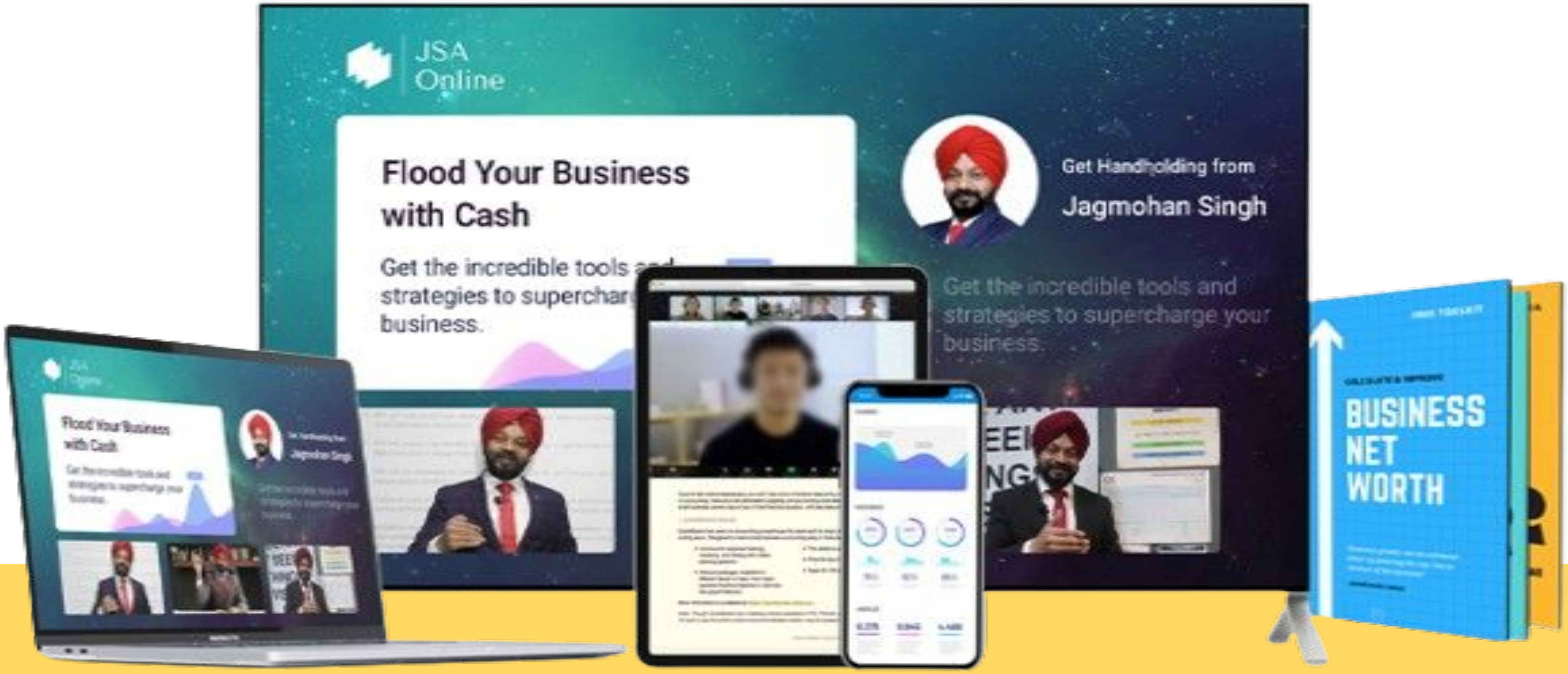
E-PISTLE
(Monthly Newsletter)

November & December 2025

1 }	2 }	3 }	4 }
GST UPDATES	INCOME TAX UPDATES	MCA UPDATES	LATEST FINANCIAL UPDATES



Welcome to the Presentation


GST

CBI has arrested a Superintendent and an Inspector of CGST (Santacruz Division, Mumbai) for demanding and accepting a ₹25,000 bribe to clear a GST registration application of a private textile firm.

- The firm had applied for registration on 24 Sept 2025.
- During an inspection on 3 Oct 2025, the Inspector allegedly demanded the bribe for himself and his superior.
- CBI registered the case on 7 Oct 2025 and laid a trap the same day.
- Both officers were caught red-handed at the CGST West Mumbai Office while accepting the bribe.
- They will be produced before the court in Mumbai.
- Investigation is ongoing.

Press Release
www.cbi.gov.in

CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
(INFORMATION SECTION)
****

CBI Arrests CGST Superintendent and Inspector in Mumbai in a Bribery Case

Dated: 08.10.2025

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has arrested Superintendent and Inspector of the Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST), Santacruz Division, Mumbai for demanding and accepting a bribe of ₹ 25,000/- from the complainant.

CBI registered the case on 07.10.2025 on allegations that the accused CGST officers demanded an undue advantage of ₹ 25,000/- for issuing a favourable report and facilitating GST registration of a private firm. The firm is engaged in the business of trading in textiles and had applied online for GST registration on 24.09.2025.

It was also alleged that during inspection on 03.10.2025, the accused Inspector allegedly demanded the bribe for himself and his superior officer, threatening that the GST Registration Certificate would not be issued without such payment.

CBI laid a trap and caught both the accused red-handed while accepting the bribe amount of ₹ 25,000/- at the CGST West Mumbai Office on 07.10.2025. Searches were conducted at the premises of the accused officers.

Both the arrested accused will be produced before the competent court at Mumbai today.

Further investigation is continuing.

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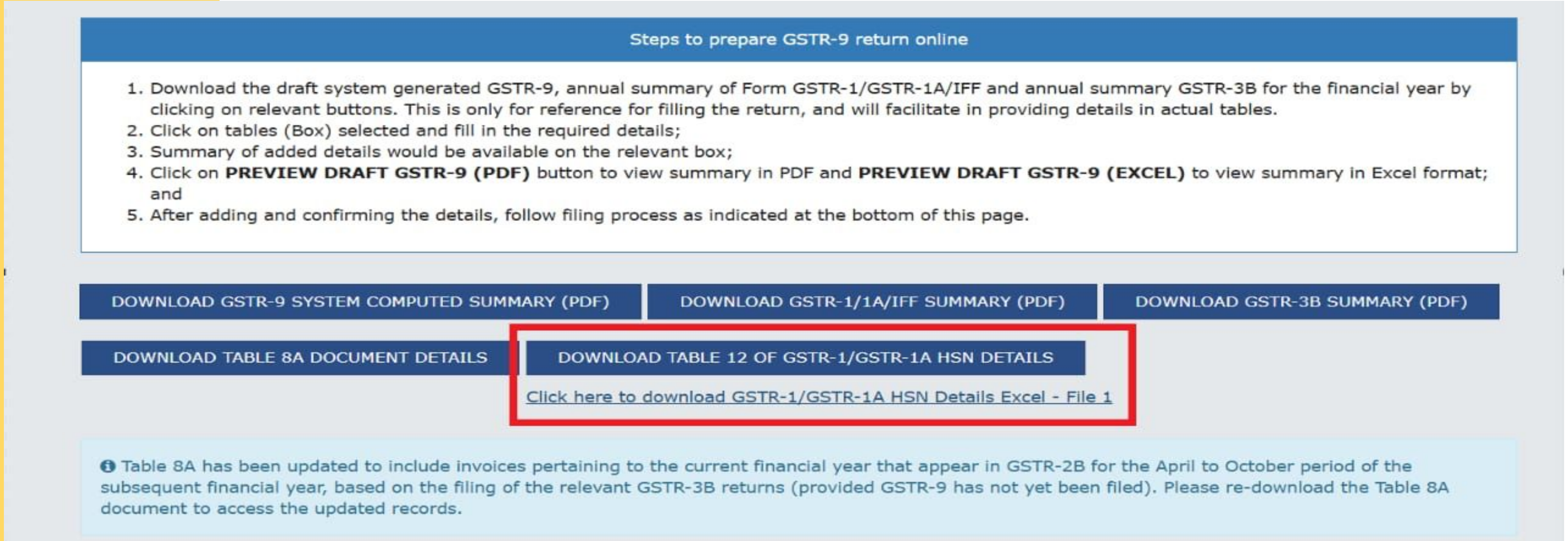

New Facility Added in GSTR 9

Downloadable Table 12 – HSN Details for Outward Supplies!!

📊 The Excel file includes:-
1️⃣ HSN-wise Monthly Details
2️⃣ Consolidated Yearly Summary

GSTN released detailed FAQs for GSTR 9 and 9C filing for FY 2024-25

Link

[click me]

📢 *Advisory No. 631 dated October 17, 2025 – GSTN Update*

The GST Network has introduced a new feature in the Invoice Management System (IMS) on the GST portal.

Under this update, taxpayers can now mark credit notes as " *Pending* " for one tax period. Additionally, the IMS has been enhanced to allow taxpayers to modify the ITC reversal amount upon acceptance of such credit notes.

This improvement aims to provide greater flexibility and help resolve various business disputes related to credit note acceptance and ITC reversals.

Please go through the FAQs for better understanding of the new facility

Click me

🛃 *CBIC Notification No. 66/2025-Customs (N.T.) – Malur, Karnataka Notified as Customs Area*

The CBIC has amended Notification No. 12/97-Customs (N.T.) to include *Malur, Kolar District (Karnataka) as a notified customs area.*

📦 Key Impact:
Malur is now authorized for unloading of imports and loading of exports, aiming to boost trade and logistics in the region.

This update follows the previous amendment via Notification No. 54/2025-Customs (N.T.) dated September 10, 2025.

GST Case Law Update – Rule 86A cannot be invoked when ITC balance is Nil

The *Bombay High Court, in the case of Rawman Metal & Alloys vs The Deputy Commissioner of State Tax, Thane ,* delivered on 7th October 2025, held that the provisions of Rule 86A of the CGST Rules cannot be invoked when the taxpayer’s Electronic Credit Ledger shows Nil balance.

Issue :
The key question before the Court was whether blocking of Input Tax Credit (ITC) under Rule 86A is valid when no ITC is available in the ledger at the time of issuing the blocking order.

Court’s Findings:
The Court observed that Rule 86A empowers officers to block only the ITC available in the Electronic Credit Ledger. When the ITC balance is Nil, there is nothing to block, and hence, invocation of Rule 86A is ultra vires. It further clarified that blocking of future ITC or creating a “negative block” is not permissible, as the rule is intended only to restrict the use of ITC presently available. The Court emphasized that tax provisions must be strictly interpreted, and any presumed or broad intent cannot override the clear wording of the law.
Held :
Blocking of ITC when the ledger shows Nil balance is illegal, and therefore, the impugned blocking order was quashed and set aside.

CBIC Issues Guidelines for Revision of Entries Post Clearance (Sec. 18A of Customs Act, 1962)

Circular No. 26/2025-Customs | Dated: 31.10.2025
CBIC has introduced a new mechanism allowing importers/exporters to voluntarily revise customs entries after clearance of goods — enabling correction of errors, payment of differential duty with interest, or claiming refund, without penalty, provided no audit/investigation has started.

Key Points:

1. *Electronic Application* : To be filed at the same port of clearance for revision/refund of entries under one Bill of Entry or Shipping Bill.
2. *Payment* : Any additional duty and interest to be paid online; refund claims processed under Section 27 of the Customs Act.
3. *Acknowledgement & Verification* :
- ARN generated upon successful filing.
- Proper officer may verify and reassess, issuing a speaking order if needed.
4. *Refunds* : No separate application needed; revised entry acts as refund claim.
5. *Timeline* : Officer to acknowledge within 10 working days; additional docs may be sought.
6. *Fee* : ₹1,000 per electronic application.
7. *Not Applicable:*
- Where audit, investigation, or reassessment already initiated.
- Cases covered under IGCR, EPCG, or Advance Authorization obligations.
8. *Proper Officer:* Deputy/Assistant Commissioner designated under Section 18A(4).
9. *Effective Date:* 1st November 2025.

[TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY, PART II, SECTION 3, SUB- SECTION (i)]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE)

Notification No. 45/2025 –Customs

New Delhi, the 24th October, 2025

G.S.R….(E).- In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) and sub-section (12) of section 3, of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), and in supersession of the following notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), namely: -

(i) No.1/2025- Customs, dated the 16th January, 2025 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 63(E) dated the 16th January, 2025;

(ii) No.57/2022- Customs, dated the 17th November, 2022 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 822(E) dated the 17th November, 2022;

(iii) No.32/2019- Customs, dated the 30th September, 2019 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R.726 (E) dated the 30th September, 2019;

(iv) No.19/2019- Customs, dated the 6th July, 2019 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 476(E) dated the 6th July, 2019;

(v) No.86/2017-Customs, dated the 14th November, 2017 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 1404(E) dated the 14th November, 2017;

(vi) No. 50/2017 – Customs, dated the 30th June, 2017 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 785 (E) dated the 30th June, 2017;

(vii) No.41/2017 -Customs, dated the 30th June, 2017 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 776(E) dated the 30th June, 2017;

(viii) No.37/2017-Customs, dated the 30th June, 2017 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 772(E) dated the 30th June, 2017;

(ix) No.36/2017- Customs, dated the 30th June, 2017 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 771(E) dated the 30th June, 2017;

(x) No.32/2017-Customs, dated the 30th June, 2017 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 767(E) dated the 30th June, 2017;

CBIC rolls out another trade facilitation measure!

👉31 Customs Duty Notifications merged into ONE consolidated Notification viz Notification No 45/2025 dated 24th October 2025.

👉It will be effective from 1st November 2025.

👉A step towards simplification, transparency & ease of doing business

👉For more details, please read complete notification 👇

Link

📢 *New GST Registration System from 1st November 2025*

The Government will roll out a revamped GST registration system under the GST 2.0 reforms starting 1st November 2025, aimed at simplifying compliance and reducing approval delays.

🔹 Key Highlights:

• Automatic approval for low-risk applicants (with monthly output tax liability below ₹2.5 lakh).

• Registrations to be completed within 3 working days, covering about 96% of new applicants.

• Manual verification will be limited to high-risk cases identified through data analytics.


INCOME
TAX

The Income Tax Department has introduced a new " *Response Viewed" feature* on its e-filing portal to improve transparency and accountability in the faceless assessment and appeal process. Here's a summary of the key points:

New Indicator : Taxpayers will now see a message like "Response viewed by AO on: [date]", showing the exact date and time their submission was accessed by the Assessing Officer (AO) or Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals).

Transparency Boost : This feature removes uncertainty about whether documents were opened or reviewed, giving taxpayers concrete acknowledgment.

Efficiency and Trust : Experts believe the update will reduce unnecessary follow-ups, improve communication, and strengthen confidence in India's digital tax system.

Nationwide Impact : It's part of the government's broader push for "Ease of Compliance" and enhances the digital nature of the faceless regime.

I-T Cracks Down on Entities Failing to Report High-value Deals

Anuradha Shukla

New Delhi: The Income Tax Department has launched a nationwide crackdown to identify and penalise non-compliant reporting entities that have failed to report high-value transaction by not filing the Statement of Financial Transactions (SFT) and Significant Financial Transactions (SRA) forms for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25.

The Directorate of Systems had identified a large number of such reporting entities who were either not filing reports or sending incomplete reports, a list of which was shared with the field formations by September 30, said officials.

The department has started sending notices to and slapping penalties on these entities, and asked the field formations to complete the process by the end of November. "The (Directorate of) Systems has detected non-compliance by many reporting agencies in the previous two financial years and we are in the process of sending notices," said a senior official, who did not wish to be identified. "The department has recommended hefty penalty applicable under the law and the process has to be completed by the end of November." The transactions which were not reported included cash deposits, vehicle purchases in the name of minor children, gold purchase and luxury hotel stay where the bill paid was higher than ₹50,000.

SFT provides a reporting mechanism wherein specified entities are required to provide information about high-value financial transactions including cash and digital transactions, interest and dividends.

Besides, a high-value transaction such as the purchase of a car or property or cash deposit by a person without a permanent account number has to be reported by the companies and banks to the income tax authorities.

Form 61B is used under the Income Tax Act, which is a "statement of reportable account" and must be filed by specified Indian financial institutions. The form is primarily used for reporting accounts held by foreign residents and is part of India's compliance with international tax agreements such as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act and the Common Reporting Standard.

This helps the department keep track of high-value transactions and curb tax evasion.

The Income Tax Department has launched a nationwide crackdown on entities failing to file SFT (Statement of Financial Transactions) *and SRA* (Significant Reportable Account) forms for FY 2023-24 and 2024-25. Notices and penalties are being issued, with action to finish by November.

Unreported transactions include large cash deposits, gold purchases, luxury hotel stays, and car buys. The move aims to ensure accurate reporting of high-value transactions and curb tax evasion under international compliance norms.

Hidden tax cost of withdrawal of property gains from CGAS

For properties bought before 23 July 2024 and sold after, tax lower of 12.5% without indexation or 20% with indexation applies

Law states unutilised gains withdrawn from CGAS to be taxed at the rate applicable in the year of sale, which should give the seller a choice of with or without indexation

In practice, the default 12.5% rate is applied on withdrawals from CGAS

This makes withdrawing unutilised gains tax-inefficient

Example:

Mr A sold a house property

Bought in 2020:	₹1 crore
Sold in 2025:	₹1.5 crore

Scenario 1:

Mr A pays tax in 2025:

12.5% without indexation	**20%** with indexation
↓	↓
₹6.25 lakh	₹5 lakh

Mr A will pay ₹5 lakh tax

Scneario 2:

Mr A deposited ₹50 lakh gains in CGAS for Sec 54 exemption, but decides to not reinvest and withdraws next year

Tax paid:
₹6.25 lakh

Takeaway:
Deposit capital gains from property in CGAS only when you're confident about reinvesting in another house

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GOPAKUMAR WARRIER/MINT

ITAT Mumbai Quashes Rs 1 Crore Tax Demand Over TDS Mismatch

The Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) Mumbai provided major relief to taxpayers by cancelling a tax demand of over Rs 1 crore that arose solely due to a mismatch in Form 26AS.

Key Highlights:

- Taxpayer’s income: Rs 20+ crore; TDS claimed: Rs 4.8 crore.

- CPC denied Rs 96 lakh of TDS credit, insisting it must reflect in Form 26AS.

- ITAT ruled that TDS credit must be granted based on primary evidence—invoices, bank statements, payment advices—not just Form 26AS.

- *Section 205 protects taxpayers from double taxation,* and insisting on Form 26AS as a precondition is legally unsustainable.

- Tribunal emphasized the department can pursue defaulting deductors, but the assessee cannot be penalized for deductor’s lapses.
- ITAT ordered full TDS credit to be granted and related interest charges removed.

वित्त मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
FINANCE
सत्यमेव जयते
MINISTRY OF
CORPORATE
AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
सत्यमेव जयते
MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Gujarat HC: DRC-03 Not Mandatory When Amount Credited to ECL

The *Gujarat High Court in Superintendent AE v. Virbhadrasinh Pratapsinh Chauhan (2025)* held that once an amount is deposited into the Electronic Cash Ledger (ECL), it is deemed credited to the Government's account under Section 49 of the CGST Act.

Hence, filing Form GST DRC-03 is not mandatory to prove payment or fulfil bail conditions. The Court observed that ECL credit = Government deposit, and DRC-03 is only a procedural formality.

This protects taxpayers' substantive rights and aligns with the earlier decision in Arya Cotton Industries v. Union of India (Guj. HC).

👉 Essence: Deposit in ECL itself constitutes valid payment to the Government

📘 *Penalty for Non-Serially Numbered Board Minutes*

The ROC Delhi has imposed penalties on Rosmerta Autotech Ltd. and its directors for not maintaining serially numbered minutes of board meetings for FY 2014-15 — a violation of Section 118(11) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Secretarial Standards SS-1 & SS-2.

💡 *Key Highlights:*
• Company failed to number minutes in sequence.
• ROC held this as non-compliance, rejecting claims of unintentional error.
• Penalty imposed — ₹25,000 on the company and ₹5,000 each on 3 directors.
• Payment to be made within 90 days via e-Adjudication portal.
• Appeal can be filed before Regional Director (Noida) within 60 days.

👉 Even minor lapses in record-keeping can attract penalties. Companies must ensure proper maintenance and numbering of minutes.

General Circular No. 06/2025

File No. Policy-17/111/2022-CL-V-MCA
भारत सरकार /Government of India
कॉर्पोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय /Ministry of Corporate Affairs

5th Floor, 'A' Wing, Shastri Bhawan,
Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi 110001
Dated: 17.10.2025

To,

The DGCoA,
All Regional Directors,
All Registrar of Companies,
All Stakeholders.

Subject: Relaxation of additional fees and extension of time for filing of Financial Statements and Annual Returns under the Companies Act, 2013 - reg.

Sir/Madam,

The Ministry has revised the e-Forms MGT-7, MGT-7A, AOC-4, AOC-4 CFS, AOC-4 NBFC (Ind AS), AOC-4 CFS NBFC (Ind AS), AOC-4 (XBRL) for annual filings, which were deployed on the MCA-21 Version 3 portal recently.

2. In view of the deployment of the new e-Forms, and considering that companies may require some time to get familiarized with the filing process, and keeping in view the requests received from various stakeholders, it has been decided that companies will be allowed to complete their annual filings pertaining to FY 2024-25 till 31st December, 2025 without payment of additional fees.

3. However, it is hereby clarified that this General Circular shall not be construed as conferring any extension of statutory time for holding of AGMs by the companies under the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the companies which have not adhered to the relevant statutory timelines shall continue to be liable to legal action under the appropriate provisions of the Act.

4. Any filings made subsequent to the currency of this General Circular would attract payment of all fees, including additional fees, as provided in the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Rules, 2014, from the date when such filings were actually due under the Act.

MCA extends the date for filing of Annual Returns for FY 2024–25 till *31st December 2025* without payment of additional fees

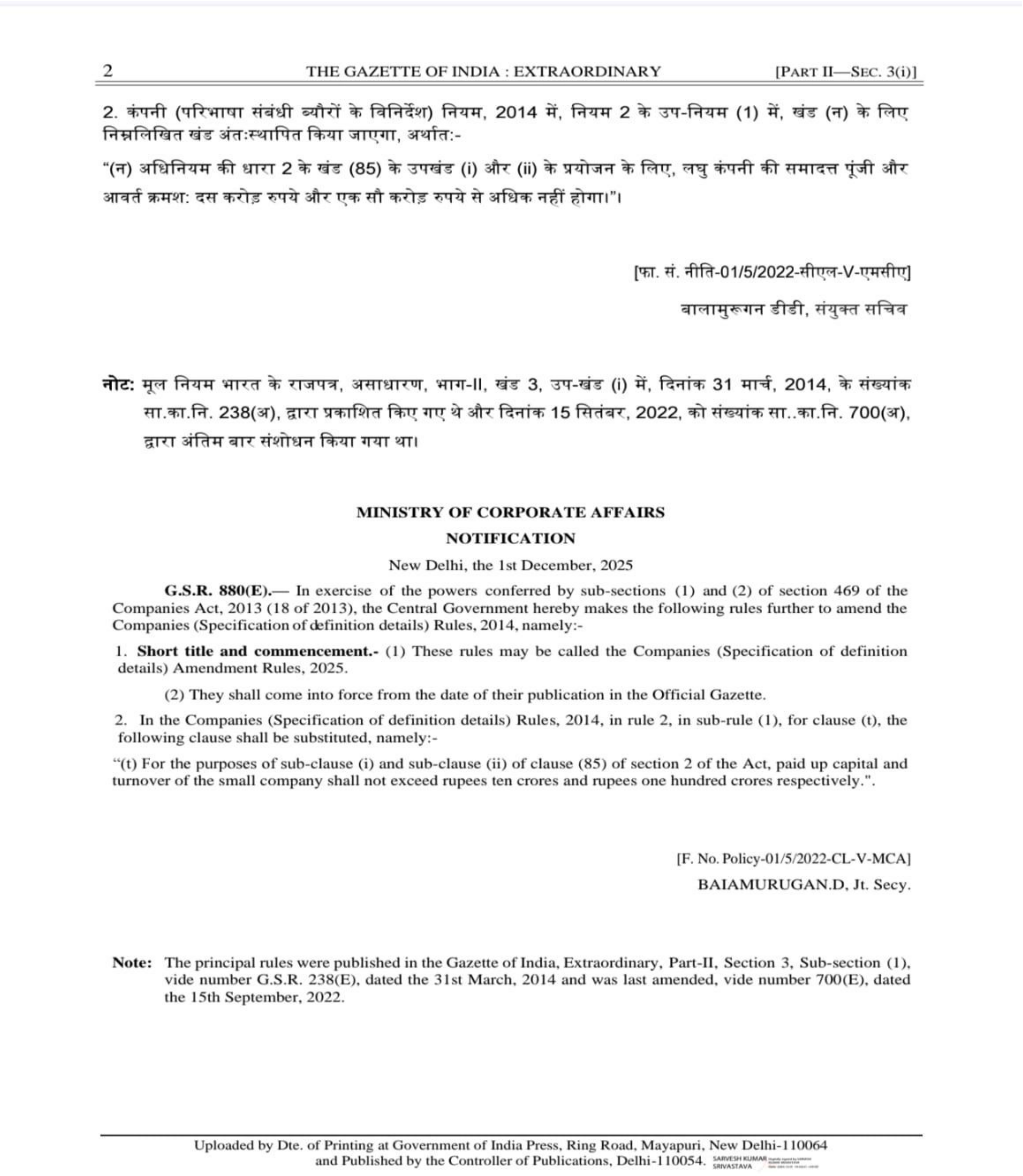
MCA Revises Definition of Small Company: New Thresholds Announced

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has updated the definition of a Small Company, effective from 01.12.2025.

The new criteria are as follows:

- *Paid-up Capital*: Up to ₹10 Crores

- *Turnover*: Up to ₹100 Crores



2 THE GAZETTE OF INDIA : EXTRAORDINARY [PART II—SEC. 3(i)]

2. कंपनी (परिभाषा संबंधी ब्यौरों के विनिर्देश) नियम, 2014 में, नियम 2 के उप-नियम (1) में, खंड (न) के लिए निम्नलिखित खंड अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात:-

"(न) अधिनियम की धारा 2 के खंड (85) के उपखंड (i) और (ii) के प्रयोजन के लिए, लघु कंपनी की समादत्त पूंजी और आवर्त क्रमश: दस करोड़ रुपये और एक सौ करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं होगा।"।

[फा. सं. नीति-01/5/2022-सीएल-V-एमसीए]

बालामुरूगन डीडी, संयुक्त सचिव

नोट: मूल नियम भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग-II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (i) में, दिनांक 31 मार्च, 2014, के संख्यांक सा.का.नि. 238(अ), द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए थे और दिनांक 15 सितंबर, 2022, को संख्यांक सा..का.नि. 700(अ), द्वारा अंतिम बार संशोधन किया गया था।

MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 1st December, 2025

G.S.R. 880(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Companies (Specification of definition details) Rules, 2014, namely:-

1. **Short title and commencement.-** (1) These rules may be called the Companies (Specification of definition details) Amendment Rules, 2025.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Companies (Specification of definition details) Rules, 2014, in rule 2, in sub-rule (1), for clause (t), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(t) For the purposes of sub-clause (i) and sub-clause (ii) of clause (85) of section 2 of the Act, paid up capital and turnover of the small company shall not exceed rupees ten crores and rupees one hundred crores respectively.".

[F. No. Policy-01/5/2022-CL-V-MCA]

BAIAMURUGAN.D, Jt. Secy.

Note: The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (1), vide number G.S.R. 238(E), dated the 31st March, 2014 and was last amended, vide number 700(E), dated the 15th September, 2022.

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LATEST NEWS

FINANCIAL NEWS

Investment and Business

The root cause, the possibility of economic crises is the gap between production and consumption of goods. As part of subsistence economy between production and consumption is a direct link existed and therefore did not have the conditions for economic crises. Opportunity for them

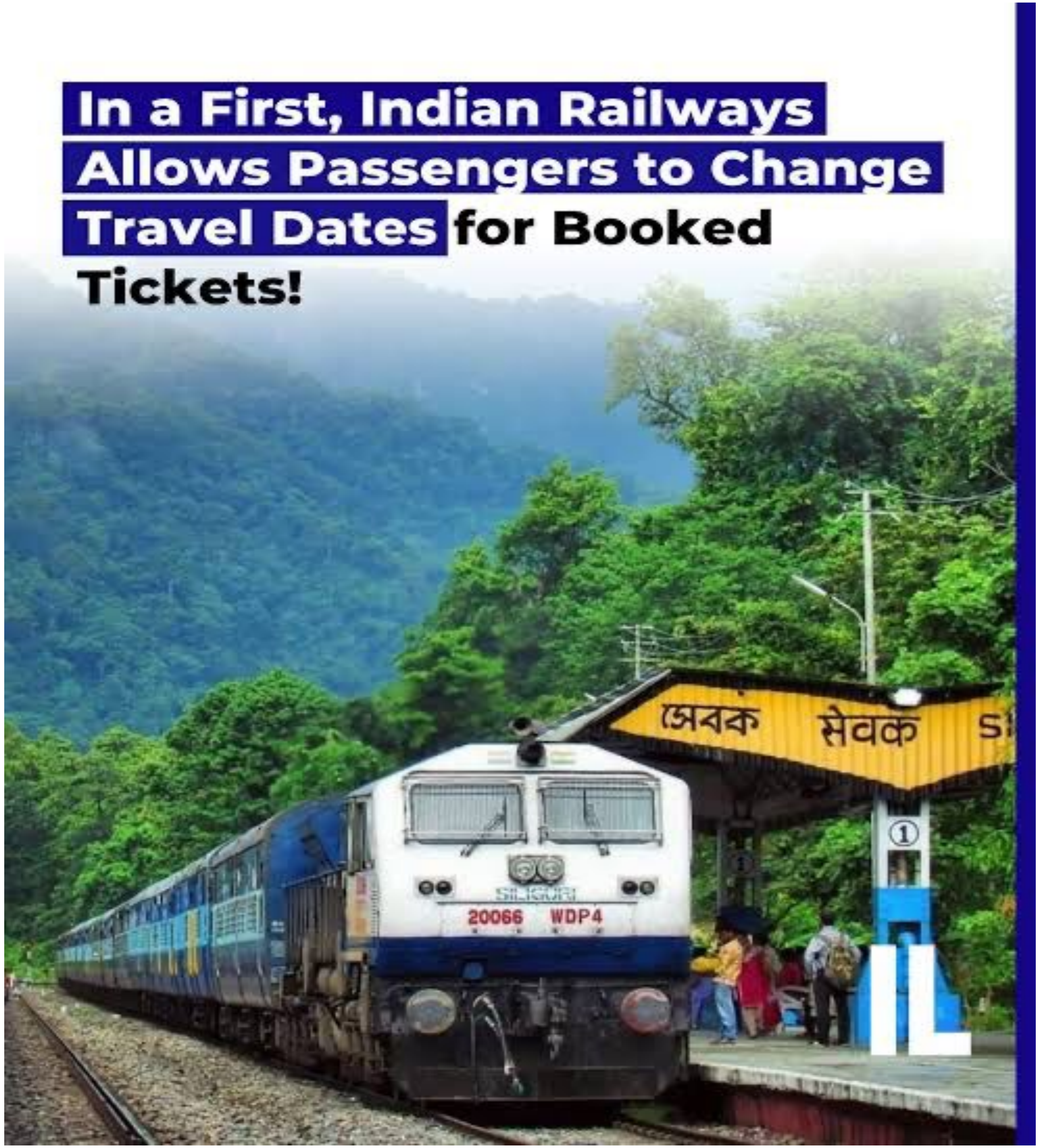
A consequence of the economic crisis is the reduction in real gross national product, mass bankruptcy and unemployment, lower living standards

All the crises of large systems (those in which there is a rather complex internal

Very often, these crises are associated with lesions in the wars and revolutions. Strictly speaking, this situation can be interpreted differently: some place in the country have been conflicting economic crisis so severe that it prevented the possibility of a more or less normally survive such turmoil, war, or even demanded fundamental changes in the economic model of the inside.

With the development of the industrial economy of the market crises of overproduction become cyclical and today represents one of the phases of the economic cycle.

All the crises of large systems (those in which there is a rather complex internal structure) can be divided into two large groups. The first covers those cases where some specific mechanisms of these systems



🚆 Indian Railways brings a passenger-friendly update!

You can now change the travel date for confirmed tickets —

✅ No need to cancel or rebook

✅ No extra charges, no money cut

📅 Effective from January 26

A small change, but a big comfort for millions! 🙌

🔆 e-NAM Platform Expanded – Boosting India's Digital Agri-Market

📍 Key Facts:
✅ The Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare has added 9 new commodities to the e-NAM platform, taking the total to 247 tradable agricultural commodities.

✅ New commodities: Green Tea, Tea, Aswagandha Dry Roots, Mustard Oil, Lavender Oil, Mentha Oil, Virgin Olive Oil, Lavender Dried Flower, and Broken Rice.

✅ Implemented by the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI) in consultation with SFAC and other stakeholders.

✅ Aim: To enhance market integration, ensure price transparency, and reduce middlemen dependence.
✅ Tradable parameters link prices directly to quality, ensuring better remuneration for farmers.
✅ Strengthens India's largest digital agri-trade platform, connecting farmers to competitive national markets.
✅ Reinforces the Government's vision of inclusive, quality-driven, tech-enabled agricultural growth.

🔆 *Relying on Ourselves: Reducing Import Dependence on Natural Resources*

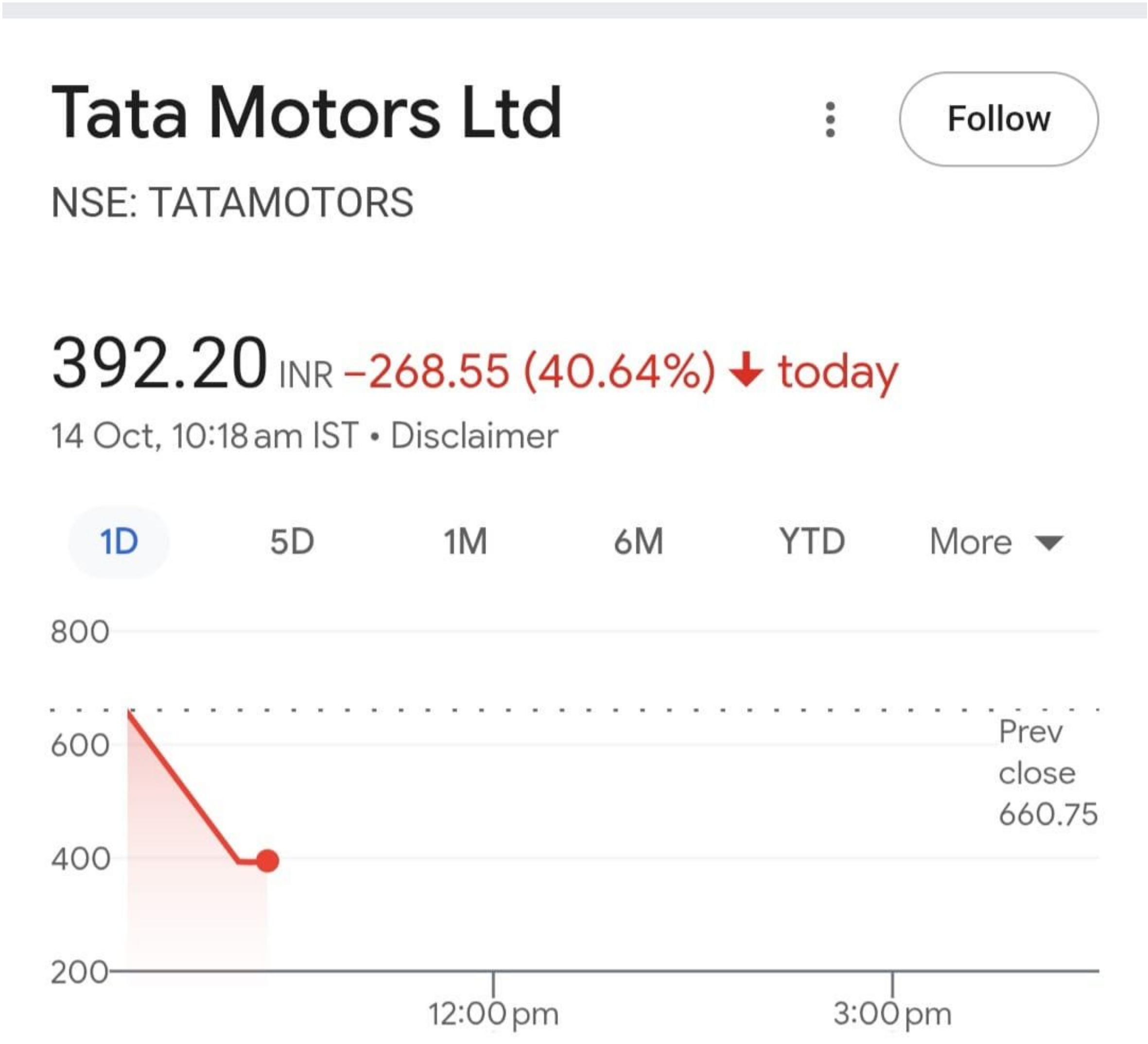
📍 Why in Focus?

✅ India's imports: ~50% account for natural resource sector (oil, gold, copper, bauxite).
✅ High import dependence despite tremendous geological reserves.
✅ Aligns with Atmanirbhar Bharat & Viksit Bharat 2047 goals.

📍 Key Highlights:
✅ Current scenario: India imports 90% copper, 95% crude oil, 99% gold needs.

⚠️ Challenges: Long clearances, limited govt exploration, underperforming assets (e.g., Kolar Gold Fields).
✅ Global contrast: Other countries encourage small private explorers; India still dominated by large PSUs.

📍 Way Forward (4 Policy Measures):
✒️ New exploration model: Empower small/private exploration companies with risk-taking ability.
✒️ Self-certification for clearances: Reduce red tape; govt audits later for accountability.
✒️ Rejuvenation of existing assets: Revive dormant or underutilized mines like Hutti Gold, Hindustan Copper.
✒️ Level playing field: Remove PSU bias in block allocation; encourage private entrepreneurship.



Did Tata Motors Shares crash 40% ?

Tata Motors shares did not crash but adjusted to the demerger of its commercial vehicle business.

In August last year, Tata Motors' board approved the demerger of its commercial and passenger vehicle divisions into two separate listed entities in order to sharpen business focus and capitalise on future growth opportunities.

Following the demerger, the passenger vehicle arm will be renamed Tata Motors Passenger Vehicles (TMPVL), while the commercial vehicles entity will be listed in November as Tata Motors (TML).

The 1:1 demerger will create two focused entities — Tata Motors Commercial Vehicles (TMLCV) and Tata Motors Passenger Vehicles (TMPV).

🔆 The ‘Critical’ Factor in India’s Clean Energy Ambitions

✅ India’s clean energy transition depends on securing critical minerals like lithium, cobalt, and rare earth elements (REEs) used in EV batteries, solar panels, and wind turbines.

✅ Heavy import dependence (nearly 100% for lithium and cobalt, 90% for REEs) exposes India to supply chain and geopolitical risks, especially with China dominating global processing.

✅ Government initiatives — National Mineral Exploration Policy (NMEP), Mines & Minerals Amendment Act (2023), and National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) — aim to boost domestic mining, exploration, and refining capacity.

✅ India discovered 5.9 million tonnes of lithium in J&K and auctioned 20 critical mineral blocks in 2024, showing investor interest.

✅ To meet goals of 500 GW renewable capacity by 2030 and net zero by 2070, India must strengthen mining infrastructure, recycling systems, and circular economy mechanisms.

✨ #CleanEnergy #CriticalMinerals

🔆 Indian Railways: Accelerating the Green Transition

✅ India’s first hydrogen-powered coach (ICF, July 2025) marks a major leap in sustainable transport.

✅ Indian Railways targets net-zero carbon emissions by 2030 — four decades ahead of the national goal.

✅ Over 98% of its broad-gauge network is electrified; solar, wind, and hybrid plants already commissioned.

✅ Plans include Dedicated Freight Corridors, expected to cut 457 million tonnes of CO_2 over 30 years.

✅ Focus on biofuel blending, green buildings, and renewable-powered stations.

✅ Hydrogen fuel trains, lightweight coaches, and AI-based energy optimisation to enhance efficiency.
✅ Success depends not just on technology but behavioural change and climate-conscious public participation.

Professionals call for fixing MCA 3.0 portal

RUCHIKA CHITRAVANSHI
New Delhi, 21 October

Professionals, such as company secretaries and chartered accountants, have raised several technical issues with the new version 3 portal, which has delayed annual filings.

Even though the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has extended the deadline for filing forms until December 31, professional service providers feel it is not enough and does not address the issues at hand.

"For the time being, extension is given after professionals have gone and requested for it, but what about all the working hours we have wasted in these filings. Filing is just the information side of compliance, not compliance itself. Responsibility and accountability should be set by the government for these delays," said company secretary Vanita Agarwal.

TECHNICAL SNAGS RANGE FROM INABILITY TO CHANGE PASSWORD, UPDATE PROFILE, SAVE DATA IN E-FORMS TO LOW SIZE OF ATTACHMENTS ALLOWED ON THE PORTAL

The MCA — in a notification dated October 17 — had said, "In view of the deployment of the new e-Forms, and considering that companies may require some time to get familiarised with the filing process, and keeping in view the requests received from various stakeholders, it has been decided that companies will be allowed to complete their annual filings pertaining to FY25 till December, 31, 2025, without payment of additional fees."

Technical snags flagged by professionals range from inability to change password, update profile, save data in E-forms to low size of attachments allowed on the portal and requirement of prior approvals for filling of certain forms.

"Extension is fine for immediate relief but the issues need to be resolved for the long term. If a thing which can be done in 15 minutes takes an hour, then it is concerning," said Ankit Singhi, head of corporate affairs and compliance, Corporate Professionals.

The latest version of MCA portal with final 38 new e-Forms was launched on January 14. In version 2, forms were required to be filled and uploaded in the portal while in Version 3, the forms are supposed to be filled online. This was done to enable user convenience, including the ability to save a half-filled form and file it later.

Professionals have raised concerns about functionality of these features as well. The new version also includes a personalised "My Application" feature, which allows one to view all the forms filed by him till date. He can also see the status of forms, such as pending for DSC upload, under processing, pay fees and resubmission.

Professionals like CAs and CSs have flagged major glitches in the new MCA Version 3 portal, citing issues like password resets, saving forms, and small attachment limits.

Despite an extended filing deadline till December 31, 2025, experts say the real problem lies in fixing the portal's inefficiency, not just extending timelines.

EXPLAINED ECONOMICS

What EPFO numbers reveal

A high frequency of withdrawals during employees' work tenure depletes what is meant to be their post-retirement money. This is one of the reasons cited by the EPFO for the changes it recently proposed

AANCHAL MAGAZINE
NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 22

AS THE Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) moves to make it easier for workers to withdraw money from their corpus, a closer look at the numbers reflects a disconcerting trend — about half the members have less than Rs 20,000 in PF at the time of final settlement, while around 75% have less than Rs 50,000.

A high frequency of withdrawals during employees' work tenure depletes what is meant to be their post-retirement money. This is one of the reasons cited by the EPFO for the changes it recently proposed, where it streamlined the process for withdrawals, but made a 25% minimum balance mandatory, while also increasing the minimum unemployment period for premature settlement from two months to 12 months.

Employment profile

The numbers give a peek into the employment profile of a member of the retirement fund body — over 65% of the EPFO members are making PF and pension contributions at a monthly wage equal to or less than Rs 15,000, the wage ceiling for 'mandatory' EPF contributions. A ballpark 35% is making EPF contributions 'voluntarily' for wages above Rs 15,000, a senior official told *The Indian Express*.

This indicates the dominance of formal workers drawing wages at the lower band in the EPFO's membership profile, which includes more than 30 crore accounts with over 7 crore active contributing members and a corpus of over Rs 26 lakh crore, the official added.

Withdrawals draining funds

A majority of the withdrawal claims are made soon after a job loss, even as official data shows that nearly half of these members are then seen "rejoining" the EPFO.

The agenda for the recently held EPFO board meeting stated: "Moreover, it has been noticed that in many cases the EPF members take their final settlements after the employer marks them as having exited employment even though in reality they continue with the same employment. Subsequently, they are shown as re-joinees after a gap of a few months to enable them to take their final settlements. This constitutes a break in their EPF membership which is detrimental to the members' interest in the long run and also potentially deprives him of his pension entitlements if final settlement is taken from EPS (Employees' Pension Scheme) as well."

Premature final settlements, which are separate from partial withdrawals under categories such as illness, housing or education, are clocking a high run rate. For instance, of the total 52.95 lakh final settlement claims in 2024-25 — including claims for retirement, retrenchment or migration — around 95% were premature settlements by members after just two months of unemployment, as per the EPFO data reviewed by *The Indian Express*.

Para 69(2) of the EPF Scheme, 1952 allows full withdrawal or settlement after unemployment for a continuous period of not less than two months.

The EPFO was designed to be a retirement fund for organised sector workers in a country where there are barely any other social security nets. Any kind of break in the form of premature final settlement results in ineligibility for family pension in case of the employee's death, and also lowers the amount of pension at the time of retirement.

CLAIMS FOR ESSENTIAL NEEDS

Financial Year	Illness		Marriages / post matriculation education	
	Total settled	Total amount*	Total settled	Total amount*
2017-18	3,12,515	1,154.56	1,31,485	1,063.02
2018-19	22,77,017	57,99.75	1,21,242	971.50
2019-20	56,41,247	12,706.34	1,51,651	1,052.34
2020-21	77,81,569	14,727.50	1,82,811	1,079.20
2021-22	1,14,93,222	19,204.29	2,30,481	1,307.98
2022-23	1,64,81,041	25,265.21	3,15,003	1,720.36
2023-24	2,09,78,763	33,696.54	3,36,888	1,916.70
2024-25	3,24,97,933	52,633.92	4,54,103	2,447.51

FINAL SETTLEMENTS

Financial Year	Retrenchment / retirement / migration				Premature settlement for unemployment			
	Total claims	% of Total	Total Amount*	% of Total	Total claims	% of Total	Total Amount*	% of Total
2022-23	252544	5.53	13,197.66	33.64	4312593	94.47	26,029.79	66.36
2023-24	264530	5.67	16,643.63	34.95	4402134	94.33	30,971.61	6.505
2024-25	277492	5.24	19,040.73	33.74	5017804	94.76	37,389.62	66.26

*(in Rs crore) Source: EPFO data

Reasons behind trend

Partial withdrawals picked up pace especially in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic. Another enabling factor was the scrapping of the requirement to submit documentary proofs while claiming partial withdrawals in 2017, and the easing of norms for advances and auto-processing of certain types of claims during the pandemic. This resulted in a higher frequency of withdrawals for categories such as illness.

About 3.25 crore claims worth Rs 52,633.92 crore were settled for illness in 2024-25, a 55% jump over the 2.10 crore claims worth Rs 33,696.54 crore in 2023-24.

Illness claims stood at 3.13 lakh (Rs 1,154.56 crore) in 2017-18, followed by 22.77 lakh claims (Rs 5,799.75 crore) in 2018-19 and 56.41 lakh claims (Rs 12,706.34 crore) in 2019-20. During the Covid years of 2020-21 and 2021-22, illness claims rose to 77.82 lakh worth Rs 14,727.50 crore and 1.15 crore claims worth Rs 19,204.29 crore, respectively.

Due to lack of restrictions on the number of times the illness advance could be withdrawn, even as there was an amount cap of six months of basic wages and dearness allowance, around 58% of the members availed the illness advance more than once in 2017-2025, while around 25% availed it four times.

Partial withdrawal claims for housing also increased over the last few years. Some 15.52 lakh claims worth Rs 23,712.46 crore were settled for purchase of a dwelling/house/flat or construction site in 2024-25, up from 11.95 lakh claims worth Rs 18,765.32 crore in 2023-24. This category of claims stood at 4.91 lakh (Rs 8,437.33 crore) in 2017-18, 8.12 lakh claims (Rs 13,625.20 crore) in 2018-19, and 9.28 lakh claims (Rs 14,961.70 crore) in 2019-20.

Recent changes & criticism

The EPFO earlier this month announced streamlining the withdrawal categories from 13 to three — essential needs (illness, education, marriage); housing needs; and special circumstances — along with an introduction of a minimum balance of 25%.

Withdrawal limits for education or illness have been made more flexible: partial withdrawals can now be made 10 times for education and five times for marriage, as against the existing limit of three for marriage and education combined. Under illness and 'special circumstances' categories, withdrawals will be allowed three times and two times every financial year respectively.

The decisions, however, came under fire from several quarters. Opposition leaders and EPF members raised concerns about the increase in the minimum period for availing premature final settlement during unemployment to 12 months.

"Is the money EPFO's or the member's?... Hardworking citizens who are being deprived of their own savings...," AIMIM party chief and MP Asaduddin Owaisi said in a post on X on October 15.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment clarified that 75% of a member's amount can be withdrawn immediately after leaving the job; the time criterion is only for full withdrawal.

LONGER VERSION ON
indianexpress.com/explained

What EPFO Numbers Reveal

📍 Key Insight:

✒️ Most EPFO members withdraw part of their savings during service — 75% have under ₹50,000 left at retirement.

✒️ Frequent withdrawals defeat EPFO's aim of ensuring post-retirement security.

📍 Recent Reforms:

✅ Minimum balance of 25% must remain in account after partial withdrawals.

✅ Unemployment withdrawal window cut from 2 months to 1 month.

✅ Withdrawal for education & marriage made more flexible.

📍 Reason for Concern:

⚠️ Members often withdraw for illness, education, or housing, eroding long-term savings.

⚠️ Early withdrawals hurt pension eligibility and overall financial stability post-retirement.

WINDS OF CHANGE

CAs may Soon Get to Advertise their Firms

Banikinkar Pattanayak

New Delhi: The government will likely amend the law governing the chartered accountancy profession to ease restrictions on these professionals and their firms to advertise themselves, in a significant change aimed at enabling them to draw assignments better by showcasing their services, and grow, people aware of the details said.

Under the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, CAs and their firms are currently allowed to advertise only in a limited manner through "write-ups", with curbs on the size of the font and photographs that can be used, among other restrictions. The new plan is aimed at facilitating the creation of big homegrown firms that can compete with international players and grab a slice of the $240 billion global auditing and consultancy market.

ICAI MULLING CHANGES TO ETHICS CODE

When sought his views, Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) president Charanjot Singh Nanda said the apex auditors' body is planning to suggest to the corporate affairs ministry amendments to the law to further relax advertisement rules for its members.

The institute is also considering a revision of its Code of Ethics for chartered accountants and firms, he told **ET**. This would include revision of the guidelines for advertisement and websites for accounting firms and network firms. The ICAI will release draft regulations for this purpose in a day or two for stakeholder comments, he said.

The need for "certain relaxations has been identified, such as in the adopted mode of technology (pull or push mode), event gallery, font size, etc. and recommendations are being structured accordingly", Nanda said. "These guidelines, while ensuring adherence with ethics, will enhance visibility for firms and their services."

The Chartered Accountant Act, in its original form, didn't allow professionals or firms any advertisement. However, after amendments to the law in 2006, limited advertisements through write-ups were permitted, subject to conditions.

Subsequently, the ICAI issued Advertisement Guidelines, stipulating various dos and don'ts. To facilitate the creation of large domestic audit and consultancy firms comparable to the Big Four, Nanda said the institute has submitted its suggestions to the corporate affairs ministry.

These include facilitating consolidation and growth through simplified regulatory procedures and fiscal incentives, bolstering the operational capacity of domestic networks of Indian CA firms and improving the overall ease of professional practices by rationalising compliance requirements, he added.

The absence of large homegrown firms has allowed the Big Four—EY, Deloitte, KPMG and PwC—along with Grant Thornton and BDO to dominate the Indian audit ecosystem.

For its part, the institute has taken a raft of measures, such as revision of the Merger & Demerger of CA Firms Guidelines, 2024 and introduction of Aggregation of LLPs Guidelines, 2024, to encourage CA firms to build scale via collaborations, Nanda said. Moreover, it is formulating a regulatory framework that will enable domestic firms to tie up with their global peers, he added.

maintenance of statutory registers by companies; and easier restoration of companies stuck off from the register earlier upon meeting certain conditions. The amendments would draw inspiration from the 2022 report of the Company Law Committee under the then corporate affairs secretary, the people said.

While the panel's report had recommended that issuance, holding and transfer of fractional shares for select classes of companies be allowed, the ministry has yet to form a final view on such a proposal.

The panel had suggested that such factional shares only be issued in dematerialised form and in case of listed companies, they would be allowed after consultation with the capital markets regulator Sebi.

ZAHID

The government plans to amend the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, to ease advertising restrictions on CAs and their firms, allowing them to better showcase services and compete globally.

ICAI will soon release draft rules revising its Code of Ethics and advertisement guidelines.

The move aims to help Indian firms scale up, consolidate, and rival global giants like Deloitte, EY, KPMG, and PwC in the $240 billion global consulting market.

Bombay HC: Demand After IBC Plan Approval Held Void

The Bombay High Court ruled that any tax demand raised after approval of a Resolution Plan under IBC is without jurisdiction.

✅ Once a Resolution Plan is approved by the NCLT, all pre-plan claims, including GST dues, stand extinguished unless included in the plan.

✅ The Revenue’s show-cause notice and demand order issued after initiation of CIRP were invalid as they violated the IBC framework.

✅ The Court relied on *Ghanashyam Mishra & Sons Pvt. Ltd. v. Edelweiss ARC and Vaibhav Goel v. UOI* , reaffirming that no fresh recovery for pre-plan periods is permissible post-approval.

✅ Citing the 2019 amendment to Section 31(1) of the IBC, the Court held that pre-plan statutory dues cannot be recovered once the plan is approved.

📌 Case: Srei Equipment Finance Ltd. v. Assistant Commissioner, CGST & C.EX., Navi Mumbai & Ors.
(Writ Petition No. 2220 of 2025)

Ever wondered why the US sneezes and Indian markets catch a cold?

Let’s break down *how US interest rates move the Indian economy,* from your SIP returns to the rupee in your pocket. 👇

➡️ When the US Federal Reserve hikes rates, money becomes costlier globally. Big investors (FPIs) start *pulling funds out of emerging markets like India* and park them in “safe” US bonds that now offer higher returns.

➡️That sudden outflow of foreign money means...fewer dollars coming into India. Result?

💰 Rupee weakens
📉 Nifty dips
📊 Bond yields rise

All because global capital chases safer shores.

➡️When the Fed cuts rates, the story flips. FPIs return, chasing growth and better returns in India. *This often fuels bull runs, a stronger rupee, and liquidity in our markets.*
➡️ *It’s not just markets.* A weak rupee makes imports expensive (oil, gold) and can stoke inflation. A strong rupee, on the other hand, hurts exporters, their goods become pricier abroad.
➡️ *That’s where the RBI steps in.* It doesn’t follow the Fed blindly, but it balances inflation, growth, and rupee stability, adjusting rates to keep India attractive for investors without overheating the economy.

➡️So next time you see: *“US Fed hikes rates by 0.25%”*

Remember, it’s not just American news, it decides:
i. Your loan EMIs
ii. Your mutual fund NAV
iii. Even how far your next vacation dollar stretches.

➡️Global economics isn’t far away. It’s right in your wallet. What happens in Washington quietly shapes your wealth in Mumbai, Delhi, or Pune.

DGCA has proposed new rules allowing air passengers to cancel or modify tickets within 48 hours of booking without extra charges.

Airlines must process refunds within 21 working days. Name corrections within 24 hours will be free, and refunds through agents will remain the airline's responsibility.

CAS: see all your investments in one place

What is CAS

- ► CAS stands for consolidated account statement
- ► It shows all your investments in one place
- ► CAS is issued by depositories to demat account holders

If you don't have demat account

- ► You can get CAS from mutual fund registrars
- ► Visit sites of CAMS or KFin Technologies
- ► CAS will show all your mutual fund investments
- ► You can also get it from MF Central

How frequently it is issued

- ► CAS is issued for the month in which there is a transaction
- ► If no transaction, NSDL and CDSL issue on half-yearly basis

How you can use CAS

- ► Use CAS to ensure all your investments are credited
- ► Check for any fraudulent activity
- ► Ensure details like nominee, contact are proper

GOPAKUMAR WARRIER/MINT

🔆 Challenges Facing the Upcoming Household Income Survey (2026)

📍 Summary:
✅ The Household Income Survey 2026 will be India’s first detailed effort to capture household-level data on income, expenditure, savings, and class dynamics.

✅ Unlike earlier surveys (like PLFS or HCES), it aims to measure both income and cost data from the same household for accurate profit and livelihood insights.

✅ It will include details on regular salaries, bonuses, property, loans, pensions, remittances, and welfare scheme benefits such as Kalaignar Magalir Urimai Thittam (Tamil Nadu).

⚠️ Key Challenge: Respondents’ reluctance to disclose income due to sensitivity and taxation fears — 95% found such questions “intrusive” during pilot testing.

⚠️ Other issues: inaccurate recall of data, over/underestimation of income or expenses, and lack of familiarity with banking or interest earnings.

✅ The government plans awareness campaigns and training for survey staff to improve trust and data accuracy.

प्रेस प्रकाशनी PRESS RELEASE

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

वेबसाइट : www.rbi.org.in/hindi
Website : www.rbi.org.in
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संचार विभाग, केंद्रीय कार्यालय, शहीद भगत सिंह मार्ग, फोर्ट, मुंबई - 400 001
Department of Communication, Central Office, Shahid Bhagat Singh Marg, Fort, Mumbai - 400 001 फोन/Phone: 022 - 2266 0502

November 14, 2025

Trade Relief Measures

Reserve Bank has taken the following measures with a view to mitigate the impact of trade disruptions on exports arising on account of global headwinds.

A. FEMA Regulation on realization and repatriation of proceeds of export of goods/ software/ services and advance payment against exports

i) Extension in the time period for realisation and repatriation of full export value of goods/software/services exported from India from nine months to fifteen months from the date of export from India;

ii) Increase in the time period for shipment of goods from one year to three years from the date of receipt of advance payment or as per agreement, whichever is later.

B. Reserve Bank of India (Trade Relief Measures) Directions, 2025

(i) Easing the burden on debt repayments on specific impacted sectors:

(a) Moratorium on/ deferment of payment of all of term loans and recovery of interest on working capital loans, as applicable, falling due between September 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025.

(b) Permission to lenders to recalculate 'drawing power' in working capital facilities either by reducing the margins or basis reassessment, during the above period.

(ii) Relaxation in the repayment of export credit

(a) Enhancement in maximum credit period from one year to 450 days for pre-shipment and post-shipment export credit disbursed till March 31, 2026.

(b) Allowing lenders to liquidate packing credit facilities availed by exporters on or before August 31, 2025, where dispatch of goods could not take place, from any legitimate alternate sources, including domestic sale proceeds of such goods or substitution of contract with proceeds of another export order.

The guidelines will come into force with immediate effect.

(Brij Raj)
Chief General Manager

Press Release: 2025-2026/1510

RBI Trade Relief Measures – Summary

1️⃣*FEMA Relaxations*

Time to bring back export proceeds extended *9 → 15 months* .

Shipment time after advance payment increased *1 year → 2 years* (or as agreed in contract).

2️⃣*Loan Repayment Relief*

Moratorium : No EMI/interest payments on term loans & working-capital loans due 1 Sep–31 Dec 2025.

Banks can *recalculate drawing power* to give businesses more working-capital flexibility.

3️⃣*Export Credit Relief*

Export credit repayment period extended *1 year → 450 days* (for credit given till 31 Mar 2026).

If goods weren't shipped by 31 Aug 2025, packing credit can be repaid using domestic sales or any alternate source.

The CAG is examining whether about 49 state run companies are complying with Sebi's ESG reporting rules under the BRSR framework, which covers environmental management, emissions, biodiversity, employee welfare, community engagement, and governance standards. A report on the assessment is expected within 4 to 5 months.

CAG also announced the creation of a financial audit Centre of Excellence in Hyderabad to strengthen audit practices and adopt global best standards. At the Accountants General Conference, *CAG leadership stressed closer coordination between audit and accounts teams so auditors can make better use of detailed financial data such as vouchers and sanctions.*

The Government of India has made four major Labour Codes effective from 21 November 2025, consolidating 29 existing central labour laws.

These codes are:
a. The Code on Wages, 2019,
b. The Industrial Relations Code, 2020,
c. The Code on Social Security, 2020 and
d. The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020.

The reforms aim to ensure minimum wages for all workers, expand social security to gig and platform workers, simplify regulatory compliance through single registrations and returns, mandate written appointment letters and apply equal protections for women across all workplaces. These changes promise a modernised, more inclusive labour ecosystem aligned with global standards.

The new labour laws require that basic salary must be at least 50% of an employee's total CTC. Today many companies keep basic pay low and use allowances to increase take home salary. Under the new rule basic pay will rise, which directly increases PF and gratuity since both are calculated on basic.

This means long term benefits improve but the in hand salary may drop because higher PF contribution reduces monthly take home.

For companies this also raises their own PF outflow. So unless employers increase the total CTC many employees will see a smaller monthly salary even though their retirement benefits grow.

Major Relief for CAs | Supreme Court Removes 25-Year Experience Condition for ITAT Appointments

The Supreme Court has clarified that Chartered Accountants no longer need 25 years of experience to be considered for appointment as Technical Members in the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) and other tribunals.

The Court held that this requirement was arbitrary and unconstitutional, as it would effectively allow CAs to enter tribunal service only after the age of 50. Since similar age/experience barriers for advocates were already struck down, the same principle now applies to CAs.

This is a significant recognition of the competence, capability, and early-career expertise of the CA profession.

Compliance Calendar (FY 2025-26)(April 2025 to March 2026)

Taxation Updates

Day	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7	TCS Payment March 25	TDS/TCS Payment April 25	TDS/TCS Payment May 25	TDS/TCS Payment June 25	TDS/TCS Payment July 25	TDS/TCS Payment August 25	TDS/TCS Payment Sept 25	TDS/TCS Payment Oct 25	TDS/TCS Payment Nov 25	TDS/TCS Payment Dec 25	TDS/TCS Payment January 26	TDS/TCS Payment February 26
8												
9												
10	GSTR 7/8 March 25	GSTR 7/8 April 25	GSTR 7/8 May 25	GSTR 7/8 June 25	GSTR 7/8 July 25	GSTR 7/8 August 25	GSTR 7/8 Sept 25	GSTR 7/8 Oct 25	GSTR 7/8 Nov 25	GSTR 7/8 Dec 25	GSTR 7/8 January 26	GSTR 7/8 February 26
11	GSTR 1 March 25 Monthly	GSTR 1 April 25 Monthly	GSTR 1 May 25 Monthly	GSTR 1 June 25 Monthly	GSTR 1 July 25 Monthly	GSTR 1 August 25 Monthly	GSTR 1 Sept 25 Monthly	GSTR 1 Oct 25 Monthly	GSTR 1 Nov 25 Monthly	GSTR 1 Dec 25 Monthly	GSTR 1 January 26 Monthly	GSTR 1 February 26 Monthly
12												
13	GSTR 1 Q4 24-25 QRMP GSTR 5/6 March 25	IFF April 25 QRMP GSTR 5/6 April 25	IFF May 25 QRMP GSTR 5/6 May 25	GSTR 1 Q1 25-26 QRMP GSTR 5/6 June 25	IFF July 25 QRMP GSTR 5/6 July 25	IFF August 25 QRMP GSTR 5/6 August 25	GSTR 1 Q2 25-26 QRMP GSTR 5/6 Sept 25	IFF Oct 25 QRMP GSTR 5/6 Oct 25	IFF Nov 25 QRMP GSTR 5/6 Nov 25	GSTR 1 Q3 25-26 QRMP GSTR 5/6 Dec 25	IFF January 26 QRMP GSTR 5/6 January 26	IFF February 26 QRMP GSTR 5/6 February 26
14												
15	PF/ESIC Payment March 25	TCS Return Q4 24-25 PF/ESIC Payment April 25	TDS Certi Q4 24-25 Advance Tax 1st Inst AY 26-27 PF/ESIC Pmt May 25	TCS Return Q1 25-26 PF/ESIC Payment June 25	TDS Certificate Q1 25-26 PF/ESIC Payment July 25	Advance Tax 2nd Inst AY 26-27 PF/ESIC Payment August 25	TCS Return Q2 25-26 PF/ESIC Payment Sept 25	TDS Certificate Q2 25-26 PF/ESIC Payment Oct 25	Advance Tax 3rd Inst AY 26-27 PF/ESIC Payment Nov 25	TCS Return Q3 25-26 PF/ESIC Payment Dec 25	TDS Certificate Q3 25-26 PF/ESIC Payment January 26	Advance Tax 4th Inst AY 26-27 PF/ESIC Payment February 26
16												
17												
18	CMP 08 Q4 24-25			CMP 08 Q1 25-26			CMP 08 Q2 25-26			CMP 08 Q3 25-26		
19												
20	GSTR 3B GSTR 5A March 25 Monthly	GSTR 3B GSTR 5A April 25 Monthly	GSTR 3B GSTR 5A May 25 Monthly	GSTR 3B GSTR 5A June 25 Monthly	GSTR 3B GSTR 5A July 25 Monthly	GSTR 3B GSTR 5A August 25 Monthly	GSTR 3B GSTR 5A Sept 25 Monthly	GSTR 3B GSTR 5A Oct 25 Monthly	GSTR 3B GSTR 5A Nov 25 Monthly	GSTR 3B GSTR 5A Dec 25 Monthly	GSTR 3B GSTR 5A January 26 Monthly	GSTR 3B GSTR 5A February 26 Monthly
21												
22	GSTR 3B Q4 24-25 GROUP A			GSTR 3B Q1 25-26 GROUP A			GSTR 3B Q2 25-26 GROUP A			GSTR 3B Q3 25-26 GROUP A		
23												
24	GSTR 3B Q4 24-25 GROUP B			GSTR 3B Q1 25-26 GROUP B			GSTR 3B Q2 25-26 GROUP B			GSTR 3B Q3 25-26 GROUP B		
25		GST PMT 06 (QRMP) April 25	GST PMT 06 (QRMP) May 25		GST PMT 06 (QRMP) July 25	GST PMT 06 (QRMP) Aug 25		GST PMT 06 (QRMP) Oct 25	GST PMT 06 (QRMP) Nov 25		GST PMT 06 (QRMP) January 26	GST PMT 06 (QRMP) February 26
26												
27												
28												
29											Taxation Updates	
30	TDS Payment March 25 GSTR 4 FY 24-25	TCS Certificate Q4 24-25	Equalistion Levy Statmt FY 24-25	TCS Certificate Q1 25-26		Tax Audit AY 25-26 DIR-3 KYC	TCS Certificate Q2 25-26	ITR AY 25-26 Transfer Pricing Case		TCS Certificate Q3 25-26		
31		TDS Return Q4 24-25		TDS Return Q1 25-26 ITR AY 25-26 Non-Audit			TDS Return Q2 25-26 ITR (Audit) AY 25-26 Trnsfr Pricng Audit AY 25-26		Belated/ Revised ITR AY 25-26 GSTR 9/9C FY 24-25	TDS Return Q3 25-26		

FC-21 TESTIMONIALS»

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Punit Aggarwal

Director - JPK Metallics Pvt. Ltd
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JSA

About Us

Hello, I am Jagmohan Singh

Leading Cash Flow Expert & Your Financial Freedom Mentor

For 22+ years, I have been helping business owners to fix t fi woes, iron out money challenges, build a solid cash inflo fl mechanism.

I have been so incredibly blessed to have had some of th entor come into my life and share their wisdom with me, so I have vowed to continue the tradition of passing on the wisdom that has been entrus me.

A Global Indian of the Year awardee, I have worked with more than business owners in India & abroad and helped them reach their fin freedom goals at a speed they never thought possible.

JSA

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If you have any questions, feedback, or inquiries, please don't hesitate to reach out to us. Our team is here to assist you in any way we can. You can contact us via phone, or through our website's contact form.

We value your input and look forward to hearing from you. Thank you for considering reaching out to us.