

NEWS LETTER

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HAPPY
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VOL 67

Covering Updates for the Month of September' 25
For private circulation and clients only

**OCTOBER
2025**



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DIRECT TAX UPDATES



I. Circulars & Notifications

Extension of Due Date for filing of various reports of audit under Income tax Act,1961 for Financial Year 2024-25 (relevant to Assessment Year 2025-26) (C.B.D.T. Circular NO. 14/2025 dated 25.09.2025)

The C.B.D.T., has extended the 'due date' for the assessee as referred in clause (a) of Explanation 2 to section 139(1) of the Act, for furnishing of report of audit under any provisions of the Income tax Act,1961, for the Financial Year 2024-25 (relevant Assessment Year 2025-26) from 30th September, 2025 to 31st October, 2025.

Accordingly, all the assesses can e-file the audit report under the Income tax Act,1961 such as tax audit report, etc. or any charitable organization in whose case audit report in Form No.10B/10BB on or before 31.10.2025.

II. High Court Decision

Exemption U/sec 10(1) – Agricultural Income out of control & supervision of Agricultural Operation Pr.CIT v. Nuziveedu Seeds Ltd. [2025] 178 taxmann.com 486 (Telangana)

Facts:

The assessee company was engaged in research, production and sale of agricultural/hybrid seeds. For AY 2011-12, it claimed exemption of about Rs. 39.26 crores under Section 10(1). The assessee had entered into agreements with farmers to utilize their lands, under which the farmers performed normal agronomic practices (irrigation, fertilization, pest/disease control, weeding, harvesting, threshing) for production of seeds from foundation seeds supplied by the assessee under its supervision and control.

The AO held that the assessee was not directly involved in agricultural activity; production of hybrid seeds was different from normal crop production, involving elaborate scientific operations and post-harvest physical/chemical treatments; and production on lands owned by farmers, as per the agreements, could not be treated as agricultural operations carried on by the assessee. The AO disallowed the exemption under Section 10(1).

Decision:

The Telangana High Court held that the assessee company is engaged in the business of research, production and sale of agricultural seeds. The activity which is carried out by the assessee was for the purpose of research and development which involves scientific study of the parent seed and hybridization of different varieties of the parent seeds so as to evolve the high yielding of hybrid seeds. The hybrid seeds are generated by certain involved process, which the farmer cannot perform suo motu and that the hybrid seeds are sold in the market different varieties of the parent seeds so as to evolve high yielding variety of hybrid seeds. It is



also stated that the assessee would enter into agreements with the farmers for utilization of lands owned by them, wherein the farmer agreed to perform certain agricultural operations including but not limited to normal agronomic practices required for raising a good crop like irrigation, fertilization, pest/disease combat, weeding, harvesting, threshing etc., for the purpose of production of seeds from the said foundation seeds.

It is evident from the terms and conditions imposed on the farmers that the farmers raised crops as desired by the assessee and the whole process is in the nature of production through contract.

As the company gets the cultivation done under its supervision and at its own costs and risks, the production of these seeds, and the farmer wherein under the supervision, technical guidance and control of the company is in agreement for the production of the Hybrid seeds, since they have direct nexus with the land owned by it or on the leased lands by supplying seeds to the farmers and getting them cultivated under its supervision and control and the company plays an active role of action of monitoring and nurturing the plants by the assessee cultivated by the farmers. As there is an element of involvement of assessee by entering into an agreement with the farmers for utilizing the lands owned by them and from such agreements, the assessee company is being utilized for production of hybrid seeds on mass scale from the foundation seeds on payment of certain compensation. Though the assessee may not be directly involved in the activity of cultivation but it is being involved through farmers for production of hybrid yielding seeds for different types of hybridization and which are used for the purpose of agriculture for deriving high yielding seeds. Therefore, the assessee is not directly involved into the agricultural activity, but indirectly they are involved in said activity.

Therefore, for the aforesaid reasons, the Tribunal was justified in allowing deduction under Section 10(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 by taking the income of the assessee an agricultural income.

III. Tribunal Decision

**Deduction U/sec 54 – Private Trust eligible for deduction U/sec 54/54F
ACIT v. Merilina Foundation [2025] 178 taxmann.com 355 (Del-Tribunal)**

Facts:

The assessee was a private trust. It had sold a flat and claimed exemption under section 54F in respect of capital gains arising from sale of flat.

The Assessing Officer disallowed the claim of the assessee on ground that section 54F was applicable only to individual and HUF and not to a trust.

Decision:

The Delhi Tribunal held that the assessee is a private trust and it was set up for some identified persons, the trust income is taxable in the event, it is the income of the beneficiary, it is not the case of the charitable trust. Further that a charitable trust is treated as AOP because of the reason that the beneficiary of the charitable trust are public at large. In fact, if the beneficiary of charitable trust is identified, the trust loses its character on being charitable. In this particular case the trust purchased certain land and sale of flat there on through collaboration, generated income from capital gains against which residential house was purchased and exemption under section 54F was claimed. In the event, the assessee trust was not in existence that the same transaction would have been carried out in the name of beneficiaries therein and the benefit would certainly be given to those beneficiaries under section 54. Therefore, the order passed by the Commissioner (Appeals) in granting relief under section 54F as claimed by the assessee under the facts and circumstances is found to be just and proper so as not to warrant interference.





ACCOUNTING UPDATE

EAC Opinion:

Accounting for GST component paid on lease payment under Ind AS 116, 'Leases'

The relevant text of the Opinion is reproduced below:

The Committee examines the nature of GST in Indian context. The Committee notes that GST is a consumption-based tax which is levied by the Government on the customer for consumption of services and therefore, is a statutory obligation towards the Government. Thus, the primary obligor for payment of GST is the customer who avails goods or services, though it is collected by the seller/vendor (who provides goods or services) on behalf of the Government. In case of leases, the lessor charges or collects GST on behalf of the tax authority and remits the same to the tax authorities (viz., acting only as collection agent for the government). In this context, the Committee notes that the GST payments (irrespective of whether these are recoverable as input credit or not) do not meet the definition of lease payment as these are not payments to the lessor in exchange for the right to use of the underlying asset.

Accordingly, the Committee is of the view that GST payments made by the Company as lessee in the extant case cannot be included in the measurement of the lease liability or right-of-use asset.

EAC Opinion can be accessed at:

<https://resource.cdn.icai.org/88520cajournal-oct2025-31.pdf>





COMPANY LAW UPDATES

A. Amendment to Companies (Compromises, Arrangements and Amalgamations) Rules, 2016:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) had, vide notification G.S.R. 603(E) dated 04th September, 2025, published in the Official Gazette of India, made certain amendments to the Companies (Compromises, Arrangements and Amalgamations) Rules, 2016.

The same specifies revised scheme notice requirements, issuance of mandatory notice to Regulators and Stock Exchanges, wherever applicable, introduction of new categories of merger eligible for Fast-Track processing under Section 233, updated filing procedures and substitution of certain forms prescribed under the above-said Rules.

The Notification can be accessed at:

[https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/
getdocument?mds=SYSKtbXJsx%252BNzNlhs92xwA%253D%253D&type=open](https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=SYSKtbXJsx%252BNzNlhs92xwA%253D%253D&type=open)

B. Clarification on holding of Annual General Meeting (AGM) and Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) through Video Conference (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) and passing of Ordinary and Special resolutions by the companies under the Companies Act, 2013 read with rules made thereunder - reg:

In continuation of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) General Circular No. 09/2024 dated 19th September, 2024 and previous circulars issued for the same purpose, the MCA has further extended the time within which company's may hold their AGM's and EGM's through VC or OAVM mode.

The Circular can be accessed at:

[https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/
getdocument?mds=NAGH59Yzumd2Z51xEw5kyg%253D%253D&type=open](https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=NAGH59Yzumd2Z51xEw5kyg%253D%253D&type=open)

C. Extension of time for filing e-form DIR-3-KYC and web-form DIR 3-KYC-WEB without fee upto 15.10.2025 -reg:

The Ministry had received suggestions to extend the time for completion of Director DIN KYC (e-form DIR3-KYC and web-form DIR-3-KYC-WEB) beyond 30th September, 2025 without payment of filing fee.

The matter was considered and approved by the Ministry.

The Circular can be accessed at:

[https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/
getdocument?mds=DDGnyBW4dh4b%252FcVgXvMoSg%253D%253D&type=open](https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=DDGnyBW4dh4b%252FcVgXvMoSg%253D%253D&type=open)





IFSCA UPDATES

A. Fee structure applicable for Third-Party Fund Management Services:

The IFSCA has vide circular number IFSCA-AIF/104/2024-Capital Markets/08092025 dated 08th September, 2025 issued a circular to all Fund Management Entities in International Financial Services Centres (IFSCs) with regard to Fee structure applicable for Third-Party Fund Management Services.

The Circular can be accessed at:

https://ifsc.gov.in/CommonDirect/GetFileView?id=21626bde60601ef44a0ed02201bc1138&fileName=Fee_structure_applicable_for_Third-Party_Fund_Management_Services_20250908_0630.pdf

B. Extension of deadline for compliance with revised net worth requirements:

The IFSCA has vide circular number IFSCA-PLNP/80/2024-Capital Markets dated 12th September, 2025 issued a circular to all capital market intermediaries in the IFSC with regard to Extension of deadline for compliance with revised net worth requirements.

The Circular can be accessed at:

https://ifsc.gov.in/CommonDirect/GetFileView?id=21626bde60601ef44a0ed02201c763e6&fileName=IFSCA_CMI_Regulations_2025_Extension_of_deadline_for_compliance_with_revised_net_worth_requirements_20250912_1129.pdf





SEBI UPDATES

A. Ease of Doing Investment -Smooth transmission of securities from Nominee to Legal Heir:

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) had issued SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD-PoD/P/CIR/2025/130 dated 19th September, 2025 relating to Smooth transmission of securities from a Nominee to their Legal Heir.

The above stated circular aims to simplify the transmission of securities from nominees to legal heirs by clarifying that such transmission is not considered a "transfer" under Section 47(iii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, and therefore not subject to capital gains tax. To streamline reporting and avoid tax-related complications, SEBI has introduced a standard reason code "TLH" (Transmission to Legal Heirs), which must be used by RTAs, depositories, and other stakeholders when reporting such transactions to the CBDT, effective from 01st January, 2026.

The Circular can be accessed at:

https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/sep-2025/ease-of-doing-investment-smooth-transmission-of-securities-from-nominee-to-legal-heir_96711.html

B. Amendment to Securities and Exchange Board of India (Investor Protection and Education Fund) Regulations, 2009:

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) had, vide notification dated 02nd September, 2025, published certain amendments to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Investor Protection and Education Fund) Regulations, 2009.

The amended Regulations can be accessed at:

https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/regulations/sep-2025/securities-and-exchange-board-of-india-investor-protection-and-education-fund-regulations-2009-last-amended-on-september-2-2025_96546.html

C. Amendment to Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021:

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) had, vide notification dated 03rd September, 2025, published certain amendments to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021.

The amended Regulations can be accessed at:

https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/aug-2025/extension-of-timeline-for-implementation-of-sebi-circular-margin-obligations-to-be-given-by-way-of-pledge-re-pledge-in-the-depository-system-date-june-03-2025_96126.html

D. Amendment to Securities and Exchange Board of India (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014:

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) had, vide notification dated 03rd September, 2025, published certain amendments to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014.

The amended Regulations can be accessed at:

<https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/regulations/sep-2025/securities-and-exchange-board-of-india-infrastructure-investment-trusts-regulations-2014-last-amended-on-september-3-2025-96509.html>

E. Amendment to Securities and Exchange Board of India (Real Estate Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014:

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) had, vide notification dated 03rd September, 2025, published certain amendments to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Real Estate Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014.

The amended Regulations can be accessed at:

<https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/regulations/sep-2025/securities-and-exchange-board-of-india-real-estate-investment-trusts-regulations-2014-last-amended-on-september-3-2025-96508.html>

F. Amendment to Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021:

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) had, vide notification dated 08th September, 2025, published certain amendments to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021.

The amended Regulations can be accessed at:

<https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/regulations/sep-2025/securities-and-exchange-board-of-india-share-based-employee-benefits-and-sweat-equity-regulations-2021-last-amended-on-september-8-2025-96528.html>

G. Amendment to Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015:

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) had, vide notification dated 08th September, 2025, published certain amendments to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

The amended Regulations can be accessed at:

<https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/regulations/sep-2025/securities-and-exchange-board-of-india-listing-obligations-and-disclosure-requirements-regulations-2015-last-amended-on-september-08-2025-96749.html>

H. Amendment to Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018:

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) had, vide notification dated 09th September, 2025, published certain amendments to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018.

The amended Regulations can be accessed at:

<https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/regulations/sep-2025/securities-and-exchange-board-of-india-issue-of-capital-and-disclosure-requirements-regulations-2018-last-amended-on-september-09-2025-96753.html>



I. Amendment to Securities and Exchange Board of India (Alternative Investment Funds)) Regulations, 2012:

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) had, vide notification dated 09th September, 2025, published certain amendments to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Alternative Investment Funds)) Regulations, 2012.

The amended Regulations can be accessed at:

https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/regulations/sep-2025/securities-and-exchange-board-of-india-alternative-investment-funds-regulations-2012-last-amended-on-september-09-2025-_96597.html





ARTICLE

- GST Exemption on Life and Health Insurance – A Welcome Move with Hidden Challenges



1. Background – A Step Towards “Insurance for All”

In a significant policy step toward the Government’s goal of “Insurance for All by 2047,” the 56th GST Council meeting has announced a complete exemption from GST on life and health insurance premiums, effective 22 September 2025.

This means that no GST will now be payable on:

- Term life, endowment, and ULIP (Unit Linked Insurance Plan) policies,
- Family floater and senior citizen health insurance plans, and
- Reinsurance related to these policies.

The move is aimed at making insurance more affordable and improving penetration of life and health coverage across the country. It is expected to provide relief to consumers who were earlier paying GST at 18% on their insurance premiums.

While the announcement has been widely welcomed by individuals and the insurance industry alike, the implementation of this exemption brings with it several legal, accounting, and operational challenges. These need to be addressed carefully to ensure that the benefit of the exemption truly reaches the policyholders.

2. What Is Covered and What Is Left Out

As per Notification No. 16/2025–Central Tax (Rate) dated 17 September 2025, the exemption applies only to individual life and health insurance policies.

However, group insurance policies—both life and health—continue to attract GST.

This creates an inconsistency, as group health insurance is commonly used by employers to provide coverage to their employees as part of statutory or welfare requirements.

By continuing to tax group insurance, there is a risk that some employers, especially in small and medium sectors, may avoid offering group policies or shift to less formal coverage options. This goes against the broader public policy goal of increasing insurance coverage for all citizens.

The government may need to revisit this distinction to ensure a level playing field between individual and group insurance schemes.



3. The Hidden Cost – Loss of Input Tax Credit (ITC)

a. Transitional loss of credit

Before this exemption, insurance companies were allowed to take Input Tax Credit (ITC) on GST paid on various expenses such as advertisement, technology services, consultancy, and administration. With the exemption, Section 18(4) of the CGST Act now mandates reversal of ITC for inputs, input services, and capital goods used for exempt supplies.

This means that from 22 September 2025, insurers will have to reverse ITC related to their life and health insurance business.

Any balance credit remaining in the electronic credit ledger after such reversal may also lapse.

This raises important practical questions:

- Will the entire credit in the ledger lapse or only the portion related to the exempt business?
- How should insurers handle common credits used for both taxable and exempt services (for example, technology infrastructure or marketing)?
- How will transitional credits for services availed before 22 September 2025 but used afterwards be treated?

Until the government issues a clear clarification, insurers will have to interpret these provisions carefully to avoid disputes and credit losses.

b. Ongoing loss after exemption

Even after the transition, the loss of ITC will continue to hurt the insurance industry. Expenses on advertising, IT platforms, professional services, and call centres will continue to attract GST, but insurers will no longer be able to claim credit of that GST.

For insurers dealing only in life and health insurance, this becomes a direct cost. Larger insurers with diversified products (such as general insurance, reinsurance, or investment services) may be able to distribute some of this cost, but pure-play health and life insurers will feel the pinch more acutely.

This will likely increase the cost of doing business, and insurers may find it difficult to lower premium rates as much as expected.

4. Will Premiums Actually Reduce?

At first glance, one may assume that removing 18% GST would make insurance cheaper. However, in practice, the savings may not fully reach the customer.

Earlier, insurance companies used to claim ITC on the GST paid on their input services. With the exemption, they can no longer do so, which increases their cost base. The net effect of saving GST on premiums but losing ITC may reduce the overall benefit.

While the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) is expected to monitor pricing, in reality, insurers may only partially pass on the benefit, depending on their cost structures and competitive pressures.

5. Applicability to Existing and Long-Term Policies

A grey area that needs clarification is whether the exemption will apply only to new or renewed policies after 22 September 2025, or also to ongoing long-term policies.

For instance, if an annual premium was paid in August 2025 for a policy period extending beyond September 2025, should the insurer pass on the benefit of exemption for the remaining period?

Similarly, for premiums paid in advance or during the grace period after the exemption date, how should the tax be adjusted?



Section 14 of the CGST Act (time of supply provisions for rate change) provides some guidance—if two of the three events (supply of service, invoice issuance, and payment) occur before 22 September 2025, GST remains payable; otherwise, exemption applies.

However, insurance contracts are continuous services, and applying these rules may not be straightforward. The IRDAI is expected to issue operational guidelines shortly to avoid confusion for both insurers and policyholders.

6. Hybrid and Top-Up Insurance Products

Many insurers offer hybrid products, such as:

- ULIPs combining insurance and investment,
- Policies that include long-term care or riders,
- Health insurance “top-up” or “super top-up” covers that activate after certain thresholds.

Such products often have mixed elements—some parts may qualify for exemption, while others may remain taxable.

For example, a product offering both health coverage and investment returns may still attract GST on the investment component.

Hence, insurers will have to carefully classify and disclose each element to avoid future disputes and ensure proper compliance.

7. Operational and Compliance Impacts – The ISD and Cross-Charge Challenge

Insurance companies typically have multiple branch registrations across states under GST, unlike the single registration system that existed under Service Tax.

From 1 April 2025, the Input Service Distributor (ISD) mechanism has been made mandatory for distribution of common input services such as IT, HR, and administration.

This poses a serious challenge post-exemption:

- Any input service credit distributed to a branch dealing only in exempt insurance (e.g., life or health) will have to be reversed proportionately.
- Internal services provided between branches (like IT support or finance) may attract GST under the cross-charge mechanism, but the receiving branch cannot claim ITC if its output is exempt.

This effectively means a double hit: GST is paid on internal services, and the credit is not available. The result—higher administrative cost and reduced profitability.

Insurers may need to restructure their internal operations to manage these issues more efficiently.

8. Broader Industry Implications

While the exemption helps customers, it may alter the insurance landscape in other ways:

- Shift toward individual policies: As group policies remain taxable, corporates may move toward individual coverage or reimbursement models.
- Pressure on smaller insurers: Loss of ITC and compliance burdens may make it harder for smaller or new insurers to compete.
- Impact on intermediaries: GST continues to apply on insurance commissions and intermediary services, which means agents and brokers still need to charge and remit GST on their income. This partially offsets the benefit for consumers.
- Accounting complexity: Insurers must modify their invoicing, accounting, and reporting systems to separate taxable and exempt income, increasing backend complexity.



9. The Way Forward – Zero-Rating as a Better Option

Industry bodies and tax professionals are increasingly suggesting that insurance should be made zero-rated, not exempt.

Under a zero-rated model (like exports), insurance services would remain tax-free for customers but insurers would retain the right to claim ITC. This would prevent cost inflation and maintain transparency.

Alternatively, a special carve-out could be inserted under Section 17(3) of the CGST Act to exclude life and health insurance from the definition of “exempt supply” for the purpose of ITC reversal. This would preserve credits while keeping the exemption benefit for customers intact.

Experience from other sectors—such as education and healthcare—shows that blanket exemptions often lead to higher costs rather than lower prices, as service providers lose input credits but still bear tax on their inputs. The same risk exists here.

10. Conclusion – Balancing Welfare and Workability

The GST exemption on life and health insurance is a bold and welfare-oriented move by the government. It aligns with the long-term vision of expanding financial protection and ensuring affordable insurance for all citizens.

However, for this policy to achieve its full potential, clear guidance is needed on:

- Treatment of ITC during and after the transition,
- Applicability to ongoing contracts,
- Classification of hybrid products, and
- Handling of ISD and cross-charge scenarios.

The IRDAI and CBIC will need to work together to issue coordinated guidelines ensuring that insurers are not burdened with excessive compliance and that customers truly benefit from lower premiums.

If implemented with clarity and care, this reform can mark a major step toward a more inclusive, affordable, and efficient insurance ecosystem in India.



DUE DATES



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

Due Date	Act/Authority	Compliance Description
07-10-25	Income Tax	Deposit of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) / Tax Collected at source (TCS) during the month of September - 2025
07-10-25	GujRera	Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) Compliances for the financial quarter ended September 30, 2025
10-10-25	GST	GSTR-7 for the month of September-2025 for persons required to deduct TDS
10-10-25	GST	GSTR-8 for the month of September-2025 for e-commerce operator required to Collect TCS
11-10-25	GST	GSTR-1 for the month of September-2025 for taxpayers having turnover more than Rs. 5 crores or opted to file Monthly Return
13-10-25	GST	GSTR-1 for the quarter ended September 30, 2025 for taxpayers who opted for Quarterly Return Monthly payment (QRMP) Option
13-10-25	GST	GSTR-5 by Non-resident taxable person carrying out business in India for the month of September-2025
13-10-25	GST	GSTR-6 for the month of September-2025 for Input Service Distributor
15-10-25	PF/ESIC	Payment of PF / ESIC for the month of September - 2025
15-10-25	Income Tax	Filing of TCS Return in form 27EQ for the quarter ended on September 30, 2025
15-10-25	MCA	DIR-3 KYC Form for all Directors/Designated Partners of the Company/Limited Liability Partnership
18-10-25	GST	CMP-08 for the quarter ended on September 30, 2025 by Composite Dealer
20-10-25	GST	GSTR- 5A by Non-resident taxable person & OIDAR for the month of September - 2025
20-10-25	GST	Payment of GST & Filling of GSTR-3B for the month of September-2025, for taxpayers having turnover of more than Rs.5 Crore in preceding financial Year



22-10-25	GST	Payment of GST & Filing of GSTR-3B for taxpayers having turnover upto Rs.5 Crore in preceding financial year for the quarter ended on September 30, 2025 who opted for Quarterly Return Monthly payment (QRMP) Option depending on place of business (State)
24-10-25		
25-10-25	GST	Filing of ITC-04 for period of April-25 to September-25 for goods dispatched to or received from a Job worker
29-10-25	MCA	Filing of AOC 4 in case AGM is held on 30/09/2025. In other cases, within 30 days date of the conclusion of AGM
30-10-25	Income tax	Furnishing of challan-cum statement of tax deducted under 194-IA, 194-IB , 194M and 194S in the month of September-2025
30-10-25	MCA	Filing of Statement of Account and Solvency by LLP for the year ended on March 31, 2025
30-10-25	MCA	MSME-1 in respect of outstanding payment by company to Micro and Small Enterprise as at September 30, 2025
31-10-25	Income Tax	Extended Due date for filing of audit report under section 44AB for the assessment year 2025-2026 in the case of a corporate-assessee or non-corporate assessee
31-10-25	Income tax	Extended due date for filing of Audit Report in form 10B/10BB for the assessment year 2025-2026 by a fund or trust or institution or any university or other educational institution or any hospital or other medical institution
31-10-25	Income tax	Filing of TDS returns for the quarter ended on September 30,2025
31-10-25	Income tax	Filing of Report in Form 3CEB in respect of International transaction and specified domestic transaction
31-10-25	Income tax	Audit report under section 44AB for the assessment year 2025-2026 in the case of an assessee who is also required to submit a report pertaining to International or specified domestic transactions under section 92E
31-10-25	Income tax	Filing of Income Tax Return (ITR) for A.Y. 2025-26 for the following (not having any international or specified domestic transaction): (a) corporate-assessee or (b) non-corporate assessee (whose books of account are required to be audited) or partner of a firm whose accounts are required to be audited.
31-10-25	GujRera	Extended due date for Annual Compliances (Form – 05) for the year ended March 31, 2025





“

**BELIEVE IN YOURSELF AND ALL THAT YOU ARE.
KNOW THAT THERE IS SOMETHING INSIDE YOU
THAT IS GREATER THAN ANY OBSTACLE**

”

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