

Manubhai & Shah LLP

Chartered Accountants

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NEWS LETTER

APRIL 2025

Achieving Excellence in Client Service Through
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Covering Updates for the Month of March 25
For private circulation and clients only

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DIRECT TAX UPDATES

Circulars & Notifications

1. Amendment in Form no. 3CD

C.B.D.T. Notification No.23/2025 dated 28.03.2025

C.B.D.T. has notified Income-tax (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 2025 vide this notification, which is effective from 1st April, 2025. Vide this amendment, reporting under Clause 12, 19, 21, 22, 26 and 31 under Part B of Form No. 3CD has been amended. Clauses 28 and 29 are omitted. A new Clause 36B has been inserted.

Clause 22 has been substituted in regard to reporting of payment to MSME. The amended Clause 22 requires reporting as under:

- i. The amount of interest inadmissible under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act);
- ii. Total amount required to be paid to a micro or small enterprise, as referred to in section 15 of the MSMED Act, during the previous year
- iii. Of amount referred to in (ii) above, amount –
 - (a) paid up to time given under section 15 of the MSMED Act;
 - (b) not paid up to time given under section 15 of the MSMED Act and inadmissible for the previous year

The Notification can be accessed hereunder:

<https://incometaxindia.gov.in/communications/notification/notification-no-23-2025.pdf>



2. Waiver on levy of interest in specific cases U/sec 201(1A)(ii) or 206C(7)

C.B.D.T. Circular No.05/2025 dated 28.03.2025

Section 201(1A) of the Income-tax Act (the Act) provides for levy of interest on account of failure to deduct or pay the deducted tax (T.D.S.) to the credit of the Central Government by the deductor. Further, section 206C(7) of the Act provides for levy of interest on account of failure to collect or pay the collected tax (T.C.S.) to the credit of the Central Government by the collector.

It is noticed that due to technical glitches, while TDS/TCS payment initiated by the tax deductors/collectors are debited from their bank accounts on or before the due date but the actual credit to the Central Government is done after the due date. In such cases, notices have been received by such taxpayers for levy of interest under section 201(1A)(ii)/206C(7) of the Act, as the case maybe.

The C.B.D.T. vide this Circular directs that the Chief Commissioner of Income-tax (CIT) or Director General of Income-tax (DGIT) or the Principal Chief Commissioner of Income-tax (PrCCIT) as the case may be to reduce or waive interest charged under section 201(1A)(ii)/206C(7) of the Act subject to following conditions:

- i. The CCIT or DGIT or Pr.CCIT, as the case maybe, after examination of an application for waiver of interest, shall pass a speaking order after providing adequate opportunity of being heard to the applicant .
- ii. It is also directed that even if the interest under section 201(1A)(ii)/206C(7) of the Act has already been paid by the taxpayer, the same can be considered for waiver and a refund maybe given to the deductor if waiver is ordered.
- iii. No waiver application shall be entertained beyond one year from the end of the financial year for which the interest under section 201(1A)(ii)/206C(7) of the Act is charged.
- iv. An application received for waiver of interest under section 201(1A)(ii)/206C(7) of the Act shall be disposed of within a period of six months from the end of the month in which such application is received.
- v. The order issued by the CCIT or DGIT or Pr CCIT, as the case maybe, shall be final and no petition against that order shall be entertained by the Board.

3. Guidance for application of Principal Purpose Test (PPT) under India's DTAA

C.B.D.T. Press Release, dated 15.03.2025

C.B.D.T. issued a Guidance vide Circular No. 1/2025, dated 21.01.2025 to clarify on the application of the Principal Purpose Test (PPT) provision under India's Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs).

C.B.D.T. has further clarified in respect of Circular No.1/2025 vide this press release that :

- i. This Circular shall apply to the PPT provision in only those Indian DTAAs wherein such a provision exists.
- ii. The Circular is not intended to interfere or interact with anti-abuse rules under the domestic law, such as General Anti-Abuse Rule (GAAR) and Specific Anti-Abuse Rules (SAAR), and Judicial Anti-Abuse Rules (JAAR) reflected in or resulting from judicial interpretations. Such rules shall continue to operate independently.

4. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Guidelines for Compounding of Offences under the income-tax act, 1961

C.B.D.T. Circular No.04/2025 dated 17.03.2025

CBDT issued Revised Guidelines for Compounding of offences ("Guidelines") under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the 'Act') on 17.10.2024 which superseded all earlier guidelines. C.B.D.T. has issued FAQs for better understanding of the Revised Guidelines vide this Circular. Circular can be accessed here under:

<https://incometaxindia.gov.in/communications/circular/circular-no-04-2025.pdf>



I High Court Decision

Section 37(1) – Provision for Asset Restoration Expenditure on expiry of Lease Period is Revenue expenditure

Vodafone Mobile Services Ltd. v. DCIT [2025] 172 taxmann.com 368 (Delhi)

Facts of the Case

The assessee-company was engaged in providing telecommunication services. The assessee entered into lease agreement with owners of various office spaces for setting up of cell site towers. As per the assessee, it was obliged to restore the site to its original condition at the expiry of the lease period. The assessee had capitalized certain sums on account of the asset reconstruction cost (ARC) obligation, which represented the estimated cost likely to be incurred at the network sites and office premises in order to restore them to their original condition at the end of the lease period. The assessee had claimed depreciation in this respect. The Assessing Officer disallowed the said provision holding that it was not in the nature of an ascertained liability.

Decision of Delhi High Court

The High Court allowed said provision for Asset Restoration expenses to be incurred at the end of lease period U/sec 37(1) of the Act. The High court held that the expression “laid out” and “expended” in Section 37(1) are indicative of that section not being confined to immediate expenditure but also factoring for situations where an amount may be set apart for a determined or specified objective. Assessee company was under obligation to restore site to its original condition at expiry of lease period, it had capitalized certain sums on account of asset reconstruction cost obligation which was estimated cost likely to be incurred at network sites and office premises in order to restore them to their original condition. Therefore, Assessee was required to provide for such an expense provided it was considered probable and could be quantified on basis of a reasonable estimation, in compliance of AS 29.

II Tribunal Decision

Sec 56(2) - Gift from Step Brother/Sister is not taxable

Rabin Arup Mukerjea V. ITO [2025] 172 taxmann.com 855 (Mumbai - Trib.)

Facts of the Case

The assessee was an individual and non-resident Indian. The assessee had made an application under section 197 in the month of January 2021 for lower deduction of tax on account of sale of property. This property was received by the assessee as a gift from his step-sister by way of registered gift deed. According to the Assessing Officer, the donor and donee were not relatives as per the meaning contained in section 56(2), and therefore, receipt of the property without consideration was chargeable to tax as income from other sources.

Decision of the Tribunal

The Tribunal held that although under the Income-tax Act, step brother or step sister has not been defined, but if one is interpreting the word "relative" to understand the relation between step brother and stepsister, whether they can be treated as relative for the purpose of Income-tax Act, then some inference can be drawn from the aforesaid provision from different Acts.

Section 2(15B) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 defines the word "child". It states that "any relation to an individual, includes a step child and an adopted child of that individual". Thus, a stepchild has been treated as a child for the purpose of the Income-tax Act and if this analogy is taken into consideration, then step brother and step sister should also be reckoned as brother and sister. Further, section 45S of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 provides the list of relatives which includes "step brother and step sister". Similarly, section 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013 includes step brother and step sister within the meaning of term "relative".

Accordingly, gift given by step sister, i.e., donor to a step brother, i.e., assessee falls within the definition of "relative", that is, they are to be treated as brother and sister as per section 56(2)(vii) and consequently, property received by brother from sister cannot be taxed under section 56(2). Accordingly, the claim of the assessee that gift received by his step sister is exempt from being taxed as income from other sources.

Our Comments :

Although this decision is in context to provision of section 56(2)(vii) of the Act which was effective till A.Y. 2017-18. However, this decision on definition of 'relative' which also includes step brother/sister can also be followed in context to section 56(2)(x) which has substituted the provisions of erstwhile section 56(2)(vii) w.e.f. A.Y. 2018-19.

SEBI UPDATES



A. Faster Rights Issue with a flexibility of allotment to specific investor(s):

A new framework for Rights Issue process has been introduced vide notification of SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2025 as per which Rights Issues shall be completed within 23 working days from the date of Board of Directors of the Issuer approving the Rights Issue.

The Notification can be accessed at:

https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/regulations/mar-2025/securities-and-exchange-board-of-india-issue-of-capital-and-disclosure-requirements-amendment-regulations-2025_92539.html



B. Online Filing System for reports filed under Regulation 10(7) of SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011:

As per Regulation 10(7) of SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 ("Takeover Regulations"), an acquirer is required to submit a report along with supporting documents and non-refundable fee to SEBI in respect of any acquisition of or increase in voting rights pursuant to certain exemptions provided for in Regulation 10. Presently, these reports are submitted through email at cfddcr@sebi.gov.in. In order to facilitate ease of operations in terms of submission and processing of these reports, it has been decided to introduce an online system for filing of these reports through SEBI Intermediary Portal (SI Portal) at <https://siportal.sebi.gov.in>.

The circular can be accessed at:

https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/mar-2025/online-filing-system-for-reports-filed-under-regulation-10-7-of-sebi-substantial-acquisition-of-shares-and-takeovers-regulations-2011_92791.html



C. Industry Standards on "Minimum information to be provided for review of the audit committee and shareholders for approval of a related party transaction"

SEBI Circular dated February 14, 2025 required listed entities to follow the Industry Standards on "Minimum information to be provided for review of the audit committee and shareholders for approval of a related party transaction" with effect from April 1, 2025. However, upon various requests, it has been decided that the effective date of the circular shall be 1st July, 2025.

The circular can be accessed at:

https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/mar-2025/industry-standards-on-minimum-information-to-be-provided-for-review-of-the-audit-committee-and-shareholders-for-approval-of-a-related-party-transaction-_92843.html



IFSCA UPDATES



A. Public Consultation on enabling Operating Lease Including any Hybrid of Operating and Financial Lease of Oilfield Equipment as a Financial Product:

IFSCA has come out with the consultation paper dated 7th March, 2025 in order to seek comments/views/suggestions from the public on a proposal for the Authority to specify "oilfield equipment" Once specified, operating lease, including any hybrid of operating and financial lease, of 'oilfield equipment' shall be a financial product under the section S.3(1)(d)(vi) of the IFSCA Act, 2019. The comments may be sent latest by 28th March, 2025.

The circular can be accessed at:

<https://ifsc.gov.in/Viewer?Path=Document%2FReportandPublication%2Fdraft-public-consultation-revised-20-02-1-07032025070601.pdf&Title=Public%20Consultation%20-%20Enabling%20Operating%20Lease%20Including%20any%20Hybrid%20of%20Operating%20and%20Financial%20Lease%20of%20Oilfield%20Equipment%20as%20a%20Financial%20Product&Date=07%2F03%2F2025>



B. Guidelines on Cyber Security and Cyber Resilience for Regulated Entities in IFSCs:

IFSCA vide circular dated 10th March, 2025 published guidelines with relation to Cyber security and cyber resilience for the entities regulating in IFSC effective from 1st April, 2025. The key components of the guidelines are categorized into:

- I. Governance
- II. Cyber security and cyber resilience framework
- III. Third party risk management
- IV. Communication & awareness
- V. Audit

For the purpose of these Guidelines, Registered Entities shall include any entity which is licensed, recognized, registered or authorized by IFSCA and those are expected to implement these guidelines with the principle of proportionality. There are also exemptions granted in some cases, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.

The circular can be accessed at:

https://ifsc.gov.in/Viewer?Path=Document%2FLegal%2Fguidelines-on-cyber-security-and-cyber-resilience-for-regulated-entities-in-ifscs_27032527032025010826.pdf&Title=Guidelines%20on%20Cyber%20Security%20and%20Cyber%20Resilience%20for%20Regulated%20Entities%20in%20IFSCs&Date=10%2F03%2F2025



C. Extension of timeline on Public Consultation on Regulatory Approach towards Tokenization of Real-World Assets:

IFSCA vide its circular dated 26th February, 2025 had previously invited comments/ views from the public on the topic of tokenization of real-world assets, the deadline for submission of which was 20th March, 2025. On receipt of various requests, it has been decided to extend the deadline to 30th April, 2025.

The circular can be accessed at:

<https://ifsc.gov.in/Viewer?Path=Document%2FReportandPublication%2Fnotice-extending-deadline-for-tokenization-consultation-paper19032025121013.pdf&Title=Extension%20of%20time%20for%20responding%20to%20IFSCA%20Consultation%20Paper%20titled%20Regulatory%20Approach%20towards%20Tokenization%20of%20Real-World%20Assets%20&Date=19%2F03%2F2025>



D. Release of a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Compliance FAQ Booklet:

To ensure better understanding of the provisions of SEZ Act/Rules, minimize the compliance burden and increase the overall regulatory clarity in GIFT-IFSC, IFSCA on 28th March, 2025 has released a booklet on FAQs of SEZ compliances. This Booklet has been designed to give comprehensive information and guidance regarding SEZ provisions covering the whole life cycle of a Unit in GIFT-IFSC, right from application for an SEZ LOA till the Exit of the unit and also serve as a quick reference guide, offering clear explanations on procedures, documentation requirements, and approval timelines.

The circular can be accessed at:

https://ifsc.gov.in/Viewer?Path=Document%2FLegal%2Fsez_compliance_faqs_booklet28032025084916.pdf&Title=SEZ%20Compliance%20FAQs%20Booklet&Date=28%2F03%2F2025



MSME UPDATES



New MSME classification criteria as per Union Budget 2025:

To reflect the changing business environment and help entrepreneurs access essential benefits such as loans, subsidies, and tax incentives, the Union Government has revised the limits for MSME classification which will be effective from April 1, 2025.

Below is the summary of the changes enabled:

Enterprise Category	Current Investment Limit	Revised Investment Limit	Current Turnover Limit	Revised Turnover Limit
Micro Enterprise	₹ 1 crore	₹ 2.5 crore	₹ 5 crore	₹ 10 crore
Small Enterprise	₹ 10 crore	₹ 25 crore	₹ 50 crore	₹ 100 crore
Medium Enterprise	₹ 50 crore	₹ 125 crore	₹ 250 crore	₹ 500 crore

ACCOUNTING UPDATES



EAC Opinion:

Accounting for rectification of interest earned on fixed deposits made out of surplus funds erroneously accounted for as income for certain earlier years, under AS framewor

The relevant text of the Opinion is reproduced below:

The Committee is of the opinion that the interest for certain earlier years, which was erroneously treated as income and credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the Company would constitute a 'prior-period item' in the current reporting period and the same should be rectified by including its effect in the determination of profit or loss for the current period, viz., by debiting or including it as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Further, as per the requirements of the Standard, the nature and amount of prior period items should be separately disclosed in the Statement of Profit and Loss in a manner that their impact on the current profit or loss can be perceived. Also, the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 in this regard should be complied with.

EAC Opinion can be accessed at:

<https://resource.cdn.icai.org/85192cajournal-apr2025-30.pdf>



Article : GST Input Tax Credit (ITC) – Legal Compliance and Burden of Proof

CA Jitendra Soni



1. Introduction

Input Tax Credit (ITC) is a fundamental aspect of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime, designed to eliminate the cascading effect of taxation. However, claiming ITC is not merely a procedural exercise; it necessitates compliance with legal provisions, including proving the genuineness of transactions and actual movement of goods. The judiciary has consistently upheld that mere possession of a tax invoice is insufficient to establish the right to ITC. The responsibility to prove the legitimacy of transactions and the actual movement of goods lies squarely on the purchasing dealer.

A recent ruling by the Allahabad High Court in *Anil Rice Mill vs. State of UP & Ors* (Writ Tax No. 886 of 2023, decided on 14-08-2024) reiterates this principle. This article delves into the legal position concerning ITC claims, analyzing key judicial pronouncements and statutory provisions.

2. Legal Framework for ITC under GST

The ITC mechanism under GST is primarily governed by Section 16 of the Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) Act, 2017, which lays down the conditions for availing ITC. The essential requirements include:

- Possession of a tax invoice or debit note issued by a registered supplier.
- Receipt of goods or services.
- Tax charged on the supply has been actually paid to the government by the supplier.
- Filing of a valid GST return.

Additionally, Section 74 of the Act empowers tax authorities to initiate proceedings in cases of fraud, wilful misstatement, or suppression of facts leading to wrongful availing of ITC. Further, as per **Section 155 of the CGST Act**, the burden of proof for eligibility of ITC is on the taxpayer and not on the GST officer. This means that the taxpayer must furnish adequate evidence to substantiate the ITC claim, and the department is not required to prove ineligibility unless the taxpayer fails to provide the necessary documentation.

3. Judicial Precedents on ITC Claims

3.1 Burden of Proof on Purchaser

The Supreme Court in *State of Karnataka vs. Ecom Gill Coffee Trading Private Ltd.* (CA No. 230 of 2023, decided on 13-03-2023) clarified that the burden of proving the correctness of ITC claims lies on the purchasing dealer. The Court held:

"Mere production of invoices or bank payment receipts is not sufficient. The dealer must prove the actual transaction, including physical movement of goods, by furnishing details such as selling dealer's identity, transport documents, freight payments, and proof of delivery."

This principle was reiterated in *Astha Enterprises vs. State of Bihar* (CWJ 10395 of 2023, decided on 18-08-2023), where the Patna High Court emphasized that mere tax invoices are not sufficient proof for claiming ITC.

3.2 Impact of Non-Compliance by Supplier

In *Anil Rice Mill vs. State of UP & Ors*, the Allahabad High Court examined whether a purchasing dealer can be denied ITC if the supplier fails to deposit the tax collected. The Court held:

"A bona fide purchaser cannot automatically claim ITC if the supplier defaults in tax payment. The purchasing dealer must prove actual movement of goods and genuineness of the transaction."

Similarly, in *LGW Industries Ltd. vs. UOI* (WPA No. 23512 of 2019, Calcutta High Court), it was held that ITC cannot be denied solely due to non-payment of tax by the supplier, provided the purchaser establishes genuine transactions.

3.3 Importance of Physical Movement of Goods

The requirement of proving the actual movement of goods has been highlighted in multiple rulings. In *Commissioner Commercial Tax vs. Ramway Foods Ltd.* (Sales/Trade Tax Revision No. 26 of 2023), the Allahabad High Court held:

"ITC claims must be substantiated with evidence of transportation, including vehicle details, freight invoices, toll receipts, and proof of delivery."

Similarly, in *Shiv Trading vs. State of UP & Ors* (Writ Tax No. 1421/2022), the Allahabad High Court upheld proceedings under Section 74 against an assessee who failed to establish actual receipt of goods.

4. Practical Implications for Businesses

Given the legal stance on ITC claims, businesses must adopt stringent documentation and compliance practices. Here are key measures to ensure ITC eligibility:

4.1 Ensuring Supplier Compliance

- Verify GST registration status of suppliers.
- Regularly reconcile GSTR-2A and GSTR-2B with purchase records.
- Obtain evidence of tax payment by suppliers.

4.2 Documentation Requirements

- Maintain invoices, e-way bills, and transport receipts.
- Record vehicle details used for transportation.
- Ensure acknowledgment of goods receipt from suppliers.

4.3 Risk Management

- Conduct due diligence on new suppliers.
- Implement internal audits for ITC compliance.
- Maintain a robust trail of transactions and payments.

5. Conclusion

The judiciary has consistently held that ITC is not an automatic right but a conditional benefit that must be substantiated with adequate proof. The *Anil Rice Mill* case reaffirms that businesses must demonstrate the physical movement of goods and the genuineness of transactions beyond merely presenting invoices. Businesses should therefore adopt stringent compliance measures to safeguard their ITC claims and avoid litigation.

By understanding and adhering to these legal requirements, businesses can ensure smooth ITC claims and mitigate risks associated with GST compliance. Vigilance, documentation, and proactive tax compliance are essential in securing ITC benefits under the GST regime.

Article : Vishing Attacks

CA Milan Shah

Vishing: The Growing Threat and How to Counter It

In today's digital age, the increasing reliance on technology and digital financial transactions has brought about significant advancements in convenience and connectivity. However, this transformation has also introduced new challenges, particularly in the realm of cybersecurity. Among these challenges, vishing attacks have emerged as a significant threat to individuals, businesses, and organizations.

What is Vishing?

Vishing, short for "voice phishing," is a type of scam where attackers use phone calls to deceive individuals into revealing sensitive personal information, such as credit card numbers, social security numbers, or login credentials. Unlike traditional phishing attacks that exploit technical vulnerabilities, vishing attacks take advantage of human vulnerabilities.

The Modus Operandi of Vishing Attacks

Attackers employ various tactics to execute vishing attacks, including:

- Caller ID Spoofing: Manipulating caller ID information to make it appear as if the call is coming from a trusted source.
- Urgency or Fear: Creating a sense of urgency or fear to compel victims to disclose personal information.
- Authority or Trust: Impersonating authoritative figures, such as bank representatives or government officials, to gain the victim's trust.
- Prize or Gift Scams: Offering fake prizes or gifts to lure victims into providing sensitive details.
- Pretexting: Fabricating scenarios to gather information from victims under false pretences.
- Voice Manipulation: Using technology to mimic the voice of someone the victim knows or trusts.



Recent Statistics on Vishing Attacks in India

As per the news published in <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/india-recorded-79-million-cyber-attacks-in-2023-ranks-3rd-globally-report-5558748>, In 2023, India recorded over 79 million phishing attacks, ranking as the third-highest globally after the US and the UK. The technology sector in India was the most targeted, accounting for nearly 33% of all phishing attacks in the country. This significant rise in phishing incidents highlights the growing threat of vishing attacks as cybercriminals exploit the increasing number of internet users and the extensive use of online financial transactions.

Recently, India has seen a surge in digital arrest incidents, a troubling rise in online scams where cybercriminals impersonate law enforcement officials to extort money from victims. These scams often involve fraudsters posing as police officers, CBI agents, or other authoritative figures to intimidate victims into transferring money or revealing sensitive information.

In 2024 alone, India lost approximately ₹1,777 crore to digital arrest scams were recorded. As per news published <https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/digital-arrest-cases-in-2024-states-loses-in-this-scam-check-details-here-1734093437-1>

The Impact of Vishing Attacks

Vishing attacks can have severe consequences, including financial loss, identity theft, and compromised personal information. The increasing use of smartphones and advanced telecommunication methods has made individuals more susceptible to these attacks. Studies have shown a significant rise in vishing incidents, with millions of people worldwide falling victim to such scams.

Protective Measures

To safeguard against vishing attacks, individuals and organizations can adopt several strategies:

- **Be Cautious:** Develop a skeptical mindset and be vigilant for unsolicited calls requesting personal or financial information.
- **Verify Caller Identity:** Independently verify the caller's identity before sharing any sensitive details.
- **Use Official Channels:** Share personal information only through official contact channels.
- **Educate Yourself:** Stay informed about common scams and social engineering techniques.
- **Enable Call Screening:** Utilize call screening and blocking features provided by phone service providers or install apps that help identify and block potential scam calls.

In case you are victimized through such attack immediately report to appropriate authority. The Ministry of Home Affairs has taken steps to combat these scams, including setting up the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) and launching awareness campaigns.

Conclusion

As technology continues to evolve, so do the tactics of cybercriminals. Vishing attacks represent a growing threat that requires awareness and proactive measures to mitigate.

By staying informed and adopting robust security practices, individuals and organizations can protect themselves from falling victim to these deceptive schemes.

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DUE DATES

Due dates of various compliances falling in the month of April 2025

Sr.No	Due Date	Act/Authority	Compliance Description
1.	07-04-25	GujRera	Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) submission for the quarter ended on March 31, 2025
2.	10-04-25	GST	GSTR-7 for the month of March - 2025 for persons required to deduct TDS
3.	10-04-25	GST	GSTR-8 for the month of March - 2025 for e-commerce operator required to Collect TCS
4.	11-04-25	GST	GSTR-1 for the month of March - 2025 for taxpayers having turnover more then Rs. 5 crores or opted to file Monthly Return
5.	13-04-25	GST	GSTR-1 for Quarter ended March - 2025 for taxpayers having turnover more then Rs. 5 crores or opted to file Monthly Return
6.	13-04-25	GST	GSTR-5 by Non-resident taxable person carrying out business in India for the month of March - 2025
7.	13-04-25	GST	GSTR-6 for the month of March - 2025 for Input Service Distributor
8.	15-04-25	PF/ESIC	Payment of PF / ESIC for the month of March-2025
9.	18-04-25	GST	CMP-08- Statement cum Challan for the quarter ended on March-2025 for composition Deale
10.	20-04-25	GST	Payment of GST & Filling of GSTR-3B for the month of March - 2025, for taxpayers having turnover of more than Rs.5 Crore in preceding financial Yea
11.	20-04-25	GST	GSTR-5A by Non-resident taxable OIDAR Service Provider for the month of March - 2025
12.	22-04-25	GST	Payment of GST & Filling of GSTR-3B for the Quarter ended March-2025 for taxpayers with Aggregate turnover upto Rs 5 crores during previous year and who opted for Quarterly Return Monthly payment (QRMP) Option depending on place of business(State)
	24-04-25		Payment of GST & Filling of GSTR-3B for the Quarter ended March-2025 for taxpayers with Aggregate turnover upto Rs 5 crores during previous year and who opted for Quarterly Return Monthly payment (QRMP) Option depending on place of business(State)
13.	25-04-25	GST	ITC-04 to be filed by manufacturer whose turnover is more than Rs. 5 Crores
14.	30-04-25	GST	Opting in/out of Quarterly Return Monthly Payment (QRMP) option by submitting CMP-02 for Financial year 2025-2026
15.	30-04-25	MCA	Filing of MSME-1 in respect of outstanding payment by company to Micro and Small Enterprise as at March 31, 2025
16.	30-04-25	GujRera	Extended Due Date for the Voluntary Compliance Scheme-2025
17.	30-04-25	Income Tax	Furnishing challan cum statement for tax deducted under section 194-IA,194-IB,194M and 194S in the month of March 2025
18.	30-04-25	Income Tax	Depositing of Tax Deducted /Collected at Source for the month of March 2025

“ **YOU MISS 100% OF
THE SHOTS
YOU DON'T TAKE** ”

Manubhai & Shah LLP

Chartered Accountants

CORPORATE OFFICE

G-4, Capstone, Opp. Chirag Motors,
Gujarat College Road, Ellisbridge,
Ahmedabad - 380 006, Gujarat, India.
Phone : +91 79 2647 0000
Email : info@msglobal.co.in

MUMBAI OFFICE

3C Maker Bhavan No ll,
18, New Marine Lines,
Mumbai - 400 020, Maharashtra, India.
Phone : +91 22 6633 3668/59/60
Fax : +91 22 6633 3561
Email : infomumbai@msglobal.co.in

Unit No.- 502,
5th Floor, Modi House,
Bajaj Cross Road, Kandivali (West),
Mumbai - 400 067,
Maharashtra, India,
Phone : +91 224 960 6695/ 96

KNOWLEDGE PROCESSING CENTRE

2nd Floor, "D" Wing,
Shivalik Corporate Park,
Behind IOC Petrol Pump,
132ft. Ring Road, Satellite,
Ahmedabad - 380 015, Gujarat, India.

13th Floor, A Block,
Ratnakar Nine Square,
Opp. Keshav Baug party Plot,
Mansi Road, Vastrapur,
Ahmedabad - 380 015, Gujarat, India.

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