

PAYROLL



The **COMMUNIQUE**



Our CFO Speaks

Cloud Computing

Cloud computing is an innovative technology that allows one to access IT resources such as storage, software, processing power, and databases on an as-needed basis from a cloud provider via the internet. The “cloud” here is the “internet”, over which computing can be done. As opposed to buying and maintaining physical infrastructure facilities, users can access these resources over the internet at far lower costs, at users’ convenience—anywhere and anytime. This is the key success factor for cloud computing.

Though the idea of delivering computing services over the network has been around for many days now, the term ‘cloud computing’ gained popularity in the mid-2000s with the launch of Amazon’s AWS. Presently, popular world-wide cloud providers along with AWS include Microsoft Azure, Google Cloud, and Salesforce.

Following the COVID pandemic, the entire world relied on cloud computing platforms. Companies are able to announce permanent or hybrid work-from-home options, placing their trust in cloud computing platforms, as they offer agility, data storage and security, and cost advantages.

Cloud computing is rapidly evolving in the wake of innovative technologies like multi-cloud and hybrid-cloud computing. In no time, technologies like edge computing, AI and ML will radically reshape cloud computing. It will be the key driver of business innovation. With the increased use of electronic gadgets and ingenious innovations, we will witness how cloud computing will play a key role in the way businesses operate in the future. With that being said, organizations will have to worry about only one thing the most — ‘Data Security’. It will be the biggest consideration for businesses as the usage of cloud computing increases.

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Never miss a date

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Never miss a date

November

7th

Due date for deposit of Tax deducted/collected for the month of October, 2023.

November

14th

Due date for issue of TDS Certificate for tax deducted under Sections 194-IA, 194-IB, 194M and 194S in the month of September, 2023.

November

15th

Quarterly TDS certificate (in respect of tax deducted for payments other than salary) for the quarter ending September 30, 2023.

November

30th

Due date for furnishing of challan-cum-statement in respect of tax deducted under Sections 194-IA, 194-IB, 194M and 194S in the month of October, 2023.

November

30th

Return of income for the assessment year 2023-24 in the case of an assessee if he/it is required to submit a report under section 92E pertaining to international or specified domestic transaction(s).

November

30th

The due date of furnishing of Return of Income in Form ITR-7 for the Assessment Year 2023-24 in the case of assessee referred to in clause (a) of Explanation 2 to section 139(1).

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Trust at the core of every relationship



Feature Updates

FAMS™

GST Automation for Advanced Asset Management!

Following customized features for GST Automation have been added to upgrade your asset management experience:

Under 'Asset Sale' —

- ⊙ Auto-calculation of Profit or Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets
- ⊙ GST Calculations are taken care of
- ⊙ GST Invoicing / eWayBill Automation using API
- ⊙ GST Reversal in case of Unutilized GST

Under 'Transfer of Asset' —

- ⊙ Complete Workflow during transfer & recipient
- ⊙ GST Calculation
- ⊙ GST Invoicing / eWayBill Automation using API

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW - TAX-SAVING INVESTMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS

Introduction

The earlier the tax planning, the better the tax management. This is the right time to plan for your taxes, as employers will start asking for declarations and investment proof submissions. In this context, we are here to help you out by listing various tax-saving investment options so that you can take charge of your taxes well ahead of deadlines.

Tax-saving investment options under Section 80C

This is the most beneficial section of deductions for all of the individual tax assessees. As popularly known, under Section 80C, an assessee can claim up to a maximum of ₹1,50,000 as a deduction from their gross total income. The most common eligible forms of investment are listed below –

1. Life Insurance Policy Premiums

Payments towards the premiums of a life insurance policy for self, spouse, and children are eligible for deduction from the total income. Note that premiums paid for parents' life insurance will not be eligible for deduction from the total income of the individual.

2. Employee Contributions to the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)

Contributions made by the employees towards the Recognized Employees' Provident Fund are also eligible for deduction from the total income. This amount is reflected in the salary slips of the employees and also in Form 16 Part A and Part B.

3. Voluntary contributions to the Public Provident Fund (PPF)

In addition to the contributions towards the EPF, an employee can also contribute to the PPF voluntarily to take advantage of the unexhausted deduction limit of ₹1,50,000. For this, they have to open a PPF account with any nationalized bank or post office and contribute to it regularly.

4. Mutual Funds (ELSS)

One of the best ways to leverage the benefits of higher returns from the stock market is to invest in mutual funds. The income tax department allows you to purchase mutual funds under the Equity Linked Savings Scheme, which will be eligible for deduction from your total income. There is a lock-in period of three years applicable for ELSS mutual funds, during which investors cannot redeem the acquired ELSS mutual fund units.

5. 5-year Tax Savings Deposit Scheme

"Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks; read all scheme-related documents carefully." We have all heard about this and feel funny about it. However, it is obviously to be taken into consideration. For those who are risk-averse, they can deposit their money into a 5-year tax savings deposit scheme. As the name suggests, this scheme has a lock-in period of 5 years and cannot be closed within that 5-year time period.

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6. Investment in the National Savings Certificate (NSC)

The National Savings Certificate (NSC) is a government-initiated fixed-income scheme that can be easily opened in any post office. The investments in these schemes offer guaranteed interest payments on an annual basis based on the interest rates regularly revised by the government every quarter.

The following payments, though not investments, are eligible to be claimed as deductions under Section 80C:

7. Home loan principal repayments

Payment towards the principal repayments of home loans taken can also be claimed as a deduction from the total income. Please note that the interest payments made cannot be claimed under Section 80C but can be claimed under Section 24b of the Income-tax Act.

8. Children's tuition fee receipts

Paying school or college fees for your children? Keep those fee receipts safe, as they can also be claimed as a deduction from your total income.

Note that the limit of ₹1,50,000 is a combined deduction for all the above payments and investments.

Other tax-saving options

9. Self-Contributions to the NPS Tier-I Account [Section 80CCD(1B)]

Employees can also avail of an additional benefit of up to a maximum of ₹50,000 by way of self-contributions to their National Pension Scheme (NPS) Tier-I account. This limit is in addition to the deduction limit of ₹1,50,000 under Section 80C.

Therefore, an employee can take the total benefit of ₹2,00,000 under both sections 80C and 80CCD (1B) combined.

10. Medical Insurance Policy and Preventive Health Check-Ups [Section 80D]

Insurance premiums paid towards medical policies and amounts spent for preventive health check-ups of self and family (i.e., spouse and dependent children) can be claimed as deductions from the gross total income.

The maximum limit for deduction for self and family is ₹25,000 (for both policy premiums and expenses of preventive health check-ups), and senior citizens (aged 60 years and above) get the benefit of a maximum deduction of ₹50,000.

11. Interest on Education Loan [Section 80E]

Interest paid on higher education loans during the year can be claimed as a deduction from the gross total income. The good thing about 80E is that there is no maximum limit for this deduction. However, it is to be noted that principal repayment cannot be claimed as a deduction; only the annual interest paid on the EMIs should be considered for the purpose of deduction.

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12. Donations to Certain Funds and Charitable Institutions [Section 80G]

Donations and contributions made to qualified funds, charitable institutions, etc. can be claimed as deductions from your total income. Donations made in cash for an amount of ₹2,000 and above are not eligible for deduction.

13. Person with Disability [Section 80U]

A person with a disability (at least 40%) can claim a deduction of up to ₹75,000, whereas a person with a severe disability (80% or more) can claim up to ₹1,25,000 as a deduction from his total income. Persons claiming deductions should be holding the disability certificates as certified by medical authorities.

Conclusion

Taking advantage of these tax sections helps us reduce our tax burden significantly. Not only that, it is a decent practice to manage your personal finances effectively and efficiently, which ensures timely compliance and eventually tension-free financial freedom.



**TAX
DEDUCTION**



Activate Speed with Accuracy
with Automation!

Activate Now!

TdsPac™

PayPac™

FAMS™

26AS Reconciler™

PO Module

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