



Welcome to our
monthly newsletter

We bring you a concise and noteworthy regulatory developments in Income Tax, Goods & Services Tax, Companies Act during December 2023. We had tried to cover all important updates occurred during December 2023 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.



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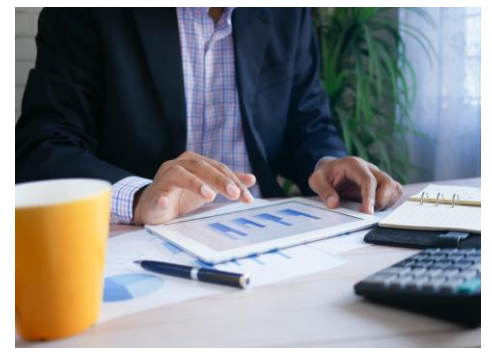
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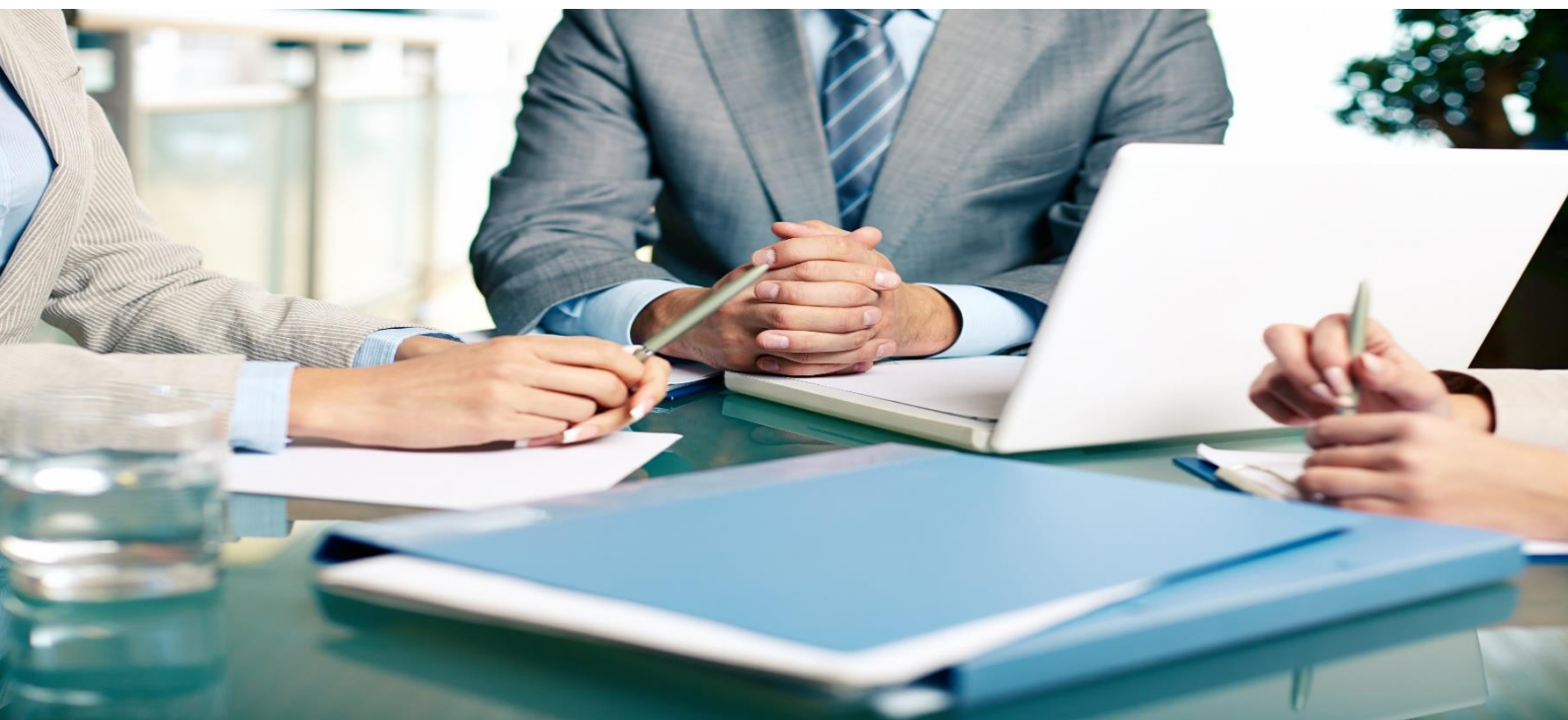
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Why this Volume of Newsletter is important for reader?

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

- Partial relaxation to Non-residents from mandatory e-filing of Form 10F

GST Updates

Clarifications issued

- Clarification to deal with difference in Input Tax Credit (ITC) availed in FORM GSTR-3B as compared to that detailed in FORM GSTR-2A for FY 2017-18 and 2018-19 - Circular No. 183/15/2022-GST dated December 27, 2022
- Clarification on the entitlement of input tax credit where the place of supply is determined in terms of the proviso to sub-section (8) of section 12 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 - Circular No. 184/16/2022-GST dated December 27, 2022.
- Clarification with regard to applicability of provisions of section 75(2) of Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and its effect on limitation- Circular No. 185/17/2022-GST dated December 27, 2022.
- Clarification on various issue pertaining to (a) Generation of E- Invoicing , (b) Taxability of No Claim Bonus offered by Insurance companies - Circular No. 186/19/2022-GST dated December 27, 2022.
- Clarification regarding the treatment of statutory dues under GST law in respect of the taxpayers for whom the proceedings have been finalized under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 - Circular No. 187/19/2022-GST dated- December 27,2022
- Prescribing manner of filing an application for refund by unregistered persons-Circular No. 188/20/2022-GST dated December 27, 2022.

Notifications Issued

- Central Tax (Rate) notification no. 15/2022 - The notification amends the notification on residential dwelling
- Central Tax Notification No. 26/2022 Certain changes in CGST Rules
- Central Tax Notification No. 27/2022- Aadhar Authentication for newly Registered entities shall not apply in all the States and Union territories except the State of Gujarat.

MCA Updates

- MCA to Roll out 56 Company Forms on V3 Portal from V2 Portal in January 2023.
- List of 46 company forms (out of 56) to be rolled out on January 23, 2023.



DIRECT TAX UPDATES

Partial relaxation to Non-residents from mandatory e-filing of Form 10F

Form No. 10F: Form No. 10F is an important document to claim the benefit of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA or Tax Treaty).

Prior to July 16, 2022 such information in Form No. 10F was to be furnished in manual mode or in an offline manner post July 16, 2022 this form has to be furnished online on the income tax e-Filing portal after logging into the e-filing account by the non-resident.

This has caused practical difficulty for non-residents since PAN is required to create an e-filing account on the income-tax portal as this requirement makes it compulsory for every non-resident to obtain PAN in India for filing Form No. 10F even if such a non-resident is not legally required to obtain PAN in India. Several representations have been made to the Board for providing exemption to non-residents from online e-filing of Form No. 10F.

With this communication, the Board has provided relaxation to non-residents by granting them exemption from online e-filing of Form No. 10F. This exemption from mandatory e-filing of Form No. 10F is granted to those non-residents who do not have any PAN in India and are not mandatory required to obtain PAN in India under the extant income-tax laws. For the sake of clarity, it is reiterated that such category of taxpayers may make statutory compliance of filing Form 10F till 31st March 2023 in manual form.

Clarifications Issued

Clarification to deal with difference in Input Tax Credit (ITC) availed in FORM GSTR-3B as compared to that detailed in FORM GSTR-2A for FY 2017-18 and 2018-19 - Circular No. 183/15/2022-GST dated December 27, 2022

The circular explain the following cases in which the ITC in GSTR-3B can be in excess of GSTR-2A of the recipient where the supplier has: -

- a) failed to file FORM GSTR-1 for a tax period
- b) failed to report a particular supply in FORM GSTR-1
- c) wrongly reported the said supply as B2C supply, instead of B2B supply, in his FORM GSTR-1
- d) has declared the supply with wrong GSTIN of the recipient in FORM GSTR-1.

In the above cases there will be differences in ITC claimed by the registered person in his return in FORM GSTR-3B and that available in FORM GSTR-2A. In these above cases, the following procedure will follow: -

The proper officer shall first seek the details from the registered person regarding all the invoices on which ITC has been availed by the registered person in his FORM GSTR 3B but which are not reflecting in his FORM GSTR 2A. He shall then ascertain fulfillment of the following conditions of Section 16 of CGST Act in respect of the input tax credit availed on such invoices by the said registered person that the registered is in possession of a tax invoice or debit note issued by the supplier or such other tax paying documents, he has received the goods or services and that he has made payment for the amount towards the value of supply, along with tax payable thereon, to the supplier. Besides, the proper officer shall also check whether any reversal of input tax credit is required to be made in accordance with section 17 or section 18 of CGST Act and also whether the said input tax credit has been availed within the time period.

In order to confirm the above conditions, the following action to be taken by the proper officer: -

- A) Where difference between the ITC claimed in FORM GSTR-3B and that available in FORM GSTR 2A of the registered person in respect of a supplier for the said financial year exceeds Rs 5 lakh:-**

In such a case the proper officer shall ask the registered person to produce a certificate for the concerned supplier from the Chartered Accountant (CA) or the Cost Accountant (CMA), certifying that supplies in respect of the said invoices of supplier have actually been made by the supplier to the said registered person and the tax on such supplies has been paid by the said supplier in his return in FORM GSTR 3B. Certificate issued by CA or CMA shall contain UDIN.

- B) Where difference between the ITC claimed in FORM GSTR-3B and that available in FORM GSTR 2A of the registered person in respect of a supplier for the said financial year exceeds Rs 5 lakh:-**

In such a case the proper officer shall ask the claimant to produce a certificate from the concerned supplier to the effect that said supplies have actually been made by him to the said registered person and the tax on said supplies has been paid by the said supplier in his return in FORM GSTR 3B.

The above clarifications given hereunder are case specific and are applicable to the bonafide errors committed in reporting during FY 2017-18 and 2018-19. Further, these instructions will apply only to the ongoing proceedings in scrutiny/audit/ investigation, etc. for FY 2017-18 and 2018-19 and not to the completed proceedings. However, these instructions will apply in those cases for FY 2017-18 and 2018-19 where any adjudication or appeal proceedings are still pending.

Clarification on the entitlement of input tax credit where the place of supply is determined in terms of the proviso to sub-section (8) of section 12 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 - Circular No. 184/16/2022-GST dated December 27, 2022

Issue 1: - In case of supply of services by way of transportation of goods, including by mail or courier, where the transportation of goods is to a place outside India, and where the supplier and recipient of the said supply of services are located in India, what would be the place of supply of the said services.

Clarification: - The place of supply is the concerned foreign destination where the goods are being transported.

Issue 2: - whether the supply of services will be treated as inter-State supply or intra-State supply

Clarification: - Supply of services would be considered as inter-State supply in terms of subsection (5) of section 7 of the IGST Act since the location of the supplier is in India and the place of supply is outside India.

Issue 3: - whether the recipient of service of transportation of goods would be eligible to avail input tax credit in respect of the said input service of transportation of goods

Clarification: - Section -15 & 16 does not impose any restriction on availment of input tax credit by the recipient located in India if the place of supply of the said input service is outside India.

Issue 4: - what state code has to be mentioned by the supplier of the said service of transportation of goods, where the transportation of goods is to a place outside India, while reporting the said supply in FORM GSTR-1.

Clarification: - The supplier of service shall report place of supply of such service by selecting State code as '96- Foreign Country' from the list of codes in the dropdown menu available on the portal in FORM GSTR-1.

Clarification with regard to applicability of provisions of section 75(2) of Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and its effect on limitation- Circular No. 185/17/2022-GST dated December 27, 2022.

The case in which the appellate tribunal or authority concludes that the notice issued by proper officer under Section- 74(1) is not sustainable for reason that the charges of fraud or any willful-misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax have not been established against the person to whom such notice was issued and the time limit for re- determining of tax payable deeming section -73(1).

Issue 1: - What would be the time period for the proper officer for re-determination of the tax, interest and penalty payable by the noticee.

Clarification: - The proper officer is required to issue the order of redetermination of tax, interest and penalty payable within the time limit as specified in under sub-section (3) of section 75 of the said Act, i.e. within a period of two years from the date of communication of the said direction by appellate authority or appellate tribunal or the court.

Issue 2: - How the amount payable by the noticee, deeming the notice to have been issued under section 73(1), shall be recomputed by the proper officer as per provisions of section 75(2).

Clarification: - In the cases where the demand have to be re-computed as per Section -75(2) of the CGST act, 2017 the demand would be re-computed keeping in consideration the provisions of section 73(2), read with of section 73(10) of CGST act.

Section -73(10) provides that the proper officer can issue demand notice within three years from the due date for furnishing of annual return for the financial year in respect of which tax has not been paid or short paid or input tax credit has been wrongly availed or utilized or from the date of erroneous refund in cases which do not involve fraud or wilful misstatement or suppression of facts to evade. Also, section-73(2) of CGST Act provides that such show cause notice shall be issued at least 3 months prior to the time limit specified in Section-73(2).

The above provisions concludes that in cases which do not involve fraud or willful-misstatement or suppression of facts to evade payment of tax, the show cause notice in terms of sub-section (1) of section

73 of CGST Act has to be issued within 2 years and 9 months from the due date of furnishing of annual return for the financial year to which such demand relates.

Therefore, in cases where the notices were issued within 2 Years and 9 Months

the amount of tax short paid or not paid, or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized, along with interest and penalty payable, in terms of section 73 of CGST Act relating to such financial years can be re-determined.

Also, in cases where the notices were issued beyond a period of 2 years and 9 months from the due date of furnishing of the annual return for the financial year to which such demand relates to, and the appellate authority concludes that the notice is not sustainable under section 74(1) of CGST Act thereby deeming the notice to have been issued under section 73(1), the entire proceeding shall have to be dropped, being hit by the limitation of time as specified in section 73.

Where the show cause in terms of section 74(1) of CGST Act was issued for tax short paid or not paid tax or wrongly availed or utilized input tax credit or on account of erroneous refund within 2 years and 9 months from the due date of furnishing of the annual return for the said financial year, of which such demand relates to, or from the date of erroneous refund, as the case may be, the entire amount of the said demand in the show cause notice would be covered under redetermined amount.

Clarification on various issue pertaining to GST - Circular No. 186/19/2022-GST dated December 27, 2022

A) Clarification on generating of E-invoicing

The circular clarifies regarding the exemption for issuing the e-invoice is for the entire entity / sectors and not the certain goods/ services supplied by the entity / sectors as specified in the notification no. 13/2020-Central Tax, dated 21st March, 2020.

B) Taxability of No Claim Bonus offered by Insurance companies

1. The circular clarifies that there is no supply by the insured to the insurance company in this agreement. Therefore, No Claim Bonus cannot be considered as a consideration for any supply provided by the insured to the insurance company.

2. The pre-disclosure of NCB amount in the policy documents and specific mention of the discount in form of No Claim Bonus in the invoice is in the line of the condition of Section-15(3). Therefore, it is clarified that the No Claim Bonus is a permissible deduction under clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 15 of the CGST Act for the purpose of calculating the value of supply of services provided by the insurance company to the insured.

Clarification regarding the treatment of statutory dues under GST law in respect of the taxpayers for whom the proceedings have been finalised under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 - Circular No. 187/19/2022-GST dated December 27, 2022

This circular prescribes issuance of FORM GST DRC-25 for intimation of reduction of demand under the above case. Also, in cases where a confirmed demand for recovery has been issued by the tax authorities for which a summary has been issued in FORM GST DRC-07/DRC 07A against the corporate debtor, and where the proceedings have been finalized against the corporate debtor under IBC reducing the amount of statutory dues payable by the corporate debtor to the government under CGST Act or under existing laws, the jurisdictional Commissioner shall issue an intimation in FORM GST DRC-25 reducing such demand, to the taxable person or any other person as well as the appropriate authority with whom recovery proceedings are pending.

Prescribing manner of filing an application for refund by unregistered persons-Circular No. 188/20/2022-GST dated December 27, 2022

With this circular, CBIC informed the manner for application of refund by unregistered person in case of unregistered buyers, who had entered into an agreement/ contract with a builder for supply of

services of construction of flats/ building, etc. and had paid the amount towards consideration for such service, either fully or partially, along with applicable tax, had to get the said contract/ agreement cancelled subsequently due to non-completion or delay in construction activity and in cases of long-term insurance policies where premium for the entire period of term of policy is paid upfront along with applicable GST and the policy is subsequently required to be terminated prematurely due to some reasons. In the above cases, where the time limit for issuing of credit note still exists then the supplier may issue the credit notes and paid the amount to the recipient including GST . Where the time limit for issuing such credit, notes gets expired then the recipient may follow the procedure mentioned under the said circular: -

Further, in such cases the time limit for application of refund will be two years from the date of issuance of letter of cancellation of the contract/ agreement for supply by the supplier. Also, the refund will be processed in case where the refund amount is more than one thousand rupees. Therefore, no refund shall be claimed if the amount is less than one thousand rupees.

Notifications Issued

NOTIFICATION No. 15/2022 -Central Tax (Rate)

The notification amends the notification on residential dwelling and the following explanation shall be inserted in this exemption. The exemption states that If the registered person is a proprietor who is renting the residential dwelling in his personal capacity for use as his own residence and not that of the proprietorship concern, then it is not liable for Reverse Charge Mechanism.

Notification No. 26/2022- Central Tax

a) Reversal of Input Tax Credit

ITC availed by the recipient shall have to reverse the input by November 30 of subsequent FY, in case where the supplier of services/goods has not filed GSTR3B till the September 30 following the end of financial year in which the input tax credit in respect of such invoice or debit note has been availed.

Provided that where the said amount of input tax credit is not reversed by the registered person in a return in FORM GSTR-3B on or before the 30th day of November following the end of such financial year during which such input tax credit has been availed, such amount shall be payable by the said person along with interest thereon under section 50.

b) Proviso to clause f of Rule 46 has been inserted which provides that -

the tax invoice (irrespective of the value) issued by registered person (Stellar) on the taxable supplies supplied by or through

a) an e-com operator or

b) by a supplier of OIDAR

shall include:

- name of the recipient
- address of the recipient
- PIN
- Name of the State

(c) After rule -59(6)(c) the following clause shall be inserted: -

(d) If the recipient against whom intimation have been issued under 88C (1) shall not be allowed to furnish GSTR-1, unless he has either paid the tax or has furnished a reply explaining the reasons for any amount remaining unpaid.

(e) Where the tax reported in GSTR-01 exceeds the tax reported in GSTR-3B then the said registered person shall be reported in Part -A of FORM GST DRC-01B electronically on the common portal, and a copy of such intimation shall also be sent to his e-mail address provided at the time of registration or as amended from time to time

highlighting the differences and directing to: -

- a) pay the differential tax liability, along with interest under section 50, through FORM GST DRC-03; OR
- b) explain the aforesaid difference in tax payable on the common portal, within a period of seven days.

The registered person shall: -

- a) Either pay the differential interest, OR
- b) Furnish a reply electronically on the portal electronically indicating the reasons for such differences
- c) Where the amount to be paid is not paid or where the explanation is not provided or where the explanation or reason furnished by such person is not found to be acceptable by the proper officer, the said amount shall be recoverable in accordance with the provisions.

j) In Form GSTR-1, the following changes have been proposed in the GSTR-1 which would be reflected on the portal in the next few months: -

i) In Table -4A, the words, “(i) attracting reverse charge and (ii) supplies made through e-commerce operator”, the words “attracting reverse charge (including supplies made through e-commerce operator attracting TCS)” shall be substituted.

ii) Table -4C shall be omitted.

iii) For the figure, letters, words and brackets, “5A. Outward supplies (other than supplies made through e-commerce operator, rate wise)”, the words, brackets, letters, “Outward supplies (including supplies made through e-commerce operator, rate wise)” shall be substituted.

iv) Table -5B shall be omitted

v) For the table -7 the following table shall be substituted: -

Rate of tax	Total Taxable value	Amount			
		Integrated	Central	State Tax/UT Tax	Cess
1	2	3	4	5	6
7A. Intra-State supplies					
Consolidated rate wise outward supplies [including supplies made through e-commerce operator attracting					
7B. Inter-State Supplies where invoice value is upto Rs 2.5 Lakh [Rate wise]–Consolidated rate wise outward supplies [including supplies made through e-commerce operator attracting TCS]					
Place of Supply (Name of State)					

(vi) In Table 9: -

- i) the words “debit notes, credit notes, refund vouchers”, the words, “debit and credit notes” shall be substituted

ii) the words “Revised details of document or details of original Debit or Credit Notes or refund vouchers”, the words and letter, “Revised details of document or details of original Debit or Credit Notes” shall be substituted

(vii) In Table -9A, the words “If the invoice/Shipping bill details furnished earlier were incorrect”, the words, “Amendment of invoice/Shipping bill details furnished earlier” shall be substituted.

(viii) In Table-9B the words, “/Refund voucher” shall be omitted.

(ix) In Table -9C the words and brackets, “Debit Notes/Credit Notes/Refund voucher [amendments thereof]”, the words and brackets, “Debit Notes/Credit Notes [Amended]” shall be substituted.

(x) Table 10A (1) and 10B (1) shall be omitted.

(Xi) in Table 12, in the sub-heading, in column no. 3, the brackets and words, “(Optional if HSN is provided)” shall be omitted.

(xii) In Table -14 Details of the supplies made through e-commerce operators on which e-commerce operators are liable to collect tax under section 52 of the Act or liable to pay tax u/s 9(5) [Supplier to report

Nature of supply	GSTIN of e-commerce operator	Net value of supplies	Tax amount			
			Integrated tax	Central tax	State / UT tax	Cess
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) Supplies on which e-commerce operator is liable to collect tax u/s 52						
(b) Supplies on which e-commerce operator is liable to pay tax u/s 9(5)						

(xiii) In Table-14A Amendment to details of the supplies made through e-commerce operators on which e-commerce operators are liable to collect tax under section 52 of the Act or liable to pay tax u/s 9(5).

Nature of supply	Original details		Revised details GSTIN of e-commerce operator	Net value of supplies	Tax amount			
	Month / Quarter	GSTIN of e-commerce operator			Integrated tax	Central tax	State / UT tax	Cess
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(a) Supplies on which e-commerce operator is liable to collect tax u/s 52								
(b) Supplies on which e-commerce operator is liable to pay tax u/s 9(5)								

(xiv) In Table -15 Details of the supplies made through e-commerce operators on which e-commerce operator is liable to pay tax u/s 9(5)

Type of supplier	Type of recipient	GSTIN of supplier	GSTIN of recipient	Document no.	Document date	Rate	Value of supplies made	Tax amount				Place of supply
								Integrated tax	Central tax	State / UT tax	Cess	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Registered	Registered											
	Unregistered											
Unregistered	Registered											

(xv) In Table -15A (I) Amendment to details of the supplies made through e-commerce operators on which e-commerce operator is liable to pay tax u/s 9(5)

Type of supplier	Original details				Revised details				Rate	Value of supplies made	Tax amount				Place of supply	
	GSTIN of supplier	GSTIN of recipient	Doc. no.	Doc. date	GSTIN of supplier	GSTIN of recipient	Doc. no.	Doc. date			Integrated tax	Central tax	State / UT tax	Cess		
																1
Registered																
Unregistered																

xvi) In Table -15A (II) Amendment to details of the supplies made through e-commerce operators on which e-commerce operator is liable to pay tax u/s 9(5).

Type of supplier	Original details		Revised details	Rate	Value of supplies made	Tax amount				Place of supply				
	GSTIN of supplier	Tax period				GSTIN of supplier	Integrated tax	Central tax	State / UT tax		Cess			
			1									2	3	4
Registered														
Unregistered														”;

Notification No. 27/2022- Central Tax

The Rule-8(4A) shall not apply in all the States and Union territories except the State of Gujarat. . The Rule-8(4A) specifies that while registering at the common portal the registered person shall undergo authentication of Aadhaar number for grant of registration.

MCA to Roll out 56 Company Forms on V3 Portal from V2 Portal in January 2023

- In our continuous endeavour to serve you better, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs is launching Second set of Company Forms covering 56 forms in two different lots on V3 portal. 10 out of 56 forms will be launched on 09th January 2023 at 12:00 AM and the remaining 46 forms on 23rd January 2023.
- To facilitate implementation of these forms in V3 MCA21 portal, stakeholders are advised to note the following points:
 - (1) Company e-Filings on V2 portal will be disabled from 07th January 2023 12:00 AM to 08th January 2023 11:59 pm for 10 forms which are planned for roll-out on 09th January 2023.
 - (2) Company e-Filings on V2 portal will be disabled from 07th January 2023 12:00 AM to 22nd January 2023 11:59 pm for 46 forms which are planned for roll-out on 23rd January 2023.
 - (3) All stakeholders are advised to ensure that there are no SRNs in pending payment and Resubmission status.
 - (4) Offline payments in V2 for the above 56 forms using the “Pay Later” option would be discontinued on December 28, 2022, at 12:00 AM. You are required to pay for these forms in V2 online (via credit/debit card or net banking).
 - (5) Due to the upcoming release of 56 company forms, the V3 portal will be unavailable from January 7 at 12:00 AM to January 8 at 11:59 PM for the roll-out of 10 company forms, and from January 21 to 22, 2023, for the roll-out of 46 company forms.
 - (6) V2 Portal for company filing will remain available for all the forms excluding above mentioned 56 forms. Stakeholders may plan accordingly.

Form Number	Form Name
SPICe+ PART A	Application for reservation of name for new company incorporation
SRUN	Application for change of name of existing company
SPICe+ PART B	Integrated Company Incorporation Application
AGILE PRO S	Application for Goods and services tax Identification number, employees state Insurance corporation registration pLus Employees provident fund organisation registration, Profession tax Registration, Opening of bank account and Shops and Establishment Registration
e-AOA [INC-34]	Articles of Association
e-MOA [INC-13]	Memorandum of Association
e-MOA [INC-31]	Articles of Association
e-MOA [INC-33]	Memorandum of Association
INC-9	Declaration by Subscribers and First Directors
URC-1	Application by a company for registration under section 366

List of 46 company forms (out of 56) to be rolled out on January 23, 2023

Form Number	Form Name
DIR-12	Particulars of appointment of directors and the key managerial personnel and the changes among them
DIR-11	Notice of resignation of a director to the Registrar
DIR-3	Application for allotment of Director Identification Number
DIR-3C	Intimation of Director Identification Number by the company to the Registrar DIN services
DIR-5	Application for surrender of Director Identification Number
DIR-6	Intimation of change in particulars of Director to be given to the Central Government
INC-12	Application for grant of License to an existing company under section 8
INC-18	Application to Regional Director for conversion of section 8 company into any other kind of company
INC-20	Intimation to Registrar of revocation of license issued under section 8
INC-20A	Declaration for commencement of business
INC-22	Notice of situation or change of situation of registered office
INC-23	Application to the Regional Director for approval to shift the Registered Office from one State to another state or from jurisdiction of one Registrar to another Registrar within the State
INC-24	Application for approval of Central Government for change of name
INC-27	Conversion of public company into private company or private company into public company or Conversion of Unlimited Liability Company into Limited Liability Company
INC-28	Notice of Order of the Court or any other competent authority
INC-4	One Person Company - Change in Member/ Nominee
INC-6	One Person Company - Conversion form
MGT-14	Filing of Resolutions and agreements to the Registrar under section 117
MR-1	Return of appointment of managing director or whole time director or manager
MR-2	Form of application to the Central Government for approval of appointment or reappointment and remuneration or increase in remuneration or waiver for excess or over payment to managing director or whole time director or manager and commission or remuneration to directors
NDH-4	Form for filing application for declaration as Nidhi Company or updation of status by Nidhis.
PAS-3	Return of Allotment
SH-7	Notice to Registrar of any alteration of share capital
SH-11	Return in respect of buy-back of securities
SH-8	Letter of Offer
SH-9	Declaration of Solvency
NDH-1	Return of Statutory Compliances
NDH-2	Application for extension of time
NDH-3	Return of Nidhi Company for the half year ended
GNL-3	Particulars of person(s) charged for the purpose of sub-clause (iii) or (iv) of clause 60 of section 2
PAS-6	Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit Report (Half-yearly)
MGT-3	Notice of situation or change of situation or discontinuation of situation, of place where foreign register shall be kept
PAS-2	Information Memorandum
DIR-9	Report by the company to Registrar for disqualification of Directors
DIR-10	Application for removal of Disqualification of Directors
AOC-5	Notice of address at which books of account are maintained
FC-1	Information to be filed by foreign company
FC-2	Return of alteration in the documents filed for registration by foreign company

FC-3	Annual accounts along with the list of all principal places of business in India established by foreign company
FC-4	Annual Return of a Foreign company
GNL-2	Form for submission of documents with the Registrar
GNL-4	Addendum to form
MSC-1	Application to ROC for obtaining the status of dormant company
MSC-3	Return of dormant companies
MSC-4	Application for seeking status of active company
RD-1	Form for filing application to Regional Director



COMPLIANCE CALANDER

Direct Taxes

January 07, 2023

- Due date for deposit of tax deducted/collected for the month of December, 2022.
- Due date for deposit of TDS for the period October 2022 to December 2022 when Assessing Officer has permitted quarterly deposit of TDS under 192, 194A, 194D or 194H.

January 14, 2023

- Due date for issue of TDS Certificate for tax deducted under section 194-IA, 194-IB & 194M in the month of October, 2022.

January 15, 2023

- Due date for furnishing of Form 24G by an office of the Government where TDS/TCS for the month of December, 2022 has been paid without the production of a challan.
- Quarterly statement of TCS for the quarter ending December 31, 2022.
- Due date for furnishing of Form 15G/15H declarations received during the quarter ending December, 2022.

January 30, 2023

- Due date for furnishing of challan-cum-statement in respect of tax deducted under section 194-IA, 194-IB & 194M in the month of December, 2022.

January 31, 2023

- Quarterly statement of TDS for the quarter ending December 31, 2022.
- Quarterly return of non-deduction at source by a banking company from interest on time deposit in respect of the quarter ending December 31, 2022

Indirect Taxes

January 10, 2022

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

January 11, 2022

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

January 13, 2022

- Due date for filing of GSTR-6 & IFF(QRMP Taxpayer)
- Due date for filing of GSTR 5 (Non-Resident Taxable Person).
- Due date for filing of GSTR-1 (QRMP Taxpayer)

January 18, 2022

- Due date for filing of CMP-08 (Composition Taxpayer)

January 20, 2022

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

January 22, 2022

- Due date for filing of GSTR 3B as per QRMP scheme for group A States (Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep)

January 24, 2022

- Due date for filing of GSTR 3B as per QRMP scheme for group B States (Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Chandigarh, Delhi)



Do You Know?

State government employees can claim deduction under Section 80CCD (2) for NPS contribution by the employer up to 14 % of their basic salary and dearness allowance. Earlier the limit was 10 % of their basic salary and dearness allowance.

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ABOUT US

Nucleus AAR Advisors LLP is an Investment Banking and Risk Advisory Firm providing specialized services in the field of Startup Advisory, M&A Advisory, International Taxation, Audit & Assurance. We partner with entrepreneurs in their critical decision making by providing them various analysis customized as per their requirement. We also help in the effective implementation of decisions and its subsequent monitoring as well.

Team Nucleus is comprised of people from Big4s and reputed consulting firms with combined experience of 30+ years. Team is distinguished by their functional and technical expertise combined with their hands-on experience, thereby ensuring that our clients receive the most professional



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