

# Nucleus ADVISORS RoundUp

November 2021 | F&A | Volume XV



Welcome to our  
monthly newsletter

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We bring you a concise and noteworthy regulatory developments in Income Tax, Goods & Services Tax, Companies Act and Audit & Assurance during November 2021. We had tried to cover all important updates occurred during November 2021 in this volume of newsletter. The sole purpose of this circulation is to update finance professionals and business owners on direct & indirect taxes and other compliances. Feedbacks are welcome at [info@nucleusadvisors.in](mailto:info@nucleusadvisors.in).

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## Why this Volume of Newsletter is important for reader?

Through the series of this newsletter, we aim at covering all relevant Income Tax, Goods & Service Tax, MCA, Audit & Assurance notification, circulars and case laws which may directly or indirectly impact our readers. At Nucleus, it is our utmost priority to help our readers to be informed with respect to the changes in relevant laws for a smoother compliance.



# NEWSLETTER HIGHLIGHTS

## Direct Tax Updates

- ✓ CBDT notifies Pension Fund 'the School Employees Retirement System of Ohio' to be eligible for exemption under Section 10(23FE)
- ✓ CBDT notifies Tax Exemption to Assam Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board in respect of the specified income for Financial Year 2021-22 to 2025-26
- ✓ Amendment in Form 52A applicable to Filmmakers
- ✓ CBDT notifies Tax Exemption to 'Haryana State Legal Services Authority' Panchkula in respect of the specified income arising to the Authority for Financial Year 2021-22 to 2024-25
- ✓ Clarification on Few Issues on TCS/TDS on Goods
- ✓ *ITO v. Rajeev Ratanlal Tulshyan*: Allotment of shares on rights issue does not attract anti-abuse provisions of Section 56(2)(vii)

## GST Updates

- ✓ Transportation via Omnibus under E-Com operator - Notification No. 17/2021-Central Tax (Rate)
- ✓ Certain exclusions under definitions - Notification No. 16/2021 - Central Tax (Rate)
- ✓ Job work services in relation to Processing of hides, skins and leather - Notification No. 15/2021- Central Tax (Rate)
- ✓ Change in GST Rates - Notification No. 14/2021- Central Tax (Rate)
- ✓ Clarification w.r.t QR code in case where receipt is outside India - Circular No. 165/21/2021-GST, dated the 17th November, 2021
- ✓ Clarification w.r.t Refund of excess balance of Cash Ledger - Circular No. 166/22/2021-GST Dated the 17th Nov, 2021
- ✓ Changes in GSTR-1

## MCA Updates

- ✓ Due date for filing Annual Forms for Financial Year ending March 31, 2021 has been extended to Dec 31, 2021
- ✓ Ministry of Corporate Affairs has issued a Public notice to notify the DINs of Directors found to be disqualified has been de-flagged
- ✓ MCA has removed all the disqualifications of Director Identification Number (DIN)
- ✓ MCA has issued Measures to minimize the difficulties faced due to COVID-19 pandemic



# DIRECT TAX UPDATES

**CBDT notifies Pension Fund ‘the School Employees Retirement System of Ohio’ to be eligible for exemption under Section 10(23FE): - Notification No.130/2021**

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) notifies the pension fund ‘the School Employees Retirement System of Ohio’ as the specified fund for the purposes of sub-clause (iv) of clause (c) of the Explanation 1 to Section 10(23FE) as the specified person in respect of the eligible investment made by it in India on or after November 02, 2021 but on or before the 31st day of March, 2024 subject to various conditions as specified in Notification. For various conditions [Click here](#)

Section 10(23FE) provides an exemption to sovereign wealth funds and pension funds (specified fund) on their income like dividend, interest, and long-term capital gains arising from investment in infrastructure in India

**CBDT notifies Tax Exemption to Assam Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board in respect of the specified income for Financial Year 2021-22 to 2025-26: - Notification No. 131/2021**

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) notified Tax Exemption to Assam Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board, in respect of the following specified income arising to that Board, namely:

- a) Labour cess received;
- b) Beneficiaries’ registration fees;
- c) Member’s contribution;
- d) Capital gain on sale/redemption of investments; and
- e) Interest income earned on (a) to (b) above.

This notification shall be effective subject to the conditions that Assam Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board, -

- a) shall not engage in any commercial activity
- b) activities and the nature of the specified income shall remain unchanged throughout the financial years; and
- c) shall file return of income in accordance with the provision of clause (g) of sub-section (4C) of section 139 of the Income tax Act, 1961.

## Amendment in Form 52A applicable to Filmmakers - Notification No. 132/2021

The filmmakers are required to furnish specified information u/s 285B of the Act through Form 52A. According to said section, any person carrying on the production of a cinematograph film during the whole or any part of any financial year shall, in respect of the period during which such production is carried on by him in such financial year, prepare and deliver or cause to be delivered to the Assessing Officer, within thirty days from the end of such financial year or within thirty days from the date of the completion of the production of the film, whichever is earlier, a statement in the prescribed form (Form 52A) containing particulars of all payments of over fifty thousand rupees in the aggregate made by him or due from him to each such person as is engaged by him in such production.

New particulars are added to the earlier Form 52A namely:

- Residential status, PAN, TAN of Producer
- Nature of Film - Celluloid Film or Other than Celluloid Film
- PAN and Address of persons to whom payment of over Rs. 50,000 in aggregate is made which are engaged in the production of the film as employee or otherwise
- Mode of Payment and TDS deducted thereon.

## CBDT notifies Tax Exemption to 'Haryana State Legal Services Authority' Panchkula in respect of the specified income arising to the Authority for Financial Year 2021-22 to 2024-25: - Notification No. 133/2021

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) notified Tax Exemption to Haryana State Legal Services Authority' Panchkula, in respect of the following specified income arising to that Board, namely:

- a) Grants received from Central Authority i.e., National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) for the purposes of the Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987
- b) Grants or donations received from the State Government of Haryana
- c) Amount received under the orders of Courts
- d) Fee received as recruitment application fees and
- e) Interest income earned on deposits.

This notification shall be effective subject to the conditions that Haryana State Legal Services Authority, Panchkula, -

- a) shall not engage in any commercial activity
- b) activities and the nature of the specified income shall remain unchanged throughout the financial year and
- c) Shall file return of income in accordance with the provision of clause (g) of sub-section (4C) of section 139 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

## Clarification on Few Issues on TCS/TDS on Goods

CBDT had earlier issued guidelines in relation to the provisions of sections 194O (Tax deducted at source (TDS) by e-commerce operator), 206C(1H) [Tax collected at source (TCS) on sale of goods] and 194Q (TDS on purchase of goods) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act) to remove difficulties arising from the applicability of these provisions and to provide clarity for certain transactions including guidelines on the cross-application of these sections. The CBDT has now issued additional guidelines, exercising the powers given in the respective sections to remove difficulties, based on further representations and enquiries received from various businesses, including the Government.

The guidelines are summarized as follows:

Issue	Guidelines
E-auction services carried out through electronic portal	The provisions of section 194-O of the Act will not apply to e-auction services of an e-auctioneer provided all the below conditions are fulfilled: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ The e-auctioneer conducting the e-auction services is responsible only for the price discovery that is reported to its client (buyer or seller).</li><li>➤ The price discovered through the e-auction process is not necessarily the price at which the transaction takes place, and it is the discretion of the client of the e-auctioneer to accept the price or directly negotiate with the counter-party.</li><li>➤ The transaction of purchase or sale takes place directly between the buyer and seller outside the electronic e-auction portal. Furthermore, such price discovery only acts as the starting point for the negotiation and conclusion of such transaction.</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The e-auctioneer is not responsible for facilitating the transaction between the buyer and seller except to the extent of price discovery.</li> <li>➤ Payments for the transaction are carried out directly between the buyer and seller (based on the mutually decided schedule of payment) outside the e-auction portal, and the e-auctioneer does not have any information about the quantum or schedule of payment.</li> <li>➤ The e-auctioneer's client deducts tax under the relevant provisions of the Act (other than section 194-O of the Act) for the provision of e-auction services by the e-auctioneer.</li> </ul> <p>The above guidelines will not affect the applicability of TDS or TCS for the buyer or seller client under sections 194Q and 206C (1H) of the Act, respectively.</p>
Adjustment of various state levies and taxes other than GST	<p>In line with the earlier guidelines issued on the applicability of TDS under section 194Q of the Act on the GST component (indicated separately in the invoice) on the sale of goods, the CBDT has clarified the applicability of TDS under section 194Q of the Act on other indirect taxes [taxes such as Value Added Tax, Sales tax, Central Sales Tax and Excise duties] levied on goods which are not within the purview of GST (like petroleum products), as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Taxes will have to be deducted on the invoice amount excluding such taxes if tax is deducted at the time of credit of the amount in the account of the seller and the component of the respective indirect taxes are indicated separately.</li> <li>➤ However, taxes will have to be withheld on the entire amount of payment (including the indirect tax component) if tax is deducted at the time of actual payment to the account of the seller.</li> </ul>
Applicability of TDS under section 194Q of the Act in cases where exemption has been provided under section 206C(1A) of the Act	<p>As per section 206C(1A) of the Act, TCS provisions under section 206C(1) of the Act for specified categories of sale of goods do not apply in cases where the buyer (being an Indian resident) furnishes a declaration to the seller that the goods are to be utilised for the purposes of manufacturing, processing or producing articles or things or for the purposes of generation of power and not for trading purposes. Furthermore, the provisions of section 206C(1H) of the Act will also not apply in such cases.</p> <p>The CBDT has now clarified that the provisions of section 194Q of the Act will apply to such transactions where the TCS provisions are exempted. However, such applicability will be subject to fulfilling the conditions specified under the said section.</p>
Applicability of the provisions of section 194Q of the Act in case of the Department of Government not being a public sector undertaking or corporation	<p>As per the provisions of section 194Q of the Act, buyer is defined as a person whose total sales or gross receipts or turnover from the business carried on by them exceeds INR100m during the FY immediately preceding the FY in which the purchase of goods is carried out.</p> <p>Any Department of the Government that is not carrying out any business or commercial activity will not be considered as a 'buyer' for the purpose of section 194Q of the Act as the primary requirement for being considered as a 'buyer' will not be fulfilled. Furthermore, the State or Central Government will not be considered as a 'seller' for the purpose of section 194Q of the Act.</p> <p>Hence, no tax is required to be deducted by the buyer when a department of the Central or State Government not carrying any business activity is the buyer or seller.</p> <p>The above exemptions will not apply to Public Sector Undertakings and corporations established under a Central or State Act, and these entities will be required to deduct applicable TDS under section 194Q of the Act.</p>

Allotment of shares on rights issue does not attract anti-abuse provisions of Section 56(2)(vii)	
Case	ITO v. Rajeev Ratanlal Tulshyan
Decision	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal "D" Bench, Mumbai
In favour of	Assessee

- Assessee, director major shareholder in a company was allotted 3.95 Cr shares at a face value of Re.1/ each in the right issue Revenue alleged that this was less than FMV as per Section 56(2)(vii)(c)(ii) r/w Rule 11U 11UA the difference between FMV and the consideration paid was taxable Revenue found that Assessee's shareholding increased from 90.37% as on March 31, 2013 to 96.88% on March 31, 2014 and opined that there was disproportionate allotment of shares
- CIT(A) held that allotment was disproportionate and Section 56(2)(vii)(c) would apply, but on principle of diminution in value of existing shareholding restricted the addition to Rs. 1.50 Cr.
- ITAT found that issue was offered to existing shareholders in proportion to their holding at the same price i.e. Re.1/ per share and since Assessee subscribed his entitlement but the other shareholders did not, Assessee's overall holding increased at year end and the holding ratio got skewed in his favour.
- ITAT held that as long as there was no disproportionate allotment, there is no scope for any property being received by them on the said allotment of shares. There being only an apportionment of the value of their existing holding over a larger number of shares and Section 56(2)(vii)(c) would not get attracted noted that Section 56(2)(vii) does not apply to bona fide business transactions.

Read Full Judgement: [ITO vs Rajeev Ratanlal Tulshyan](#)

**Our Take:** The Tribunal has rightly held that the genuine business transactions cannot be scanned under the Anti-Abuse provisions. The right issue was offered to all the existing shareholders. In the event of non-exercising by the other shareholders, it cannot be construed that the assessee has been allotted disproportionate shares in the company.

# GST UPDATES

## Transportation via Omnibus under E-Com operator - Notification No. 17/2021-Central Tax (Rate) - Effective date of applicability: January 1, 2022

Now the list where the tax on intra/interstate shall be paid by the electronic commerce operator shall also include:

1. services by way of transportation of passengers by Omnibus or any other motor vehicle
2. supply of restaurant service other than the services supplied by restaurant, eating joints etc. located at specified premises (i.e. premises providing hotel accommodation service having declared tariff of any unit of accommodation above seven thousand five hundred rupees per unit per day or equivalent.)

Effective date of applicability: January 1, 2022

## Certain exclusions under definitions - Notification No. 16/2021 - Central Tax (Rate) Effective date of applicability: January 1, 2022

1. Pure services (excluding works contract service or other composite supplies involving supply of any goods) provided to the Central Government, State Government or Union territory or local authority or ~~a Governmental authority~~ by way of any activity in relation to any function entrusted to a Panchayat under article 243G of the Constitution or in relation to any function entrusted to a Municipality under article 243W of the Constitution.
2. Services supplied through E-commerce operator have been excluded from entry no 15 and entry no 17 of Central Tax (Rate) notification no 12/2017 dated June 28, 2017, which provides for taxability of services provide for transportation of passengers, with or without accompanied belongings.

Effective date of applicability: January 1, 2022.

## Job work services in relation to Processing of hides, skins and leather - Notification No. 15/2021- Central Tax (Rate) Effective date of applicability: January 1, 2022

1. Job work services in relation to Processing of hides, skins and leather falling under Chapter 41 in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51of 1975), shall exclude services by way of dyeing or printing of the said textile and textile products. This means services by way of dyeing or printing of the said textile and textile products shall be taxable at 18% GST.

Effective date of applicability: January 1, 2022.

## Notification No. 14/2021-Central Tax (Rate) Effective date of applicability: January 1, 2022

1. Following entries have been transferred from 5% & 18 % GST rate to 12% GST Rate:

Entry No	HSN	Description of Goods
203	5007	Woven fabrics of silk or of silk waste
207	5111 to 5113	Woven fabrics of wool or of animal hair
211	5208 to 5212	Woven fabrics of cotton
216	5309 to 5311	Woven fabrics of other vegetable textile fibres, paper yarn
217	5407, 5408	Woven fabrics of manmade textile materials
218	5512 to 5516	Woven fabrics of manmade staple fibres
219	5705	Coir mats, matting and floor covering
220	5809, 5810	Embroidery or zari articles, that is to say,- imi, zari, kasab, saima, dabka, chumki, gotasitara, naqsi, kora, glass beads, badla, glzal



221	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics [All goods]
222	61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted, of sale value not exceeding Rs. 1000 per piece
223	62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted, of sale value not exceeding Rs. 1000 per piece
224	63	Other made up textile articles, sets, worn clothing and worn textile articles and rags, of sale value not exceeding Rs. 1000 per piece
225	64	Footwear having a retail sale price not exceeding Rs.500 per pair, provided that such retail sale price is indelibly marked or embossed on the footwear itself

Effective date of applicability: January 1, 2022.

**Circular No. 165/21/2021-GST, dated the 17th November, 2021**

Clarification is issued by the department w.r.t following issue

**Issue?** In cases, where receiver of services is located outside India, and payment is being received by the supplier of services, through RBI approved modes of payment, but as per provisions of the IGST Act 2017, the place of supply of such services is in India, then such supply of services is not considered as export of services as per the IGST Act 2017; whether in such cases, the Dynamic QR Code is required on the invoice issued, for such supply of services, to such recipient located outside India?

**Clarification:** No. Wherever an invoice is issued to a recipient located outside India, for supply of services, for which the place of supply is in India, as per the provisions of IGST Act 2017, and the payment is received by the supplier, in convertible foreign exchange or in Indian Rupees wherever permitted by the RBI, such invoice may be issued without having a Dynamic QR Code, as such dynamic QR code cannot be used by the recipient located outside India for making payment to the supplier."

**Circular No. 166/22/2021-GST Dated the 17th Nov, 2021**

S. No	Issue	Clarification
1	Is there any time limit to file refund of excess balance in electronic cash ledger?	No time limit applicable in such scenario
2	Whether certification/ declaration under Rules of CGST Rules, 2017 is required to be furnished along with the application for refund of excess balance in electronic cash ledger?	No certification and declaration is required in such case.
3	Whether refund of TDS/TCS deposited in electronic cash ledger under the provisions the CGST Act can be refunded as excess balance in cash ledger?	Any amount, which remains unutilized in electronic cash ledger, can be <b>refunded</b> to the registered person.
4	What will be the relevant date for filing refund under "the refund of tax paid on supplies regarded as deemed export"?	The <b>relevant date</b> for purpose of filing of refund claim for refund of tax paid on such supplies would be the date of filing of return, related to such supplies, <b>by the supplier.</b>

**Changes in GSTR-1**

The department has made certain enhancement in the user interface of GSTR1. The changes shall be carried out in phased manner. This advisory covers the changes being brought in Phase -1 while the advisory about Phase -2 changes would follow.

The following provides an overview of the updated functionality and their benefits in Phase 1:

1. Reorganized GSTR-1 Dashboard - Taxpayers will now experience an enhanced online user interface in GSTR-1/IFF
2. Table/Tile Document Counts- The document count for each tile (table) has been made more informative with color coding. The status of uploaded (Saved, Pending, Errored) documents with their count will also be made available.
3. Enhancement in B2B and CDNR table/tile - Taxpayers will now be able to view a new record details table with the details of the recipient -wise count of records. Record details table will have the columns such as Taxpayer type, Processed invoice, Pending/errored invoice, Add Invoice. In addition to this there will be a “search” button in Document details page, using this, taxpayer can now search specific record pertaining to a specific GSTIN.
4. Records per page feature - System will now provide the records per page feature in all the tables under ADD RECORD DETAILS section leading to ease of viewing. This feature will allow the taxpayers to customized number of records to be viewed on per page. By default, the Records per page will be set at 10 records per page and can be increased to view 50 records per page.
5. Checks enables in GSTR-1/IFF - A new check has been introduced in the system which will check that whether the taxpayer has added new records after generating the summary. In case new records have been added, the SUBMIT and PREVIEW buttons will be disabled till a new summary has been generated after updating records. This check will ensure that filing of GSTR-1/IFF always happens with the correct & update summary only, and no mistake happens in this regard.

## MCA UPDATES

### Extension of Due date for filing Annual Forms for Financial Year ending March 31, 2021

- MCA has taken the decision based on the various requests received from stakeholders regarding relaxation on levy of additional fees for annual financial statement filings required to be done for the financial year ended on March 31, 2021.
- MCA has decided that no additional fees shall be levied upto December 31, 2021 for the filing of e-forms AOC-4, AOC-4 (CFS), AOC-4 XBRL, AOC-4 Non-XBRL and MGT-7/MGT-7A in respect of the financial year ended on March 31, 2021.
- During the said period, only normal fees shall be payable for the filing of the aforementioned e-forms.

### Ministry of Corporate Affairs has issued a Public notice to notify the DINs of Directors found to be disqualified has been de-flagged

- MCA had flagged the DINs of Directors found to be disqualified under sub-section 2(a) of section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013 w.e.f. November 01, 2016 for a period of five years.
- This is for the information of all the concerned that DINs eligible to be de-flagged on expiry of the period of disqualification are in the process of verification. Necessary action shall be taken shortly.

- The Ministry deactivated around 19 lakhs (19,40,313) Director Identification Numbers in the MCA21 Database due to non-filing of Know Your Client (KYC).

### **MCA has removed all the disqualifications of Director Identification Number (DIN)**

- As per the Companies Act, directors for five years are disqualified, if they are part of a company that defaulted on filing financial statements or annual returns for three years or has failed to repay the deposits accepted by it or pay interest on it.
- The disqualification also covers directors of companies that defaulted on redeeming any debentures on the due date or pay the interest due on it or pay any dividend declared. These directors cannot be re-appointed as a director of that company or in any other company for five years from the date of the default.
- Earlier this month, MCA has issued a public notice to notify that the Director Identification Numbers (DINs) of Directors found to be disqualified have been de-flagged since the restriction was for five years.
- All these Directors are now free to take up fresh assignments. The status of DIN can be checked on MCA.

### **MCA has issued Measures to minimize the difficulties faced due to COVID-19 pandemic**

The Minister stated that the term “closed company” is also not defined under the Act. Where the registrar has reasonable cause to believe that companies that are not carrying on any business or operation for a period of two immediately preceding financial years and have not made any application within such period for obtaining the status of a dormant company under section 455, shall after following the due process of law, struck off those companies from the Register of Companies.

Further, the measures taken by MCA to address the ameliorate difficulties faced due to COVID-19 pandemic includes -

1. The Companies Fresh Start Scheme, 2020,
2. LLP Settlement Scheme, 2020,
3. Relaxation on levy of additional fees for companies / LLPs in filing certain forms,
4. Relaxation of time for filing forms related to creation or modification of charges, relaxation of timelines and condoned the delay in filing forms that are related to creation / modification of charges,
5. Condonation of Delay Scheme for Companies restored by NCLT between December 01, 2020 to December 31, 2020,
6. Companies have been allowed to conduct Board Meetings through Video Conference (VC) or other audio-visual means for passing resolutions in respect of restrictive matters,
7. Companies have been allowed to hold Annual General Meeting and Extraordinary General Meetings (EGMs) through Video Conferencing (VC) or other audio-visual means (OAVM),
8. Mandatory requirement of holding meetings of the Board of the companies within the intervals were extended by a period of 60 days till next two quarters i.e., till September 30, 2021 and for Quarter - April to June, 2021 and Quarter - July to September, 2021,
9. Relaxation on levy of additional fees in filing of e-forms AOC-4, AOC-4 (CFS), AOC-4, AOC-4 XBRL AOC-4 Non-XBRL and MGT-7/MGT-7A for the financial year ended on March 31, 2021,
10. Expenditure incurred by companies on activities relating to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) and Central Para Military Forces (CPMF) Veterans, and their dependents including widows has been considered as CSR expenditure.



# COMPLIANCE CALENDAR

## Direct Taxes

### December 07, 2021

- Due date for deposit of tax deducted/collected for the month of November 2021.

### December 15, 2021

- Due date for issue of TDS Certificate for tax deducted under section 194-IB, 194-IA and 194M in the month of November, 2021
- Due date for furnishing statement in Form 24G by an office of the Government where TDS/TCS for the month of November 2021 has been paid without the production of a challan
- Monthly statement to be furnished by a stock exchange in respect of transactions in which client codes been modified after registering in the system for month of November, 2021

### December 30, 2021

- Due date for furnishing of challan-cum-statement in respect of tax deducted under section 194-IA, 194-IB and 194M in the month of November, 2021
- Furnishing of report in Form No. 3CEAD for a reporting accounting year (assuming reporting accounting year is January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020)

### December 31, 2021

- Due date for Return of income for the assessment year 2021-22 in the case of an assessee if he/it is required to submit a report under section 92E pertaining to international or specified domestic transactions
- Due date for ITR filing for non-audit cases and who have not entered into any international or specified domestic transactions
- Due date for furnishing of Equalization Levy statement for the Financial Year 2020-21
- Quarterly statement in respect of foreign remittances (to be furnished by authorized dealers) in Form No. 15CC for quarter ending September, 2021
- Due Date for Intimation on behalf of an international group, which is required to be made on or before 30-11-2021, in Form no. 3CEAE

### December 31, 2021

- Due date Intimation in Form 10BBB by a pension fund in respect of each investment made in India for quarter ending September, 2021
- Due date Report by a parent entity or an alternative reporting entity or any other constituent entity, resident in India, which is required to be furnished on or before 30-11-2021, in Form no. 3CEAD

## Indirect Taxes

### December 10, 2021

- Due date for filing of GSTR 7 (Tax Deductor) and GSTR 8 (Tax Collector)

### December 11, 2021

- Due date for filing of GSTR 1 for Regular Taxpayers.

### December 13, 2021

- Due date for filing of GSTR 6 (ISD)
- Due date for GSTR-1 for QRMP, IFF

### December 20, 2021

- Due date for filing of GSTR 3B (Regular Tax Payer)
- Due date for filing of GSTR 5 (Non-Resident Taxable Person).
- Due date for filing of GSTR 5A (Non-Resident OIDAR Service Provider).

### December 25, 2021

- Due date for GST PMT - 6 (GST Challan Payment)

### December 25, 2021

- Due date for GSTR 9 (Annual Return) for F.Y 2020-2021
- Due date for GSTR 9C (Reconciliation Statement) for F.Y 2020-2021



### Do You Know?

Goods and services tax (GST) collection grew about 25 per cent year-on-year to Rs 1.31 trillion in November, the second-highest mop-up ever, the official data showed on Wednesday, giving experts confidence that GST receipts would surpass the Budget projections for 2021-22. The highest collection was recorded in April this year, at Rs 1.40 trillion.

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