=eeOdH9Aj8ZsTLZBINZoYkg%253D%253D&type=open>



F. Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2014

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified that Form CSR-2 for the FY 2023-24 shall be filed separately on or before 31st December, 2024 after filing of Form AOC-4 or AOC-4 NBFC (Ind-AS) or AOC-4 XBRL, as the case may be.

The circulars can be accessed at:

<https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=MlcS5PoRWR3PW38BKKsVhQ%253D%253D&type=open>





ACCOUNTING UPDATE

EAC Opinion:

Accounting for Subsidy Receivable under Ind AS Framework

The relevant text of the Opinion is reproduced below:

The Committee notes from the Facts of the Case that the Tariff for distribution/supply (including subsidy chargeable/receivable against subsidised consumers) is regulated/approved by the State Electricity Regulation Commission (SERC) and is a subsidised/concessional price. Thus, the tariff subsidy is not in relation to any specific expense incurred by the DISCOM; rather it appears to be the compensation for loss of tariff for the DISCOM due to subsidised/concessional tariff (as fixed by the SERC/ government) to be charged to the consumer. Therefore, the subsidy is received in return for compliance with certain conditions including supply of power at subsidised or concessional rates. Accordingly, the Committee is of the view that the tariff subsidy should be recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the related power is supplied provided there is reasonable assurance of receipt of grant and compliance of other conditions attached to the subsidy.

The Committee notes that the DISCOMs had recognised tariff receivable in the F.Y. 2020-21 with a corresponding credit to general reserve/retained earnings (which is subsequently being amortised to profit or loss based on actual year-wise receipt of subsidy). If requirements were met and the recognition of asset was appropriate, the corresponding credit should have been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The credit to general reserves/retained earnings is not in compliance with Ind AS 20.

Since the DISCOMs did not follow the above-mentioned requirements of Ind AS 20, as discussed above, the same should be rectified in the current reporting period, considering it as an accounting error, as per the requirements of Ind AS 8.

EAC Opinion can be accessed at:

<https://resource.cdn.icai.org/81901cajournal-septem2024-26.pdf>





SEBI UPDATE

A. Amendment in Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021:

SEBI has amended various regulations in the SEBI (Issue and Listing of Non-convertible Securities) Regulation, 2021 in respect of process of draft offer documents, issuing advertisements etc.

The circulars can be accessed at:

https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/regulations/sep-2024/securities-and-exchange-board-of-india-issue-and-listing-of-non-convertible-securities-second-amendment-regulations-2024_86784.html



B. Amendment in Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021:

SEBI has amended various regulations in the SEBI (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulation, 2021 in respect of pricing and process of delisting of equity shares by a Listed entity etc.

The circulars can be accessed at:

https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/regulations/sep-2024/securities-and-exchange-board-of-india-delisting-of-equity-shares-amendment-regulations-2024_86999.html



FEMA UPDATES

1. Liberalized Remittance Scheme (LRS) for Resident Individuals -Discontinuation of Reporting of Monthly Return

- It has now been decided to discontinue the requirement for submission of LRS monthly return by AD Category-I banks.
- Accordingly, from the reporting month of September 2024, AD Category-I banks shall not submit LRS monthly return (Return code: R089).
- AD Category-I banks, henceforth, will be required to upload only transaction-wise information under LRS daily return (CIMS return code: R010) at the close of business of the next working day on CIMS (URL: <https://sankalan.rbi.org.in/>).
- In case no data is to be furnished, AD Category-I banks shall upload a 'NIL' report.

Notification Link:

<https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12732&Mode=0>



2. Foreign Exchange (Compounding Proceedings) Rules, 2024

On September 12, 2024, the Ministry of Finance issued the Foreign Exchange (Compounding Proceedings) Rules, 2024 ("2024 Rules"). The 2024 Rules supersede the Foreign Exchange (Compounding Proceedings) Rules, 2000 ("2000 Rules") and have been introduced as part of a broader initiative to streamline and rationalize existing rules and regulations to further facilitate ease of doing business.

Background

- The emphasis has been on enabling provisions to expedite and streamline the processing of compounding applications, introduction of digital payment options for application fees and compounding amounts, and a focus on simplification and rationalization of the provisions to eliminate ambiguity and clarify the process of compounding
- The Master Directions on Compounding of Contraventions ("Master Directions") are yet to be updated to reflect the changes introduced by the 2024 Rules.

Key Aspects and Implications

- **Compounding Authorities**

According to Rule 3 of the 2024 Rules,

- (a) an officer of the ED not below the rank of Deputy Director or Deputy Legal Adviser' or
- (b) an officer of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) not below the rank of the Assistant General Manager, as authorized by the Central Government will be the compounding authority for the purposes of the 2024 Rules.

- **Compounding authority of RBI**

The compounding application shall be handled as per the below-given matrix:



| Rank of Officer | Amount of Offence |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Not below the rank of the Assistant General Manager | Not exceeding Rs. 60 lakhs. |
| Not below the rank of Deputy General Manager | Not exceeding Rs. 2.5 crores. |
| Not below the rank of General Manager | Not exceeding Rs. 5 crores. |
| Not below the rank of the Chief General Manager | Exceeding 5 crores. |

- **Compounding authority of Directorate of Enforcement to compound various contraventions**

If any person deals in or transfers any foreign exchange or foreign security to any authorized person in contravention of Section 3(a) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, as amended (“Act”), such contravention should be compounded by the officials of ED, which will which will always be subject to the direction, control and supervision of the Director of Enforcement.

Contravention shall be compounded by the officials of ED as per the below-given matrix:

| Rank of Officer | Amount of Offence |
|--|---------------------------|
| Deputy Director | Not exceeding Rs.5 lakhs. |
| Additional Director | Rs 5 Lakhs – Rs 10 Lakhs |
| Special Director | Rs 10 Lakhs – Rs 50 Lakhs |
| Special Director in conjunction with the Deputy Legal Adviser | Rs 50 Lakhs – Rs 1 Crore |
| Combined authority of the Director of Enforcement and the Special Director | Exceeding Rs 1 Crore. |

- **Digital payments**

- ✓ Under the 2000 Rules, the fee for compounding applications was required to be paid through a demand draft.
- ✓ The 2024 Rules allow this payment to be made digitally **through NEFT and RTGS in addition to a demand draft.**
- ✓ Further, the 2024 Rules prescribe a fee of **Rs 10,000 (Indian Rupees Ten Thousand only)** excluding applicable goods and services tax for filing a compounding application, which was earlier INR 5,000 (Indian Rupees Five Thousand only) under the 2000 Rules.

- **Limitation**

- ✓ The 2024 Rules **will not apply to any contravention committed by a person within 3 (three) years of a similar contravention** that was previously compounded under the 2024 Rules.
- ✓ Any contravention occurring **more than 3 (three) years after a previous compounding** will be considered a **first-time contravention.**
- ✓ These limitations were also included in the 2000 Rules.

- **Compounding Procedure**

- ✓ The compounding authority may request additional information, records, or documents relevant to the compounding proceeding beyond what is provided in the prescribed Form.
- ✓ If necessary, the authority may also require the applicant to take specific actions related to the transactions involved in the contravention.
- ✓ Upon receiving a complete application in the prescribed Form at the RBI or the ED, as the case may be, the compounding authority will provide the applicant with an opportunity to be heard.
- ✓ The authority must issue a compounding order as swiftly as possible, but no later than 180 (one hundred eighty) days from the receipt of the application.
- ✓ The sum specified in the compounding order must be paid within 15 (fifteen) days from the date of the order.
- ✓ Payment should be made via demand draft, National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT), Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS), or any other permissible electronic or online method, in favor of the compounding authority.



- ✓ If the applicant fails to pay the compounded sum within the specified timeframe, it will be considered that no application for compounding was made.
- ✓ Consequently, the provisions of the Act for the contravention will be applied as if no compounding application had been submitted.
- ✓ While the 2000 Rules had similar provisions for the compounding procedure, the 2024 Rules have introduced digital payments of the compounding orders.

- **Exceptions**

Under the 2024 Rules, a contravention cannot be compounded under the following circumstances:

- a. If the amount involved cannot be quantified.
- b. If the provisions of Section 37A of the Act are applicable.
- c. If the ED determines that the contravention involves serious issues such as money laundering, terrorism financing, or threats to national sovereignty and integrity. In such cases, the compounding authority will not proceed and will refer the matter to the appropriate adjudicating authority for adjudication under Section 13 of the Act.
- d. If the adjudicating authority has already issued a penalty order under Section 13 of the Act.
- e. If the compounding authority believes that the contravention requires further investigation by the ED to determine its extent under Section 13 of the Act.

While the 2000 Rules had a similar provision, the 2024 Rules provide for a more detailed list of such contraventions. The contraventions under sub-clauses (b) and (e) had been up till now identified as non-compoundable only under the Master Direction and not the 2000 Rules.

- **Continuation of pending proceedings**

- ✓ ***Any compounding applications which are pending before the compounding authority, as on the date of commencement of the 2024 Rules will continue to be governed by the provisions of the 2000 Rules.***
- ✓ Therefore, ***the extended jurisdiction of RBI officers and benefit of digital payments will be available only to fresh compounding applications filed after the enforcement of the 2024 Rules.***

Notification Link:

<https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2024/sep/doc2024912392301.pdf>





Article

Precision and Policy : The Key to Effective Payroll & Attendance Management

Article: Precision and Policy: The Key to Effective Payroll & Attendance Management

CA Pravruti Shah

After looking into importance of a good employee master, how to efficiently onboard and offboard an employee & significance of good training to employees, it's now time to focus on the crux of whole HR, i.e. Payroll Management.

Accurate payroll processing is vital for any organization, ensuring employees are paid correctly and on time. A comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is essential to streamline processes and avoid errors. Let's explore the key steps in a good payroll SOP and the risks of not having one.

Key Steps in a Good Payroll Processing SOP

1. **Accurate Attendance and Leave Tracking:** Use automated systems for real-time attendance and leave management, ensuring accurate time and leave data for payroll.
2. **Payroll Data Verification:** Cross-check attendance and leave data with employee classifications to avoid errors in salary calculations.
3. **Statutory Compliance:** Ensure timely deductions for PF, ESI, and taxes, while staying updated with labor laws to avoid penalties.
4. **Payroll Calculation and Review:** Calculate salaries with proper consideration of all deductions and conduct internal reviews to prevent discrepancies.
5. **Pay slips and Salary Disbursement:** Issue pay slips that clearly show breakdowns and ensure timely salary credit to employees' accounts.
6. **Post-Payroll Reconciliation:** Reconcile payroll with bank statements and submit statutory filings (PF, ESI, TDS) on time.

Risks of Not Having a Comprehensive SOP

1. **Payroll Errors and Delays:** Inaccuracies in attendance or leave data can cause incorrect salary payments, leading to employee dissatisfaction.
2. **Non-Compliance:** Failing to meet statutory requirements for tax or labor law obligations can result in fines and legal challenges.
3. **Inaccurate Record-Keeping:** Poor record maintenance can lead to audit failures and financial losses.
4. **Data Security:** Inadequate data protection measures risk employee data breaches and potential legal exposure.
5. **Employee Dissatisfaction:** Repeated payroll errors or delays can reduce morale and increase turnover, affecting productivity.



DUE DATES

Due dates of various compliances falling in the month of October 2024

| Sr.No | Due Date | Act/Authority | Compliance Description |
|-------|----------------------|---------------|--|
| 1. | 07-10-24 | Income Tax | Deposit of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) / Tax Collected at source (TCS) during the month of September - 2024 |
| 2. | 07-10-24 | GujRera | Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) Compliances for the financial quarter ended September 30, 2024 |
| 3. | 07-10-24 | Income Tax | Extended Due date for filing of audit report under section 44AB for the assessment year 2024-2025 in the case of a corporate-assessee or non-corporate assessee |
| 4. | 07-10-24 | Income tax | Extended due date for filing of Audit Report in form 10B/10BB for the assessment year 2024-2025 by a fund or trust or institution or any university or other educational institution or any hospital or other medical institution |
| 5. | 10-10-24 | GST | GSTR-7 for the month of September-2024 for persons required to deduct TDS |
| 6. | 10-10-24 | GST | GSTR-8 for the month of September-2024 for e-commerce operator required to Collect TCS |
| 7. | 11-10-24 | GST | GSTR-1 for the month of September-2024 for taxpayers having turnover more then Rs. 5 crores or opted to file Monthly Return |
| 8. | 13-10-24 | GST | Filing of GSTR-1 for the quarter ended September 30, 2024 for taxpayers who opted for Quarterly Return Monthly payment (QRMP) Option |
| 9. | 13-10-24 | GST | GSTR-5 by Non-resident taxable person carrying out business in India for the month of September-2024 |
| 10. | 13-10-24 | GST | GSTR-6 for the month of September-2024 for Input Service Distributor |
| 11. | 15-10-24 | PF/ESIC | Payment of PF / ESIC for the month of September - 2024 |
| 12. | 15-10-24 | Income Tax | Filing of TCS Return in form 27EQ for the quarter ended on September 30, 2024 |
| 13. | 18-10-24 | GST | CMP-08 for the quarter ended on September 30, 2024 by Composite Dealer |
| 14. | 20-10-24 | GST | GSTR- 5A by Non-resident taxable person & OIDAR for the month of September - 2024 |
| 15. | 20-10-24 | GST | Payment of GST & Filling of GSTR-3B for the month of September-2024, for taxpayers having turnover of more than Rs.5 Crore in preceding financial Year |
| 16. | 22-10-24 24-10-24 | GST | Payment of GST & Filling of GSTR-3B for taxpayers having turnover up to Rs.5 Crore in the preceding financial year for the quarter ended on September 30, 2024 who opted for Quarterly Return Monthly payment (QRMP) Option depending on place of business (State) |
| 17. | 25-10-24 | GST | Filing of ITC-04 for period of April-24 to September-24 for goods dispatched to or received from a Job worker |
| 18. | 29-10-24 | MCA | Filing of AOC 4 in case AGM is held on 30/09/2024. In other cases, within 30 days from the date of the conclusion of AGM |
| 19. | 30-10-24 | Income tax | Furnishing of challan-cum statement of tax deducted under 194-IA,194-IB ,194M and 194S in the month of September-2024 |
| 20. | 30-10-24 | MCA | Filing of Statement of Account and Solvency by LLP for the year ended on March 31, 2024 |



| Sr.No | Due Date | Act/Authority | Compliance Description |
|-------|----------|---------------|--|
| 21. | 31-10-24 | Income tax | Filing of TDS returns for the quarter ended on September 30,2024 |
| 22. | 31-10-24 | Income tax | Filing of Report in Form 3CEB in respect of international transaction and specified domestic transaction |
| 23. | 31-10-24 | Income tax | Audit report under section 44AB for the assessment year 2024-2025 in the case of an assessee who is also required to submit a report pertaining to International or specified domestic transactions under section 92E |
| 24. | 31-10-24 | Income tax | Filing of Income Tax Return (ITR) for A.Y. 2024-25 for the following (not having any international or specified domestic transaction): (a) corporate-assessee or (b) non-corporate assessee (whose books of account are required to be audited) or partner of a firm whose accounts are required to be audited. |
| 25. | 31-10-24 | GujRera | Extended due date for Annual Compliances (Form – 05) for the year ended March 31, 2024 |
| 26. | 31-10-24 | MCA | MSME-1 in respect of outstanding payment by company to Micro and Small Enterprise as at September 30, 2024 |



“**Action is the foundational
key to all success**”

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