

Editorial

Resignation of Auditors



There has been a spate of resignation of auditors of listed companies. According to the data provided by Prime data base, in the last few months more than 30 firms have resigned before the close of the financial year before the completion of the audit.

Their resignations have led to the fall in the value of shares of such companies. In most of the cases, the auditors while giving their resignations have not indicated the reasons which led them to resign from their office as auditors of the company. . Section 140(2) of the Companies Act 2013 requires an auditor who has resigned from the company to file, within a period of 30 days from the date of resignation, a statement in a prescribed Form i.e. ADT-3. In certain cases auditors have indicated that they have not been provided sufficient evidence for them to conclude the audit and in some cases detailed reasons have not been furnished. Auditing Standards require an auditor in case they do not obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, the auditors may resign.

The aforesaid form requires the auditors to specify the reasons for resignation as well as any other facts relevant to the resignation. In case of one of the auditors,

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SCV NEWS

April to June 2018

SCV & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

the resignation for the year ended 31st March, 2018 is surprising because the firm had audited the accounts for the earlier years and none of the previous reports had any qualification. The companies have also not given any information about the reasons for the resignation of the auditors. A newspaper report suggests that SEBI has taken note of these cases and is trying to get the details which had led to the resignation of the auditors. It would be worthwhile to note that the report of Uday Kotak led Committee on Corporate Governance had also recommended that for the sake of greater transparency, it is important for the companies to disclose the reasons for resignation of the auditors.

It seems the audit firms have realized that the profession is under scanner as never before. Though the auditing standards provide for situations when auditors mandatorily must resign, this act of auditors suggests that audit of listed companies is going to be a tough task. It is also a signal to the audit firms to take steps for improving quality of the audit as well as to the companies to improve their management systems so as to comply with the requirements of the audit as the auditors are now required to report in accordance with the Standards of Auditing which are based on International auditing norms.

I hope you find the contents of this newsletter useful. We would be happy to receive your comments/suggestions on this initiative and the contents of

this newsletter. You may e-mail your views at sachin.vasudeva@scvindia.com.

Happy Reading

S.C. Vasudeva

Regulatory Snippets

Direct Tax



Kimmi Dawar
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Tax Advisory Services

(1) Notification No. 17/2018 dated 6th April 2018- Transport allowance withdrawn from financial year 2018-19

Transport allowance withdrawn by CBDT, i.e. provisions relating to exemption of 'Transport Allowance' of Rs. 1,600 pm

for salaried individuals/ employees to meet their commuting costs between residence and office, stands withdrawn from 1st April 2019 (i.e. financial year 2018-19/ assessment year 2019-2020).

However, it may be noted that the Transport Allowance upto Rs. 3,200 pm shall continue to be exempt in the case of an employee, who is blind or deaf and dumb or orthopedically handicapped with disability of lower extremities.

(2) Notification No. 20/2018 dated 12th April 2018

The CBDT has, vide notification no. 20/2018, notified the Protocol amending the Agreement between India and Kazakhstan for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, applicable w.e.f. 12th March 2018.

(3) Notification No. 23/2018 dated 24th May 2018- CBDT amends Income-tax rules to debar CAs from Determining FMV of Unlisted Shares

The CBDT has, vide notification number 23/2018, notified the Income Tax (6th Amendment) Rules, 2018, to amend IT Rules 11U(a) and 11UA(2)(b) to debar Chartered Accountants (CAs) from conducting valuation of unlisted shares for determining fair market value (FMV) thereof as per Discounted Free Cash Flow Method.



(4) Notification No. 24/2018, dated 24th May 2018- CBDT notifies relaxation for eligible start-ups on issue of shares at price exceeding their fair market value

The CBDT has, vide notification number 24/2018, notified that the provisions of clause (viib) of sub-section (2) of section 56 of the income-tax Act shall not apply to consideration received by a company for issue of shares that exceeds the face value of such shares, if the consideration has been received for issue of shares by eligible start – ups.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force retrospectively from the 11th April 2018.

(5) Notification No. 26/2018, dated 13th June 2018- New Cost Inflation Index (CII) for Finan- cial Year 2018-19

The CBDT has, vide notification number 26/2018, notified the new cost inflation index at 280 applicable for financial year 2018-19 (assessment year 2019-20), with Base Year 2001-02 (Cost inflation index =100).

Indirect Tax



Saurabh Jain
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Indirect Tax Services

(1) Simplification of procedure of furnishing of Letter of Undertaking (LUT) for Exports

On 6th April 2018, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) vide Circular No. 40/2018

has clarified issues related to furnishing of Bond/Letter of Undertaking for exports. As per the said circular, the registered person (exporter) shall fill and submit Letter of Undertaking (LUT) in FORM GST RFD-11 on the GST common portal and an LUT shall be deemed to be accepted as soon as an acknowledgement for the same, bearing the Application Reference Number (ARN), is generated online. The exporter shall not be required to submit physical copy of any document to the Jurisdictional office.

However, if it is discovered that an exporter whose LUT has been so accepted, was ineligible to furnish an LUT in place of bond as per Notification No. 37/2017-Central Tax, then the exporter's LUT shall be liable for rejection. In case of rejection, the LUT shall be deemed to have been rejected ab-initio.

(2) Applicability of IGST on goods supplied while being deposited in a customs bonded warehouse

On 25th May 2018, the CBIC vide Circular No. 3/1/2018-IGST has clarified that IGST in case of transfer/sale of goods while being deposited in a customs bonded warehouse shall be levied and collected at the time of final clearance of the warehoused goods for home consumption i.e., at the time of filing the ex-bond bill of entry and the value addition accruing at each stage of supply shall form part of the value on which the integrated tax would be payable at the time of clearance of the warehoused goods for home consumption.

Earlier, the CBIC vide Circular No. 46/2017-Customs dated 24th November 2017 had clarified that when goods remain deposited in a customs bonded warehouse and are transferred by the importer to another person, the transaction will be subject to payment of IGST at the time of such transfer.



(3) Taxability of tenancy rights under GST

On 2nd May 2018, the CBIC vide Circular No. 44/18/2018-CGST has clarified that the activity of transfer of tenancy rights is squarely covered under the scope of supply and taxable per-se.

Transfer of tenancy rights to a new tenant against consideration in the form of tenancy premium is taxable. However, renting of residential dwelling for use as a residence is exempt [Sl. No. 12 of notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax(Rate)]. Hence, grant of tenancy rights in a residential dwelling for use as residence dwelling against tenancy premium or periodic rent or both is exempt. As regards services provided by outgoing tenant by way of surrendering the tenancy rights against consideration in the form of a portion of tenancy premium the same is liable to GST.

(4) GST rate on Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLCs), Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and other similar scrips

On 6th June 2018, the CBIC vide Circular No. 46/20/2018-GST has clarified that Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLCs) and other similar documents are classifiable under the heading 4907 and shall attract 12% rate of GST.

Corporate Advisory



Nishi Purohit

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Corporate Advisory Services

(1) Insertion of new proviso in the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 pertaining to participation of Directors in a Board meeting on the items which are restricted to be dealt in the meetings held

video conferencing or other audio visual means

As per the existing provisions of Rule 4 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, there are some matters which are restricted to be dealt in a Board meeting held through video conferencing or any audio visual means, which are specified as below:-

- (i) approval of the annual financial statements;
- (ii) approval of the Board's report;
- (iii) approval of the prospectus;
- (iv) the Audit Committee Meetings for consideration of financial statement including consolidated financial statement, if any, to be approved by the Board under subsection (1) of section 134 of the Act; and
- (v) approval of the matter relating to amalgamation, merger, demerger, acquisition and takeover.

MCA vide its notification No. G.S.R. 429(E) dated 07.05.2018 has now inserted a new proviso under the said Rule, according to which, in cases where the quorum is physically present in the Board meeting, the Directors may participate in the said Meeting through video-conferencing or other audio visual means even on the said restricted items, as mentioned above.

Where Quorum is not present physically and directors attended the meeting through audio visual means then the meeting shall be deemed to be held through audio visual means and the directors cannot vote on the restricted items.

(2) Omission of the requirement for ratification of the appointment of Statutory Auditor of a Company at every Annual General Meeting of the Company

In line with the Companies Amendment Act, 2017, MCA vide its notification No. G.S.R. 432 (E) dated 07.05.2018, has amended Rule 3 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 and has omitted the proviso specified under such rules in regards to the ratification of the appointment of Statutory Auditors of a Company at every annual general meeting and also the explanation provided for the appointment of new Auditor in case where the appointment of an existing Auditor is not ratified by the Members of a Company.

Thus, if the appointment of Statutory Auditor has been made for a term of 5 financial years, then the ratification of appointment of auditors at every annual general meeting of a Company shall not be required.

(3) Requirement for filing of Form DIR-11 by the Director in case of resignation with ROC has been made voluntary

In line with the Companies Amendment Act, 2017, MCA vide its notification No. G.S.R. 431 (E) dated 07.05.2018, has amended Rule 16 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014. By the virtue of which, the requirement for filing form DIR-11 by the Director with respect to his notice of resignation with the ROC has been made voluntary/ optional. Earlier, it was a mandatory requirement.

(3) Amendments in the Annexure of Additional Fees as applicable in case of late filing of Annual Return and financial statement by the Companies with the Registrar of Companies

In line with the amendments made under Section 403 (Fee for filing, etc.) of the Companies Act, 2013, MCA vide its notification No. G.S.R. 435 (E) dated 07.05.2018, has inserted 'sub-item D' under Item I of the Annexure of the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Rules, 2014 pertaining to the additional fee payable by the Companies for filing of the Annual Return (Section 92) and financial statement (Section 137) with the Registrar of Companies after expiry of the period so provided in those sections as follows:-

- In case the period to submit the documents under the aforesaid sections of the Act expires after 30.06.2018, then additional fees of Rs. 100/- per day shall be paid for the delay beyond the period specified under the said Sections.
- In all other cases where belated Annual returns or financial statement which were due to be filed on or before 30.06.2018 are filed, then on those forms, the additional fees as specified under the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Rules, 2014 shall be paid up to 30.06.2018 plus Rs. 100/- per day with effect from 01.07.2018 till the default continues.



Value Add

The Conundrum that was and is : Surplus arising on account of waiver of loan



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The taxability of a loan waived has been a litigative issue before various courts for a while now and there have been many contradictory judgments which have been highlighted in the succeeding paragraphs. The same has recently gained more

traction with the introduction

of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) which empowers banks to refer highly leveraged corporates that are struggling to service their debt obligations and ease the stress on the banking sector owing to the accrescent Non-Performing Assets (NPA). The same is also relevant for corporates undergoing restructuring under the One Time Settlement Scheme (OTS) which usually involve partial waivers of loans and / or interest liability.

The Delhi High Court in the case of Logitronics Private Limited¹ dealt with this issue where the tax payer had entered into an OTS with the bank on account of the loan being categorised as an NPA and the bank waived the remaining loan and outstanding interest amount. The High Court held that the taxability of waiver of loan by bank would depend upon the purpose for which said loan was taken. If the loan was taken for acquiring capital asset,

the waiver thereof would not amount to any income exigible to tax, but on other hand, if loan was taken for trading purpose and was treated as such from very beginning in books of account, waiver thereof may result in income, more so when it was transferred to profit and loss account.

A similar view on similar lines was taken in the case of Iskraemeco Regent Limited² by the Madras High Court which was also a case of OTS where it was held that section 28(iv) of the Act which taxes the value of any perquisite or benefit whether convertible into monies or not, arising from the business as business income, refers to a benefit or perquisite received in kind and this section will have no application to any transaction which involves money.

¹ [2011] 197 Taxman 394 (Delhi)

² [2011] 196 Taxman 103 (Madras)

However, a contrary view was taken by the Madras High Court in the case of Ramaniyam Homes (P) Limited³ where it was held that irrespective of the purpose of the loan, all loan waivers would be regarded as a benefit under section 28(iv) of the Act and hence be taxable. The High Court explained that section 28(iv) of the Act would be applicable in case of waiver of loan as the same would qualify as a 'value of any benefit' and had disagreed with the decision of its coordinate bench in the case of Iskraemeco Regent Limited (supra). Further, it elucidated that the accounting practice does not create any distinction between loans taken for different purpose and irrespective of whether the loan is taken for acquiring a capital asset or business purpose, the interest expenditure is allowed as deduction. Based on this logic, it concluded that section 28(iv) of the Act would be applicable to all waivers of loans, irrespective of the purpose of the loan.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in a recent decision in the case of Mahindra and Mahindra Limited has brought some clarity on this aforesaid contradiction. In the instant case, Mahindra had decided to expand its jeep product line and had entered into an agreement with Kaiser Jeep Corporation (KJC) for the same. KJC agreed to provide a loan to Mahindra for the procurement of equipment repayable in instalments plus interest. Subsequently, American Motor Corporation (AMC) took over KJC and agreed to waive off the principal amount of loan advanced to Mahindra. Mahindra did not offer this waived off amount to tax being capital receipt in its returns.

The tax authorities sought to tax the loan waiver as income from business and profession under section 28(iv) of the Act. Alternatively, they also sought to bring this loan waiver as taxable income under section 41(1) of the Act which taxes any benefit that the tax payer receives by way of the waiver of a liability in respect of which the taxpayer has claimed any deduction in any previous year. The deduction could be in the form of a loss, expenditure or a trading liability and would be taxed as business income.

The Apex Court observed that, on the bare perusal of section 28(iv), the application of this section is solely in a case where, a benefit is received in a form other than cash. And since in the present case, the loan amount waived off was a cash receipt on account of waiver, hence this section could not be invoked. Further on, the Supreme Court held that, an essential condition for attracting section 41(1) of the Act is that there should have been an allowance or deduction claimed in respect of the loan which was waived. And even though Mahindra was paying interest on this loan, it had not claimed any deduction of the interest paid under section 36(1)(iii) of the Act. The only deduction claimed was on account of depreciation of the machinery and hence, the receipts accruing on waiver of this loan could not be taxed under the aforesaid section.

³[2016] 68 taxmann.com 289 (Madras)

The Supreme Court also pointed out that section 41(1) of the Act could only apply where there is a cessation of a trading liability not otherwise. However, since in the case at hand the loan was taken to acquire capital assets, therefore the impugned transaction could not have been said to have resulted in a trading liability.

As the Supreme Court has individually and specifically dealt with both issues, this decision would now provide the settled position of law on this issue. However, this decision may only be relevant in cases of remission of loans taken for acquiring capital assets. Also, if the waiver includes waiver of outstanding interest which has been claimed as a deduction earlier, then such waiver may continue to be covered under the judgement of the Madras High Court and hence be taxable.

The next logical question that needs to be addressed is whether such waiver of loan would invoke MAT provisions. The Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 109) lays down that in case of waiver of a loan, the difference between the carrying amount of loan and the consideration paid for such waiver would be routed through Profit and Loss account. Hence, if the loan is waived off without paying any consideration, then, the waived off liability would be treated as income and would thus end up attracting MAT provisions. Hence, would this mean that even if the waiver of loan is not taxable under section 28(iv) and section 41(1) of the Act following the decision of the Supreme Court in Mahindra and Mahindra, the same might still be taxable in MAT provision under section 115JB of the Act?

In a recent decision of the Mumbai Tribunal in the case of JSW Steel Limited⁴, the taxpayer entered into a corporate debt restructuring package and part of the principal and interest amounts were waived. The amount waived was credited to Profit and Loss account as an exceptional item. While computing the book profits under section 115JB of the Act, the taxpayer had, out of abundant caution, included the waived off amount in its calculation. However, by way of notes to computation disclosed that, the waived off amount represents a capital receipt since the loan was borrowed for the acquisition of capital asset and hence was not in the nature of profit and gains of business and cannot be included in computation of book profits under section 115JB. The Tribunal in the instant case, ruled in favour of the assessee and held that, waiver of loan taken for acquisition of a capital asset is a capital receipt and is within the category of capital surplus. And an item of capital surplus can never be part of Profit and Loss account. A mere disclosure of an extraordinary item in the Profit and Loss account does not mean that the said item represents 'working results' of the company. Accordingly, it was held that the waiver of receipt being a capital receipt cannot be taxed as book profits as envisaged under section 115JB of the Act.

⁴ITA No. 923/Bang/2009 – Taxsutra.com

In another judgement of the Mumbai Tribunal in the case of Shivalik Venture (P) Limited⁵, it was held that the legislature seeks to maintain parity between the computation of income and the book profits by not including exempt receipts under section 10 of the Act as part of book profits. If the same logic is extended further, an item of receipt which doesn't fall under the definition of 'income' at all and hence falls outside the purview of the computation provisions of the Act, cannot also be included while computing book profits under section 115JB.

Despite a number of decisions on the aforesaid issue, the jury is still out on this question and there is no clear answer in sight. It is important to note here that, the legislative intent behind introducing MAT was to address the revenue loss to the Government on account of zero tax companies which did not pay any income tax even though they made profits and declared significant dividends. Thus, it is arguable that, it was never the intention of the legislature to subject a benefit received by a company to taxation under MAT, when such benefit did not qualify as income under the Income Tax Act. Hence, it should be possible for companies undergoing resolution process under IBC to take the position that the waiver of loan taken for capital assets, since not chargeable to tax under Income Tax Act as ruled by the Supreme Court, therefore the same should not attract MAT.

Imposition of tax liability on waivers would only add to the hardships of the stressed companies to meet additional tax liabilities while they are struggling to meet their working capital requirements. Hence, it is essential to remove such genuine hardships for companies under voluntary OTS schemes as well as companies undergoing resolution process under IBC to make such schemes viable and effective.



⁵[2015] 60 taxmann.com 314

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN INDIA- REPORTING IN SINGLE FORM



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The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide its A.P (DIR Series) Circular No. 30 dated June 07, 2018 has introduced a "Single Master Form" (SMF) for integrating the extant reporting structure of foreign investment in India.

The said form would provide a facility for reporting total foreign investment in an Indian entity {as defined in Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or issue of security by a person resident outside India) Regulations 2017, dated November 7, 2017}, as also investment by persons resident outside India in an Investment Vehicle. The SMF would be filed online. The format of the form has been provided as Annex 2 in the said Circular. The forms which are integrated under SMF are specified as below :

- (a) Form FC-GPR - issue of capital instruments by an Indian company to a person resident outside India
- (b) Form FC-TRS - transfer of capital instruments between a person resident outside India and a person resident in India or vice versa
- (c) Form LLP-I - FDI in LLP through capital contribution and profit shares

- (d) Form LLP-II - Disinvestment/ transfer of capital contribution and profit shares in LLP
- (e) Form ESOP - issue of ESOPs / sweat equity shares/ shares against exercise of ESOP by an Indian company to an employee resident outside India.
- (f) Form CN - issue or transfer of convertible notes
- (g) Form DRR - issue/transfer of Depository Receipts
- (h) Form DI – Reporting of downstream investment (indirect foreign investment) in a company or LLP
- (i) Form InVi- Reporting of investment by a person resident outside India in an Investment vehicle

The SMF is divided into the following parts :

- (1) **Basic Information and Details of Foreign Investment – Entry route and Applicable sectoral cap** : Common for all reportings (Point No. 1 and 2 of the SMF)
- (2) **Specific form for the reporting requirements** : The separate forms will be filled as per their applicability to the Companies/LLPs

- (3) **Pre and Post transaction- Shareholding Pattern** : Common for all reportings
 - (4) **FEMA Declaration to be filed by the Authorised Representative of the Indian Company/LLP** : Common for all reportings
 - (5) **Certificate to be filed by the Company Secretary/Practicing Company Secretary of the Indian Company or Designated Partner/Authorised Signatory of the LLP receiving foreign investment** : Common for all reportings
- (c) Indian Companies and LLPs having foreign investments, which do not comply with this pre-requisite will not be able to receive foreign investment (including indirect foreign investment) and will be considered as non-compliant under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder.
 - (d) The interface will be available with effect from June 28, 2018, however the RBI has already provided the format of EMF so that the Indian companies and LLPs be ready with the information, which is to be uploaded during the aforesaid specified period.

Transition Period :

- (a) Prior to the implementation of the SMF, the RBI would provide an interface to the Indian Companies and Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) that have existing foreign investment, to input the data on total foreign investment received in a specified format i.e. in "Entity Master Form"(EMF). The format of EMF can be downloaded from this https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/content/pdfs/194NT070618_A1.pdf link.
- (b) The interface will be available on RBI website www.rbi.org.in from June 28, 2018 to July 12, 2018.

Conclusion :This is a positive step taken by RBI, as it would simplify the reporting requirements and would facilitate entities in India to report all foreign investments made into such entities in one consolidated form known as Single Master Form. It is pertinent to note that the entities need to collate the information/data as mentioned in EMF (form) at the earliest as the window for uploading such data of foreign investment on the RBI website will be open only for 15 days.

Soul Corner

Growing Day by Day

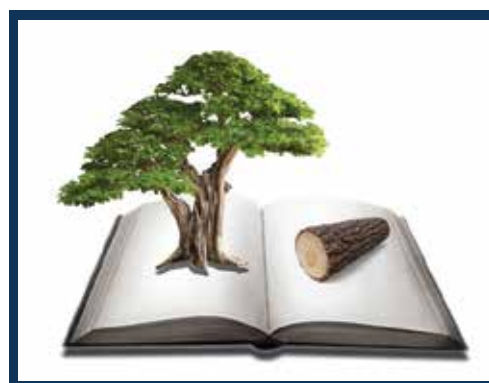
Becoming a Better Person

At some point in our lives, many of us find ourselves overcome with the desire to become better people. While we are all uniquely capable of navigating this world, we may nonetheless feel driven to grow, expand, and change. This innate need for personal expansion can lead us down many paths as we develop within the context of our individual lives. Yet the initial steps that can put us on the road to evolution are not always clear. We understand that we want to be better but have no clear definition of “better.” To ease this often frustrating uncertainty, we can take small steps, keeping our own concept of growth in mind rather than allowing others to direct the course of our journey. And we should accept that change won’t happen overnight—we may not recognize the transformations taking place within us at first.

Becoming a better person in your own eyes is a whole-life project, and thus you should focus your step-by-step efforts on multiple areas of your existence. Since you likely know innately which qualities you consider good, growing as an individual is simply a matter of making an effort to do good whenever possible. Respect should be a key element of your efforts. When you acknowledge that all people are deserving of compassion, consideration, and dignity, you are naturally more apt to treat them in the manner you yourself wish to be treated.

You will intuitively become a more active listener, universally helpful, and truthful. Going the extra mile in all you do can also facilitate evolution. Approaching your everyday duties with an upbeat attitude and positive expectations can help you make the world a brighter, more cheerful place. Finally, coming to terms with your values and then abiding by them will enable you to introduce a new degree of integrity and dignity into your life.

As you endeavor to develop yourself further, you can take pride not only in your successes, but also in the fact that you are cultivating consciousness within yourself through your choices, actions, and behaviors. While you may never feel you have reached the pinnacles of awareness you hope to achieve, you can make the most of this creative process of transformation. Becoming a better person is your choice and is a natural progression in your journey of self-awareness.



Funny Side Up



YOU CAN'T WIN WITH WOMEN

WIFE VS. HUSBAND

A couple drove down a country road for several miles, not saying a word.

An earlier discussion had led to an argument and neither of them wanted to concede their position.

As they passed a barnyard of mules, goats, and pigs, the husband asked sarcastically, "Relatives of yours?" "Yep," the wife replied, "in-laws."

WORDS

A husband read an article to his wife about how many words women use a day. 30,000 to a man's 15,000.

The wife replied, "The reason has to be because we have to repeat everything to men..."

The husband then turned to his wife and asked, "What?"

CREATION

A man said to his wife one day, "I don't know how you can be so stupid and so beautiful all at the same time." The wife responded, "Allow me to explain. God made me beautiful, so you would be attracted to me; God made me stupid so I would be attracted to you!"





WHO DOES WHAT

A man and his wife were having an argument about who should brew the coffee each morning. The wife said, "You should do it, because you get up first, and then we don't have to wait as long to get our coffee." The husband said, "You are in charge of cooking around here and you should do it, because that is your job, and I can just wait for my coffee."

Wife replies, "No, you should do it, and besides, it is in the Bible that the man should do the coffee."

Husband replies, "I can't believe that, show me."

So she fetched the Bible, and opened the New Testament and showed him at the top of several pages, that it indeed says....."HEBREWS"

THE SILENT TREATMENT

A man and his wife were having some problems at home and were giving each other the silent treatment. Suddenly, the man realized that the next day, he would need his wife to wake him at 5:00 AM for an early morning business flight. Not wanting to be the first to break the silence (and LOSE), he wrote on a piece of paper, "Please wake me at 5:00 AM." He left it where he knew she would find it. The next morning, the man woke up, only to discover it was 9:00 AM and he had missed his flight. Furious, he was about to go and see why his wife hadn't wakened him, when he noticed a piece of paper by the bed. The paper said, "It is 5:00 AM. Wake up."

Men are not equipped for these kinds of contests.

God may have created man before woman, but there is always a rough draft before the masterpiece.

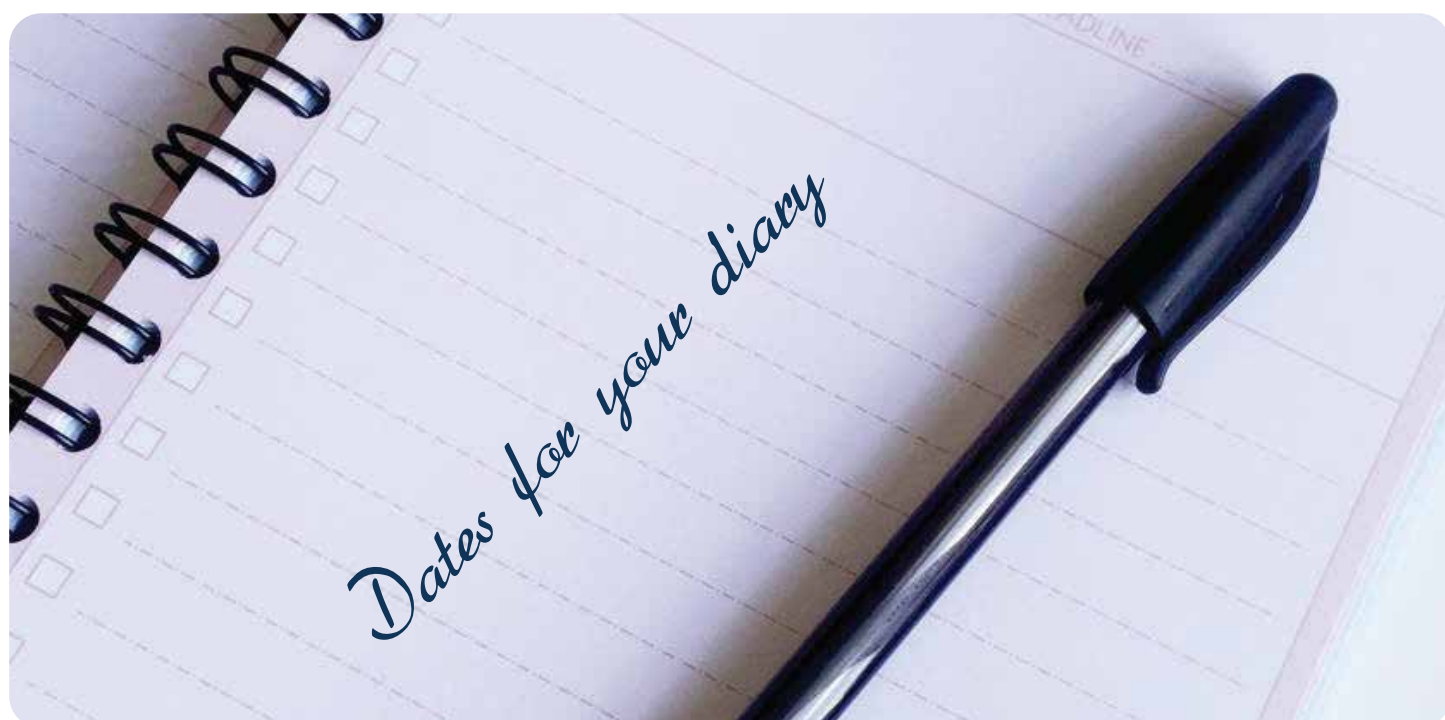
Dates for your diary



PF/ ESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Payment for the month of July 2018 to be made by 16th August 2018.• Payment for the month of August 2018 to be made by 15th September 2018.• Payment for the month of September 2018 to be made by 15th October 2018.
TCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TCS collected for the month of July 2018 to be deposited by 7th August 2018.• TCS collected for the month of August 2018 to be deposited by 7th September 2018.• TCS collected for the month of September 2018 to be deposited by 7th October 2018.• TCS return for the period April 2018 to June 2018 to be filed by 15th July 2018 and TCS certificate to be issued by 30th August 2018.
Advance Tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Second instalment (for corporate assesseees and for non-corporate assesseees) of Advance income tax for AY 2019-20 to be paid by 15th September 2018.
TDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TDS deducted for the month of July 2018 to be deposited by 7th August 2018.• TDS deducted for the month of August 2018 to be deposited by 7th September 2018.• TDS deducted for the month of September 2018 to be deposited by 7th October 2018.• TDS return for the period April 2018 to June 2018 to be filed by 31st July 2018 and TDS certificate to be issued by 15th August 2018.

GST

- Monthly Return of Outward Supplies in Form GSTR-1, for taxpayers with aggregate turnover more than Rs.1.5 crore, for the month of June 2018 to be filed by 10th July 2018.
- Quarterly return for composition dealers in Form GSTR-4 for the quarter April to June 2018 to be filed by 18th July 2018.
- Monthly Return in Form GSTR-3B after payment of tax for the month of June 2018 to be filed by 20th July 2018.
- Monthly return by Non-resident Taxable persons in Form GSTR-5 for the month of June 2018 to be filed by 20th July 2018.
- Quarterly Return of Outward Supplies in Form GSTR-1, for taxpayers with aggregate turnover upto Rs.1.5 crore, for the quarter April to June 2018 to be filed by 31st July 2018.
- Monthly return by Input Service Distributor in Form GSTR-6 for the months July 2017 to June 2018 to be filed by 31st July 2018.



Companies. Act and FEMA

- Filing of e-Form AOC-4, AOC-4 (CFS), AOC-4 (XBRL), as per their applicability with the ROC for submission of **Financial Statements** for the Financial year 2017-18 of the Companies within 30 days from the date of Annual General meeting of the Company.
- Filing of e-Form MGT-7 with ROC for submission of **Annual Return** for the Financial year 2017-18 within 60 days from the date of Annual General Meeting of the Company.
- Filing of e-Form ADT-1 **for the appointment of Statutory Auditors** of the Company u/s 139(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, if applicable, within 15 days from the date of the meeting of the Company in which the appointment of Auditor has been made.
- Filing of LLP e-Form-8 with the ROC for submission of Statement of Account and Solvency for the Financial year 2017-18 within 30 days from the end of 6 months of the financial year to which the Statement of Account and Solvency relates.
- Filing of e-Form FC-3 for the Financial Year 2017-18 with the ROC for submission of **Annual Accounts of foreign company** along with the Statement of Related Party Transactions and list of all principal places of business in India established by the foreign company within 6 months from the date of the closure of the financial year of the foreign company.
- Submission of Annual Activity Certificate (AAC) for the Financial year 2017-18 **by Liaison offices (LO) and Branch Offices (BO) of foreign companies** to the Authorised Dealer Bank and Director General of Income Tax (International Taxation), New Delhi and in case of Project offices (PO) of foreign companies to Authorised Dealer Bank only, within 6 months from the date of the closure of the financial year of the

SCV NEWS

April to June 2018

SCV & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

Panorama



SCV & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants and S.P. Puri & Co., Chartered Accountants merged w.e.f. 1.4.2018 in a new entity S.C.V. & Co. LLP. Picture of event organised on 1.4.2018.

Inside SCV

Mr. Saurabh Jain, in our Tax Advisory Practice was blessed with a baby boy on 1st June 2018. The proud parents have named the child as 'Vidhaan'



SCV NEWS

April to June 2018

SCV & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants



Mr. Paul Wan, Partner- Paul Wan & Co., Singapore addressing our staff and partners on 11th June 2018.

SCV & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

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