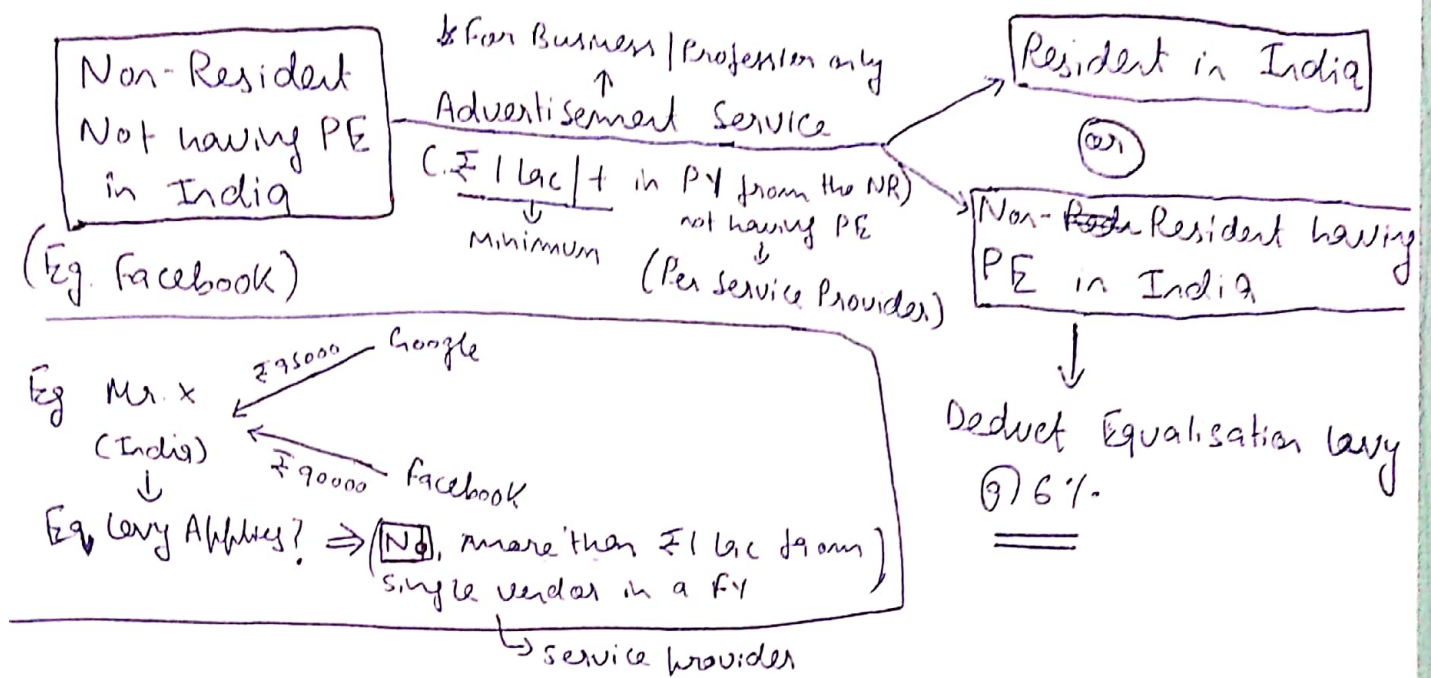


Equalisation Levy (3-4 marks) → By Finance Act, 2016



Debit equalisation levy by → 7th of next month

→ If service receiver fails to deduct EL (say he forgets)

he/she will still be liable to pay EL to Govt.

Interest on late payment → 1% per month (so if late by 5 days)
 $1\% \times \frac{5}{30}$

Penalty

- Fails to deduct → 100% of EL
- Fails to Pay → ~~₹ 1000/day~~ ₹ 1000/day (Maximum Penalty Amount of EL)
- Returns not filed before Due Date → ₹ 100/day

Returns

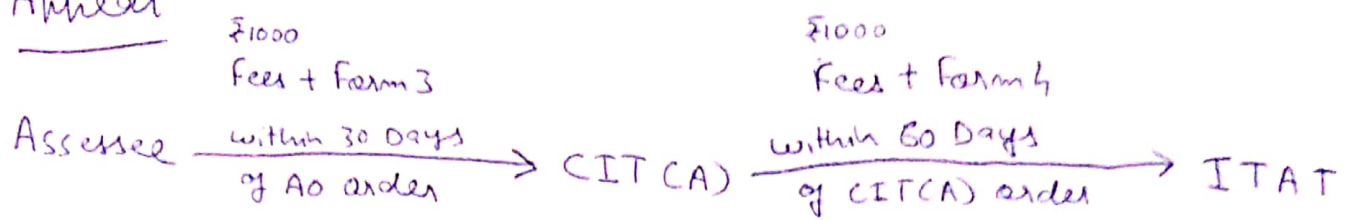
- ★ File on/before → 30th June of ~~the~~ ^{the} year. (FY 2019-20 → 30/6/2020)
- ★ Related / Revised Return Due Date → 2 years from end of FY of service (31-3-20 → 31-3-22)

Return NOT X Filed → AO $\xrightarrow{\text{Notice to file}}$ Assessee $\xrightarrow{\text{within 30 Days}}$ File Return

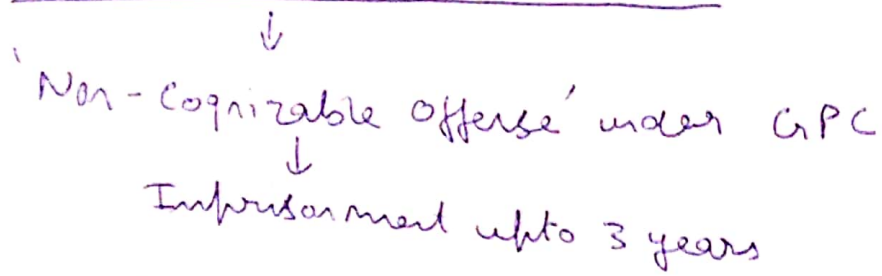
Intimation of Return

Return (30-1-2020) $\xrightarrow{\text{within 1 year from end of FY of Return}}$ Intimation $\xrightarrow{\text{Mistake in Intimation}}$ Rectify within 1 year from end of FY of Intimation (31-3-2021)
 By 31-3-2021

* Appeal



* Punishment for false statement



If $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{EL not deducted} \\ \text{EL not paid to govt} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{Deduction of Advertisement Expense not allowed as deduction in the current PY}$

Deduction for advertisement expense allowed in the year in which EL is paid to the government.

* Income on which service ~~rec~~ receiver pays EL in India is exempt in the hands of service provider once EL is paid.

