

NEWSLETTER

AJAY RATTAN & CO **CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

ADVISORY BOARD



CA. AJAY AGGARWAL
B.COM. (HONS.), FCA, FCS, LLB DISA,
DIP.(INTERNATIONAL TAXATION),
TRAINED MEDIATOR

✉ : caajay9@gmail.com

☎ : 9810005583



CA. Varun Garg
B. COM. (HONS.), FCA

✉ : varun@ajayrattanco.com

☎ : 9023637000



CA. Pradeep Rastogi
B.COM. (HONS), FCA, LLB, MIMA,
PGD (ADR), APCCL

✉ : pradeep@ajayrattanco.com

☎ : 9818344544

NEWSLETTER FOR APRIL 25 **VOLUME 15, ISSUE 4**

INDEX

S. No	TITLE	PAGE NO.
1)	COMPLIANCE CALENDAR	1-2
2)	GST	3-9
3)	DIRECT TAX	10-14
4)	CORPORATE LAW & REGULATORY	15-17
5)	DISCLAIMER	18



COMPLIANCE

April 2025 DUE DATES

GST

DATE	COMPLIANCE DETAIL	APPLICABLE TO
10th	<ul style="list-style-type: none">GSTR-7 (TDS return under GST)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Person required to deduct TDS under GST
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">GSTR-8 (TCS return under GST)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Person required to collect TCS under GST
11th	GSTR-1 (Outward supply return)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Taxable persons having annual turnover > Rs. 5 crore in FY 2023-24Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2023-24 and not opted for Quarterly Return Monthly Payment (QRMP) Scheme
13th	<ul style="list-style-type: none">GSTR-6 [Return by input service distributor (ISD)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Person registered as ISD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">GSTR-5 (Return by Non-resident)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Non-resident taxable person (NRTP)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">GSTR-1 (Outward supply return)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2023-24 and opted for QRMP scheme
18th	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CMP -08 (Statement - cum challan for composition dealer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Composition dealer
20th	<ul style="list-style-type: none">GSTR-3B (Summary return)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Taxable persons having annual turnover > Rs. 5 crore in FY 2023-24Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2023-24 and not opted for QRMP scheme
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">GSTR-5A [Online Information Database Access and Retrieval (OIDAR) services return]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">OIDAR services provider

22nd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GSTR-3B (Summary return) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taxpayers having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2023-24 and opted for QRMP scheme and having principal place of business in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, the Union territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep
24th		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taxpayers having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2023-24 and opted for QRMP scheme and having principal place of business in any other state
30th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GSTR-4 (Annual Return for composition dealer) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composition dealer.

INCOME TAX

DATE	COMPLIANCE DETAIL	APPLICABLE TO
7th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TCS deposit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Collectors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equalization Levy deposit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Deductors
30th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TDS Deposit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Deductors

CORPORATE LAW

DATE	COMPLIANCE DETAIL	APPLICABLE TO
30th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSME Form - I (Filing of MSME dues outstanding for > 45 days from the date of acceptance of the goods or services) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Companies having MSME trade payable outstanding > 45 days

OTHER

DATE	COMPLIANCE DETAIL	APPLICABLE TO
15th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit of PF & ESI contribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Deductors



CBIC ISSUED NOTIFICATION, CIRCULAR AND INSTRUCTION DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 2025

→ NOTIFICATION NO-10/2025 – CENTRAL TAX, DATED 13.03.2025

Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) issued Notification No. 10/2025-Central Tax on 13th March 2025, revising territorial jurisdictions under the Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) and Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) Acts. Amendments were made to the 2017 notification to redefine the jurisdiction of several regions. Key updates include revised district coverage for Alwar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur in Rajasthan, and Chennai Outer, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu. Notable changes encompass additional districts, exclusions, and specific territorial waters for Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry. These updates aim to streamline tax administration and jurisdictional clarity across the specified regions. This notification supersedes relevant entries in the principal Notification No. 02/2017-Central Tax and its previous amendments.

In the said notification, in Table, -

i) for serial number 7 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely: -

“7	Alwar	Districts of Alwar, Khairthal-Tijara, Kotputli-Behror, Bharatpur, Deeg, Dholpur, Dausa, Karauli, Sawaimadhopur, Sikar and Jhunjhunu in the state of Rajasthan.”;
----	-------	--

(ii) for serial number 23, and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

“23	Chennai Outer	Districts of Viluppuram, Kallakurichi, Thiruvannamalai, Vellore, Tirupathur, Ranipet, Tiruvallur, Kanchipuram, Chengalpattu and areas covered under Pallavaram Cantonment Board excluding Chennai Corporation Zone Nos. I to XV (from Ward No. 1 to 200 in existence as on 01.04.2017) and St. Thomas Mount Cantonment Board in the State of Tamil Nadu”;
-----	---------------	---

(iii) for serial number 49 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

“49	Jaipur	Districts of Jaipur, Ajmer, Beawer and Tonk in the state of Rajasthan.”;
-----	--------	--

(iv) for serial number 53 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely: -

"53	Jodhpur	Districts of Jodhpur, Phalodi, Nagaur, Didwana-Kuchaman, Pali, Sirohi, Jalore, Barmer, Balotra, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar and Hanumangarh in the state of Rajasthan.";
-----	---------	--

(v) for serial number 63, and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely: -

"63	Madurai	Districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai, Virudhunagar, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli, Tenkasi, Kanyakumari, Theni, Dindigul (except D. Gudalur Village of Palayam Firka of Vedasandur Taluk) in the State of Tamil Nadu. The territorial waters and the seabed and sub soil underlying such waters from where the nearest point of the appropriate baseline is located in the state of Tamil Nadu and the Union territory of Puducherry.";
-----	---------	---

(vi) for serial number 100 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"100	Tiruchirappalli	Districts of Tiruchirappalli, Perambalur, Ariyalur, Karur, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Mayiladuthurai, Cuddalore, and D. Gudalur village of Palayam Firka of Vedasandur Taluk of Dindigul District in the State of Tamil Nadu.";
------	-----------------	---

(vii) for serial number 102 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"102	Udaipur	Districts of Udaipur, Salumbar, Rajsamand, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Bundi, Baran, Kota and Jhalawar in the state of Rajasthan.";
------	---------	---

→ NOTIFICATION NO-11/2025 – CENTRAL TAX, DATED 27.03.2025

The CBIC, has issued Notification No. 11/2025–Central Tax, amending the Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) Rules, 2017. The amendments clarify refund eligibility and appeal procedures under GST. Specifically, Rule 164 has been revised to specify that no refund will be available for taxes, interest, or penalties already discharged before the commencement of these amended rules if a tax demand includes multiple periods. Additionally, changes in the appeal process allow taxpayers to partially withdraw their appeals related to tax periods from July 1, 2017, to March 31, 2020, without affecting other parts of the case. These amendments aim to streamline compliance and legal proceedings within the GST framework. The new rules come into effect from their publication in the Official Gazette on March 27, 2025.

CIRCULARS :-

→ **CIRCULAR NO-248/05/2025- GST, DATED 27.03.2025**

The Government has issued Circular No 248/05/2025 for Various issues related to the availment of benefit of Section 128A of the CGST Act. The circular mainly consist of two questions: -

Issue 1: Whether the cases where tax has been paid through return in FORM GSTR-3B instead of through FORM GST DRC-03, prior to the notification of section 128A i.e.1st November 2024, would be eligible for the benefit under section 128A of the CGST Act?

Answer: Circular clarifies that Yes, they are eligible, subject to the condition. If payment was made before 01-11-2024 and through GSTR-3B and it was intended to pay off the demand raised under section 73 for the eligible period (2017-18 to 2019-20), then it will be treated as a valid payment under section 128A for the purpose of availing waiver of interest or penalty. So payment via GSTR-3B is accepted but only if made before 01-11-2024 and meant for the same demand. After 01-11-2024, taxpayer must strictly follow Rule 164 which means payment must be made via DRC-03 or through the electronic liability register against the specific demand order or notice. No more GSTR-3B payments will be accepted for this purpose after 01-11-2024. Additionally, even if tax paid through GSTR-3B before any demand notice or order issued and that payment related to 2017-18 to 2019-20, will still eligible under section 128A provided the proper officer verifies that the payment was genuinely towards the demand.

Summary:

Payment made	Before 01-11-2024	After 01-11-2024	Eligibility for Section 128A waiver?
GSTR 3B	Yes, if intended for demand	No	Yes (Before 01-11-2024)
DRC-03	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liability Ledger (Against order)	Yes (If applicable)	Mandatory	Yes

Issue 2: Whether (i) the entire amount of tax demanded is required to be discharged and (ii) the appeal is required to be withdrawn for the entire period, where notices/statements/orders issued to taxpayers, pertains to period covered partially under Section 128A and partially by those outside it.

Answer: (i) No -Full Tax demand is not required. As per amended Rule 164(4), the Taxpayer needs to pay only tax for the period covered under section 128A. To apply for waiver using Form SPL-01 and SPL-02.

(ii) No- Full Appeal Withdrawal is not required. As per the proviso to Rule 164(7), the taxpayer does not need to withdraw the entire appeal. Instead, the taxpayer should intimate the appellate authority or Tribunal that his intent to avail benefit of section 128A and that he does not intend to pursue the appeal for the period covered under the said section i.e. FY 2017-18 to 2019-20.

The appellate Authority /Tribunal will:

- Take note of this intimation and
- Proceed to hear and pass order only for the remaining period/

Hence, there is no need to withdraw the entire appeal; just an intimation is enough for the eligible portion.

Clarification issued vide point 6 of the Table at para 4 of circular No. 238/32/2024-GST dated 15th October 2024 is accordingly withdrawn.

NEWS & UPDATES

-> Advisory for Biometric-Based Aadhaar Authentication and Document Verification for GST Registration (Applicants of Uttar Pradesh)

1. Rule 8 of the CGST Rules, 2017 has been amended to provide that an applicant can be identified on the common portal, based on data analysis and risk parameters for Biometric-based Aadhaar Authentication and taking a photograph of the applicant along with the verification of the original copy of the documents uploaded with the application.
2. The above-said functionality has been developed by GSTN. It has been rolled out in Uttar Pradesh on 15th March 2025.
3. The said functionality also provides for the document verification and appointment booking process. After the submission of the application in Form GST REG-01, the applicant will receive either of the following links in the e-mail,
 - A Link for OTP-based Aadhaar Authentication OR
 - A link for booking an appointment with a message to visit a GST Suvidha Kendra (GSK) along with the details of the GSK and jurisdiction, for Biometric-based Aadhaar Authentication and document verification (the intimation e-mail)
4. If the applicant receives the link for OTP-based Aadhaar Authentication as mentioned in point 3(a), she/he can proceed with the application as per the existing process.
5. However, if the applicant receives the link as mentioned in point 3(b), she/he will be required to book the appointment to visit the designated GSK, using the link provided in the e-mail.
6. The feature of booking an appointment to visit a designated GSK is being enabled for the applicants of Uttar Pradesh and the applicants can book slots from 18/03/2025.
7. After booking the appointment, the applicant gets the confirmation of appointment through e-mail (the appointment confirmation e-mail), she/he will be able to visit the designated GSK as per the chosen schedule.
8. At the time of the visit of GSK, the applicant is required to carry the following details/documents
 - a copy (hard/soft) of the appointment confirmation e-mail
 - the details of jurisdiction as mentioned in the intimation e-mail
 - Aadhaar Card and PAN Card (Original Copies)
 - the original documents that were uploaded with the application, as communicated by the intimation e-mail.
9. The biometric authentication and document verification will be done at the GSK, for all the required individuals as per the GST application Form REG-01.
10. The applicant is required to choose an appointment for the biometric verification during the maximum permissible period for the application as indicated in the intimation e-mail. In such cases, ARNs will be generated once the Biometric-based Aadhaar Authentication process and document verification are completed.

--> Advisory: Enhancements in Biometric Functionality - Allowing Directors to Opt for Biometric Authentication in Their Home State

New GST registration applicants who opt for Aadhaar authentication are required to undergo the process either through OTP verification or Biometric Authentication at a designated GST Suvidha Kendra (GSK), based on system-driven data analysis. To facilitate a seamless process, GSTN provides a slot booking facility, with the link shared in the intimation email sent to the applicant.

As per the existing system, applicants selected for Biometric Authentication must visit the designated GSK mapped to their jurisdiction. However, GSTN has now introduced an additional facility allowing certain Promoters/Directors to complete their Biometric Authentication at any GSK in their Home State.

This facility applies to individuals listed in the Promoter/Partner tab for the following types of businesses:

- Public Limited Company
- Private Limited Company
- Unlimited Company
- Foreign Company

Under this enhancement, such Promoters/Directors can now choose any available GSK within their Home State in India (as per REG-01) for Biometric Authentication.

Key Points to Note:

1. If a new registration application is selected for Biometric Authentication, an intimation email will be sent to the applicant. Eligible Promoters/Directors will be given the option to select any GSK in their Home State through this email.
2. To avail of this option, such Promoter/Director must follow the instructions provided in the intimation email and select a GSK within their home state.
3. The selection of a GSK in the Home State is a one-time facility and cannot be changed once selected. Promoters/Directors are advised to choose their GSK carefully.
4. This facility is currently available in 33 States/UTs where Biometric Authentication has been enabled. It will soon be extended to the remaining three states: Uttar Pradesh, Assam, and Sikkim. Such Promoters/Directors whose Home State is other than Uttar Pradesh, Assam, or Sikkim can opt for any GSK in their Home State.
5. Upon selection of a Home-State GSK, the Promoter/Director will receive an email confirmation, along with a new slot booking link.
6. Using the provided link, the Promoter/Director can book a slot at their convenience, subject to availability at the chosen GSK.
7. The required photo capture and Biometric Authentication process will be completed at the selected GSK in the Home State.
8. If a Promoter/Director has already completed the biometric process, they will not be required to undergo it again.
9. If the Promoter/Director and the Primary Authorized Signatory (PAS) are the same person, the Home-State GSK selection option will not be available. The PAS must visit the designated jurisdictional GSK for the required process, including document verification.
10. To ensure a smooth process, it is advised that the Promoter/Director completes Biometric Authentication before the Primary Authorized Signatory visits the GSK.
11. Opting for Biometric Authentication at a GSK in the home state is not mandatory. Promoters/Directors can visit their designated jurisdictional GSK if preferred.

Year End Checklist: -

As we approach the end of FY 2024-25, businesses need to wrap up key GST compliance activities to ensure a smooth transition into the new financial year. Here's a quick self-check to help you stay on track:

Preparation For FY 2025-26:

- Have you checked your E-invoice applicability for FY 2025-26? (Turnover > ₹5 Cr)
- Have you renewed your LUT for zero-rated supplies?
- Have you implemented a new document series for invoices and GST records?

Review of FY 2024-25:

- **Input Tax Credit (ITC) & Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM):**
- Have you reconciled ITC claims with GSTR-2B & books?
- Have you reconciled outward supplies with GSTR-1, GSTR-3B, E-way bills & books?
- Have you reviewed ITC reversals under Rule 42 & 43?
- Have you checked RCM applicability on expenses & imports?

Other Key Compliances:

- Have you claimed all GST TDS/TCS credits available on the portal?
- Are you tracking job work materials to ensure compliance?
- Are you opting for Composition Scheme or QRMP Scheme before the deadline?
- Have you reviewed export compliance under Rule 96A?

GST Amendments Effective from 1st April 2025

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) framework in India is undergoing significant amendments effective from April 1, 2025. Key changes include:

1. **Used Car Sales**: The GST rate on the sale of old cars will increase from 12% to 18%, impacting the pre-owned car market and potentially leading to higher tax liabilities for businesses dealing in used vehicles.
2. **Hotel Industry**: The “Declared Tariff” concept will be abolished, with GST now calculated based on the actual amount charged to customers. Hotels offering accommodation priced above ₹7,500 per unit per day will be classified as “specified premises” and will attract an 18% GST rate on restaurant services, along with the benefit of ITC. New hotels can opt for this rate within 15 days of receiving their GST registration acknowledgment.
3. **Changes in GST Registration Process (Rule 8 of CGST Rules, 2017)**: As per recent updates to Rule 8 of the Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) Rules, 2017, applicants opting for Aadhaar authentication must undergo biometric verification and photo capturing at a GSK, followed by document verification for the Primary Authorized Signatory (PAS). Non-Aadhaar applicants are required to visit a GSK for photo and document verification. Failure to complete these processes within 15 days will result in the non-generation of the Application Reference Number (ARN), thereby delaying the registration process.
4. **GST Waiver Scheme**: Businesses that have cleared all tax dues up to March 31, 2025, can apply for a waiver under schemes SPL01 or SPL02 within the next three months, subject to eligibility.
5. **E-Way Bill Restrictions**: Effective January 1, 2025, the generation of E-Way Bills will be restricted to invoices issued within the preceding 180 days, with extensions capped at 360 days. Additionally, the National Informatics Centre (NIC) will introduce updated versions of the E-Way Bill and E-Invoice systems to enhance security and compliance. Businesses must adapt their logistics and invoicing processes to align with these new timelines and system updates.
6. **Mandatory Sequential Filing of GSTR-7**: Taxpayers filing GSTR-7, which pertains to Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) under GST, must now adhere to a sequential filing order without skipping any filing numbers. This measure aims to ensure accurate reconciliation of Input Tax Credit (ITC) and streamline the TDS collection process. Thereby improving the efficiency of TDS collections and facilitating timely Input Tax Credit (ITC) claims for taxpayers.
7. **Biometric Authentication for Directors**: Starting March 1, 2025, Promoters and Directors of companies, including Public Limited, Private Limited, Unlimited, and Foreign Companies, will be required to complete biometric authentication at any GST Suvidha Kendra (GSK) within their home state. This change simplifies the authentication process by eliminating the need to visit jurisdiction-specific GSKs, thereby enhancing the ease of doing business.
8. **Mandatory Input Service Distributor (ISD) Mechanism**: From 1st April 2025, the ISD mechanism will be mandatory for businesses to distribute ITC on common services like rent, advertisement, or professional fees across GST registrations under the same Permanent Account Number (PAN). Businesses must issue ISD invoices for ITC distribution and file GSTR-6 monthly, due by the 13th of each month. The ITC will be reflected in GSTR-2B of receiving branches for use in GSTR-3B filing. Non-compliance will result in the denial of ITC and penalties ranging from ₹10,000 to the amount of ITC availed incorrectly.
9. **Enhanced Credit Note Compliance**: Recipients of credit notes must now accept or reject them through the Integrated Management System (IMS) to prevent ITC mismatches. This protocol ensures transparency and accuracy in ITC claims, reducing discrepancies in tax filings.
10. **Implementation of New Invoice Series and Turnover Calculation**: Starting 1st April 2025, businesses will be required to begin using a new invoice series to maintain accurate records and ensure a smooth transition into the new financial year with updated compliance requirements. Additionally, businesses must recalculate their aggregate turnover to determine if they are liable to take GST registration or issue e-invoices. This calculation will help assess their compliance obligations for GST registration, the QRMP Scheme, GST filing, and e-invoicing in the new financial year.

Direct tax



Key Amendments to Form 3CD

1. Insertion of Clause 44BBC in Clause (12)

The amendment adds "44BBC" in Part B, Clause (12) of Form 3CD, ensuring comprehensive reporting for taxpayers.

2. Omission of Specific Deductions in Clause (19)

The following deduction-related rows have been removed:

- Section 32AC (Investment in new plant & machinery)
- Section 32AD (Investment in backward areas)
- Section 35AC (Expenditure on eligible projects)
- Section 35CCB (Argo-based programs)

3. New Reporting Requirement in Clause (21)

- In sub-clause (a), after the row "Expenditure incurred to provide any benefit or perquisite," a new row is added:
- "Expenditure incurred to settle proceedings initiated in relation to contravention under such law as notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette."
- Impact: This requires businesses to report expenses related to legal settlements under specific laws notified by the Government.

4. Revised MSME Payment Reporting in Clause (22)

- Existing clause (22) is replaced with a new version focusing on payments to Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).
- The revised clause now requires reporting of:
- Interest inadmissible under Section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.
- Total amount payable to MSMEs under Section 15 of MSMED Act.
- Of the amount in (ii), how much:
 - Was paid within the permitted time (under MSMED Act).
 - Remains unpaid and is inadmissible for deduction.
- Impact: Strengthens compliance with MSME payment regulations and prevents delayed payments to small businesses.

5. Modifications in Clause (26) - Deduction Under Section 43B

- The words "clause (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g) of" are removed.
- In sub-clause (A), the word "allowed" is changed to "allowable".
- In sub-clause (B), the phrase "and was" is modified to "and (for clauses other than clause (h) of section 43B) was,".
- Impact: The amendments refine the language to improve clarity and eliminate unnecessary references.

6.Omission of Clauses (28) & (29)

Before this amendment, Clause (28) and Clause (29) in Form 3CD required taxpayers to disclose specific details related to certain financial transactions and tax deductions.

- **Clause (28):** This clause previously required details of section 56(2)(viib), which dealt with share premium taxation in case of closely held companies (commonly known as the "Angel Tax" provision).
- **Clause (29):** Required disclosures related to section 56(2)(ix), which dealt with income from forfeiture of advance received in certain transactions
- These clauses have been removed, simplifying the tax audit reporting structure.

7.Changes in Loan and Deposit Reporting in Clause (31)

- Introduction of a drop-down selection for reporting the nature of loan or deposit transactions.
- New coding system for different transaction types, including cash payments, receipts, asset transfers, journal entries, and more.

8.New Clause 36B: Reporting Buyback of Shares

- A new clause 36B is inserted to report amounts received from buyback of shares.
- Requires the following details:
- Did the assessee receive any amount for buyback of shares? (Yes/No)
- If yes, provide:
 - Amount received (in Rs.)
 - Cost of acquisition of shares bought back
- **Impact:** Ensures tax authorities have visibility into share buybacks, possibly for tax treatment purposes.

TDS Rate Comparison Chart

FY 2024-25 vs. FY 2025-26

Section	Nature of Payment	Threshold Limit (INR) FY 24-25	TDS Rate (FY 24-25)	Threshold Limit (INR) FY 25-26	TDS Rate (FY 25-26)
192	Salary	Income Tax Slab	As per slab rates	Income Tax Slab	As per slab rates
192A	Premature EPF Withdrawal	50,000	10%	50,000	10%
193	Interest on Securities	10,000	10%	10,000	10%
194	Dividend by Company	5,000	10%	10,000	10%
194A	Interest on deposits from banks or post offices	40,000 50,000 (for Senior Citizens)	10%	50000 1,00,000 (for Senior Citizens)	10%
	Other Interest income	5,000	10%	10,000	10%
194B	Winnings from Lottery/Games	10,000 (aggregate)	30%	10,000 (single transaction)	30%
194BA	Winning from online game	NIL	30%	NIL	30%
194BB	Winnings from Horse Race	10,000	30%	10,000 (single transaction)	30%
194C	Payment to Contractors	30,000 (Single) / 1,00,000 (Annual)	1%(Ind./HUF) / 2%(Others)	30,000 (Single) / 1,00,000 (Annual)	1% (Ind./HUF) / 2% (Others)
194D	Insurance Commission	15,000	5% (Individuals) / 10% (Others)	20000	2% (Individual) / 10% (Others)
194DA	Maturity Proceeds of Life Insurance	1,00,000	5% (up to 30th Sep 2024) 2% (1st Oct 2024 onwards)	1,00,000	2%

194F	Repurchase Units by MFs	No limit	20 (up to 30th Sep 2024)		
194EE	Deposit under national saving scheme	2,500	10%	2,500	10%
194G	Lottery Ticket Commission	15,000	5% (up to 30th Sep 2024) 2% (1st Oct 2024 onwards)	20,000	2%
194H	Commission/ Brokerage	15,000	5% (up to 30th Sep 2024) 2% (1st Oct 2024 onwards)	20,000	2%
194I	Rent	2,40,000	2% (plant & machinery) 10% (land and building)	50,000 pm	2% (plant machinery) 10% (land and building)
194IA	Payment for the transfer of immovable property excluding agricultural land	50,00,000	1%	50,00,000	1%
194IB	Rent payment made by an individual or HUF not covered under section 194I	50,000 p.m.	5% (up to 30th Sep 2024) 2% (1st Oct 2024 onwards)	50,000 p.m.	2%
194IC	Payments made under a Joint Development Agreement to Ind / HUF	No limit	10%	No limit	10%
194J	Fees paid for technical services and Royalty paid for the sale, distribution, or exhibition of cinematographic films	30,000	2%	50000	2%
	Professional services	30,000	10%	50000	10%
194K	Income received from units of a mutual fund, such as dividends	5,000	10%	10,000	10%
194LA	Compensation for acquiring certain immovable property	2,50,000	10%	5,00,000	10%

194LBA	Certain income distributed by a business trust among its unit holder	Nil	10%	Nil	10%
194LBB	Investment fund paying an income to a unit holder [other than income which is exempt under Section 10(23FBB)]	Nil	10%	Nil	10%
194LBC	Income in respect of investment made in a securitisation trust	Nil	30%	Nil	10%
194LD	Interest payment on rupee-denominated bonds, municipal debt security, and government securities	Nil	5%	Nil	Nil
194M	Payments made for contracts, brokerage, commission, or professional fees excluding sections 194C, 194H, 194J Individual/Huf	50,00,000	5% (up to 30th Sep 2024) 2% (1st Oct 2024 onwards)	50,00,000	2%
194N	Cash withdrawal exceeding a specified amount from the bank, with filed ITR	1,00,00,000	2%	1,00,00,000	2%/5%(Cash withdrawal more than 1cr.)
194O	Amount received for the sale of products/services by e-commerce service providers through digital platforms	5,00,000	1 (up to 30th Sep 2024) 0.1 (1st Oct 2024 onwards)	5,00,000 (Ind/Huf) Nil (Others)	0.1%
194P	Senior citizen above 75y of age having salary and interest Income, ITR not required	Nil	Slab rate	0	Slab rate
194Q	Payments made for the purchase of goods	50,00,000	0.1%	50,00,000	0.1%
194R	Perquisite provided	20,000	10%	20,000	10%
194S	TDS on the payment of cryptocurrencies or other virtual assets	10000	1%	50000 (specified person) /10000 (Others)	1%
194T	Payment of remuneration /interest by a firm to its partner	Not applicable	Not applicable	20000	10%

Corporate Law & Regulatory



Foreign Trade Policy, 2023 – Extension of due date by Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) for filing Annual Remission of Duties & Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) Return for FY 2023-24

What is RoDTEP?

A scheme introduced by Government of India to refund to exporters all the embedded Central, State and local duties / taxes at the time of export, which are not refundable under any other mechanism. This is based on the fundamental idea that goods should be exported outside India and not taxes. The Scheme is operational for all exports with effect from 1 January 2021 onwards. Exporters of eligible items under the scheme are issued e-scrips as refund. The e-scrips are transferable and are used for payment of basic customs duty.

Requirement to file Annual RoDTEP Return

If the total RoDTEP claim for a given applicant (Import Export Code) > Rs. 1 crore in a FY, filing the Annual RoDTEP Return is mandatory. If the total claims against a given Import Export Code remain below Rs. 1 crore for the FY, there is no requirement to file Annual RoDTEP Return.

Extension in due date for filing Annual RoDTEP Return for FY 2023-24

Vide Public Notice no. 51 / 2024-25 dated 19 March 2025, DGFT has extended the due date for filing Annual RoDTEP Return for exports during FY 2023-24 from 31 March 2025 to 30 June 2025. Similarly, the grace period has also been extended from 30 June 2025 to 30 September 2025. The move is expected to benefit exporters availing RoDTEP incentives by allowing them additional time to comply with the reporting requirements.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (RBI) ISSUES BULLETIN HIGHLIGHTING STATE OF INDIAN ECONOMY

RBI has issued a bulletin navigating trade deficit, exports and economic shifts within the Indian economy. Highlights of the same are given below.

- India's headline Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation fell to a seven-month low of 3.6% in February 2025, driven by lower food prices
- India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is projected to grow at 6.5% in 2024-25, with Q3 growth at 6.2%
- Global growth faces risks from trade tensions, with Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) lowering forecasts to 3.1% (2025) and 3.0% (2026)
- Global oil prices fell 15% since mid-January 2025 to below US\$ 70
- Exports grew by 10.4% in Q3 2024-25, adding 2.5 percentage points to GDP, despite a 10.9% year-on-year decline in February 2025
- India's exports grew 0.1% to \$395.6 billion (April-Feb 2024-25), driven by electronics, engineering goods and pharmaceuticals
- India's food grain production is set to reach 330.9 million tonnes (+4.8%) in 2024-25, with record wheat output at 115.4 million tonnes (+1.9%)
- Toll collections and E-way bills recorded double-digit growth
- Under Prime Minister Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, 10.09 lakh households had rooftop solar installations as of 10 March 2025

MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES) REVISES MONETARY THRESHOLD LIMITS FOR CLASSIFICATION OF ENTERPRISES INTO 'MICRO', 'SMALL' AND 'MEDIUM' WITH EFFECT FROM 1 APRIL 2025 ONWARDS

In line with the announcement by Finance Minister in Union Budget 2025, the monetary threshold limits for classification of enterprises into 'Micro', 'Small' and 'Medium' has been revised by the Ministry of MSMEs with effect from 1 April 2025 onwards. The revised limits are given below.

Enterprise	Investment limit (INR)		Turnover limit (INR)	
	Current	Revised	Current	Revised
Micro	1 crore	2.5 crore	5 crore	10 crore
Small	10 crore	25 crore	Crore	100 crore
Medium	50 crore	125 crore	250 crore	500 crore

The objective of upgrading the above monetary limits is to allow more and more enterprises qualify for benefits currently available to MSMEs.

MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (MCA) ISSUES PRESS RELEASE REGARDING PROVISIONS IN THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 FOR STRENGTHENING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

The Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder contain adequate provisions for strengthening corporate governance and transparency in the management of companies, including large corporations. It provides for accountability for management of companies through key managerial personnel, Board of directors and shareholders. The Act and Rules require companies to maintain books of account, various returns and registers etc in the prescribed form and keep them at their registered offices. Compliances with applicable accounting standards has also been mandated under the Act. The companies are also required to forward notices for the general meetings along with explanatory statements as well as other attachments for information and decision making by the shareholders. Annual financial statements are also required to be forwarded to shareholders. In addition, the companies are required to file various documents, copies of resolutions, returns etc with the Registrar. The disclosures in the Board's report including on risk management, financial statements and annual returns have also been mandated to ensure that every relevant information is available to the stakeholders as well as in the Registry. Accordingly, whenever any irregularity in financials of the Companies is reported, regulatory action under Companies Act, 2013 is taken.

The legal framework for CSR has been provided through section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, Schedule VII of the Act and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014. Schedule VII of the Act indicates the eligible list of activities that can be undertaken by the companies as CSR. The CSR mandated companies can undertake any of the activities mentioned in Schedule VII subject to fulfilment of provisions as contained in the Act and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014.



DISCLAIMER

While every care has been taken in the preparation of this Bulletin to ensure its accuracy at the time of publication, Ajay Rattan & Co. assumes no responsibility for any errors which, despite all precautions, may be found therein. Neither this bulletin nor the information contained here in constitutes a contract or will form the basis of a contract. The material contained in this document does not constitute/ substitute professional advice that may be required before acting on any matter. All logos and trademarks appearing in the newsletter are the property of their respective owners.

The information transmitted is intended only for the person or entity to which it is addressed and may contain confidential and/or privileged material. Any review, re-transmission, dissemination, or other use of, or taking of any action in reliance upon, this information by persons or entities other than the intended recipient is prohibited.

HEAD OFFICE: E-115, 11TH FLOOR, HIMALAYA HOUSE,
KASTURBA GANDHI MARG, NEW DELHI-110001
BRANCH OFFICE: 1113, 11TH FLOOR, ARUNACHAL BUILDING,
BARAKHAMBA ROAD, NEW DELHI -110001
(Partner-in-charge -CA Ajay Aggarwal)

BRANCH OFFICES:

SCO 13, 1stFloor, Kabiri Site,
Industrial Area Phase -2,
Chandigarh -160002
(CA Varun Garg)

Plot no.- 16, Ground Floor,
Block -E, Vipul World, Sector -
48, Gurgaon-122001
(CA Piyush Jindal)

House No. 14266, Street No.
2A,
Ganesha Basti, Bhatinda-
151001
(CA Yogesh Kumar Jain)

Hanna Tower, Flat No.-1622,
Gaur Saundaryam, Tech Zone-
4, Near Charmurti Chowk,
Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar
Pradesh-201009
(CA Prakhar Srivastava)