NEWSLETTER
February 2021

J P Chawla & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Taxation | Audit | Outsourcing | Regulatory | Transaction Advisory | Business Intelligence

INDEX

The Covid pandemic is still shaking few sectors in India, but it can be said that the Covid related fear mindset in India has totally vanished. The footfalls in malls have increased, textile demand has increased, retail is again attracting demand and lot of sectors are outperforming and reaching pre covid levels. Though WHO has rightly thrown as word of caution that Pandemic is still not over, but it seems economic interests and want of people to return to pre-Covid lifestyles has ignored the gravity of pandemic.

India's exports to the US increased by 14% to US$ 4.89 billion in December 2020 from US$ 4.28 billion in December 2019. December 2020 is marked as the fourth consecutive month of positive growth, indicating a good trade recovery.

Further in the telecom sector, the Union Cabinet, chaired by the Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, has approved Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Telecom and Networking Products with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 12,195 crore (US$ 1.67 billion).

The CBDT has issued various amendments to the faceless assessment scheme, 2019 to impart greater efficiency, transparency and accountability. In GST SOP for suspension of registration has been issued and clarification in respect of applicability of Dynamic Quick Response (QR) Code on B2C invoices has also been issued.

In assurance, to propose an amendment to IFRS 16, an exposure Draft of Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021- has been proposed. Also, an exposure Draft for Standard for Audit of Smaller and Less Complex Entities (SA-SLCE) has been issued.

Companies (Specification of Definitions Details) Rules, 2014 has been amended to clarify the new limits of paid-up capital and turnover for Small Companies. Also, MCA vide amendment to Companies (Compromises, Arrangements and Amalgamations) Rules, 2016 has extended the provisions of Fast track Merger to start-up companies.

We sincerely hope this volume of the newsletter will update you regarding new developments in the area of Business, Tax, Assurance & Accounting and regulations.

Happy Reading!!

Sincerely Yours,

Rajat Chawla

Managing Partner & CEO
New Delhi

2021 has got a good start in the export industry due to the increase of India's export to US by 14%. Also, India is planning to emphasized boosting toy manufacturing in India and has invited all stakeholders on a single virtual platform.

Economic and Trade highlights in February 2021:

- **India launches PLI scheme to become hub of global telecom manufacturing -** The Union Cabinet, chaired by the Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, has approved Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Telecom and Networking Products with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 12,195 crore (US$ 1.67 billion).The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme intends to promote manufacture of Telecom and Networking Products in India and proposes a financial incentive to boost domestic manufacturing and attract investments in the target segments of telecom and networking products in order to encourage Make in India.

- **Indian exports to US up 14 pc to US$ 4.9 billion in December-** India's exports to the US. increased by 14% to US$ 4.89 billion in December 2020 from US$ 4.28 billion in December 2019.December 2020 is marked as the fourth consecutive month of positive growth, indicating a good trade recovery.

- **E-commerce grows by 36% in last quarter in India: Report -** According to a report,In India, the volume of e-commerce orders increased by 36% in the last quarter of 2020, with the Personal Care, Beauty and Wellness (PCB&W) segment being the largest beneficiary. The volumes of the PCB&W and FMCG & Healthcare (F&H) categories increased by 95% and 46% YoY respectively from October to December 2020, according to the Q4-2020 E-commerce Trend Report, jointly released by Unicommerce and Kearney.

- **Google to give Rs. 109 crore (US$ 15 million) to support SMBs in India -** Google has announced plans to give US$ 15 million (Rs 109 crore) to support MSME's in India in COVID-19 pandemic. The investment is part of the US$ 75 million commitment to help small businesses outside of the US. "In India, we will invest US$ 15 million to support small and micro enterprises across the country and are in discussions with local partners," Google said in a statement.

- **India invites global defence and aerospace companies to set up manufacturing units -** India has invited global defence and aerospace firms to establish manufacturing plants in the country, taking advantage of various government initiatives in the region. The Government of India has initiated ground-breaking reforms. Defence Minister Mr. Rajnath Singh invited global companies in the field to build production units in the country and leverage various initiatives taken by the government in the field at Air Force Station at Yelahanka.

- **27 pc revenue growth to see in Indian media, entertainment sector FY22: Crisil -** According to ratings firm Crisil, 27% growth is projected in revenue of the Indian media and entertainment (M&E) sector to ~ Rs. 1.37 lakh crore (US$ 18.92 billion) in FY22. Segments which would recover faster to pre-pandemic levels include digital and television (TV) while print, films, outdoor, and radio would take longer to return to pre-pandemic levels.

Goods and Service Tax

Notification No. 03/2021 – Central Tax

Class of person who are not required to authentication through Aadhar verification.

Government vide this notification prescribes the class of person who are not required to do Aadhar verification while registration on GST portal. Following are the persons:

1. Not a citizen of India
2. A department or establishment of the central government or state government
3. A local authority
4. A statutory body
5. A public sector undertaking.
6. A person applying for registration u/s 25(9) of the act.

Circular No. 145/01/2021 – GST

SOP for suspension of registration under rule 21A(2A)

- Where there is difference in GSTR-1 or the input tax availed show that there are significant differences or anomalies indicating contravention ofthe provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder, leading to cancellation of registration of the said person, his registration shall be suspended. An intimation issued under Form GST REG-31 asking to submit the details within 30 days.
- Till the functionality of GST REG-31 gets operational the said notice will be uploaded on the portal under notice section.
- The tax payer is required to submit his reply under Form GST REG-18 online through a common portal within the period of 30 days.
- Post issuance of FORM GST REG-31 via email, the list of such taxpayers would be sent to the concerned Nodal officers of the CBIC/ States. Also, the system generated notice can be viewed by the jurisdictional proper officers on their Dashboard for suitable actions. Upon receipt of reply from the said person or on expiry of thirty days (reply period), a task would be created in the dashboard of the concerned proper officer under "Suo moto cancellation proceeding".
- Proper officer, post examination of the response received from the said person, may pass an order either for dropping the proceedings for suspension/ cancellation of registration inFORM GST REG-20 or for cancellation of registration in FORM GST REG-19. Based on the action taken by the proper officer, the GSTIN status would be changed to "Active" or"Cancelled Suo-moto" as the case maybe.
- Till functionality of GST REG-31 is fully ready, the proper office wherever deems fit may drop the proceeding anytime after the issuance of FORM GST REG-31, he may advise the said person to furnish his reply on the common portal in FORM GST REG-18.
- It is advised that in case the proper officer is prima-facie satisfied with the reply of the said person, he may revoke the suspension by passing an order in FORM GST REG-20. Post such revocation, if need be, the proper officer can continue with the detailed verification of the documents and recovery of short payment of tax, if any. Further, in such cases, after detailed verification or otherwise, if the proper officer finds that the registration of the said person is liable for cancellation, he can again initiate the proceeding of cancellation of registration by issuing notice in FORM GST REG-17.

Circular No. 146/02/2021 – GST

Clarification in respect of applicability of Dynamic Quick Response (QR) Code on B2C invoices and compliance of notification 14/2020- Central Tax dated 21st March, 2020

Issue	Clarification
To which invoice is Notification No 14/2020-Central Tax dated 21st March, 2020 applicable? Would this requirement be applicable on invoices issued for supplies made for Exports?	This notification is applicable to a tax invoice issued to an unregistered person by a registered person (B2Cinvoice) whose annual aggregate turnover exceeds 500Cr rupees in any of the financial years from 2017-18onwards. However, the said notification is not applicable to an invoice issued in following cases: i. Where the supplier of taxable service is: • an insurer or a banking company or a financial institution, including anon-banking financial company • a goods transport agency supplying services in relation to transportation of goods by road in a goods carriage • supplying passenger transportation service • supplying services by way of admission to exhibition of cinematograph in films in multiplex screens ii. OIDAR supplies made by any registered person, who has obtained registration under section 14 of the IGST Act 2017, to an unregistered person. As regards the supplies made for exports, though such supplies are made by a registered person to an unregistered person, however, as e-invoices are required to be issued in respect of supplies for exports, in terms of Notification no. 13/2020-Central Tax, dated 21st March, 2020 treating them as Business to Business (B2B) supplies, Notification no. 14/2020- Central Tax, dated 21st March, 2020 will not be applicable to them.
What parameters/ details are required to be captured in the Quick Response (QR) Code?	Dynamic QR Code, in terms of Notification No. 14/2020-Central Tax, dated 21st March, 2020 is required, inter-alia, to contain the following information: - 1. Supplier GSTIN number 2. Supplier UPI ID 3. Payee's Bank A/C number and IFSC 4. Invoice number & invoice date, 5. Total Invoice Value and vi. GST amount along with breakup i.e. CGST, SGST, IGST, CESS, etc. Further, Dynamic QR Code should be such that it can be scanned to make a digital payment.
If a supplier provides/ displays Dynamic QR Code, but the customer opts to make payment without using Dynamic QR Code, then will the cross reference of such payment, made without use of Dynamic QR Code, on the invoice, be considered as compliance of Dynamic QR Code on the invoice?	If the supplier has issued invoice having Dynamic QR Code for payment, the said invoice shall be deemed to have complied with Dynamic QR Code requirements. In cases where the supplier, has digitally displayed the Dynamic QR Code and the customer pays for the invoice: - i. Using any mode like UPI, credit/ debit card or online banking or cash or combination of various modes of payment, with or without using Dynamic QR Code, and the supplier provides a cross-reference of the payment (transaction id along with date, time and amount of payment, mode of payment like UPI, Credit card, Debit card, online banking etc.) on the invoice or

	ii. In cash, without using Dynamic QR Code and the supplier provides a cross-reference of the amount paid in cash, along with date of such payment on the invoice. The said invoice shall be deemed to have complied with the requirement of having Dynamic QR Code.
If the supplier makes available to customers an electronic mode of payment like UPI Collect, UPI Intent or similar other modes of payment, through mobile applications or computer based applications, where though Dynamic QR Code is not displayed, but the details of merchant as well as transaction are displayed/ captured otherwise, how can the requirement of Dynamic QR Code as per this notification be complied with?	In such cases, if the cross-reference of the payment made using such electronic modes of payment is made on the invoice, the invoice shall be deemed to comply with the requirement of Dynamic QR Code. However, if payment is made after generation / issuance of invoice, the supplier shall provide Dynamic QR Code on the invoice.
Is generation/ printing of Dynamic QR Code on B2C invoices mandatory for pre-paid invoices i.e. where payment has been made before issuance of the invoice?	If cross-reference of the payment received either through electronic mode or through cash or combination thereof is made on the invoice, then the invoice would be deemed to have complied with the requirement of Dynamic QR Code. In cases other than pre-paid supply i.e. where payment is made after generation / issuance of invoice, the supplier shall provide Dynamic QR Code on the invoice.
Once the E-commerce operator (ECO) or the online application has complied with the Dynamic QR Code requirements, will the suppliers using such e-commerce portal or application for supplies still be required to comply with the requirement of Dynamic QR Code?	The provisions of the notification shall apply to each supplier/registered person separately, if such person is liable to issue invoices with Dynamic QR Code for B2C supplies as per the said notification. In case, the supplier is making supply through the Ecommerce portal or application, and the said supplier gives cross references of the payment received in respect of the said supply on the invoice, then such invoices would be deemed to have complied with the requirements of Dynamic QR Code. In cases other than pre-paid supply i.e. where payment is made after generation / issuance of invoice, the supplier shall provide Dynamic QR Code on the invoice.

Direct Tax

Procedure, Format and Standards of Issue of Permanent Account Number (PAN)

The CBDT has laid down the updated procedure, format and standard for the issue of Permanent Account Number (PAN). It specifies the authority for issuing the PAN and prescribed the format and standard for the issue of PAN applied through different modes (i.e. Physical mode or Electronic mode).
-[Notification 01 of 2021]

Notification of Officer/Authority for the purpose of Section 138

As Section 138 of Income Tax Act, 1961, CBDT may specify the officer/authority which will be required to share information regarding assessee to the Income Tax Authorities. CBDT has specified the "Chief Executive Officer, Center for e-Governance, Government of Karnataka" for the purpose of Section 138(1)(a)(ii) for sharing information to identify eligible beneficiaries for implementing social security/public welfare schemes with the help of Entitlement Management System.
-[Notification 05/2021]

Amendment in Faceless Assessment Scheme

The CBDT has issued various amendments to the faceless assessment scheme, 2019 to impart greater efficiency, transparency and accountability.
-[Notification 06/2021]

Clarification on TDS provisions of Mutual Fund Dividend

The Finance Act, 2020 had abolished the Dividend distribution tax and introduced Section 194K which requires deduction of TDS @ 10% if the dividend exceeds INR 5,000.
Various queries were received by CBDT whether the provisions of Section 194K will be applicable on the capital gain arising on redemption of units.
It is clarified that there will be no TDS u/s 194K on capital gain on redemption of units. TDS provisions u/s 194K will applicable on dividend income.-[Press Release]

CBDT issues clarification on the new provision pertaining to residence in India

The Finance Act, 2020 had introduced a new provision which states that an Indian citizen shall be deemed to be resident in India, if he is not liable to be taxed in any country or jurisdiction. This is an anti-abuse provision since it is noticed that some Indian citizens shift their stay in low or no tax jurisdiction to avoid payment of tax in India. The new provision does not include in tax net those Indian citizens who are bonafide workers in other countries.

However, it is being interpreted to create an impression that those Indians who are bonafide workers in other countries, including in Middle East, and who are not liable to tax in these countries will be taxed in India on the income that they have earned outside India. In order to avoid any misinterpretation, it is clarified that in the case of an Indian citizen who becomes deemed resident of India under this new provision, income earned outside India by him shall not be taxed in India unless it is derived from an Indian business or profession.
-[Press Release]

Assurance and Accounting

Indian Accounting Standards/International Financial Reporting Standards

Exposure Draft of Covid-19- Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021- Proposed amendment to IFRS 16

Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) are based on the IFRS Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) of IFRS Foundation. The IASB, before issuing the new/amendments to IFRS Standards, issues the Exposure Draft (ED) for public comments across the globe. The Accounting Standards Board (ASB) of ICAI with the aim to provide an opportunity to the various stakeholders in India to raise their concerns at the initial International Standard-setting stage (ED stage) itself, invites comments on the ED issued by the IASB. At present, following ED issued by IASB is open for comments:

Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021- Proposed amendment to IFRS 16

The IASB issued Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions, which amended IFRS 16 Leases, in May 2020. The 2020 amendment permitted lessees, as a practical expedient, not to assess whether particular rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic are lease modifications and, instead, to account for those rent concessions as if they were not lease modifications. Among other conditions, the 2020 amendment permitted lessees to apply the practical expedient only to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021.

The objective of the proposal in the attached ED is to continue providing lessees with practical relief during the on-going Covid-19 pandemic while enabling them to continue providing useful information about their leases to users of financial statements.

The ED extends the availability of the practical expedient in paragraph 46A so that it applies to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022, provided the other conditions for applying the practical expedient are met.

The Accounting Standards Board (ASB) of ICAI has also invited comments from public. This ED is hosted on https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63042asb51003.pdf and comment can be given by July 15, 2021, on https://www.icai.org/comments/asb/.

Exposure Draft of Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities

International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) is the independent, accounting standard-setting body of the IFRS Foundation. The IASB was founded on April 1, 2001, as the successor to the International Accounting Standards Committee.

IASB has issued an exposure draft of regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities. This Exposure Draft proposes to supersede existing IFRS 14, Regulatory Deferral Accounts, an interim Standard that permits a variety of accounting approaches for the effects of rate regulation to continue temporarily. The proposals would, if implemented, affect entities subject to a regulatory agreement that is capable of creating regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities. For users of financial statements, the IASB expects that application of the proposals would result in financial statements providing a clearer and more complete picture of the relationship between the revenue and expenses of those entities.

The Accounting Standards Board (ASB) of ICAI has also hosted this ED on https://www.icai.org/resource/63089asb51042.pdf for public comments. Comments can be offered on http://www.icai.org/comments/asb/ by 10 May 2021.

Exposure Drafts of Amendments to Ind AS for comments

Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) are based on the IFRS Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). In this regard, it may be noted that IFRS Standards are being issued/revised by the IASB from time to time. As the convergence is a continuous process, in order to remain converged with IFRS Standards, the Ind AS needs to be issued/revised corresponding to the IFRS Standards. Accordingly, whenever any amendments are made or new IFRS Standard/IFRIC by the IASB, the Accounting Standards Board of the ICAI considers and issues amendments to Ind AS. While doing so, keeping in view the Indian conditions and circumstances, wherever considered appropriate, necessary changes are also proposed to the Ind AS.

In this regard, the Accounting Standards Board has issued the following Exposure Drafts corresponding to amendments in IFRS Standards for public comments with the last date of comments being March 20, 2021:

- Exposure Draft of Onerous Contracts - Amendments to Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets - The downloadable version is available at https://www.icai.org/resource/63124asb51076-indas37.pdf
- Exposure Draft of Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use- Amendments to Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment - The downloadable version is available at https://www.icai.org/resource/63125asb51076-indas16.pdf
- Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to Ind AS 103, Business Combinations) - The downloadable version is available at https://www.icai.org/resource/63126asb51076-indas103.pdf
- Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021) - The downloadable version is available at https://www.icai.org/resource/63127asb51076-indas.pdf

Comments can be offered at http://www.icai.org/comments/asb/

Standards of Auditing/Accounting Guidance Note

Exposure Draft for Standard for Audit of Smaller and Less Complex Entities (SA-SLCE)
Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AASB) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has issued a single document combining all standards of auditing for audit of smaller and less complex entities (i.e., Standard for Audit of Smaller and Less Complex Entities (SA-SLCE)).
This SA-SLCE is applicable for audit of Smaller and Less Complex Entity and a Smaller and Less Complex Entity (SLCE) means an unlisted entity which satisfies all the following conditions: -

1. Entity which is not a company.
2. Entity whose turnover/ gross receipts is not exceeding rupees 50 crore in the last audited annual financial statements.
3. Entity whose turnover/ gross receipts is not exceeding rupees 50 crore in the accounting year under audit.
4. Entity whose investment in plant and machinery or equipment is not exceeding rupees 10 crore as on the first day of the accounting year under audit.
5. Entity which is not into the business of Banking/Insurance/NBFC at any time during the year.

However, applicability for this SA-SLCE is not yet announced and this exposure is our public comment. Comment on this draft can be offered by 31 March 2021.

This ED of this SA-SLCE is available on https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63069aasb51028.pdf and comment can be offered on aasb@icai.in

Guidance Note on Accounting by E-commerce Entities

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has issued guidance note on accounting by E-commerce entities. This Guidance Note aims at providing a perspective on the various accounting issues which are unique to the e-commerce. In case of entities normally carrying on businesses other than e-commerce, the recommendations contained in this Guidance Note should be applied for recording e-commerce transactions undertaken by them.

This Guidance Note applies to companies preparing financial statements under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, as amended, under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013. This Guidance Note also applies to entities such as Limited Liabilities Partnership firms and Partnership firms that prepare financial statements under the Accounting Standards issued by the ICAI. This Guidance Note deals with specific accounting aspects and does not deal with other generic accounting issues commonly faced across industries. This Guidance Note deals with the key issues of e-commerce companies.

This guidance note is available on https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63093research51049gnecomm.pdf

Guidance Note on Accrual Basis of Accounting

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has issued guidance note on accrual basis of accounting.
This Guidance Note highlights the need for accrual basis of accounting, provides guidance in respect thereof and provides guidance in respect of transition from cash basis to accrual basis of accounting. In addition, this Guidance Note states the benefits associated with while following accrual system instead of cash system.

This guidance note is available on https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63092research51049gnaccba.pdf

Exposure Draft Guidance Note on Audit of Banks (2021 Edition)

Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AASB) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has issued Guidance Note on Audit of Banks (2021 Edition). This document has contained 2 sections:

- Section A – Statutory Central Audit
- Section B – Bank Branch Audit

This document has been issued as an exposure draft and hosted on https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63120aasb-ed-gnab2021.pdf. Comments on this ED can be offered on aasb@icai.in by March 4, 2021.

Regulations

Company/LLP Law Related Changes

A. Revision in criterion limits of Small Company

Companies (Specification of Definitions Details) Rules, 2014 has been amended to clarify the new limits of paid-up capital and turnover for being defined as a Small Companies which stated that paid up capital shall not exceed rupees two crores (earlier 50 lacs) and turnover shall not exceed rupees twenty crores (earlier 2 crores). This shall be effective from the 1st day April, 2021.

B. Scope of Fast track merger enhanced to startup companies

MCA vide amendment to Companies (Compromises, Arrangements and Amalgamations) Rules, 2016 has extended the provisions of Fast track Merger to below companies:

- two or more start-up companies; or
- one or more start-up company with one or more small company.

C. Advancement in provisions of One Person Company "OPC"

Ministry of Corporate Affairs has amended below provisions of Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014 to facilitate the restricted items of one person company-

a. Earlier the person who is an Indian Citizen"resident in India" was eligible to incorporate a one person company, now an Indian Citizen "whether resident in India or otherwise" can incorporate an OPC, this gives opportunities to NRI's to operate as OPC in India. Further, a person will be categorized as the "resident in India" if he stayed in India for a period of not less than 120 days, which was earlier stated as 182 days.

b. Voluntary conversion of OPC which was earlier categorized by paid up capital and turnover limits has now been removed, thus now conversion can be smoothly initiated without any increase in value of paid up and turnover.

<u>Conversion of OPC into a Public Company or a Private Company (other than a company registered under section 8 of the Act)-</u>

For conversion, OPC needs to alter the MOA and AOA as per the required change and accordingly needs to update the shareholder and director as per the changed structure of the entity. Further, the intimation in Form INC-6 is to be filed with ROC for conversion.

<u>Conversion of Private Company into OPC</u>

Now there is no requirement of meet the limits of paid up capital and turnover for conversion of private company into OPC. Aforesaid amendments shall be effective from 01st April, 2021.

D. Producer Companies

Earlier the producer companies were governed by the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. Now with the commencement of these provisions in Companies (Amendment) Act, 2020, the new provisions governing producer companies have been brought into existence vide its notification dated 11th February, 2021.

Along with this, the Central government has enacted and notified the Producer Companies Rules, 2021 which briefs the provision related to Change of place of registered office from one State to another and Investment of general reserves.

E. Other updates

i. Rule 12A has been added to Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules 2014 which specifically states that the time period within which the offer has been made for Rights Issue, it shall be made for acceptance not less than seven days from the date of offer. This amendment shall be effective from 01stApril, 2021.

ii. Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu was added in the territorial jurisdiction of National Company LawTribunal, Ahmedabad Bench and Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh was added in the territorial jurisdiction of National Company LawTribunal, Chandigarh Bench.

iii. MCA vide its notification dated 19th February, 2021 narrowed the definition of listed companies by making exclusions in the current definition. This new definition shall be effective from 01s t April, 2021.

Proposed Amendments to LLPs

Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under section 67(1) of LLP Act, 2008 will be extending Subsections (1) to (11) of section 90, Subsections (1) and (2) of section 164 , Sub-sections (1) and (3) to (6) of section 165, Sub-section (1) to (3) of section 167, Sub-section (5) of section 206, sub-section (3) of section 207, Sub-sections (1) to (3) of section 252 and Sub-sections (1) to (4) of Section 439 of the Companies Act, 2013 to limited liability Partnerships with modification and adaptation soon. Accordingly, limited liability Partnerships, Partners and Designated partners thereof have been advised to take note of the same and take appropriate action.

FEMA/RBI UPDATES

Remittances to International Financial Services Centres (IFSCs) under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had permitted resident individuals to make remittances to IFSCs established in India under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS). The remittances will be permitted only for making investments in securities issued by the non-resident entities in IFSCs. Resident Individuals may also open a non-interest bearing Foreign Currency Account (FCA) in IFSCs for making investments under LRS.

TAX CALENDER

March-2021

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Date	Regulation	Obligation	Form/Challan No.
7	Income Tax	- Last date of online payment of Tax deducted at source/Tax collected at source for the month of February-2021	Challan 281
7	FEMA	- Last date of reporting of actual transactions of External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) through AD Bank under FEMA	ECB-2
10	GST	- Last date of filing Form GSTR 7 for the month of February-2021 (to be filed by the e-commerce operators required to deduct TDS under GST)	GSTR-7
10	GST	- Last date of filing Form GSTR 8 for the month of February-2021 (to be filed by the person required to deduct TDS under GST)	GSTR-8
11	GST	- Last date of filing Form GSTR 1 for the month of February-2021 for the taxpayer for taxpayer not in QRMP scheme	GSTR-1
13	GST	- Last date of furnishing details in IFF for the month of February-2021 (tax payer under QRMP scheme)	IFF
13	GST	- Last date of filing Form GSTR 6 for the month of February-2021 (to be filed by input service distributor)	GSTR-6
15	Income Tax	- Due Date for Deposit fourth installment of Advance Tax for the assessment year 2020-21 for all assessee	Challan 280
15	Provident Fund	- Last date of online payment of provident fund for the month of February-2021	PF Challan
15	ESI	- Last date of online payment of ESI fund for the month of February-2021	ESI Challan
20	GST	- Last date of payment of GST and filing of GSTR 3B for the month of February-2021 for taxpayer not in QRMP scheme	Form GSTR-3B and Form GST PMT -06, in case of payment of GST
20	GST	- Last date of filing Form GSTR 5 & 5A and payment of GST for the month of February-2021 (to be filed by non-resident person)	GSTR-5 & 5A
25	GST	- Last date of deposit of tax in cash ledger (equal to 35% of liability for the february month) for taxpayer under QRMP scheme	
25	Provident Fund	- Provident Fund return filing for February-2021 (including pension and insurance scheme form)	
31	Income Tax	- Last date of filing belated or revised return for FY 2019-20	ITR forms

About JPC

JPC is a professional services firm based in New Delhi & Noida, India. We were established in the year 1974 with the aim to create value for our clients by delivering quality, comprehensive, timely, practical and innovative services. We offer a comprehensive range of services, including taxation services, regulatory services, transaction advisory services, financial & management consultancy services, assurance & risk services, and outsourcing services. Over the past several decades, we have established significant competitive presence in the country. Our vast and diversified client base includes Multinational enterprises, domestic companies, high net worth individuals, government companies and institutions in all leading industry verticals. We are a team of distinguished Chartered Accountants, Management Accountants, Corporate Financial Advisors and Tax Consultants. Our team has the requisite skills and experience to provide complex business, financial, assurance, tax and regulatory services to our clients. Our strength lies in our timely performance-based, industry-tailored and technology-enabled services which are delivered by some of the most talented professionals in the country. For more information about JPC's service offerings, visit www.jpc.co.in

In this document, "JPC" refers to J P Chawla & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants (a limited liability partnership firm regulated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, FRN : 001875N/ N500025).

J P Chawla & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

New Delhi office:
43 Darya Ganj,
New Delhi - 110002
INDIA

Noida office:
C-129, Sector 2,
Noida - 201 301 (U.P.), INDIA
Phone: +91-120-4573207, 4573208
General Email: info@jpc.co.in

Main Partners Hand Phone & Email

Rajat Chawla +91-9871494499 | rajatchawla@jpc.co.in
J.P. Chawla +91-9811028918 | jpchawla@jpc.co.in
Richa Chawla +91-9990509709 | richajuneja@jpc.co.in

For further information, please email your details to rajatchawla@jpc.co.in or call +91-9871494499.